



Compendium

of European Union Legislation on Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matters

2018 Edition

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Compendium

of European Union

Legislation on Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matters

2018 Edition

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Foreword

Taking European civil justice further

Twenty years after the Amsterdam Treaty brought judicial cooperation in civil matters within the scope of European Union, the establishment of an area of justice and fundamental rights based on mutual trust remains one of the Commission's ten key policy priorities.

In 1999 the European Council's special meeting held in Tampere, Finland laid down the first detailed and visionary political foundation for building a European area of Justice. Today, the Tampere Programme has been completed but the Union legislator went even further in building bridges between Member States' jurisdictions. There is now a very substantial body of Union law in this area but judicial cooperation in civil matters remains a growing EU policy field. Since the last edition of this Compendium, the scope of Union legislation has expanded to cover core areas of enforcement in the form of the European Account Preservation Order, to the presentation of public documents and – for Member States taking part in enhanced cooperation – to property rights concerning marriage and registered partnerships. In addition, the Small Claims and the Insolvency Regulations have been revised.

Common European rules on jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments, acceptance of authentic instruments, or on applicable law and judicial cooperation have been put in place in civil, commercial and family law to ensure that citizens and companies can claim their rights in any Member State. These rules have to be efficiently applied by all courts and legal practitioners. On that basis, all actors involved in the proper application of EU civil justice instruments, namely judges, lawyers, notaries and bailiffs will contribute to developing a common European legal culture.

A complete collection of the EU law in force is an indispensable tool to enable legal practitioners to deal with cross-border disputes or non-contentious proceedings. This new edition of the Compendium is such an up-to-date collection and should benefit all those practitioners as well as the citizens on whose behalf and in whose interest they act.

Tampere European Council, extracts from the conclusions of the Presidency

EXTRACTS OF THE PRESIDENCY CONCLUSIONS

TAMPERE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

15 AND 16 OCTOBER 1999

The European Council held a special meeting on 15 and 16 October 1999 in Tampere on the creation of an area of freedom, security and justice in the European Union. At the start of proceedings an exchange of views was conducted with the President of the European Parliament, Mrs Nicole Fontaine, on the main topics of discussion.

The European Council is determined to develop the Union as an area of freedom, security and justice by making full use of the possibilities offered by the Treaty of Amsterdam. The European Council sends a strong political message to reaffirm the importance of this objective and has agreed on a number of policy orientations and priorities which will speedily make this area a reality.

The European Council will place and maintain this objective at the very top of the political agenda. It will keep under constant review progress made towards implementing the necessary measures and meeting the deadlines set by the Treaty of Amsterdam, the Vienna Action Plan and the present conclusions. The Commission is invited to make a proposal for an appropriate scoreboard to that end. The European Council underlines the importance of ensuring the necessary transparency and of keeping the European Parliament regularly informed. It will hold a full debate assessing progress at its December meeting in 2001.

In close connection with the area of freedom, security and justice, the European Council has agreed on the composition, method of work and practical arrangements (attached in the annex) for the body entrusted with drawing up a draft Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union. It invites all parties involved to ensure that work on the Charter can begin rapidly.

[...]

TOWARDS A UNION OF FREEDOM, SECURITY AND JUSTICE:

THE TAMPERE MILESTONES

1. From its very beginning European integration has been firmly rooted in a shared commitment to freedom based on human rights, democratic institutions and the rule of law. These common values have proved necessary for securing peace and developing prosperity in the European Union. They will also serve as a cornerstone for the enlarging Union.
2. The European Union has already put in place for its citizens the major ingredients of a shared area of prosperity and peace: a single market, economic and monetary union, and the capacity to take on global political and economic challenges. The challenge of the Amsterdam Treaty is now to ensure that freedom, which includes the right to move freely throughout the Union, can be enjoyed in conditions of security and justice accessible to all. It is a project which responds to the frequently expressed concerns of citizens and has a direct bearing on their daily lives.
3. This freedom should not, however, be regarded as the exclusive preserve of the Union's own citizens. Its very existence acts as a draw to many others world-wide who cannot enjoy the freedom Union citizens take for granted. It would be in contradiction with Europe's traditions to deny such freedom to those whose circumstances lead them justifiably to seek access to our territory. This in turn requires the Union to develop common policies on asylum and immigration, while taking into account the need for a consistent control of external borders to stop illegal immigration and to combat those who organise it and commit related international crimes. These common policies must be based on principles which are both clear to our own citizens and also offer guarantees to those who seek protection in or access to the European Union.
4. The aim is an open and secure European Union, fully committed to the obligations of the Geneva Refugee Convention and other relevant human rights instruments, and able to respond to humanitarian

needs on the basis of solidarity. A common approach must also be developed to ensure the integration into our societies of those third country nationals who are lawfully resident in the Union.

5. The enjoyment of freedom requires a genuine area of justice, where people can approach courts and authorities in any Member State as easily as in their own. Criminals must find no ways of exploiting differences in the judicial systems of Member States. Judgements and decisions should be respected and enforced throughout the Union, while safeguarding the basic legal certainty of people and economic operators. Better compatibility and more convergence between the legal systems of Member States must be achieved.
6. People have the right to expect the Union to address the threat to their freedom and legal rights posed by serious crime. To counter these threats a common effort is needed to prevent and fight crime and criminal organisations throughout the Union. The joint mobilisation of police and judicial resources is needed to guarantee that there is no hiding place for criminals or the proceeds of crime within the Union.
7. The area of freedom, security and justice should be based on the principles of transparency and democratic control. We must develop an open dialogue with civil society on the aims and principles of this area in order to strengthen citizens' acceptance and support. In order to maintain confidence in authorities, common standards on the integrity of authorities should be developed.
8. The European Council considers it essential that in these areas the Union should also develop a capacity to act and be regarded as a significant partner on the international scene. This requires close co-operation with partner countries and international organisations, in particular the Council of Europe, OSCE, OECD and the United Nations.
9. The European Council invites the Council and the Commission, in close co-operation with the European Parliament, to promote the full and immediate implementation of the Treaty of Amsterdam on the basis of the Vienna Action Plan and of the following political guidelines and concrete objectives agreed here in Tampere.

[...]

B. A GENUINE EUROPEAN AREA OF JUSTICE

28. In a genuine European Area of Justice individuals and businesses should not be prevented or discouraged from exercising their rights by the incompatibility or complexity of legal and administrative systems in the Member States.

V. Better access to justice in Europe

29. In order to facilitate access to justice the European Council invites the Commission, in co-operation with other relevant fora, such as the Council of Europe, to launch an information campaign and to publish appropriate "user guides" on judicial co-operation within the Union and on the legal systems of the Member States. It also calls for the establishment of an easily accessible information system to be maintained and up-dated by a network of competent national authorities.
30. The European Council invites the Council, on the basis of proposals by the Commission, to establish minimum standards ensuring an adequate level of legal aid in cross-border cases throughout the Union as well as special common procedural rules for simplified and accelerated cross-border litigation on small consumer and commercial claims, as well as maintenance claims, and on uncontested claims. Alternative, extra-judicial procedures should also be created by Member States.
31. Common minimum standards should be set for multilingual forms or documents to be used in cross-border court cases throughout the Union. Such documents or forms should then be accepted mutually as valid documents in all legal proceedings in the Union.
32. Having regard to the Commission's communication, minimum standards should be drawn up on the

protection of the victims of crime, in particular on crime victims' access to justice and on their rights to compensation for damages, including legal costs. In addition, national programmes should be set up to finance measures, public and non-governmental, for assistance to and protection of victims.

VI. Mutual recognition of judicial decisions

33. Enhanced mutual recognition of judicial decisions and judgements and the necessary approximation of legislation would facilitate co-operation between authorities and the judicial protection of individual rights. The European Council therefore endorses the principle of mutual recognition which, in its view, should become the cornerstone of judicial co-operation in both civil and criminal matters within the Union. The principle should apply both to judgements and to other decisions of judicial authorities.
34. In civil matters the European Council calls upon the Commission to make a proposal for further reduction of the intermediate measures which are still required to enable the recognition and enforcement of a decision or judgement in the requested State. As a first step these intermediate procedures should be abolished for titles in respect of small consumer or commercial claims and for certain judgements in the field of family litigation (e.g. on maintenance claims and visiting rights). Such decisions would be automatically recognised throughout the Union without any intermediate proceedings or grounds for refusal of enforcement. This could be accompanied by the setting of minimum standards on specific aspects of civil procedural law.
35. With respect to criminal matters, the European Council urges Member States to speedily ratify the 1995 and 1996 EU Conventions on extradition. It considers that the formal extradition procedure should be abolished among the Member States as far as persons are concerned who are fleeing from justice after having been finally sentenced, and replaced by a simple transfer of such persons, in compliance with Article 6 TEU. Consideration should also be given to fast track extradition procedures, without prejudice to the principle of fair trial. The European Council invites the Commission to make proposals on this matter in the light of the Schengen Implementing Agreement.
36. The principle of mutual recognition should also apply to pre-trial orders, in particular to those which would enable competent authorities quickly to secure evidence and to seize assets which are easily movable; evidence lawfully gathered by one Member State's authorities should be admissible before the courts of other Member States, taking into account the standards that apply there.
37. The European Council asks the Council and the Commission to adopt, by December 2000, a programme of measures to implement the principle of mutual recognition. In this programme, work should also be launched on a European Enforcement Order and on those aspects of procedural law on which common minimum standards are considered necessary in order to facilitate the application of the principle of mutual recognition, respecting the fundamental legal principles of Member States.

VII. Greater convergence in civil law

38. The European Council invites the Council and the Commission to prepare new procedural legislation in cross-border cases, in particular on those elements which are instrumental to smooth judicial co-operation and to enhanced access to law, e.g. provisional measures, taking of evidence, orders for money payment and time limits.
39. As regards substantive law, an overall study is requested on the need to approximate Member States' legislation in civil matters in order to eliminate obstacles to the good functioning of civil proceedings. The Council should report back by 2001.

[...]

2

Programme of measures to implement the principle of mutual recognition

I

(Information)

COUNCIL

Draft programme of measures for implementation of the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in civil and commercial matters

(2001/C 12/01)

INTRODUCTION

The Treaty of Amsterdam inserted into the Treaty establishing the European Community a new Title IV containing specific provisions on judicial cooperation in civil matters.

In order to lend impetus to this cooperation and to set precise guidelines therefor, the European Council meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999 held that 'enhanced mutual recognition of judicial decisions and judgments and the necessary approximation of legislation would facilitate cooperation between authorities and the judicial protection of individual rights'. It approved the principle of mutual recognition, which should become 'the cornerstone of judicial cooperation in both civil and criminal matters within the Union'.

In civil matters, the Tampere European Council advocated 'further reduction of the intermediate measures which are still required to enable the recognition and enforcement of a decision or judgment in the requested State'. 'As a first step these intermediate procedures should be abolished for titles in respect of small consumer or commercial claims and for certain judgments in the field of family litigation (e.g. on maintenance claims and visiting rights). Such decisions would be automatically recognised throughout the Union without any intermediate proceedings or grounds for refusal of enforcement. This could be accompanied by the setting of minimum standards on specific aspects of civil procedural law'.

It asked the Council and the Commission to adopt, by the end of 2000, a programme of measures to implement the principle of mutual recognition, and added that 'in this programme, work should also be launched on a European Enforcement Order and on those aspects of procedural law on which common minimum standards are considered necessary in order to facilitate the application of the principle of mutual recognition, respecting the fundamental legal principles of Member States'.

The Brussels Convention of 27 September 1968 lays down rules on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. This Convention has undergone several amendments with the accession of new States to the Community⁽¹⁾ and is now in the process of being converted into a regulation⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ A consolidated version of the Brussels Convention was published in OJ C 27 of 26 January 1998.

⁽²⁾ Usually referred to as the 'Brussels I' Regulation.

The Community has other major achievements to its credit: the 'Brussels II' Regulation on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and in matters of parental responsibility for children of both spouses, and the Regulation on insolvency proceedings⁽¹⁾.

The principle of mutual recognition of civil and commercial judgments between Member States is therefore not new. However, its implementation has had limited effect to date, for two main reasons. The first relates to the fact that many areas of private law do not come within the ambit of the existing instruments. This applies, for example, to family situations arising through relationships other than marriage, rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship, and succession.

The second reason lies with the fact that the existing texts retain certain barriers to the free movement of judicial decisions. The intermediate procedures enabling a ruling handed down in one Member State to be enforced in another are still too restrictive. Thus, despite the changes and simplifications it makes with regard to recognition and enforcement of judgments, the future Brussels I Regulation does not remove all the obstacles to the unhindered movement of judgments within the European Union.

Discussions on the subject were held at the informal meeting of Justice and Home Affairs Ministers in Marseilles on 28 and 29 July 2000.

The current programme of measures establishes objectives and stages for the work to be undertaken within the Union in the coming years to implement the principle of mutual recognition. It advocates the adoption of measures that can facilitate both the activity of economic agents and the everyday lives of citizens.

This programme contains measures that concern the recognition and enforcement in one Member State of a decision taken in another Member State, which implies that harmonised jurisdiction rules should be adopted, as was the case in the Brussels Convention and the Brussels II Regulation. It in no way prejudgets work that will be undertaken in other areas under judicial cooperation in civil matters, particularly with regard to conflicts of law. The measures relating to harmonisation of conflict-of-law rules, which may sometimes be incorporated in the same instruments as those relating to jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments, actually do help facilitate the mutual recognition of judgments.

In the implementation of the measures advocated, account will be taken of the instruments adopted and ongoing work in other international forums.

The approach adopted to establish the programme is threefold:

- identifying the areas in which progress should be made,
- determining the nature, detailed procedures and scope of potential progress,
- fixing the stages for the progress to be made.

I. AREAS OF MUTUAL RECOGNITION

STATE OF PLAY

The 1968 Brussels Convention is the basic instrument. It covers all areas of civil and commercial law except for those which are expressly excluded from its scope, which are listed exhaustively in the text: the status or legal capacity of natural

persons, rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship, wills and succession; bankruptcy; social security; and arbitration. The scope will not be changed by the future Brussels I Regulation, which is to replace the Brussels Convention.

Supplementary instruments: the areas excluded from the scope of the Brussels Convention are not yet all covered by instruments supplementing the 1968 provisions.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulations (EC) No 1347/2000 and (EC) No 1346/2000 of 29 May 2000 (OJ L 160, 30.6.2000).

The Brussels II Regulation of 29 May 2000 applies to civil proceedings relating to divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment and to civil proceedings relating to parental responsibility for the children of both spouses on the occasion of such matrimonial proceedings.

The following are therefore not covered, and remain outside the ambit of any instrument applicable between the Member States:

- certain aspects of divorce litigation or legal separation that are not covered by the Brussels II Regulation (particularly decisions concerning parental responsibility amending decisions taken at the time of the divorce or legal separation),
- family situations arising through relationships other than marriage,
- rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship,
- wills and succession.

The Regulation of 29 May 2000 on insolvency proceedings applies to collective proceedings which entail the partial or total divestment of the debtor and the appointment of a liquidator⁽¹⁾.

PROPOSALS

A. IN AREAS NOT YET COVERED BY EXISTING INSTRUMENTS

It is mainly in the area of family law that progress is needed. Legal instruments will be drawn up in both the following areas.

1. International jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments relating to the dissolution of rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship, to property consequences of the separation of unmarried couples and to succession

Rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship and succession were already featured among the priorities of the Vienna action plan (December 1998). The economic consequences of judgments delivered when matrimonial ties are loosened or dissolved, during the lifetime of the spouses, or on the death of a spouse, are clearly of major interest in the creation of a European Judicial Area. In this context it is possible that, when drawing up instruments, a distinction needs to be drawn between rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship and succession. In this respect the

relationship existing in Member States' law between rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship and succession will be examined.

The question of property consequences of the separation of unmarried couples will also be dealt with, so that all property aspects of family law can be examined.

2. International jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments relating to parental responsibility and other non-property aspects of the separation of couples

(a) Family situations arising through relationships other than marriage

Here it is a matter of supplementing the area covered by the Brussels II Regulation to take account of sociological reality: increasingly, couples are choosing to dispense with any matrimonial formalities, and there is a marked rise in the number of children born out of wedlock.

In order to take this new social reality into consideration, the scope of the Brussels II Regulation should be extended, by means of a separate instrument if necessary, notably to judgments concerning the exercise of parental responsibility with regard to the children of unmarried couples.

(b) Judgments on parental responsibility other than those taken at the time of the divorce or separation

The provisions of the Brussels II Regulation relate only to judgments in matrimonial proceedings. In view of the frequency and importance of judgments that are made subsequently and may modify the conditions under which parental responsibility is exercised, as fixed in judgments made at the time of the divorce or separation, it is necessary to apply to them the rules governing jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement contained in the Brussels II Regulation. This development must relate both to judgments concerning married couples and to those made in the context of the separation of unmarried couples.

In these new areas, which are not at present covered by any instrument, it will be useful to examine the legal situation in Member States' national law, as well as existing international instruments, in order to gauge the scope that should be given to any instruments that might be drawn up.

B. IN AREAS ALREADY COVERED BY EXISTING INSTRUMENTS

Here, the aim is to make the existing machinery work better by reducing or abolishing obstacles to the free movement of judicial decisions. The Tampere conclusions refer generally to all 'civil matters', but also stress that as a first step these

⁽¹⁾ This excludes insolvency proceedings concerning insurance undertakings, credit institutions, investment undertakings which provide services involving the holding of funds or securities for third parties, and collective investment undertakings.

intermediate procedures should be abolished for titles in respect of small consumer or commercial claims and for certain judgments in the field of family litigation (e.g. on maintenance claims and rights of access).

Thus, two areas are involved: family law on the one hand, more especially rights of access and maintenance claims, and commercial and consumer law on the other. These areas are thus identified as being priorities.

1. Rights of access

France has already tabled an initiative. It is designed to abolish the exequatur procedure for the cross-border exercise of rights of access arising from a judgment falling within the scope of the Brussels II Regulation.

2. Maintenance claims

This matter, expressly mentioned in the conclusions of the Tampere European Council, directly concerns the everyday lives of citizens in the same way as the previous matter. Although the guarantee of effective and rapid recovery of maintenance claims is indeed essential to the welfare of very large numbers of people in Europe, this does not necessarily imply that a separate legal instrument has to be drawn up. Maintenance creditors are already covered by provisions of the Brussels Convention and of the future Brussels I Regulation, but it would also be advisable in the long term to abolish the exequatur procedure for maintenance creditors, thus boosting the effectiveness of the means by which they safeguard their rights.

3. Uncontested claims

The abolition of exequatur for uncontested claims should feature among the Community's priorities.

The substance of the concept of 'uncontested claims' will be specified when the limits of the instruments drawn up in application of the programme are defined. At present, that concept generally covers situations in which a creditor, given the verifiable absence of any dispute by the debtor over the nature or extent of the debt, has obtained an enforcement order against that debtor.

The fact that an exequatur procedure can delay the enforcement of judgments concerning uncontested claims is a contradiction in terms. It fully justifies this area being the first in which exequatur is abolished. Rapid recovery of outstanding payments is an absolute necessity for business and is a constant concern for the economic sectors whose interest lies in the proper operation of the internal market.

4. Litigation on small claims

The concept of litigation on small claims referred to by the Tampere European Council covers various situations of varying degrees of importance that give rise to different procedures according to the Member State concerned. Discussions on simplifying and speeding up the settlement of cross-border litigation on small claims, in line with the Tampere conclusions, will also, through the establishment of specific common rules of procedure or minimum standards, facilitate the recognition and enforcement of judgments⁽¹⁾.

II. DEGREES OF MUTUAL RECOGNITION

STATE OF PLAY

Current degrees of mutual recognition

In areas not covered by existing instruments, recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments is governed by the law of the requested State and by existing international, bilateral or multilateral agreements on the subject.

In areas already covered, there are two degrees of mutual recognition.

The first degree still features today in the 1968 Brussels Convention and the Brussels II Regulation: recognition is automatic unless contested; a declaration of enforceability (exequatur) may be obtained upon application and can be refused on one of the grounds on the exhaustive list in the relevant instrument. This exequatur procedure is therefore less complex than would generally result from the application of national law.

The second degree resulted from the review of the Brussels and Lugano Conventions and will be implemented following adoption of the Brussels I Regulation, which is due to replace the 1968 Brussels Convention: the procedure for obtaining a declaration of enforceability is considerably streamlined; it is obtained on completion of certain formalities and can only be contested by the other party at the second stage (system of 'reversing the responsibility for action'). This streamlined exequatur will apply to all areas covered by the current 1968 Brussels Convention and to insolvency procedures covered by the Regulation of 29 May 2000.

⁽¹⁾ The Commission is preparing a comparative study of law in the area, based on a questionnaire addressed to the Member States.

PROPOSALS

Achieving further degrees of mutual recognition

A. MEASURES DIRECTLY AFFECTING MUTUAL RECOGNITION

1. Areas not covered by the existing instruments

The approach must be to follow a gradual method to reach the degree of mutual recognition currently achieved by the Brussels II Regulation, before attaining the degree achieved by the future Brussels I Regulation, and then to progress beyond it. However, it will be possible in certain cases to reach new degrees of mutual recognition directly, without any intermediate step.

2. Areas already covered by the existing instruments

In these areas, further progress should be made, with two series of measures.

(a) *First series of measures: further streamlining of intermediate measures and strengthening the effects in the requested State of judgments made in the State of origin*

(i) Limiting the reasons which can be given for challenging recognition or enforcement of a foreign judgment (for example, removal of the test of public policy, taking account of cases in which this reason is currently used by the Member States' courts).

(ii) Establishing provisional enforcement: the decision stating enforceability in the requested country would thus be enforceable on a provisional basis, despite the possibility of appeal.

Such a development requires an amendment of Article 47(3) of the draft Brussels I Regulation (Article 39(1) of the Brussels Convention).

(iii) Establishing protective measures at European level will enable a decision given in one Member State to embrace the authorisation to take protective measures against the debtor's assets in the whole territory of the Union.

This possibility, which is currently not afforded by the draft Brussels I Regulation, would, for example, enable a person who has obtained judgment against a debtor in one Member State, in the event of the latter challenging recovery of his debt, to have

the debtor's property forthwith frozen in another Member State as a protective measure, without recourse to a further procedure. These measures would be without prejudice to the fact that certain types of property may not be seized under domestic law.

(iv) Improving attachment measures concerning banks, e.g. by establishing a European system for the attachment of bank accounts: with a judgment certified as enforceable in the Member State of origin, measures could be taken in any other Member State, without *exequatur* and *ipso jure*, for attachment of the debtor's bank accounts. The judgment would become enforceable in the country of attachment, at least for the purposes of the latter, unless contested by the debtor.

(b) *Second series of measures: abolition of intermediate measures*

Abolition, pure and simple, of any checks on the foreign judgment by courts in the requested country allows national judgments to move freely throughout the Community. Each requested State treats these national judgments as if they had been delivered by one of its own courts.

In some areas, abolition of the *exequatur* might take the form of establishing a true European enforcement order, obtained following a specific, uniform and harmonised procedure⁽¹⁾ laid down within the Community.

B. MEASURES ANCILLARY TO MUTUAL RECOGNITION

1. Minimum standards for certain aspects of civil procedure

It will sometimes be necessary, or even essential, to lay down a number of procedural rules at European level, which will constitute common minimum guarantees intended to strengthen mutual trust between the Member States' legal systems. These guarantees will make it possible, *inter alia*, to ensure that the requirements for a fair trial are strictly observed, in keeping with the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

⁽¹⁾ This might be either a uniform procedure laid down in a regulation, or a harmonised procedure set up by each Member State pursuant to a directive.

For each measure under consideration, the question of drawing up some of these minimum guarantees will be examined, in order to determine their usefulness and their role. In certain areas, and particularly where abolition of the *exequatur* is planned, drawing up such minimum guarantees may be a precondition for the desired progress.

If the establishment of minimum guarantees appears to be insufficient, discussions should be directed towards a certain degree of harmonisation of the procedures.

In order to take into account the fundamental principles of law recognised by Member States, measures aiming at the establishment of minimum guarantees or at a certain degree of harmonisation of procedures will be sought most particularly in the case of the mutual recognition of decisions relating to parental responsibility (including those concerning rights of access). Questions relating to the child's best interests and the child's place in the procedure will, *inter alia*, be discussed in this context.

In order to increase the certainty, efficiency and rapidity of service of legal documents, which is clearly one of the foundations of mutual trust between national legal systems, consideration will be given to harmonising the applicable rules or setting minimum standards.

If the parties to proceedings are able to adduce their arguments in a manner recognised as valid by all the Member States, this clearly increases confidence in the proper administration of justice at an early stage in the proceedings, making it easier to dispense with checks later on.

Such a development will take duly into account progress already made on account of the entry into force of Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 of 29 May 2000 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters.

2. Efficiency of measures providing for improved enforcement of decisions

Another series of ancillary measures would consist in seeking to make more efficient the enforcement, in the requested State, of judgments delivered in another Member State.

Some of these measures could concern more specifically debtors' assets. It would in fact be much easier to enforce judgments within the European Union if it were possible to obtain accurate information on the debtor's financial position. Measures could therefore be taken to enable precise identification of a debtor's assets in the territory of the Member States.

When devising measures of this kind, account should be taken of the impact they could have on data protection and the confidential nature of certain information as provided for in Member States' domestic law or in international law.

3. Improving judicial cooperation on civil matters in general

These would include measures conducive to implementation of the principle of mutual recognition, i.e. which would make for a climate of improved cooperation between national judicial authorities.

The establishment of the European Judicial Network on civil and commercial matters should accordingly feature in the programme of measures, as an ancillary measure⁽¹⁾.

Mention should also be made of an instrument for enhancing cooperation between Member States' courts on the taking of evidence in civil and commercial matters⁽²⁾.

Similarly, the programme includes the development of measures giving easier access to justice. Here, account will be taken of the follow-up to the Green Paper on legal aid submitted by the Commission in February 2000, with a view to taking initiatives with regard to legal aid in cross-border cases.

Likewise, it would seem particularly useful to make the public better informed on the rules on mutual recognition⁽³⁾.

Lastly, implementation of the mutual recognition principle may be facilitated through harmonisation of conflict-of-law rules.

III. STAGES

METHOD

It is always difficult to set deadlines for work to be achieved in the Community: deadlines which are too short are unrealistic, while those set too far ahead do not provide sufficient incentive for States. Progress should be made in stages, without any precise deadlines, but simply some broad guidelines.

⁽¹⁾ On 25 September 2000, the Commission submitted a proposal for a decision establishing a European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

⁽²⁾ Germany has submitted a draft Regulation in this area.

⁽³⁾ Provisions on information to the public are contained in the Commission's proposal on the establishment of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

1. The programme will be put in hand as from adoption of the Brussels I Regulation, which is the basic instrument for mutual recognition.
2. The programme distinguishes between the following four areas of action:
 - areas of civil and commercial law covered by the Brussels I Regulation,
 - areas of family law covered by the Brussels II Regulation, and family situations arising through relationships other than marriage,
 - rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship and the property consequences of the separation of unmarried couples,
 - wills and succession.
3. In each area stages are established with a view to making gradual progress. A stage is begun when the previous one has ended, at least as regards essentials (for example, Council agreement on an instrument, even if it has not yet been formally adopted for technical reasons); however, this requirement must not prohibit more rapid progress from being made in certain subjects.
4. Several initiatives may be taken at the same time in several areas.
5. Ancillary measures mentioned in the programme are taken whenever they seem necessary, in all areas and at all stages of the programme.

PROPOSALS

A. AREAS COVERED BY THE BRUSSELS I REGULATION

First stage

- European enforcement order for uncontested claims.
- Simplifying and speeding up the settlement of cross-border litigation on small claims.
- Abolition of exequatur for maintenance claims.

Second stage

Revision of the Brussels I Regulation:

- incorporation of previous developments,
- abolition of exequatur in other areas,

- measures to strengthen the effects in the requested State of judgments made in the State of origin (provisional enforcement, protective measures, including the attachment of bank accounts).

Third stage

Abolition of exequatur in the areas covered by the Brussels I Regulation.

B. AREA OF FAMILY LAW (BRUSSELS II AND FAMILY SITUATIONS ARISING THROUGH RELATIONSHIPS OTHER THAN MARRIAGE)⁽¹⁾

First stage

- Abolition of exequatur for judgments on rights of access⁽²⁾.
- Instrument relating to family situations arising through relationships other than marriage: adoption of the Brussels II Regulation's machinery. This may be a new instrument or a revision of the Brussels II Regulation, through extension of the latter's scope.
- Extending the scope of any instrument(s) adopted earlier to judgments modifying the conditions under which parental responsibility is exercised, as fixed in judgments made at the time of the divorce or separation.

Second stage

For every previously adopted instrument:

- application of the simplified procedures for recognition and enforcement of the Brussels I Regulation,
- measures to strengthen the effects in the requested State of the judgments made in the State of origin (provisional enforcement and protective measures).

Third stage

Abolition of exequatur for the areas covered by the Brussels II Regulation and for family situations arising through relationships other than marriage.

⁽¹⁾ It being specified that, with regard to measures concerning judgments on parental responsibility (including judgments on rights of access), the ancillary measures referred to in point II(B)(1) concerning consideration of the child's best interests and the child's place in the procedure should be taken into account.

⁽²⁾ Initiative already presented by France.

C. DISSOLUTION OF RIGHTS IN PROPERTY ARISING OUT OF A MATRIMONIAL RELATIONSHIP AND THE PROPERTY CONSEQUENCES OF THE SEPARATION OF UNMARRIED COUPLES

First stage

Drawing up of one or more instruments on jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments relating to rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship and the property consequences of the separation of unmarried couples: adoption of the Brussels II Regulation's machinery.

Second stage

Revision of the instrument(s) drawn up at the first stage:

- application of the simplified procedures for recognition and enforcement of the Brussels I Regulation,
- measures to strengthen the effects in the requested State of the judgments made in the State of origin (provisional enforcement and protective measures).

Third stage

Abolition of exequatur for the areas covered by the instrument(s) drawn up.

D. WILLS AND SUCCESSION

First stage

Drawing up of an instrument on jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments relating to wills and succession: adoption of the Brussels II Regulation's machinery.

Second stage

Revision of the instrument drawn up at the first stage:

- application of the simplified procedures for recognition and enforcement of the Brussels I Regulation,
- measures to strengthen the effects in the requested State of the judgments made in the State of origin (provisional enforcement and protective measures).

Third stage

Abolition of exequatur for the areas covered by the instrument drawn up.

E. ANCILLARY MEASURES

Two measures have already been proposed: their adoption would seem to be necessary as soon as the programme is launched:

- instrument on the taking of evidence;
- establishment of the European Judicial Network on civil and commercial matters.

Furthermore, for each area of the programme and at each stage, the following ancillary measures could be considered:

- minimum standards for civil procedure;
- harmonisation of rules on, or minimum standards for, the service of judicial documents;
- measures to facilitate the enforcement of judgments, including those allowing identification of a debtor's assets;
- measures for easier access to justice;
- measures for easier provision of information to the public;
- measures relating to harmonisation of conflict-of-law rules.

LAUNCHING, MONITORING AND COMPLETION OF THE PROGRAMME

The programme starts with the launching of work on the first stage in one or more areas. It continues by following the order of stages in each area, on the understanding that progress may be achieved more rapidly in one area than in another.

Five years after adoption of the programme, the Commission will submit to the Council and the Parliament a report on its implementation. The Commission will make any recommendations to the Council that it deems useful for the proper execution of the programme, indicating in particular those areas in which it considers that special efforts should be made.

The monitoring report drawn up by the Commission may also contain recommendations concerning measures which were not initially planned in the programme but which it seemed necessary to adopt subsequently.

The programme of measures is completed by the general abolition of exequatur.

Areas	Brussels I	Brussels II and family situations arising through relationships other than marriage	Rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship and the property consequences of the separation of an unmarried couple	Wills and succession	Ancillary measures
Measures	<p>First stage:</p> <p>European enforcement order for uncontested claims</p> <p>Small claims</p> <p>Abolition of exequatur for maintenance claims</p>	<p>First stage:</p> <p>Abolition of exequatur for judgments on rights of access</p> <p>Instrument on family situations arising through relationships other than marriage (separate instrument or revision of Brussels II)</p> <p>Extension of the scope of any instrument(s) adopted to judgments modifying the conditions under which parental responsibility is exercised, as fixed in judgments made at the time of the divorce or separation</p>	<p>First stage:</p> <p>Drafting of one or more instruments on mutual recognition with regard to rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship and the property consequences of the separation of unmarried couples: adoption of the Brussels II machinery</p>	<p>First stage:</p> <p>Drafting of an instrument on mutual recognition with regard to wills and succession: adoption of the Brussels II machinery</p>	<p>Instrument on the taking of evidence</p> <p>Establishment of the European Judicial Network on civil and commercial matters</p> <p>Minimum standards of civil procedure</p> <p>Harmonisation of rules on, or minimum standards for, the service of judicial documents</p> <p>Measures to facilitate the enforcement of judgments, including those allowing identification of a debtor's assets</p> <p>Measures for easier access to justice</p> <p>Measures for easier provision of information to the public</p> <p>Measures relating to harmonisation of conflict-of-law rules</p>
	<p>Second stage:</p> <p>Revision of the Brussels I Regulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — incorporation of previous developments — extension of abolition of exequatur — measures to strengthen the effects in the requested State of judgments made in the State of origin (provisional enforcement, protective measures, including the attachment of bank accounts) 	<p>Second stage:</p> <p>For every previously adopted instrument:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — application of simplified recognition and enforcement procedures in the Brussels I Regulation — measures to strengthen the effects in the requested State of judgments made in the State of origin (provisional enforcement and protective measures) 	<p>Second stage:</p> <p>Revision of the instrument(s) drawn up at the first stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — application of simplified recognition and enforcement procedures in the Brussels I Regulation — measures to strengthen the effects in the requested State of judgments made in the State of origin (provisional enforcement and protective measures) 	<p>Second stage:</p> <p>Revision of the instrument(s) drawn up at the first stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — application of simplified recognition and enforcement procedures in the Brussels I Regulation — measures to strengthen the effects in the requested State of judgments made in the State of origin (provisional enforcement and protective measures) 	
	<p>Third stage:</p> <p>Abolition of exequatur for all the areas covered by the Brussels I Regulation</p>	<p>Third stage:</p> <p>Abolition of exequatur for the areas covered by the Brussels II Regulation and for family situations arising through relationships other than marriage</p>	<p>Third stage:</p> <p>Abolition of exequatur for the areas covered by the instrument(s) drawn up</p>	<p>Third stage:</p> <p>Abolition of exequatur for the areas covered by the instrument drawn up</p>	

3

Civil and commercial matters

3a

Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of
22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the
recognition and enforcement of judgments
in civil and commercial matters ('Brussels I')



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COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 44/2001

of 22 December 2000

on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters

(OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, p. 1)

Amended by:

		Official Journal	
	No	page	date
►M1	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1496/2002 of 21 August 2002	L 225	13
►M2	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1937/2004 of 9 November 2004	L 334	3
►M3	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2245/2004 of 27 December 2004	L 381	10
►M4	Council Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006 of 20 November 2006	L 363	1
►M5	Regulation (EC) No 1103/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008	L 304	80
►M6	Commission Regulation (EC) No 280/2009 of 6 April 2009	L 93	13
►M7	Commission Regulation (EU) No 416/2010 of 12 May 2010	L 119	7
►M8	Commission Regulation (EU) No 156/2012 of 22 February 2012	L 50	3
►M9	Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013 of 13 May 2013	L 158	1
►M10	Commission Regulation (EU) No 566/2013 of 18 June 2013	L 167	29
►M11	Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/263 of 16 January 2015	L 45	2

Amended by:

►A1	Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia and the Slovak Republic and the adjustments to the Treaties on which the European Union is founded	L 236	33	23.9.2003
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Corrected by:

►C1	Corrigendum, OJ L 307, 24.11.2001, p. 28 (44/2001)
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Repealed by:

Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012	L 351	1	20.12.2012
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**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 44/2001
of 22 December 2000
on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in
civil and commercial matters**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and
in particular Article 61(c) and Article 67(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (¹),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (²),

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (³),

Whereas:

- (1) The Community has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice, in which the free movement of persons is ensured. In order to establish progressively such an area, the Community should adopt, amongst other things, the measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters which are necessary for the sound operation of the internal market.
- (2) Certain differences between national rules governing jurisdiction and recognition of judgments hamper the sound operation of the internal market. Provisions to unify the rules of conflict of jurisdiction in civil and commercial matters and to simplify the formalities with a view to rapid and simple recognition and enforcement of judgments from Member States bound by this Regulation are essential.
- (3) This area is within the field of judicial cooperation in civil matters within the meaning of Article 65 of the Treaty.
- (4) In accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty, the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved by the Community. This Regulation confines itself to the minimum required in order to achieve those objectives and does not go beyond what is necessary for that purpose.

(¹) OJ C 376, 28.12.1999, p. 1.

(²) Opinion delivered on 21 September 2000 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

(³) OJ C 117, 26.4.2000, p. 6.

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- (5) On 27 September 1968 the Member States, acting under Article 293, fourth indent, of the Treaty, concluded the Brussels Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, as amended by Conventions on the Accession of the New Member States to that Convention (hereinafter referred to as the 'Brussels Convention')⁽¹⁾. On 16 September 1988 Member States and EFTA States concluded the Lugano Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, which is a parallel Convention to the 1968 Brussels Convention. Work has been undertaken for the revision of those Conventions, and the Council has approved the content of the revised texts. Continuity in the results achieved in that revision should be ensured.
- (6) In order to attain the objective of free movement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, it is necessary and appropriate that the rules governing jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments be governed by a Community legal instrument which is binding and directly applicable.
- (7) The scope of this Regulation must cover all the main civil and commercial matters apart from certain well-defined matters.
- (8) There must be a link between proceedings to which this Regulation applies and the territory of the Member States bound by this Regulation. Accordingly common rules on jurisdiction should, in principle, apply when the defendant is domiciled in one of those Member States.
- (9) A defendant not domiciled in a Member State is in general subject to national rules of jurisdiction applicable in the territory of the Member State of the court seised, and a defendant domiciled in a Member State not bound by this Regulation must remain subject to the Brussels Convention.
- (10) For the purposes of the free movement of judgments, judgments given in a Member State bound by this Regulation should be recognised and enforced in another Member State bound by this Regulation, even if the judgment debtor is domiciled in a third State.
- (11) The rules of jurisdiction must be highly predictable and founded on the principle that jurisdiction is generally based on the defendant's domicile and jurisdiction must always be available on this ground save in a few well-defined situations in which the subject-matter of the litigation or the autonomy of the parties warrants a different linking factor. The domicile of a legal person must be defined autonomously so as to make the common rules more transparent and avoid conflicts of jurisdiction.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 31.12.1972, p. 32.

OJ L 304, 30.10.1978, p. 1.

OJ L 388, 31.12.1982, p. 1.

OJ L 285, 3.10.1989, p. 1.

OJ C 15, 15.1.1997, p. 1.

For a consolidated text, see OJ C 27, 26.1.1998, p. 1.

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- (12) In addition to the defendant's domicile, there should be alternative grounds of jurisdiction based on a close link between the court and the action or in order to facilitate the sound administration of justice.
- (13) In relation to insurance, consumer contracts and employment, the weaker party should be protected by rules of jurisdiction more favourable to his interests than the general rules provide for.
- (14) The autonomy of the parties to a contract, other than an insurance, consumer or employment contract, where only limited autonomy to determine the courts having jurisdiction is allowed, must be respected subject to the exclusive grounds of jurisdiction laid down in this Regulation.
- (15) In the interests of the harmonious administration of justice it is necessary to minimise the possibility of concurrent proceedings and to ensure that irreconcilable judgments will not be given in two Member States. There must be a clear and effective mechanism for resolving cases of *lis pendens* and related actions and for obviating problems flowing from national differences as to the determination of the time when a case is regarded as pending. For the purposes of this Regulation that time should be defined autonomously.
- (16) Mutual trust in the administration of justice in the Community justifies judgments given in a Member State being recognised automatically without the need for any procedure except in cases of dispute.
- (17) By virtue of the same principle of mutual trust, the procedure for making enforceable in one Member State a judgment given in another must be efficient and rapid. To that end, the declaration that a judgment is enforceable should be issued virtually automatically after purely formal checks of the documents supplied, without there being any possibility for the court to raise of its own motion any of the grounds for non-enforcement provided for by this Regulation.
- (18) However, respect for the rights of the defence means that the defendant should be able to appeal in an adversarial procedure, against the declaration of enforceability, if he considers one of the grounds for non-enforcement to be present. Redress procedures should also be available to the claimant where his application for a declaration of enforceability has been rejected.
- (19) Continuity between the Brussels Convention and this Regulation should be ensured, and transitional provisions should be laid down to that end. The same need for continuity applies as regards the interpretation of the Brussels Convention by the Court of Justice of the European Communities and the 1971 Protocol⁽¹⁾ should remain applicable also to cases already pending when this Regulation enters into force.

(¹) OJ L 204, 2.8.1975, p. 28.
 OJ L 304, 30.10.1978, p. 1.
 OJ L 388, 31.12.1982, p. 1.
 OJ L 285, 3.10.1989, p. 1.

OJ C 15, 15.1.1997, p. 1.
 For a consolidated text see OJ C 27, 26.1.1998, p. 28.

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- (20) The United Kingdom and Ireland, in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, have given notice of their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.
- (21) Denmark, in accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, is not participating in the adoption of this Regulation, and is therefore not bound by it nor subject to its application.
- (22) Since the Brussels Convention remains in force in relations between Denmark and the Member States that are bound by this Regulation, both the Convention and the 1971 Protocol continue to apply between Denmark and the Member States bound by this Regulation.
- (23) The Brussels Convention also continues to apply to the territories of the Member States which fall within the territorial scope of that Convention and which are excluded from this Regulation pursuant to Article 299 of the Treaty.
- (24) Likewise for the sake of consistency, this Regulation should not affect rules governing jurisdiction and the recognition of judgments contained in specific Community instruments.
- (25) Respect for international commitments entered into by the Member States means that this Regulation should not affect conventions relating to specific matters to which the Member States are parties.
- (26) The necessary flexibility should be provided for in the basic rules of this Regulation in order to take account of the specific procedural rules of certain Member States. Certain provisions of the Protocol annexed to the Brussels Convention should accordingly be incorporated in this Regulation.
- (27) In order to allow a harmonious transition in certain areas which were the subject of special provisions in the Protocol annexed to the Brussels Convention, this Regulation lays down, for a transitional period, provisions taking into consideration the specific situation in certain Member States.
- (28) No later than five years after entry into force of this Regulation the Commission will present a report on its application and, if need be, submit proposals for adaptations.
- (29) The Commission will have to adjust Annexes I to IV on the rules of national jurisdiction, the courts or competent authorities and redress procedures available on the basis of the amendments forwarded by the Member State concerned; amendments made to Annexes V and VI should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (⁽¹⁾),

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

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HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SCOPE*Article 1*

1. This Regulation shall apply in civil and commercial matters whatever the nature of the court or tribunal. It shall not extend, in particular, to revenue, customs or administrative matters.

2. The Regulation shall not apply to:

- (a) the status or legal capacity of natural persons, rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship, wills and succession;
- (b) bankruptcy, proceedings relating to the winding-up of insolvent companies or other legal persons, judicial arrangements, compositions and analogous proceedings;
- (c) social security;
- (d) arbitration.

3. In this Regulation, the term 'Member State' shall mean Member States with the exception of Denmark.

CHAPTER II

JURISDICTION*Section 1***General provisions***Article 2*

1. Subject to this Regulation, persons domiciled in a Member State shall, whatever their nationality, be sued in the courts of that Member State.

2. Persons who are not nationals of the Member State in which they are domiciled shall be governed by the rules of jurisdiction applicable to nationals of that State.

Article 3

1. Persons domiciled in a Member State may be sued in the courts of another Member State only by virtue of the rules set out in Sections 2 to 7 of this Chapter.

2. In particular the rules of national jurisdiction set out in Annex I shall not be applicable as against them.

Article 4

1. If the defendant is not domiciled in a Member State, the jurisdiction of the courts of each Member State shall, subject to Articles 22 and 23, be determined by the law of that Member State.

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2. As against such a defendant, any person domiciled in a Member State may, whatever his nationality, avail himself in that State of the rules of jurisdiction there in force, and in particular those specified in Annex I, in the same way as the nationals of that State.

Section 2

Special jurisdiction

Article 5

A person domiciled in a Member State may, in another Member State, be sued:

1. (a) in matters relating to a contract, in the courts for the place of performance of the obligation in question;
- (b) for the purpose of this provision and unless otherwise agreed, the place of performance of the obligation in question shall be:
 - in the case of the sale of goods, the place in a Member State where, under the contract, the goods were delivered or should have been delivered,
 - in the case of the provision of services, the place in a Member State where, under the contract, the services were provided or should have been provided,
- (c) if subparagraph (b) does not apply then subparagraph (a) applies;
2. in matters relating to maintenance, in the courts for the place where the maintenance creditor is domiciled or habitually resident or, if the matter is ancillary to proceedings concerning the status of a person, in the court which, according to its own law, has jurisdiction to entertain those proceedings, unless that jurisdiction is based solely on the nationality of one of the parties;
3. in matters relating to tort, *delict* or *quasi-delict*, in the courts for the place where the harmful event occurred or may occur;
4. as regards a civil claim for damages or restitution which is based on an act giving rise to criminal proceedings, in the court seised of those proceedings, to the extent that that court has jurisdiction under its own law to entertain civil proceedings;
5. as regards a dispute arising out of the operations of a branch, agency or other establishment, in the courts for the place in which the branch, agency or other establishment is situated;
6. as settlor, trustee or beneficiary of a trust created by the operation of a statute, or by a written instrument, or created orally and evidenced in writing, in the courts of the Member State in which the trust is domiciled;

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7. as regards a dispute concerning the payment of remuneration claimed in respect of the salvage of a cargo or freight, in the court under the authority of which the cargo or freight in question:
 - (a) has been arrested to secure such payment, or
 - (b) could have been so arrested, but bail or other security has been given;

provided that this provision shall apply only if it is claimed that the defendant has an interest in the cargo or freight or had such an interest at the time of salvage.

Article 6

A person domiciled in a Member State may also be sued:

1. where he is one of a number of defendants, in the courts for the place where any one of them is domiciled, provided the claims are so closely connected that it is expedient to hear and determine them together to avoid the risk of irreconcilable judgments resulting from separate proceedings;
2. as a third party in an action on a warranty or guarantee or in any other third party proceedings, in the court seised of the original proceedings, unless these were instituted solely with the object of removing him from the jurisdiction of the court which would be competent in his case;
3. on a counter-claim arising from the same contract or facts on which the original claim was based, in the court in which the original claim is pending;
4. in matters relating to a contract, if the action may be combined with an action against the same defendant in matters relating to rights *in rem* in immovable property, in the court of the Member State in which the property is situated.

Article 7

Where by virtue of this Regulation a court of a Member State has jurisdiction in actions relating to liability from the use or operation of a ship, that court, or any other court substituted for this purpose by the internal law of that Member State, shall also have jurisdiction over claims for limitation of such liability.

Section 3**Jurisdiction in matters relating to insurance***Article 8*

In matters relating to insurance, jurisdiction shall be determined by this Section, without prejudice to Article 4 and point 5 of Article 5.

▼B*Article 9*

1. An insurer domiciled in a Member State may be sued:
 - (a) in the courts of the Member State where he is domiciled, or
 - (b) in another Member State, in the case of actions brought by the policyholder, the insured or a beneficiary, in the courts for the place where the plaintiff is domiciled,
 - (c) if he is a co-insurer, in the courts of a Member State in which proceedings are brought against the leading insurer.
2. An insurer who is not domiciled in a Member State but has a branch, agency or other establishment in one of the Member States shall, in disputes arising out of the operations of the branch, agency or establishment, be deemed to be domiciled in that Member State.

Article 10

In respect of liability insurance or insurance of immovable property, the insurer may in addition be sued in the courts for the place where the harmful event occurred. The same applies if movable and immovable property are covered by the same insurance policy and both are adversely affected by the same contingency.

Article 11

1. In respect of liability insurance, the insurer may also, if the law of the court permits it, be joined in proceedings which the injured party has brought against the insured.
2. Articles 8, 9 and 10 shall apply to actions brought by the injured party directly against the insurer, where such direct actions are permitted.
3. If the law governing such direct actions provides that the policyholder or the insured may be joined as a party to the action, the same court shall have jurisdiction over them.

Article 12

1. Without prejudice to Article 11(3), an insurer may bring proceedings only in the courts of the Member State in which the defendant is domiciled, irrespective of whether he is the policyholder, the insured or a beneficiary.
2. The provisions of this Section shall not affect the right to bring a counter-claim in the court in which, in accordance with this Section, the original claim is pending.

▼B*Article 13*

The provisions of this Section may be departed from only by an agreement:

1. which is entered into after the dispute has arisen, or
2. which allows the policyholder, the insured or a beneficiary to bring proceedings in courts other than those indicated in this Section, or
3. which is concluded between a policyholder and an insurer, both of whom are at the time of conclusion of the contract domiciled or habitually resident in the same Member State, and which has the effect of conferring jurisdiction on the courts of that State even if the harmful event were to occur abroad, provided that such an agreement is not contrary to the law of that State, or
4. which is concluded with a policyholder who is not domiciled in a Member State, except in so far as the insurance is compulsory or relates to immovable property in a Member State, or
5. which relates to a contract of insurance in so far as it covers one or more of the risks set out in Article 14.

Article 14

The following are the risks referred to in Article 13(5):

1. any loss of or damage to:
 - (a) seagoing ships, installations situated offshore or on the high seas, or aircraft, arising from perils which relate to their use for commercial purposes;
 - (b) goods in transit other than passengers' baggage where the transit consists of or includes carriage by such ships or aircraft;
2. any liability, other than for bodily injury to passengers or loss of or damage to their baggage:
 - (a) arising out of the use or operation of ships, installations or aircraft as referred to in point 1(a) in so far as, in respect of the latter, the law of the Member State in which such aircraft are registered does not prohibit agreements on jurisdiction regarding insurance of such risks;
 - (b) for loss or damage caused by goods in transit as described in point 1(b);
3. any financial loss connected with the use or operation of ships, installations or aircraft as referred to in point 1(a), in particular loss of freight or charter-hire;
4. any risk or interest connected with any of those referred to in points 1 to 3;

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5. notwithstanding points 1 to 4, all 'large risks' as defined in Council Directive 73/239/EEC ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Council Directives 88/357/EEC ⁽²⁾ and 90/618/EEC ⁽³⁾, as they may be amended.

Section 4**Jurisdiction over consumer contracts***Article 15*

1. In matters relating to a contract concluded by a person, the consumer, for a purpose which can be regarded as being outside his trade or profession, jurisdiction shall be determined by this Section, without prejudice to Article 4 and point 5 of Article 5, if:

- (a) it is a contract for the sale of goods on instalment credit terms; or
 - (b) it is a contract for a loan repayable by instalments, or for any other form of credit, made to finance the sale of goods; or
 - (c) in all other cases, the contract has been concluded with a person who pursues commercial or professional activities in the Member State of the consumer's domicile or, by any means, directs such activities to that Member State or to several States including that Member State, and the contract falls within the scope of such activities.
2. Where a consumer enters into a contract with a party who is not domiciled in the Member State but has a branch, agency or other establishment in one of the Member States, that party shall, in disputes arising out of the operations of the branch, agency or establishment, be deemed to be domiciled in that State.
3. This Section shall not apply to a contract of transport other than a contract which, for an inclusive price, provides for a combination of travel and accommodation.

Article 16

1. A consumer may bring proceedings against the other party to a contract either in the courts of the Member State in which that party is domiciled or in the courts for the place where the consumer is domiciled.
2. Proceedings may be brought against a consumer by the other party to the contract only in the courts of the Member State in which the consumer is domiciled.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 228, 16.8.1973, p. 3. Directive as last amended by Directive 2000/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 181, 20.7.2000, p. 65).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 172, 4.7.1988, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 2000/26/EC.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 330, 29.11.1990, p. 44.

▼B

3. This Article shall not affect the right to bring a counter-claim in the court in which, in accordance with this Section, the original claim is pending.

Article 17

The provisions of this Section may be departed from only by an agreement:

1. which is entered into after the dispute has arisen; or
2. which allows the consumer to bring proceedings in courts other than those indicated in this Section; or
3. which is entered into by the consumer and the other party to the contract, both of whom are at the time of conclusion of the contract domiciled or habitually resident in the same Member State, and which confers jurisdiction on the courts of that Member State, provided that such an agreement is not contrary to the law of that Member State.

Section 5**Jurisdiction over individual contracts of employment***Article 18*

1. In matters relating to individual contracts of employment, jurisdiction shall be determined by this Section, without prejudice to Article 4 and point 5 of Article 5.

2. Where an employee enters into an individual contract of employment with an employer who is not domiciled in a Member State but has a branch, agency or other establishment in one of the Member States, the employer shall, in disputes arising out of the operations of the branch, agency or establishment, be deemed to be domiciled in that Member State.

Article 19

An employer domiciled in a Member State may be sued:

1. in the courts of the Member State where he is domiciled; or
2. in another Member State:
 - (a) in the courts for the place where the employee habitually carries out his work or in the courts for the last place where he did so, or
 - (b) if the employee does not or did not habitually carry out his work in any one country, in the courts for the place where the business which engaged the employee is or was situated.

▼B*Article 20*

1. An employer may bring proceedings only in the courts of the Member State in which the employee is domiciled.
2. The provisions of this Section shall not affect the right to bring a counter-claim in the court in which, in accordance with this Section, the original claim is pending.

Article 21

The provisions of this Section may be departed from only by an agreement on jurisdiction:

1. which is entered into after the dispute has arisen; or
2. which allows the employee to bring proceedings in courts other than those indicated in this Section.

Section 6
Exclusive jurisdiction

Article 22

The following courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction, regardless of domicile:

1. in proceedings which have as their object rights *in rem* in immovable property or tenancies of immovable property, the courts of the Member State in which the property is situated.

However, in proceedings which have as their object tenancies of immovable property concluded for temporary private use for a maximum period of six consecutive months, the courts of the Member State in which the defendant is domiciled shall also have jurisdiction, provided that the tenant is a natural person and that the landlord and the tenant are domiciled in the same Member State;

2. in proceedings which have as their object the validity of the constitution, the nullity or the dissolution of companies or other legal persons or associations of natural or legal persons, or of the validity of the decisions of their organs, the courts of the Member State in which the company, legal person or association has its seat. In order to determine that seat, the court shall apply its rules of private international law;
3. in proceedings which have as their object the validity of entries in public registers, the courts of the Member State in which the register is kept;
4. in proceedings concerned with the registration or validity of patents, trade marks, designs, or other similar rights required to be deposited or registered, the courts of the Member State in which the deposit or registration has been applied for, has taken place or is under the terms of a Community instrument or an international convention deemed to have taken place.

▼B

Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the European Patent Office under the Convention on the Grant of European Patents, signed at Munich on 5 October 1973, the courts of each Member State shall have exclusive jurisdiction, regardless of domicile, in proceedings concerned with the registration or validity of any European patent granted for that State;

5. in proceedings concerned with the enforcement of judgments, the courts of the Member State in which the judgment has been or is to be enforced.

Section 7

Prorogation of jurisdiction

Article 23

1. If the parties, one or more of whom is domiciled in a Member State, have agreed that a court or the courts of a Member State are to have jurisdiction to settle any disputes which have arisen or which may arise in connection with a particular legal relationship, that court or those courts shall have jurisdiction. Such jurisdiction shall be exclusive unless the parties have agreed otherwise. Such an agreement conferring jurisdiction shall be either:

- (a) in writing or evidenced in writing; or
- (b) in a form which accords with practices which the parties have established between themselves; or
- (c) in international trade or commerce, in a form which accords with a usage of which the parties are or ought to have been aware and which in such trade or commerce is widely known to, and regularly observed by, parties to contracts of the type involved in the particular trade or commerce concerned.

2. Any communication by electronic means which provides a durable record of the agreement shall be equivalent to ‘writing’.

3. Where such an agreement is concluded by parties, none of whom is domiciled in a Member State, the courts of other Member States shall have no jurisdiction over their disputes unless the court or courts chosen have declined jurisdiction.

4. The court or courts of a Member State on which a trust instrument has conferred jurisdiction shall have exclusive jurisdiction in any proceedings brought against a settlor, trustee or beneficiary, if relations between these persons or their rights or obligations under the trust are involved.

5. Agreements or provisions of a trust instrument conferring jurisdiction shall have no legal force if they are contrary to Articles 13, 17 or 21, or if the courts whose jurisdiction they purport to exclude have exclusive jurisdiction by virtue of Article 22.

▼B*Article 24*

Apart from jurisdiction derived from other provisions of this Regulation, a court of a Member State before which a defendant enters an appearance shall have jurisdiction. This rule shall not apply where appearance was entered to contest the jurisdiction, or where another court has exclusive jurisdiction by virtue of Article 22.

Section 8**Examination as to jurisdiction and admissibility***Article 25*

Where a court of a Member State is seised of a claim which is principally concerned with a matter over which the courts of another Member State have exclusive jurisdiction by virtue of Article 22, it shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction.

Article 26

1. Where a defendant domiciled in one Member State is sued in a court of another Member State and does not enter an appearance, the court shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction unless its jurisdiction is derived from the provisions of this Regulation.
2. The court shall stay the proceedings so long as it is not shown that the defendant has been able to receive the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document in sufficient time to enable him to arrange for his defence, or that all necessary steps have been taken to this end.
3. Article 19 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 of 29 May 2000 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters⁽¹⁾ shall apply instead of the provisions of paragraph 2 if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted from one Member State to another pursuant to this Regulation.
4. Where the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 are not applicable, Article 15 of the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters shall apply if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted pursuant to that Convention.

Section 9***Lis pendens* — related actions***Article 27*

1. Where proceedings involving the same cause of action and between the same parties are brought in the courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised shall of its own motion stay its proceedings until such time as the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 30.6.2000, p. 37.

▼B

2. Where the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established, any court other than the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.

Article 28

1. Where related actions are pending in the courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised may stay its proceedings.

2. Where these actions are pending at first instance, any court other than the court first seised may also, on the application of one of the parties, decline jurisdiction if the court first seised has jurisdiction over the actions in question and its law permits the consolidation thereof.

3. For the purposes of this Article, actions are deemed to be related where they are so closely connected that it is expedient to hear and determine them together to avoid the risk of irreconcilable judgments resulting from separate proceedings.

Article 29

Where actions come within the exclusive jurisdiction of several courts, any court other than the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.

Article 30

For the purposes of this Section, a court shall be deemed to be seised:

1. at the time when the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document is lodged with the court, provided that the plaintiff has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have service effected on the defendant, or
2. if the document has to be served before being lodged with the court, at the time when it is received by the authority responsible for service, provided that the plaintiff has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have the document lodged with the court.

Section 10**Provisional, including protective, measures***Article 31*

Application may be made to the courts of a Member State for such provisional, including protective, measures as may be available under the law of that State, even if, under this Regulation, the courts of another Member State have jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter.

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CHAPTER III

RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT

Article 32

For the purposes of this Regulation, 'judgment' means any judgment given by a court or tribunal of a Member State, whatever the judgment may be called, including a decree, order, decision or writ of execution, as well as the determination of costs or expenses by an officer of the court.

Section 1

Recognition*Article 33*

1. A judgment given in a Member State shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required.
2. Any interested party who raises the recognition of a judgment as the principal issue in a dispute may, in accordance with the procedures provided for in Sections 2 and 3 of this Chapter, apply for a decision that the judgment be recognised.
3. If the outcome of proceedings in a court of a Member State depends on the determination of an incidental question of recognition that court shall have jurisdiction over that question.

Article 34

A judgment shall not be recognised:

1. if such recognition is manifestly contrary to public policy in the Member State in which recognition is sought;
2. where it was given in default of appearance, if the defendant was not served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable him to arrange for his defence, unless the defendant failed to commence proceedings to challenge the judgment when it was possible for him to do so;
3. if it is irreconcilable with a judgment given in a dispute between the same parties in the Member State in which recognition is sought;
4. if it is irreconcilable with an earlier judgment given in another Member State or in a third State involving the same cause of action and between the same parties, provided that the earlier judgment fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State addressed.

Article 35

1. Moreover, a judgment shall not be recognised if it conflicts with Sections 3, 4 or 6 of Chapter II, or in a case provided for in Article 72.

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2. In its examination of the grounds of jurisdiction referred to in the foregoing paragraph, the court or authority applied to shall be bound by the findings of fact on which the court of the Member State of origin based its jurisdiction.

3. Subject to the paragraph 1, the jurisdiction of the court of the Member State of origin may not be reviewed. The test of public policy referred to in point 1 of Article 34 may not be applied to the rules relating to jurisdiction.

Article 36

Under no circumstances may a foreign judgment be reviewed as to its substance.

Article 37

1. A court of a Member State in which recognition is sought of a judgment given in another Member State may stay the proceedings if an ordinary appeal against the judgment has been lodged.

2. A court of a Member State in which recognition is sought of a judgment given in Ireland or the United Kingdom may stay the proceedings if enforcement is suspended in the State of origin, by reason of an appeal.

Section 2
Enforcement

Article 38

1. A judgment given in a Member State and enforceable in that State shall be enforced in another Member State when, on the application of any interested party, it has been declared enforceable there.

2. However, in the United Kingdom, such a judgment shall be enforced in England and Wales, in Scotland, or in Northern Ireland when, on the application of any interested party, it has been registered for enforcement in that part of the United Kingdom.

Article 39

1. The application shall be submitted to the court or competent authority indicated in the list in Annex II.

2. The local jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to the place of domicile of the party against whom enforcement is sought, or to the place of enforcement.

Article 40

1. The procedure for making the application shall be governed by the law of the Member State in which enforcement is sought.

2. The applicant must give an address for service of process within the area of jurisdiction of the court applied to. However, if the law of the Member State in which enforcement is sought does not provide for the furnishing of such an address, the applicant shall appoint a representative *ad litem*.

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3. The documents referred to in Article 53 shall be attached to the application.

Article 41

The judgment shall be declared enforceable immediately on completion of the formalities in Article 53 without any review under Articles 34 and 35. The party against whom enforcement is sought shall not at this stage of the proceedings be entitled to make any submissions on the application.

Article 42

1. The decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability shall forthwith be brought to the notice of the applicant in accordance with the procedure laid down by the law of the Member State in which enforcement is sought.
2. The declaration of enforceability shall be served on the party against whom enforcement is sought, accompanied by the judgment, if not already served on that party.

Article 43

1. The decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability may be appealed against by either party.
2. The appeal is to be lodged with the court indicated in the list in Annex III.
3. The appeal shall be dealt with in accordance with the rules governing procedure in contradictory matters.
4. If the party against whom enforcement is sought fails to appear before the appellate court in proceedings concerning an appeal brought by the applicant, Article 26(2) to (4) shall apply even where the party against whom enforcement is sought is not domiciled in any of the Member States.
5. An appeal against the declaration of enforceability is to be lodged within one month of service thereof. If the party against whom enforcement is sought is domiciled in a Member State other than that in which the declaration of enforceability was given, the time for appealing shall be two months and shall run from the date of service, either on him in person or at his residence. No extension of time may be granted on account of distance.

Article 44

The judgment given on the appeal may be contested only by the appeal referred to in Annex IV.

Article 45

1. The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 43 or Article 44 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only on one of the grounds specified in Articles 34 and 35. It shall give its decision without delay.

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2. Under no circumstances may the foreign judgment be reviewed as to its substance.

Article 46

1. The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 43 or Article 44 may, on the application of the party against whom enforcement is sought, stay the proceedings if an ordinary appeal has been lodged against the judgment in the Member State of origin or if the time for such an appeal has not yet expired; in the latter case, the court may specify the time within which such an appeal is to be lodged.

2. Where the judgment was given in Ireland or the United Kingdom, any form of appeal available in the Member State of origin shall be treated as an ordinary appeal for the purposes of paragraph 1.

3. The court may also make enforcement conditional on the provision of such security as it shall determine.

Article 47

1. When a judgment must be recognised in accordance with this Regulation, nothing shall prevent the applicant from availing himself of provisional, including protective, measures in accordance with the law of the Member State requested without a declaration of enforceability under Article 41 being required.

2. The declaration of enforceability shall carry with it the power to proceed to any protective measures.

3. During the time specified for an appeal pursuant to Article 43(5) against the declaration of enforceability and until any such appeal has been determined, no measures of enforcement may be taken other than protective measures against the property of the party against whom enforcement is sought.

Article 48

1. Where a foreign judgment has been given in respect of several matters and the declaration of enforceability cannot be given for all of them, the court or competent authority shall give it for one or more of them.

2. An applicant may request a declaration of enforceability limited to parts of a judgment.

Article 49

A foreign judgment which orders a periodic payment by way of a penalty shall be enforceable in the Member State in which enforcement is sought only if the amount of the payment has been finally determined by the courts of the Member State of origin.

Article 50

An applicant who, in the Member State of origin has benefited from complete or partial legal aid or exemption from costs or expenses, shall be entitled, in the procedure provided for in this Section, to benefit from the most favourable legal aid or the most extensive exemption from costs or expenses provided for by the law of the Member State addressed.

▼B*Article 51*

No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required of a party who in one Member State applies for enforcement of a judgment given in another Member State on the ground that he is a foreign national or that he is not domiciled or resident in the State in which enforcement is sought.

Article 52

In proceedings for the issue of a declaration of enforceability, no charge, duty or fee calculated by reference to the value of the matter at issue may be levied in the Member State in which enforcement is sought.

Section 3
Common provisions

Article 53

1. A party seeking recognition or applying for a declaration of enforceability shall produce a copy of the judgment which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity.
2. A party applying for a declaration of enforceability shall also produce the certificate referred to in Article 54, without prejudice to Article 55.

Article 54

The court or competent authority of a Member State where a judgment was given shall issue, at the request of any interested party, a certificate using the standard form in Annex V to this Regulation.

Article 55

1. If the certificate referred to in Article 54 is not produced, the court or competent authority may specify a time for its production or accept an equivalent document or, if it considers that it has sufficient information before it, dispense with its production.
2. If the court or competent authority so requires, a translation of the documents shall be produced. The translation shall be certified by a person qualified to do so in one of the Member States.

Article 56

No legalisation or other similar formality shall be required in respect of the documents referred to in Article 53 or Article 55(2), or in respect of a document appointing a representative *ad litem*.

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CHAPTER IV

AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENTS AND COURT SETTLEMENTS*Article 57*

1. A document which has been formally drawn up or registered as an authentic instrument and is enforceable in one Member State shall, in another Member State, be declared enforceable there, on application made in accordance with the procedures provided for in Articles 38, et seq. The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 43 or Article 44 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only if enforcement of the instrument is manifestly contrary to public policy in the Member State addressed.
2. Arrangements relating to maintenance obligations concluded with administrative authorities or authenticated by them shall also be regarded as authentic instruments within the meaning of paragraph 1.
3. The instrument produced must satisfy the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity in the Member State of origin.
4. Section 3 of Chapter III shall apply as appropriate. The competent authority of a Member State where an authentic instrument was drawn up or registered shall issue, at the request of any interested party, a certificate using the standard form in Annex VI to this Regulation.

Article 58

A settlement which has been approved by a court in the course of proceedings and is enforceable in the Member State in which it was concluded shall be enforceable in the State addressed under the same conditions as authentic instruments. The court or competent authority of a Member State where a court settlement was approved shall issue, at the request of any interested party, a certificate using the standard form in Annex V to this Regulation.

CHAPTER V
GENERAL PROVISIONS*Article 59*

1. In order to determine whether a party is domiciled in the Member State whose courts are seised of a matter, the court shall apply its internal law.
2. If a party is not domiciled in the Member State whose courts are seised of the matter, then, in order to determine whether the party is domiciled in another Member State, the court shall apply the law of that Member State.

Article 60

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, a company or other legal person or association of natural or legal persons is domiciled at the place where it has its:
 - (a) statutory seat, or

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- (b) central administration, or
- (c) principal place of business.

2. For the purposes of the United Kingdom and Ireland ‘statutory seat’ means the registered office or, where there is no such office anywhere, the place of incorporation or, where there is no such place anywhere, the place under the law of which the formation took place.

3. In order to determine whether a trust is domiciled in the Member State whose courts are seised of the matter, the court shall apply its rules of private international law.

Article 61

Without prejudice to any more favourable provisions of national laws, persons domiciled in a Member State who are being prosecuted in the criminal courts of another Member State of which they are not nationals for an offence which was not intentionally committed may be defended by persons qualified to do so, even if they do not appear in person. However, the court seised of the matter may order appearance in person; in the case of failure to appear, a judgment given in the civil action without the person concerned having had the opportunity to arrange for his defence need not be recognised or enforced in the other Member States.

Article 62

In Sweden, in summary proceedings concerning orders to pay (*betaalningsföreläggande*) and assistance (*handräckning*), the expression ‘court’ includes the ‘Swedish enforcement service’ (*kronofogdemyndighet*).

Article 63

1. A person domiciled in the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and sued in the court of another Member State pursuant to Article 5(1) may refuse to submit to the jurisdiction of that court if the final place of delivery of the goods or provision of the services is in Luxembourg.

2. Where, under paragraph 1, the final place of delivery of the goods or provision of the services is in Luxembourg, any agreement conferring jurisdiction must, in order to be valid, be accepted in writing or evidenced in writing within the meaning of Article 23(1)(a).

3. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to contracts for the provision of financial services.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply for a period of six years from entry into force of this Regulation.

▼B*Article 64*

1. In proceedings involving a dispute between the master and a member of the crew of a seagoing ship registered in Greece or in Portugal, concerning remuneration or other conditions of service, a court in a Member State shall establish whether the diplomatic or consular officer responsible for the ship has been notified of the dispute. It may act as soon as that officer has been notified.
2. The provisions of this Article shall apply for a period of six years from entry into force of this Regulation.

*Article 65***▼A1**

1. The jurisdiction specified in Article 6(2) and Article 11 in actions on a warranty of guarantee or in any other third party proceedings may not be resorted to Germany, Austria and Hungary. Any person domiciled in another Member State may be sued in the courts:
 - (a) of Germany, pursuant to Articles 68 and 72 to 74 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Zivilprozeßordnung) concerning third-party notices;
 - (b) of Austria, pursuant to Article 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Zivilprozeßordnung) concerning third-party notices;
 - (c) of Hungary, pursuant to Articles 58 to 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Polgári perrendtartás) concerning third-party notices.
2. Judgments given in other Member States by virtue of Article 6(2), or Article 11 shall be recognised and enforced in Germany, Austria and Hungary in accordance with Chapter III. Any effects which judgments given in these States may have on third parties by application of the provisions in paragraph 1 shall also be recognised in the other Member States.

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CHAPTER VI

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 66

1. This Regulation shall apply only to legal proceedings instituted and to documents formally drawn up or registered as authentic instruments after the entry into force thereof.
2. However, if the proceedings in the Member State of origin were instituted before the entry into force of this Regulation, judgments given after that date shall be recognised and enforced in accordance with Chapter III,
 - (a) if the proceedings in the Member State of origin were instituted after the entry into force of the Brussels or the Lugano Convention both in the Member State of origin and in the Member State addressed;

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- (b) in all other cases, if jurisdiction was founded upon rules which accorded with those provided for either in Chapter II or in a convention concluded between the Member State of origin and the Member State addressed which was in force when the proceedings were instituted.

CHAPTER VII
RELATIONS WITH OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Article 67

This Regulation shall not prejudice the application of provisions governing jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in specific matters which are contained in Community instruments or in national legislation harmonised pursuant to such instruments.

Article 68

1. This Regulation shall, as between the Member States, supersede the Brussels Convention, except as regards the territories of the Member States which fall within the territorial scope of that Convention and which are excluded from this Regulation pursuant to Article 299 of the Treaty.
2. In so far as this Regulation replaces the provisions of the Brussels Convention between Member States, any reference to the Convention shall be understood as a reference to this Regulation.

Article 69

Subject to Article 66(2) and Article 70, this Regulation shall, as between Member States, supersede the following conventions and treaty concluded between two or more of them:

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- the Convention between Belgium and France on Jurisdiction and the Validity and Enforcement of Judgments, Arbitration Awards and Authentic Instruments, signed at Paris on 8 July 1899,
- the Convention between Belgium and the Netherlands on Jurisdiction, Bankruptcy, and the Validity and Enforcement of Judgments, Arbitration Awards and Authentic Instruments, signed at Brussels on 28 March 1925,
- the Convention between France and Italy on the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Rome on 3 June 1930,
- the Convention between the United Kingdom and the French Republic providing for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, with Protocol, signed at Paris on 18 January 1934,
- the Convention between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Belgium providing for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, with Protocol, signed at Brussels on 2 May 1934,
- the Convention between Germany and Italy on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Rome on 9 March 1936,

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- the Convention between Belgium and Austria on the Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments and Authentic Instruments relating to Maintenance Obligations, signed at Vienna on 25 October 1957,
- the Convention between Germany and Belgium on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments, Arbitration Awards and Authentic Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Bonn on 30 June 1958,
- the Convention between the Netherlands and Italy on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Rome on 17 April 1959,
- the Convention between Germany and Austria on the Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments, Settlements and Authentic Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Vienna on 6 June 1959,
- the Convention between Belgium and Austria on the Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments, Arbitral Awards and Authentic Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Vienna on 16 June 1959,
- the Convention between the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, signed at Bonn on 14 July 1960,
- the Convention between the United Kingdom and Austria providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, signed at Vienna on 14 July 1961, with amending Protocol signed at London on 6 March 1970,
- the Convention between Greece and Germany for the Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments, Settlements and Authentic Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed in Athens on 4 November 1961,
- the Convention between Belgium and Italy on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments and other Enforceable Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Rome on 6 April 1962,
- the Convention between the Netherlands and Germany on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments and Other Enforceable Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at The Hague on 30 August 1962,
- the Convention between the Netherlands and Austria on the Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments and Authentic Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at The Hague on 6 February 1963,
- the Convention between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Italy for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, signed at Rome on 7 February 1964, with amending Protocol signed at Rome on 14 July 1970,
- the Convention between France and Austria on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments and Authentic Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Vienna on 15 July 1966,

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- the Convention between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of the Netherlands providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil matters, signed at The Hague on 17 November 1967,
- the Convention between Spain and France on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgment Arbitration Awards in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Paris on 28 May 1969,
- the Convention between Luxembourg and Austria on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments and Authentic Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Luxembourg on 29 July 1971,
- the Convention between Italy and Austria on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, of Judicial Settlements and of Authentic Instruments, signed at Rome on 16 November 1971,
- the Convention between Spain and Italy regarding Legal Aid and the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Madrid on 22 May 1973,
- the Convention between Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil Matters, signed at Copenhagen on 11 October 1977,
- the Convention between Austria and Sweden on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil Matters, signed at Stockholm on 16 September 1982,
- the Convention between Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments, Settlements and Enforceable Authentic Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Bonn on 14 November 1983,
- the Convention between Austria and Spain on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments, Settlements and Enforceable Authentic Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Vienna on 17 February 1984,
- the Convention between Finland and Austria on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil Matters, signed at Vienna on 17 November 1986,
- the Treaty between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg in Jurisdiction, Bankruptcy, and the Validity and Enforcement of Judgments, Arbitration Awards and Authentic Instruments, signed at Brussels on 24 November 1961, in so far as it is in force,
- the Convention between the Czechoslovak Republic and Portugal on the Recognition and Enforcement of Court Decisions, signed at Lisbon on 23 November 1927, still in force between the Czech Republic and Portugal,
- the Convention between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Austria on Mutual Judicial Cooperation, signed at Vienna on 16 December 1954,
- the Convention between the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic on the Legal Assistance in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters, signed at Budapest on 6 March 1959,

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- the Convention between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kingdom of Greece on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments, signed at Athens on 18 June 1959,
- the Convention between the Polish People's Republic and the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia on the Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Warsaw on 6 February 1960, now in force between Poland and Slovenia, and between Poland and Croatia,
- the Agreement between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Austria on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards and Arbitral Settlements in Commercial Matters, signed at Belgrade on 18 March 1960,
- the Agreement between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Austria on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions in Alimony Matters, signed at Vienna on 10 October 1961,
- the Convention between Poland and Austria on Mutual Relations in Civil Matters and on Documents, signed at Vienna on 11 December 1963,
- the Treaty between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia on Settlement of Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters, signed at Belgrade on 20 January 1964, still in force between the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia and between the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Croatia,
- the Convention between Poland and France on Applicable Law, Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in the Field of Personal and Family Law, concluded in Warsaw on 5 April 1967,
- the Convention between the Governments of Yugoslavia and France on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Paris on 18 May 1971,
- the Convention between the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kingdom of Belgium on the Recognition and Enforcement of Court Decisions in Alimony Matters, signed at Belgrade on 12 December 1973,
- the Convention between Hungary and Greece on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Budapest on 8 October 1979,
- the Convention between Poland and Greece on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Athens on 24 October 1979,
- the Convention between Hungary and France on Legal Assistance in Civil and Family Law, on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions and on Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and on Extradition, signed at Budapest on 31 July 1980,
- the Treaty between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hellenic Republic on Legal Aid in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Athens on 22 October 1980, still in force between the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Greece,

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- the Convention between the Republic of Cyprus and the Hungarian People's Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Nicosia on 30 November 1981,
- the Treaty between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of Cyprus on Legal Aid in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Nicosia on 23 April 1982, still in force between the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Cyprus,
- the Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Greece on Legal Cooperation in Matters of Civil, Family, Commercial and Criminal Law, signed at Nicosia on 5 March 1984,
- the Treaty between the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Government of the Republic of France on Legal Aid and the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil, Family and Commercial Matters, signed at Paris on 10 May 1984, still in force between the Czech Republic, Slovakia and France,
- the Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Nicosia on 19 September 1984, now in force between Cyprus and Slovenia,
- the Treaty between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Italian Republic on Legal Aid in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Prague on 6 December 1985, still in force between the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Italy,
- the Treaty between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Kingdom of Spain on Legal Aid, Recognition and Enforcement of Court Decisions in Civil Matters, signed at Madrid on 4 May 1987, still in force between the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Spain,
- the Treaty between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic on Legal Aid and Settlement of Legal Relations in Civil, Family, Labour and Criminal Matters, signed at Warsaw on 21 December 1987, still in force between the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland,
- the Treaty between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic on Legal Aid and Settlement of Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters, signed at Bratislava on 28 March 1989, still in force between the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary,
- the Convention between Poland and Italy on Judicial Assistance and the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil Matters, signed at Warsaw on 28 April 1989,
- the Treaty between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic on Legal Aid provided by Judicial Bodies and on Settlements of Certain Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Prague on 29 October 1992,
- the Agreement between the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Lithuania on Legal Assistance and Legal Relationships, signed at Tallinn on 11 November 1992,

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- the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Lithuania on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, Labour and Criminal Matters, signed in Warsaw on 26 January 1993,
- the Agreement between the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Poland on Legal Assistance and Legal Relationships in Civil, Family, Labour and Criminal Matters, signed at Riga on 23 February 1994,
- the Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Poland on Legal Cooperation in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Nicosia on 14 November 1996,
- the Agreement between Estonia and Poland on Granting Legal Assistance and Legal Relations on Civil, Labour and Criminal Matters, signed at Tallinn on 27 November 1998,
- the Convention between Bulgaria and Belgium on certain Judicial Matters, signed at Sofia on 2 July 1930,
- the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia on Mutual Legal Assistance, signed at Sofia on 23 March 1956, still in force between Bulgaria and Slovenia and between Bulgaria and Croatia,
- the Treaty between the People's Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Hungary on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters, signed at Bucharest on 7 October 1958,
- the Treaty between the People's Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters, signed at Prague on 25 October 1958, still in force between Romania and Slovakia,
- the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Romanian People's Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters, signed at Sofia on 3 December 1958,
- the Treaty between the People's Republic of Romania and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on Legal Assistance, signed at Belgrade on 18 October 1960 and its Protocol, still in force between Romania and Slovenia and between Romania and Croatia,
- the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters, signed at Warsaw on 4 December 1961,
- the Convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Austria on Legal Assistance in Civil and Family law and the Validity and Service of Documents and its annexed Protocol, signed at Vienna on 17 November 1965,
- the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters, signed at Sofia on 16 May 1966,
- the Convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters and its Protocol, signed at Bucharest on 19 October 1972,

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- the Convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Italian Republic on Judicial Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Bucharest on 11 November 1972,
- the Convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the French Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Paris on 5 November 1974,
- the Convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Belgium on Legal Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Bucharest on 30 October 1975,
- the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hellenic Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Athens on 10 April 1976,
- the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on Legal Assistance and Settlement of Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters, signed at Sofia on 25 November 1976,
- the Convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Legal Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at London on 15 June 1978,
- the Additional Protocol to the Convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Belgium on Legal Assistance Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Bucharest on 30 October 1979,
- the Convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Belgium on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions in Alimony Obligations, signed at Bucharest on 30 October 1979,
- the Convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Belgium on Recognition and Enforcement of Divorce Decisions, signed at Bucharest on 6 November 1980,
- the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cyprus on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Nicosia on 29 April 1983,
- the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the French Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil Matters, signed at Sofia on 18 January 1989,
- the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Italian Republic on Legal Assistance and Enforcement of Decisions in Civil Matters, signed at Rome on 18 May 1990,
- the Agreement between the Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Spain on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil Matters, signed at Sofia on 23 May 1993,
- the Treaty between Romania and the Czech Republic on Judicial Assistance in Civil Matters, signed at Bucharest on 11 July 1994,

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- the Convention between Romania and the Kingdom of Spain on Jurisdiction, Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Bucharest on 17 November 1997,
- the Convention between Romania and the Kingdom of Spain — complementary to the Hague Convention relating to civil procedure law (Hague, 1 March 1954), signed at Bucharest on 17 November 1997,
- the Treaty between Romania and the Republic of Poland on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil Cases, signed at Bucharest on 15 May 1999,
- the Agreement between the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Hungary on Mutual Legal Assistance, signed at Belgrade on 7 March 1968, still in force between Croatia and Hungary,
- the Agreement between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Zagreb on 7 February 1994.

▼B*Article 70*

1. The Treaty and the Conventions referred to in Article 69 shall continue to have effect in relation to matters to which this Regulation does not apply.
2. They shall continue to have effect in respect of judgments given and documents formally drawn up or registered as authentic instruments before the entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 71

1. This Regulation shall not affect any conventions to which the Member States are parties and which in relation to particular matters, govern jurisdiction or the recognition or enforcement of judgments.
2. With a view to its uniform interpretation, paragraph 1 shall be applied in the following manner:
 - (a) this Regulation shall not prevent a court of a Member State, which is a party to a convention on a particular matter, from assuming jurisdiction in accordance with that convention, even where the defendant is domiciled in another Member State which is not a party to that convention. The court hearing the action shall, in any event, apply Article 26 of this Regulation;
 - (b) judgments given in a Member State by a court in the exercise of jurisdiction provided for in a convention on a particular matter shall be recognised and enforced in the other Member States in accordance with this Regulation.

Where a convention on a particular matter to which both the Member State of origin and the Member State addressed are parties lays down conditions for the recognition or enforcement of judgments, those conditions shall apply. In any event, the provisions of this Regulation which concern the procedure for recognition and enforcement of judgments may be applied.

▼B*Article 72*

This Regulation shall not affect agreements by which Member States undertook, prior to the entry into force of this Regulation pursuant to Article 59 of the Brussels Convention, not to recognise judgments given, in particular in other Contracting States to that Convention, against defendants domiciled or habitually resident in a third country where, in cases provided for in Article 4 of that Convention, the judgment could only be founded on a ground of jurisdiction specified in the second paragraph of Article 3 of that Convention.

CHAPTER VIII
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 73

No later than five years after the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation. The report shall be accompanied, if need be, by proposals for adaptations to this Regulation.

Article 74

1. The Member States shall notify the Commission of the texts amending the lists set out in Annexes I to IV. The Commission shall adapt the Annexes concerned accordingly.

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2. The updating or technical adjustments of the forms, specimens of which appear in Annexes V and VI, shall be adopted by the Commission. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 75(2).

Article 75

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4) and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

▼B*Article 76*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 March 2002.

This Regulation is binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

▼M11*ANNEX I***Rules of jurisdiction referred to in Article 3 (2) and Article 4 (2)**

- in Bulgaria: Article 4, paragraph 1, point 2, of the Private International Law Code,
- in the Czech Republic: Act No 91/2012 on private international law, in particular, its Article 6,
- in Denmark: Article 246(2) and (3) of the Administration of Justice Act (*lov om rettens pleje*),
- in Germany: Article 23 of the code of civil procedure (*Zivilprozeßordnung*),
- in Estonia: Article 86 (jurisdiction at the location of property) of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Tsiviilkohtumetenetuse seadustik*), insofar as the claim is unrelated to that property of the person; Article 100 (claim for termination of application of standard terms) of the Code of Civil Procedure, insofar as the action is to be lodged with the court in whose territorial jurisdiction the standard term was applied,
- in Greece: Article 40 of the code of civil procedure (*Κώδικας Πολιτικής Δικονομίας*),
- in France: Articles 14 and 15 of the civil code (*Code civil*),
- in Croatia: Article 54 of the Act on the Resolution of Conflicts of Laws with the Regulations of Other Countries in Specific Relations,
- in Ireland: the rules which enable jurisdiction to be founded on the document instituting the proceedings having been served on the defendant during his temporary presence in Ireland,
- in Italy: Articles 3 and 4 of Law 218 of 31 May 1995,
- in Cyprus: section 21(2) of the Courts of Justice Law No 14 of 1960, as amended,
- in Latvia: section 27 and paragraphs 3, 5, 6 and 9 of section 28 of the Civil Procedure Law (*Civilprocesa likums*),
- in Lithuania: Articles 783(3), 787 and 789(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Civilinio proceso kodeksas*),
- in Luxembourg: Articles 14 and 15 of the civil code (*Code civil*),
- in Hungary: Article 57 of Law Decree No 13 of 1979 on International Private Law (*a nemzetközi magánjogról szóló 1979. évi 13. törvényerejű rendelet*),
- in Malta: Articles 742, 743 and 744 of the Code of Organisation and Civil Procedure — Cap. 12 (*Kodiċi ta' Organizzazzjoni u Proċedura Ċivili — Kap. 12*) and Article 549 of the Commercial Code — Cap. 13 (*Kodiċi tal-kummerċ — Kap. 13*),
- in Austria: Article 99 of the Law on court Jurisdiction (*Jurisdiktionsnorm*),
- in Poland: Article 1103⁷ point 4 and Article 1110 of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Kodeks postępowania cywilnego*) in so far as the latter establishes jurisdiction exclusively on the basis of one of the following circumstances: the applicant is a Polish citizen or has their habitual residence, domicile or registered office in Poland,

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- in Portugal: Article 63(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Código de Processo Civil*) in so far as it may encompass exorbitant grounds of jurisdiction, such as the courts for the place in which the branch, agency or other establishment is situated (if situated in Portugal) when the central administration (if situated in a foreign State) is the party sued and Article 10 of the Code of Labour Procedure (*Código de Processo do Trabalho*) in so far as it may encompass exorbitant grounds of jurisdiction, such as the courts for the place where the plaintiff is domiciled in proceedings relating to individual contracts of employment brought by the employee against the employer,
- in Romania: Articles 1065-1081 under Title I ‘International jurisdiction of Romanian courts’ in Book VII ‘International civil procedure’ of Act No 134/2010 on the Code of Civil Procedure,
- in Slovenia: Article 48(2) of the Private International Law and Procedure Act (*Zakon o medarodnem zasebnem pravu in postopku*) in relation to Article 47(2) of Civil Procedure Act (*Zakon o pravdinem postopku*) and Article 58 of the Private International Law and Procedure Act (*Zakon o medarodnem zasebnem pravu in postopku*) in relation to Article 59 of Civil Procedure Act (*Zakon o pravdinem postopku*),
- in Slovakia: Articles 37 to 37e of Act No 97/1963 on Private International Law and the Rules of Procedure relating thereto,
- in Finland: paragraphs 1 and 2 of Section 18(1) of Chapter 10 of the Code of Judicial Procedure (*oikeudenkäymiskaari/rättegångsbalken*),
- in Sweden: the first sentence of the first paragraph of Section 3 of Chapter 10 of the Code of Judicial Procedure (*rättegångsbalken*),
- in the United Kingdom: the rules which enable jurisdiction to be founded on:
 - (a) the document instituting the proceedings having been served on the defendant during his temporary presence in the United Kingdom; or
 - (b) the presence within the United Kingdom of property belonging to the defendant; or
 - (c) the seizure by the plaintiff of property situated in the United Kingdom.

▼M11*ANNEX II*

The courts or competent authorities to which the application referred to in Article 39 may be submitted are the following:

- in Belgium, the ‘tribunal de première instance’ or ‘rechbank van eerste aanleg’ or ‘erstinstanzliches Gericht’
- in Bulgaria, the ‘окръжния съд’,
- in the Czech Republic, the ‘okresní soudy’,
- in Denmark, the ‘byret’,
- in Germany,
 - (a) the presiding judge of a chamber of the ‘Landgericht’,
 - (b) a notary in a procedure of declaration of enforceability of an authentic instrument,
- in Estonia, the ‘maakohus’ (county court),
- in Greece, the ‘Μονομελές Πρωτοδικείο’,
- in Spain, the ‘Juzgado de Primera Instancia’,
- in France:
 - (a) the ‘greffier en chef du tribunal de grande instance’,
 - (b) the ‘président de la chambre départementale des notaires’ in the case of application for a declaration of enforceability of a notarial authentic instrument,
- in Croatia, the ‘općinski sudovi’ in civil matters, the ‘Općinski gradanski sud u Zagrebu’ and the ‘trgovački sudovi’ in commercial matters,
- in Ireland, the High Court,
- in Italy, the ‘corte d'appello’,
- in Cyprus, the ‘Επαρχιακό Δικαστήριο’ or in the case of a maintenance judgment the ‘Οικογενειακό Δικαστήριο’,
- in Latvia, the ‘rajona (pilsētas) tiesa’,
- in Lithuania, the ‘Lietuvos apeliacinis teismas’,
- in Luxembourg, the presiding judge of the ‘tribunal d'arrondissement’,
- in Hungary, the ‘törvényszék székhelyén működő járásbíróság’, and in Budapest the ‘Budai Központi Kerületi Bíróság’,
- in Malta, the ‘Prim’ Awla tal-Qorti Ċivil’ or ‘Qorti tal-Maġistrati ta’ Ghawdex fil-gurisdizzjoni superjurū tagħha’, or, in the case of a maintenance judgment, the ‘Registrator tal-Qorti’ on transmission by the ‘Ministru responsabili ghall-Ġustizzja’,
- in the Netherlands, the ‘voorzieningenrechter van de rechbank’,
- in Austria, the ‘Bezirksgericht’,
- in Poland, the ‘sąd okręgowy’,
- in Portugal, the ‘Tribunal de Comarca’,

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- in Romania, the '*Tribunal*',
- in Slovenia, the '*okrožno sodišče*',
- in Slovakia, '*okresný súd*',
- in Finland, the '*käräjäoikeus/tingsrätt*',
- in Sweden, the '*Svea hovrätt*',
- in the United Kingdom:
 - (a) in England and Wales, the High Court of Justice, or in the case of a maintenance judgment, the Family Court on transmission by the Secretary of State;
 - (b) in Scotland, the Court of Session, or in the case of a maintenance judgment, the Sheriff Court on transmission by the Scottish Ministers;
 - (c) in Northern Ireland, the High Court of Justice, or in the case of a maintenance judgment, the Magistrates' Court on transmission by the Department of Justice;
 - (d) in Gibraltar, the Supreme Court of Gibraltar, or in the case of a maintenance judgment, the Magistrates' Court on transmission by the Attorney General of Gibraltar.

▼M11*ANNEX III*

The courts with which appeals referred to in Article 43 (2) may be lodged are the following:

- in Belgium,
- (a) as regards appeal by the defendant, the ‘*tribunal de première instance*’ or ‘*rechitbank van eerste aanleg*’ or ‘*erstinstanzliche Gericht*’,
- (b) as regards appeal by the applicant, the ‘*Cour d’appel*’ or ‘*hof van beroep*’,
- in Bulgaria, the ‘*Апелативен съд — София*’,
- in the Czech Republic, the ‘*okresní soudy*’,
- in Denmark, the ‘*landsret*’,
- in Germany, the ‘*Oberlandesgericht*’,
- in Estonia, the ‘*ringkonnakohus*’,
- in Greece the ‘*Εφετείο*’,
- in Spain, the ‘*Juzgado de Primera Instancia*’ which issued the contested decision, with the appeal to be solved by the ‘*Audiencia Provincial*’,
- in France:
 - (a) the ‘*cour d’appel*’ on decisions allowing the application,
 - (b) the presiding judge of the ‘*tribunal de grande instance*’, on decisions rejecting the application,
- in Croatia, ‘*županijski sud*’ through ‘*općinski sud*’ in civil matters and ‘*Visoki trgovacki sud Republike Hrvatske*’ through ‘*trgovacki sud*’ in commercial matters,
- in Ireland, the High Court,
- in Italy, the ‘*corte d’appello*’,
- in Cyprus, the ‘*Επαρχιακό Δικαστήριο*’ or in the case of a maintenance judgment the ‘*Οικογενειακό Δικαστήριο*’,
- in Latvia, the ‘*apgabaltiesa*’ via the ‘*rajona (pilsētas) tiesa*’,
- in Lithuania, the ‘*Lietuvos apeliacinė teismas*’,
- in Luxembourg, the ‘*Cour supérieure de justice*’ sitting as a court of civil appeal,
- in Hungary, the ‘*törvényszék székhelyén működő járásbíróság*’ (in Budapest, the ‘*Budai Központi Kerületi Bíróság*’); the appeal is adjudicated by the ‘*törvényszék*’ (in Budapest, the ‘*Fővárosi Törvényszék*’),
- in Malta, the ‘*Qorti tal-Appell*’ in accordance with the procedure laid down for appeals in the ‘*Kodici ta’ Organizzazzjoni u Procedura Ċivilu — Kap.12*’ or in the case of a maintenance judgment by ‘*ċitazzjoni*’ before the ‘*Prim’ Awla tal-Qorti Ċivilu jew il-Qorti tal-Magistrati ta’ Ghawdex fil-gurisdizzjoni superjur tagħha*’,
- in the Netherlands, the ‘*rechitbank*’,
- in Austria, the ‘*Landesgericht*’ via the ‘*Bezirksgericht*’,
- in Poland, the ‘*sąd apelacyjny*’ via the ‘*sąd okręgowy*’,

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- in Portugal, the '*Tribunal da Relação*' is the competent court. The appeals are launched, in accordance with the national law in force, by way of a request addressed to the court which issued the contested decision,
- in Romania, the '*Curte de Apel*',
- in Slovenia, the '*okrožno sodišče*',
- in Slovakia, the court of appeal through the district court whose decision is being appealed,
- in Finland, the '*hovioikeus/hovrätt*',
- in Sweden, the '*Svea hovrätt*',
- in the United Kingdom:
 - (a) in England and Wales, the High Court of Justice, or in the case of a maintenance judgment, the Family Court;
 - (b) in Scotland, the Court of Session, or in the case of a maintenance judgment, the Sheriff Court;
 - (c) in Northern Ireland, the High Court of Justice, or in the case of a maintenance judgment, the Magistrates' Court;
 - (d) in Gibraltar, the Supreme Court of Gibraltar, or in the case of a maintenance judgment, the Magistrates' Court.

▼M11*ANNEX IV*

The appeals which may be lodged pursuant to Article 44 are the following:

- in Belgium, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, an appeal in cassation,
- in Bulgaria, ‘*обжалване пред Върховния касационен съд*’,
- in the Czech Republic, appellate review (*‘dovolání’*), action to re-open proceedings (*‘žaloba na obnovu řízení’*) and action in annulment (*‘žaloba pro zmatečnost’*),
- in Denmark, an appeal to the ‘*Højesteret*’ with leave from the ‘*Procesbevillingsnævnet*’,
- in Germany, a ‘*Rechtsbeschwerde*’,
- in Estonia, a ‘*kassatsioonikaebus*’,
- in Croatia, an appeal to the ‘*Vrhovni sud Republike Hrvatske*’,
- in Ireland, an appeal on a point of law to the Supreme Court,
- in Cyprus, an appeal to the Supreme Court,
- in Latvia, an appeal in cassation to the ‘*Augstākās tiesas Senātā*’ via the ‘*apgabaltiesā*’,
- in Lithuania, an appeal in cassation to the ‘*Lietuvos Aukščiausiasis Teismas*’,
- in Hungary, ‘*felülvizsgálati kérelem*’,
- in Malta, no further appeal lies to any other court; in the case of a maintenance judgment the ‘*Qorti tal-Appell*’ in accordance with the procedure laid down for appeal in the ‘*kodiċi ta’ Organizzazzjoni u Procedura Civili — Kap. 12*’,
- in Austria, a ‘*Revisionsrekurs*’,
- in Poland, ‘*skarga kasacyjna*’,
- in Portugal, an appeal on a point of law,
- in Romania, a ‘*recursul*’,
- in Slovenia, an appeal to the ‘*Vrhovno sodišče Republike Slovenije*’,
- in Slovakia, the ‘*dovolanie*’,
- in Finland, an appeal to the ‘*korkein oikeus/högsta domstolen*’,
- in Sweden, an appeal to the ‘*Högsta domstolen*’,
- in the United Kingdom, a single further appeal on a point of law.

▼B*ANNEX V***Certificate referred to in Articles 54 and 58 of the Regulation on judgments and court settlements**

(English, inglés, anglais, inglese, ...)

1. Member State of origin
2. Court or competent authority issuing the certificate
 - 2.1. Name
 - 2.2. Address
 - 2.3. Tel./fax/e-mail
3. Court which delivered the judgment/approved the court settlement (*)
 - 3.1. Type of court
 - 3.2. Place of court
4. Judgment/court settlement (*)
 - 4.1. Date
 - 4.2. Reference number
 - 4.3. The parties to the judgment/court settlement (*)
 - 4.3.1. Name(s) of plaintiff(s)
 - 4.3.2. Name(s) of defendant(s)
 - 4.3.3. Name(s) of other party(ies), if any
 - 4.4. Date of service of the document instituting the proceedings where judgment was given in default of appearance
 - 4.5. Text of the judgment/court settlement (*) as annexed to this certificate
5. Names of parties to whom legal aid has been granted

The judgment/court settlement (*) is enforceable in the Member State of origin (Articles 38 and 58 of the Regulation) against:

Name:

Done at , date

Signature and/or stamp

(*) Delete as appropriate.

▼B*ANNEX VI***Certificate referred to in Article 57(4) of the Regulation on authentic instruments**

(English, inglés, anglais, inglese,)

1. Member State of origin
2. Competent authority issuing the certificate
 - 2.1. Name
 - 2.2. Address
 - 2.3. Tel./fax/e-mail
3. Authority which has given authenticity to the instrument
 - 3.1. Authority involved in the drawing up of the authentic instrument (if applicable)
 - 3.1.1. Name and designation of authority
 - 3.1.2. Place of authority
 - 3.2. Authority which has registered the authentic instrument (if applicable)
 - 3.2.1. Type of authority
 - 3.2.2. Place of authority
4. Authentic instrument
 - 4.1. Description of the instrument
 - 4.2. Date
 - 4.2.1. on which the instrument was drawn up
 - 4.2.2. if different: on which the instrument was registered
 - 4.3. Reference number
 - 4.4. Parties to the instrument
 - 4.4.1. Name of the creditor
 - 4.4.2. Name of the debtor
5. Text of the enforceable obligation as annexed to this certificate

The authentic instrument is enforceable against the debtor in the Member State of origin (Article 57(1) of the Regulation)

Done at date

Signature and/or stamp

3b

Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (recast) ('Brussels I (recast)')



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► **B** REGULATION (EU) No 1215/2012 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 12 December 2012

on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters

(recast)

(OJ L 351, 20.12.2012, p. 1)

Amended by:

Official Journal

		No	page	date
► <u>M1</u>	Regulation (EU) No 542/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014	L 163	1	29.5.2014
► <u>M2</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/281 of 26 November 2014	L 54	1	25.2.2015

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**REGULATION (EU) No 1215/2012 OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

of 12 December 2012

**on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in
civil and commercial matters**

(recast)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
and in particular Article 67(4) and points (a), (c) and (e) of Article 81(2)
thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social
Committee (¹),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (²),

Whereas:

- (1) On 21 April 2009, the Commission adopted a report on the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (³). The report concluded that, in general, the operation of that Regulation is satisfactory, but that it is desirable to improve the application of certain of its provisions, to further facilitate the free circulation of judgments and to further enhance access to justice. Since a number of amendments are to be made to that Regulation it should, in the interests of clarity, be recast.
- (2) At its meeting in Brussels on 10 and 11 December 2009, the European Council adopted a new multiannual programme entitled ‘The Stockholm Programme – an open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens’ (⁴). In the Stockholm Programme the European Council considered that the process of abolishing all intermediate measures (the *exequatur*) should be continued during the period covered by that Programme. At the same time the abolition of the *exequatur* should also be accompanied by a series of safeguards.
- (3) The Union has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice, *inter alia*,

(¹) OJ C 218, 23.7.2011, p. 78.

(²) Position of the European Parliament of 20 November 2012 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 6 December 2012.

(³) OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, p. 1.

(⁴) OJ C 115, 4.5.2010, p. 1.

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by facilitating access to justice, in particular through the principle of mutual recognition of judicial and extra-judicial decisions in civil matters. For the gradual establishment of such an area, the Union is to adopt measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters having cross-border implications, particularly when necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.

- (4) Certain differences between national rules governing jurisdiction and recognition of judgments hamper the sound operation of the internal market. Provisions to unify the rules of conflict of jurisdiction in civil and commercial matters, and to ensure rapid and simple recognition and enforcement of judgments given in a Member State, are essential.
- (5) Such provisions fall within the area of judicial cooperation in civil matters within the meaning of Article 81 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).
- (6) In order to attain the objective of free circulation of judgments in civil and commercial matters, it is necessary and appropriate that the rules governing jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments be governed by a legal instrument of the Union which is binding and directly applicable.
- (7) On 27 September 1968, the then Member States of the European Communities, acting under Article 220, fourth indent, of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, concluded the Brussels Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, subsequently amended by conventions on the accession to that Convention of new Member States⁽¹⁾ ('the 1968 Brussels Convention'). On 16 September 1988, the then Member States of the European Communities and certain EFTA States concluded the Lugano Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters⁽²⁾ ('the 1988 Lugano Convention'), which is a parallel convention to the 1968 Brussels Convention. The 1988 Lugano Convention became applicable to Poland on 1 February 2000.
- (8) On 22 December 2000, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 44/2001, which replaces the 1968 Brussels Convention with regard to the territories of the Member States covered by the TFEU, as between the Member States except Denmark. By Council Decision 2006/325/EC⁽³⁾, the Community concluded an agreement with Denmark ensuring the application of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 in Denmark. The 1988 Lugano Convention was revised by the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters⁽⁴⁾, signed at Lugano on 30 October 2007 by the Community, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland ('the 2007 Lugano Convention').

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 31.12.1972, p. 32, OJ L 304, 30.10.1978, p. 1, OJ L 388, 31.12.1982, p. 1, OJ L 285, 3.10.1989, p. 1, OJ C 15, 15.1.1997, p. 1.
For a consolidated text, see OJ C 27, 26.1.1998, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 319, 25.11.1988, p. 9.
⁽³⁾ OJ L 120, 5.5.2006, p. 22.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 147, 10.6.2009, p. 5.

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- (9) The 1968 Brussels Convention continues to apply to the territories of the Member States which fall within the territorial scope of that Convention and which are excluded from this Regulation pursuant to Article 355 of the TFEU.
- (10) The scope of this Regulation should cover all the main civil and commercial matters apart from certain well-defined matters, in particular maintenance obligations, which should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation following the adoption of Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations⁽¹⁾.
- (11) For the purposes of this Regulation, courts or tribunals of the Member States should include courts or tribunals common to several Member States, such as the Benelux Court of Justice when it exercises jurisdiction on matters falling within the scope of this Regulation. Therefore, judgments given by such courts should be recognised and enforced in accordance with this Regulation.
- (12) This Regulation should not apply to arbitration. Nothing in this Regulation should prevent the courts of a Member State, when seised of an action in a matter in respect of which the parties have entered into an arbitration agreement, from referring the parties to arbitration, from staying or dismissing the proceedings, or from examining whether the arbitration agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed, in accordance with their national law.

A ruling given by a court of a Member State as to whether or not an arbitration agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed should not be subject to the rules of recognition and enforcement laid down in this Regulation, regardless of whether the court decided on this as a principal issue or as an incidental question.

On the other hand, where a court of a Member State, exercising jurisdiction under this Regulation or under national law, has determined that an arbitration agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed, this should not preclude that court's judgment on the substance of the matter from being recognised or, as the case may be, enforced in accordance with this Regulation. This should be without prejudice to the competence of the courts of the Member States to decide on the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards in accordance with the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958 ('the 1958 New York Convention'), which takes precedence over this Regulation.

This Regulation should not apply to any action or ancillary proceedings relating to, in particular, the establishment of an arbitral tribunal, the powers of arbitrators, the conduct of an arbitration procedure or any other aspects of such a procedure, nor to any action or judgment concerning the annulment, review, appeal, recognition or enforcement of an arbitral award.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1.

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- (13) There must be a connection between proceedings to which this Regulation applies and the territory of the Member States. Accordingly, common rules of jurisdiction should, in principle, apply when the defendant is domiciled in a Member State.
- (14) A defendant not domiciled in a Member State should in general be subject to the national rules of jurisdiction applicable in the territory of the Member State of the court seised.

However, in order to ensure the protection of consumers and employees, to safeguard the jurisdiction of the courts of the Member States in situations where they have exclusive jurisdiction and to respect the autonomy of the parties, certain rules of jurisdiction in this Regulation should apply regardless of the defendant's domicile.

- (15) The rules of jurisdiction should be highly predictable and founded on the principle that jurisdiction is generally based on the defendant's domicile. Jurisdiction should always be available on this ground save in a few well-defined situations in which the subject-matter of the dispute or the autonomy of the parties warrants a different connecting factor. The domicile of a legal person must be defined autonomously so as to make the common rules more transparent and avoid conflicts of jurisdiction.
- (16) In addition to the defendant's domicile, there should be alternative grounds of jurisdiction based on a close connection between the court and the action or in order to facilitate the sound administration of justice. The existence of a close connection should ensure legal certainty and avoid the possibility of the defendant being sued in a court of a Member State which he could not reasonably have foreseen. This is important, particularly in disputes concerning non-contractual obligations arising out of violations of privacy and rights relating to personality, including defamation.
- (17) The owner of a cultural object as defined in Article 1(1) of Council Directive 93/7/EEC of 15 March 1993 on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State⁽¹⁾ should be able under this Regulation to initiate proceedings as regards a civil claim for the recovery, based on ownership, of such a cultural object in the courts for the place where the cultural object is situated at the time the court is seised. Such proceedings should be without prejudice to proceedings initiated under Directive 93/7/EEC.
- (18) In relation to insurance, consumer and employment contracts, the weaker party should be protected by rules of jurisdiction more favourable to his interests than the general rules.
- (19) The autonomy of the parties to a contract, other than an insurance, consumer or employment contract, where only limited autonomy to determine the courts having jurisdiction is allowed, should be respected subject to the exclusive grounds of jurisdiction laid down in this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 74, 27.3.1993, p. 74.

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- (20) Where a question arises as to whether a choice-of-court agreement in favour of a court or the courts of a Member State is null and void as to its substantive validity, that question should be decided in accordance with the law of the Member State of the court or courts designated in the agreement, including the conflict-of-laws rules of that Member State.

- (21) In the interests of the harmonious administration of justice it is necessary to minimise the possibility of concurrent proceedings and to ensure that irreconcilable judgments will not be given in different Member States. There should be a clear and effective mechanism for resolving cases of *lis pendens* and related actions, and for obviating problems flowing from national differences as to the determination of the time when a case is regarded as pending. For the purposes of this Regulation, that time should be defined autonomously.

- (22) However, in order to enhance the effectiveness of exclusive choice-of-court agreements and to avoid abusive litigation tactics, it is necessary to provide for an exception to the general *lis pendens* rule in order to deal satisfactorily with a particular situation in which concurrent proceedings may arise. This is the situation where a court not designated in an exclusive choice-of-court agreement has been seised of proceedings and the designated court is seised subsequently of proceedings involving the same cause of action and between the same parties. In such a case, the court first seised should be required to stay its proceedings as soon as the designated court has been seised and until such time as the latter court declares that it has no jurisdiction under the exclusive choice-of-court agreement. This is to ensure that, in such a situation, the designated court has priority to decide on the validity of the agreement and on the extent to which the agreement applies to the dispute pending before it. The designated court should be able to proceed irrespective of whether the non-designated court has already decided on the stay of proceedings.

This exception should not cover situations where the parties have entered into conflicting exclusive choice-of-court agreements or where a court designated in an exclusive choice-of-court agreement has been seised first. In such cases, the general *lis pendens* rule of this Regulation should apply.

- (23) This Regulation should provide for a flexible mechanism allowing the courts of the Member States to take into account proceedings pending before the courts of third States, considering in particular whether a judgment of a third State will be capable of recognition and enforcement in the Member State concerned under the law of that Member State and the proper administration of justice.

- (24) When taking into account the proper administration of justice, the court of the Member State concerned should assess all the circumstances of the case before it. Such circumstances may include connections between the facts of the case and the parties and the third State concerned, the stage to which the

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proceedings in the third State have progressed by the time proceedings are initiated in the court of the Member State and whether or not the court of the third State can be expected to give a judgment within a reasonable time.

That assessment may also include consideration of the question whether the court of the third State has exclusive jurisdiction in the particular case in circumstances where a court of a Member State would have exclusive jurisdiction.

- (25) The notion of provisional, including protective, measures should include, for example, protective orders aimed at obtaining information or preserving evidence as referred to in Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the enforcement of intellectual property rights ⁽¹⁾). It should not include measures which are not of a protective nature, such as measures ordering the hearing of a witness. This should be without prejudice to the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters ⁽²⁾.
- (26) Mutual trust in the administration of justice in the Union justifies the principle that judgments given in a Member State should be recognised in all Member States without the need for any special procedure. In addition, the aim of making cross-border litigation less time-consuming and costly justifies the abolition of the declaration of enforceability prior to enforcement in the Member State addressed. As a result, a judgment given by the courts of a Member State should be treated as if it had been given in the Member State addressed.
- (27) For the purposes of the free circulation of judgments, a judgment given in a Member State should be recognised and enforced in another Member State even if it is given against a person not domiciled in a Member State.
- (28) Where a judgment contains a measure or order which is not known in the law of the Member State addressed, that measure or order, including any right indicated therein, should, to the extent possible, be adapted to one which, under the law of that Member State, has equivalent effects attached to it and pursues similar aims. How, and by whom, the adaptation is to be carried out should be determined by each Member State.
- (29) The direct enforcement in the Member State addressed of a judgment given in another Member State without a declaration of enforceability should not jeopardise respect for the rights of the defence. Therefore, the person against whom enforcement is sought should be able to apply for refusal of the recognition or enforcement of a judgment if he considers one of the grounds for refusal of recognition to be present. This should include the ground that he had not had the opportunity to arrange for his defence where the judgment was given in default of appearance in a civil action linked to criminal proceedings. It should also

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 157, 30.4.2004, p. 45.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1.

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include the grounds which could be invoked on the basis of an agreement between the Member State addressed and a third State concluded pursuant to Article 59 of the 1968 Brussels Convention.

- (30) A party challenging the enforcement of a judgment given in another Member State should, to the extent possible and in accordance with the legal system of the Member State addressed, be able to invoke, in the same procedure, in addition to the grounds for refusal provided for in this Regulation, the grounds for refusal available under national law and within the time-limits laid down in that law.

The recognition of a judgment should, however, be refused only if one or more of the grounds for refusal provided for in this Regulation are present.

- (31) Pending a challenge to the enforcement of a judgment, it should be possible for the courts in the Member State addressed, during the entire proceedings relating to such a challenge, including any appeal, to allow the enforcement to proceed subject to a limitation of the enforcement or to the provision of security.
- (32) In order to inform the person against whom enforcement is sought of the enforcement of a judgment given in another Member State, the certificate established under this Regulation, if necessary accompanied by the judgment, should be served on that person in reasonable time before the first enforcement measure. In this context, the first enforcement measure should mean the first enforcement measure after such service.
- (33) Where provisional, including protective, measures are ordered by a court having jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter, their free circulation should be ensured under this Regulation. However, provisional, including protective, measures which were ordered by such a court without the defendant being summoned to appear should not be recognised and enforced under this Regulation unless the judgment containing the measure is served on the defendant prior to enforcement. This should not preclude the recognition and enforcement of such measures under national law. Where provisional, including protective, measures are ordered by a court of a Member State not having jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter, the effect of such measures should be confined, under this Regulation, to the territory of that Member State.
- (34) Continuity between the 1968 Brussels Convention, Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 and this Regulation should be ensured, and transitional provisions should be laid down to that end. The same need for continuity applies as regards the interpretation by the Court of Justice of the European Union of the 1968 Brussels Convention and of the Regulations replacing it.
- (35) Respect for international commitments entered into by the Member States means that this Regulation should not affect conventions relating to specific matters to which the Member States are parties.

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- (36) Without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States under the Treaties, this Regulation should not affect the application of bilateral conventions and agreements between a third State and a Member State concluded before the date of entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 which concern matters governed by this Regulation.
- (37) In order to ensure that the certificates to be used in connection with the recognition or enforcement of judgments, authentic instruments and court settlements under this Regulation are kept up-to-date, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amendments to Annexes I and II to this Regulation. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level. The Commission, when preparing and drawing up delegated acts, should ensure a simultaneous, timely and appropriate transmission of relevant documents to the European Parliament and to the Council.
- (38) This Regulation respects fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial guaranteed in Article 47 of the Charter.
- (39) Since the objective of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.
- (40) The United Kingdom and Ireland, in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland, annexed to the TEU and to the then Treaty establishing the European Community, took part in the adoption and application of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001. In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, the United Kingdom and Ireland have notified their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.
- (41) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application, without prejudice to the possibility for Denmark of applying the amendments to Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 pursuant to Article 3 of the Agreement of 19 October 2005 between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (¹),

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2005, p. 62.

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HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I
SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

1. This Regulation shall apply in civil and commercial matters whatever the nature of the court or tribunal. It shall not extend, in particular, to revenue, customs or administrative matters or to the liability of the State for acts and omissions in the exercise of State authority (*acta iure imperii*).

2. This Regulation shall not apply to:

- (a) the status or legal capacity of natural persons, rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship or out of a relationship deemed by the law applicable to such relationship to have comparable effects to marriage;
- (b) bankruptcy, proceedings relating to the winding-up of insolvent companies or other legal persons, judicial arrangements, compositions and analogous proceedings;
- (c) social security;
- (d) arbitration;
- (e) maintenance obligations arising from a family relationship, parentage, marriage or affinity;
- (f) wills and succession, including maintenance obligations arising by reason of death.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- (a) ‘judgment’ means any judgment given by a court or tribunal of a Member State, whatever the judgment may be called, including a decree, order, decision or writ of execution, as well as a decision on the determination of costs or expenses by an officer of the court.

For the purposes of Chapter III, ‘judgment’ includes provisional, including protective, measures ordered by a court or tribunal which by virtue of this Regulation has jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter. It does not include a provisional, including protective, measure which is ordered by such a court or tribunal without the defendant being summoned to appear, unless the judgment containing the measure is served on the defendant prior to enforcement;

- (b) ‘court settlement’ means a settlement which has been approved by a court of a Member State or concluded before a court of a Member State in the course of proceedings;
- (c) ‘authentic instrument’ means a document which has been formally drawn up or registered as an authentic instrument in the Member State of origin and the authenticity of which:
 - (i) relates to the signature and the content of the instrument; and

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- (ii) has been established by a public authority or other authority empowered for that purpose;
- (d) ‘Member State of origin’ means the Member State in which, as the case may be, the judgment has been given, the court settlement has been approved or concluded, or the authentic instrument has been formally drawn up or registered;
- (e) ‘Member State addressed’ means the Member State in which the recognition of the judgment is invoked or in which the enforcement of the judgment, the court settlement or the authentic instrument is sought;
- (f) ‘court of origin’ means the court which has given the judgment the recognition of which is invoked or the enforcement of which is sought.

Article 3

For the purposes of this Regulation, ‘court’ includes the following authorities to the extent that they have jurisdiction in matters falling within the scope of this Regulation:

- (a) in Hungary, in summary proceedings concerning orders to pay (fizetési meghagyásos eljárás), the notary (közjegyző);
- (b) in Sweden, in summary proceedings concerning orders to pay (betalningsföreläggande) and assistance (handräckning), the Enforcement Authority (Kronofogdemyndigheten).

CHAPTER II
JURISDICTION

*SECTION 1**General provisions**Article 4*

1. Subject to this Regulation, persons domiciled in a Member State shall, whatever their nationality, be sued in the courts of that Member State.

2. Persons who are not nationals of the Member State in which they are domiciled shall be governed by the rules of jurisdiction applicable to nationals of that Member State.

Article 5

1. Persons domiciled in a Member State may be sued in the courts of another Member State only by virtue of the rules set out in Sections 2 to 7 of this Chapter.

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2. In particular, the rules of national jurisdiction of which the Member States are to notify the Commission pursuant to point (a) of Article 76(1) shall not be applicable as against the persons referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 6

1. If the defendant is not domiciled in a Member State, the jurisdiction of the courts of each Member State shall, subject to Article 18(1), Article 21(2) and Articles 24 and 25, be determined by the law of that Member State.

2. As against such a defendant, any person domiciled in a Member State may, whatever his nationality, avail himself in that Member State of the rules of jurisdiction there in force, and in particular those of which the Member States are to notify the Commission pursuant to point (a) of Article 76(1), in the same way as nationals of that Member State.

*SECTION 2**Special jurisdiction**Article 7*

A person domiciled in a Member State may be sued in another Member State:

- (1) (a) in matters relating to a contract, in the courts for the place of performance of the obligation in question;
- (b) for the purpose of this provision and unless otherwise agreed, the place of performance of the obligation in question shall be:
 - in the case of the sale of goods, the place in a Member State where, under the contract, the goods were delivered or should have been delivered,
 - in the case of the provision of services, the place in a Member State where, under the contract, the services were provided or should have been provided;
- (c) if point (b) does not apply then point (a) applies;
- (2) in matters relating to tort, delict or quasi-delict, in the courts for the place where the harmful event occurred or may occur;
- (3) as regards a civil claim for damages or restitution which is based on an act giving rise to criminal proceedings, in the court seised of those proceedings, to the extent that that court has jurisdiction under its own law to entertain civil proceedings;
- (4) as regards a civil claim for the recovery, based on ownership, of a cultural object as defined in point 1 of Article 1 of Directive 93/7/EEC initiated by the person claiming the right to recover such an object, in the courts for the place where the cultural object is situated at the time when the court is seised;

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- (5) as regards a dispute arising out of the operations of a branch, agency or other establishment, in the courts for the place where the branch, agency or other establishment is situated;
- (6) as regards a dispute brought against a settlor, trustee or beneficiary of a trust created by the operation of a statute, or by a written instrument, or created orally and evidenced in writing, in the courts of the Member State in which the trust is domiciled;
- (7) as regards a dispute concerning the payment of remuneration claimed in respect of the salvage of a cargo or freight, in the court under the authority of which the cargo or freight in question:
 - (a) has been arrested to secure such payment; or
 - (b) could have been so arrested, but bail or other security has been given;

provided that this provision shall apply only if it is claimed that the defendant has an interest in the cargo or freight or had such an interest at the time of salvage.

Article 8

A person domiciled in a Member State may also be sued:

- (1) where he is one of a number of defendants, in the courts for the place where any one of them is domiciled, provided the claims are so closely connected that it is expedient to hear and determine them together to avoid the risk of irreconcilable judgments resulting from separate proceedings;
- (2) as a third party in an action on a warranty or guarantee or in any other third-party proceedings, in the court seized of the original proceedings, unless these were instituted solely with the object of removing him from the jurisdiction of the court which would be competent in his case;
- (3) on a counter-claim arising from the same contract or facts on which the original claim was based, in the court in which the original claim is pending;
- (4) in matters relating to a contract, if the action may be combined with an action against the same defendant in matters relating to rights *in rem* in immovable property, in the court of the Member State in which the property is situated.

Article 9

Where by virtue of this Regulation a court of a Member State has jurisdiction in actions relating to liability from the use or operation of a ship, that court, or any other court substituted for this purpose by the internal law of that Member State, shall also have jurisdiction over claims for limitation of such liability.

▼B**SECTION 3*****Jurisdiction in matters relating to insurance******Article 10***

In matters relating to insurance, jurisdiction shall be determined by this Section, without prejudice to Article 6 and point 5 of Article 7.

Article 11

1. An insurer domiciled in a Member State may be sued:

- (a) in the courts of the Member State in which he is domiciled;
- (b) in another Member State, in the case of actions brought by the policyholder, the insured or a beneficiary, in the courts for the place where the claimant is domiciled; or
- (c) if he is a co-insurer, in the courts of a Member State in which proceedings are brought against the leading insurer.

2. An insurer who is not domiciled in a Member State but has a branch, agency or other establishment in one of the Member States shall, in disputes arising out of the operations of the branch, agency or establishment, be deemed to be domiciled in that Member State.

Article 12

In respect of liability insurance or insurance of immovable property, the insurer may in addition be sued in the courts for the place where the harmful event occurred. The same applies if movable and immovable property are covered by the same insurance policy and both are adversely affected by the same contingency.

Article 13

1. In respect of liability insurance, the insurer may also, if the law of the court permits it, be joined in proceedings which the injured party has brought against the insured.

2. Articles 10, 11 and 12 shall apply to actions brought by the injured party directly against the insurer, where such direct actions are permitted.

3. If the law governing such direct actions provides that the policyholder or the insured may be joined as a party to the action, the same court shall have jurisdiction over them.

Article 14

1. Without prejudice to Article 13(3), an insurer may bring proceedings only in the courts of the Member State in which the defendant is domiciled, irrespective of whether he is the policyholder, the insured or a beneficiary.

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2. The provisions of this Section shall not affect the right to bring a counter-claim in the court in which, in accordance with this Section, the original claim is pending.

Article 15

The provisions of this Section may be departed from only by an agreement:

- (1) which is entered into after the dispute has arisen;
- (2) which allows the policyholder, the insured or a beneficiary to bring proceedings in courts other than those indicated in this Section;
- (3) which is concluded between a policyholder and an insurer, both of whom are at the time of conclusion of the contract domiciled or habitually resident in the same Member State, and which has the effect of conferring jurisdiction on the courts of that Member State even if the harmful event were to occur abroad, provided that such an agreement is not contrary to the law of that Member State;
- (4) which is concluded with a policyholder who is not domiciled in a Member State, except in so far as the insurance is compulsory or relates to immovable property in a Member State; or
- (5) which relates to a contract of insurance in so far as it covers one or more of the risks set out in Article 16.

Article 16

The following are the risks referred to in point 5 of Article 15:

- (1) any loss of or damage to:
 - (a) seagoing ships, installations situated offshore or on the high seas, or aircraft, arising from perils which relate to their use for commercial purposes;
 - (b) goods in transit other than passengers' baggage where the transit consists of or includes carriage by such ships or aircraft;
- (2) any liability, other than for bodily injury to passengers or loss of or damage to their baggage:
 - (a) arising out of the use or operation of ships, installations or aircraft as referred to in point 1(a) in so far as, in respect of the latter, the law of the Member State in which such aircraft are registered does not prohibit agreements on jurisdiction regarding insurance of such risks;
 - (b) for loss or damage caused by goods in transit as described in point 1(b);
- (3) any financial loss connected with the use or operation of ships, installations or aircraft as referred to in point 1(a), in particular loss of freight or charter-hire;

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- (4) any risk or interest connected with any of those referred to in points 1 to 3;
- (5) notwithstanding points 1 to 4, all ‘large risks’ as defined in Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II)⁽¹⁾.

*SECTION 4**Jurisdiction over consumer contracts**Article 17*

1. In matters relating to a contract concluded by a person, the consumer, for a purpose which can be regarded as being outside his trade or profession, jurisdiction shall be determined by this Section, without prejudice to Article 6 and point 5 of Article 7, if:
 - (a) it is a contract for the sale of goods on instalment credit terms;
 - (b) it is a contract for a loan repayable by instalments, or for any other form of credit, made to finance the sale of goods; or
 - (c) in all other cases, the contract has been concluded with a person who pursues commercial or professional activities in the Member State of the consumer’s domicile or, by any means, directs such activities to that Member State or to several States including that Member State, and the contract falls within the scope of such activities.
2. Where a consumer enters into a contract with a party who is not domiciled in a Member State but has a branch, agency or other establishment in one of the Member States, that party shall, in disputes arising out of the operations of the branch, agency or establishment, be deemed to be domiciled in that Member State.
3. This Section shall not apply to a contract of transport other than a contract which, for an inclusive price, provides for a combination of travel and accommodation.

Article 18

1. A consumer may bring proceedings against the other party to a contract either in the courts of the Member State in which that party is domiciled or, regardless of the domicile of the other party, in the courts for the place where the consumer is domiciled.
2. Proceedings may be brought against a consumer by the other party to the contract only in the courts of the Member State in which the consumer is domiciled.
3. This Article shall not affect the right to bring a counter-claim in the court in which, in accordance with this Section, the original claim is pending.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 335, 17.12.2009, p. 1.

▼B*Article 19*

The provisions of this Section may be departed from only by an agreement:

- (1) which is entered into after the dispute has arisen;
- (2) which allows the consumer to bring proceedings in courts other than those indicated in this Section; or
- (3) which is entered into by the consumer and the other party to the contract, both of whom are at the time of conclusion of the contract domiciled or habitually resident in the same Member State, and which confers jurisdiction on the courts of that Member State, provided that such an agreement is not contrary to the law of that Member State.

*SECTION 5**Jurisdiction over individual contracts of employment**Article 20*

1. In matters relating to individual contracts of employment, jurisdiction shall be determined by this Section, without prejudice to Article 6, point 5 of Article 7 and, in the case of proceedings brought against an employer, point 1 of Article 8.
2. Where an employee enters into an individual contract of employment with an employer who is not domiciled in a Member State but has a branch, agency or other establishment in one of the Member States, the employer shall, in disputes arising out of the operations of the branch, agency or establishment, be deemed to be domiciled in that Member State.

Article 21

1. An employer domiciled in a Member State may be sued:
 - (a) in the courts of the Member State in which he is domiciled; or
 - (b) in another Member State:
 - (i) in the courts for the place where or from where the employee habitually carries out his work or in the courts for the last place where he did so; or
 - (ii) if the employee does not or did not habitually carry out his work in any one country, in the courts for the place where the business which engaged the employee is or was situated.
2. An employer not domiciled in a Member State may be sued in a court of a Member State in accordance with point (b) of paragraph 1.

▼B*Article 22*

1. An employer may bring proceedings only in the courts of the Member State in which the employee is domiciled.
2. The provisions of this Section shall not affect the right to bring a counter-claim in the court in which, in accordance with this Section, the original claim is pending.

Article 23

The provisions of this Section may be departed from only by an agreement:

- (1) which is entered into after the dispute has arisen; or
- (2) which allows the employee to bring proceedings in courts other than those indicated in this Section.

*SECTION 6**Exclusive jurisdiction**Article 24*

The following courts of a Member State shall have exclusive jurisdiction, regardless of the domicile of the parties:

- (1) in proceedings which have as their object rights *in rem* in immovable property or tenancies of immovable property, the courts of the Member State in which the property is situated.

However, in proceedings which have as their object tenancies of immovable property concluded for temporary private use for a maximum period of six consecutive months, the courts of the Member State in which the defendant is domiciled shall also have jurisdiction, provided that the tenant is a natural person and that the landlord and the tenant are domiciled in the same Member State;

- (2) in proceedings which have as their object the validity of the constitution, the nullity or the dissolution of companies or other legal persons or associations of natural or legal persons, or the validity of the decisions of their organs, the courts of the Member State in which the company, legal person or association has its seat. In order to determine that seat, the court shall apply its rules of private international law;
- (3) in proceedings which have as their object the validity of entries in public registers, the courts of the Member State in which the register is kept;
- (4) in proceedings concerned with the registration or validity of patents, trade marks, designs, or other similar rights required to be deposited or registered, irrespective of whether the issue is raised by way of an action or as a defence, the courts of the Member State in which the deposit or registration has been applied for, has taken place or is under the terms of an instrument of the Union or an international convention deemed to have taken place.

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Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the European Patent Office under the Convention on the Grant of European Patents, signed at Munich on 5 October 1973, the courts of each Member State shall have exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings concerned with the registration or validity of any European patent granted for that Member State;

- (5) in proceedings concerned with the enforcement of judgments, the courts of the Member State in which the judgment has been or is to be enforced.

*SECTION 7**Prorogation of jurisdiction**Article 25*

1. If the parties, regardless of their domicile, have agreed that a court or the courts of a Member State are to have jurisdiction to settle any disputes which have arisen or which may arise in connection with a particular legal relationship, that court or those courts shall have jurisdiction, unless the agreement is null and void as to its substantive validity under the law of that Member State. Such jurisdiction shall be exclusive unless the parties have agreed otherwise. The agreement conferring jurisdiction shall be either:

- (a) in writing or evidenced in writing;
- (b) in a form which accords with practices which the parties have established between themselves; or
- (c) in international trade or commerce, in a form which accords with a usage of which the parties are or ought to have been aware and which in such trade or commerce is widely known to, and regularly observed by, parties to contracts of the type involved in the particular trade or commerce concerned.

2. Any communication by electronic means which provides a durable record of the agreement shall be equivalent to 'writing'.

3. The court or courts of a Member State on which a trust instrument has conferred jurisdiction shall have exclusive jurisdiction in any proceedings brought against a settlor, trustee or beneficiary, if relations between those persons or their rights or obligations under the trust are involved.

4. Agreements or provisions of a trust instrument conferring jurisdiction shall have no legal force if they are contrary to Articles 15, 19 or 23, or if the courts whose jurisdiction they purport to exclude have exclusive jurisdiction by virtue of Article 24.

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5. An agreement conferring jurisdiction which forms part of a contract shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract.

The validity of the agreement conferring jurisdiction cannot be contested solely on the ground that the contract is not valid.

Article 26

1. Apart from jurisdiction derived from other provisions of this Regulation, a court of a Member State before which a defendant enters an appearance shall have jurisdiction. This rule shall not apply where appearance was entered to contest the jurisdiction, or where another court has exclusive jurisdiction by virtue of Article 24.

2. In matters referred to in Sections 3, 4 or 5 where the policyholder, the insured, a beneficiary of the insurance contract, the injured party, the consumer or the employee is the defendant, the court shall, before assuming jurisdiction under paragraph 1, ensure that the defendant is informed of his right to contest the jurisdiction of the court and of the consequences of entering or not entering an appearance.

*SECTION 8**Examination as to jurisdiction and admissibility**Article 27*

Where a court of a Member State is seised of a claim which is principally concerned with a matter over which the courts of another Member State have exclusive jurisdiction by virtue of Article 24, it shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction.

Article 28

1. Where a defendant domiciled in one Member State is sued in a court of another Member State and does not enter an appearance, the court shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction unless its jurisdiction is derived from the provisions of this Regulation.

2. The court shall stay the proceedings so long as it is not shown that the defendant has been able to receive the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document in sufficient time to enable him to arrange for his defence, or that all necessary steps have been taken to this end.

3. Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents)⁽¹⁾ shall apply instead of paragraph 2 of this Article if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted from one Member State to another pursuant to that Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79.

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4. Where Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 is not applicable, Article 15 of the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters shall apply if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad pursuant to that Convention.

*SECTION 9**Lis pendens — related actions**Article 29*

1. Without prejudice to Article 31(2), where proceedings involving the same cause of action and between the same parties are brought in the courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised shall of its own motion stay its proceedings until such time as the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established.
2. In cases referred to in paragraph 1, upon request by a court seised of the dispute, any other court seised shall without delay inform the former court of the date when it was seised in accordance with Article 32.
3. Where the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established, any court other than the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.

Article 30

1. Where related actions are pending in the courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised may stay its proceedings.
2. Where the action in the court first seised is pending at first instance, any other court may also, on the application of one of the parties, decline jurisdiction if the court first seised has jurisdiction over the actions in question and its law permits the consolidation thereof.
3. For the purposes of this Article, actions are deemed to be related where they are so closely connected that it is expedient to hear and determine them together to avoid the risk of irreconcilable judgments resulting from separate proceedings.

Article 31

1. Where actions come within the exclusive jurisdiction of several courts, any court other than the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.
2. Without prejudice to Article 26, where a court of a Member State on which an agreement as referred to in Article 25 confers exclusive jurisdiction is seised, any court of another Member State shall stay the proceedings until such time as the court seised on the basis of the agreement declares that it has no jurisdiction under the agreement.

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3. Where the court designated in the agreement has established jurisdiction in accordance with the agreement, any court of another Member State shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not apply to matters referred to in Sections 3, 4 or 5 where the policyholder, the insured, a beneficiary of the insurance contract, the injured party, the consumer or the employee is the claimant and the agreement is not valid under a provision contained within those Sections.

Article 32

1. For the purposes of this Section, a court shall be deemed to be seized:

- (a) at the time when the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document is lodged with the court, provided that the claimant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have service effected on the defendant; or
- (b) if the document has to be served before being lodged with the court, at the time when it is received by the authority responsible for service, provided that the claimant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have the document lodged with the court.

The authority responsible for service referred to in point (b) shall be the first authority receiving the documents to be served.

2. The court, or the authority responsible for service, referred to in paragraph 1, shall note, respectively, the date of the lodging of the document instituting the proceedings or the equivalent document, or the date of receipt of the documents to be served.

Article 33

1. Where jurisdiction is based on Article 4 or on Articles 7, 8 or 9 and proceedings are pending before a court of a third State at the time when a court in a Member State is seized of an action involving the same cause of action and between the same parties as the proceedings in the court of the third State, the court of the Member State may stay the proceedings if:

- (a) it is expected that the court of the third State will give a judgment capable of recognition and, where applicable, of enforcement in that Member State; and
- (b) the court of the Member State is satisfied that a stay is necessary for the proper administration of justice.

2. The court of the Member State may continue the proceedings at any time if:

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- (a) the proceedings in the court of the third State are themselves stayed or discontinued;
- (b) it appears to the court of the Member State that the proceedings in the court of the third State are unlikely to be concluded within a reasonable time; or
- (c) the continuation of the proceedings is required for the proper administration of justice.

3. The court of the Member State shall dismiss the proceedings if the proceedings in the court of the third State are concluded and have resulted in a judgment capable of recognition and, where applicable, of enforcement in that Member State.

4. The court of the Member State shall apply this Article on the application of one of the parties or, where possible under national law, of its own motion.

Article 34

1. Where jurisdiction is based on Article 4 or on Articles 7, 8 or 9 and an action is pending before a court of a third State at the time when a court in a Member State is seised of an action which is related to the action in the court of the third State, the court of the Member State may stay the proceedings if:

- (a) it is expedient to hear and determine the related actions together to avoid the risk of irreconcilable judgments resulting from separate proceedings;
- (b) it is expected that the court of the third State will give a judgment capable of recognition and, where applicable, of enforcement in that Member State; and
- (c) the court of the Member State is satisfied that a stay is necessary for the proper administration of justice.

2. The court of the Member State may continue the proceedings at any time if:

- (a) it appears to the court of the Member State that there is no longer a risk of irreconcilable judgments;
- (b) the proceedings in the court of the third State are themselves stayed or discontinued;
- (c) it appears to the court of the Member State that the proceedings in the court of the third State are unlikely to be concluded within a reasonable time; or
- (d) the continuation of the proceedings is required for the proper administration of justice.

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3. The court of the Member State may dismiss the proceedings if the proceedings in the court of the third State are concluded and have resulted in a judgment capable of recognition and, where applicable, of enforcement in that Member State.

4. The court of the Member State shall apply this Article on the application of one of the parties or, where possible under national law, of its own motion.

*SECTION 10**Provisional, including protective, measures**Article 35*

Application may be made to the courts of a Member State for such provisional, including protective, measures as may be available under the law of that Member State, even if the courts of another Member State have jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter.

CHAPTER III
RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT

*SECTION 1**Recognition**Article 36*

1. A judgment given in a Member State shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required.

2. Any interested party may, in accordance with the procedure provided for in Subsection 2 of Section 3, apply for a decision that there are no grounds for refusal of recognition as referred to in Article 45.

3. If the outcome of proceedings in a court of a Member State depends on the determination of an incidental question of refusal of recognition, that court shall have jurisdiction over that question.

Article 37

1. A party who wishes to invoke in a Member State a judgment given in another Member State shall produce:

- (a) a copy of the judgment which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity; and
- (b) the certificate issued pursuant to Article 53.

2. The court or authority before which a judgment given in another Member State is invoked may, where necessary, require the party invoking it to provide, in accordance with Article 57, a translation or a transliteration of the contents of the certificate referred to in point (b)

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of paragraph 1. The court or authority may require the party to provide a translation of the judgment instead of a translation of the contents of the certificate if it is unable to proceed without such a translation.

Article 38

The court or authority before which a judgment given in another Member State is invoked may suspend the proceedings, in whole or in part, if:

- (a) the judgment is challenged in the Member State of origin; or
- (b) an application has been submitted for a decision that there are no grounds for refusal of recognition as referred to in Article 45 or for a decision that the recognition is to be refused on the basis of one of those grounds.

*SECTION 2**Enforcement**Article 39*

A judgment given in a Member State which is enforceable in that Member State shall be enforceable in the other Member States without any declaration of enforceability being required.

Article 40

An enforceable judgment shall carry with it by operation of law the power to proceed to any protective measures which exist under the law of the Member State addressed.

Article 41

1. Subject to the provisions of this Section, the procedure for the enforcement of judgments given in another Member State shall be governed by the law of the Member State addressed. A judgment given in a Member State which is enforceable in the Member State addressed shall be enforced there under the same conditions as a judgment given in the Member State addressed.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the grounds for refusal or of suspension of enforcement under the law of the Member State addressed shall apply in so far as they are not incompatible with the grounds referred to in Article 45.

3. The party seeking the enforcement of a judgment given in another Member State shall not be required to have a postal address in the Member State addressed. Nor shall that party be required to have an authorised representative in the Member State addressed unless such a representative is mandatory irrespective of the nationality or the domicile of the parties.

▼B*Article 42*

1. For the purposes of enforcement in a Member State of a judgment given in another Member State, the applicant shall provide the competent enforcement authority with:

- (a) a copy of the judgment which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity; and
- (b) the certificate issued pursuant to Article 53, certifying that the judgment is enforceable and containing an extract of the judgment as well as, where appropriate, relevant information on the recoverable costs of the proceedings and the calculation of interest.

2. For the purposes of enforcement in a Member State of a judgment given in another Member State ordering a provisional, including a protective, measure, the applicant shall provide the competent enforcement authority with:

- (a) a copy of the judgment which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity;
- (b) the certificate issued pursuant to Article 53, containing a description of the measure and certifying that:
 - (i) the court has jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter;
 - (ii) the judgment is enforceable in the Member State of origin; and
- (c) where the measure was ordered without the defendant being summoned to appear, proof of service of the judgment.

3. The competent enforcement authority may, where necessary, require the applicant to provide, in accordance with Article 57, a translation or a transliteration of the contents of the certificate.

4. The competent enforcement authority may require the applicant to provide a translation of the judgment only if it is unable to proceed without such a translation.

Article 43

1. Where enforcement is sought of a judgment given in another Member State, the certificate issued pursuant to Article 53 shall be served on the person against whom the enforcement is sought prior to the first enforcement measure. The certificate shall be accompanied by the judgment, if not already served on that person.

2. Where the person against whom enforcement is sought is domiciled in a Member State other than the Member State of origin, he may request a translation of the judgment in order to contest the enforcement if the judgment is not written in or accompanied by a translation into either of the following languages:

- (a) a language which he understands; or
- (b) the official language of the Member State in which he is domiciled or, where there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where he is domiciled.

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Where a translation of the judgment is requested under the first subparagraph, no measures of enforcement may be taken other than protective measures until that translation has been provided to the person against whom enforcement is sought.

This paragraph shall not apply if the judgment has already been served on the person against whom enforcement is sought in one of the languages referred to in the first subparagraph or is accompanied by a translation into one of those languages.

3. This Article shall not apply to the enforcement of a protective measure in a judgment or where the person seeking enforcement proceeds to protective measures in accordance with Article 40.

Article 44

1. In the event of an application for refusal of enforcement of a judgment pursuant to Subsection 2 of Section 3, the court in the Member State addressed may, on the application of the person against whom enforcement is sought:

- (a) limit the enforcement proceedings to protective measures;
- (b) make enforcement conditional on the provision of such security as it shall determine; or
- (c) suspend, either wholly or in part, the enforcement proceedings.

2. The competent authority in the Member State addressed shall, on the application of the person against whom enforcement is sought, suspend the enforcement proceedings where the enforceability of the judgment is suspended in the Member State of origin.

SECTION 3

Refusal of recognition and enforcement

Subsection 1
Refusal of recognition

Article 45

1. On the application of any interested party, the recognition of a judgment shall be refused:

- (a) if such recognition is manifestly contrary to public policy (ordre public) in the Member State addressed;
- (b) where the judgment was given in default of appearance, if the defendant was not served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable him to arrange for his defence, unless the defendant failed to commence proceedings to challenge the judgment when it was possible for him to do so;
- (c) if the judgment is irreconcilable with a judgment given between the same parties in the Member State addressed;

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(d) if the judgment is irreconcilable with an earlier judgment given in another Member State or in a third State involving the same cause of action and between the same parties, provided that the earlier judgment fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State addressed; or

(e) if the judgment conflicts with:

- (i) Sections 3, 4 or 5 of Chapter II where the policyholder, the insured, a beneficiary of the insurance contract, the injured party, the consumer or the employee was the defendant; or
- (ii) Section 6 of Chapter II.

2. In its examination of the grounds of jurisdiction referred to in point (e) of paragraph 1, the court to which the application was submitted shall be bound by the findings of fact on which the court of origin based its jurisdiction.

3. Without prejudice to point (e) of paragraph 1, the jurisdiction of the court of origin may not be reviewed. The test of public policy referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 may not be applied to the rules relating to jurisdiction.

4. The application for refusal of recognition shall be made in accordance with the procedures provided for in Subsection 2 and, where appropriate, Section 4.

Subsection 2

Refusal of enforcement

Article 46

On the application of the person against whom enforcement is sought, the enforcement of a judgment shall be refused where one of the grounds referred to in Article 45 is found to exist.

Article 47

1. The application for refusal of enforcement shall be submitted to the court which the Member State concerned has communicated to the Commission pursuant to point (a) of Article 75 as the court to which the application is to be submitted.

2. The procedure for refusal of enforcement shall, in so far as it is not covered by this Regulation, be governed by the law of the Member State addressed.

3. The applicant shall provide the court with a copy of the judgment and, where necessary, a translation or transliteration of it.

The court may dispense with the production of the documents referred to in the first subparagraph if it already possesses them or if it considers it unreasonable to require the applicant to provide them. In the latter case, the court may require the other party to provide those documents.

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4. The party seeking the refusal of enforcement of a judgment given in another Member State shall not be required to have a postal address in the Member State addressed. Nor shall that party be required to have an authorised representative in the Member State addressed unless such a representative is mandatory irrespective of the nationality or the domicile of the parties.

Article 48

The court shall decide on the application for refusal of enforcement without delay.

Article 49

1. The decision on the application for refusal of enforcement may be appealed against by either party.
2. The appeal is to be lodged with the court which the Member State concerned has communicated to the Commission pursuant to point (b) of Article 75 as the court with which such an appeal is to be lodged.

Article 50

The decision given on the appeal may only be contested by an appeal where the courts with which any further appeal is to be lodged have been communicated by the Member State concerned to the Commission pursuant to point (c) of Article 75.

Article 51

1. The court to which an application for refusal of enforcement is submitted or the court which hears an appeal lodged under Article 49 or Article 50 may stay the proceedings if an ordinary appeal has been lodged against the judgment in the Member State of origin or if the time for such an appeal has not yet expired. In the latter case, the court may specify the time within which such an appeal is to be lodged.
2. Where the judgment was given in Ireland, Cyprus or the United Kingdom, any form of appeal available in the Member State of origin shall be treated as an ordinary appeal for the purposes of paragraph 1.

SECTION 4***Common provisions****Article 52*

Under no circumstances may a judgment given in a Member State be reviewed as to its substance in the Member State addressed.

▼B*Article 53*

The court of origin shall, at the request of any interested party, issue the certificate using the form set out in Annex I.

Article 54

1. If a judgment contains a measure or an order which is not known in the law of the Member State addressed, that measure or order shall, to the extent possible, be adapted to a measure or an order known in the law of that Member State which has equivalent effects attached to it and which pursues similar aims and interests.

Such adaptation shall not result in effects going beyond those provided for in the law of the Member State of origin.

2. Any party may challenge the adaptation of the measure or order before a court.

3. If necessary, the party invoking the judgment or seeking its enforcement may be required to provide a translation or a transliteration of the judgment.

Article 55

A judgment given in a Member State which orders a payment by way of a penalty shall be enforceable in the Member State addressed only if the amount of the payment has been finally determined by the court of origin.

Article 56

No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required of a party who in one Member State applies for the enforcement of a judgment given in another Member State on the ground that he is a foreign national or that he is not domiciled or resident in the Member State addressed.

Article 57

1. When a translation or a transliteration is required under this Regulation, such translation or transliteration shall be into the official language of the Member State concerned or, where there are several official languages in that Member State, into the official language or one of the official languages of court proceedings of the place where a judgment given in another Member State is invoked or an application is made, in accordance with the law of that Member State.

2. For the purposes of the forms referred to in Articles 53 and 60, translations or transliterations may also be into any other official language or languages of the institutions of the Union that the Member State concerned has indicated it can accept.

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3. Any translation made under this Regulation shall be done by a person qualified to do translations in one of the Member States.

CHAPTER IV

AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENTS AND COURT SETTLEMENTS*Article 58*

1. An authentic instrument which is enforceable in the Member State of origin shall be enforceable in the other Member States without any declaration of enforceability being required. Enforcement of the authentic instrument may be refused only if such enforcement is manifestly contrary to public policy (ordre public) in the Member State addressed.

The provisions of Section 2, Subsection 2 of Section 3, and Section 4 of Chapter III shall apply as appropriate to authentic instruments.

2. The authentic instrument produced must satisfy the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity in the Member State of origin.

Article 59

A court settlement which is enforceable in the Member State of origin shall be enforced in the other Member States under the same conditions as authentic instruments.

Article 60

The competent authority or court of the Member State of origin shall, at the request of any interested party, issue the certificate using the form set out in Annex II containing a summary of the enforceable obligation recorded in the authentic instrument or of the agreement between the parties recorded in the court settlement.

CHAPTER V

GENERAL PROVISIONS*Article 61*

No legalisation or other similar formality shall be required for documents issued in a Member State in the context of this Regulation.

Article 62

1. In order to determine whether a party is domiciled in the Member State whose courts are seized of a matter, the court shall apply its internal law.
2. If a party is not domiciled in the Member State whose courts are seized of the matter, then, in order to determine whether the party is domiciled in another Member State, the court shall apply the law of that Member State.

▼B*Article 63*

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, a company or other legal person or association of natural or legal persons is domiciled at the place where it has its:

- (a) statutory seat;
- (b) central administration; or
- (c) principal place of business.

2. For the purposes of Ireland, Cyprus and the United Kingdom, ‘statutory seat’ means the registered office or, where there is no such office anywhere, the place of incorporation or, where there is no such place anywhere, the place under the law of which the formation took place.

3. In order to determine whether a trust is domiciled in the Member State whose courts are seised of the matter, the court shall apply its rules of private international law.

Article 64

Without prejudice to any more favourable provisions of national laws, persons domiciled in a Member State who are being prosecuted in the criminal courts of another Member State of which they are not nationals for an offence which was not intentionally committed may be defended by persons qualified to do so, even if they do not appear in person. However, the court seised of the matter may order appearance in person; in the case of failure to appear, a judgment given in the civil action without the person concerned having had the opportunity to arrange for his defence need not be recognised or enforced in the other Member States.

Article 65

1. The jurisdiction specified in point 2 of Article 8 and Article 13 in actions on a warranty or guarantee or in any other third-party proceedings may be resorted to in the Member States included in the list established by the Commission pursuant to point (b) of Article 76(1) and Article 76(2) only in so far as permitted under national law. A person domiciled in another Member State may be invited to join the proceedings before the courts of those Member States pursuant to the rules on third-party notice referred to in that list.

2. Judgments given in a Member State by virtue of point 2 of Article 8 or Article 13 shall be recognised and enforced in accordance with Chapter III in any other Member State. Any effects which judgments given in the Member States included in the list referred to in paragraph 1 may have, in accordance with the law of those Member States, on third parties by application of paragraph 1 shall be recognised in all Member States.

3. The Member States included in the list referred to in paragraph 1 shall, within the framework of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters established by Council Decision 2001/470/EC⁽¹⁾ ('the European Judicial Network') provide information on how to determine, in accordance with their national law, the effects of the judgments referred to in the second sentence of paragraph 2.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25.

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CHAPTER VI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 66

1. This Regulation shall apply only to legal proceedings instituted, to authentic instruments formally drawn up or registered and to court settlements approved or concluded on or after 10 January 2015.

2. Notwithstanding Article 80, Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 shall continue to apply to judgments given in legal proceedings instituted, to authentic instruments formally drawn up or registered and to court settlements approved or concluded before 10 January 2015 which fall within the scope of that Regulation.

CHAPTER VII
RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Article 67

This Regulation shall not prejudice the application of provisions governing jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in specific matters which are contained in instruments of the Union or in national legislation harmonised pursuant to such instruments.

Article 68

1. This Regulation shall, as between the Member States, supersede the 1968 Brussels Convention, except as regards the territories of the Member States which fall within the territorial scope of that Convention and which are excluded from this Regulation pursuant to Article 355 of the TFEU.

2. In so far as this Regulation replaces the provisions of the 1968 Brussels Convention between the Member States, any reference to that Convention shall be understood as a reference to this Regulation.

Article 69

Subject to Articles 70 and 71, this Regulation shall, as between the Member States, supersede the conventions that cover the same matters as those to which this Regulation applies. In particular, the conventions included in the list established by the Commission pursuant to point (c) of Article 76(1) and Article 76(2) shall be superseded.

Article 70

1. The conventions referred to in Article 69 shall continue to have effect in relation to matters to which this Regulation does not apply.

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2. They shall continue to have effect in respect of judgments given, authentic instruments formally drawn up or registered and court settlements approved or concluded before the date of entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001.

Article 71

1. This Regulation shall not affect any conventions to which the Member States are parties and which, in relation to particular matters, govern jurisdiction or the recognition or enforcement of judgments.

2. With a view to its uniform interpretation, paragraph 1 shall be applied in the following manner:

- (a) this Regulation shall not prevent a court of a Member State which is party to a convention on a particular matter from assuming jurisdiction in accordance with that convention, even where the defendant is domiciled in another Member State which is not party to that convention. The court hearing the action shall, in any event, apply Article 28 of this Regulation;
- (b) judgments given in a Member State by a court in the exercise of jurisdiction provided for in a convention on a particular matter shall be recognised and enforced in the other Member States in accordance with this Regulation.

Where a convention on a particular matter to which both the Member State of origin and the Member State addressed are parties lays down conditions for the recognition or enforcement of judgments, those conditions shall apply. In any event, the provisions of this Regulation on recognition and enforcement of judgments may be applied.

▼M1*Article 71a*

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, a court common to several Member States as specified in paragraph 2 (a ‘common court’) shall be deemed to be a court of a Member State when, pursuant to the instrument establishing it, such a common court exercises jurisdiction in matters falling within the scope of this Regulation.

2. For the purposes of this Regulation, each of the following courts shall be a common court:

- (a) the Unified Patent Court established by the Agreement on a Unified Patent Court signed on 19 February 2013 (the ‘UPC Agreement’); and
- (b) the Benelux Court of Justice established by the Treaty of 31 March 1965 concerning the establishment and statute of a Benelux Court of Justice (the ‘Benelux Court of Justice Treaty’).

Article 71b

The jurisdiction of a common court shall be determined as follows:

▼M1

- (1) a common court shall have jurisdiction where, under this Regulation, the courts of a Member State party to the instrument establishing the common court would have jurisdiction in a matter governed by that instrument;
- (2) where the defendant is not domiciled in a Member State, and this Regulation does not otherwise confer jurisdiction over him, Chapter II shall apply as appropriate regardless of the defendant's domicile.

Application may be made to a common court for provisional, including protective, measures even if the courts of a third State have jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter;

- (3) where a common court has jurisdiction over a defendant under point 2 in a dispute relating to an infringement of a European patent giving rise to damage within the Union, that court may also exercise jurisdiction in relation to damage arising outside the Union from such an infringement.

Such jurisdiction may only be established if property belonging to the defendant is located in any Member State party to the instrument establishing the common court and the dispute has a sufficient connection with any such Member State.

Article 71c

1. Articles 29 to 32 shall apply where proceedings are brought in a common court and in a court of a Member State not party to the instrument establishing the common court.
2. Articles 29 to 32 shall apply where, during the transitional period referred to in Article 83 of the UPC Agreement, proceedings are brought in the Unified Patent Court and in a court of a Member State party to the UPC Agreement.

Article 71d

This Regulation shall apply to the recognition and enforcement of:

- (a) judgments given by a common court which are to be recognised and enforced in a Member State not party to the instrument establishing the common court; and
- (b) judgments given by the courts of a Member State not party to the instrument establishing the common court which are to be recognised and enforced in a Member State party to that instrument.

However, where recognition and enforcement of a judgment given by a common court is sought in a Member State party to the instrument establishing the common court, any rules of that instrument on recognition and enforcement shall apply instead of the rules of this Regulation.

▼B*Article 72*

This Regulation shall not affect agreements by which Member States, prior to the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001, undertook pursuant to Article 59 of the 1968 Brussels Convention not to recognise judgments given, in particular in other Contracting States to that Convention, against defendants domiciled or habitually resident in a third State where, in cases provided for in Article 4 of that Convention, the judgment could only be founded on a ground of jurisdiction specified in the second paragraph of Article 3 of that Convention.

Article 73

1. This Regulation shall not affect the application of the 2007 Lugano Convention.
2. This Regulation shall not affect the application of the 1958 New York Convention.
3. This Regulation shall not affect the application of bilateral conventions and agreements between a third State and a Member State concluded before the date of entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 which concern matters governed by this Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 74

The Member States shall provide, within the framework of the European Judicial Network and with a view to making the information available to the public, a description of national rules and procedures concerning enforcement, including authorities competent for enforcement, and information on any limitations on enforcement, in particular debtor protection rules and limitation or prescription periods.

The Member States shall keep this information permanently updated.

Article 75

By 10 January 2014, the Member States shall communicate to the Commission:

- (a) the courts to which the application for refusal of enforcement is to be submitted pursuant to Article 47(1);
- (b) the courts with which an appeal against the decision on the application for refusal of enforcement is to be lodged pursuant to Article 49(2);
- (c) the courts with which any further appeal is to be lodged pursuant to Article 50; and

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- (d) the languages accepted for translations of the forms as referred to in Article 57(2).

The Commission shall make the information publicly available through any appropriate means, in particular through the European Judicial Network.

Article 76

1. The Member States shall notify the Commission of:
 - (a) the rules of jurisdiction referred to in Articles 5(2) and 6(2);
 - (b) the rules on third-party notice referred to in Article 65; and
 - (c) the conventions referred to in Article 69.
2. The Commission shall, on the basis of the notifications by the Member States referred to in paragraph 1, establish the corresponding lists.
3. The Member States shall notify the Commission of any subsequent amendments required to be made to those lists. The Commission shall amend those lists accordingly.
4. The Commission shall publish the lists and any subsequent amendments made to them in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
5. The Commission shall make all information notified pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 3 publicly available through any other appropriate means, in particular through the European Judicial Network.

Article 77

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 78 concerning the amendment of Annexes I and II.

Article 78

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 77 shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from 9 January 2013.
3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 77 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

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4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 77 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Article 79

By 11 January 2022 the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the European Economic and Social Committee on the application of this Regulation. That report shall include an evaluation of the possible need for a further extension of the rules on jurisdiction to defendants not domiciled in a Member State, taking into account the operation of this Regulation and possible developments at international level. Where appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a proposal for amendment of this Regulation.

Article 80

This Regulation shall repeal Regulation (EC) No 44/2001. References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in Annex III.

Article 81

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 10 January 2015, with the exception of Articles 75 and 76, which shall apply from 10 January 2014.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

▼M2*ANNEX I***CERTIFICATE CONCERNING A JUDGMENT IN CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS**

Article 53 of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters

1. COURT OF ORIGIN

1.1. Name

1.2. Address:

1.2.1 Street and number/PO box:

1.2.2 Place and postal code:

1.2.3 Member State:

AT BE BG CY CZ DK DE EE EL ES FI FR HR HU IE IT LT LU LV MT NL PL PT RO SE SI SK UK

1.3. Telephone:

1.4. Fax

1.5. E-mail (if available):

2. CLAIMANT(S) (1)

2.1. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation

2.2. Identification number (if applicable and if available):

2.3. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if legal person, of incorporation/formation/registration (if relevant and if available):

2.4. Address:

2.4.1 Street and number/PO box:

2.4.2 Place and postal code:

2.4.3 Country:

AT BE BG CY CZ DK DE EE EL ES FI FR HR HU IE IT LT LU LV MT NL PL PT RO SE SI SK UK Other (please specify (ISO-code))

2.5. E-mail (if available):

3. DEFENDANT(S) (2)

3.1. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation

3.2. Identification number (if applicable and if available):

3.3. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if legal person, of incorporation/formation/registration (if relevant and if available):

3.4. Address:

3.4.1 Street and number/PO box:

3.4.2 Place and postal code:

3.4.3 Country:

AT BE BG CY CZ DK DE EE EL ES FI FR HR HU IE IT LT LU LV MT NL PL PT RO SE SI SK UK Other (please specify (ISO-code))

3.5. E-mail (if available):

▼ M2

4 THE JUDGMENT

4.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the judgment:

4.2. Reference number of the judgment:

4.3. The judgment was given in default of appearance.

4.3.1. No4.3.2. Yes (please indicate the date (dd/mm/yyyy) on which the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document was served on the defendant):

4.4. The judgment is enforceable in the Member State of origin without any further conditions having to be met:

4.4.1. Yes (please indicate the date (dd/mm/yyyy) on which the judgment was declared enforceable, if applicable):4.4.2. Yes, but only against the following person(s) (please specify):4.4.3. Yes, but limited to part(s) of the judgment (please specify):4.4.4. The judgment does not contain an enforceable obligation

4.5. As of the date of issue of the certificate, the judgment has been served on the defendant(s)

4.5.1. Yes (please indicate the date of service (dd/mm/yyyy) if known):

4.5.1.1. The judgment was served in the following language(s):

BG ES CS DK DE ET EL EN FR HR GA IT LV LT HU MT NL PL PT RO SK SL FI SV Other (please specify (ISO-code))

4.5.2. Not to the knowledge of the court

4.6. Terms of the judgment and interest.

4.6.1. Judgment on a monetary claim ⁽³⁾:

4.6.1.1. Short description of the subject-matter of the case:

4.6.1.2. The court has ordered

..... (surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation) ⁽⁴⁾

to make a payment to

..... (surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation)

4.6.1.2.1. If more than one person has been held liable for one and the same claim, the whole amount may be collected from any one of them

4.6.1.2.1.1. Yes4.6.1.2.1.2. No

4.6.1.3. Currency

euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Danish krone (DKK) kuna (HRK)
 Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish zloty (PLN) pound sterling (GBP) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krone (SEK) other (please specify (ISO code))

4.6.1.4. Principal amount:

4.6.1.4.1. Amount to be paid in one sum

▼M2

4.6.1.4.2 Amount to be paid in instalments (§)

Due date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

4.6.1.4.3 Amount to be paid regularly

4.6.1.4.3.1. per day

4.6.1.4.3.2. per week

4.6.1.4.3.3. other (state frequency):

4.6.1.4.3.4. From date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event:

4.6.1.4.3.5. If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

4.6.1.5. Interest, if applicable

4.6.1.5.1. Interest.

4.6.1.5.1.1. Not specified in the judgment

4.6.1.5.1.2. Yes, specified in the judgment as follows:

4.6.1.5.1.2.1. Amount:

or:

4.6.1.5.1.2.2. Rate ... %

4.6.1.5.1.2.3. Interest due from (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) to (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (§)

4.6.1.5.2. Statutory interest (if applicable) to be calculated in accordance with (please specify relevant statute)

4.6.1.5.2.1. Interest due from (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) to (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (§)

4.6.1.5.3. Capitalisation of interest (if applicable, please specify)

4.6.2. Judgment ordering a provisional, including a protective, measure

4.6.2.1. Short description of the subject matter of the case and the measure ordered:

4.6.2.2. The measure was ordered by a court having jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter:

4.6.2.2.1. Yes

4.6.3. Other type of judgment:

4.6.3.1. Short description of the subject-matter of the case and the ruling by the court

4.7. Costs (§)

4.7.1. Currency:

euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Danish krone (DKK) kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish złoty (PLN) pound sterling (GBP) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) other (please specify (ISO code)):

4.7.2. The following person(s) against whom enforcement is sought has/have been ordered to bear the costs

4.7.2.1. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation (§)

4.7.2.2. If more than one person has been ordered to bear the costs, the whole amount may be collected from any one of them:

▼M24.7.2.2.1 Yes4.7.2.2.2 No

4.7.3 The costs of which recovery is sought are as follows: (9)

4.7.3.1 The costs have been fixed in the judgment by way of a total amount (please specify amount)4.7.3.2 The costs have been fixed in the judgment by way of a percentage of total costs (please specify percentage of total):4.7.3.3 Liability for the costs has been determined in the judgment and the exact amounts are as follows4.7.3.3.1 Court fees:4.7.3.3.2 Lawyers fees:4.7.3.3.3 Cost of service of documents4.7.3.3.4 Other:4.7.3.4 Other (please specify):

4.7.4 Interest on costs:

4.7.4.1 Not applicable4.7.4.2 Interest specified in the judgment4.7.4.2.1 Amount

or

4.7.4.2.2 Rate . %

4.7.4.2.2.1 Interest due from (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) to (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (8)

4.7.4.3 Statutory interest (if applicable) to be calculated in accordance with (please specify relevant statute)

4.7.4.3.1 Interest due from (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) to (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (8)

4.7.4.4 Capitalisation of interest (if applicable, please specify):

Done at: ...

Signature and/or stamp of the court of origin

(1) Insert information for all claimants if the judgment concerns more than one.

(2) Insert information for all defendants if the judgment concerns more than one.

(3) If the judgment only concerns costs relating to a claim which has been decided in an earlier judgment, leave point 4.6.1. blank and go to point 4.7

(4) If more than one person has been ordered to make a payment, insert information for all persons.

(5) Insert information for each instalment.

(6) Insert information for all periods if more than one.

(7) This point also covers situations where the costs are awarded in a separate judgment.

(8) Insert information for all persons if more than one.

(9) In the event that the costs may be recovered from several persons, insert the breakdown for each person separately.

▼M2*ANNEX II***CERTIFICATE CONCERNING AN AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT/COURT SETTLEMENT⁽¹⁾ IN CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS**

Article 60 of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters

1. COURT OR COMPETENT AUTHORITY ISSUING THE CERTIFICATE

1.1. Name

1.2. Address:

1.2.1 Street and number/PO box:

1.2.2 Place and postal code:

1.2.3 Member State:

AT BE BG CY CZ DK DE EE EL ES FI FR HR HU IE IT LT LU LV MT NL PL PT RO SE SI SK UK

1.3. Telephone:

1.4. Fax

1.5. E-mail (if available):

2. AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT

2.1. Authority which has drawn up the authentic instrument (if different from the authority issuing the certificate)

2.1.1. Name and designation of authority:

2.1.2. Address:

2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) on which the authentic instrument was drawn up by the authority referred to in point 2.1:

2.3. Reference number of the authentic instrument (if applicable)

2.4. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) on which the authentic instrument was registered in the Member State of origin (to be filled in only if the date of registration determines the legal effect of the instrument and this date is different from the date indicated in point 2.2):

2.4.1. Reference number in the register (if applicable).

3. COURT SETTLEMENT

3.1. Court which approved the court settlement or before which the court settlement was concluded (if different from the court issuing the certificate)

3.1.1. Name of court

3.1.2. Address:

3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the court settlement.

3.3. Reference number of the court settlement

4. PARTIES TO THE AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT/COURT SETTLEMENT:4.1. Name(s) of creditor(s) (surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation) (²):

4.1.1. Identification number (if applicable and if available):

4.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if legal person, of incorporation/formation/registration (if relevant and if available):

4.2. Name(s) of debtor(s) (surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation) (³):

4.2.1. Identification number (if applicable and if available):

4.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if legal person, of incorporation/formation/registration (if relevant and if available):

4.3. Name of other parties, if any (surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation) (⁴):

▼ M2

- 4.3.1. Identification number (if applicable and if available):
 4.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if legal person, of incorporation/formation/registration (if relevant and if available):

5 ENFORCEABILITY OF THE AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT/COURT SETTLEMENT IN THE MEMBER STATE OF ORIGIN

5.1. The authentic instrument/court settlement is enforceable in the Member State of origin:

- 5.1.1. Yes

5.2. Terms of the authentic instrument/court settlement and interest

5.2.1. Authentic instrument/court settlement relating to a monetary claim

5.2.1.1. Short description of the subject matter.

5.2.1.2. Under the authentic instrument/court settlement:

..... (surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation)⁽⁵⁾

has to make a payment to:

..... (surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation)

5.2.1.2.1. If more than one person has been held liable for one and the same claim, the whole amount may be collected from any one of them:

- 5.2.1.2.1.1. Yes

- 5.2.1.2.1.2. No

5.2.1.3. Currency:

euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Danish krone (DKK) kuna (HRK)
 Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish złoty (PLN) pound sterling (GBP) Romanian leu (RON)
 Swedish krona (SEK) other (please specify (ISO code)):

5.2.1.4. Principal amount:

5.2.1.4.1. Amount to be paid in one sum

5.2.1.4.2. Amount to be paid in instalments⁽⁵⁾

Due date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount
.....

5.2.1.4.3. Amount to be paid regularly

5.2.1.4.3.1. per day

5.2.1.4.3.2. per week

5.2.1.4.3.3. other (state frequency).

5.2.1.4.3.4. From date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event:

5.2.1.4.3.5. If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

5.2.1.5. Interest, if applicable

5.2.1.5.1. Interest:

5.2.1.5.1.1. Not specified in the authentic instrument/court settlement

5.2.1.5.1.2. Yes, specified in the authentic instrument/court settlement as follows:

▼M2

5.2.1.5.1.2.1. Amount:

or

5.2.1.5.1.2.2. Rate %

5.2.1.5.1.2.3. Interest due from (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) to (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (7)

5.2.1.5.2 Statutory interest (if applicable) to be calculated in accordance with (please specify relevant statute)

5.2.1.5.2.1 Interest due from (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) to (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (7)

5.2.1.5.3 Capitalisation of interest (if applicable, please specify)

5.2.2 Authentic instrument/court settlement relating to a non-monetary enforceable obligation:

5.2.2.1 Short description of the enforceable obligation

5.2.2.2 The obligation referred to in point 5.2.2.1. is enforceable against the following person(s) (8) (surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation):

Done at:

Signature and/or stamp of the court or competent authority issuing the certificate:

- () Delete as appropriate throughout the certificate.
- () Insert information for all creditors if more than one
- () Insert information for all debtors if more than one
- () Insert information for other parties (if any)
- () If more than one person has been ordered to make a payment, insert information for all persons.
- () Insert information for each instalment
- () Insert information for all periods if more than one.
- () Insert information for all persons if more than one.

▼B*ANNEX III***CORRELATION TABLE**

Regulation (EC) No 44/2001	This Regulation
Article 1(1)	Article 1(1)
Article 1(2), introductory words	Article 1(2), introductory words
Article 1(2) point (a)	Article 1(2), points (a) and (f)
Article 1(2), points (b) to (d)	Article 1(2), points (b) to (d)
—	Article 1(2), point (e)
Article 1(3)	—
—	Article 2
Article 2	Article 4
Article 3	Article 5
Article 4	Article 6
Article 5, introductory words	Article 7, introductory words
Article 5, point (1)	Article 7, point (1)
Article 5, point (2)	—
Article 5, points (3) and (4)	Article 7, points (2) and (3)
—	Article 7, point (4)
Article 5, points (5) to (7)	Article 7, points (5) to (7)
Article 6	Article 8
Article 7	Article 9
Article 8	Article 10
Article 9	Article 11
Article 10	Article 12
Article 11	Article 13
Article 12	Article 14
Article 13	Article 15
Article 14	Article 16
Article 15	Article 17
Article 16	Article 18
Article 17	Article 19
Article 18	Article 20
Article 19, points (1) and (2)	Article 21(1)
—	Article 21(2)
Article 20	Article 22
Article 21	Article 23

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Regulation (EC) No 44/2001	This Regulation
Article 22	Article 24
Article 23(1) and (2)	Article 25(1) and (2)
Article 23(3)	—
Article 23(4) and (5)	Article 25(3) and (4)
—	Article 25(5)
Article 24	Article 26(1)
—	Article 26(2)
Article 25	Article 27
Article 26	Article 28
Article 27(1)	Article 29(1)
—	Article 29(2)
Article 27(2)	Article 29(3)
Article 28	Article 30
Article 29	Article 31(1)
—	Article 31(2)
—	Article 31(3)
—	Article 31(4)
Article 30	Article 32(1), points (a) and (b)
—	Article 32(1), second subparagraph
—	Article 32(2)
—	Article 33
—	Article 34
Article 31	Article 35
Article 32	Article 2, point (a)
Article 33	Article 36
—	Article 37
—	Article 39
—	Article 40
—	Article 41
—	Article 42
—	Article 43
—	Article 44
Article 34	Article 45(1), points (a) to (d)
Article 35(1)	Article 45(1), point (e)
Article 35(2)	Article 45(2)
Article 35(3)	Article 45(3)

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Regulation (EC) No 44/2001	This Regulation
—	Article 45(4)
Article 36	Article 52
Article 37(1)	Article 38, point (a)
Article 38	—
Article 39	—
Article 40	—
Article 41	—
Article 42	—
Article 43	—
Article 44	—
Article 45	—
Article 46	—
Article 47	—
Article 48	—
—	Article 46
—	Article 47
—	Article 48
—	Article 49
—	Article 50
—	Article 51
—	Article 54
Article 49	Article 55
Article 50	—
Article 51	Article 56
Article 52	—
Article 53	—
Article 54	Article 53
Article 55(1)	—
Article 55(2)	Article 37(2), Article 47(3) and Article 57
Article 56	Article 61
Article 57(1)	Article 58(1)
Article 57(2)	—
Article 57(3)	Article 58(2)
Article 57(4)	Article 60
Article 58	Article 59 and Article 60
Article 59	Article 62
Article 60	Article 63
Article 61	Article 64

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Regulation (EC) No 44/2001	This Regulation
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Regulation (EC) No 593/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 on the law applicable to contractual obligations (Rome I)

Rome I (law applicable to contractual obligations)



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► **B** REGULATION (EC) No 593/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 June 2008

on the law applicable to contractual obligations (Rome I)

(OJ L 177, 4.7.2008, p. 6)

Corrected by:

► **C1** Corrigendum, OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 87 (593/2008)

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**REGULATION (EC) No 593/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

of 17 June 2008

on the law applicable to contractual obligations (Rome I)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and
in particular Article 61(c) and the second indent of Article 67(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social
Committee (¹),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the
Treaty (²),

Whereas:

- (1) The Community has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice. For the progressive establishment of such an area, the Community is to adopt measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters with a cross-border impact to the extent necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) According to Article 65, point (b) of the Treaty, these measures are to include those promoting the compatibility of the rules applicable in the Member States concerning the conflict of laws and of jurisdiction.
- (3) The European Council meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999 endorsed the principle of mutual recognition of judgments and other decisions of judicial authorities as the cornerstone of judicial cooperation in civil matters and invited the Council and the Commission to adopt a programme of measures to implement that principle.
- (4) On 30 November 2000 the Council adopted a joint Commission and Council programme of measures for implementation of the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in civil and commercial matters (³). The programme identifies measures relating to the harmonisation of conflict-of-law rules as those facilitating the mutual recognition of judgments.
- (5) The Hague Programme (⁴), adopted by the European Council on 5 November 2004, called for work to be pursued actively on the conflict-of-law rules regarding contractual obligations (Rome I).

(¹) OJ C 318, 23.12.2006, p. 56.

(²) Opinion of the European Parliament of 29 November 2007 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Council Decision of 5 June 2008.

(³) OJ C 12, 15.1.2001, p. 1.

(⁴) OJ C 53, 3.3.2005, p. 1.

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- (6) The proper functioning of the internal market creates a need, in order to improve the predictability of the outcome of litigation, certainty as to the law applicable and the free movement of judgments, for the conflict-of-law rules in the Member States to designate the same national law irrespective of the country of the court in which an action is brought.
- (7) The substantive scope and the provisions of this Regulation should be consistent with Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters⁽¹⁾ (Brussels I) and Regulation (EC) No 864/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on the law applicable to non-contractual obligations (Rome II)⁽²⁾.
- (8) Family relationships should cover parentage, marriage, affinity and collateral relatives. The reference in Article 1(2) to relationships having comparable effects to marriage and other family relationships should be interpreted in accordance with the law of the Member State in which the court is seized.
- (9) Obligations under bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes and other negotiable instruments should also cover bills of lading to the extent that the obligations under the bill of lading arise out of its negotiable character.
- (10) Obligations arising out of dealings prior to the conclusion of the contract are covered by Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 864/2007. Such obligations should therefore be excluded from the scope of this Regulation.
- (11) The parties' freedom to choose the applicable law should be one of the cornerstones of the system of conflict-of-law rules in matters of contractual obligations.
- (12) An agreement between the parties to confer on one or more courts or tribunals of a Member State exclusive jurisdiction to determine disputes under the contract should be one of the factors to be taken into account in determining whether a choice of law has been clearly demonstrated.
- (13) This Regulation does not preclude parties from incorporating by reference into their contract a non-State body of law or an international convention.
- (14) Should the Community adopt, in an appropriate legal instrument, rules of substantive contract law, including standard terms and conditions, such instrument may provide that the parties may choose to apply those rules.
- (15) Where a choice of law is made and all other elements relevant to the situation are located in a country other than the country whose law has been chosen, the choice of law should not

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006 (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 199, 31.7.2007, p. 40.

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prejudice the application of provisions of the law of that country which cannot be derogated from by agreement. This rule should apply whether or not the choice of law was accompanied by a choice of court or tribunal. Whereas no substantial change is intended as compared with Article 3(3) of the 1980 Convention on the Law Applicable to Contractual Obligations⁽¹⁾ (the Rome Convention), the wording of this Regulation is aligned as far as possible with Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 864/2007.

- (16) To contribute to the general objective of this Regulation, legal certainty in the European judicial area, the conflict-of-law rules should be highly foreseeable. The courts should, however, retain a degree of discretion to determine the law that is most closely connected to the situation.
- (17) As far as the applicable law in the absence of choice is concerned, the concept of ‘provision of services’ and ‘sale of goods’ should be interpreted in the same way as when applying Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 in so far as sale of goods and provision of services are covered by that Regulation. Although franchise and distribution contracts are contracts for services, they are the subject of specific rules.
- (18) As far as the applicable law in the absence of choice is concerned, multilateral systems should be those in which trading is conducted, such as regulated markets and multilateral trading facilities as referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments⁽²⁾, regardless of whether or not they rely on a central counterparty.
- (19) Where there has been no choice of law, the applicable law should be determined in accordance with the rule specified for the particular type of contract. Where the contract cannot be categorised as being one of the specified types or where its elements fall within more than one of the specified types, it should be governed by the law of the country where the party required to effect the characteristic performance of the contract has his habitual residence. In the case of a contract consisting of a bundle of rights and obligations capable of being categorised as falling within more than one of the specified types of contract, the characteristic performance of the contract should be determined having regard to its centre of gravity.
- (20) Where the contract is manifestly more closely connected with a country other than that indicated in Article 4(1) or (2), an escape clause should provide that the law of that other country is to apply. In order to determine that country, account should be taken, *inter alia*, of whether the contract in question has a very close relationship with another contract or contracts.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 334, 30.12.2005, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 145, 30.4.2004, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 2008/10/EC (OJ L 76, 19.3.2008, p. 33).

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- (21) In the absence of choice, where the applicable law cannot be determined either on the basis of the fact that the contract can be categorised as one of the specified types or as being the law of the country of habitual residence of the party required to effect the characteristic performance of the contract, the contract should be governed by the law of the country with which it is most closely connected. In order to determine that country, account should be taken, *inter alia*, of whether the contract in question has a very close relationship with another contract or contracts.

- (22) As regards the interpretation of contracts for the carriage of goods, no change in substance is intended with respect to Article 4(4), third sentence, of the Rome Convention. Consequently, single-voyage charter parties and other contracts the main purpose of which is the carriage of goods should be treated as contracts for the carriage of goods. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term ‘consignor’ should refer to any person who enters into a contract of carriage with the carrier and the term ‘the carrier’ should refer to the party to the contract who undertakes to carry the goods, whether or not he performs the carriage himself.

- (23) As regards contracts concluded with parties regarded as being weaker, those parties should be protected by conflict-of-law rules that are more favourable to their interests than the general rules.

- (24) With more specific reference to consumer contracts, the conflict-of-law rule should make it possible to cut the cost of settling disputes concerning what are commonly relatively small claims and to take account of the development of distance-selling techniques. Consistency with Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 requires both that there be a reference to the concept of directed activity as a condition for applying the consumer protection rule and that the concept be interpreted harmoniously in Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 and this Regulation, bearing in mind that a joint declaration by the Council and the Commission on Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 states that ‘for Article 15(1)(c) to be applicable it is not sufficient for an undertaking to target its activities at the Member State of the consumer’s residence, or at a number of Member States including that Member State; a contract must also be concluded within the framework of its activities’. The declaration also states that ‘the mere fact that an Internet site is accessible is not sufficient for Article 15 to be applicable, although a factor will be that this Internet site solicits the conclusion of distance contracts and that a contract has actually been concluded at a distance, by whatever means. In this respect, the language or currency which a website uses does not constitute a relevant factor.’

- (25) Consumers should be protected by such rules of the country of their habitual residence that cannot be derogated from by agreement, provided that the consumer contract has been concluded as a result of the professional pursuing his commercial or professional activities in that particular country. The same

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protection should be guaranteed if the professional, while not pursuing his commercial or professional activities in the country where the consumer has his habitual residence, directs his activities by any means to that country or to several countries, including that country, and the contract is concluded as a result of such activities.

- (26) For the purposes of this Regulation, financial services such as investment services and activities and ancillary services provided by a professional to a consumer, as referred to in sections A and B of Annex I to Directive 2004/39/EC, and contracts for the sale of units in collective investment undertakings, whether or not covered by Council Directive 85/611/EEC of 20 December 1985 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS)⁽¹⁾, should be subject to Article 6 of this Regulation. Consequently, when a reference is made to terms and conditions governing the issuance or offer to the public of transferable securities or to the subscription and redemption of units in collective investment undertakings, that reference should include all aspects binding the issuer or the offeror to the consumer, but should not include those aspects involving the provision of financial services.

- (27) Various exceptions should be made to the general conflict-of-law rule for consumer contracts. Under one such exception the general rule should not apply to contracts relating to rights *in rem* in immovable property or tenancies of such property unless the contract relates to the right to use immovable property on a timeshare basis within the meaning of Directive 94/47/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 1994 on the protection of purchasers in respect of certain aspects of contracts relating to the purchase of the right to use immovable properties on a timeshare basis⁽²⁾.

- (28) It is important to ensure that rights and obligations which constitute a financial instrument are not covered by the general rule applicable to consumer contracts, as that could lead to different laws being applicable to each of the instruments issued, therefore changing their nature and preventing their fungible trading and offering. Likewise, whenever such instruments are issued or offered, the contractual relationship established between the issuer or the offeror and the consumer should not necessarily be subject to the mandatory application of the law of the country of habitual residence of the consumer, as there is a need to ensure uniformity in the terms and conditions of an issuance or an offer. The same rationale should apply with regard to the multilateral systems covered by Article 4(1)(h), in respect of which it should be ensured that the law of the country of habitual residence of the consumer will not interfere with the rules applicable to contracts concluded within those systems or with the operator of such systems.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 375, 31.12.1985, p. 3. Directive as last amended by Directive 2008/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 76, 19.3.2008, p. 42).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 280, 29.10.1994, p. 83.

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- (29) For the purposes of this Regulation, references to rights and obligations constituting the terms and conditions governing the issuance, offers to the public or public take-over bids of transferable securities and references to the subscription and redemption of units in collective investment undertakings should include the terms governing, *inter alia*, the allocation of securities or units, rights in the event of over-subscription, withdrawal rights and similar matters in the context of the offer as well as those matters referred to in Articles 10, 11, 12 and 13, thus ensuring that all relevant contractual aspects of an offer binding the issuer or the offeror to the consumer are governed by a single law.
- (30) For the purposes of this Regulation, financial instruments and transferable securities are those instruments referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2004/39/EC.
- (31) Nothing in this Regulation should prejudice the operation of a formal arrangement designated as a system under Article 2(a) of Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 1998 on settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems⁽¹⁾.
- (32) Owing to the particular nature of contracts of carriage and insurance contracts, specific provisions should ensure an adequate level of protection of passengers and policy holders. Therefore, Article 6 should not apply in the context of those particular contracts.
- (33) Where an insurance contract not covering a large risk covers more than one risk, at least one of which is situated in a Member State and at least one of which is situated in a third country, the special rules on insurance contracts in this Regulation should apply only to the risk or risks situated in the relevant Member State or Member States.
- (34) The rule on individual employment contracts should not prejudice the application of the overriding mandatory provisions of the country to which a worker is posted in accordance with Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services⁽²⁾.
- (35) Employees should not be deprived of the protection afforded to them by provisions which cannot be derogated from by agreement or which can only be derogated from to their benefit.
- (36) As regards individual employment contracts, work carried out in another country should be regarded as temporary if the employee is expected to resume working in the country of origin after carrying out his tasks abroad. The conclusion of a new contract of employment with the original employer or an employer belonging to the same group of companies as the original employer should not preclude the employee from being regarded as carrying out his work in another country temporarily.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 166, 11.6.1998, p. 45.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 18, 21.1.1997, p. 1.

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- (37) Considerations of public interest justify giving the courts of the Member States the possibility, in exceptional circumstances, of applying exceptions based on public policy and overriding mandatory provisions. The concept of 'overriding mandatory provisions' should be distinguished from the expression 'provisions which cannot be derogated from by agreement' and should be construed more restrictively.

- (38) In the context of voluntary assignment, the term 'relationship' should make it clear that Article 14(1) also applies to the property aspects of an assignment, as between assignor and assignee, in legal orders where such aspects are treated separately from the aspects under the law of obligations. However, the term 'relationship' should not be understood as relating to any relationship that may exist between assignor and assignee. In particular, it should not cover preliminary questions as regards a voluntary assignment or a contractual subrogation. The term should be strictly limited to the aspects which are directly relevant to the voluntary assignment or contractual subrogation in question.

- (39) For the sake of legal certainty there should be a clear definition of habitual residence, in particular for companies and other bodies, corporate or unincorporated. Unlike Article 60(1) of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001, which establishes three criteria, the conflict-of-law rule should proceed on the basis of a single criterion; otherwise, the parties would be unable to foresee the law applicable to their situation.

- (40) A situation where conflict-of-law rules are dispersed among several instruments and where there are differences between those rules should be avoided. This Regulation, however, should not exclude the possibility of inclusion of conflict-of-law rules relating to contractual obligations in provisions of Community law with regard to particular matters.

This Regulation should not prejudice the application of other instruments laying down provisions designed to contribute to the proper functioning of the internal market in so far as they cannot be applied in conjunction with the law designated by the rules of this Regulation. The application of provisions of the applicable law designated by the rules of this Regulation should not restrict the free movement of goods and services as regulated by Community instruments, such as Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market (Directive on electronic commerce)⁽¹⁾.

- (41) Respect for international commitments entered into by the Member States means that this Regulation should not affect international conventions to which one or more Member States are parties at the time when this Regulation is adopted. To make the

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 178, 17.7.2000, p. 1.

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rules more accessible, the Commission should publish the list of the relevant conventions in the *Official Journal of the European Union* on the basis of information supplied by the Member States.

- (42) The Commission will make a proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council concerning the procedures and conditions according to which Member States would be entitled to negotiate and conclude, on their own behalf, agreements with third countries in individual and exceptional cases, concerning sectoral matters and containing provisions on the law applicable to contractual obligations.
- (43) Since the objective of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and effects of this Regulation, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to attain its objective.
- (44) In accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Ireland has notified its wish to take part in the adoption and application of the present Regulation.
- (45) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and without prejudice to Article 4 of the said Protocol, the United Kingdom is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (46) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SCOPE

Article 1

Material scope

1. This Regulation shall apply, in situations involving a conflict of laws, to contractual obligations in civil and commercial matters.

It shall not apply, in particular, to revenue, customs or administrative matters.

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2. The following shall be excluded from the scope of this Regulation:

- (a) questions involving the status or legal capacity of natural persons, without prejudice to Article 13;
- (b) obligations arising out of family relationships and relationships deemed by the law applicable to such relationships to have comparable effects, including maintenance obligations;
- (c) obligations arising out of matrimonial property regimes, property regimes of relationships deemed by the law applicable to such relationships to have comparable effects to marriage, and wills and succession;
- (d) obligations arising under bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes and other negotiable instruments to the extent that the obligations under such other negotiable instruments arise out of their negotiable character;
- (e) arbitration agreements and agreements on the choice of court;
- (f) questions governed by the law of companies and other bodies, corporate or unincorporated, such as the creation, by registration or otherwise, legal capacity, internal organisation or winding-up of companies and other bodies, corporate or unincorporated, and the personal liability of officers and members as such for the obligations of the company or body;
- (g) the question whether an agent is able to bind a principal, or an organ to bind a company or other body corporate or unincorporated, in relation to a third party;
- (h) the constitution of trusts and the relationship between settlors, trustees and beneficiaries;
- (i) obligations arising out of dealings prior to the conclusion of a contract;
- (j) insurance contracts arising out of operations carried out by organisations other than undertakings referred to in Article 2 of Directive 2002/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 November 2002 concerning life assurance⁽¹⁾ the object of which is to provide benefits for employed or self-employed persons belonging to an undertaking or group of undertakings, or to a trade or group of trades, in the event of death or survival or of discontinuance or curtailment of activity, or of sickness related to work or accidents at work.

3. This Regulation shall not apply to evidence and procedure, without prejudice to Article 18.

4. In this Regulation, the term 'Member State' shall mean Member States to which this Regulation applies. However, in Article 3(4) and Article 7 the term shall mean all the Member States.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 345, 19.12.2002, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 2008/19/EC (OJ L 76, 19.3.2008, p. 44).

▼B*Article 2***Universal application**

Any law specified by this Regulation shall be applied whether or not it is the law of a Member State.

CHAPTER II
UNIFORM RULES

*Article 3***Freedom of choice**

1. A contract shall be governed by the law chosen by the parties. The choice shall be made expressly or clearly demonstrated by the terms of the contract or the circumstances of the case. By their choice the parties can select the law applicable to the whole or to part only of the contract.

2. The parties may at any time agree to subject the contract to a law other than that which previously governed it, whether as a result of an earlier choice made under this Article or of other provisions of this Regulation. Any change in the law to be applied that is made after the conclusion of the contract shall not prejudice its formal validity under Article 11 or adversely affect the rights of third parties.

3. Where all other elements relevant to the situation at the time of the choice are located in a country other than the country whose law has been chosen, the choice of the parties shall not prejudice the application of provisions of the law of that other country which cannot be derogated from by agreement.

4. Where all other elements relevant to the situation at the time of the choice are located in one or more Member States, the parties' choice of applicable law other than that of a Member State shall not prejudice the application of provisions of Community law, where appropriate as implemented in the Member State of the forum, which cannot be derogated from by agreement.

5. The existence and validity of the consent of the parties as to the choice of the applicable law shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10, 11 and 13.

*Article 4***Applicable law in the absence of choice**

1. To the extent that the law applicable to the contract has not been chosen in accordance with Article 3 and without prejudice to Articles 5 to 8, the law governing the contract shall be determined as follows:

(a) a contract for the sale of goods shall be governed by the law of the country where the seller has his habitual residence;

(b) a contract for the provision of services shall be governed by the law of the country where the service provider has his habitual residence;

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- (c) a contract relating to a right *in rem* in immovable property or to a tenancy of immovable property shall be governed by the law of the country where the property is situated;
- (d) notwithstanding point (c), a tenancy of immovable property concluded for temporary private use for a period of no more than six consecutive months shall be governed by the law of the country where the landlord has his habitual residence, provided that the tenant is a natural person and has his habitual residence in the same country;
- (e) a franchise contract shall be governed by the law of the country where the franchisee has his habitual residence;
- (f) a distribution contract shall be governed by the law of the country where the distributor has his habitual residence;
- (g) a contract for the sale of goods by auction shall be governed by the law of the country where the auction takes place, if such a place can be determined;
- (h) a contract concluded within a multilateral system which brings together or facilitates the bringing together of multiple third-party buying and selling interests in financial instruments, as defined by Article 4(1), point (17) of Directive 2004/39/EC, in accordance with non-discretionary rules and governed by a single law, shall be governed by that law.

2. Where the contract is not covered by paragraph 1 or where the elements of the contract would be covered by more than one of points (a) to (h) of paragraph 1, the contract shall be governed by the law of the country where the party required to effect the characteristic performance of the contract has his habitual residence.

3. Where it is clear from all the circumstances of the case that the contract is manifestly more closely connected with a country other than that indicated in paragraphs 1 or 2, the law of that other country shall apply.

4. Where the law applicable cannot be determined pursuant to paragraphs 1 or 2, the contract shall be governed by the law of the country with which it is most closely connected.

Article 5

Contracts of carriage

1. To the extent that the law applicable to a contract for the carriage of goods has not been chosen in accordance with Article 3, the law applicable shall be the law of the country of habitual residence of the carrier, provided that the place of receipt or the place of delivery or the habitual residence of the consignor is also situated in that country. If those requirements are not met, the law of the country where the place of delivery as agreed by the parties is situated shall apply.

2. To the extent that the law applicable to a contract for the carriage of passengers has not been chosen by the parties in accordance with the second subparagraph, the law applicable shall be the law of the country where the passenger has his habitual residence, provided that either the place of departure or the place of destination is situated in that country. If these requirements are not met, the law of the country where the carrier has his habitual residence shall apply.

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The parties may choose as the law applicable to a contract for the carriage of passengers in accordance with Article 3 only the law of the country where:

- (a) the passenger has his habitual residence; or
- (b) the carrier has his habitual residence; or
- (c) the carrier has his place of central administration; or
- (d) the place of departure is situated; or
- (e) the place of destination is situated.

3. Where it is clear from all the circumstances of the case that the contract, in the absence of a choice of law, is manifestly more closely connected with a country other than that indicated in paragraphs 1 or 2, the law of that other country shall apply.

Article 6
Consumer contracts

1. Without prejudice to Articles 5 and 7, a contract concluded by a natural person for a purpose which can be regarded as being outside his trade or profession (the consumer) with another person acting in the exercise of his trade or profession (the professional) shall be governed by the law of the country where the consumer has his habitual residence, provided that the professional:

- (a) pursues his commercial or professional activities in the country where the consumer has his habitual residence, or
- (b) by any means, directs such activities to that country or to several countries including that country,

and the contract falls within the scope of such activities.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the parties may choose the law applicable to a contract which fulfils the requirements of paragraph 1, in accordance with Article 3. Such a choice may not, however, have the result of depriving the consumer of the protection afforded to him by provisions that cannot be derogated from by agreement by virtue of the law which, in the absence of choice, would have been applicable on the basis of paragraph 1.

3. If the requirements in points (a) or (b) of paragraph 1 are not fulfilled, the law applicable to a contract between a consumer and a professional shall be determined pursuant to Articles 3 and 4.

4. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to:

- (a) a contract for the supply of services where the services are to be supplied to the consumer exclusively in a country other than that in which he has his habitual residence;
- (b) a contract of carriage other than a contract relating to package travel within the meaning of Council Directive 90/314/EEC of 13 June 1990 on package travel, package holidays and package tours⁽¹⁾;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 158, 23.6.1990, p. 59.

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- (c) a contract relating to a right *in rem* in immovable property or a tenancy of immovable property other than a contract relating to the right to use immovable properties on a timeshare basis within the meaning of Directive 94/47/EC;
- (d) rights and obligations which constitute a financial instrument and rights and obligations constituting the terms and conditions governing the issuance or offer to the public and public take-over bids of transferable securities, and the subscription and redemption of units in collective investment undertakings in so far as these activities do not constitute provision of a financial service;
- (e) a contract concluded within the type of system falling within the scope of Article 4(1)(h).

*Article 7***Insurance contracts**

1. This Article shall apply to contracts referred to in paragraph 2, whether or not the risk covered is situated in a Member State, and to all other insurance contracts covering risks situated inside the territory of the Member States. It shall not apply to reinsurance contracts.

2. An insurance contract covering a large risk as defined in Article 5(d) of the First Council Directive 73/239/EEC of 24 July 1973 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life assurance (⁽¹⁾) shall be governed by the law chosen by the parties in accordance with Article 3 of this Regulation.

To the extent that the applicable law has not been chosen by the parties, the insurance contract shall be governed by the law of the country where the insurer has his habitual residence. Where it is clear from all the circumstances of the case that the contract is manifestly more closely connected with another country, the law of that other country shall apply.

3. In the case of an insurance contract other than a contract falling within paragraph 2, only the following laws may be chosen by the parties in accordance with Article 3:

- (a) the law of any Member State where the risk is situated at the time of conclusion of the contract;
- (b) the law of the country where the policy holder has his habitual residence;
- (c) in the case of life assurance, the law of the Member State of which the policy holder is a national;
- (d) for insurance contracts covering risks limited to events occurring in one Member State other than the Member State where the risk is situated, the law of that Member State;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 228, 16.8.1973, p. 3. Directive as last amended by Directive 2005/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 323, 9.12.2005, p. 1).

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- (e) where the policy holder of a contract falling under this paragraph pursues a commercial or industrial activity or a liberal profession and the insurance contract covers two or more risks which relate to those activities and are situated in different Member States, the law of any of the Member States concerned or the law of the country of habitual residence of the policy holder.

Where, in the cases set out in points (a), (b) or (e), the Member States referred to grant greater freedom of choice of the law applicable to the insurance contract, the parties may take advantage of that freedom.

To the extent that the law applicable has not been chosen by the parties in accordance with this paragraph, such a contract shall be governed by the law of the Member State in which the risk is situated at the time of conclusion of the contract.

4. The following additional rules shall apply to insurance contracts covering risks for which a Member State imposes an obligation to take out insurance:

- (a) the insurance contract shall not satisfy the obligation to take out insurance unless it complies with the specific provisions relating to that insurance laid down by the Member State that imposes the obligation. Where the law of the Member State in which the risk is situated and the law of the Member State imposing the obligation to take out insurance contradict each other, the latter shall prevail;
- (b) by way of derogation from paragraphs 2 and 3, a Member State may lay down that the insurance contract shall be governed by the law of the Member State that imposes the obligation to take out insurance.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 3, third subparagraph, and paragraph 4, where the contract covers risks situated in more than one Member State, the contract shall be considered as constituting several contracts each relating to only one Member State.

6. For the purposes of this Article, the country in which the risk is situated shall be determined in accordance with Article 2(d) of the Second Council Directive 88/357/EEC of 22 June 1988 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to direct insurance other than life assurance and laying down provisions to facilitate the effective exercise of freedom to provide services (⁽¹⁾) and, in the case of life assurance, the country in which the risk is situated shall be the country of the commitment within the meaning of Article 1(1)(g) of Directive 2002/83/EC.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 172, 4.7.1988, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 2005/14/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 149, 11.6.2005, p. 14).

▼B*Article 8***Individual employment contracts**

1. An individual employment contract shall be governed by the law chosen by the parties in accordance with Article 3. Such a choice of law may not, however, have the result of depriving the employee of the protection afforded to him by provisions that cannot be derogated from by agreement under the law that, in the absence of choice, would have been applicable pursuant to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article.
2. To the extent that the law applicable to the individual employment contract has not been chosen by the parties, the contract shall be governed by the law of the country in which or, failing that, from which the employee habitually carries out his work in performance of the contract. The country where the work is habitually carried out shall not be deemed to have changed if he is temporarily employed in another country.
3. Where the law applicable cannot be determined pursuant to paragraph 2, the contract shall be governed by the law of the country where the place of business through which the employee was engaged is situated.
4. Where it appears from the circumstances as a whole that the contract is more closely connected with a country other than that indicated in paragraphs 2 or 3, the law of that other country shall apply.

*Article 9***Overriding mandatory provisions**

1. Overriding mandatory provisions are provisions the respect for which is regarded as crucial by a country for safeguarding its public interests, such as its political, social or economic organisation, to such an extent that they are applicable to any situation falling within their scope, irrespective of the law otherwise applicable to the contract under this Regulation.
2. Nothing in this Regulation shall restrict the application of the overriding mandatory provisions of the law of the forum.
3. Effect may be given to the overriding mandatory provisions of the law of the country where the obligations arising out of the contract have to be or have been performed, in so far as those overriding mandatory provisions render the performance of the contract unlawful. In considering whether to give effect to those provisions, regard shall be had to their nature and purpose and to the consequences of their application or non-application.

*Article 10***Consent and material validity**

1. The existence and validity of a contract, or of any term of a contract, shall be determined by the law which would govern it under this Regulation if the contract or term were valid.
2. Nevertheless, a party, in order to establish that he did not consent, may rely upon the law of the country in which he has his habitual residence if it appears from the circumstances that it would not be reasonable to determine the effect of his conduct in accordance with the law specified in paragraph 1.

▼B*Article 11***Formal validity**

1. A contract concluded between persons who, or whose agents, are in the same country at the time of its conclusion is formally valid if it satisfies the formal requirements of the law which governs it in substance under this Regulation or of the law of the country where it is concluded.
2. A contract concluded between persons who, or whose agents, are in different countries at the time of its conclusion is formally valid if it satisfies the formal requirements of the law which governs it in substance under this Regulation, or of the law of either of the countries where either of the parties or their agent is present at the time of conclusion, or of the law of the country where either of the parties had his habitual residence at that time.
3. A unilateral act intended to have legal effect relating to an existing or contemplated contract is formally valid if it satisfies the formal requirements of the law which governs or would govern the contract in substance under this Regulation, or of the law of the country where the act was done, or of the law of the country where the person by whom it was done had his habitual residence at that time.
4. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall not apply to contracts that fall within the scope of Article 6. The form of such contracts shall be governed by the law of the country where the consumer has his habitual residence.

5. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 to 4, a contract the subject matter of which is a right *in rem* in immovable property or a tenancy of immovable property shall be subject to the requirements of form of the law of the country where the property is situated if by that law:

- (a) those requirements are imposed irrespective of the country where the contract is concluded and irrespective of the law governing the contract; and
- (b) those requirements cannot be derogated from by agreement.

*Article 12***Scope of the law applicable**

1. The law applicable to a contract by virtue of this Regulation shall govern in particular:
 - (a) interpretation;
 - (b) performance;
 - (c) within the limits of the powers conferred on the court by its procedural law, the consequences of a total or partial breach of obligations, including the assessment of damages in so far as it is governed by rules of law;
 - (d) the various ways of extinguishing obligations, and prescription and limitation of actions;
 - (e) the consequences of nullity of the contract.

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2. In relation to the manner of performance and the steps to be taken in the event of defective performance, regard shall be had to the law of the country in which performance takes place.

*Article 13***Incapacity**

In a contract concluded between persons who are in the same country, a natural person who would have capacity under the law of that country may invoke his incapacity resulting from the law of another country, only if the other party to the contract was aware of that incapacity at the time of the conclusion of the contract or was not aware thereof as a result of negligence.

*Article 14***Voluntary assignment and contractual subrogation**

1. The relationship between assignor and assignee under a voluntary assignment or contractual subrogation of a claim against another person (the debtor) shall be governed by the law that applies to the contract between the assignor and assignee under this Regulation.
2. The law governing the assigned or subrogated claim shall determine its assignability, the relationship between the assignee and the debtor, the conditions under which the assignment or subrogation can be invoked against the debtor and whether the debtor's obligations have been discharged.
3. The concept of assignment in this Article includes outright transfers of claims, transfers of claims by way of security and pledges or other security rights over claims.

*Article 15***Legal subrogation**

Where a person (the creditor) has a contractual claim against another (the debtor) and a third person has a duty to satisfy the creditor, or has in fact satisfied the creditor in discharge of that duty, the law which governs the third person's duty to satisfy the creditor shall determine whether and to what extent the third person is entitled to exercise against the debtor the rights which the creditor had against the debtor under the law governing their relationship.

*Article 16***Multiple liability**

If a creditor has a claim against several debtors who are liable for the same claim, and one of the debtors has already satisfied the claim in whole or in part, the law governing the debtor's obligation towards the creditor also governs the debtor's right to claim recourse from the other debtors. The other debtors may rely on the defences they had against the creditor to the extent allowed by the law governing their obligations towards the creditor.

▼B*Article 17***Set-off**

Where the right to set-off is not agreed by the parties, set-off shall be governed by the law applicable to the claim against which the right to set-off is asserted.

*Article 18***Burden of proof**

1. The law governing a contractual obligation under this Regulation shall apply to the extent that, in matters of contractual obligations, it contains rules which raise presumptions of law or determine the burden of proof.

2. A contract or an act intended to have legal effect may be proved by any mode of proof recognised by the law of the forum or by any of the laws referred to in Article 11 under which that contract or act is formally valid, provided that such mode of proof can be administered by the forum.

CHAPTER III
OTHER PROVISIONS

*Article 19***Habitual residence**

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the habitual residence of companies and other bodies, corporate or unincorporated, shall be the place of central administration.

The habitual residence of a natural person acting in the course of his business activity shall be his principal place of business.

2. Where the contract is concluded in the course of the operations of a branch, agency or any other establishment, or if, under the contract, performance is the responsibility of such a branch, agency or establishment, the place where the branch, agency or any other establishment is located shall be treated as the place of habitual residence.

3. For the purposes of determining the habitual residence, the relevant point in time shall be the time of the conclusion of the contract.

*Article 20***Exclusion of *renvoi***

The application of the law of any country specified by this Regulation means the application of the rules of law in force in that country other than its rules of private international law, unless provided otherwise in this Regulation.

▼B*Article 21***Public policy of the forum**

The application of a provision of the law of any country specified by this Regulation may be refused only if such application is manifestly incompatible with the public policy (*ordre public*) of the forum.

*Article 22***States with more than one legal system**

1. Where a State comprises several territorial units, each of which has its own rules of law in respect of contractual obligations, each territorial unit shall be considered as a country for the purposes of identifying the law applicable under this Regulation.

2. A Member State where different territorial units have their own rules of law in respect of contractual obligations shall not be required to apply this Regulation to conflicts solely between the laws of such units.

*Article 23***Relationship with other provisions of Community law**

With the exception of Article 7, this Regulation shall not prejudice the application of provisions of Community law which, in relation to particular matters, lay down conflict-of-law rules relating to contractual obligations.

*Article 24***Relationship with the Rome Convention**

1. This Regulation shall replace the Rome Convention in the Member States, except as regards the territories of the Member States which fall within the territorial scope of that Convention and to which this Regulation does not apply pursuant to Article 299 of the Treaty.

2. In so far as this Regulation replaces the provisions of the Rome Convention, any reference to that Convention shall be understood as a reference to this Regulation.

*Article 25***Relationship with existing international conventions**

1. This Regulation shall not prejudice the application of international conventions to which one or more Member States are parties at the time when this Regulation is adopted and which lay down conflict-of-law rules relating to contractual obligations.

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2. However, this Regulation shall, as between Member States, take precedence over conventions concluded exclusively between two or more of them in so far as such conventions concern matters governed by this Regulation.

*Article 26***List of Conventions**

1. By 17 June 2009, Member States shall notify the Commission of the conventions referred to in Article 25(1). After that date, Member States shall notify the Commission of all denunciations of such conventions.

2. Within six months of receipt of the notifications referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall publish in the *Official Journal of the European Union*:

(a) a list of the conventions referred to in paragraph 1;

(b) the denunciations referred to in paragraph 1.

*Article 27***Review clause**

1. By 17 June 2013, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation. If appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by proposals to amend this Regulation. The report shall include:

(a) a study on the law applicable to insurance contracts and an assessment of the impact of the provisions to be introduced, if any; and

(b) an evaluation on the application of Article 6, in particular as regards the coherence of Community law in the field of consumer protection.

2. By 17 June 2010, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the question of the effectiveness of an assignment or subrogation of a claim against third parties and the priority of the assigned or subrogated claim over a right of another person. The report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by a proposal to amend this Regulation and an assessment of the impact of the provisions to be introduced.

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Article 28

Application in time

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This Regulation shall apply to contracts concluded as from 17 December 2009.

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CHAPTER IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 29

Entry into force and application

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 17 December 2009 except for Article 26 which shall apply from 17 June 2009.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

3d

Regulation (EC) No 864/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on the law applicable to non-contractual obligations (Rome II)

Rome II (law applicable to non-contractual obligations)



**REGULATION (EC) No 864/2007 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 11 July 2007
on the law applicable to non-contractual obligations (Rome II)**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 61(c) and 67 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty in the light of the joint text approved by the Conciliation Committee on 25 June 2007 (2),

Whereas:

- (1) The Community has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice. For the progressive establishment of such an area, the Community is to adopt measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters with a cross-border impact to the extent necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) According to Article 65(b) of the Treaty, these measures are to include those promoting the compatibility of the rules applicable in the Member States concerning the conflict of laws and of jurisdiction.
- (3) The European Council meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999 endorsed the principle of mutual recognition of judgments and other decisions of judicial authorities as the cornerstone of judicial cooperation in civil matters and invited the Council and the Commission to adopt a programme of measures to implement the principle of mutual recognition.
- (4) On 30 November 2000, the Council adopted a joint Commission and Council programme of measures for implementation of the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in civil and commercial matters (3). The programme identifies measures relating to the harmonisation of conflict-of-law rules as those facilitating the mutual recognition of judgments.
- (5) The Hague Programme (4), adopted by the European Council on 5 November 2004, called for work to be pursued actively on the rules of conflict of laws regarding non-contractual obligations (Rome II).
- (6) The proper functioning of the internal market creates a need, in order to improve the predictability of the outcome of litigation, certainty as to the law applicable and the free movement of judgments, for the conflict-of-law rules in the Member States to designate the same national law irrespective of the country of the court in which an action is brought.
- (7) The substantive scope and the provisions of this Regulation should be consistent with Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (5) (Brussels I) and the instruments dealing with the law applicable to contractual obligations.
- (8) This Regulation should apply irrespective of the nature of the court or tribunal seised.
- (9) Claims arising out of *acta iure imperii* should include claims against officials who act on behalf of the State and liability for acts of public authorities, including liability of publicly appointed office-holders. Therefore, these matters should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation.
- (10) Family relationships should cover parentage, marriage, affinity and collateral relatives. The reference in Article 1(2) to relationships having comparable effects to marriage and other family relationships should be interpreted in accordance with the law of the Member State in which the court is seised.
- (11) The concept of a non-contractual obligation varies from one Member State to another. Therefore for the purposes of this Regulation non-contractual obligation should be understood as an autonomous concept. The conflict-of-law rules set out in this Regulation should also cover non-contractual obligations arising out of strict liability.
- (12) The law applicable should also govern the question of the capacity to incur liability in tort/delict.

(1) OJ C 241, 28.9.2004, p. 1.

(2) Opinion of the European Parliament of 6 July 2005 (OJ C 157 E, 6.7.2006, p. 371), Council Common Position of 25 September 2006 (OJ C 289 E, 28.11.2006, p. 68) and Position of the European Parliament of 18 January 2007 (not yet published in the Official Journal), European Parliament Legislative Resolution of 10 July 2007 and Council Decision of 28 June 2007.

(3) OJ C 12, 15.1.2001, p. 1.

(4) OJ C 53, 3.3.2005, p. 1.

(5) OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006 (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 1).

- (13) Uniform rules applied irrespective of the law they designate may avert the risk of distortions of competition between Community litigants.
- (14) The requirement of legal certainty and the need to do justice in individual cases are essential elements of an area of justice. This Regulation provides for the connecting factors which are the most appropriate to achieve these objectives. Therefore, this Regulation provides for a general rule but also for specific rules and, in certain provisions, for an 'escape clause' which allows a departure from these rules where it is clear from all the circumstances of the case that the tort/delict is manifestly more closely connected with another country. This set of rules thus creates a flexible framework of conflict-of-law rules. Equally, it enables the court seised to treat individual cases in an appropriate manner.
- (15) The principle of the *lex loci delicti commissi* is the basic solution for non-contractual obligations in virtually all the Member States, but the practical application of the principle where the component factors of the case are spread over several countries varies. This situation engenders uncertainty as to the law applicable.
- (16) Uniform rules should enhance the foreseeability of court decisions and ensure a reasonable balance between the interests of the person claimed to be liable and the person who has sustained damage. A connection with the country where the direct damage occurred (*lex loci damni*) strikes a fair balance between the interests of the person claimed to be liable and the person sustaining the damage, and also reflects the modern approach to civil liability and the development of systems of strict liability.
- (17) The law applicable should be determined on the basis of where the damage occurs, regardless of the country or countries in which the indirect consequences could occur. Accordingly, in cases of personal injury or damage to property, the country in which the damage occurs should be the country where the injury was sustained or the property was damaged respectively.
- (18) The general rule in this Regulation should be the *lex loci damni* provided for in Article 4(1). Article 4(2) should be seen as an exception to this general principle, creating a special connection where the parties have their habitual residence in the same country. Article 4(3) should be understood as an 'escape clause' from Article 4(1) and (2), where it is clear from all the circumstances of the case that the tort/delict is manifestly more closely connected with another country.
- (19) Specific rules should be laid down for special torts/delicts where the general rule does not allow a reasonable balance to be struck between the interests at stake.
- (20) The conflict-of-law rule in matters of product liability should meet the objectives of fairly spreading the risks inherent in a modern high-technology society, protecting consumers' health, stimulating innovation, securing undistorted competition and facilitating trade. Creation of a cascade system of connecting factors, together with a foreseeability clause, is a balanced solution in regard to these objectives. The first element to be taken into account is the law of the country in which the person sustaining the damage had his or her habitual residence when the damage occurred, if the product was marketed in that country. The other elements of the cascade are triggered if the product was not marketed in that country, without prejudice to Article 4(2) and to the possibility of a manifestly closer connection to another country.
- (21) The special rule in Article 6 is not an exception to the general rule in Article 4(1) but rather a clarification of it. In matters of unfair competition, the conflict-of-law rule should protect competitors, consumers and the general public and ensure that the market economy functions properly. The connection to the law of the country where competitive relations or the collective interests of consumers are, or are likely to be, affected generally satisfies these objectives.
- (22) The non-contractual obligations arising out of restrictions of competition in Article 6(3) should cover infringements of both national and Community competition law. The law applicable to such non-contractual obligations should be the law of the country where the market is, or is likely to be, affected. In cases where the market is, or is likely to be, affected in more than one country, the claimant should be able in certain circumstances to choose to base his or her claim on the law of the court seised.
- (23) For the purposes of this Regulation, the concept of restriction of competition should cover prohibitions on agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings and concerted practices which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within a Member State or within the internal market, as well as prohibitions on the abuse of a dominant position within a Member State or within the internal market, where such agreements, decisions, concerted practices or abuses are prohibited by Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty or by the law of a Member State.
- (24) 'Environmental damage' should be understood as meaning adverse change in a natural resource, such as water, land or air, impairment of a function performed by that resource for the benefit of another natural resource or the public, or impairment of the variability among living organisms.

- (25) Regarding environmental damage, Article 174 of the Treaty, which provides that there should be a high level of protection based on the precautionary principle and the principle that preventive action should be taken, the principle of priority for corrective action at source and the principle that the polluter pays, fully justifies the use of the principle of discriminating in favour of the person sustaining the damage. The question of when the person seeking compensation can make the choice of the law applicable should be determined in accordance with the law of the Member State in which the court is seized.
- (26) Regarding infringements of intellectual property rights, the universally acknowledged principle of the *lex loci protectionis* should be preserved. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term 'intellectual property rights' should be interpreted as meaning, for instance, copyright, related rights, the *sui generis* right for the protection of databases and industrial property rights.
- (27) The exact concept of industrial action, such as strike action or lock-out, varies from one Member State to another and is governed by each Member State's internal rules. Therefore, this Regulation assumes as a general principle that the law of the country where the industrial action was taken should apply, with the aim of protecting the rights and obligations of workers and employers.
- (28) The special rule on industrial action in Article 9 is without prejudice to the conditions relating to the exercise of such action in accordance with national law and without prejudice to the legal status of trade unions or of the representative organisations of workers as provided for in the law of the Member States.
- (29) Provision should be made for special rules where damage is caused by an act other than a tort/delict, such as unjust enrichment, *negotiorum gestio* and *culpa in contrahendo*.
- (30) *Culpa in contrahendo* for the purposes of this Regulation is an autonomous concept and should not necessarily be interpreted within the meaning of national law. It should include the violation of the duty of disclosure and the breakdown of contractual negotiations. Article 12 covers only non-contractual obligations presenting a direct link with the dealings prior to the conclusion of a contract. This means that if, while a contract is being negotiated, a person suffers personal injury, Article 4 or other relevant provisions of this Regulation should apply.
- (31) To respect the principle of party autonomy and to enhance legal certainty, the parties should be allowed to make a choice as to the law applicable to a non-contractual obligation. This choice should be expressed or demonstrated with reasonable certainty by the circumstances of the case.
- Where establishing the existence of the agreement, the court has to respect the intentions of the parties. Protection should be given to weaker parties by imposing certain conditions on the choice.
- (32) Considerations of public interest justify giving the courts of the Member States the possibility, in exceptional circumstances, of applying exceptions based on public policy and overriding mandatory provisions. In particular, the application of a provision of the law designated by this Regulation which would have the effect of causing non-compensatory exemplary or punitive damages of an excessive nature to be awarded may, depending on the circumstances of the case and the legal order of the Member State of the court seized, be regarded as being contrary to the public policy (*ordre public*) of the forum.
- (33) According to the current national rules on compensation awarded to victims of road traffic accidents, when quantifying damages for personal injury in cases in which the accident takes place in a State other than that of the habitual residence of the victim, the court seized should take into account all the relevant actual circumstances of the specific victim, including in particular the actual losses and costs of after-care and medical attention.
- (34) In order to strike a reasonable balance between the parties, account must be taken, in so far as appropriate, of the rules of safety and conduct in operation in the country in which the harmful act was committed, even where the non-contractual obligation is governed by the law of another country. The term 'rules of safety and conduct' should be interpreted as referring to all regulations having any relation to safety and conduct, including, for example, road safety rules in the case of an accident.
- (35) A situation where conflict-of-law rules are dispersed among several instruments and where there are differences between those rules should be avoided. This Regulation, however, does not exclude the possibility of inclusion of conflict-of-law rules relating to non-contractual obligations in provisions of Community law with regard to particular matters.

This Regulation should not prejudice the application of other instruments laying down provisions designed to contribute to the proper functioning of the internal market in so far as they cannot be applied in conjunction with the law designated by the rules of this Regulation. The application of provisions of the applicable law designated by the rules of this Regulation should not restrict the free movement of goods and services as regulated by Community instruments, such as Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market (Directive on electronic commerce) ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 178, 17.7.2000, p. 1.

- (36) Respect for international commitments entered into by the Member States means that this Regulation should not affect international conventions to which one or more Member States are parties at the time this Regulation is adopted. To make the rules more accessible, the Commission should publish the list of the relevant conventions in the *Official Journal of the European Union* on the basis of information supplied by the Member States.
- (37) The Commission will make a proposal to the European Parliament and the Council concerning the procedures and conditions according to which Member States would be entitled to negotiate and conclude on their own behalf agreements with third countries in individual and exceptional cases, concerning sectoral matters, containing provisions on the law applicable to non-contractual obligations.
- (38) Since the objective of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, and can therefore, by reason of the scale and effects of this Regulation, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to attain that objective.
- (39) In accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, the United Kingdom and Ireland are taking part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.
- (40) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Denmark does not take part in the adoption of this Regulation, and is not bound by it or subject to its application,
2. The following shall be excluded from the scope of this Regulation:
- non-contractual obligations arising out of family relationships and relationships deemed by the law applicable to such relationships to have comparable effects including maintenance obligations;
 - non-contractual obligations arising out of matrimonial property regimes, property regimes of relationships deemed by the law applicable to such relationships to have comparable effects to marriage, and wills and succession;
 - non-contractual obligations arising under bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes and other negotiable instruments to the extent that the obligations under such other negotiable instruments arise out of their negotiable character;
 - non-contractual obligations arising out of the law of companies and other bodies corporate or unincorporated regarding matters such as the creation, by registration or otherwise, legal capacity, internal organisation or winding-up of companies and other bodies corporate or unincorporated, the personal liability of officers and members as such for the obligations of the company or body and the personal liability of auditors to a company or to its members in the statutory audits of accounting documents;
 - non-contractual obligations arising out of the relations between the settlors, trustees and beneficiaries of a trust created voluntarily;
 - non-contractual obligations arising out of nuclear damage;
 - non-contractual obligations arising out of violations of privacy and rights relating to personality, including defamation.
3. This Regulation shall not apply to evidence and procedure, without prejudice to Articles 21 and 22.
4. For the purposes of this Regulation, 'Member State' shall mean any Member State other than Denmark.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SCOPE

Article 1

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply, in situations involving a conflict of laws, to non-contractual obligations in civil and commercial matters. It shall not apply, in particular, to revenue, customs or administrative matters or to the liability of the State for acts and omissions in the exercise of State authority (*acta iure imperii*).

Article 2

Non-contractual obligations

- For the purposes of this Regulation, damage shall cover any consequence arising out of tort/delict, unjust enrichment, *negotiorum gestio* or *culpa in contrahendo*.
- This Regulation shall apply also to non-contractual obligations that are likely to arise.

3. Any reference in this Regulation to:
- (a) an event giving rise to damage shall include events giving rise to damage that are likely to occur; and
 - (b) damage shall include damage that is likely to occur.
- (c) the law of the country in which the damage occurred, if the product was marketed in that country.

Article 3

Universal application

Any law specified by this Regulation shall be applied whether or not it is the law of a Member State.

CHAPTER II

TORTS/DELICTS

Article 4

General rule

1. Unless otherwise provided for in this Regulation, the law applicable to a non-contractual obligation arising out of a tort/delict shall be the law of the country in which the damage occurs irrespective of the country in which the event giving rise to the damage occurred and irrespective of the country or countries in which the indirect consequences of that event occur.

2. However, where the person claimed to be liable and the person sustaining damage both have their habitual residence in the same country at the time when the damage occurs, the law of that country shall apply.

3. Where it is clear from all the circumstances of the case that the tort/delict is manifestly more closely connected with a country other than that indicated in paragraphs 1 or 2, the law of that other country shall apply. A manifestly closer connection with another country might be based in particular on a pre-existing relationship between the parties, such as a contract, that is closely connected with the tort/delict in question.

Article 5

Product liability

1. Without prejudice to Article 4(2), the law applicable to a non-contractual obligation arising out of damage caused by a product shall be:

- (a) the law of the country in which the person sustaining the damage had his or her habitual residence when the damage occurred, if the product was marketed in that country; or, failing that,
- (b) the law of the country in which the product was acquired, if the product was marketed in that country; or, failing that,

However, the law applicable shall be the law of the country in which the person claimed to be liable is habitually resident if he or she could not reasonably foresee the marketing of the product, or a product of the same type, in the country the law of which is applicable under (a), (b) or (c).

2. Where it is clear from all the circumstances of the case that the tort/delict is manifestly more closely connected with a country other than that indicated in paragraph 1, the law of that other country shall apply. A manifestly closer connection with another country might be based in particular on a pre-existing relationship between the parties, such as a contract, that is closely connected with the tort/delict in question.

Article 6

Unfair competition and acts restricting free competition

1. The law applicable to a non-contractual obligation arising out of an act of unfair competition shall be the law of the country where competitive relations or the collective interests of consumers are, or are likely to be, affected.

2. Where an act of unfair competition affects exclusively the interests of a specific competitor, Article 4 shall apply.

3. (a) The law applicable to a non-contractual obligation arising out of a restriction of competition shall be the law of the country where the market is, or is likely to be, affected.

(b) When the market is, or is likely to be, affected in more than one country, the person seeking compensation for damage who sues in the court of the domicile of the defendant, may instead choose to base his or her claim on the law of the court seised, provided that the market in that Member State is amongst those directly and substantially affected by the restriction of competition out of which the non-contractual obligation on which the claim is based arises; where the claimant sues, in accordance with the applicable rules on jurisdiction, more than one defendant in that court, he or she can only choose to base his or her claim on the law of that court if the restriction of competition on which the claim against each of these defendants relies directly and substantially affects also the market in the Member State of that court.

4. The law applicable under this Article may not be derogated from by an agreement pursuant to Article 14.

Article 7
Environmental damage

The law applicable to a non-contractual obligation arising out of environmental damage or damage sustained by persons or property as a result of such damage shall be the law determined pursuant to Article 4(1), unless the person seeking compensation for damage chooses to base his or her claim on the law of the country in which the event giving rise to the damage occurred.

Article 8
Infringement of intellectual property rights

1. The law applicable to a non-contractual obligation arising from an infringement of an intellectual property right shall be the law of the country for which protection is claimed.

2. In the case of a non-contractual obligation arising from an infringement of a unitary Community intellectual property right, the law applicable shall, for any question that is not governed by the relevant Community instrument, be the law of the country in which the act of infringement was committed.

3. The law applicable under this Article may not be derogated from by an agreement pursuant to Article 14.

Article 9
Industrial action

Without prejudice to Article 4(2), the law applicable to a non-contractual obligation in respect of the liability of a person in the capacity of a worker or an employer or the organisations representing their professional interests for damages caused by an industrial action, pending or carried out, shall be the law of the country where the action is to be, or has been, taken.

CHAPTER III
UNJUST ENRICHMENT, NEGOTIORUM GESTIO AND CULPA IN CONTRAHENDO

Article 10
Unjust enrichment

1. If a non-contractual obligation arising out of unjust enrichment, including payment of amounts wrongly received, concerns a relationship existing between the parties, such as one arising out of a contract or a tort/delict, that is closely connected with that unjust enrichment, it shall be governed by the law that governs that relationship.

2. Where the law applicable cannot be determined on the basis of paragraph 1 and the parties have their habitual residence in the same country when the event giving rise to unjust enrichment occurs, the law of that country shall apply.

3. Where the law applicable cannot be determined on the basis of paragraphs 1 or 2, it shall be the law of the country in which the unjust enrichment took place.

4. Where it is clear from all the circumstances of the case that the non-contractual obligation arising out of unjust enrichment is manifestly more closely connected with a country other than that indicated in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the law of that other country shall apply.

Article 11
Negotiorum gestio

1. If a non-contractual obligation arising out of an act performed without due authority in connection with the affairs of another person concerns a relationship existing between the parties, such as one arising out of a contract or a tort/delict, that is closely connected with that non-contractual obligation, it shall be governed by the law that governs that relationship.

2. Where the law applicable cannot be determined on the basis of paragraph 1, and the parties have their habitual residence in the same country when the event giving rise to the damage occurs, the law of that country shall apply.

3. Where the law applicable cannot be determined on the basis of paragraphs 1 or 2, it shall be the law of the country in which the act was performed.

4. Where it is clear from all the circumstances of the case that the non-contractual obligation arising out of an act performed without due authority in connection with the affairs of another person is manifestly more closely connected with a country other than that indicated in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the law of that other country shall apply.

Article 12
Culpa in contrahendo

1. The law applicable to a non-contractual obligation arising out of dealings prior to the conclusion of a contract, regardless of whether the contract was actually concluded or not, shall be the law that applies to the contract or that would have been applicable to it had it been entered into.

2. Where the law applicable cannot be determined on the basis of paragraph 1, it shall be:

(a) the law of the country in which the damage occurs, irrespective of the country in which the event giving rise to the damage occurred and irrespective of the country or countries in which the indirect consequences of that event occurred; or

(b) where the parties have their habitual residence in the same country at the time when the event giving rise to the damage occurs, the law of that country; or

(c) where it is clear from all the circumstances of the case that the non-contractual obligation arising out of dealings prior to the conclusion of a contract is manifestly more closely connected with a country other than that indicated in points (a) and (b), the law of that other country.

Article 13**Applicability of Article 8**

For the purposes of this Chapter, Article 8 shall apply to non-contractual obligations arising from an infringement of an intellectual property right.

CHAPTER IV
FREEDOM OF CHOICE
Article 14**Freedom of choice**

1. The parties may agree to submit non-contractual obligations to the law of their choice:

- (a) by an agreement entered into after the event giving rise to the damage occurred;

or

- (b) where all the parties are pursuing a commercial activity, also by an agreement freely negotiated before the event giving rise to the damage occurred.

The choice shall be expressed or demonstrated with reasonable certainty by the circumstances of the case and shall not prejudice the rights of third parties.

2. Where all the elements relevant to the situation at the time when the event giving rise to the damage occurs are located in a country other than the country whose law has been chosen, the choice of the parties shall not prejudice the application of provisions of the law of that other country which cannot be derogated from by agreement.

3. Where all the elements relevant to the situation at the time when the event giving rise to the damage occurs are located in one or more of the Member States, the parties' choice of the law applicable other than that of a Member State shall not prejudice the application of provisions of Community law, where appropriate as implemented in the Member State of the forum, which cannot be derogated from by agreement.

CHAPTER V
COMMON RULES
Article 15**Scope of the law applicable**

The law applicable to non-contractual obligations under this Regulation shall govern in particular:

- (a) the basis and extent of liability, including the determination of persons who may be held liable for acts performed by them;
- (b) the grounds for exemption from liability, any limitation of liability and any division of liability;

- (c) the existence, the nature and the assessment of damage or the remedy claimed;
- (d) within the limits of powers conferred on the court by its procedural law, the measures which a court may take to prevent or terminate injury or damage or to ensure the provision of compensation;
- (e) the question whether a right to claim damages or a remedy may be transferred, including by inheritance;
- (f) persons entitled to compensation for damage sustained personally;
- (g) liability for the acts of another person;
- (h) the manner in which an obligation may be extinguished and rules of prescription and limitation, including rules relating to the commencement, interruption and suspension of a period of prescription or limitation.

Article 16
Overriding mandatory provisions

Nothing in this Regulation shall restrict the application of the provisions of the law of the forum in a situation where they are mandatory irrespective of the law otherwise applicable to the non-contractual obligation.

Article 17
Rules of safety and conduct

In assessing the conduct of the person claimed to be liable, account shall be taken, as a matter of fact and in so far as is appropriate, of the rules of safety and conduct which were in force at the place and time of the event giving rise to the liability.

Article 18
Direct action against the insurer of the person liable

The person having suffered damage may bring his or her claim directly against the insurer of the person liable to provide compensation if the law applicable to the non-contractual obligation or the law applicable to the insurance contract so provides.

Article 19
Subrogation

Where a person (the creditor) has a non-contractual claim upon another (the debtor), and a third person has a duty to satisfy the creditor, or has in fact satisfied the creditor in discharge of that duty, the law which governs the third person's duty to satisfy the creditor shall determine whether, and the extent to which, the third person is entitled to exercise against the debtor the rights which the creditor had against the debtor under the law governing their relationship.

Article 20**Multiple liability**

If a creditor has a claim against several debtors who are liable for the same claim, and one of the debtors has already satisfied the claim in whole or in part, the question of that debtor's right to demand compensation from the other debtors shall be governed by the law applicable to that debtor's non-contractual obligation towards the creditor.

Article 21**Formal validity**

A unilateral act intended to have legal effect and relating to a non-contractual obligation shall be formally valid if it satisfies the formal requirements of the law governing the non-contractual obligation in question or the law of the country in which the act is performed.

Article 22**Burden of proof**

1. The law governing a non-contractual obligation under this Regulation shall apply to the extent that, in matters of non-contractual obligations, it contains rules which raise presumptions of law or determine the burden of proof.

2. Acts intended to have legal effect may be proved by any mode of proof recognised by the law of the forum or by any of the laws referred to in Article 21 under which that act is formally valid, provided that such mode of proof can be administered by the forum.

CHAPTER VI**OTHER PROVISIONS****Article 23****Habitual residence**

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the habitual residence of companies and other bodies, corporate or unincorporated, shall be the place of central administration.

Where the event giving rise to the damage occurs, or the damage arises, in the course of operation of a branch, agency or any other establishment, the place where the branch, agency or any other establishment is located shall be treated as the place of habitual residence.

2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the habitual residence of a natural person acting in the course of his or her business activity shall be his or her principal place of business.

Article 24**Exclusion of *renvoi***

The application of the law of any country specified by this Regulation means the application of the rules of law in force in that country other than its rules of private international law.

Article 25**States with more than one legal system**

1. Where a State comprises several territorial units, each of which has its own rules of law in respect of non-contractual obligations, each territorial unit shall be considered as a country for the purposes of identifying the law applicable under this Regulation.

2. A Member State within which different territorial units have their own rules of law in respect of non-contractual obligations shall not be required to apply this Regulation to conflicts solely between the laws of such units.

Article 26**Public policy of the forum**

The application of a provision of the law of any country specified by this Regulation may be refused only if such application is manifestly incompatible with the public policy (*ordre public*) of the forum.

Article 27**Relationship with other provisions of Community law**

This Regulation shall not prejudice the application of provisions of Community law which, in relation to particular matters, lay down conflict-of-law rules relating to non-contractual obligations.

Article 28**Relationship with existing international conventions**

1. This Regulation shall not prejudice the application of international conventions to which one or more Member States are parties at the time when this Regulation is adopted and which lay down conflict-of-law rules relating to non-contractual obligations.

2. However, this Regulation shall, as between Member States, take precedence over conventions concluded exclusively between two or more of them in so far as such conventions concern matters governed by this Regulation.

CHAPTER VII
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 29

List of conventions

1. By 11 July 2008, Member States shall notify the Commission of the conventions referred to in Article 28(1). After that date, Member States shall notify the Commission of all denunciations of such conventions.
2. The Commission shall publish in the *Official Journal of the European Union* within six months of receipt:
 - (i) a list of the conventions referred to in paragraph 1;
 - (ii) the denunciations referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 30

Review clause

1. Not later than 20 August 2011, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation. If necessary, the report shall be accompanied by proposals to adapt this Regulation. The report shall include:

- (i) a study on the effects of the way in which foreign law is treated in the different jurisdictions and on the extent to

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

Done at Strasbourg, 11 July 2007.

For the European Parliament
The President
 H.-G. PÖTTERING

For the Council
The President
 M. LOBO ANTUNES

which courts in the Member States apply foreign law in practice pursuant to this Regulation;

- (ii) a study on the effects of Article 28 of this Regulation with respect to the Hague Convention of 4 May 1971 on the law applicable to traffic accidents.

2. Not later than 31 December 2008, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a study on the situation in the field of the law applicable to non-contractual obligations arising out of violations of privacy and rights relating to personality, taking into account rules relating to freedom of the press and freedom of expression in the media, and conflict-of-law issues related to Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (1).

Article 31

Application in time

This Regulation shall apply to events giving rise to damage which occur after its entry into force.

Article 32

Date of application

This Regulation shall apply from 11 January 2009, except for Article 29, which shall apply from 11 July 2008.

(1) OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

Commission Statement on the review clause (Article 30)

The Commission, following the invitation by the European Parliament and the Council in the frame of Article 30 of the 'Rome II' Regulation, will submit, not later than December 2008, a study on the situation in the field of the law applicable to non-contractual obligations arising out of violations of privacy and rights relating to personality. The Commission will take into consideration all aspects of the situation and take appropriate measures if necessary.

Commission Statement on road accidents

The Commission, being aware of the different practices followed in the Member States as regards the level of compensation awarded to victims of road traffic accidents, is prepared to examine the specific problems resulting for EU residents involved in road traffic accidents in a Member State other than the Member State of their habitual residence. To that end the Commission will make available to the European Parliament and to the Council, before the end of 2008, a study on all options, including insurance aspects, for improving the position of cross-border victims, which would pave the way for a Green Paper.

Commission Statement on the treatment of foreign law

The Commission, being aware of the different practices followed in the Member States as regards the treatment of foreign law, will publish at the latest four years after the entry into force of the 'Rome II' Regulation and in any event as soon as it is available a horizontal study on the application of foreign law in civil and commercial matters by the courts of the Member States, having regard to the aims of the Hague Programme. It is also prepared to take appropriate measures if necessary.

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Council Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000
of 29 May 2000 on insolvency proceedings

Insolvency Proceedings



This text is meant purely as a documentation tool and has no legal effect. The Union's institutions do not assume any liability for its contents. The authentic versions of the relevant acts, including their preambles, are those published in the Official Journal of the European Union and available in EUR-Lex. Those official texts are directly accessible through the links embedded in this document

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COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1346/2000
of 29 May 2000
on insolvency proceedings
(OJ L 160, 30.6.2000, p. 1)

Amended by:

Official Journal

		No	page	date
► M1	Council Regulation (EC) No 603/2005 of 12 April 2005	L 100	1	20.4.2005
► M2	Council Regulation (EC) No 694/2006 of 27 April 2006	L 121	1	6.5.2006
► M3	Council Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006 of 20 November 2006	L 363	1	20.12.2006
► M4	Council Regulation (EC) No 681/2007 of 13 June 2007	L 159	1	20.6.2007
► M5	Council Regulation (EC) No 788/2008 of 24 July 2008	L 213	1	8.8.2008
► M6	Implementing Regulation of the Council (EU) No 210/2010 of 25 February 2010	L 65	1	13.3.2010
► M7	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 583/2011 of 9 June 2011	L 160	52	18.6.2011
► M8	Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013 of 13 May 2013	L 158	1	10.6.2013
► M9	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 663/2014 of 5 June 2014	L 179	4	19.6.2014
► M10	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1792 of 29 September 2016	L 274	35	11.10.2016

Amended by:

► A1	Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia and the Slovak Republic and the adjustments to the Treaties on which the European Union is founded	L 236	33	23.9.2003
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Corrected by:

► C1	Corrigendum, OJ L 49, 17.2.2007, p. 36 (603/2005)
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COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1346/2000
of 29 May 2000
on insolvency proceedings

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to collective insolvency proceedings which entail the partial or total divestment of a debtor and the appointment of a liquidator.
2. This Regulation shall not apply to insolvency proceedings concerning insurance undertakings, credit institutions, investment undertakings which provide services involving the holding of funds or securities for third parties, or to collective investment undertakings.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- (a) ‘insolvency proceedings’ shall mean the collective proceedings referred to in Article 1(1). These proceedings are listed in Annex A;
- (b) ‘liquidator’ shall mean any person or body whose function is to administer or liquidate assets of which the debtor has been divested or to supervise the administration of his affairs. Those persons and bodies are listed in Annex C;
- (c) ‘winding-up proceedings’ shall mean insolvency proceedings within the meaning of point (a) involving realising the assets of the debtor, including where the proceedings have been closed by a composition or other measure terminating the insolvency, or closed by reason of the insufficiency of the assets. Those proceedings are listed in Annex B;
- (d) ‘court’ shall mean the judicial body or any other competent body of a Member State empowered to open insolvency proceedings or to take decisions in the course of such proceedings;
- (e) ‘judgment’ in relation to the opening of insolvency proceedings or the appointment of a liquidator shall include the decision of any court empowered to open such proceedings or to appoint a liquidator;
- (f) ‘the time of the opening of proceedings’ shall mean the time at which the judgment opening proceedings becomes effective, whether it is a final judgment or not;

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(g) ‘the Member State in which assets are situated’ shall mean, in the case of:

- tangible property, the Member State within the territory of which the property is situated,
 - property and rights ownership of or entitlement to which must be entered in a public register, the Member State under the authority of which the register is kept,
 - claims, the Member State within the territory of which the third party required to meet them has the centre of his main interests, as determined in Article 3(1);
- (h) ‘establishment’ shall mean any place of operations where the debtor carries out a non-transitory economic activity with human means and goods.

Article 3

International jurisdiction

1. The courts of the Member State within the territory of which the centre of a debtor's main interests is situated shall have jurisdiction to open insolvency proceedings. In the case of a company or legal person, the place of the registered office shall be presumed to be the centre of its main interests in the absence of proof to the contrary.

2. Where the centre of a debtor's main interests is situated within the territory of a Member State, the courts of another Member State shall have jurisdiction to open insolvency proceedings against that debtor only if he possesses an establishment within the territory of that other Member State. The effects of those proceedings shall be restricted to the assets of the debtor situated in the territory of the latter Member State.

3. Where insolvency proceedings have been opened under paragraph 1, any proceedings opened subsequently under paragraph 2 shall be secondary proceedings. These latter proceedings must be winding-up proceedings.

4. Territorial insolvency proceedings referred to in paragraph 2 may be opened prior to the opening of main insolvency proceedings in accordance with paragraph 1 only:

- (a) where insolvency proceedings under paragraph 1 cannot be opened because of the conditions laid down by the law of the Member State within the territory of which the centre of the debtor's main interests is situated; or
- (b) where the opening of territorial insolvency proceedings is requested by a creditor who has his domicile, habitual residence or registered office in the Member State within the territory of which the establishment is situated, or whose claim arises from the operation of that establishment.

▼B*Article 4***Law applicable**

1. Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, the law applicable to insolvency proceedings and their effects shall be that of the Member State within the territory of which such proceedings are opened, hereafter referred to as the ‘State of the opening of proceedings’.
2. The law of the State of the opening of proceedings shall determine the conditions for the opening of those proceedings, their conduct and their closure. It shall determine in particular:
 - (a) against which debtors insolvency proceedings may be brought on account of their capacity;
 - (b) the assets which form part of the estate and the treatment of assets acquired by or devolving on the debtor after the opening of the insolvency proceedings;
 - (c) the respective powers of the debtor and the liquidator;
 - (d) the conditions under which set-offs may be invoked;
 - (e) the effects of insolvency proceedings on current contracts to which the debtor is party;
 - (f) the effects of the insolvency proceedings on proceedings brought by individual creditors, with the exception of lawsuits pending;
 - (g) the claims which are to be lodged against the debtor's estate and the treatment of claims arising after the opening of insolvency proceedings;
 - (h) the rules governing the lodging, verification and admission of claims;
 - (i) the rules governing the distribution of proceeds from the realisation of assets, the ranking of claims and the rights of creditors who have obtained partial satisfaction after the opening of insolvency proceedings by virtue of a right in rem or through a set-off;
 - (j) the conditions for and the effects of closure of insolvency proceedings, in particular by composition;
 - (k) creditors' rights after the closure of insolvency proceedings;
 - (l) who is to bear the costs and expenses incurred in the insolvency proceedings;
 - (m) the rules relating to the voidness, voidability or unenforceability of legal acts detrimental to all the creditors.

*Article 5***Third parties' rights in rem**

1. The opening of insolvency proceedings shall not affect the rights in rem of creditors or third parties in respect of tangible or intangible, moveable or immoveable assets — both specific assets and collections of indefinite assets as a whole which change from time to time — belonging to the debtor which are situated within the territory of another Member State at the time of the opening of proceedings.

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2. The rights referred to in paragraph 1 shall in particular mean:
 - (a) the right to dispose of assets or have them disposed of and to obtain satisfaction from the proceeds of or income from those assets, in particular by virtue of a lien or a mortgage;
 - (b) the exclusive right to have a claim met, in particular a right guaranteed by a lien in respect of the claim or by assignment of the claim by way of a guarantee;
 - (c) the right to demand the assets from, and/or to require restitution by, anyone having possession or use of them contrary to the wishes of the party so entitled;
 - (d) a right in rem to the beneficial use of assets.

3. The right, recorded in a public register and enforceable against third parties, under which a right in rem within the meaning of paragraph 1 may be obtained, shall be considered a right in rem.

4. Paragraph 1 shall not preclude actions for voidness, voidability or unenforceability as referred to in Article 4(2)(m).

*Article 6***Set-off**

1. The opening of insolvency proceedings shall not affect the right of creditors to demand the set-off of their claims against the claims of the debtor, where such a set-off is permitted by the law applicable to the insolvent debtor's claim.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not preclude actions for voidness, voidability or unenforceability as referred to in Article 4(2)(m).

*Article 7***Reservation of title**

1. The opening of insolvency proceedings against the purchaser of an asset shall not affect the seller's rights based on a reservation of title where at the time of the opening of proceedings the asset is situated within the territory of a Member State other than the State of opening of proceedings.

2. The opening of insolvency proceedings against the seller of an asset, after delivery of the asset, shall not constitute grounds for rescinding or terminating the sale and shall not prevent the purchaser from acquiring title where at the time of the opening of proceedings the asset sold is situated within the territory of a Member State other than the State of the opening of proceedings.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not preclude actions for voidness, voidability or unenforceability as referred to in Article 4(2)(m).

▼B*Article 8***Contracts relating to immoveable property**

The effects of insolvency proceedings on a contract conferring the right to acquire or make use of immoveable property shall be governed solely by the law of the Member State within the territory of which the immoveable property is situated.

*Article 9***Payment systems and financial markets**

1. Without prejudice to Article 5, the effects of insolvency proceedings on the rights and obligations of the parties to a payment or settlement system or to a financial market shall be governed solely by the law of the Member State applicable to that system or market.
2. Paragraph 1 shall not preclude any action for voidness, voidability or unenforceability which may be taken to set aside payments or transactions under the law applicable to the relevant payment system or financial market.

*Article 10***Contracts of employment**

The effects of insolvency proceedings on employment contracts and relationships shall be governed solely by the law of the Member State applicable to the contract of employment.

*Article 11***Effects on rights subject to registration**

The effects of insolvency proceedings on the rights of the debtor in immoveable property, a ship or an aircraft subject to registration in a public register shall be determined by the law of the Member State under the authority of which the register is kept.

*Article 12***Community patents and trade marks**

For the purposes of this Regulation, a Community patent, a Community trade mark or any other similar right established by Community law may be included only in the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1).

*Article 13***Detrimental acts**

Article 4(2)(m) shall not apply where the person who benefited from an act detrimental to all the creditors provides proof that:

- the said act is subject to the law of a Member State other than that of the State of the opening of proceedings, and

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- that law does not allow any means of challenging that act in the relevant case.

*Article 14***Protection of third-party purchasers**

Where, by an act concluded after the opening of insolvency proceedings, the debtor disposes, for consideration, of:

- an immoveable asset, or
- a ship or an aircraft subject to registration in a public register, or
- securities whose existence presupposes registration in a register laid down by law,

the validity of that act shall be governed by the law of the State within the territory of which the immoveable asset is situated or under the authority of which the register is kept.

*Article 15***Effects of insolvency proceedings on lawsuits pending**

The effects of insolvency proceedings on a lawsuit pending concerning an asset or a right of which the debtor has been divested shall be governed solely by the law of the Member State in which that lawsuit is pending.

CHAPTER II
RECOGNITION OF INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS

*Article 16***Principle**

1. Any judgment opening insolvency proceedings handed down by a court of a Member State which has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3 shall be recognised in all the other Member States from the time that it becomes effective in the State of the opening of proceedings.

This rule shall also apply where, on account of his capacity, insolvency proceedings cannot be brought against the debtor in other Member States.

2. Recognition of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1) shall not preclude the opening of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(2) by a court in another Member State. The latter proceedings shall be secondary insolvency proceedings within the meaning of Chapter III.

*Article 17***Effects of recognition**

1. The judgment opening the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1) shall, with no further formalities, produce the same effects in any other Member State as under this law of the State of the opening of proceedings, unless this Regulation provides otherwise and as long as no proceedings referred to in Article 3(2) are opened in that other Member State.

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2. The effects of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(2) may not be challenged in other Member States. Any restriction of the creditors' rights, in particular a stay or discharge, shall produce effects vis-à-vis assets situated within the territory of another Member State only in the case of those creditors who have given their consent.

*Article 18***Powers of the liquidator**

1. The liquidator appointed by a court which has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3(1) may exercise all the powers conferred on him by the law of the State of the opening of proceedings in another Member State, as long as no other insolvency proceedings have been opened there nor any preservation measure to the contrary has been taken there further to a request for the opening of insolvency proceedings in that State. He may in particular remove the debtor's assets from the territory of the Member State in which they are situated, subject to Articles 5 and 7.

2. The liquidator appointed by a court which has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3(2) may in any other Member State claim through the courts or out of court that moveable property was removed from the territory of the State of the opening of proceedings to the territory of that other Member State after the opening of the insolvency proceedings. He may also bring any action to set aside which is in the interests of the creditors.

3. In exercising his powers, the liquidator shall comply with the law of the Member State within the territory of which he intends to take action, in particular with regard to procedures for the realisation of assets. Those powers may not include coercive measures or the right to rule on legal proceedings or disputes.

*Article 19***Proof of the liquidator's appointment**

The liquidator's appointment shall be evidenced by a certified copy of the original decision appointing him or by any other certificate issued by the court which has jurisdiction.

A translation into the official language or one of the official languages of the Member State within the territory of which he intends to act may be required. No legalisation or other similar formality shall be required.

*Article 20***Return and imputation**

1. A creditor who, after the opening of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1) obtains by any means, in particular through enforcement, total or partial satisfaction of his claim on the assets belonging to the debtor situated within the territory of another Member State, shall return what he has obtained to the liquidator, subject to Articles 5 and 7.

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2. In order to ensure equal treatment of creditors a creditor who has, in the course of insolvency proceedings, obtained a dividend on his claim shall share in distributions made in other proceedings only where creditors of the same ranking or category have, in those other proceedings, obtained an equivalent dividend.

*Article 21***Publication**

1. The liquidator may request that notice of the judgment opening insolvency proceedings and, where appropriate, the decision appointing him, be published in any other Member State in accordance with the publication procedures provided for in that State. Such publication shall also specify the liquidator appointed and whether the jurisdiction rule applied is that pursuant to Article 3(1) or Article 3(2).
2. However, any Member State within the territory of which the debtor has an establishment may require mandatory publication. In such cases, the liquidator or any authority empowered to that effect in the Member State where the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1) are opened shall take all necessary measures to ensure such publication.

*Article 22***Registration in a public register**

1. The liquidator may request that the judgment opening the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1) be registered in the land register, the trade register and any other public register kept in the other Member States.
2. However, any Member State may require mandatory registration. In such cases, the liquidator or any authority empowered to that effect in the Member State where the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1) have been opened shall take all necessary measures to ensure such registration.

*Article 23***Costs**

The costs of the publication and registration provided for in Articles 21 and 22 shall be regarded as costs and expenses incurred in the proceedings.

*Article 24***Honouring of an obligation to a debtor**

1. Where an obligation has been honoured in a Member State for the benefit of a debtor who is subject to insolvency proceedings opened in another Member State, when it should have been honoured for the benefit of the liquidator in those proceedings, the person honouring the obligation shall be deemed to have discharged it if he was unaware of the opening of proceedings.
2. Where such an obligation is honoured before the publication provided for in Article 21 has been effected, the person honouring the obligation shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have been unaware of the opening of insolvency

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proceedings; where the obligation is honoured after such publication has been effected, the person honouring the obligation shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have been aware of the opening of proceedings.

*Article 25***Recognition and enforceability of other judgments**

1. Judgments handed down by a court whose judgment concerning the opening of proceedings is recognised in accordance with Article 16 and which concern the course and closure of insolvency proceedings, and compositions approved by that court shall also be recognised with no further formalities. Such judgments shall be enforced in accordance with Articles 31 to 51, with the exception of Article 34(2), of the Brussels Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, as amended by the Conventions of Accession to this Convention.

The first subparagraph shall also apply to judgments deriving directly from the insolvency proceedings and which are closely linked with them, even if they were handed down by another court.

The first subparagraph shall also apply to judgments relating to preservation measures taken after the request for the opening of insolvency proceedings.

2. The recognition and enforcement of judgments other than those referred to in paragraph 1 shall be governed by the Convention referred to in paragraph 1, provided that that Convention is applicable.

3. The Member States shall not be obliged to recognise or enforce a judgment referred to in paragraph 1 which might result in a limitation of personal freedom or postal secrecy.

*Article 26 (¹)***Public policy**

Any Member State may refuse to recognise insolvency proceedings opened in another Member State or to enforce a judgment handed down in the context of such proceedings where the effects of such recognition or enforcement would be manifestly contrary to that State's public policy, in particular its fundamental principles or the constitutional rights and liberties of the individual.

CHAPTER III**SECONDARY INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS***Article 27***Opening of proceedings**

The opening of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1) by a court of a Member State and which is recognised in another Member State (main proceedings) shall permit the opening in that other Member State, a court of which has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3(2), of secondary

(¹) Note the Declaration by Portugal concerning the application of Articles 26 and 37 (OJ C 183, 30.6.2000, p. 1).

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insolvency proceedings without the debtor's insolvency being examined in that other State. These latter proceedings must be among the proceedings listed in Annex B. Their effects shall be restricted to the assets of the debtor situated within the territory of that other Member State.

*Article 28***Applicable law**

Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, the law applicable to secondary proceedings shall be that of the Member State within the territory of which the secondary proceedings are opened.

*Article 29***Right to request the opening of proceedings**

The opening of secondary proceedings may be requested by:

- (a) the liquidator in the main proceedings;
- (b) any other person or authority empowered to request the opening of insolvency proceedings under the law of the Member State within the territory of which the opening of secondary proceedings is requested.

*Article 30***Advance payment of costs and expenses**

Where the law of the Member State in which the opening of secondary proceedings is requested requires that the debtor's assets be sufficient to cover in whole or in part the costs and expenses of the proceedings, the court may, when it receives such a request, require the applicant to make an advance payment of costs or to provide appropriate security.

*Article 31***Duty to cooperate and communicate information**

1. Subject to the rules restricting the communication of information, the liquidator in the main proceedings and the liquidators in the secondary proceedings shall be duty bound to communicate information to each other. They shall immediately communicate any information which may be relevant to the other proceedings, in particular the progress made in lodging and verifying claims and all measures aimed at terminating the proceedings.
2. Subject to the rules applicable to each of the proceedings, the liquidator in the main proceedings and the liquidators in the secondary proceedings shall be duty bound to cooperate with each other.
3. The liquidator in the secondary proceedings shall give the liquidator in the main proceedings an early opportunity of submitting proposals on the liquidation or use of the assets in the secondary proceedings.

▼B*Article 32***Exercise of creditors' rights**

1. Any creditor may lodge his claim in the main proceedings and in any secondary proceedings.
2. The liquidators in the main and any secondary proceedings shall lodge in other proceedings claims which have already been lodged in the proceedings for which they were appointed, provided that the interests of creditors in the latter proceedings are served thereby, subject to the right of creditors to oppose that or to withdraw the lodgement of their claims where the law applicable so provides.
3. The liquidator in the main or secondary proceedings shall be empowered to participate in other proceedings on the same basis as a creditor, in particular by attending creditors' meetings.

*Article 33***Stay of liquidation**

1. The court, which opened the secondary proceedings, shall stay the process of liquidation in whole or in part on receipt of a request from the liquidator in the main proceedings, provided that in that event it may require the liquidator in the main proceedings to take any suitable measure to guarantee the interests of the creditors in the secondary proceedings and of individual classes of creditors. Such a request from the liquidator may be rejected only if it is manifestly of no interest to the creditors in the main proceedings. Such a stay of the process of liquidation may be ordered for up to three months. It may be continued or renewed for similar periods.

2. The court referred to in paragraph 1 shall terminate the stay of the process of liquidation:

- at the request of the liquidator in the main proceedings,
- of its own motion, at the request of a creditor or at the request of the liquidator in the secondary proceedings if that measure no longer appears justified, in particular, by the interests of creditors in the main proceedings or in the secondary proceedings.

*Article 34***Measures ending secondary insolvency proceedings**

1. Where the law applicable to secondary proceedings allows for such proceedings to be closed without liquidation by a rescue plan, a composition or a comparable measure, the liquidator in the main proceedings shall be empowered to propose such a measure himself.

Closure of the secondary proceedings by a measure referred to in the first subparagraph shall not become final without the consent of the liquidator in the main proceedings; failing his agreement, however, it may become final if the financial interests of the creditors in the main proceedings are not affected by the measure proposed.

2. Any restriction of creditors' rights arising from a measure referred to in paragraph 1 which is proposed in secondary proceedings, such as a

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stay of payment or discharge of debt, may not have effect in respect of the debtor's assets not covered by those proceedings without the consent of all the creditors having an interest.

3. During a stay of the process of liquidation ordered pursuant to Article 33, only the liquidator in the main proceedings or the debtor, with the former's consent, may propose measures laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article in the secondary proceedings; no other proposal for such a measure shall be put to the vote or approved.

*Article 35***Assets remaining in the secondary proceedings**

If by the liquidation of assets in the secondary proceedings it is possible to meet all claims allowed under those proceedings, the liquidator appointed in those proceedings shall immediately transfer any assets remaining to the liquidator in the main proceedings.

*Article 36***Subsequent opening of the main proceedings**

Where the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1) are opened following the opening of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(2) in another Member State, Articles 31 to 35 shall apply to those opened first, in so far as the progress of those proceedings so permits.

*Article 37⁽¹⁾***Conversion of earlier proceedings**

The liquidator in the main proceedings may request that proceedings listed in Annex A previously opened in another Member State be converted into winding-up proceedings if this proves to be in the interests of the creditors in the main proceedings.

The court with jurisdiction under Article 3(2) shall order conversion into one of the proceedings listed in Annex B.

*Article 38***Preservation measures**

Where the court of a Member State which has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3(1) appoints a temporary administrator in order to ensure the preservation of the debtor's assets, that temporary administrator shall be empowered to request any measures to secure and preserve any of the debtor's assets situated in another Member State, provided for under the law of that State, for the period between the request for the opening of insolvency proceedings and the judgment opening the proceedings.

⁽¹⁾ Note the Declaration by Portugal concerning the application of Articles 26 and 37 (OJ C 183, 30.6.2000, p. 1).

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CHAPTER IV

**PROVISION OF INFORMATION FOR CREDITORS AND LODGEMENT
OF THEIR CLAIMS***Article 39***Right to lodge claims**

Any creditor who has his habitual residence, domicile or registered office in a Member State other than the State of the opening of proceedings, including the tax authorities and social security authorities of Member States, shall have the right to lodge claims in the insolvency proceedings in writing.

*Article 40***Duty to inform creditors**

1. As soon as insolvency proceedings are opened in a Member State, the court of that State having jurisdiction or the liquidator appointed by it shall immediately inform known creditors who have their habitual residences, domiciles or registered offices in the other Member States.

2. That information, provided by an individual notice, shall in particular include time limits, the penalties laid down in regard to those time limits, the body or authority empowered to accept the lodgement of claims and the other measures laid down. Such notice shall also indicate whether creditors whose claims are preferential or secured in rem need lodge their claims.

*Article 41***Content of the lodgement of a claim**

A creditor shall send copies of supporting documents, if any, and shall indicate the nature of the claim, the date on which it arose and its amount, as well as whether he alleges preference, security in rem or a reservation of title in respect of the claim and what assets are covered by the guarantee he is invoking.

*Article 42***Languages**

1. The information provided for in Article 40 shall be provided in the official language or one of the official languages of the State of the opening of proceedings. For that purpose a form shall be used bearing the heading ‘Invitation to lodge a claim. Time limits to be observed’ in all the official languages of the institutions of the European Union.

2. Any creditor who has his habitual residence, domicile or registered office in a Member State other than the State of the opening of proceedings may lodge his claim in the official language or one of the official languages of that other State. In that event, however, the

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lodgement of his claim shall bear the heading ‘Lodgement of claim’ in the official language or one of the official languages of the State of the opening of proceedings. In addition, he may be required to provide a translation into the official language or one of the official languages of the State of the opening of proceedings.

CHAPTER V
TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 43

Applicability in time

The provisions of this Regulation shall apply only to insolvency proceedings opened after its entry into force. Acts done by a debtor before the entry into force of this Regulation shall continue to be governed by the law which was applicable to them at the time they were done.

Article 44

Relationship to Conventions

1. After its entry into force, this Regulation replaces, in respect of the matters referred to therein, in the relations between Member States, the Conventions concluded between two or more Member States, in particular:
 - (a) the Convention between Belgium and France on Jurisdiction and the Validity and Enforcement of Judgments, Arbitration Awards and Authentic Instruments, signed at Paris on 8 July 1899;
 - (b) the Convention between Belgium and Austria on Bankruptcy, Winding-up, Arrangements, Compositions and Suspension of Payments (with Additional Protocol of 13 June 1973), signed at Brussels on 16 July 1969;
 - (c) the Convention between Belgium and the Netherlands on Territorial Jurisdiction, Bankruptcy and the Validity and Enforcement of Judgments, Arbitration Awards and Authentic Instruments, signed at Brussels on 28 March 1925;
 - (d) the Treaty between Germany and Austria on Bankruptcy, Winding-up, Arrangements and Compositions, signed at Vienna on 25 May 1979;
 - (e) the Convention between France and Austria on Jurisdiction, Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments on Bankruptcy, signed at Vienna on 27 February 1979;
 - (f) the Convention between France and Italy on the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Rome on 3 June 1930;
 - (g) the Convention between Italy and Austria on Bankruptcy, Winding-up, Arrangements and Compositions, signed at Rome on 12 July 1977;
 - (h) the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments and other Enforceable Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at The Hague on 30 August 1962;

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- (i) the Convention between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Belgium providing for the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, with Protocol, signed at Brussels on 2 May 1934;
- (j) the Convention between Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Iceland on Bankruptcy, signed at Copenhagen on 7 November 1933;
- (k) the European Convention on Certain International Aspects of Bankruptcy, signed at Istanbul on 5 June 1990;

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- (l) the Convention between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kingdom of Greece on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments, signed at Athens on 18 June 1959;
- (m) the Agreement between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Austria on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards and Arbitral Settlements in Commercial Matters, signed at Belgrade on 18 March 1960;
- (n) the Convention between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Italy on Mutual Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Administrative Matters, signed at Rome on 3 December 1960;
- (o) the Agreement between the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kingdom of Belgium on Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Belgrade on 24 September 1971;
- (p) the Convention between the Governments of Yugoslavia and France on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Paris on 18 May 1971;
- (q) the Agreement between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hellenic Republic on Legal Aid in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Athens on 22 October 1980, still in force between the Czech Republic and Greece;
- (r) the Agreement between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of Cyprus on Legal Aid in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Nicosia on 23 April 1982, still in force between the Czech Republic and Cyprus;
- (s) the Treaty between the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Government of the Republic of France on Legal Aid and the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil, Family and Commercial Matters, signed at Paris on 10 May 1984, still in force between the Czech Republic and France;
- (t) the Treaty between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Italian Republic on Legal Aid in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Prague on 6 December 1985, still in force between the Czech Republic and Italy;
- (u) the Agreement between the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Lithuania on Legal Assistance and Legal Relationships, signed at Tallinn on 11 November 1992;
- (v) the Agreement between Estonia and Poland on Granting Legal Aid and Legal Relations on Civil, Labour and Criminal Matters, signed at Tallinn on 27 November 1998;
- (w) the Agreement between the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, Labour and Criminal Matters, signed in Warsaw on 26 January 1993;

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- (x) the Convention between Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic on legal assistance in civil and criminal matters and its Protocol, signed at Bucharest on 19 October 1972;
- (y) the Convention between Socialist Republic of Romania and the French Republic on legal assistance in civil and commercial matters, signed at Paris on 5 November 1974;
- (z) the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hellenic Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Athens on 10 April 1976;
- (aa) the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cyprus on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Nicosia on 29 April 1983;
- (ab) the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the French Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil Matters, signed at Sofia on 18 January 1989;
- (ac) the Treaty between Romania and the Czech Republic on judicial assistance in civil matters, signed at Bucharest on 11 July 1994;
- (ad) the Treaty between Romania and Poland on legal assistance and legal relations in civil cases, signed at Bucharest on 15 May 1999.

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2. The Conventions referred to in paragraph 1 shall continue to have effect with regard to proceedings opened before the entry into force of this Regulation.

3. This Regulation shall not apply:

- (a) in any Member State, to the extent that it is irreconcilable with the obligations arising in relation to bankruptcy from a convention concluded by that State with one or more third countries before the entry into force of this Regulation;
- (b) in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to the extent that is irreconcilable with the obligations arising in relation to bankruptcy and the winding-up of insolvent companies from any arrangements with the Commonwealth existing at the time this Regulation enters into force.

*Article 45***Amendment of the Annexes**

The Council, acting by qualified majority on the initiative of one of its members or on a proposal from the Commission, may amend the Annexes.

*Article 46***Reports**

No later than 1 June 2012, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation. The report shall be accompanied if need be by a proposal for adaptation of this Regulation.

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Article 47

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on 31 May 2002.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

▼M10*ANNEX A*

Insolvency proceedings referred to in Article 2(a)

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

- Het faillissement/La faillite
- De gerechtelijke reorganisatie door een collectief akkoord/La réorganisation judiciaire par accord collectif
- De gerechtelijke reorganisatie door overdracht onder gerechtelijk gezag/La réorganisation judiciaire par transfert sous autorité de justice
- De collectieve schuldenregeling/Le règlement collectif de dettes
- De vrijwillige vereffening/La liquidation volontaire
- De gerechtelijke vereffening/La liquidation judiciaire
- De voorlopige ontneming van beheer, bepaald in artikel 8 van de faillissementswet/Le dessaisissement provisoire, visé à l'article 8 de la loi sur les faillites

БЪЛГАРИЯ

- Производство по несъстоятелност

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

- Konkurs

- Reorganizace

- Oddlužení

DEUTSCHLAND

- Das Konkursverfahren
- Das gerichtliche Vergleichsverfahren
- Das Gesamtvollstreckungsverfahren
- Das Insolvenzverfahren

ESTI

- Pankrotimenetlus

ÉIRE/IRELAND

- Compulsory winding-up by the court
- Bankruptcy
- The administration in bankruptcy of the estate of persons dying insolvent
- Winding-up in bankruptcy of partnerships
- Creditors' voluntary winding-up (with confirmation of a court)
- Arrangements under the control of the court which involve the vesting of all or part of the property of the debtor in the Official Assignee for realisation and distribution
- Company examinership
- Debt Relief Notice

▼M10

— Debt Settlement Arrangement

— Personal Insolvency Arrangement

ΕΛΛΑΣ

— Η πτώχευση

— Η ειδική εκκαθάριση εν λειτουργία

— Σχέδιο αναδιοργάνωσης

— Απλοποιημένη διαδικασία επί πτωχεύσεων μικρού αντικειμένου

ESPAÑA

— Concurso

FRANCE

— Sauvegarde

— Redressement judiciaire

— Liquidation judiciaire

HRVATSKA

— Stečajni postupak

ITALIA

— Fallimento

— Concordato preventivo

— Liquidazione coatta amministrativa

— Amministrazione straordinaria

KΥΠΡΟΣ

— Υποχρεωτική εκκαθάριση από το Δικαστήριο

— Εκούσια εκκαθάριση από μέλη

— Εκούσια εκκαθάριση από πιστωτές

— Εκκαθάριση με την εποπτεία του Δικαστηρίου

— Διάταγμα Παραλαβής και πτώχευσης κατόπιν Δικαστικού Διατάγματος

— Διαχείριση της περιουσίας προσώπων που απεβίωσαν αφερέγγυα

LATVIJA

— Tiesiskās aizsardzības process

— Juridiskās personas maksātnespējas process

— Fiziskās personas maksātnespējas process

LIETUVA

— Įmonės restruktūrizavimo byla

— Įmonės bankroto byla

— Įmonės bankroto procesas ne teismo tvarka

— Fizinio asmens bankroto byla

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LUXEMBOURG

- Faillite
- Gestion contrôlée
- Concordat préventif de faillite (par abandon d'actif)
- Régime spécial de liquidation du notariat
- Procédure de règlement collectif des dettes dans le cadre du surendettement

MAGYARORSZÁG

- Csődeljárás
- Felszámolási eljárás

MALTA

- Xoljiment
- Amministrazzjoni
- Stralc voluntarju mill-membri jew mill-kredituri
- Stralc mill-Qorti
- Falliment f'każ ta' negozjant

NEDERLAND

- Het faillissement
- De surséance van betaling
- De schuldsaneringsregeling natuurlijke personen

ÖSTERREICH

- Das Konkursverfahren (Insolvenzverfahren)
- Das Sanierungsverfahren ohne Eigenverwaltung (Insolvenzverfahren)
- Das Sanierungsverfahren mit Eigenverwaltung (Insolvenzverfahren)
- Das Schuldenregulierungsverfahren
- Das Abschöpfungsverfahren
- Das Ausgleichsverfahren

POLSKA

- Postępowanie naprawcze
- Upadłość obejmująca likwidację
- Upadłość z możliwością zawarcia układu
- Upadłość
- Przypieszone postępowanie układowe
- Postępowanie układowe
- Postępowanie sanacyjne

PORTUGAL

- Processo de insolvência
- Processo especial de revitalização

ROMÂNIA

- Procedura insolvenței
- Reorganizarea judiciară
- Procedura falimentului

▼ **M10**

SLOVENIJA

- Stečajni postopek
- Skrajšani stečajni postopek
- Postopek prisilne poravnave
- Prisilna poravnava v stečaju

SLOVENSKO

- Konkurzné konanie
- Reštrukturalizačné konanie
- Oddlženie

SUOMI/FINLAND

- Konkurssi/konkurs
- Yrityssaneeraus/företagssanering

SVERIGE

- Konkurs
- Företagsrekonstruktion

UNITED KINGDOM

- Winding-up by or subject to the supervision of the court
- Creditors' voluntary winding-up (with confirmation by the court)
- Administration, including appointments made by filing prescribed documents with the court
- Voluntary arrangements under insolvency legislation
- Bankruptcy or sequestration

▼M10*ANNEX B*

Winding-up proceedings referred to in Article 2(c)

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

- Het faillissement/La faillite
- De vrijwillige vereffening/La liquidation volontaire
- De gerechtelijke vereffening/La liquidation judiciaire
- De gerechtelijke reorganisatie door overdracht onder gerechtelijk gezag/La réorganisation judiciaire par transfert sous autorité de justice

БЪЛГАРИЯ

- Производство по несъстоятелност

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

- Konkurs

DEUTSCHLAND

- Das Konkursverfahren
- Das Gesamtvollstreckungsverfahren
- Das Insolvenzverfahren

EESTI

- Pankrotimenetlus

ÉIRE/IRELAND

- Compulsory winding-up
- Bankruptcy
- The administration in bankruptcy of the estate of persons dying insolvent
- Winding-up in bankruptcy of partnerships
- Creditors' voluntary winding-up (with confirmation of a court)
- Arrangements under the control of the court which involve the vesting of all or part of the property of the debtor in the Official Assignee for realisation and distribution

ΕΛΛΑΣΑ

- Η πτώχευση
- Η ειδική εκκαθάριση
- Απλοποιημένη διαδικασία επί πτωχεύσεων μικρού αντικειμένου

ESPAÑA

- Concurso

FRANCE

- Liquidation judiciaire

HRVATSKA

- Stečajni postupak

▼M10

ITALIA

- Fallimento
- Concordato preventivo
- Liquidazione coatta amministrativa
- Amministrazione straordinaria

ΚΥΠΡΟΣ

- Υποχρεωτική εκκαθάριση από το Δικαστήριο
- Εκκαθάριση με την εποπτεία του Δικαστηρίου
- Εκούσια εκκαθάριση από πιστωτές, με επιβεβαίση του Δικαστηρίου
- Πτώχευση
- Διαχείριση της περιουσίας προσώπων που απεβίωσαν αφερέγγυα

LATVIJA

- Juridiskās personas maksātnespējas process
- Fiziskās personas maksātnespējas process

LIETUVA

- Įmonės bankroto byla
- Įmonės bankroto procesas ne teismo tvarka

LUXEMBOURG

- Faillite
- Régime spécial de liquidation du notariat
- Liquidation judiciaire dans le cadre du surendettement

MAGYARORSZÁG

- Felszámolási eljárás

MALTA

- Stralċ volontarju
- Stralċ mill-Qorti
- Falliment inkluž il-hrug ta' mandat ta' qbid mill-Kuratur f'każ ta' negozjant fallut

NEDERLAND

- Het faillissement
- De schuldsaneringsregeling natuurlijke personen

ÖSTERREICH

- Das Konkursverfahren (Insolvenzverfahren)

POLSKA

- Upadłość obejmująca likwidację
- Upadłość

PORTUGAL

- Processo de insolvência

▼M10

ROMÂNIA

- Procedura falimentului

SLOVENIJA

- Stečajni postopek

- Skrajšani stečajni postopek

SLOVENSKO

- Konkurzné konanie

SUOMI/FINLAND

- Konkurssi/konkurs

SVERIGE

- Konkurs

UNITED KINGDOM

- Winding-up by or subject to the supervision of the court
- Winding-up through administration, including appointments made by filing prescribed documents with the court
- Creditors' voluntary winding-up (with confirmation by the court)
- Bankruptcy or sequestration

▼M10*ANNEX C*

Liquidators referred to in Article 2(b)

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

- De curator/Le curateur
- De gedelegeerd rechter/Le juge-délégué
- De gerechtsmandataris/Le mandataire de justice
- De schuldbemiddelaar/Le médiateur de dettes
- De vereffenaar/Le liquidateur
- De voorlopige bewindvoerder/L'administrateur provisoire

БЪЛГАРИЯ

- Назначен предварително временен синдик
- Временен синдик
- (Постоянен) синдик
- Служебен синдик

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

- Insolvenční správce
- Předběžný insolvenční správce
- Oddělený insolvenční správce
- Zvláštní insolvenční správce
- Zástupce insolvenčního správce

DEUTSCHLAND

- Konkursverwalter
- Vergleichsverwalter
- Sachwalter (nach der Vergleichsordnung)
- Verwalter
- Insolvenzverwalter
- Sachwalter (nach der Insolvenzordnung)
- Treuhänder
- Vorläufiger Insolvenzverwalter

EESTI

- Pankrotihaldur
- Ajutine pankrotihaldur
- Usaldusisik

▼M10

ÉIRE/IRELAND

- Liquidator
- Official Assignee
- Trustee in bankruptcy
- Provisional Liquidator
- Examiner
- Personal Insolvency Practitioner
- Insolvency Service

ΕΛΛΑΣ

- Ο σύνδικος
- Ο εισηγητής
- Η επιτροπή των πιστωτών
- Ο ειδικός εκκαθαριστής

ESPAÑA

- Administradores concursales

FRANCE

- Mandataire judiciaire
- Liquidateur
- Administrateur judiciaire
- Commissaire à l'exécution du plan

HRVATSKA

- Stečajni upravitelj
- Privremeni stečajni upravitelj
- Stečajni povjerenik
- Povjerenik

ITALIA

- Curatore
- Commissario giudiziale
- Commissario straordinario
- Commissario liquidatore
- Liquidatore giudiziale

ΚΥΠΡΟΣ

- Εκκαθαριστής και Προσωρινός Εκκαθαριστής
- Επίσημος Παραλήπτης
- Διαχειριστής της Πτώχευσης

▼M10

LATVIJA

— Maksātnespējas procesa administrators

LIETUVA

— Bankroto administratorius

— Restruktūrizavimo administratorius

LUXEMBOURG

— Le curateur

— Le commissaire

— Le liquidateur

— Le conseil de gérance de la section d'assainissement du notariat

— Le liquidateur dans le cadre du surendettement

MAGYARORSZÁG

— Vagyonfelügyelő

— Felszámoló

MALTA

— Amministratur Proviżorju

— Riċevituri Ufficjalji

— Stralcjarju

— Manager Speċjali

— Kuraturi f'każ ta' procéduri ta' falliment

NEDERLAND

— De curator in het faillissement

— De bewindvoerder in de surséance van betaling

— De bewindvoerder in de schuldsaneringsregeling natuurlijke personen

ÖSTERREICH

— Masseverwalter

— Sanierungsverwalter

— Ausgleichsverwalter

— Besonderer Verwalter

— Einstweiliger Verwalter

— Sachwalter

— Treuhänder

— Insolvenzgericht

— Konkursgericht

▼M10

POLSKA

- Syndyk
- Nadzorca sądowy
- Zarządcia
- Nadzorca układu
- Tymczasowy nadzorca sądowy
- Tymczasowy zarządcia
- Zarządcia przymusowy

PORTUGAL

- Administrador de insolvência
- Administrador judicial provisório

ROMÂNIA

- Practician în insolvență
- Administrator judiciar
- Lichidator

SLOVENIJA

- Upravitelj prisilne poravnave
- Stečajni upravitelj
- Sodišče, pristojno za postopek prisilne poravnave
- Sodišče, pristojno za stečajni postopek

SLOVENSKO

- Predbežný správca
- Správca

SUOMI/FINLAND

- Pesänhoitaja/böförvaltare
- Selvittäjä/utredare

SVERIGE

- Förvaltare
- Rekonstruktör

UNITED KINGDOM

- Liquidator
- Supervisor of a voluntary arrangement
- Administrator
- Official Receiver
- Trustee
- Provisional Liquidator
- Judicial factor

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Regulation (EU) 2015/848 of the European
Parliament and of the Council of
20 May 2015 on insolvency proceedings



**REGULATION (EU) 2015/848 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 20 May 2015
on insolvency proceedings
(recast)**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (¹),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (²),

Whereas:

- (1) On 12 December 2012, the Commission adopted a report on the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000 (³). The report concluded that the Regulation is functioning well in general but that it would be desirable to improve the application of certain of its provisions in order to enhance the effective administration of cross-border insolvency proceedings. Since that Regulation has been amended several times and further amendments are to be made, it should be recast in the interest of clarity.
- (2) The Union has set the objective of establishing an area of freedom, security and justice.
- (3) The proper functioning of the internal market requires that cross-border insolvency proceedings should operate efficiently and effectively. This Regulation needs to be adopted in order to achieve that objective, which falls within the scope of judicial cooperation in civil matters within the meaning of Article 81 of the Treaty.
- (4) The activities of undertakings have more and more cross-border effects and are therefore increasingly being regulated by Union law. The insolvency of such undertakings also affects the proper functioning of the internal market, and there is a need for a Union act requiring coordination of the measures to be taken regarding an insolvent debtor's assets.
- (5) It is necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market to avoid incentives for parties to transfer assets or judicial proceedings from one Member State to another, seeking to obtain a more favourable legal position to the detriment of the general body of creditors (forum shopping).
- (6) This Regulation should include provisions governing jurisdiction for opening insolvency proceedings and actions which are directly derived from insolvency proceedings and are closely linked with them. This Regulation should also contain provisions regarding the recognition and enforcement of judgments issued in such proceedings, and provisions regarding the law applicable to insolvency proceedings. In addition, this Regulation should lay down rules on the coordination of insolvency proceedings which relate to the same debtor or to several members of the same group of companies.
- (7) Bankruptcy, proceedings relating to the winding-up of insolvent companies or other legal persons, judicial arrangements, compositions and analogous proceedings and actions related to such proceedings are excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁴). Those proceedings should be covered by this Regulation. The interpretation of this Regulation should as much as possible avoid regulatory loopholes between the two instruments. However, the mere fact that a national procedure is not listed in Annex A to this Regulation should not imply that it is covered by Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012.

(¹) OJ C 271, 19.9.2013, p. 55.

(²) Position of the European Parliament of 5 February 2014 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and position of the Council at first reading of 12 March 2015 (not yet published in the Official Journal). Position of the European Parliament of 20 May 2015 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

(³) Council Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000 of 29 May 2000 on insolvency proceedings (OJ L 160, 30.6.2000, p. 1).

(⁴) Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 351, 20.12.2012, p. 1).

- (8) In order to achieve the aim of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of insolvency proceedings having cross-border effects, it is necessary, and appropriate, that the provisions on jurisdiction, recognition and applicable law in this area should be contained in a Union measure which is binding and directly applicable in Member States.
- (9) This Regulation should apply to insolvency proceedings which meet the conditions set out in it, irrespective of whether the debtor is a natural person or a legal person, a trader or an individual. Those insolvency proceedings are listed exhaustively in Annex A. In respect of the national procedures contained in Annex A, this Regulation should apply without any further examination by the courts of another Member State as to whether the conditions set out in this Regulation are met. National insolvency procedures not listed in Annex A should not be covered by this Regulation.
- (10) The scope of this Regulation should extend to proceedings which promote the rescue of economically viable but distressed businesses and which give a second chance to entrepreneurs. It should, in particular, extend to proceedings which provide for restructuring of a debtor at a stage where there is only a likelihood of insolvency, and to proceedings which leave the debtor fully or partially in control of its assets and affairs. It should also extend to proceedings providing for a debt discharge or a debt adjustment in relation to consumers and self-employed persons, for example by reducing the amount to be paid by the debtor or by extending the payment period granted to the debtor. Since such proceedings do not necessarily entail the appointment of an insolvency practitioner, they should be covered by this Regulation if they take place under the control or supervision of a court. In this context, the term 'control' should include situations where the court only intervenes on appeal by a creditor or other interested parties.
- (11) This Regulation should also apply to procedures which grant a temporary stay on enforcement actions brought by individual creditors where such actions could adversely affect negotiations and hamper the prospects of a restructuring of the debtor's business. Such procedures should not be detrimental to the general body of creditors and, if no agreement on a restructuring plan can be reached, should be preliminary to other procedures covered by this Regulation.
- (12) This Regulation should apply to proceedings the opening of which is subject to publicity in order to allow creditors to become aware of the proceedings and to lodge their claims, thereby ensuring the collective nature of the proceedings, and in order to give creditors the opportunity to challenge the jurisdiction of the court which has opened the proceedings.
- (13) Accordingly, insolvency proceedings which are confidential should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. While such proceedings may play an important role in some Member States, their confidential nature makes it impossible for a creditor or a court located in another Member State to know that such proceedings have been opened, thereby making it difficult to provide for the recognition of their effects throughout the Union.
- (14) The collective proceedings which are covered by this Regulation should include all or a significant part of the creditors to whom a debtor owes all or a substantial proportion of the debtor's outstanding debts provided that the claims of those creditors who are not involved in such proceedings remain unaffected. Proceedings which involve only the financial creditors of a debtor should also be covered. Proceedings which do not include all the creditors of a debtor should be proceedings aimed at rescuing the debtor. Proceedings that lead to a definitive cessation of the debtor's activities or the liquidation of the debtor's assets should include all the debtor's creditors. Moreover, the fact that some insolvency proceedings for natural persons exclude specific categories of claims, such as maintenance claims, from the possibility of a debt-discharge should not mean that such proceedings are not collective.
- (15) This Regulation should also apply to proceedings that, under the law of some Member States, are opened and conducted for a certain period of time on an interim or provisional basis before a court issues an order confirming the continuation of the proceedings on a non-interim basis. Although labelled as 'interim', such proceedings should meet all other requirements of this Regulation.
- (16) This Regulation should apply to proceedings which are based on laws relating to insolvency. However, proceedings that are based on general company law not designed exclusively for insolvency situations should not be considered to be based on laws relating to insolvency. Similarly, the purpose of adjustment of debt should not include specific proceedings in which debts of a natural person of very low income and very low asset value are written off, provided that this type of proceedings never makes provision for payment to creditors.

- (17) This Regulation's scope should extend to proceedings which are triggered by situations in which the debtor faces non-financial difficulties, provided that such difficulties give rise to a real and serious threat to the debtor's actual or future ability to pay its debts as they fall due. The time frame relevant for the determination of such threat may extend to a period of several months or even longer in order to account for cases in which the debtor is faced with non-financial difficulties threatening the status of its business as a going concern and, in the medium term, its liquidity. This may be the case, for example, where the debtor has lost a contract which is of key importance to it.
- (18) This Regulation should be without prejudice to the rules on the recovery of State aid from insolvent companies as interpreted by the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union.
- (19) Insolvency proceedings concerning insurance undertakings, credit institutions, investment firms and other firms, institutions or undertakings covered by Directive 2001/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (¹) and collective investment undertakings should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation, as they are all subject to special arrangements and the national supervisory authorities have wide-ranging powers of intervention.
- (20) Insolvency proceedings do not necessarily involve the intervention of a judicial authority. Therefore, the term 'court' in this Regulation should, in certain provisions, be given a broad meaning and include a person or body empowered by national law to open insolvency proceedings. In order for this Regulation to apply, proceedings (comprising acts and formalities set down in law) should not only have to comply with the provisions of this Regulation, but they should also be officially recognised and legally effective in the Member State in which the insolvency proceedings are opened.
- (21) Insolvency practitioners are defined in this Regulation and listed in Annex B. Insolvency practitioners who are appointed without the involvement of a judicial body should, under national law, be appropriately regulated and authorised to act in insolvency proceedings. The national regulatory framework should provide for proper arrangements to deal with potential conflicts of interest.
- (22) This Regulation acknowledges the fact that as a result of widely differing substantive laws it is not practical to introduce insolvency proceedings with universal scope throughout the Union. The application without exception of the law of the State of the opening of proceedings would, against this background, frequently lead to difficulties. This applies, for example, to the widely differing national laws on security interests to be found in the Member States. Furthermore, the preferential rights enjoyed by some creditors in insolvency proceedings are, in some cases, completely different. At the next review of this Regulation, it will be necessary to identify further measures in order to improve the preferential rights of employees at European level. This Regulation should take account of such differing national laws in two different ways. On the one hand, provision should be made for special rules on the applicable law in the case of particularly significant rights and legal relationships (e.g. rights *in rem* and contracts of employment). On the other hand, national proceedings covering only assets situated in the State of the opening of proceedings should also be allowed alongside main insolvency proceedings with universal scope.
- (23) This Regulation enables the main insolvency proceedings to be opened in the Member State where the debtor has the centre of its main interests. Those proceedings have universal scope and are aimed at encompassing all the debtor's assets. To protect the diversity of interests, this Regulation permits secondary insolvency proceedings to be opened to run in parallel with the main insolvency proceedings. Secondary insolvency proceedings may be opened in the Member State where the debtor has an establishment. The effects of secondary insolvency proceedings are limited to the assets located in that State. Mandatory rules of coordination with the main insolvency proceedings satisfy the need for unity in the Union.
- (24) Where main insolvency proceedings concerning a legal person or company have been opened in a Member State other than that of its registered office, it should be possible to open secondary insolvency proceedings in the Member State of the registered office, provided that the debtor is carrying out an economic activity with human means and assets in that State, in accordance with the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union.
- (25) This Regulation applies only to proceedings in respect of a debtor whose centre of main interests is located in the Union.

(¹) Directive 2001/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 April 2001 on the reorganisation and winding-up of credit institutions (OJ L 125, 5.5.2001, p. 15).

- (26) The rules of jurisdiction set out in this Regulation establish only international jurisdiction, that is to say, they designate the Member State the courts of which may open insolvency proceedings. Territorial jurisdiction within that Member State should be established by the national law of the Member State concerned.
- (27) Before opening insolvency proceedings, the competent court should examine of its own motion whether the centre of the debtor's main interests or the debtor's establishment is actually located within its jurisdiction.
- (28) When determining whether the centre of the debtor's main interests is ascertainable by third parties, special consideration should be given to the creditors and to their perception as to where a debtor conducts the administration of its interests. This may require, in the event of a shift of centre of main interests, informing creditors of the new location from which the debtor is carrying out its activities in due course, for example by drawing attention to the change of address in commercial correspondence, or by making the new location public through other appropriate means.
- (29) This Regulation should contain a number of safeguards aimed at preventing fraudulent or abusive forum shopping.
- (30) Accordingly, the presumptions that the registered office, the principal place of business and the habitual residence are the centre of main interests should be rebuttable, and the relevant court of a Member State should carefully assess whether the centre of the debtor's main interests is genuinely located in that Member State. In the case of a company, it should be possible to rebut this presumption where the company's central administration is located in a Member State other than that of its registered office, and where a comprehensive assessment of all the relevant factors establishes, in a manner that is ascertainable by third parties, that the company's actual centre of management and supervision and of the management of its interests is located in that other Member State. In the case of an individual not exercising an independent business or professional activity, it should be possible to rebut this presumption, for example where the major part of the debtor's assets is located outside the Member State of the debtor's habitual residence, or where it can be established that the principal reason for moving was to file for insolvency proceedings in the new jurisdiction and where such filing would materially impair the interests of creditors whose dealings with the debtor took place prior to the relocation.
- (31) With the same objective of preventing fraudulent or abusive forum shopping, the presumption that the centre of main interests is at the place of the registered office, at the individual's principal place of business or at the individual's habitual residence should not apply where, respectively, in the case of a company, legal person or individual exercising an independent business or professional activity, the debtor has relocated its registered office or principal place of business to another Member State within the 3-month period prior to the request for opening insolvency proceedings, or, in the case of an individual not exercising an independent business or professional activity, the debtor has relocated his habitual residence to another Member State within the 6-month period prior to the request for opening insolvency proceedings.
- (32) In all cases, where the circumstances of the matter give rise to doubts about the court's jurisdiction, the court should require the debtor to submit additional evidence to support its assertions and, where the law applicable to the insolvency proceedings so allows, give the debtor's creditors the opportunity to present their views on the question of jurisdiction.
- (33) In the event that the court seised of the request to open insolvency proceedings finds that the centre of main interests is not located on its territory, it should not open main insolvency proceedings.
- (34) In addition, any creditor of the debtor should have an effective remedy against the decision to open insolvency proceedings. The consequences of any challenge to the decision to open insolvency proceedings should be governed by national law.
- (35) The courts of the Member State within the territory of which insolvency proceedings have been opened should also have jurisdiction for actions which derive directly from the insolvency proceedings and are closely linked with them. Such actions should include avoidance actions against defendants in other Member States and actions concerning obligations that arise in the course of the insolvency proceedings, such as advance payment for costs of the proceedings. In contrast, actions for the performance of the obligations under a contract concluded by the debtor prior to the opening of proceedings do not derive directly from the proceedings. Where such an action is related to another action based on general civil and commercial law, the insolvency practitioner should be able to

bring both actions in the courts of the defendant's domicile if he considers it more efficient to bring the action in that forum. This could, for example, be the case where the insolvency practitioner wishes to combine an action for director's liability on the basis of insolvency law with an action based on company law or general tort law.

- (36) The court having jurisdiction to open the main insolvency proceedings should be able to order provisional and protective measures as from the time of the request to open proceedings. Preservation measures both prior to and after the commencement of the insolvency proceedings are important to guarantee the effectiveness of the insolvency proceedings. In that connection, this Regulation should provide for various possibilities. On the one hand, the court competent for the main insolvency proceedings should also be able to order provisional and protective measures covering assets situated in the territory of other Member States. On the other hand, an insolvency practitioner temporarily appointed prior to the opening of the main insolvency proceedings should be able, in the Member States in which an establishment belonging to the debtor is to be found, to apply for the preservation measures which are possible under the law of those Member States.
- (37) Prior to the opening of the main insolvency proceedings, the right to request the opening of insolvency proceedings in the Member State where the debtor has an establishment should be limited to local creditors and public authorities, or to cases in which main insolvency proceedings cannot be opened under the law of the Member State where the debtor has the centre of its main interests. The reason for this restriction is that cases in which territorial insolvency proceedings are requested before the main insolvency proceedings are intended to be limited to what is absolutely necessary.
- (38) Following the opening of the main insolvency proceedings, this Regulation does not restrict the right to request the opening of insolvency proceedings in a Member State where the debtor has an establishment. The insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings or any other person empowered under the national law of that Member State may request the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings.
- (39) This Regulation should provide for rules to determine the location of the debtor's assets, which should apply when determining which assets belong to the main or secondary insolvency proceedings, or to situations involving third parties' rights *in rem*. In particular, this Regulation should provide that European patents with unitary effect, a Community trade mark or any other similar rights, such as Community plant variety rights or Community designs, should only be included in the main insolvency proceedings.
- (40) Secondary insolvency proceedings can serve different purposes, besides the protection of local interests. Cases may arise in which the insolvency estate of the debtor is too complex to administer as a unit, or the differences in the legal systems concerned are so great that difficulties may arise from the extension of effects deriving from the law of the State of the opening of proceedings to the other Member States where the assets are located. For that reason, the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings may request the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings where the efficient administration of the insolvency estate so requires.
- (41) Secondary insolvency proceedings may also hamper the efficient administration of the insolvency estate. Therefore, this Regulation sets out two specific situations in which the court seised of a request to open secondary insolvency proceedings should be able, at the request of the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings, to postpone or refuse the opening of such proceedings.
- (42) First, this Regulation confers on the insolvency practitioner in main insolvency proceedings the possibility of giving an undertaking to local creditors that they will be treated as if secondary insolvency proceedings had been opened. That undertaking has to meet a number of conditions set out in this Regulation, in particular that it be approved by a qualified majority of local creditors. Where such an undertaking has been given, the court seised of a request to open secondary insolvency proceedings should be able to refuse that request if it is satisfied that the undertaking adequately protects the general interests of local creditors. When assessing those interests, the court should take into account the fact that the undertaking has been approved by a qualified majority of local creditors.
- (43) For the purposes of giving an undertaking to local creditors, the assets and rights located in the Member State where the debtor has an establishment should form a sub-category of the insolvency estate, and, when distributing them or the proceeds resulting from their realisation, the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings should respect the priority rights that creditors would have had if secondary insolvency proceedings had been opened in that Member State.

- (44) National law should be applicable, as appropriate, in relation to the approval of an undertaking. In particular, where under national law the voting rules for adopting a restructuring plan require the prior approval of creditors' claims, those claims should be deemed to be approved for the purpose of voting on the undertaking. Where there are different procedures for the adoption of restructuring plans under national law, Member States should designate the specific procedure which should be relevant in this context.
- (45) Second, this Regulation should provide for the possibility that the court temporarily stays the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings, when a temporary stay of individual enforcement proceedings has been granted in the main insolvency proceedings, in order to preserve the efficiency of the stay granted in the main insolvency proceedings. The court should be able to grant the temporary stay if it is satisfied that suitable measures are in place to protect the general interest of local creditors. In such a case, all creditors that could be affected by the outcome of the negotiations on a restructuring plan should be informed of the negotiations and be allowed to participate in them.
- (46) In order to ensure effective protection of local interests, the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings should not be able to realise or re-locate, in an abusive manner, assets situated in the Member State where an establishment is located, in particular, with the purpose of frustrating the possibility that such interests can be effectively satisfied if secondary insolvency proceedings are opened subsequently.
- (47) This Regulation should not prevent the courts of a Member State in which secondary insolvency proceedings have been opened from sanctioning a debtor's directors for violation of their duties, provided that those courts have jurisdiction to address such disputes under their national law.
- (48) Main insolvency proceedings and secondary insolvency proceedings can contribute to the efficient administration of the debtor's insolvency estate or to the effective realisation of the total assets if there is proper cooperation between the actors involved in all the concurrent proceedings. Proper cooperation implies the various insolvency practitioners and the courts involved cooperating closely, in particular by exchanging a sufficient amount of information. In order to ensure the dominant role of the main insolvency proceedings, the insolvency practitioner in such proceedings should be given several possibilities for intervening in secondary insolvency proceedings which are pending at the same time. In particular, the insolvency practitioner should be able to propose a restructuring plan or composition or apply for a suspension of the realisation of the assets in the secondary insolvency proceedings. When cooperating, insolvency practitioners and courts should take into account best practices for cooperation in cross-border insolvency cases, as set out in principles and guidelines on communication and cooperation adopted by European and international organisations active in the area of insolvency law, and in particular the relevant guidelines prepared by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (Uncitral).
- (49) In light of such cooperation, insolvency practitioners and courts should be able to enter into agreements and protocols for the purpose of facilitating cross-border cooperation of multiple insolvency proceedings in different Member States concerning the same debtor or members of the same group of companies, where this is compatible with the rules applicable to each of the proceedings. Such agreements and protocols may vary in form, in that they may be written or oral, and in scope, in that they may range from generic to specific, and may be entered into by different parties. Simple generic agreements may emphasise the need for close cooperation between the parties, without addressing specific issues, while more detailed, specific agreements may establish a framework of principles to govern multiple insolvency proceedings and may be approved by the courts involved, where the national law so requires. They may reflect an agreement between the parties to take, or to refrain from taking, certain steps or actions.
- (50) Similarly, the courts of different Member States may cooperate by coordinating the appointment of insolvency practitioners. In that context, they may appoint a single insolvency practitioner for several insolvency proceedings concerning the same debtor or for different members of a group of companies, provided that this is compatible with the rules applicable to each of the proceedings, in particular with any requirements concerning the qualification and licensing of the insolvency practitioner.
- (51) This Regulation should ensure the efficient administration of insolvency proceedings relating to different companies forming part of a group of companies.

- (52) Where insolvency proceedings have been opened for several companies of the same group, there should be proper cooperation between the actors involved in those proceedings. The various insolvency practitioners and the courts involved should therefore be under a similar obligation to cooperate and communicate with each other as those involved in main and secondary insolvency proceedings relating to the same debtor. Cooperation between the insolvency practitioners should not run counter to the interests of the creditors in each of the proceedings, and such cooperation should be aimed at finding a solution that would leverage synergies across the group.
- (53) The introduction of rules on the insolvency proceedings of groups of companies should not limit the possibility for a court to open insolvency proceedings for several companies belonging to the same group in a single jurisdiction if the court finds that the centre of main interests of those companies is located in a single Member State. In such cases, the court should also be able to appoint, if appropriate, the same insolvency practitioner in all proceedings concerned, provided that this is not incompatible with the rules applicable to them.
- (54) With a view to further improving the coordination of the insolvency proceedings of members of a group of companies, and to allow for a coordinated restructuring of the group, this Regulation should introduce procedural rules on the coordination of the insolvency proceedings of members of a group of companies. Such coordination should strive to ensure the efficiency of the coordination, whilst at the same time respecting each group member's separate legal personality.
- (55) An insolvency practitioner appointed in insolvency proceedings opened in relation to a member of a group of companies should be able to request the opening of group coordination proceedings. However, where the law applicable to the insolvency so requires, that insolvency practitioner should obtain the necessary authorisation before making such a request. The request should specify the essential elements of the coordination, in particular an outline of the coordination plan, a proposal as to whom should be appointed as coordinator and an outline of the estimated costs of the coordination.
- (56) In order to ensure the voluntary nature of group coordination proceedings, the insolvency practitioners involved should be able to object to their participation in the proceedings within a specified time period. In order to allow the insolvency practitioners involved to take an informed decision on participation in the group coordination proceedings, they should be informed at an early stage of the essential elements of the coordination. However, any insolvency practitioner who initially objects to inclusion in the group coordination proceedings should be able to subsequently request to participate in them. In such a case, the coordinator should take a decision on the admissibility of the request. All insolvency practitioners, including the requesting insolvency practitioner, should be informed of the coordinator's decision and should have the opportunity of challenging that decision before the court which has opened the group coordination proceedings.
- (57) Group coordination proceedings should always strive to facilitate the effective administration of the insolvency proceedings of the group members, and to have a generally positive impact for the creditors. This Regulation should therefore ensure that the court with which a request for group coordination proceedings has been filed makes an assessment of those criteria prior to opening group coordination proceedings.
- (58) The advantages of group coordination proceedings should not be outweighed by the costs of those proceedings. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the costs of the coordination, and the share of those costs that each group member will bear, are adequate, proportionate and reasonable, and are determined in accordance with the national law of the Member State in which group coordination proceedings have been opened. The insolvency practitioners involved should also have the possibility of controlling those costs from an early stage of the proceedings. Where the national law so requires, controlling costs from an early stage of proceedings could involve the insolvency practitioner seeking the approval of a court or creditors' committee.
- (59) Where the coordinator considers that the fulfilment of his or her tasks requires a significant increase in costs compared to the initially estimated costs and, in any case, where the costs exceed 10 % of the estimated costs, the coordinator should be authorised by the court which has opened the group coordination proceedings to exceed such costs. Before taking its decision, the court which has opened the group coordination proceedings should give the possibility to the participating insolvency practitioners to be heard before it in order to allow them to communicate their observations on the appropriateness of the coordinator's request.

- (60) For members of a group of companies which are not participating in group coordination proceedings, this Regulation should also provide for an alternative mechanism to achieve a coordinated restructuring of the group. An insolvency practitioner appointed in proceedings relating to a member of a group of companies should have standing to request a stay of any measure related to the realisation of the assets in the proceedings opened with respect to other members of the group which are not subject to group coordination proceedings. It should only be possible to request such a stay if a restructuring plan is presented for the members of the group concerned, if the plan is to the benefit of the creditors in the proceedings in respect of which the stay is requested, and if the stay is necessary to ensure that the plan can be properly implemented.
- (61) This Regulation should not prevent Member States from establishing national rules which would supplement the rules on cooperation, communication and coordination with regard to the insolvency of members of groups of companies set out in this Regulation, provided that the scope of application of those national rules is limited to the national jurisdiction and that their application would not impair the efficiency of the rules laid down by this Regulation.
- (62) The rules on cooperation, communication and coordination in the framework of the insolvency of members of a group of companies provided for in this Regulation should only apply to the extent that proceedings relating to different members of the same group of companies have been opened in more than one Member State.
- (63) Any creditor which has its habitual residence, domicile or registered office in the Union should have the right to lodge its claims in each of the insolvency proceedings pending in the Union relating to the debtor's assets. This should also apply to tax authorities and social insurance institutions. This Regulation should not prevent the insolvency practitioner from lodging claims on behalf of certain groups of creditors, for example employees, where the national law so provides. However, in order to ensure the equal treatment of creditors, the distribution of proceeds should be coordinated. Every creditor should be able to keep what it has received in the course of insolvency proceedings, but should be entitled only to participate in the distribution of total assets in other proceedings if creditors with the same standing have obtained the same proportion of their claims.
- (64) It is essential that creditors which have their habitual residence, domicile or registered office in the Union be informed about the opening of insolvency proceedings relating to their debtor's assets. In order to ensure a swift transmission of information to creditors, Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council (¹) should not apply where this Regulation refers to the obligation to inform creditors. The use of standard forms available in all official languages of the institutions of the Union should facilitate the task of creditors when lodging claims in proceedings opened in another Member State. The consequences of the incomplete filing of the standard forms should be a matter for national law.
- (65) This Regulation should provide for the immediate recognition of judgments concerning the opening, conduct and closure of insolvency proceedings which fall within its scope, and of judgments handed down in direct connection with such insolvency proceedings. Automatic recognition should therefore mean that the effects attributed to the proceedings by the law of the Member State in which the proceedings were opened extend to all other Member States. The recognition of judgments delivered by the courts of the Member States should be based on the principle of mutual trust. To that end, grounds for non-recognition should be reduced to the minimum necessary. This is also the basis on which any dispute should be resolved where the courts of two Member States both claim competence to open the main insolvency proceedings. The decision of the first court to open proceedings should be recognised in the other Member States without those Member States having the power to scrutinise that court's decision.
- (66) This Regulation should set out, for the matters covered by it, uniform rules on conflict of laws which replace, within their scope of application, national rules of private international law. Unless otherwise stated, the law of the Member State of the opening of proceedings should be applicable (*lex concursus*). This rule on conflict of laws should be valid both for the main insolvency proceedings and for local proceedings. The *lex concursus* determines all the effects of the insolvency proceedings, both procedural and substantive, on the persons and legal relations concerned. It governs all the conditions for the opening, conduct and closure of the insolvency proceedings.
- (67) Automatic recognition of insolvency proceedings to which the law of the State of the opening of proceedings normally applies may interfere with the rules under which transactions are carried out in other Member States. To protect legitimate expectations and the certainty of transactions in Member States other than that in which proceedings are opened, provision should be made for a number of exceptions to the general rule.

(¹) Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil and commercial matters (service of documents), and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 (OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79).

- (68) There is a particular need for a special reference diverging from the law of the opening State in the case of rights *in rem*, since such rights are of considerable importance for the granting of credit. The basis, validity and extent of rights *in rem* should therefore normally be determined according to the *lex situs* and not be affected by the opening of insolvency proceedings. The proprietor of a right *in rem* should therefore be able to continue to assert its right to segregation or separate settlement of the collateral security. Where assets are subject to rights *in rem* under the *lex situs* in one Member State but the main insolvency proceedings are being carried out in another Member State, the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings should be able to request the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings in the jurisdiction where the rights *in rem* arise if the debtor has an establishment there. If secondary insolvency proceedings are not opened, any surplus on the sale of an asset covered by rights *in rem* should be paid to the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings.
- (69) This Regulation lays down several provisions for a court to order a stay of opening proceedings or a stay of enforcement proceedings. Any such stay should not affect the rights *in rem* of creditors or third parties.
- (70) If a set-off of claims is not permitted under the law of the State of the opening of proceedings, a creditor should nevertheless be entitled to the set-off if it is possible under the law applicable to the claim of the insolvent debtor. In this way, set-off would acquire a kind of guarantee function based on legal provisions on which the creditor concerned can rely at the time when the claim arises.
- (71) There is also a need for special protection in the case of payment systems and financial markets, for example in relation to the position-closing agreements and netting agreements to be found in such systems, as well as the sale of securities and the guarantees provided for such transactions as governed in particular by Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (¹). For such transactions, the only law which is relevant should be that applicable to the system or market concerned. That law is intended to prevent the possibility of mechanisms for the payment and settlement of transactions, and provided for in payment and set-off systems or on the regulated financial markets of the Member States, being altered in the case of insolvency of a business partner. Directive 98/26/EC contains special provisions which should take precedence over the general rules laid down in this Regulation.
- (72) In order to protect employees and jobs, the effects of insolvency proceedings on the continuation or termination of employment and on the rights and obligations of all parties to such employment should be determined by the law applicable to the relevant employment agreement, in accordance with the general rules on conflict of laws. Moreover, in cases where the termination of employment contracts requires approval by a court or administrative authority, the Member State in which an establishment of the debtor is located should retain jurisdiction to grant such approval even if no insolvency proceedings have been opened in that Member State. Any other questions relating to the law of insolvency, such as whether the employees' claims are protected by preferential rights and the status such preferential rights may have, should be determined by the law of the Member State in which the insolvency proceedings (main or secondary) have been opened, except in cases where an undertaking to avoid secondary insolvency proceedings has been given in accordance with this Regulation.
- (73) The law applicable to the effects of insolvency proceedings on any pending lawsuit or pending arbitral proceedings concerning an asset or right which forms part of the debtor's insolvency estate should be the law of the Member State where the lawsuit is pending or where the arbitration has its seat. However, this rule should not affect national rules on recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards.
- (74) In order to take account of the specific procedural rules of court systems in certain Member States flexibility should be provided with regard to certain rules of this Regulation. Accordingly, references in this Regulation to notice being given by a judicial body of a Member State should include, where a Member State's procedural rules so require, an order by that judicial body directing that notice be given.
- (75) For business considerations, the main content of the decision opening the proceedings should be published, at the request of the insolvency practitioner, in a Member State other than that of the court which delivered that decision. If there is an establishment in the Member State concerned, such publication should be mandatory. In neither case, however, should publication be a prior condition for recognition of the foreign proceedings.

(¹) Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 1998 on settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems (OJ L 166, 11.6.1998, p. 45).

- (76) In order to improve the provision of information to relevant creditors and courts and to prevent the opening of parallel insolvency proceedings, Member States should be required to publish relevant information in cross-border insolvency cases in a publicly accessible electronic register. In order to facilitate access to that information for creditors and courts domiciled or located in other Member States, this Regulation should provide for the interconnection of such insolvency registers via the European e-Justice Portal. Member States should be free to publish relevant information in several registers and it should be possible to interconnect more than one register per Member State.
- (77) This Regulation should determine the minimum amount of information to be published in the insolvency registers. Member States should not be precluded from including additional information. Where the debtor is an individual, the insolvency registers should only have to indicate a registration number if the debtor is exercising an independent business or professional activity. That registration number should be understood to be the unique registration number of the debtor's independent business or professional activity published in the trade register, if any.
- (78) Information on certain aspects of insolvency proceedings is essential for creditors, such as time limits for lodging claims or for challenging decisions. This Regulation should, however, not require Member States to calculate those time-limits on a case-by-case basis. Member States should be able to fulfil their obligations by adding hyperlinks to the European e-Justice Portal, where self-explanatory information on the criteria for calculating those time-limits is to be provided.
- (79) In order to grant sufficient protection to information relating to individuals not exercising an independent business or professional activity, Member States should be able to make access to that information subject to supplementary search criteria such as the debtor's personal identification number, address, date of birth or the district of the competent court, or to make access conditional upon a request to a competent authority or upon the verification of a legitimate interest.
- (80) Member States should also be able not to include in their insolvency registers information on individuals not exercising an independent business or professional activity. In such cases, Member States should ensure that the relevant information is given to the creditors by individual notice, and that claims of creditors who have not received the information are not affected by the proceedings.
- (81) It may be the case that some of the persons concerned are not aware that insolvency proceedings have been opened, and act in good faith in a way that conflicts with the new circumstances. In order to protect such persons who, unaware that foreign proceedings have been opened, make a payment to the debtor instead of to the foreign insolvency practitioner, provision should be made for such a payment to have a debt-discharging effect.
- (82) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (¹).
- (83) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. In particular, this Regulation seeks to promote the application of Articles 8, 17 and 47 concerning, respectively, the protection of personal data, the right to property and the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial.
- (84) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (²) and Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council (³) apply to the processing of personal data within the framework of this Regulation.
- (85) This Regulation is without prejudice to Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council (⁴).

(¹) Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

(²) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31).

(³) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1).

(⁴) Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits (OJ L 124, 8.6.1971, p. 1).

- (86) Since the objective of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the creation of a legal framework for the proper administration of cross-border insolvency proceedings, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.
- (87) In accordance with Article 3 and Article 4a(1) of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the United Kingdom and Ireland have notified their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.
- (88) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (89) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted and delivered an opinion on 27 March 2013 (¹),

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to public collective proceedings, including interim proceedings, which are based on laws relating to insolvency and in which, for the purpose of rescue, adjustment of debt, reorganisation or liquidation:
 - (a) a debtor is totally or partially divested of its assets and an insolvency practitioner is appointed;
 - (b) the assets and affairs of a debtor are subject to control or supervision by a court; or
 - (c) a temporary stay of individual enforcement proceedings is granted by a court or by operation of law, in order to allow for negotiations between the debtor and its creditors, provided that the proceedings in which the stay is granted provide for suitable measures to protect the general body of creditors, and, where no agreement is reached, are preliminary to one of the proceedings referred to in point (a) or (b).

Where the proceedings referred to in this paragraph may be commenced in situations where there is only a likelihood of insolvency, their purpose shall be to avoid the debtor's insolvency or the cessation of the debtor's business activities.

The proceedings referred to in this paragraph are listed in Annex A.

2. This Regulation shall not apply to proceedings referred to in paragraph 1 that concern:

- (a) insurance undertakings;
- (b) credit institutions;
- (c) investment firms and other firms, institutions and undertakings to the extent that they are covered by Directive 2001/24/EC; or
- (d) collective investment undertakings.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- (1) 'collective proceedings' means proceedings which include all or a significant part of a debtor's creditors, provided that, in the latter case, the proceedings do not affect the claims of creditors which are not involved in them;

(¹) OJ C 358, 7.12.2013, p. 15.

- (2) 'collective investment undertakings' means undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as defined in Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁾ and alternative investment funds (AIFs) as defined in Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽²⁾;
- (3) 'debtor in possession' means a debtor in respect of which insolvency proceedings have been opened which do not necessarily involve the appointment of an insolvency practitioner or the complete transfer of the rights and duties to administer the debtor's assets to an insolvency practitioner and where, therefore, the debtor remains totally or at least partially in control of its assets and affairs;
- (4) 'insolvency proceedings' means the proceedings listed in Annex A;
- (5) 'insolvency practitioner' means any person or body whose function, including on an interim basis, is to:
- (i) verify and admit claims submitted in insolvency proceedings;
 - (ii) represent the collective interest of the creditors;
 - (iii) administer, either in full or in part, assets of which the debtor has been divested;
 - (iv) liquidate the assets referred to in point (iii); or
 - (v) supervise the administration of the debtor's affairs.

The persons and bodies referred to in the first subparagraph are listed in Annex B;

- (6) 'court' means:
- (i) in points (b) and (c) of Article 1(1), Article 4(2), Articles 5 and 6, Article 21(3), point (j) of Article 24(2), Articles 36 and 39, and Articles 61 to 77, the judicial body of a Member State;
 - (ii) in all other articles, the judicial body or any other competent body of a Member State empowered to open insolvency proceedings, to confirm such opening or to take decisions in the course of such proceedings;
- (7) 'judgment opening insolvency proceedings' includes:
- (i) the decision of any court to open insolvency proceedings or to confirm the opening of such proceedings; and
 - (ii) the decision of a court to appoint an insolvency practitioner;
- (8) 'the time of the opening of proceedings' means the time at which the judgment opening insolvency proceedings becomes effective, regardless of whether the judgment is final or not;
- (9) 'the Member State in which assets are situated' means, in the case of:
- (i) registered shares in companies other than those referred to in point (ii), the Member State within the territory of which the company having issued the shares has its registered office;
 - (ii) financial instruments, the title to which is evidenced by entries in a register or account maintained by or on behalf of an intermediary ('book entry securities'), the Member State in which the register or account in which the entries are made is maintained;
 - (iii) cash held in accounts with a credit institution, the Member State indicated in the account's IBAN, or, for cash held in accounts with a credit institution which does not have an IBAN, the Member State in which the credit institution holding the account has its central administration or, where the account is held with a branch, agency or other establishment, the Member State in which the branch, agency or other establishment is located;
 - (iv) property and rights, ownership of or entitlement to which is entered in a public register other than those referred to in point (i), the Member State under the authority of which the register is kept;
 - (v) European patents, the Member State for which the European patent is granted;

(1) Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (OJ L 302, 17.11.2009, p. 32).

(2) Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010 (OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 1).

- (vi) copyright and related rights, the Member State within the territory of which the owner of such rights has its habitual residence or registered office;
 - (vii) tangible property, other than that referred to in points (i) to (iv), the Member State within the territory of which the property is situated;
 - (viii) claims against third parties, other than those relating to assets referred to in point (iii), the Member State within the territory of which the third party required to meet the claims has the centre of its main interests, as determined in accordance with Article 3(1);
- (10) 'establishment' means any place of operations where a debtor carries out or has carried out in the 3-month period prior to the request to open main insolvency proceedings a non-transitory economic activity with human means and assets;
- (11) 'local creditor' means a creditor whose claims against a debtor arose from or in connection with the operation of an establishment situated in a Member State other than the Member State in which the centre of the debtor's main interests is located;
- (12) 'foreign creditor' means a creditor which has its habitual residence, domicile or registered office in a Member State other than the State of the opening of proceedings, including the tax authorities and social security authorities of Member States;
- (13) 'group of companies' means a parent undertaking and all its subsidiary undertakings;
- (14) 'parent undertaking' means an undertaking which controls, either directly or indirectly, one or more subsidiary undertakings. An undertaking which prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (¹) shall be deemed to be a parent undertaking.

Article 3

International jurisdiction

1. The courts of the Member State within the territory of which the centre of the debtor's main interests is situated shall have jurisdiction to open insolvency proceedings ('main insolvency proceedings'). The centre of main interests shall be the place where the debtor conducts the administration of its interests on a regular basis and which is ascertainable by third parties.

In the case of a company or legal person, the place of the registered office shall be presumed to be the centre of its main interests in the absence of proof to the contrary. That presumption shall only apply if the registered office has not been moved to another Member State within the 3-month period prior to the request for the opening of insolvency proceedings.

In the case of an individual exercising an independent business or professional activity, the centre of main interests shall be presumed to be that individual's principal place of business in the absence of proof to the contrary. That presumption shall only apply if the individual's principal place of business has not been moved to another Member State within the 3-month period prior to the request for the opening of insolvency proceedings.

In the case of any other individual, the centre of main interests shall be presumed to be the place of the individual's habitual residence in the absence of proof to the contrary. This presumption shall only apply if the habitual residence has not been moved to another Member State within the 6-month period prior to the request for the opening of insolvency proceedings.

2. Where the centre of the debtor's main interests is situated within the territory of a Member State, the courts of another Member State shall have jurisdiction to open insolvency proceedings against that debtor only if it possesses an establishment within the territory of that other Member State. The effects of those proceedings shall be restricted to the assets of the debtor situated in the territory of the latter Member State.

3. Where insolvency proceedings have been opened in accordance with paragraph 1, any proceedings opened subsequently in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be secondary insolvency proceedings.

(¹) Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertaking, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC (OJ L 182, 29.6.2013, p. 19).

4. The territorial insolvency proceedings referred to in paragraph 2 may only be opened prior to the opening of main insolvency proceedings in accordance with paragraph 1 where

- (a) insolvency proceedings under paragraph 1 cannot be opened because of the conditions laid down by the law of the Member State within the territory of which the centre of the debtor's main interests is situated; or
- (b) the opening of territorial insolvency proceedings is requested by:
 - (i) a creditor whose claim arises from or is in connection with the operation of an establishment situated within the territory of the Member State where the opening of territorial proceedings is requested; or
 - (ii) a public authority which, under the law of the Member State within the territory of which the establishment is situated, has the right to request the opening of insolvency proceedings.

When main insolvency proceedings are opened, the territorial insolvency proceedings shall become secondary insolvency proceedings.

Article 4

Examination as to jurisdiction

1. A court seised of a request to open insolvency proceedings shall of its own motion examine whether it has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3. The judgment opening insolvency proceedings shall specify the grounds on which the jurisdiction of the court is based, and, in particular, whether jurisdiction is based on Article 3(1) or (2).

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where insolvency proceedings are opened in accordance with national law without a decision by a court, Member States may entrust the insolvency practitioner appointed in such proceedings to examine whether the Member State in which a request for the opening of proceedings is pending has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3. Where this is the case, the insolvency practitioner shall specify in the decision opening the proceedings the grounds on which jurisdiction is based and, in particular, whether jurisdiction is based on Article 3(1) or (2).

Article 5

Judicial review of the decision to open main insolvency proceedings

1. The debtor or any creditor may challenge before a court the decision opening main insolvency proceedings on grounds of international jurisdiction.

2. The decision opening main insolvency proceedings may be challenged by parties other than those referred to in paragraph 1 or on grounds other than a lack of international jurisdiction where national law so provides.

Article 6

Jurisdiction for actions deriving directly from insolvency proceedings and closely linked with them

1. The courts of the Member State within the territory of which insolvency proceedings have been opened in accordance with Article 3 shall have jurisdiction for any action which derives directly from the insolvency proceedings and is closely linked with them, such as avoidance actions.

2. Where an action referred to in paragraph 1 is related to an action in civil and commercial matters against the same defendant, the insolvency practitioner may bring both actions before the courts of the Member State within the territory of which the defendant is domiciled, or, where the action is brought against several defendants, before the courts of the Member State within the territory of which any of them is domiciled, provided that those courts have jurisdiction pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012.

The first subparagraph shall apply to the debtor in possession, provided that national law allows the debtor in possession to bring actions on behalf of the insolvency estate.

3. For the purpose of paragraph 2, actions are deemed to be related where they are so closely connected that it is expedient to hear and determine them together to avoid the risk of irreconcilable judgments resulting from separate proceedings.

Article 7

Applicable law

1. Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, the law applicable to insolvency proceedings and their effects shall be that of the Member State within the territory of which such proceedings are opened (the 'State of the opening of proceedings').
2. The law of the State of the opening of proceedings shall determine the conditions for the opening of those proceedings, their conduct and their closure. In particular, it shall determine the following:
 - (a) the debtors against which insolvency proceedings may be brought on account of their capacity;
 - (b) the assets which form part of the insolvency estate and the treatment of assets acquired by or devolving on the debtor after the opening of the insolvency proceedings;
 - (c) the respective powers of the debtor and the insolvency practitioner;
 - (d) the conditions under which set-offs may be invoked;
 - (e) the effects of insolvency proceedings on current contracts to which the debtor is party;
 - (f) the effects of the insolvency proceedings on proceedings brought by individual creditors, with the exception of pending lawsuits;
 - (g) the claims which are to be lodged against the debtor's insolvency estate and the treatment of claims arising after the opening of insolvency proceedings;
 - (h) the rules governing the lodging, verification and admission of claims;
 - (i) the rules governing the distribution of proceeds from the realisation of assets, the ranking of claims and the rights of creditors who have obtained partial satisfaction after the opening of insolvency proceedings by virtue of a right *in rem* or through a set-off;
 - (j) the conditions for, and the effects of closure of, insolvency proceedings, in particular by composition;
 - (k) creditors' rights after the closure of insolvency proceedings;
 - (l) who is to bear the costs and expenses incurred in the insolvency proceedings;
 - (m) the rules relating to the voidness, voidability or unenforceability of legal acts detrimental to the general body of creditors.

Article 8

Third parties' rights *in rem*

1. The opening of insolvency proceedings shall not affect the rights *in rem* of creditors or third parties in respect of tangible or intangible, moveable or immovable assets, both specific assets and collections of indefinite assets as a whole which change from time to time, belonging to the debtor which are situated within the territory of another Member State at the time of the opening of proceedings.
2. The rights referred to in paragraph 1 shall, in particular, mean:
 - (a) the right to dispose of assets or have them disposed of and to obtain satisfaction from the proceeds of or income from those assets, in particular by virtue of a lien or a mortgage;
 - (b) the exclusive right to have a claim met, in particular a right guaranteed by a lien in respect of the claim or by assignment of the claim by way of a guarantee;
 - (c) the right to demand assets from, and/or to require restitution by, anyone having possession or use of them contrary to the wishes of the party so entitled;
 - (d) a right *in rem* to the beneficial use of assets.
3. The right, recorded in a public register and enforceable against third parties, based on which a right *in rem* within the meaning of paragraph 1 may be obtained shall be considered to be a right *in rem*.

4. Paragraph 1 shall not preclude actions for voidness, voidability or unenforceability as referred to in point (m) of Article 7(2).

Article 9

Set-off

1. The opening of insolvency proceedings shall not affect the right of creditors to demand the set-off of their claims against the claims of a debtor, where such a set-off is permitted by the law applicable to the insolvent debtor's claim.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not preclude actions for voidness, voidability or unenforceability as referred to in point (m) of Article 7(2).

Article 10

Reservation of title

1. The opening of insolvency proceedings against the purchaser of an asset shall not affect sellers' rights that are based on a reservation of title where at the time of the opening of proceedings the asset is situated within the territory of a Member State other than the State of the opening of proceedings.

2. The opening of insolvency proceedings against the seller of an asset, after delivery of the asset, shall not constitute grounds for rescinding or terminating the sale and shall not prevent the purchaser from acquiring title where at the time of the opening of proceedings the asset sold is situated within the territory of a Member State other than the State of the opening of proceedings.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not preclude actions for voidness, voidability or unenforceability as referred to in point (m) of Article 7(2).

Article 11

Contracts relating to immovable property

1. The effects of insolvency proceedings on a contract conferring the right to acquire or make use of immovable property shall be governed solely by the law of the Member State within the territory of which the immovable property is situated.

2. The court which opened main insolvency proceedings shall have jurisdiction to approve the termination or modification of the contracts referred to in this Article where:

- (a) the law of the Member State applicable to those contracts requires that such a contract may only be terminated or modified with the approval of the court opening insolvency proceedings; and
- (b) no insolvency proceedings have been opened in that Member State.

Article 12

Payment systems and financial markets

1. Without prejudice to Article 8, the effects of insolvency proceedings on the rights and obligations of the parties to a payment or settlement system or to a financial market shall be governed solely by the law of the Member State applicable to that system or market.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not preclude any action for voidness, voidability or unenforceability which may be taken to set aside payments or transactions under the law applicable to the relevant payment system or financial market.

*Article 13***Contracts of employment**

1. The effects of insolvency proceedings on employment contracts and relationships shall be governed solely by the law of the Member State applicable to the contract of employment.

2. The courts of the Member State in which secondary insolvency proceedings may be opened shall retain jurisdiction to approve the termination or modification of the contracts referred to in this Article even if no insolvency proceedings have been opened in that Member State.

The first subparagraph shall also apply to an authority competent under national law to approve the termination or modification of the contracts referred to in this Article.

*Article 14***Effects on rights subject to registration**

The effects of insolvency proceedings on the rights of a debtor in immoveable property, a ship or an aircraft subject to registration in a public register shall be determined by the law of the Member State under the authority of which the register is kept.

*Article 15***European patents with unitary effect and Community trade marks**

For the purposes of this Regulation, a European patent with unitary effect, a Community trade mark or any other similar right established by Union law may be included only in the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1).

*Article 16***Detrimental acts**

Point (m) of Article 7(2) shall not apply where the person who benefited from an act detrimental to all the creditors provides proof that:

- (a) the act is subject to the law of a Member State other than that of the State of the opening of proceedings; and
- (b) the law of that Member State does not allow any means of challenging that act in the relevant case.

*Article 17***Protection of third-party purchasers**

Where, by an act concluded after the opening of insolvency proceedings, a debtor disposes, for consideration, of:

- (a) an immoveable asset;
- (b) a ship or an aircraft subject to registration in a public register; or
- (c) securities the existence of which requires registration in a register laid down by law;

the validity of that act shall be governed by the law of the State within the territory of which the immoveable asset is situated or under the authority of which the register is kept.

*Article 18***Effects of insolvency proceedings on pending lawsuits or arbitral proceedings**

The effects of insolvency proceedings on a pending lawsuit or pending arbitral proceedings concerning an asset or a right which forms part of a debtor's insolvency estate shall be governed solely by the law of the Member State in which that lawsuit is pending or in which the arbitral tribunal has its seat.

CHAPTER II

RECOGNITION OF INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS

*Article 19***Principle**

1. Any judgment opening insolvency proceedings handed down by a court of a Member State which has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3 shall be recognised in all other Member States from the moment that it becomes effective in the State of the opening of proceedings.

The rule laid down in the first subparagraph shall also apply where, on account of a debtor's capacity, insolvency proceedings cannot be brought against that debtor in other Member States.

2. Recognition of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1) shall not preclude the opening of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(2) by a court in another Member State. The latter proceedings shall be secondary insolvency proceedings within the meaning of Chapter III.

*Article 20***Effects of recognition**

1. The judgment opening insolvency proceedings as referred to in Article 3(1) shall, with no further formalities, produce the same effects in any other Member State as under the law of the State of the opening of proceedings, unless this Regulation provides otherwise and as long as no proceedings referred to in Article 3(2) are opened in that other Member State.

2. The effects of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(2) may not be challenged in other Member States. Any restriction of creditors' rights, in particular a stay or discharge, shall produce effects vis-à-vis assets situated within the territory of another Member State only in the case of those creditors who have given their consent.

*Article 21***Powers of the insolvency practitioner**

1. The insolvency practitioner appointed by a court which has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3(1) may exercise all the powers conferred on it, by the law of the State of the opening of proceedings, in another Member State, as long as no other insolvency proceedings have been opened there and no preservation measure to the contrary has been taken there further to a request for the opening of insolvency proceedings in that State. Subject to Articles 8 and 10, the insolvency practitioner may, in particular, remove the debtor's assets from the territory of the Member State in which they are situated.

2. The insolvency practitioner appointed by a court which has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3(2) may in any other Member State claim through the courts or out of court that moveable property was removed from the territory of the State of the opening of proceedings to the territory of that other Member State after the opening of the insolvency proceedings. The insolvency practitioner may also bring any action to set aside which is in the interests of the creditors.

3. In exercising its powers, the insolvency practitioner shall comply with the law of the Member State within the territory of which it intends to take action, in particular with regard to procedures for the realisation of assets. Those powers may not include coercive measures, unless ordered by a court of that Member State, or the right to rule on legal proceedings or disputes.

*Article 22***Proof of the insolvency practitioner's appointment**

The insolvency practitioner's appointment shall be evidenced by a certified copy of the original decision appointing it or by any other certificate issued by the court which has jurisdiction.

A translation into the official language or one of the official languages of the Member State within the territory of which it intends to act may be required. No legalisation or other similar formality shall be required.

Article 23

Return and imputation

1. A creditor which, after the opening of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1), obtains by any means, in particular through enforcement, total or partial satisfaction of its claim on the assets belonging to a debtor situated within the territory of another Member State, shall return what it has obtained to the insolvency practitioner, subject to Articles 8 and 10.
2. In order to ensure the equal treatment of creditors, a creditor which has, in the course of insolvency proceedings, obtained a dividend on its claim shall share in distributions made in other proceedings only where creditors of the same ranking or category have, in those other proceedings, obtained an equivalent dividend.

Article 24

Establishment of insolvency registers

1. Member States shall establish and maintain in their territory one or several registers in which information concerning insolvency proceedings is published ('insolvency registers'). That information shall be published as soon as possible after the opening of such proceedings.
2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made publicly available, subject to the conditions laid down in Article 27, and shall include the following ('mandatory information'):
 - (a) the date of the opening of insolvency proceedings;
 - (b) the court opening insolvency proceedings and the case reference number, if any;
 - (c) the type of insolvency proceedings referred to in Annex A that were opened and, where applicable, any relevant subtype of such proceedings opened in accordance with national law;
 - (d) whether jurisdiction for opening proceedings is based on Article 3(1), 3(2) or 3(4);
 - (e) if the debtor is a company or a legal person, the debtor's name, registration number, registered office or, if different, postal address;
 - (f) if the debtor is an individual whether or not exercising an independent business or professional activity, the debtor's name, registration number, if any, and postal address or, where the address is protected, the debtor's place and date of birth;
 - (g) the name, postal address or e-mail address of the insolvency practitioner, if any, appointed in the proceedings;
 - (h) the time limit for lodging claims, if any, or a reference to the criteria for calculating that time limit;
 - (i) the date of closing main insolvency proceedings, if any;
 - (j) the court before which and, where applicable, the time limit within which a challenge of the decision opening insolvency proceedings is to be lodged in accordance with Article 5, or a reference to the criteria for calculating that time limit.
3. Paragraph 2 shall not preclude Member States from including documents or additional information in their national insolvency registers, such as directors' disqualifications related to insolvency.
4. Member States shall not be obliged to include in the insolvency registers the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in relation to individuals not exercising an independent business or professional activity, or to make such information publicly available through the system of interconnection of those registers, provided that known foreign creditors are informed, pursuant to Article 54, of the elements referred to under point (j) of paragraph 2 of this Article.

Where a Member State makes use of the possibility referred to in the first subparagraph, the insolvency proceedings shall not affect the claims of foreign creditors who have not received the information referred to in the first subparagraph.

5. The publication of information in the registers under this Regulation shall not have any legal effects other than those set out in national law and in Article 55(6).

Article 25

Interconnection of insolvency registers

1. The Commission shall establish a decentralised system for the interconnection of insolvency registers by means of implementing acts. That system shall be composed of the insolvency registers and the European e-Justice Portal, which shall serve as a central public electronic access point to information in the system. The system shall provide a search service in all the official languages of the institutions of the Union in order to make available the mandatory information and any other documents or information included in the insolvency registers which the Member States choose to make available through the European e-Justice Portal.

2. By means of implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 87, the Commission shall adopt the following by 26 June 2019:

- (a) the technical specification defining the methods of communication and information exchange by electronic means on the basis of the established interface specification for the system of interconnection of insolvency registers;
- (b) the technical measures ensuring the minimum information technology security standards for communication and distribution of information within the system of interconnection of insolvency registers;
- (c) minimum criteria for the search service provided by the European e-Justice Portal based on the information set out in Article 24;
- (d) minimum criteria for the presentation of the results of such searches based on the information set out in Article 24;
- (e) the means and the technical conditions of availability of services provided by the system of interconnection; and
- (f) a glossary containing a basic explanation of the national insolvency proceedings listed in Annex A.

Article 26

Costs of establishing and interconnecting insolvency registers

1. The establishment, maintenance and future development of the system of interconnection of insolvency registers shall be financed from the general budget of the Union.

2. Each Member State shall bear the costs of establishing and adjusting its national insolvency registers to make them interoperable with the European e-Justice Portal, as well as the costs of administering, operating and maintaining those registers. This shall be without prejudice to the possibility to apply for grants to support such activities under the Union's financial programmes.

Article 27

Conditions of access to information via the system of interconnection

1. Member States shall ensure that the mandatory information referred to in points (a) to (j) of Article 24(2) is available free of charge via the system of interconnection of insolvency registers.

2. This Regulation shall not preclude Member States from charging a reasonable fee for access to the documents or additional information referred to in Article 24(3) via the system of interconnection of insolvency registers.

3. Member States may make access to mandatory information concerning individuals who are not exercising an independent business or professional activity, and concerning individuals exercising an independent business or professional activity when the insolvency proceedings are not related to that activity, subject to supplementary search criteria relating to the debtor in addition to the minimum criteria referred to in point (c) of Article 25(2).

4. Member States may require that access to the information referred to in paragraph 3 be made conditional upon a request to the competent authority. Member States may make access conditional upon the verification of the existence of a legitimate interest for accessing such information. The requesting person shall be able to submit the request for information electronically by means of a standard form via the European e-Justice Portal. Where a legitimate interest is required, it shall be permissible for the requesting person to justify his request by electronic copies of relevant documents. The requesting person shall be provided with an answer by the competent authority within 3 working days.

The requesting person shall not be obliged to provide translations of the documents justifying his request, or to bear any costs of translation which the competent authority may incur.

Article 28

Publication in another Member State

1. The insolvency practitioner or the debtor in possession shall request that notice of the judgment opening insolvency proceedings and, where appropriate, the decision appointing the insolvency practitioner be published in any other Member State where an establishment of the debtor is located in accordance with the publication procedures provided for in that Member State. Such publication shall specify, where appropriate, the insolvency practitioner appointed and whether the jurisdiction rule applied is that pursuant to Article 3(1) or (2).

2. The insolvency practitioner or the debtor in possession may request that the information referred to in paragraph 1 be published in any other Member State where the insolvency practitioner or the debtor in possession deems it necessary in accordance with the publication procedures provided for in that Member State.

Article 29

Registration in public registers of another Member State

1. Where the law of a Member State in which an establishment of the debtor is located and this establishment has been entered into a public register of that Member State, or the law of a Member State in which immovable property belonging to the debtor is located, requires information on the opening of insolvency proceedings referred to in Article 28 to be published in the land register, company register or any other public register, the insolvency practitioner or the debtor in possession shall take all the necessary measures to ensure such a registration.

2. The insolvency practitioner or the debtor in possession may request such registration in any other Member State, provided that the law of the Member State where the register is kept allows such registration.

Article 30

Costs

The costs of the publication and registration provided for in Articles 28 and 29 shall be regarded as costs and expenses incurred in the proceedings.

Article 31

Honouring of an obligation to a debtor

1. Where an obligation has been honoured in a Member State for the benefit of a debtor who is subject to insolvency proceedings opened in another Member State, when it should have been honoured for the benefit of the insolvency practitioner in those proceedings, the person honouring the obligation shall be deemed to have discharged it if he was unaware of the opening of the proceedings.

2. Where such an obligation is honoured before the publication provided for in Article 28 has been effected, the person honouring the obligation shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have been unaware of the opening of insolvency proceedings. Where the obligation is honoured after such publication has been effected, the person honouring the obligation shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have been aware of the opening of proceedings.

Article 32**Recognition and enforceability of other judgments**

1. Judgments handed down by a court whose judgment concerning the opening of proceedings is recognised in accordance with Article 19 and which concern the course and closure of insolvency proceedings, and compositions approved by that court, shall also be recognised with no further formalities. Such judgments shall be enforced in accordance with Articles 39 to 44 and 47 to 57 of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012.

The first subparagraph shall also apply to judgments deriving directly from the insolvency proceedings and which are closely linked with them, even if they were handed down by another court.

The first subparagraph shall also apply to judgments relating to preservation measures taken after the request for the opening of insolvency proceedings or in connection with it.

2. The recognition and enforcement of judgments other than those referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be governed by Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 provided that that Regulation is applicable.

Article 33**Public policy**

Any Member State may refuse to recognise insolvency proceedings opened in another Member State or to enforce a judgment handed down in the context of such proceedings where the effects of such recognition or enforcement would be manifestly contrary to that State's public policy, in particular its fundamental principles or the constitutional rights and liberties of the individual.

CHAPTER III**SECONDARY INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS****Article 34****Opening of proceedings**

Where main insolvency proceedings have been opened by a court of a Member State and recognised in another Member State, a court of that other Member State which has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3(2) may open secondary insolvency proceedings in accordance with the provisions set out in this Chapter. Where the main insolvency proceedings required that the debtor be insolvent, the debtor's insolvency shall not be re-examined in the Member State in which secondary insolvency proceedings may be opened. The effects of secondary insolvency proceedings shall be restricted to the assets of the debtor situated within the territory of the Member State in which those proceedings have been opened.

Article 35**Applicable law**

Save as otherwise provided for in this Regulation, the law applicable to secondary insolvency proceedings shall be that of the Member State within the territory of which the secondary insolvency proceedings are opened.

Article 36**Right to give an undertaking in order to avoid secondary insolvency proceedings**

1. In order to avoid the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings, the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings may give a unilateral undertaking (the 'undertaking') in respect of the assets located in the Member State in which secondary insolvency proceedings could be opened, that when distributing those assets or the proceeds received as a result of their realisation, it will comply with the distribution and priority rights under national law that creditors would have if secondary insolvency proceedings were opened in that Member State. The undertaking shall specify the factual assumptions on which it is based, in particular in respect of the value of the assets located in the Member State concerned and the options available to realise such assets.

2. Where an undertaking has been given in accordance with this Article, the law applicable to the distribution of proceeds from the realisation of assets referred to in paragraph 1, to the ranking of creditors' claims, and to the rights of creditors in relation to the assets referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the law of the Member State in which secondary insolvency proceedings could have been opened. The relevant point in time for determining the assets referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the moment at which the undertaking is given.

3. The undertaking shall be made in the official language or one of the official languages of the Member State where secondary insolvency proceedings could have been opened, or, where there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of the place in which secondary insolvency proceedings could have been opened.

4. The undertaking shall be made in writing. It shall be subject to any other requirements relating to form and approval requirements as to distributions, if any, of the State of the opening of the main insolvency proceedings.

5. The undertaking shall be approved by the known local creditors. The rules on qualified majority and voting that apply to the adoption of restructuring plans under the law of the Member State where secondary insolvency proceedings could have been opened shall also apply to the approval of the undertaking. Creditors shall be able to participate in the vote by distance means of communication, where national law so permits. The insolvency practitioner shall inform the known local creditors of the undertaking, of the rules and procedures for its approval, and of the approval or rejection of the undertaking.

6. An undertaking given and approved in accordance with this Article shall be binding on the estate. If secondary insolvency proceedings are opened in accordance with Articles 37 and 38, the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings shall transfer any assets which it removed from the territory of that Member State after the undertaking was given or, where those assets have already been realised, their proceeds, to the insolvency practitioner in the secondary insolvency proceedings.

7. Where the insolvency practitioner has given an undertaking, it shall inform local creditors about the intended distributions prior to distributing the assets and proceeds referred to in paragraph 1. If that information does not comply with the terms of the undertaking or the applicable law, any local creditor may challenge such distribution before the courts of the Member State in which main insolvency proceedings have been opened in order to obtain a distribution in accordance with the terms of the undertaking and the applicable law. In such cases, no distribution shall take place until the court has taken a decision on the challenge.

8. Local creditors may apply to the courts of the Member State in which main insolvency proceedings have been opened, in order to require the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings to take any suitable measures necessary to ensure compliance with the terms of the undertaking available under the law of the State of the opening of main insolvency proceedings.

9. Local creditors may also apply to the courts of the Member State in which secondary insolvency proceedings could have been opened in order to require the court to take provisional or protective measures to ensure compliance by the insolvency practitioner with the terms of the undertaking.

10. The insolvency practitioner shall be liable for any damage caused to local creditors as a result of its non-compliance with the obligations and requirements set out in this Article.

11. For the purpose of this Article, an authority which is established in the Member State where secondary insolvency proceedings could have been opened and which is obliged under Directive 2008/94/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁽¹⁾) to guarantee the payment of employees' outstanding claims resulting from contracts of employment or employment relationships shall be considered to be a local creditor, where the national law so provides.

(⁽¹⁾) Directive 2008/94/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on the protection of employees in the event of the insolvency of their employer (OJ L 283, 28.10.2008, p. 36).

Article 37**Right to request the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings**

1. The opening of secondary insolvency proceedings may be requested by:
 - (a) the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings;
 - (b) any other person or authority empowered to request the opening of insolvency proceedings under the law of the Member State within the territory of which the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings is requested.
2. Where an undertaking has become binding in accordance with Article 36, the request for opening secondary insolvency proceedings shall be lodged within 30 days of having received notice of the approval of the undertaking.

Article 38**Decision to open secondary insolvency proceedings**

1. A court seized of a request to open secondary insolvency proceedings shall immediately give notice to the insolvency practitioner or the debtor in possession in the main insolvency proceedings and give it an opportunity to be heard on the request.
2. Where the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings has given an undertaking in accordance with Article 36, the court referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall, at the request of the insolvency practitioner, not open secondary insolvency proceedings if it is satisfied that the undertaking adequately protects the general interests of local creditors.
3. Where a temporary stay of individual enforcement proceedings has been granted in order to allow for negotiations between the debtor and its creditors, the court, at the request of the insolvency practitioner or the debtor in possession, may stay the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings for a period not exceeding 3 months, provided that suitable measures are in place to protect the interests of local creditors.

The court referred to in paragraph 1 may order protective measures to protect the interests of local creditors by requiring the insolvency practitioner or the debtor in possession not to remove or dispose of any assets which are located in the Member State where its establishment is located unless this is done in the ordinary course of business. The court may also order other measures to protect the interest of local creditors during a stay, unless this is incompatible with the national rules on civil procedure.

The stay of the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings shall be lifted by the court of its own motion or at the request of any creditor if, during the stay, an agreement in the negotiations referred to in the first subparagraph has been concluded.

The stay may be lifted by the court of its own motion or at the request of any creditor if the continuation of the stay is detrimental to the creditor's rights, in particular if the negotiations have been disrupted or it has become evident that they are unlikely to be concluded, or if the insolvency practitioner or the debtor in possession has infringed the prohibition on disposal of its assets or on removal of them from the territory of the Member State where the establishment is located.

4. At the request of the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings, the court referred to in paragraph 1 may open a type of insolvency proceedings as listed in Annex A other than the type initially requested, provided that the conditions for opening that type of proceedings under national law are fulfilled and that that type of proceedings is the most appropriate as regards the interests of the local creditors and coherence between the main and secondary insolvency proceedings. The second sentence of Article 34 shall apply.

Article 39**Judicial review of the decision to open secondary insolvency proceedings**

The insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings may challenge the decision to open secondary insolvency proceedings before the courts of the Member State in which secondary insolvency proceedings have been opened on the ground that the court did not comply with the conditions and requirements of Article 38.

*Article 40***Advance payment of costs and expenses**

Where the law of the Member State in which the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings is requested requires that the debtor's assets be sufficient to cover in whole or in part the costs and expenses of the proceedings, the court may, when it receives such a request, require the applicant to make an advance payment of costs or to provide appropriate security.

*Article 41***Cooperation and communication between insolvency practitioners**

1. The insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings and the insolvency practitioner or practitioners in secondary insolvency proceedings concerning the same debtor shall cooperate with each other to the extent such cooperation is not incompatible with the rules applicable to the respective proceedings. Such cooperation may take any form, including the conclusion of agreements or protocols.
2. In implementing the cooperation set out in paragraph 1, the insolvency practitioners shall:
 - (a) as soon as possible communicate to each other any information which may be relevant to the other proceedings, in particular any progress made in lodging and verifying claims and all measures aimed at rescuing or restructuring the debtor, or at terminating the proceedings, provided appropriate arrangements are made to protect confidential information;
 - (b) explore the possibility of restructuring the debtor and, where such a possibility exists, coordinate the elaboration and implementation of a restructuring plan;
 - (c) coordinate the administration of the realisation or use of the debtor's assets and affairs; the insolvency practitioner in the secondary insolvency proceedings shall give the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings an early opportunity to submit proposals on the realisation or use of the assets in the secondary insolvency proceedings.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to situations where, in the main or in the secondary insolvency proceedings or in any territorial insolvency proceedings concerning the same debtor and open at the same time, the debtor remains in possession of its assets.

*Article 42***Cooperation and communication between courts**

1. In order to facilitate the coordination of main, territorial and secondary insolvency proceedings concerning the same debtor, a court before which a request to open insolvency proceedings is pending, or which has opened such proceedings, shall cooperate with any other court before which a request to open insolvency proceedings is pending, or which has opened such proceedings, to the extent that such cooperation is not incompatible with the rules applicable to each of the proceedings. For that purpose, the courts may, where appropriate, appoint an independent person or body acting on its instructions, provided that it is not incompatible with the rules applicable to them.
2. In implementing the cooperation set out in paragraph 1, the courts, or any appointed person or body acting on their behalf, as referred to in paragraph 1, may communicate directly with, or request information or assistance directly from, each other provided that such communication respects the procedural rights of the parties to the proceedings and the confidentiality of information.
3. The cooperation referred to in paragraph 1 may be implemented by any means that the court considers appropriate. It may, in particular, concern:
 - (a) coordination in the appointment of the insolvency practitioners;
 - (b) communication of information by any means considered appropriate by the court;
 - (c) coordination of the administration and supervision of the debtor's assets and affairs;
 - (d) coordination of the conduct of hearings;
 - (e) coordination in the approval of protocols, where necessary.

*Article 43***Cooperation and communication between insolvency practitioners and courts**

1. In order to facilitate the coordination of main, territorial and secondary insolvency proceedings opened in respect of the same debtor:

- (a) an insolvency practitioner in main insolvency proceedings shall cooperate and communicate with any court before which a request to open secondary insolvency proceedings is pending or which has opened such proceedings;
- (b) an insolvency practitioner in territorial or secondary insolvency proceedings shall cooperate and communicate with the court before which a request to open main insolvency proceedings is pending or which has opened such proceedings; and
- (c) an insolvency practitioner in territorial or secondary insolvency proceedings shall cooperate and communicate with the court before which a request to open other territorial or secondary insolvency proceedings is pending or which has opened such proceedings;

to the extent that such cooperation and communication are not incompatible with the rules applicable to each of the proceedings and do not entail any conflict of interest.

2. The cooperation referred to in paragraph 1 may be implemented by any appropriate means, such as those set out in Article 42(3).

*Article 44***Costs of cooperation and communication**

The requirements laid down in Articles 42 and 43 shall not result in courts charging costs to each other for cooperation and communication.

*Article 45***Exercise of creditors' rights**

1. Any creditor may lodge its claim in the main insolvency proceedings and in any secondary insolvency proceedings.
2. The insolvency practitioners in the main and any secondary insolvency proceedings shall lodge in other proceedings claims which have already been lodged in the proceedings for which they were appointed, provided that the interests of creditors in the latter proceedings are served by doing so, subject to the right of creditors to oppose such lodgement or to withdraw the lodgement of their claims where the law applicable so provides.
3. The insolvency practitioner in the main or secondary insolvency proceedings shall be entitled to participate in other proceedings on the same basis as a creditor, in particular by attending creditors' meetings.

*Article 46***Stay of the process of realisation of assets**

1. The court which opened the secondary insolvency proceedings shall stay the process of realisation of assets in whole or in part on receipt of a request from the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings. In such a case, it may require the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings to take any suitable measure to guarantee the interests of the creditors in the secondary insolvency proceedings and of individual classes of creditors. Such a request from the insolvency practitioner may be rejected only if it is manifestly of no interest to the creditors in the main insolvency proceedings. Such a stay of the process of realisation of assets may be ordered for up to 3 months. It may be continued or renewed for similar periods.

2. The court referred to in paragraph 1 shall terminate the stay of the process of realisation of assets:
 - (a) at the request of the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings;
 - (b) of its own motion, at the request of a creditor or at the request of the insolvency practitioner in the secondary insolvency proceedings if that measure no longer appears justified, in particular, by the interests of creditors in the main insolvency proceedings or in the secondary insolvency proceedings.

Article 47

Power of the insolvency practitioner to propose restructuring plans

1. Where the law of the Member State where secondary insolvency proceedings have been opened allows for such proceedings to be closed without liquidation by a restructuring plan, a composition or a comparable measure, the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings shall be empowered to propose such a measure in accordance with the procedure of that Member State.
2. Any restriction of creditors' rights arising from a measure referred to in paragraph 1 which is proposed in secondary insolvency proceedings, such as a stay of payment or discharge of debt, shall have no effect in respect of assets of a debtor that are not covered by those proceedings, without the consent of all the creditors having an interest.

Article 48

Impact of closure of insolvency proceedings

1. Without prejudice to Article 49, the closure of insolvency proceedings shall not prevent the continuation of other insolvency proceedings concerning the same debtor which are still open at that point in time.
2. Where insolvency proceedings concerning a legal person or a company in the Member State of that person's or company's registered office would entail the dissolution of the legal person or of the company, that legal person or company shall not cease to exist until any other insolvency proceedings concerning the same debtor have been closed, or the insolvency practitioner or practitioners in such proceedings have given consent to the dissolution.

Article 49

Assets remaining in the secondary insolvency proceedings

If, by the liquidation of assets in the secondary insolvency proceedings, it is possible to meet all claims allowed under those proceedings, the insolvency practitioner appointed in those proceedings shall immediately transfer any assets remaining to the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings.

Article 50

Subsequent opening of the main insolvency proceedings

Where the proceedings referred to in Article 3(1) are opened following the opening of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(2) in another Member State, Articles 41, 45, 46, 47 and 49 shall apply to those opened first, in so far as the progress of those proceedings so permits.

Article 51

Conversion of secondary insolvency proceedings

1. At the request of the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings, the court of the Member State in which secondary insolvency proceedings have been opened may order the conversion of the secondary insolvency proceedings into another type of insolvency proceedings listed in Annex A, provided that the conditions for opening that type of proceedings under national law are fulfilled and that that type of proceedings is the most appropriate as regards the interests of the local creditors and coherence between the main and secondary insolvency proceedings.

2. When considering the request referred to in paragraph 1, the court may seek information from the insolvency practitioners involved in both proceedings.

Article 52

Preservation measures

Where the court of a Member State which has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3(1) appoints a temporary administrator in order to ensure the preservation of a debtor's assets, that temporary administrator shall be empowered to request any measures to secure and preserve any of the debtor's assets situated in another Member State, provided for under the law of that Member State, for the period between the request for the opening of insolvency proceedings and the judgment opening the proceedings.

CHAPTER IV

PROVISION OF INFORMATION FOR CREDITORS AND LODGEMENT OF THEIR CLAIMS

Article 53

Right to lodge claims

Any foreign creditor may lodge claims in insolvency proceedings by any means of communication, which are accepted by the law of the State of the opening of proceedings. Representation by a lawyer or another legal professional shall not be mandatory for the sole purpose of lodging of claims.

Article 54

Duty to inform creditors

1. As soon as insolvency proceedings are opened in a Member State, the court of that State having jurisdiction or the insolvency practitioner appointed by that court shall immediately inform the known foreign creditors.
2. The information referred to in paragraph 1, provided by an individual notice, shall in particular include time limits, the penalties laid down with regard to those time limits, the body or authority empowered to accept the lodgement of claims and any other measures laid down. Such notice shall also indicate whether creditors whose claims are preferential or secured *in rem* need to lodge their claims. The notice shall also include a copy of the standard form for lodging of claims referred to in Article 55 or information on where that form is available.
3. The information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be provided using the standard notice form to be established in accordance with Article 88. The form shall be published in the European e-Justice Portal and shall bear the heading 'Notice of insolvency proceedings' in all the official languages of the institutions of the Union. It shall be transmitted in the official language of the State of the opening of proceedings or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, in the official language or one of the official languages of the place where insolvency proceedings have been opened, or in another language which that State has indicated it can accept, in accordance with Article 55(5), if it can be assumed that that language is easier to understand for the foreign creditors.
4. In insolvency proceedings relating to an individual not exercising a business or professional activity, the use of the standard form referred to in this Article shall not be obligatory if creditors are not required to lodge their claims in order to have their claims taken into account in the proceedings.

Article 55

Procedure for lodging claims

1. Any foreign creditor may lodge its claim using the standard claims form to be established in accordance with Article 88. The form shall bear the heading 'Lodgement of claims' in all the official languages of the institutions of the Union.

2. The standard claims form referred to in paragraph 1 shall include the following information:
 - (a) the name, postal address, e-mail address, if any, personal identification number, if any, and bank details of the foreign creditor referred to in paragraph 1;
 - (b) the amount of the claim, specifying the principal and, where applicable, interest and the date on which it arose and the date on which it became due, if different;
 - (c) if interest is claimed, the interest rate, whether the interest is of a legal or contractual nature, the period of time for which the interest is claimed and the capitalised amount of interest;
 - (d) if costs incurred in asserting the claim prior to the opening of proceedings are claimed, the amount and the details of those costs;
 - (e) the nature of the claim;
 - (f) whether any preferential creditor status is claimed and the basis of such a claim;
 - (g) whether security *in rem* or a reservation of title is alleged in respect of the claim and if so, what assets are covered by the security interest being invoked, the date on which the security was granted and, where the security has been registered, the registration number; and
 - (h) whether any set-off is claimed and, if so, the amounts of the mutual claims existing on the date when insolvency proceedings were opened, the date on which they arose and the amount net of set-off claimed.

The standard claims form shall be accompanied by copies of any supporting documents.

3. The standard claims form shall indicate that the provision of information concerning the bank details and the personal identification number of the creditor referred to in point (a) of paragraph 2 is not compulsory.

4. When a creditor lodges its claim by means other than the standard form referred to in paragraph 1, the claim shall contain the information referred to in paragraph 2.

5. Claims may be lodged in any official language of the institutions of the Union. The court, the insolvency practitioner or the debtor in possession may require the creditor to provide a translation in the official language of the State of the opening of proceedings or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, in the official language or one of the official languages of the place where insolvency proceedings have been opened, or in another language which that Member State has indicated it can accept. Each Member State shall indicate whether it accepts any official language of the institutions of the Union other than its own for the purpose of the lodging of claims.

6. Claims shall be lodged within the period stipulated by the law of the State of the opening of proceedings. In the case of a foreign creditor, that period shall not be less than 30 days following the publication of the opening of insolvency proceedings in the insolvency register of the State of the opening of proceedings. Where a Member State relies on Article 24(4), that period shall not be less than 30 days following a creditor having been informed pursuant to Article 54.

7. Where the court, the insolvency practitioner or the debtor in possession has doubts in relation to a claim lodged in accordance with this Article, it shall give the creditor the opportunity to provide additional evidence on the existence and the amount of the claim.

CHAPTER V

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS OF MEMBERS OF A GROUP OF COMPANIES

SECTION 1

Cooperation and communication

Article 56

Cooperation and communication between insolvency practitioners

1. Where insolvency proceedings relate to two or more members of a group of companies, an insolvency practitioner appointed in proceedings concerning a member of the group shall cooperate with any insolvency practitioner appointed in proceedings concerning another member of the same group to the extent that such cooperation is appropriate to

facilitate the effective administration of those proceedings, is not incompatible with the rules applicable to such proceedings and does not entail any conflict of interest. That cooperation may take any form, including the conclusion of agreements or protocols.

2. In implementing the cooperation set out in paragraph 1, insolvency practitioners shall:
 - (a) as soon as possible communicate to each other any information which may be relevant to the other proceedings, provided appropriate arrangements are made to protect confidential information;
 - (b) consider whether possibilities exist for coordinating the administration and supervision of the affairs of the group members which are subject to insolvency proceedings, and if so, coordinate such administration and supervision;
 - (c) consider whether possibilities exist for restructuring group members which are subject to insolvency proceedings and, if so, coordinate with regard to the proposal and negotiation of a coordinated restructuring plan.

For the purposes of points (b) and (c), all or some of the insolvency practitioners referred to in paragraph 1 may agree to grant additional powers to an insolvency practitioner appointed in one of the proceedings where such an agreement is permitted by the rules applicable to each of the proceedings. They may also agree on the allocation of certain tasks amongst them, where such allocation of tasks is permitted by the rules applicable to each of the proceedings.

Article 57

Cooperation and communication between courts

1. Where insolvency proceedings relate to two or more members of a group of companies, a court which has opened such proceedings shall cooperate with any other court before which a request to open proceedings concerning another member of the same group is pending or which has opened such proceedings to the extent that such cooperation is appropriate to facilitate the effective administration of the proceedings, is not incompatible with the rules applicable to them and does not entail any conflict of interest. For that purpose, the courts may, where appropriate, appoint an independent person or body to act on its instructions, provided that this is not incompatible with the rules applicable to them.

2. In implementing the cooperation set out in paragraph 1, courts, or any appointed person or body acting on their behalf, as referred to in paragraph 1, may communicate directly with each other, or request information or assistance directly from each other, provided that such communication respects the procedural rights of the parties to the proceedings and the confidentiality of information.

3. The cooperation referred to in paragraph 1 may be implemented by any means that the court considers appropriate. It may, in particular, concern:

- (a) coordination in the appointment of insolvency practitioners;
- (b) communication of information by any means considered appropriate by the court;
- (c) coordination of the administration and supervision of the assets and affairs of the members of the group;
- (d) coordination of the conduct of hearings;
- (e) coordination in the approval of protocols where necessary.

Article 58

Cooperation and communication between insolvency practitioners and courts

An insolvency practitioner appointed in insolvency proceedings concerning a member of a group of companies:

- (a) shall cooperate and communicate with any court before which a request for the opening of proceedings in respect of another member of the same group of companies is pending or which has opened such proceedings; and
- (b) may request information from that court concerning the proceedings regarding the other member of the group or request assistance concerning the proceedings in which he has been appointed;

to the extent that such cooperation and communication are appropriate to facilitate the effective administration of the proceedings, do not entail any conflict of interest and are not incompatible with the rules applicable to them.

*Article 59***Costs of cooperation and communication in proceedings concerning members of a group of companies**

The costs of the cooperation and communication provided for in Articles 56 to 60 incurred by an insolvency practitioner or a court shall be regarded as costs and expenses incurred in the respective proceedings.

*Article 60***Powers of the insolvency practitioner in proceedings concerning members of a group of companies**

1. An insolvency practitioner appointed in insolvency proceedings opened in respect of a member of a group of companies may, to the extent appropriate to facilitate the effective administration of the proceedings:
 - (a) be heard in any of the proceedings opened in respect of any other member of the same group;
 - (b) request a stay of any measure related to the realisation of the assets in the proceedings opened with respect to any other member of the same group, provided that:
 - (i) a restructuring plan for all or some members of the group for which insolvency proceedings have been opened has been proposed under point (c) of Article 56(2) and presents a reasonable chance of success;
 - (ii) such a stay is necessary in order to ensure the proper implementation of the restructuring plan;
 - (iii) the restructuring plan would be to the benefit of the creditors in the proceedings for which the stay is requested; and
 - (iv) neither the insolvency proceedings in which the insolvency practitioner referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has been appointed nor the proceedings in respect of which the stay is requested are subject to coordination under Section 2 of this Chapter;
 - (c) apply for the opening of group coordination proceedings in accordance with Article 61.
2. The court having opened proceedings referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 shall stay any measure related to the realisation of the assets in the proceedings in whole or in part if it is satisfied that the conditions referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 are fulfilled.

Before ordering the stay, the court shall hear the insolvency practitioner appointed in the proceedings for which the stay is requested. Such a stay may be ordered for any period, not exceeding 3 months, which the court considers appropriate and which is compatible with the rules applicable to the proceedings.

The court ordering the stay may require the insolvency practitioner referred to in paragraph 1 to take any suitable measure available under national law to guarantee the interests of the creditors in the proceedings.

The court may extend the duration of the stay by such further period or periods as it considers appropriate and which are compatible with the rules applicable to the proceedings, provided that the conditions referred to in points (b)(ii) to (iv) of paragraph 1 continue to be fulfilled and that the total duration of the stay (the initial period together with any such extensions) does not exceed 6 months.

SECTION 2***Coordination*****Subsection 1*****Procedure****Article 61***Request to open group coordination proceedings**

1. Group coordination proceedings may be requested before any court having jurisdiction over the insolvency proceedings of a member of the group, by an insolvency practitioner appointed in insolvency proceedings opened in relation to a member of the group.

2. The request referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made in accordance with the conditions provided for by the law applicable to the proceedings in which the insolvency practitioner has been appointed.

3. The request referred to in paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by:

- (a) a proposal as to the person to be nominated as the group coordinator ('the coordinator'), details of his or her eligibility pursuant to Article 71, details of his or her qualifications and his or her written agreement to act as coordinator;
- (b) an outline of the proposed group coordination, and in particular the reasons why the conditions set out in Article 63(1) are fulfilled;
- (c) a list of the insolvency practitioners appointed in relation to the members of the group and, where relevant, the courts and competent authorities involved in the insolvency proceedings of the members of the group;
- (d) an outline of the estimated costs of the proposed group coordination and the estimation of the share of those costs to be paid by each member of the group.

Article 62

Priority rule

Without prejudice to Article 66, where the opening of group coordination proceedings is requested before courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.

Article 63

Notice by the court seised

1. The court seised of a request to open group coordination proceedings shall give notice as soon as possible of the request for the opening of group coordination proceedings and of the proposed coordinator to the insolvency practitioners appointed in relation to the members of the group as indicated in the request referred to in point (c) of Article 61(3), if it is satisfied that:

- (a) the opening of such proceedings is appropriate to facilitate the effective administration of the insolvency proceedings relating to the different group members;
- (b) no creditor of any group member expected to participate in the proceedings is likely to be financially disadvantaged by the inclusion of that member in such proceedings; and
- (c) the proposed coordinator fulfils the requirements laid down in Article 71.

2. The notice referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall list the elements referred to in points (a) to (d) of Article 61(3).

3. The notice referred to in paragraph 1 shall be sent by registered letter, attested by an acknowledgment of receipt.

4. The court seised shall give the insolvency practitioners involved the opportunity to be heard.

Article 64

Objections by insolvency practitioners

1. An insolvency practitioner appointed in respect of any group member may object to:

- (a) the inclusion within group coordination proceedings of the insolvency proceedings in respect of which it has been appointed; or
- (b) the person proposed as a coordinator.

2. Objections pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article shall be lodged with the court referred to in Article 63 within 30 days of receipt of notice of the request for the opening of group coordination proceedings by the insolvency practitioner referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The objection may be made by means of the standard form established in accordance with Article 88.

3. Prior to taking the decision to participate or not to participate in the coordination in accordance with point (a) of paragraph 1, an insolvency practitioner shall obtain any approval which may be required under the law of the State of the opening of proceedings for which it has been appointed.

Article 65

Consequences of objection to the inclusion in group coordination

1. Where an insolvency practitioner has objected to the inclusion of the proceedings in respect of which it has been appointed in group coordination proceedings, those proceedings shall not be included in the group coordination proceedings.
2. The powers of the court referred to in Article 68 or of the coordinator arising from those proceedings shall have no effect as regards that member, and shall entail no costs for that member.

Article 66

Choice of court for group coordination proceedings

1. Where at least two-thirds of all insolvency practitioners appointed in insolvency proceedings of the members of the group have agreed that a court of another Member State having jurisdiction is the most appropriate court for the opening of group coordination proceedings, that court shall have exclusive jurisdiction.
2. The choice of court shall be made by joint agreement in writing or evidenced in writing. It may be made until such time as group coordination proceedings have been opened in accordance with Article 68.
3. Any court other than the court seised under paragraph 1 shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.
4. The request for the opening of group coordination proceedings shall be submitted to the court agreed in accordance with Article 61.

Article 67

Consequences of objections to the proposed coordinator

Where objections to the person proposed as coordinator have been received from an insolvency practitioner which does not also object to the inclusion in the group coordination proceedings of the member in respect of which it has been appointed, the court may refrain from appointing that person and invite the objecting insolvency practitioner to submit a new request in accordance with Article 61(3).

Article 68

Decision to open group coordination proceedings

1. After the period referred to in Article 64(2) has elapsed, the court may open group coordination proceedings where it is satisfied that the conditions of Article 63(1) are met. In such a case, the court shall:
 - (a) appoint a coordinator;
 - (b) decide on the outline of the coordination; and
 - (c) decide on the estimation of costs and the share to be paid by the group members.
2. The decision opening group coordination proceedings shall be brought to the notice of the participating insolvency practitioners and of the coordinator.

*Article 69***Subsequent opt-in by insolvency practitioners**

1. In accordance with its national law, any insolvency practitioner may request, after the court decision referred to in Article 68, the inclusion of the proceedings in respect of which it has been appointed, where:
 - (a) there has been an objection to the inclusion of the insolvency proceedings within the group coordination proceedings; or
 - (b) insolvency proceedings with respect to a member of the group have been opened after the court has opened group coordination proceedings.
2. Without prejudice to paragraph 4, the coordinator may accede to such a request, after consulting the insolvency practitioners involved,
 - (a) he or she is satisfied that, taking into account the stage that the group coordination proceedings has reached at the time of the request, the criteria set out in points (a) and (b) of Article 63(1) are met; or
 - (b) all insolvency practitioners involved agree, subject to the conditions in their national law.
3. The coordinator shall inform the court and the participating insolvency practitioners of his or her decision pursuant to paragraph 2 and of the reasons on which it is based.
4. Any participating insolvency practitioner or any insolvency practitioner whose request for inclusion in the group coordination proceedings has been rejected may challenge the decision referred to in paragraph 2 in accordance with the procedure set out under the law of the Member State in which the group coordination proceedings have been opened.

*Article 70***Recommendations and group coordination plan**

1. When conducting their insolvency proceedings, insolvency practitioners shall consider the recommendations of the coordinator and the content of the group coordination plan referred to in Article 72(1).
2. An insolvency practitioner shall not be obliged to follow in whole or in part the coordinator's recommendations or the group coordination plan.

If it does not follow the coordinator's recommendations or the group coordination plan, it shall give reasons for not doing so to the persons or bodies that it is to report to under its national law, and to the coordinator.

Subsection 2**General provisions***Article 71***The coordinator**

1. The coordinator shall be a person eligible under the law of a Member State to act as an insolvency practitioner.
2. The coordinator shall not be one of the insolvency practitioners appointed to act in respect of any of the group members, and shall have no conflict of interest in respect of the group members, their creditors and the insolvency practitioners appointed in respect of any of the group members.

*Article 72***Tasks and rights of the coordinator**

1. The coordinator shall:
 - (a) identify and outline recommendations for the coordinated conduct of the insolvency proceedings;
 - (b) propose a group coordination plan that identifies, describes and recommends a comprehensive set of measures appropriate to an integrated approach to the resolution of the group members' insolvencies. In particular, the plan may contain proposals for:

(i) the measures to be taken in order to re-establish the economic performance and the financial soundness of the group or any part of it;

(ii) the settlement of intra-group disputes as regards intra-group transactions and avoidance actions;

(iii) agreements between the insolvency practitioners of the insolvent group members.

2. The coordinator may also:

(a) be heard and participate, in particular by attending creditors' meetings, in any of the proceedings opened in respect of any member of the group;

(b) mediate any dispute arising between two or more insolvency practitioners of group members;

(c) present and explain his or her group coordination plan to the persons or bodies that he or she is to report to under his or her national law;

(d) request information from any insolvency practitioner in respect of any member of the group where that information is or might be of use when identifying and outlining strategies and measures in order to coordinate the proceedings; and

(e) request a stay for a period of up to 6 months of the proceedings opened in respect of any member of the group, provided that such a stay is necessary in order to ensure the proper implementation of the plan and would be to the benefit of the creditors in the proceedings for which the stay is requested; or request the lifting of any existing stay. Such a request shall be made to the court that opened the proceedings for which a stay is requested.

3. The plan referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 shall not include recommendations as to any consolidation of proceedings or insolvency estates.

4. The coordinator's tasks and rights as defined under this Article shall not extend to any member of the group not participating in group coordination proceedings.

5. The coordinator shall perform his or her duties impartially and with due care.

6. Where the coordinator considers that the fulfilment of his or her tasks requires a significant increase in the costs compared to the cost estimate referred to in point (d) of Article 61(3), and in any case, where the costs exceed 10 % of the estimated costs, the coordinator shall:

(a) inform without delay the participating insolvency practitioners; and

(b) seek the prior approval of the court opening group coordination proceedings.

Article 73

Languages

1. The coordinator shall communicate with the insolvency practitioner of a participating group member in the language agreed with the insolvency practitioner or, in the absence of an agreement, in the official language or one of the official languages of the institutions of the Union, and of the court which opened the proceedings in respect of that group member.

2. The coordinator shall communicate with a court in the official language applicable to that court.

Article 74

Cooperation between insolvency practitioners and the coordinator

1. Insolvency practitioners appointed in relation to members of a group and the coordinator shall cooperate with each other to the extent that such cooperation is not incompatible with the rules applicable to the respective proceedings.

2. In particular, insolvency practitioners shall communicate any information that is relevant for the coordinator to perform his or her tasks.

Article 75**Revocation of the appointment of the coordinator**

The court shall revoke the appointment of the coordinator of its own motion or at the request of the insolvency practitioner of a participating group member where:

- (a) the coordinator acts to the detriment of the creditors of a participating group member; or
- (b) the coordinator fails to comply with his or her obligations under this Chapter.

Article 76**Debtor in possession**

The provisions applicable, under this Chapter, to the insolvency practitioner shall also apply, where appropriate, to the debtor in possession.

Article 77**Costs and distribution**

1. The remuneration for the coordinator shall be adequate, proportionate to the tasks fulfilled and reflect reasonable expenses.
2. On having completed his or her tasks, the coordinator shall establish the final statement of costs and the share to be paid by each member, and submit this statement to each participating insolvency practitioner and to the court opening coordination proceedings.
3. In the absence of objections by the insolvency practitioners within 30 days of receipt of the statement referred to in paragraph 2, the costs and the share to be paid by each member shall be deemed to be agreed. The statement shall be submitted to the court opening coordination proceedings for confirmation.
4. In the event of an objection, the court that opened the group coordination proceedings shall, upon the application of the coordinator or any participating insolvency practitioner, decide on the costs and the share to be paid by each member in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, and taking into account the estimation of costs referred to in Article 68(1) and, where applicable, Article 72(6).
5. Any participating insolvency practitioner may challenge the decision referred to in paragraph 4 in accordance with the procedure set out under the law of the Member State where group coordination proceedings have been opened.

CHAPTER VI**DATA PROTECTION****Article 78****Data protection**

1. National rules implementing Directive 95/46/EC shall apply to the processing of personal data carried out in the Member States pursuant to this Regulation, provided that processing operations referred to in Article 3(2) of Directive 95/46/EC are not concerned.
2. Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 shall apply to the processing of personal data carried out by the Commission pursuant to this Regulation.

Article 79**Responsibilities of Member States regarding the processing of personal data in national insolvency registers**

1. Each Member State shall communicate to the Commission the name of the natural or legal person, public authority, agency or any other body designated by national law to exercise the functions of controller in accordance with point (d) of Article 2 of Directive 95/46/EC, with a view to its publication on the European e-Justice Portal.

2. Member States shall ensure that the technical measures for ensuring the security of personal data processed in their national insolvency registers referred to in Article 24 are implemented.
3. Member States shall be responsible for verifying that the controller, designated by national law in accordance with point (d) of Article 2 of Directive 95/46/EC, ensures compliance with the principles of data quality, in particular the accuracy and the updating of data stored in national insolvency registers.
4. Member States shall be responsible, in accordance with Directive 95/46/EC, for the collection and storage of data in national databases and for decisions taken to make such data available in the interconnected register that can be consulted via the European e-Justice Portal.
5. As part of the information that should be provided to data subjects to enable them to exercise their rights, and in particular the right to the erasure of data, Member States shall inform data subjects of the accessibility period set for personal data stored in insolvency registers.

Article 80

Responsibilities of the Commission in connection with the processing of personal data

1. The Commission shall exercise the responsibilities of controller pursuant to Article 2(d) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 in accordance with its respective responsibilities defined in this Article.
2. The Commission shall define the necessary policies and apply the necessary technical solutions to fulfil its responsibilities within the scope of the function of controller.
3. The Commission shall implement the technical measures required to ensure the security of personal data while in transit, in particular the confidentiality and integrity of any transmission to and from the European e-Justice Portal.
4. The obligations of the Commission shall not affect the responsibilities of the Member States and other bodies for the content and operation of the interconnected national databases run by them.

Article 81

Information obligations

Without prejudice to the information to be given to data subjects in accordance with Articles 11 and 12 of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001, the Commission shall inform data subjects, by means of publication through the European e-Justice Portal, about its role in the processing of data and the purposes for which those data will be processed.

Article 82

Storage of personal data

As regards information from interconnected national databases, no personal data relating to data subjects shall be stored in the European e-Justice Portal. All such data shall be stored in the national databases operated by the Member States or other bodies.

Article 83

Access to personal data via the European e-Justice Portal

Personal data stored in the national insolvency registers referred to in Article 24 shall be accessible via the European e-Justice Portal for as long as they remain accessible under national law.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 84***Applicability in time**

1. The provisions of this Regulation shall apply only to insolvency proceedings opened after 26 June 2017. Acts committed by a debtor before that date shall continue to be governed by the law which was applicable to them at the time they were committed.
2. Notwithstanding Article 91 of this Regulation, Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000 shall continue to apply to insolvency proceedings which fall within the scope of that Regulation and which have been opened before 26 June 2017.

*Article 85***Relationship to Conventions**

1. This Regulation replaces, in respect of the matters referred to therein, and as regards relations between Member States, the Conventions concluded between two or more Member States, in particular:
 - (a) the Convention between Belgium and France on Jurisdiction and the Validity and Enforcement of Judgments, Arbitration Awards and Authentic Instruments, signed at Paris on 8 July 1899;
 - (b) the Convention between Belgium and Austria on Bankruptcy, Winding-up, Arrangements, Compositions and Suspension of Payments (with Additional Protocol of 13 June 1973), signed at Brussels on 16 July 1969;
 - (c) the Convention between Belgium and the Netherlands on Territorial Jurisdiction, Bankruptcy and the Validity and Enforcement of Judgments, Arbitration Awards and Authentic Instruments, signed at Brussels on 28 March 1925;
 - (d) the Treaty between Germany and Austria on Bankruptcy, Winding-up, Arrangements and Compositions, signed at Vienna on 25 May 1979;
 - (e) the Convention between France and Austria on Jurisdiction, Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments on Bankruptcy, signed at Vienna on 27 February 1979;
 - (f) the Convention between France and Italy on the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Rome on 3 June 1930;
 - (g) the Convention between Italy and Austria on Bankruptcy, Winding-up, Arrangements and Compositions, signed at Rome on 12 July 1977;
 - (h) the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments and other Enforceable Instruments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at The Hague on 30 August 1962;
 - (i) the Convention between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Belgium providing for the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, with Protocol, signed at Brussels on 2 May 1934;
 - (j) the Convention between Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Iceland on Bankruptcy, signed at Copenhagen on 7 November 1933;
 - (k) the European Convention on Certain International Aspects of Bankruptcy, signed at Istanbul on 5 June 1990;
 - (l) the Convention between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kingdom of Greece on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments, signed at Athens on 18 June 1959;
 - (m) the Agreement between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Austria on the Mutual Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards and Arbitral Settlements in Commercial Matters, signed at Belgrade on 18 March 1960;

- (n) the Convention between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Italian Republic on Mutual Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Administrative Matters, signed at Rome on 3 December 1960;
- (o) the Agreement between the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kingdom of Belgium on Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Belgrade on 24 September 1971;
- (p) the Convention between the Governments of Yugoslavia and France on the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at Paris on 18 May 1971;
- (q) the Agreement between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hellenic Republic on Legal Aid in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Athens on 22 October 1980, still in force between the Czech Republic and Greece;
- (r) the Agreement between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of Cyprus on Legal Aid in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Nicosia on 23 April 1982, still in force between the Czech Republic and Cyprus;
- (s) the Treaty between the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Government of the Republic of France on Legal Aid and the Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil, Family and Commercial Matters, signed at Paris on 10 May 1984, still in force between the Czech Republic and France;
- (t) the Treaty between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Italian Republic on Legal Aid in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Prague on 6 December 1985, still in force between the Czech Republic and Italy;
- (u) the Agreement between the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Lithuania on Legal Assistance and Legal Relationships, signed at Tallinn on 11 November 1992;
- (v) the Agreement between Estonia and Poland on Granting Legal Aid and Legal Relations on Civil, Labour and Criminal Matters, signed at Tallinn on 27 November 1998;
- (w) the Agreement between the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, Labour and Criminal Matters, signed at Warsaw on 26 January 1993;
- (x) the Convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic on legal assistance in civil and criminal matters and its Protocol, signed at Bucharest on 19 October 1972;
- (y) the Convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the French Republic on legal assistance in civil and commercial matters, signed at Paris on 5 November 1974;
- (z) the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hellenic Republic on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Athens on 10 April 1976;
- (aa) the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cyprus on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed at Nicosia on 29 April 1983;
- (ab) the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the French Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil Matters, signed at Sofia on 18 January 1989;
- (ac) the Treaty between Romania and the Czech Republic on judicial assistance in civil matters, signed at Bucharest on 11 July 1994;
- (ad) the Treaty between Romania and the Republic of Poland on legal assistance and legal relations in civil cases, signed at Bucharest on 15 May 1999.

2. The Conventions referred to in paragraph 1 shall continue to have effect with regard to proceedings opened before the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000.

3. This Regulation shall not apply:

- (a) in any Member State, to the extent that it is irreconcilable with the obligations arising in relation to bankruptcy from a convention concluded by that Member State with one or more third countries before the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000;
- (b) in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to the extent that it is irreconcilable with the obligations arising in relation to bankruptcy and the winding-up of insolvent companies from any arrangements with the Commonwealth existing at the time Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000 entered into force.

Article 86**Information on national and Union insolvency law**

1. The Member States shall provide, within the framework of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters established by Council Decision 2001/470/EC⁽¹⁾, and with a view to making the information available to the public, a short description of their national legislation and procedures relating to insolvency, in particular relating to the matters listed in Article 7(2).

2. The Member States shall update the information referred to in paragraph 1 regularly.
3. The Commission shall make information concerning this Regulation available to the public.

Article 87**Establishment of the interconnection of registers**

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing the interconnection of insolvency registers as referred to in Article 25. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 89(3).

Article 88**Establishment and subsequent amendment of standard forms**

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing and, where necessary, amending the forms referred to in Article 27(4), Articles 54 and 55 and Article 64(2). Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 89(2).

Article 89**Committee procedure**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 90**Review clause**

1. No later than 27 June 2027, and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation. The report shall be accompanied where necessary by a proposal for adaptation of this Regulation.
2. No later than 27 June 2022, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of the group coordination proceedings. The report shall be accompanied where necessary by a proposal for adaptation of this Regulation.
3. No later than 1 January 2016, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a study on the cross-border issues in the area of directors' liability and disqualifications.
4. No later than 27 June 2020, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a study on the issue of abusive forum shopping.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2001/470/EC of 28 May 2001 establishing a European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25).

*Article 91***Repeal**

Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000 is repealed.

References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in Annex D to this Regulation.

*Article 92***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 26 June 2017, with the exception of:

- (a) Article 86, which shall apply from 26 June 2016;
- (b) Article 24(1), which shall apply from 26 June 2018; and
- (c) Article 25, which shall apply from 26 June 2019.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Strasbourg, 20 May 2015.

For the European Parliament

The President

M. SCHULZ

For the Council

The President

Z. KALNIŅA-LUKAŠEVICA

ANNEX A

Insolvency proceedings referred to in point (4) of Article 2

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

- Het faillissement/La faillite,
- De gerechtelijke reorganisatie door een collectief akkoord/La réorganisation judiciaire par accord collectif,
- De gerechtelijke reorganisatie door een minnelijk akkoord/La réorganisation judiciaire par accord amiable,
- De gerechtelijke reorganisatie door overdracht onder gerechtelijk gezag/La réorganisation judiciaire par transfert sous autorité de justice,
- De collectieve schuldenregeling/Le règlement collectif de dettes,
- De vrijwillige vereffening/La liquidation volontaire,
- De gerechtelijke vereffening/La liquidation judiciaire,
- De voorlopige ontneming van beheer, bepaald in artikel 8 van de faillissementswet/Le dessaisissement provisoire, visé à l'article 8 de la loi sur les faillites,

БЪЛГАРИЯ

- Производство по несъстоятелност,

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

- Konkurs,
- Reorganizace,
- Oddlužení,

DEUTSCHLAND

- Das Konkursverfahren,
- Das gerichtliche Vergleichsverfahren,
- Das Gesamtvollstreckungsverfahren,
- Das Insolvenzverfahren,

ESTI

- Pankrotimenetlus,
- Võlgade ümberkujundamise menetlus,

ÉIRE/IRELAND

- Compulsory winding-up by the court,
- Bankruptcy,
- The administration in bankruptcy of the estate of persons dying insolvent,
- Winding-up in bankruptcy of partnerships,
- Creditors' voluntary winding-up (with confirmation of a court),
- Arrangements under the control of the court which involve the vesting of all or part of the property of the debtor in the Official Assignee for realisation and distribution,
- Examinership,
- Debt Relief Notice,
- Debt Settlement Arrangement,
- Personal Insolvency Arrangement,

ΕΛΛΑΣ

- Η πτώχευση,
- Η ειδική εκκαθάριση εν λειτουργίᾳ,
- Σχέδιο αναδιοργάνωσης,
- Απλοποιημένη διαδικασία επί πτωχεύσεων μικρού αντικειμένου,
- Διαδικασία Εξυγίανσης,

ESPAÑA

- Concurso,
- Procedimiento de homologación de acuerdos de refinanciación,
- Procedimiento de acuerdos extrajudiciales de pago,
- Procedimiento de negociación pública para la consecución de acuerdos de refinanciación colectivos, acuerdos de refinanciación homologados y propuestas anticipadas de convenio,

FRANCE

- Sauvegarde,
- Sauvegarde accélérée,
- Sauvegarde financière accélérée,
- Redressement judiciaire,
- Liquidation judiciaire,

HRVATSKA

- Stečajni postupak,

ITALIA

- Fallimento,
- Concordato preventivo,
- Liquidazione coatta amministrativa,
- Amministrazione straordinaria,
- Accordi di ristrutturazione,
- Procedure di composizione della crisi da sovraindebitamento del consumatore (accordo o piano),
- Liquidazione dei beni,

ΚΥΠΡΟΣ

- Υποχρεωτική εκκαθάριση από το Δικαστήριο,
- Εκούσια εκκαθάριση από μέλη,
- Εκούσια εκκαθάριση από πιστωτές
- Εκκαθάριση με την εποπτεία του Δικαστηρίου,
- Διάταγμα Παραλαβής και πτώχευσης κατόπιν Δικαστικού Διατάγματος,
- Διαχείριση της περιουσίας προσώπων που απεβίωσαν αφερέγγυα,

LATVIJA

- Tiesiskās aizsardzības process,
- Juridiskās personas maksātnespējas process,
- Fiziskās personas maksātnespējas process,

LIETUVA

- Įmonės restruktūrizavimo byla,
- Įmonės bankroto byla,
- Įmonės bankroto procesas ne teismo tvarka,
- Fizinio asmens bankroto procesas,

LUXEMBOURG

- Faillite,
- Gestion contrôlée,
- Concordat préventif de faillite (par abandon d'actif),
- Régime spécial de liquidation du notariat,
- Procédure de règlement collectif des dettes dans le cadre du surendettement,

MAGYARORSZÁG

- Csődeljárás,
- Felszámolási eljárás,

MALTA

- Xoljiment,
- Amministrazzjoni,
- Stralč volontarju mill-membri jew mill-kredituri,
- Stralč mill-Qorti,
- Falliment f'kaž ta' kummerċjant,
- Procedura biex kumpanija tirkupra,

NEDERLAND

- Het faillissement,
- De surséance van betaling,
- De schuldsaneringsregelingen natuurlijke personen,

ÖSTERREICH

- Das Konkursverfahren (Insolvenzverfahren),
- Das Sanierungsverfahren ohne Eigenverwaltung (Insolvenzverfahren),
- Das Sanierungsverfahren mit Eigenverwaltung (Insolvenzverfahren),
- Das Schuldenregulierungsverfahren,
- Das Abschöpfungsverfahren,
- Das Ausgleichsverfahren,

POLSKA

- Postępowanie naprawcze,
- Upadłość obejmująca likwidację,
- Upadłość z możliwością zawarcia układu,

PORTUGAL

- Processo de insolvência,
- Processo especial de revitalização,

ROMÂNIA

- Procedura insolvenței,
- Reorganizarea judiciară,
- Procedura falimentului,
- Concordatul preventiv,

SLOVENIJA

- Postopek preventivnega prestrukturiranja,
- Postopek prisilne poravnave,
- Postopek poenostavljenje prisilne poravnave,
- Stečajni postopek: stečajni postopek nad pravno osebo, postopek osebnega stečaja and postopek stečaja zapuščine,

SLOVENSKO

- Konkurzné konanie,
- Reštrukturalizačné konanie,
- Oddlženie,

SUOMI/FINLAND

- Konkurssi/konkurs,
- Yrityssaneeraus/företagssanering,
- Yksityishenkilön velkajärjestely/skuldsanering för privatpersoner,

SVERIGE

- Konkurs,
- Företagsrekonstruktion,
- Skuldsanering.

UNITED KINGDOM

- Winding-up by or subject to the supervision of the court,
- Creditors' voluntary winding-up (with confirmation by the court),
- Administration, including appointments made by filing prescribed documents with the court,
- Voluntary arrangements under insolvency legislation,
- Bankruptcy or sequestration.

ANNEX B

Insolvency practitioners referred to in point (5) of Article 2

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

- De curator/Le curateur,
- De gedelegeerd rechter/Le juge-délégué,
- De gerechtsmandataris/Le mandataire de justice,
- De schuldbemiddelaar/Le médiateur de dettes,
- De vereffenaar/Le liquidateur,
- De voorlopige bewindvoerder/L'administrateur provisoire,

БЪЛГАРИЯ

- Назначен предварително временен синдик,
- Временен синдик,
- (Постоянен) синдик,
- Служебен синдик,

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

- Insolvenční správce,
- Předběžný insolvenční správce,
- Oddělený insolvenční správce,
- Zvláštní insolvenční správce,
- Zástupce insolvenčního správce,

DEUTSCHLAND

- Konkursverwalter,
- Vergleichsverwalter,
- Sachwalter (nach der Vergleichsordnung),
- Verwalter,
- Insolvenzverwalter,
- Sachwalter (nach der Insolvenzordnung),
- Treuhänder,
- Vorläufiger Insolvenzverwalter,
- Vorläufiger Sachwalter,

ESTI

- Pankrotihaldur,
- Ajutine pankrotihaldur,
- Usaldusik,

ÉIRE/IRELAND

- Liquidator,
- Official Assignee,
- Trustee in bankruptcy,

- Provisional Liquidator,
- Examiner,
- Personal Insolvency Practitioner,
- Insolvency Service,

ΕΛΛΑΣ

- Ο σύνδικος,
- Ο εισηγητής,
- Η επιτροπή των πιστωτών,
- Ο ειδικός εκκαθαριστής,

ESPAÑA

- Administrador concursal,
- Mediador concursal,

FRANCE

- Mandataire judiciaire,
- Liquidateur,
- Administrateur judiciaire,
- Commissaire à l'exécution du plan,

HRVATSKA

- Stečajni upravitelj,
- Privremeni stečajni upravitelj,
- Stečajni povjerenik,
- Povjerenik,

ITALIA

- Curatore,
- Commissario giudiziale,
- Commissario straordinario,
- Commissario liquidatore,
- Liquidatore giudiziale,
- Professionista nominato dal Tribunale,
- Organismo di composizione della crisi nella procedura di composizione della crisi da sovraindebitamento del consumatore,
- Liquidatore,

ΚΥΠΡΟΣ

- Εκκαθαριστής και Προσωρινός Εκκαθαριστής,
- Επισημος Παραλήπτης,
- Διαχειριστής της Πτώχευσης,

LATVIJA

- Maksātnespējas procesa administrators,

LIETUVA

- Bankroto administratorius,
- Restruktūrizavimo administratorius,

LUXEMBOURG

- Le curateur,
- Le commissaire,
- Le liquidateur,
- Le conseil de gérance de la section d'assainissement du notariat,
- Le liquidateur dans le cadre du surendettement,

MAGYARORSZÁG

- Vagyonfelügyelő,
- Felszámoló,

MALTA

- Amministratur Proviżorju,
- Riċevituru Uffiċjali,
- Stralċjarju,
- Manager Speċjali,
- Kuraturi fl’każ ta’ proċeduri ta’ falliment,
- Kontrolur Specjali,

NEDERLAND

- De curator in het faillissement,
- De bewindvoerder in de surséance van betaling,
- De bewindvoerder in de schuldsaneringsregeling natuurlijke personen,

ÖSTERREICH

- Masseverwalter,
- Sanierungsverwalter,
- Ausgleichsverwalter,
- Besonderer Verwalter,
- Einstweiliger Verwalter,
- Sachwalter,
- Treuhänder,
- Insolvenzgericht,
- Konkursgericht,

POLSKA

- Syndyk,
- Nadzorca sądowy,
- Zarządca,

PORTUGAL

- Administrador da insolvência,
- Administrador judicial provisório,

ROMÂNIA

- Practician în insolvență,
- Administrator concordatar,
- Administrator judiciar,
- Lichidator judiciar,

SLOVENIJA

- Upravitelj,

SLOVENSKO

- Predbežný správca,
- Správca,

SUOMI/FINLAND

- Pesäntoimittaja/böförvaltare,
- Selvittäjä/utredare,

SVERIGE

- Förvaltare,
- Rekonstruktör,

UNITED KINGDOM

- Liquidator,
 - Supervisor of a voluntary arrangement,
 - Administrator,
 - Official Receiver,
 - Trustee,
 - Provisional Liquidator,
 - Interim Receiver,
 - Judicial factor.
-

ANNEX C

Repealed Regulation with list of the successive amendments thereto

Council Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000

(OJ L 160, 30.6.2000, p. 1)

Council Regulation (EC) No 603/2005

(OJ L 100, 20.4.2005, p. 1)

Council Regulation (EC) No 694/2006

(OJ L 121, 6.5.2006, p. 1)

Council Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006

(OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 1)

Council Regulation (EC) No 681/2007

(OJ L 159, 20.6.2007, p. 1)

Council Regulation (EC) No 788/2008

(OJ L 213, 8.8.2008, p. 1)

Implementing Regulation of the Council (EU) No 210/2010

(OJ L 65, 13.3.2010, p. 1)

Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 583/2011

(OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 52)

Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013

(OJ L 158, 10.6.2013, p. 1)

Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 663/2014

(OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 4)

Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia and the Slovak Republic and the adjustments to the Treaties on which the European Union is founded

(OJ L 236, 23.9.2003, p. 33)

ANNEX D

Correlation table

Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000	This Regulation
Article 1	Article 1
Article 2, introductory words	Article 2, introductory words
Article 2, point (a)	Article 2, point (4)
Article 2, point (b)	Article 2, point (5)
Article 2, point (c)	—
Article 2, point (d)	Article 2, point (6)
Article 2, point (e)	Article 2, point (7)
Article 2, point (f)	Article 2, point (8)
Article 2, point (g), introductory words	Article 2, point (9), introductory words
Article 2, point (g), first indent	Article 2, point (9)(vii)
Article 2, point (g), second indent	Article 2, point (9)(iv)
Article 2, point (g), third indent	Article 2, point (9)(viii)
Article 2, point (h)	Article 2, point 10
—	Article 2, points (1) to (3) and (11) to (13)
—	Article 2, point (9)(i) to (iii), (v), (vi)
Article 3	Article 3
—	Article 4
—	Article 5
—	Article 6
Article 4	Article 7
Article 5	Article 8
Article 6	Article 9
Article 7	Article 10
Article 8	Article 11(1)
—	Article 11(2)
Article 9	Article 12
Article 10	Article 13(1)
—	Article 13(2)
Article 11	Article 14
Article 12	Article 15
Article 13, first indent	Article 16, point (a)
Article 13, second indent	Article 16, point (b)
Article 14, first indent	Article 17, point (a)
Article 14, second indent	Article 17, point (b)

Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000	This Regulation
Article 14, third indent	Article 17, point (c)
Article 15	Article 18
Article 16	Article 19
Article 17	Article 20
Article 18	Article 21
Article 19	Article 22
Article 20	Article 23
—	Article 24
—	Article 25
—	Article 26
—	Article 27
Article 21(1)	Article 28(2)
Article 21(2)	Article 28(1)
Article 22	Article 29
Article 23	Article 30
Article 24	Article 31
Article 25	Article 32
Article 26	Article 33
Article 27	Article 34
Article 28	Article 35
—	Article 36
Article 29	Article 37(1)
—	Article 37(2)
—	Article 38
—	Article 39
Article 30	Article 40
Article 31	Article 41
—	Article 42
—	Article 43
—	Article 44
Article 32	Article 45
Article 33	Article 46
Article 34(1)	Article 47(1)
Article 34(2)	Article 47(2)
Article 34(3)	—
—	Article 48
Article 35	Article 49
Article 36	Article 50
Article 37	Article 51

Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000	This Regulation
Article 38	Article 52
Article 39	Article 53
Article 40	Article 54
Article 41	Article 55
Article 42	—
—	Article 56
—	Article 57
—	Article 58
—	Article 59
—	Article 60
—	Article 61
—	Article 62
—	Article 63
—	Article 64
—	Article 65
—	Article 66
—	Article 67
—	Article 68
—	Article 69
—	Article 70
—	Article 71
—	Article 72
—	Article 73
—	Article 74
—	Article 75
—	Article 76
—	Article 77
—	Article 78
—	Article 79
—	Article 80
—	Article 81
—	Article 82
—	Article 83
Article 43	Article 84(1)
—	Article 84(2)
Article 44	Article 85
—	Article 86
Article 45	—
—	Article 87
—	Article 88

Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000	This Regulation
—	Article 89
Article 46	Article 90(1)
—	Article 90(2) to (4)
—	Article 91
Article 47	Article 92
Annex A	Annex A
Annex B	—
Annex C	Annex B
—	Annex C
—	Annex D

3f i)

Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2015/848
of the European Parliament and of the
Council of 20 May 2015 on insolvency
proceedings (OJ L 141, 5.6.2015)



**Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2015/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of
20 May 2015 on insolvency proceedings**

(Official Journal of the European Union L 141 of 5 June 2015)

On page 56, Article 84(1):

for:

'1. The provisions of this Regulation shall apply only to insolvency proceedings opened after 26 June 2017. Acts committed by a debtor before that date shall continue to be governed by the law which was applicable to them at the time they were committed.',

read:

'1. The provisions of this Regulation shall apply only to insolvency proceedings opened from 26 June 2017. Acts committed by a debtor before that date shall continue to be governed by the law which was applicable to them at the time they were committed.'

3g

Regulation (EU) 2017/353 of the
European Parliament and of the
Council of 15 February 2017 replacing
Annexes A and B to Regulation (EU)
2015/848 on insolvency proceedings



**REGULATION (EU) 2017/353 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 15 February 2017
replacing Annexes A and B to Regulation (EU) 2015/848 on insolvency proceedings**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Annexes A and B to Regulation (EU) 2015/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽²⁾ list the designations given in the national law of the Member States to the insolvency proceedings and insolvency practitioners to which that Regulation applies. Annex A lists the insolvency proceedings referred to in point (4) of Article 2 of that Regulation and Annex B lists the insolvency practitioners referred to in point (5) of that Article.
- (2) On 4 December 2015, Poland notified the Commission of amendments to the lists set out in Annexes A and B to Regulation (EU) 2015/848. Those amendments comply with the requirements set out in that Regulation.
- (3) In accordance with Article 3 and Article 4a(1) of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the United Kingdom has notified, by letter of 1 September 2016, its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.
- (4) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 and Article 4a(1) of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (5) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (6) Annexes A and B to Regulation (EU) 2015/848 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes A and B to Regulation (EU) 2015/848 are replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 14 December 2016 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 23 January 2017.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2015/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on insolvency proceedings (OJ L 141, 5.6.2015, p. 19).

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 26 June 2017.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Strasbourg, 15 February 2017.

For the European Parliament

The President

A. TAJANI

For the Council

The President

I. BORG



ANNEX

'ANNEX A

Insolvency proceedings referred to in point (4) of Article 2

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

- Het faillissement/La faillite,
- De gerechtelijke reorganisatie door een collectief akkoord/La réorganisation judiciaire par accord collectif,
- De gerechtelijke reorganisatie door een minnelijk akkoord/La réorganisation judiciaire par accord amiable,
- De gerechtelijke reorganisatie door overdracht onder gerechtelijk gezag/La réorganisation judiciaire par transfert sous autorité de justice,
- De collectieve schuldenregeling/Le règlement collectif de dettes,
- De vrijwillige vereffening/La liquidation volontaire,
- De gerechtelijke vereffening/La liquidation judiciaire,
- De voorlopige ontneming van beheer, bepaald in artikel 8 van de faillissementswet/Le dessaisissement provisoire, visé à l'article 8 de la loi sur les faillites,

БЪЛГАРИЯ

- Производство по несъстоятелност,

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

- Konkurs,

- Reorganizace,

- Oddlužení,

DEUTSCHLAND

- Das Konkursverfahren,
- Das gerichtliche Vergleichsverfahren,
- Das Gesamtvollstreckungsverfahren,
- Das Insolvenzverfahren,

ESTI

- Pankrotimenetlus,
- Võlgade ümberkujundamise menetlus,

ÉIRE/IRELAND

- Compulsory winding-up by the court,
- Bankruptcy,
- The administration in bankruptcy of the estate of persons dying insolvent,
- Winding-up in bankruptcy of partnerships,
- Creditors' voluntary winding-up (with confirmation of a court),
- Arrangements under the control of the court which involve the vesting of all or part of the property of the debtor in the Official Assignee for realisation and distribution,
- Examinership,
- Debt Relief Notice,
- Debt Settlement Arrangement,
- Personal Insolvency Arrangement,

ΕΛΛΑΣ

- Η πτώχευση,
- Η ειδική εκκαθάριση εν λειτουργίᾳ,
- Σχέδιο αναδιοργάνωσης,
- Απλοπομένη διαδικασία επί πτωχεύσεων μικρού αντικειμένου,
- Διαδικασία εξυγίανσης,

ESPAÑA

- Concurso,
- Procedimiento de homologación de acuerdos de refinanciación,
- Procedimiento de acuerdos extrajudiciales de pago,
- Procedimiento de negociación pública para la consecución de acuerdos de refinanciación colectivos, acuerdos de refinanciación homologados y propuestas anticipadas de convenio,

FRANCE

- Sauvegarde,
- Sauvegarde accélérée,
- Sauvegarde financière accélérée,
- Redressement judiciaire,
- Liquidation judiciaire,

HRVATSKA

— Stečajni postupak,

ITALIA

— Fallimento,

— Concordato preventivo,

— Liquidazione coatta amministrativa,

— Amministrazione straordinaria,

— Accordi di ristrutturazione,

— Procedure di composizione della crisi da sovraindebitamento del consumatore (accordo o piano),

— Liquidazione dei beni,

ΚΥΠΡΟΣ

— Υποχρεωτική εκκαθάριση από το Δικαστήριο,

— Εκούσια εκκαθάριση από μέλη,

— Εκούσια εκκαθάριση από πιστωτές

— Εκκαθάριση με την εποπτεία του Δικαστηρίου,

— Διάταγμα παραλαβής και πτώχευσης κατόπιν Δικαστικού Διατάγματος,

— Διαχείριση της περιουσίας προσώπων που απεβίωσαν αφερέγγυα,

LATVIJA

— Tiesiskās aizsardzības process,

— Juridiskās personas maksātnespējas process,

— Fiziskās personas maksātnespējas process,

LIETUVA

— Įmonės restruktūrizavimo byla,

— Įmonės bankroto byla,

— Įmonės bankroto procesas ne teismo tvarka,

— Fizinio asmens bankroto procesas,

LUXEMBOURG

— Faillite,

— Gestion contrôlée,

— Concordat préventif de faillite (par abandon d'actif),

- Régime spécial de liquidation du notariat,
- Procédure de règlement collectif des dettes dans le cadre du surendettement,

MAGYARORSZÁG

- Csődeljárás,
- Felszámolási eljárás,

MALTA

- Xoljiment,
- Amministrazzjoni,
- Stralč volontarju mill-membri jew mill-kredituri,
- Stralč mill-Qorti,
- Falliment f'każ ta' kummercjant,
- Proċedura biex kumpanija tirkupra,

NEDERLAND

- Het faillissement,
- De surséance van betaling,
- De schuldsaneringsregeling natuurlijke personen,

ÖSTERREICH

- Das Konkursverfahren (Insolvenzverfahren),
- Das Sanierungsverfahren ohne Eigenverwaltung (Insolvenzverfahren),
- Das Sanierungsverfahren mit Eigenverwaltung (Insolvenzverfahren),
- Das Schuldenregulierungsverfahren,
- Das Abschöpfungsverfahren,
- Das Ausgleichsverfahren,

POLSKA

- Upadłość,
- Postępowanie o zatwierdzenie układu,
- Przyspieszone postępowanie układowe,
- Postępowanie układowe,
- Postępowanie sanacyjne,

PORTUGAL

- Processo de insolvência,
- Processo especial de revitalização,

ROMÂNIA

- Procedura insolvenței,
- Reorganizarea judiciară,
- Procedura falimentului,
- Concordatul preventiv,

SLOVENIJA

- Postopek preventivnega prestrukturiranja,
- Postopek prisilne poravnave,
- Postopek poenostavljenje prisilne poravnave,
- Stečajni postopek: stečajni postopek nad pravno osebo, postopek osebnega stečaja in postopek stečaja zapuščine,

SLOVENSKO

- Konkurzné konanie,
- Reštrukturalizačné konanie,
- Oddlženie,

SUOMI/FINLAND

- Konkurssi/konkurs,
- Yrityssaneeraus/företagssanering,
- Yksityishenkilön velkajärjestely/skuldsanering för privatpersoner,

SVERIGE

- Konkurs,
- Företagsrekonstruktion,
- Skuldsanering,

UNITED KINGDOM

- Winding-up by or subject to the supervision of the court,
- Creditors' voluntary winding-up (with confirmation by the court),
- Administration, including appointments made by filing prescribed documents with the court,
- Voluntary arrangements under insolvency legislation,
- Bankruptcy or sequestration.

ANNEX B

Insolvency practitioners referred to in point (5) of Article 2

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

- De curator/Le curateur,
- De gedelegeerd rechter/Le juge-délégué,
- De gerechtsmandataris/Le mandataire de justice,
- De schuldbemiddelaar/Le médiateur de dettes,
- De vereffenaar/Le liquidateur,
- De voorlopige bewindvoerder/L'administrateur provisoire,

БЪЛГАРИЯ

- Назначен предварително временен синдик,
- Временен синдик,
- (Постоянен) синдик,
- Служебен синдик,

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

- Insolvenční správce,
- Předběžný insolvenční správce,
- Oddělený insolvenční správce,
- Zvláštní insolvenční správce,
- Zástupce insolvenčního správce,

DEUTSCHLAND

- Konkursverwalter,
- Vergleichsverwalter,
- Sachwalter (nach der Vergleichsordnung),
- Verwalter,
- Insolvenzverwalter,
- Sachwalter (nach der Insolvenzordnung),
- Treuhänder,
- Vorläufiger Insolvenzverwalter,
- Vorläufiger Sachwalter,

ESTI

- Pankrotihaldur,
- Ajutine pankrotihaldur,
- Usaldusisik,

ÉIRE/IRELAND

- Liquidator,
- Official Assignee,
- Trustee in bankruptcy,
- Provisional Liquidator,
- Examiner,
- Personal Insolvency Practitioner,
- Insolvency Service,

ΕΛΛΑΣ

- Ο σύνδικος,
- Ο εισηγητής,
- Η επιτροπή των πιστωτών,
- Ο ειδικός εκκαθαριστής,

ESPAÑA

- Administrador concursal,
 - Mediador concursal,
- FRANCE
- Mandataire judiciaire,
 - Liquidateur,
 - Administrateur judiciaire,
 - Commissaire à l'exécution du plan,

HRVATSKA

- Stečajni upravitelj,
- Privremeni stečajni upravitelj,
- Stečajni povjerenik,
- Povjerenik,

ITALIA

- Curatore,
- Commissario giudiziale,
- Commissario straordinario,
- Commissario liquidatore,
- Liquidatore giudiziale,
- Professionista nominato dal Tribunale,
- Organismo di composizione della crisi nella procedura di composizione della crisi da sovraindebitamento del consumatore,
- Liquidatore,

ΚΥΠΡΟΣ

- Εκκαθαριστής και Προσωρινός Εκκαθαριστής,
- Επίσημος Παραλίπητης,
- Διαχειριστής της Πτώχευσης,

LATVIJA

- Maksātnespējas procesa administrators,

LIETUVA

- Bankroto administratorius,
- Restruktūrizavimo administratorius,

LUXEMBOURG

- Le curateur,
- Le commissaire,
- Le liquidateur,
- Le conseil de gérance de la section d'assainissement du notariat,
- Le liquidateur dans le cadre du surendettement,

MAGYARORSZÁG

- Vagyönfelügyelő,
- Felszámoló,

MALTA

- Amministratur Proviżorju,
- Riċevitħur Ufficijali,
- Stralċjarju,

- Manager Specjali,
- Kuraturi fkaż ta' proċeduri ta' falliment,
- Kontrollur Specjali,

NEDERLAND

- De curator in het faillissement,
- De bewindvoerder in de surséance van betaling,
- De bewindvoerder in de schuldsaneringsregeling natuurlijke personen,

ÖSTERREICH

- Masseverwalter,
- Sanierungsverwalter,
- Ausgleichsverwalter,
- Besonderer Verwalter,
- Einstweiliger Verwalter,
- Sachwalter,
- Treuhänder,
- Insolvenzgericht,
- Konkursgericht,

POLSKA

- Syndyk,
- Nadzorca sądowy,
- Zarządca,
- Nadzorca układu,
- Tymczasowy nadzorca sądowy,
- Tymczasowy zarządca,
- Zarządca przymusowy,

PORUGAL

- Administrador da insolvência,
- Administrador judicial provisório,

ROMÂNIA

- Practician în insolvență,
- Administrator concordatar,
- Administrator judiciar,
- Lichidator judiciar,

SLOVENIJA

- Upravitelj,

SLOVENSKO

- Predbežný správca,
- Správca,

SUOMI/FINLAND

- Pesänhoitaja/boförvaltare,
- Selvittäjä/utredare,

SVERIGE

- Förvaltare,
- Rekonstruktör,

UNITED KINGDOM

- Liquidator,
 - Supervisor of a voluntary arrangement,
 - Administrator,
 - Official Receiver,
 - Trustee,
 - Provisional Liquidator,
 - Interim Receiver,
 - Judicial factor.'
-

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Family and succession law

4a

Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of
27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction
and the recognition and enforcement of
judgments in matrimonial matters and the
matters of parental responsibility, repealing
Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 ('Brussels IIa')



This text is meant purely as a documentation tool and has no legal effect. The Union's institutions do not assume any liability for its contents. The authentic versions of the relevant acts, including their preambles, are those published in the Official Journal of the European Union and available in EUR-Lex. Those official texts are directly accessible through the links embedded in this document

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COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2201/2003

of 27 November 2003

**concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters
and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000**

(OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1)

Amended by:

Official Journal

	No	page	date
► M1	Council Regulation (EC) No 2116/2004 of 2 December 2004	L 367	1 14.12.2004

Corrected by:

► **C1** Corrigendum, OJ L 297, 4.11.2016, p. 25 (2201/2003)

▼B**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2201/2003****of 27 November 2003**

concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000

CHAPTER I**SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS***Article 1***Scope**

1. This Regulation shall apply, whatever the nature of the court or tribunal, in civil matters relating to:

- (a) divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment;
- (b) the attribution, exercise, delegation, restriction or termination of parental responsibility.

2. The matters referred to in paragraph 1(b) may, in particular, deal with:

- (a) rights of custody and rights of access;
- (b) guardianship, curatorship and similar institutions;
- (c) the designation and functions of any person or body having charge of the child's person or property, representing or assisting the child;
- (d) the placement of the child in a foster family or in institutional care;
- (e) measures for the protection of the child relating to the administration, conservation or disposal of the child's property.

3. This Regulation shall not apply to:

- (a) the establishment or contesting of a parent-child relationship;
- (b) decisions on adoption, measures preparatory to adoption, or the annulment or revocation of adoption;
- (c) the name and forenames of the child;
- (d) emancipation;
- (e) maintenance obligations;
- (f) trusts or succession;
- (g) measures taken as a result of criminal offences committed by children.

*Article 2***Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation:

1. the term 'court' shall cover all the authorities in the Member States with jurisdiction in the matters falling within the scope of this Regulation pursuant to Article 1;

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2. the term 'judge' shall mean the judge or an official having powers equivalent to those of a judge in the matters falling within the scope of the Regulation;
3. the term 'Member State' shall mean all Member States with the exception of Denmark;
4. the term 'judgment' shall mean a divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment, as well as a judgment relating to parental responsibility, pronounced by a court of a Member State, whatever the judgment may be called, including a decree, order or decision;
5. the term 'Member State of origin' shall mean the Member State where the judgment to be enforced was issued;
6. the term 'Member State of enforcement' shall mean the Member State where enforcement of the judgment is sought;
7. the term 'parental responsibility' shall mean all rights and duties relating to the person or the property of a child which are given to a natural or legal person by judgment, by operation of law or by an agreement having legal effect. The term shall include rights of custody and rights of access;
8. the term 'holder of parental responsibility' shall mean any person having parental responsibility over a child;
9. the term 'rights of custody' shall include rights and duties relating to the care of the person of a child, and in particular the right to determine the child's place of residence;
10. the term 'rights of access' shall include in particular the right to take a child to a place other than his or her habitual residence for a limited period of time;
11. the term 'wrongful removal or retention' shall mean a child's removal or retention where:
 - (a) it is in breach of rights of custody acquired by judgment or by operation of law or by an agreement having legal effect under the law of the Member State where the child was habitually resident immediately before the removal or retention;

and

 - (b) provided that, at the time of removal or retention, the rights of custody were actually exercised, either jointly or alone, or would have been so exercised but for the removal or retention. Custody shall be considered to be exercised jointly when, pursuant to a judgment or by operation of law, one holder of parental responsibility cannot decide on the child's place of residence without the consent of another holder of parental responsibility.

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CHAPTER II
JURISDICTION

SECTION I

Divorce, legal separation and marriage annulment

Article 3

General jurisdiction

1. In matters relating to divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment, jurisdiction shall lie with the courts of the Member State

(a) in whose territory:

- the spouses are habitually resident, or
- the spouses were last habitually resident, insofar as one of them still resides there, or
- the respondent is habitually resident, or
- in the event of a joint application, either of the spouses is habitually resident, or
- the applicant is habitually resident if he or she resided there for at least a year immediately before the application was made, or
- the applicant is habitually resident if he or she resided there for at least six months immediately before the application was made and is either a national of the Member State in question or, in the case of the United Kingdom and Ireland, has his or her ‘domicile’ there;

(b) of the nationality of both spouses or, in the case of the United Kingdom and Ireland, of the ‘domicile’ of both spouses.

2. For the purpose of this Regulation, ‘domicile’ shall have the same meaning as it has under the legal systems of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Article 4

Counterclaim

The court in which proceedings are pending on the basis of Article 3 shall also have jurisdiction to examine a counterclaim, insofar as the latter comes within the scope of this Regulation.

Article 5

Conversion of legal separation into divorce

Without prejudice to Article 3, a court of a Member State that has given a judgment on a legal separation shall also have jurisdiction for converting that judgment into a divorce, if the law of that Member State so provides.

▼B*Article 6***Exclusive nature of jurisdiction under Articles 3, 4 and 5**

A spouse who:

- (a) is habitually resident in the territory of a Member State; or
- (b) is a national of a Member State, or, in the case of the United Kingdom and Ireland, has his or her 'domicile' in the territory of one of the latter Member States,

may be sued in another Member State only in accordance with Articles 3, 4 and 5.

*Article 7***Residual jurisdiction**

1. Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Articles 3, 4 and 5, jurisdiction shall be determined, in each Member State, by the laws of that State.

2. As against a respondent who is not habitually resident and is not either a national of a Member State or, in the case of the United Kingdom and Ireland, does not have his 'domicile' within the territory of one of the latter Member States, any national of a Member State who is habitually resident within the territory of another Member State may, like the nationals of that State, avail himself of the rules of jurisdiction applicable in that State.

*SECTION 2****Parental responsibility****Article 8***General jurisdiction**

1. The courts of a Member State shall have jurisdiction in matters of parental responsibility over a child who is habitually resident in that Member State at the time the court is seized.

2. Paragraph 1 shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 9, 10 and 12.

*Article 9***Continuing jurisdiction of the child's former habitual residence**

1. Where a child moves lawfully from one Member State to another and acquires a new habitual residence there, the courts of the Member State of the child's former habitual residence shall, by way of exception to Article 8, retain jurisdiction during a three-month period following the move for the purpose of modifying a judgment on access rights issued in that Member State before the child moved, where the holder of access rights pursuant to the judgment on access rights continues to have his or her habitual residence in the Member State of the child's former habitual residence.

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2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply if the holder of access rights referred to in paragraph 1 has accepted the jurisdiction of the courts of the Member State of the child's new habitual residence by participating in proceedings before those courts without contesting their jurisdiction.

*Article 10***Jurisdiction in cases of child abduction**

In case of wrongful removal or retention of the child, the courts of the Member State where the child was habitually resident immediately before the wrongful removal or retention shall retain their jurisdiction until the child has acquired a habitual residence in another Member State and:

- (a) each person, institution or other body having rights of custody has acquiesced in the removal or retention;
- or
- (b) the child has resided in that other Member State for a period of at least one year after the person, institution or other body having rights of custody has had or should have had knowledge of the whereabouts of the child and the child is settled in his or her new environment and at least one of the following conditions is met:
 - (i) within one year after the holder of rights of custody has had or should have had knowledge of the whereabouts of the child, no request for return has been lodged before the competent authorities of the Member State where the child has been removed or is being retained;
 - (ii) a request for return lodged by the holder of rights of custody has been withdrawn and no new request has been lodged within the time limit set in paragraph (i);
 - (iii) a case before the court in the Member State where the child was habitually resident immediately before the wrongful removal or retention has been closed pursuant to Article 11(7);
 - (iv) a judgment on custody that does not entail the return of the child has been issued by the courts of the Member State where the child was habitually resident immediately before the wrongful removal or retention.

*Article 11***Return of the child**

1. Where a person, institution or other body having rights of custody applies to the competent authorities in a Member State to deliver a judgment on the basis of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (hereinafter 'the 1980 Hague Convention'), in order to obtain the return of a child that has been wrongfully removed or retained in a Member State other than the Member State where the child was habitually resident immediately before the wrongful removal or retention, paragraphs 2 to 8 shall apply.

2. When applying Articles 12 and 13 of the 1980 Hague Convention, it shall be ensured that the child is given the opportunity to be heard during the proceedings unless this appears inappropriate having regard to his or her age or degree of maturity.

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3. A court to which an application for return of a child is made as mentioned in paragraph 1 shall act expeditiously in proceedings on the application, using the most expeditious procedures available in national law.

Without prejudice to the first subparagraph, the court shall, except where exceptional circumstances make this impossible, issue its judgment no later than six weeks after the application is lodged.

4. A court cannot refuse to return a child on the basis of Article 13b of the 1980 Hague Convention if it is established that adequate arrangements have been made to secure the protection of the child after his or her return.

5. A court cannot refuse to return a child unless the person who requested the return of the child has been given an opportunity to be heard.

6. If a court has issued an order on non-return pursuant to Article 13 of the 1980 Hague Convention, the court must immediately either directly or through its central authority, transmit a copy of the court order on non-return and of the relevant documents, in particular a transcript of the hearings before the court, to the court with jurisdiction or central authority in the Member State where the child was habitually resident immediately before the wrongful removal or retention, as determined by national law. The court shall receive all the mentioned documents within one month of the date of the non-return order.

7. Unless the courts in the Member State where the child was habitually resident immediately before the wrongful removal or retention have already been seised by one of the parties, the court or central authority that receives the information mentioned in paragraph 6 must notify it to the parties and invite them to make submissions to the court, in accordance with national law, within three months of the date of notification so that the court can examine the question of custody of the child.

Without prejudice to the rules on jurisdiction contained in this Regulation, the court shall close the case if no submissions have been received by the court within the time limit.

8. Notwithstanding a judgment of non-return pursuant to Article 13 of the 1980 Hague Convention, any subsequent judgment which requires the return of the child issued by a court having jurisdiction under this Regulation shall be enforceable in accordance with Section 4 of Chapter III below in order to secure the return of the child.

Article 12

Prorogation of jurisdiction

1. The courts of a Member State exercising jurisdiction by virtue of Article 3 on an application for divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment shall have jurisdiction in any matter relating to parental responsibility connected with that application where:

(a) at least one of the spouses has parental responsibility in relation to the child;

and

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(b) the jurisdiction of the courts has been accepted expressly or otherwise in an unequivocal manner by the spouses and by the holders of parental responsibility, at the time the court is seized, and is in the superior interests of the child.

2. The jurisdiction conferred in paragraph 1 shall cease as soon as:

- (a) the judgment allowing or refusing the application for divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment has become final;
- (b) in those cases where proceedings in relation to parental responsibility are still pending on the date referred to in (a), a judgment in these proceedings has become final;
- (c) the proceedings referred to in (a) and (b) have come to an end for another reason.

3. The courts of a Member State shall also have jurisdiction in relation to parental responsibility in proceedings other than those referred to in paragraph 1 where:

- (a) the child has a substantial connection with that Member State, in particular by virtue of the fact that one of the holders of parental responsibility is habitually resident in that Member State or that the child is a national of that Member State;

and

- (b) the jurisdiction of the courts has been accepted expressly or otherwise in an unequivocal manner by all the parties to the proceedings at the time the court is seized and is in the best interests of the child.

4. Where the child has his or her habitual residence in the territory of a third State which is not a contracting party to the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition, enforcement and cooperation in respect of parental responsibility and measures for the protection of children, jurisdiction under this Article shall be deemed to be in the child's interest, in particular if it is found impossible to hold proceedings in the third State in question.

Article 13

Jurisdiction based on the child's presence

1. Where a child's habitual residence cannot be established and jurisdiction cannot be determined on the basis of Article 12, the courts of the Member State where the child is present shall have jurisdiction.

2. Paragraph 1 shall also apply to refugee children or children internationally displaced because of disturbances occurring in their country.

Article 14

Residual jurisdiction

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Articles 8 to 13, jurisdiction shall be determined, in each Member State, by the laws of that State.

▼B*Article 15***Transfer to a court better placed to hear the case**

1. By way of exception, the courts of a Member State having jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter may, if they consider that a court of another Member State, with which the child has a particular connection, would be better placed to hear the case, or a specific part thereof, and where this is in the best interests of the child:

- (a) stay the case or the part thereof in question and invite the parties to introduce a request before the court of that other Member State in accordance with paragraph 4; or
- (b) request a court of another Member State to assume jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 5.

2. Paragraph 1 shall apply:

- (a) upon application from a party; or
- (b) of the court's own motion; or
- (c) upon application from a court of another Member State with which the child has a particular connection, in accordance with paragraph 3.

A transfer made of the court's own motion or by application of a court of another Member State must be accepted by at least one of the parties.

3. The child shall be considered to have a particular connection to a Member State as mentioned in paragraph 1, if that Member State:

- (a) has become the habitual residence of the child after the court referred to in paragraph 1 was seised; or
- (b) is the former habitual residence of the child; or
- (c) is the place of the child's nationality; or
- (d) is the habitual residence of a holder of parental responsibility; or
- (e) is the place where property of the child is located and the case concerns measures for the protection of the child relating to the administration, conservation or disposal of this property.

4. The court of the Member State having jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter shall set a time limit by which the courts of that other Member State shall be seised in accordance with paragraph 1.

If the courts are not seised by that time, the court which has been seised shall continue to exercise jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 8 to 14.

5. The courts of that other Member State may, where due to the specific circumstances of the case, this is in the best interests of the child, accept jurisdiction within six weeks of their seizure in accordance

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with paragraph 1(a) or 1(b). In this case, the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction. Otherwise, the court first seised shall continue to exercise jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 8 to 14.

6. The courts shall cooperate for the purposes of this Article, either directly or through the central authorities designated pursuant to Article 53.

*SECTION 3**Common provisions**Article 16***Seising of a Court**

1. A court shall be deemed to be seised:

(a) at the time when the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document is lodged with the court, provided that the applicant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have service effected on the respondent;

or

(b) if the document has to be served before being lodged with the court, at the time when it is received by the authority responsible for service, provided that the applicant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have the document lodged with the court.

*Article 17***Examination as to jurisdiction**

Where a court of a Member State is seised of a case over which it has no jurisdiction under this Regulation and over which a court of another Member State has jurisdiction by virtue of this Regulation, it shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction.

*Article 18***Examination as to admissibility**

1. Where a respondent habitually resident in a State other than the Member State where the action was brought does not enter an appearance, the court with jurisdiction shall stay the proceedings so long as it is not shown that the respondent has been able to receive the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document in sufficient time to enable him to arrange for his defence, or that all necessary steps have been taken to this end.

2. Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 shall apply instead of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted from one Member State to another pursuant to that Regulation.

3. Where the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 are not applicable, Article 15 of the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the service abroad of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or

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commercial matters shall apply if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad pursuant to that Convention.

*Article 19***Lis pendens and dependent actions**

1. Where proceedings relating to divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment between the same parties are brought before courts of different Member States, the court second seised shall of its own motion stay its proceedings until such time as the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established.
2. Where proceedings relating to parental responsibility relating to the same child and involving the same cause of action are brought before courts of different Member States, the court second seised shall of its own motion stay its proceedings until such time as the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established.
3. Where the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established, the court second seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.

In that case, the party who brought the relevant action before the court second seised may bring that action before the court first seised.

*Article 20***Provisional, including protective, measures**

1. In urgent cases, the provisions of this Regulation shall not prevent the courts of a Member State from taking such provisional, including protective, measures in respect of persons or assets in that State as may be available under the law of that Member State, even if, under this Regulation, the court of another Member State has jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter.
2. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall cease to apply when the court of the Member State having jurisdiction under this Regulation as to the substance of the matter has taken the measures it considers appropriate.

CHAPTER III**RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT***SECTION 1****Recognition****Article 21***Recognition of a judgment**

1. A judgment given in a Member State shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required.
2. In particular, and without prejudice to paragraph 3, no special procedure shall be required for updating the civil-status records of a Member State on the basis of a judgment relating to divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment given in another Member State, and against which no further appeal lies under the law of that Member State.

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3. Without prejudice to Section 4 of this Chapter, any interested party may, in accordance with the procedures provided for in Section 2 of this Chapter, apply for a decision that the judgment be or not be recognised.

The local jurisdiction of the court appearing in the list notified by each Member State to the Commission pursuant to Article 68 shall be determined by the internal law of the Member State in which proceedings for recognition or non-recognition are brought.

4. Where the recognition of a judgment is raised as an incidental question in a court of a Member State, that court may determine that issue.

Article 22

Grounds of non-recognition for judgments relating to divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment

A judgment relating to a divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment shall not be recognised:

- (a) if such recognition is manifestly contrary to the public policy of the Member State in which recognition is sought;
- (b) where it was given in default of appearance, if the respondent was not served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable the respondent to arrange for his or her defence unless it is determined that the respondent has accepted the judgment unequivocally;
- (c) if it is irreconcilable with a judgment given in proceedings between the same parties in the Member State in which recognition is sought; or
- (d) if it is irreconcilable with an earlier judgment given in another Member State or in a non-Member State between the same parties, provided that the earlier judgment fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State in which recognition is sought.

Article 23

Grounds of non-recognition for judgments relating to parental responsibility

A judgment relating to parental responsibility shall not be recognised:

- (a) if such recognition is manifestly contrary to the public policy of the Member State in which recognition is sought taking into account the best interests of the child;
- (b) if it was given, except in case of urgency, without the child having been given an opportunity to be heard, in violation of fundamental principles of procedure of the Member State in which recognition is sought;
- (c) where it was given in default of appearance if the person in default was not served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way

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as to enable that person to arrange for his or her defence unless it is determined that such person has accepted the judgment unequivocally;

- (d) on the request of any person claiming that the judgment infringes his or her parental responsibility, if it was given without such person having been given an opportunity to be heard;
- (e) if it is irreconcilable with a later judgment relating to parental responsibility given in the Member State in which recognition is sought;
- (f) if it is irreconcilable with a later judgment relating to parental responsibility given in another Member State or in the non-Member State of the habitual residence of the child provided that the later judgment fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State in which recognition is sought.

or

- (g) if the procedure laid down in Article 56 has not been complied with.

Article 24

Prohibition of review of jurisdiction of the court of origin

The jurisdiction of the court of the Member State of origin may not be reviewed. The test of public policy referred to in Articles 22(a) and 23(a) may not be applied to the rules relating to jurisdiction set out in Articles 3 to 14.

Article 25

Differences in applicable law

The recognition of a judgment may not be refused because the law of the Member State in which such recognition is sought would not allow divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment on the same facts.

Article 26

Non-review as to substance

Under no circumstances may a judgment be reviewed as to its substance.

Article 27

Stay of proceedings

1. A court of a Member State in which recognition is sought of a judgment given in another Member State may stay the proceedings if an ordinary appeal against the judgment has been lodged.

2. A court of a Member State in which recognition is sought of a judgment given in Ireland or the United Kingdom may stay the proceedings if enforcement is suspended in the Member State of origin by reason of an appeal.

▼B**SECTION 2*****Application for a declaration of enforceability******Article 28*****Enforceable judgments**

1. A judgment on the exercise of parental responsibility in respect of a child given in a Member State which is enforceable in that Member State and has been served shall be enforced in another Member State when, on the application of any interested party, it has been declared enforceable there.

2. However, in the United Kingdom, such a judgment shall be enforced in England and Wales, in Scotland or in Northern Ireland only when, on the application of any interested party, it has been registered for enforcement in that part of the United Kingdom.

Article 29**Jurisdiction of local courts**

1. An application for a declaration of enforceability shall be submitted to the court appearing in the list notified by each Member State to the Commission pursuant to Article 68.

2. The local jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to the place of habitual residence of the person against whom enforcement is sought or by reference to the habitual residence of any child to whom the application relates.

Where neither of the places referred to in the first subparagraph can be found in the Member State of enforcement, the local jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to the place of enforcement.

Article 30**Procedure**

1. The procedure for making the application shall be governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

2. The applicant must give an address for service within the area of jurisdiction of the court applied to. However, if the law of the Member State of enforcement does not provide for the furnishing of such an address, the applicant shall appoint a representative *ad item*.

3. The documents referred to in Articles 37 and 39 shall be attached to the application.

Article 31**Decision of the court**

1. The court applied to shall give its decision without delay. Neither the person against whom enforcement is sought, nor the child shall, at this stage of the proceedings, be entitled to make any submissions on the application.

▼B

2. The application may be refused only for one of the reasons specified in Articles 22, 23 and 24.
3. Under no circumstances may a judgment be reviewed as to its substance.

*Article 32***Notice of the decision**

The appropriate officer of the court shall without delay bring to the notice of the applicant the decision given on the application in accordance with the procedure laid down by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 33***Appeal against the decision**

1. The decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability may be appealed against by either party.
2. The appeal shall be lodged with the court appearing in the list notified by each Member State to the Commission pursuant to Article 68.
3. The appeal shall be dealt with in accordance with the rules governing procedure in contradictory matters.
4. If the appeal is brought by the applicant for a declaration of enforceability, the party against whom enforcement is sought shall be summoned to appear before the appellate court. If such person fails to appear, the provisions of Article 18 shall apply.
5. An appeal against a declaration of enforceability must be lodged within one month of service thereof. If the party against whom enforcement is sought is habitually resident in a Member State other than that in which the declaration of enforceability was given, the time for appealing shall be two months and shall run from the date of service, either on him or at his residence. No extension of time may be granted on account of distance.

*Article 34***Courts of appeal and means of contest**

The judgment given on appeal may be contested only by the proceedings referred to in the list notified by each Member State to the Commission pursuant to Article 68.

*Article 35***Stay of proceedings**

1. The court with which the appeal is lodged under Articles 33 or 34 may, on the application of the party against whom enforcement is sought, stay the proceedings if an ordinary appeal has been lodged in the Member State of origin, or if the time for such appeal has not yet expired. In the latter case, the court may specify the time within which an appeal is to be lodged.

▼B

2. Where the judgment was given in Ireland or the United Kingdom, any form of appeal available in the Member State of origin shall be treated as an ordinary appeal for the purposes of paragraph 1.

*Article 36***Partial enforcement**

1. Where a judgment has been given in respect of several matters and enforcement cannot be authorised for all of them, the court shall authorise enforcement for one or more of them.

2. An applicant may request partial enforcement of a judgment.

*SECTION 3**Provisions common to Sections 1 and 2**Article 37***Documents**

1. A party seeking or contesting recognition or applying for a declaration of enforceability shall produce:

(a) a copy of the judgment which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity;

and

(b) the certificate referred to in Article 39.

2. In addition, in the case of a judgment given in default, the party seeking recognition or applying for a declaration of enforceability shall produce:

(a) the original or certified true copy of the document which establishes that the defaulting party was served with the document instituting the proceedings or with an equivalent document;

or

(b) any document indicating that the defendant has accepted the judgment unequivocally.

*Article 38***Absence of documents**

1. If the documents specified in Article 37(1)(b) or (2) are not produced, the court may specify a time for their production, accept equivalent documents or, if it considers that it has sufficient information before it, dispense with their production.

2. If the court so requires, a translation of such documents shall be furnished. The translation shall be certified by a person qualified to do so in one of the Member States.

*Article 39***Certificate concerning judgments in matrimonial matters and certificate concerning judgments on parental responsibility**

The competent court or authority of a Member State of origin shall, at the request of any interested party, issue a certificate using the standard form set out in Annex I (judgments in matrimonial matters) or in Annex II (judgments on parental responsibility).

▼B**SECTION 4*****Enforceability of certain judgments concerning rights of access and of certain judgments which require the return of the child******Article 40*****Scope**

1. This Section shall apply to:

(a) rights of access;

and

(b) the return of a child entailed by a judgment given pursuant to Article 11(8).

2. The provisions of this Section shall not prevent a holder of parental responsibility from seeking recognition and enforcement of a judgment in accordance with the provisions in Sections 1 and 2 of this Chapter.

Article 41**Rights of access**

1. The rights of access referred to in Article 40(1)(a) granted in an enforceable judgment given in a Member State shall be recognised and enforceable in another Member State without the need for a declaration of enforceability and without any possibility of opposing its recognition if the judgment has been certified in the Member State of origin in accordance with paragraph 2.

Even if national law does not provide for enforceability by operation of law of a judgment granting access rights, the court of origin may declare that the judgment shall be enforceable, notwithstanding any appeal.

2. The judge of origin shall issue the certificate referred to in paragraph 1 using the standard form in Annex III (certificate concerning rights of access) only if:

(a) where the judgment was given in default, the person defaulting was served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable that person to arrange for his or her defense, or, the person has been served with the document but not in compliance with these conditions, it is nevertheless established that he or she accepted the decision unequivocally;

(b) all parties concerned were given an opportunity to be heard;

and

(c) the child was given an opportunity to be heard, unless a hearing was considered inappropriate having regard to his or her age or degree of maturity.

The certificate shall be completed in the language of the judgment.

▼B

3. Where the rights of access involve a cross-border situation at the time of the delivery of the judgment, the certificate shall be issued ex officio when the judgment becomes enforceable, even if only provisionally. If the situation subsequently acquires a cross-border character, the certificate shall be issued at the request of one of the parties.

*Article 42***Return of the child**

1. The return of a child referred to in Article 40(1)(b) entailed by an enforceable judgment given in a Member State shall be recognised and enforceable in another Member State without the need for a declaration of enforceability and without any possibility of opposing its recognition if the judgment has been certified in the Member State of origin in accordance with paragraph 2.

Even if national law does not provide for enforceability by operation of law, notwithstanding any appeal, of a judgment requiring the return of the child ►C1 mentioned in Article 11(8) ◀, the court of origin may declare the judgment enforceable.

2. The judge of origin who delivered the judgment referred to in Article 40(1)(b) shall issue the certificate referred to in paragraph 1 only if:

- (a) the child was given an opportunity to be heard, unless a hearing was considered inappropriate having regard to his or her age or degree of maturity;
- (b) the parties were given an opportunity to be heard; and
- (c) the court has taken into account in issuing its judgment the reasons for and evidence underlying the order issued pursuant to Article 13 of the 1980 Hague Convention.

In the event that the court or any other authority takes measures to ensure the protection of the child after its return to the State of habitual residence, the certificate shall contain details of such measures.

The judge of origin shall of his or her own motion issue that certificate using the standard form in Annex IV (certificate concerning return of the child(ren)).

The certificate shall be completed in the language of the judgment.

*Article 43***Rectification of the certificate**

1. The law of the Member State of origin shall be applicable to any rectification of the certificate.

2. No appeal shall lie against the issuing of a certificate pursuant to Articles 41(1) or 42(1).

▼B*Article 44***Effects of the certificate**

The certificate shall take effect only within the limits of the enforceability of the judgment.

*Article 45***Documents**

1. A party seeking enforcement of a judgment shall produce:
 - (a) a copy of the judgment which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity;

and

 - (b) the certificate referred to in Article 41(1) or Article 42(1).
2. For the purposes of this Article,
 - the certificate referred to in Article 41(1) shall be accompanied by a translation of point 12 relating to the arrangements for exercising right of access,
 - the certificate referred to in Article 42(1) shall be accompanied by a translation of its point 14 relating to the arrangements for implementing the measures taken to ensure the child's return.

The translation shall be into the official language or one of the official languages of the Member State of enforcement or any other language that the Member State of enforcement expressly accepts. The translation shall be certified by a person qualified to do so in one of the Member States.

*SECTION 5**Authentic instruments and agreements**Article 46*

Documents which have been formally drawn up or registered as authentic instruments and are enforceable in one Member State and also agreements between the parties that are enforceable in the Member State in which they were concluded shall be recognised and declared enforceable under the same conditions as judgments.

*SECTION 6**Other provisions**Article 47***Enforcement procedure**

1. The enforcement procedure is governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement.
2. Any judgment delivered by a court of another Member State and declared to be enforceable in accordance with Section 2 or certified in accordance with Article 41(1) or Article 42(1) shall be enforced in the Member State of enforcement in the same conditions as if it had been delivered in that Member State.

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In particular, a judgment which has been certified according to Article 41(1) or Article 42(1) cannot be enforced if it is irreconcilable with a subsequent enforceable judgment.

*Article 48***Practical arrangements for the exercise of rights of access**

1. The courts of the Member State of enforcement may make practical arrangements for organising the exercise of rights of access, if the necessary arrangements have not or have not sufficiently been made in the judgment delivered by the courts of the Member State having jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter and provided the essential elements of this judgment are respected.
2. The practical arrangements made pursuant to paragraph 1 shall cease to apply pursuant to a later judgment by the courts of the Member State having jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter.

*Article 49***Costs**

The provisions of this Chapter, with the exception of Section 4, shall also apply to the determination of the amount of costs and expenses of proceedings under this Regulation and to the enforcement of any order concerning such costs and expenses.

*Article 50***Legal aid**

An applicant who, in the Member State of origin, has benefited from complete or partial legal aid or exemption from costs or expenses shall be entitled, in the procedures provided for in Articles 21, 28, 41, 42 and 48 to benefit from the most favourable legal aid or the most extensive exemption from costs and expenses provided for by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 51***Security, bond or deposit**

No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required of a party who in one Member State applies for enforcement of a judgment given in another Member State on the following grounds:

- (a) that he or she is not habitually resident in the Member State in which enforcement is sought; or
- (b) that he or she is either a foreign national or, where enforcement is sought in either the United Kingdom or Ireland, does not have his or her 'domicile' in either of those Member States.

*Article 52***Legalisation or other similar formality**

No legalisation or other similar formality shall be required in respect of the documents referred to in Articles 37, 38 and 45 or in respect of a document appointing a representative ad litem.

▼B

CHAPTER IV

COOPERATION BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES IN MATTERS
OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY*Article 53***Designation**

Each Member State shall designate one or more central authorities to assist with the application of this Regulation and shall specify the geographical or functional jurisdiction of each. Where a Member State has designated more than one central authority, communications shall normally be sent direct to the relevant central authority with jurisdiction. Where a communication is sent to a central authority without jurisdiction, the latter shall be responsible for forwarding it to the central authority with jurisdiction and informing the sender accordingly.

*Article 54***General functions**

The central authorities shall communicate information on national laws and procedures and take measures to improve the application of this Regulation and strengthening their cooperation. For this purpose the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters created by Decision No 2001/470/EC shall be used.

*Article 55***Cooperation on cases specific to parental responsibility**

The central authorities shall, upon request from a central authority of another Member State or from a holder of parental responsibility, cooperate on specific cases to achieve the purposes of this Regulation. To this end, they shall, acting directly or through public authorities or other bodies, take all appropriate steps in accordance with the law of that Member State in matters of personal data protection to:

- (a) collect and exchange information:
 - (i) on the situation of the child;
 - (ii) on any procedures under way; or
 - (iii) on decisions taken concerning the child;
- (b) provide information and assistance to holders of parental responsibility seeking the recognition and enforcement of decisions on their territory, in particular concerning rights of access and the return of the child;
- (c) facilitate communications between courts, in particular for the application of Article 11(6) and (7) and Article 15;
- (d) provide such information and assistance as is needed by courts to apply Article 56; and
- (e) facilitate agreement between holders of parental responsibility through mediation or other means, and facilitate cross-border cooperation to this end.

▼B*Article 56***Placement of a child in another Member State**

1. Where a court having jurisdiction under Articles 8 to 15 contemplates the placement of a child in institutional care or with a foster family and where such placement is to take place in another Member State, it shall first consult the central authority or other authority having jurisdiction in the latter State where public authority intervention in that Member State is required for domestic cases of child placement.
2. The judgment on placement referred to in paragraph 1 may be made in the requesting State only if the competent authority of the requested State has consented to the placement.
3. The procedures for consultation or consent referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be governed by the national law of the requested State.
4. Where the authority having jurisdiction under Articles 8 to 15 decides to place the child in a foster family, and where such placement is to take place in another Member State and where no public authority intervention is required in the latter Member State for domestic cases of child placement, it shall so inform the central authority or other authority having jurisdiction in the latter State.

*Article 57***Working method**

1. Any holder of parental responsibility may submit, to the central authority of the Member State of his or her habitual residence or to the central authority of the Member State where the child is habitually resident or present, a request for assistance as mentioned in Article 55. In general, the request shall include all available information of relevance to its enforcement. Where the request for assistance concerns the recognition or enforcement of a judgment on parental responsibility that falls within the scope of this Regulation, the holder of parental responsibility shall attach the relevant certificates provided for in Articles 39, 41(1) or 42(1).
2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the official language or languages of the Community institutions other than their own in which communications to the central authorities can be accepted.
3. The assistance provided by the central authorities pursuant to Article 55 shall be free of charge.
4. Each central authority shall bear its own costs.

*Article 58***Meetings**

1. In order to facilitate the application of this Regulation, central authorities shall meet regularly.

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2. These meetings shall be convened in compliance with Decision No 2001/470/EC establishing a European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

CHAPTER V

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INSTRUMENTS

*Article 59***Relation with other instruments**

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 60, 63, 64 and paragraph 2 of this Article, this Regulation shall, for the Member States, supersede conventions existing at the time of entry into force of this Regulation which have been concluded between two or more Member States and relate to matters governed by this Regulation.

2. (a)

Finland and Sweden shall have the option of declaring that the Convention of 6 February 1931 between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden comprising international private law provisions on marriage, adoption and guardianship, together with the Final Protocol thereto, will apply, in whole or in part, in their mutual relations, in place of the rules of this Regulation. Such declarations shall be annexed to this Regulation and published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. They may be withdrawn, in whole or in part, at any moment by the said Member States.

(b) The principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of nationality between citizens of the Union shall be respected.

(c) The rules of jurisdiction in any future agreement to be concluded between the Member States referred to in subparagraph (a) which relate to matters governed by this Regulation shall be in line with those laid down in this Regulation.

(d) Judgments handed down in any of the Nordic States which have made the declaration provided for in subparagraph (a) under a forum of jurisdiction corresponding to one of those laid down in Chapter II of this Regulation, shall be recognised and enforced in the other Member States under the rules laid down in Chapter III of this Regulation.

3. Member States shall send to the Commission:

(a) a copy of the agreements and uniform laws implementing these agreements referred to in paragraph 2(a) and (c);

(b) any denunciations of, or amendments to, those agreements or uniform laws.

*Article 60***Relations with certain multilateral conventions**

In relations between Member States, this Regulation shall take precedence over the following Conventions in so far as they concern matters governed by this Regulation:

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- (a) the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 concerning the Powers of Authorities and the Law Applicable in respect of the Protection of Minors;
 - (b) the Luxembourg Convention of 8 September 1967 on the Recognition of Decisions Relating to the Validity of Marriages;
 - (c) the Hague Convention of 1 June 1970 on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations;
 - (d) the European Convention of 20 May 1980 on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children;
- and
- (e) the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

Article 61

Relation with the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable law, Recognition, Enforcement and Cooperation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children

As concerns the relation with the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable law, Recognition, Enforcement and Cooperation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children, this Regulation shall apply:

- (a) where the child concerned has his or her habitual residence on the territory of a Member State;
- (b) as concerns the recognition and enforcement of a judgment given in a court of a Member State on the territory of another Member State, even if the child concerned has his or her habitual residence on the territory of a third State which is a contracting Party to the said Convention.

Article 62

Scope of effects

1. The agreements and conventions referred to in Articles 59(1), 60 and 61 shall continue to have effect in relation to matters not governed by this Regulation.

2. The conventions mentioned in Article 60, in particular the 1980 Hague Convention, continue to produce effects between the Member States which are party thereto, in compliance with Article 60.

Article 63

Treaties with the Holy See

1. This Regulation shall apply without prejudice to the International Treaty (Concordat) between the Holy See and Portugal, signed at the Vatican City on 7 May 1940.

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2. Any decision as to the invalidity of a marriage taken under the Treaty referred to in paragraph 1 shall be recognised in the Member States on the conditions laid down in Chapter III, Section 1.

3. The provisions laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply to the following international treaties (Concordats) with the Holy See:

- (a) ‘Concordato lateranense’ of 11 February 1929 between Italy and the Holy See, modified by the agreement, with additional Protocol signed in Rome on 18 February 1984;
- (b) Agreement between the Holy See and Spain on legal affairs of 3 January 1979;

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(c) Agreement between the Holy See and Malta on the recognition of civil effects to canonical marriages and to decisions of ecclesiastical authorities and tribunals on those marriages of 3 February 1993, including the Protocol of application of the same date, with the second Additional Protocol of 6 January 1995.

4. Recognition of the decisions provided for in paragraph 2 may, in Spain, Italy or Malta, be subject to the same procedures and the same checks as are applicable to decisions of the ecclesiastical courts handed down in accordance with the international treaties concluded with the Holy See referred to in paragraph 3.

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5. Member States shall send to the Commission:

- (a) a copy of the Treaties referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3;
- (b) any denunciations of or amendments to those Treaties.

CHAPTER VI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 64

1. The provisions of this Regulation shall apply only to legal proceedings instituted, to documents formally drawn up or registered as authentic instruments and to agreements concluded between the parties after its date of application in accordance with Article 72.

2. Judgments given after the date of application of this Regulation in proceedings instituted before that date but after the date of entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 shall be recognised and enforced in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of this Regulation if jurisdiction was founded on rules which accorded with those provided for either in Chapter II or in Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 or in a convention concluded between the Member State of origin and the Member State addressed which was in force when the proceedings were instituted.

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3. Judgments given before the date of application of this Regulation in proceedings instituted after the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 shall be recognised and enforced in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of this Regulation provided they relate to divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment or parental responsibility for the children of both spouses on the occasion of these matrimonial proceedings.

4. Judgments given before the date of application of this Regulation but after the date of entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 in proceedings instituted before the date of entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 shall be recognised and enforced in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of this Regulation provided they relate to divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment or parental responsibility for the children of both spouses on the occasion of these matrimonial proceedings and that jurisdiction was founded on rules which accorded with those provided for either in Chapter II of this Regulation or in Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 or in a convention concluded between the Member State of origin and the Member State addressed which was in force when the proceedings were instituted.

CHAPTER VII

FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 65***Review**

No later than 1 January 2012, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation on the basis of information supplied by the Member States. The report shall be accompanied if need be by proposals for adaptations.

*Article 66***Member States with two or more legal systems**

With regard to a Member State in which two or more systems of law or sets of rules concerning matters governed by this Regulation apply in different territorial units:

- (a) any reference to habitual residence in that Member State shall refer to habitual residence in a territorial unit;
- (b) any reference to nationality, or in the case of the United Kingdom 'domicile', shall refer to the territorial unit designated by the law of that State;
- (c) any reference to the authority of a Member State shall refer to the authority of a territorial unit within that State which is concerned;
- (d) any reference to the rules of the requested Member State shall refer to the rules of the territorial unit in which jurisdiction, recognition or enforcement is invoked.

▼B*Article 67***Information on central authorities and languages accepted**

The Member States shall communicate to the Commission within three months following the entry into force of this Regulation:

- (a) the names, addresses and means of communication for the central authorities designated pursuant to Article 53;
 - (b) the languages accepted for communications to central authorities pursuant to Article 57(2);
- and
- (c) the languages accepted for the certificate concerning rights of access pursuant to Article 45(2).

The Member States shall communicate to the Commission any changes to this information.

The Commission shall make this information publicly available.

*Article 68***Information relating to courts and redress procedures**

The Member States shall notify to the Commission the lists of courts and redress procedures referred to in Articles 21, 29, 33 and 34 and any amendments thereto.

The Commission shall update this information and make it publicly available through the publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and any other appropriate means.

*Article 69***Amendments to the Annexes**

Any amendments to the standard forms in Annexes I to IV shall be adopted in accordance with the consultative procedure set out in Article 70(2).

*Article 70***Committee**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee (committee).
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 3 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply.
3. The committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

*Article 71***Repeal of Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000**

1. Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 shall be repealed as from the date of application of this Regulation.

▼B

2. Any reference to Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 shall be construed as a reference to this Regulation according to the comparative table in Annex V.

Article 72

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 August 2004.

The Regulation shall apply from 1 March 2005, with the exception of Articles 67, 68, 69 and 70, which shall apply from 1 August 2004.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

▼B*ANNEX I*

**CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 39 CONCERNING
JUDGMENTS IN MATRIMONIAL MATTERS⁽¹⁾**

1. Member State of origin
2. Court or authority issuing the certificate
 - 2.1. Name
 - 2.2. Address
 - 2.3. Tel./fax/e-mail
3. Marriage
 - 3.1. Wife
 - 3.1.1. Full name
 - 3.1.2. Address
 - 3.1.3. Country and place of birth
 - 3.1.4. Date of birth
 - 3.2. Husband
 - 3.2.1. Full name
 - 3.2.2. Address
 - 3.2.3. Country and place of birth
 - 3.2.4. Date of birth
 - 3.3. Country, place (where available) and date of marriage
 - 3.3.1. Country of marriage
 - 3.3.2. Place of marriage (where available)
 - 3.3.3. Date of marriage
4. Court which delivered the judgment
 - 4.1. Name of Court
 - 4.2. Place of Court
5. Judgment
 - 5.1. Date
 - 5.2. Reference number
 - 5.3. Type of judgment
 - 5.3.1. Divorce
 - 5.3.2. Marriage annulment
 - 5.3.3. Legal separation
 - 5.4. Was the judgment given in default of appearance?
 - 5.4.1. No
 - 5.4.2. Yes⁽²⁾
6. Names of parties to whom legal aid has been granted

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000.

⁽²⁾ Documents referred to in Article 37(2) must be attached.

▼B

7. Is the judgment subject to further appeal under the law of the Member State of origin?
 - 7.1. No
 - 7.2. Yes
8. Date of legal effect in the Member State where the judgment was given
 - 8.1. Divorce
 - 8.2. Legal separation

Done at date

Signature and/or stamp

▼B*ANNEX II*

**CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 39 CONCERNING
JUDGMENTS ON PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY (1)**

1. Member State of origin
2. Court or authority issuing the certificate
 - 2.1. Name
 - 2.2. Address
 - 2.3. Tel./Fax/e-mail
3. Person(s) with rights of access
 - 3.1. Full name
 - 3.2. Address
 - 3.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
4. Holders of parental responsibility other than those mentioned under 3 (2)
 - 4.1.
 - 4.1.1. Full name
 - 4.1.2. Address
 - 4.1.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
 - 4.2.
 - 4.2.1. Full Name
 - 4.2.2. Address
 - 4.2.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
 - 4.3.
 - 4.3.1. Full name
 - 4.3.2. Address
 - 4.3.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
5. Court which delivered the judgment
 - 5.1. Name of Court
 - 5.2. Place of Court
6. Judgment
 - 6.1. Date
 - 6.2. Reference number
 - 6.3. Was the judgment given in default of appearance?
 - 6.3.1. No
 - 6.3.2. Yes (3)
7. Children who are covered by the judgment (4)
 - 7.1. Full name and date of birth

(1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000.

(2) In cases of joint custody, a person already mentioned under item 3 may also be mentioned under item 4.

(3) Documents referred to in Article 37(2) must be attached.

(4) If more than four children are covered, use a second form.

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- 7.2. Full name and date of birth
- 7.3. Full name and date of birth
- 7.4. Full name and date of birth
- 8. Names of parties to whom legal aid has been granted
- 9. Attestation of enforceability and service
 - 9.1. Is the judgment enforceable according to the law of the Member State of origin?
 - 9.1.1. Yes
 - 9.1.2. No
 - 9.2. Has the judgment been served on the party against whom enforcement is sought?
 - 9.2.1. Yes
 - 9.2.1.1. Full name of the party
 - 9.2.1.2. Address
 - 9.2.1.3. Date of service
 - 9.2.2. No
- 10. Specific information on judgments on rights of access where 'exequatur' is requested under Article 28. This possibility is foreseen in Article 40(2).
 - 10.1. Practical arrangements for exercise of rights of access (to the extent stated in the judgment)
 - 10.1.1. Date and time
 - 10.1.1.1. Start
 - 10.1.1.2. End
 - 10.1.2. Place
 - 10.1.3. Specific obligations on holders of parental responsibility
 - 10.1.4. Specific obligations on the person with right of access
 - 10.1.5. Any restrictions attached to the exercise of rights of access
- 11. Specific information for judgments on the return of the child in cases where the 'exequatur' procedure is requested under Article 28. This possibility is foreseen under Article 40(2).
 - 11.1. The judgment entails the return of the child
 - 11.2. Person to whom the child is to be returned (to the extent stated in the judgment)
 - 11.2.1. Full name
 - 11.2.2. Address

Done at date

Signature and/or stamp

▼B*ANNEX III*

**CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 41(1) CONCERNING
JUDGMENTS ON RIGHTS OF ACCESS⁽¹⁾**

1. Member State of origin
2. Court or authority issuing the certificate
 - 2.1. Name
 - 2.2. Address
 - 2.3. Tel./fax/e-mail
3. Person(s) with rights of access
 - 3.1. Full name
 - 3.2. Address
 - 3.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
4. Holders of parental responsibility other than those mentioned under 3⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
 - 4.1.
 - 4.1.1. Full name
 - 4.1.2. Address
 - 4.1.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
 - 4.2.
 - 4.2.1. Full name
 - 4.2.2. Address
 - 4.2.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
 - 4.3. Other
 - 4.3.1. Full name
 - 4.3.2. Address
 - 4.3.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
5. Court which delivered the judgment
 - 5.1. Name of Court
 - 5.2. Place of Court
6. Judgment
 - 6.1. Date
 - 6.2. Reference number
7. Children who are covered by the judgment⁽⁴⁾
 - 7.1. Full name and date of birth

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000.

⁽²⁾ In cases of joint custody, a person already mentioned under item 3 may also be mentioned in item 4.

⁽³⁾ Please put a cross in the box corresponding to the person against whom the judgment should be enforced.

⁽⁴⁾ If more than four children are concerned, use a second form.

▼B

- 7.2. Full name and date of birth
- 7.3. Full name and date of birth
- 7.4. Full name and date of birth
- 8. Is the judgment enforceable in the Member State of origin?
 - 8.1. Yes
 - 8.2. No
- 9. Where the judgment was given in default of appearance, the person defaulting was served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable that person to arrange for his or her defence, or the person has been served with the document but not in compliance with these conditions, it is nevertheless established that he or she accepted the decision unequivocally
- 10. All parties concerned were given an opportunity to be heard
- 11. The children were given an opportunity to be heard, unless a hearing was considered inappropriate having regard to their age or degree of maturity
- 12. Practical arrangements for exercise of rights of access (to the extent stated in the judgment)
 - 12.1. Date and time
 - 12.1.1. Start
 - 12.1.2. End
 - 12.2. Place
 - 12.3. Specific obligations on holders of parental responsibility
 - 12.4. Specific obligations on the person with right of access
 - 12.5. Any restrictions attached to the exercise of rights of access
- 13. Names of parties to whom legal aid has been granted

Done at date

Signature and/or stamp

▼B*ANNEX IV*

**CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 42(1) CONCERNING THE
RETURN OF THE CHILD⁽¹⁾**

1. Member State of origin
2. Court or authority issuing the certificate
 - 2.1. Name
 - 2.2. Address
 - 2.3. Tel./fax/e-mail
3. Person to whom the child has to be returned (to the extent stated in the judgment)
 - 3.1. Full name
 - 3.2. Address
 - 3.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
4. Holders of parental responsibility⁽²⁾
 - 4.1. Mother
 - 4.1.1. Full name
 - 4.1.2. Address (where available)
 - 4.1.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
 - 4.2. Father
 - 4.2.1. Full name
 - 4.2.2. Address (where available)
 - 4.2.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
 - 4.3. Other
 - 4.3.1. Full name
 - 4.3.2. Address (where available)
 - 4.3.3. Date and place of birth (where available)
5. Respondent (where available)
 - 5.1. Full name
 - 5.2. Address (where available)
6. Court which delivered the judgment
 - 6.1. Name of Court
 - 6.2. Place of Court
7. Judgment
 - 7.1. Date
 - 7.2. Reference number

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 2201 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000.

⁽²⁾ This item is optional.

▼B

8. Children who are covered by the judgment⁽¹⁾
 - 8.1. Full name and date of birth
 - 8.2. Full name and date of birth
 - 8.3. Full name and date of birth
 - 8.4. Full name and date of birth
9. The judgment entails the return of the child
10. Is the judgment enforceable in the Member State of origin?
 - 10.1. Yes
 - 10.2. No
11. The children were given an opportunity to be heard, unless a hearing was considered inappropriate having regard to their age or degree of maturity
12. The parties were given an opportunity to be heard
13. The judgment entails the return of the children and the court has taken into account in issuing its judgment the reasons for and evidence underlying the decision issued pursuant to Article 13 of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction
14. Where applicable, details of measures taken by courts or authorities to ensure the protection of the child after its return to the Member State of habitual residence
15. Names of parties to whom legal aid has been granted

Done at , date

Signature and/or stamp

⁽¹⁾ If more than four children are covered, use a second form.

▼B*ANNEX V***COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH REGULATION (EC) No 1347/2000**

Articles repealed	Corresponding Articles of new text
1	1, 2
2	3
3	12
4	
5	4
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▼B

Articles repealed	Corresponding Articles of new text
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43	65
44	68, 69
45	70
46	72
Annex I	68
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Annex IV	Annex I
Annex V	Annex II

▼B*ANNEX VI*

Declarations by Sweden and Finland pursuant to Article 59(2)(a) of the Council Regulation concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000.

Declaration by Sweden:

Pursuant to Article 59(2)(a) of the Council Regulation concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000, Sweden hereby declares that the Convention of 6 February 1931 between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden comprising international private law provisions on marriage, adoption and guardianship, together with the Final Protocol thereto, will apply in full in relations between Sweden and Finland, in place of the rules of the Regulation.

Declaration by Finland:

Pursuant to Article 59(2)(a) of the Council Regulation concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000, Finland hereby declares that the Convention of 6 February 1931 between Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden comprising international private law provisions on marriage, adoption and guardianship, together with the Final Protocol thereto, will apply in full in relations between Finland and Sweden, in place of the rules of the Regulation.

4b

Council Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010 of 20
December 2010 implementing enhanced
cooperation in the area of the law applicable
to divorce and legal separation ('Rome III')



COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) No 1259/2010
of 20 December 2010
implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the law applicable to divorce and legal separation

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2010/405/EU of 12 July 2010 authorising enhanced cooperation in the area of the law applicable to divorce and legal separation⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee,

Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) The Union has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice, in which the free movement of persons is assured. For the gradual establishment of such an area, the Union must adopt measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters having cross-border implications, particularly when necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 81 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, those measures are to include measures aimed at ensuring the compatibility of the rules applicable in the Member States concerning conflict of laws.
- (3) On 14 March 2005 the Commission adopted a Green Paper on applicable law and jurisdiction in divorce matters. The Green Paper launched a wide-ranging public consultation on possible solutions to the problems that may arise under the current situation.
- (4) On 17 July 2006 the Commission proposed a Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003⁽²⁾ as

regards jurisdiction and introducing rules concerning applicable law in matrimonial matters.

- (5) At its meeting in Luxembourg on 5 and 6 June 2008, the Council concluded that there was a lack of unanimity on the proposal and that there were insurmountable difficulties that made unanimity impossible both then and in the near future. It established that the proposal's objectives could not be attained within a reasonable period by applying the relevant provisions of the Treaties.
- (6) Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Austria, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia subsequently addressed a request to the Commission indicating that they intended to establish enhanced cooperation between themselves in the area of applicable law in matrimonial matters. On 3 March 2010, Greece withdrew its request.
- (7) On 12 July 2010 the Council adopted Decision 2010/405/EU authorising enhanced cooperation in the area of the law applicable to divorce and legal separation.
- (8) According to Article 328(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, when enhanced cooperation is being established, it is to be open to all Member States, subject to compliance with any conditions of participation laid down by the authorising decision. It is also to be open to them at any other time, subject to compliance with the acts already adopted within that framework, in addition to those conditions. The Commission and the Member States participating in enhanced cooperation shall ensure that they promote participation by as many Member States as possible. This Regulation should be binding in its entirety and directly applicable only in the participating Member States in accordance with the Treaties.
- (9) This Regulation should create a clear, comprehensive legal framework in the area of the law applicable to divorce and legal separation in the participating Member States, provide citizens with appropriate outcomes in terms of legal certainty, predictability and flexibility, and prevent a situation from arising where one of the spouses applies for divorce before the other one does in order to ensure that the proceeding is governed by a given law which he or she considers more favourable to his or her own interests.

(1) OJ L 189, 22.7.2010, p. 12.

(2) Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility (OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1).

- (10) The substantive scope and enacting terms of this Regulation should be consistent with Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003. However, it should not apply to marriage annulment.

This Regulation should apply only to the dissolution or loosening of marriage ties. The law determined by the conflict-of-laws rules of this Regulation should apply to the grounds for divorce and legal separation.

Preliminary questions such as legal capacity and the validity of the marriage, and matters such as the effects of divorce or legal separation on property, name, parental responsibility, maintenance obligations or any other ancillary measures should be determined by the conflict-of-laws rules applicable in the participating Member State concerned.

- (11) In order to clearly delimit the territorial scope of this Regulation, the Member States participating in the enhanced cooperation should be specified.
- (12) This Regulation should be universal, i.e. it should be possible for its uniform conflict-of-laws rules to designate the law of a participating Member State, the law of a non-participating Member State or the law of a State which is not a member of the European Union.

- (13) This Regulation should apply irrespective of the nature of the court or tribunal seized. Where applicable, a court should be deemed to be seized in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003.

- (14) In order to allow the spouses to choose an applicable law with which they have a close connection or, in the absence of such choice, in order that that law might apply to their divorce or legal separation, the law in question should apply even if it is not that of a participating Member State. Where the law of another Member State is designated, the network created by Council Decision 2001/470/EC of 28 May 2001 establishing a European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters⁽¹⁾, could play a part in assisting the courts with regard to the content of foreign law.

- (15) Increasing the mobility of citizens calls for more flexibility and greater legal certainty. In order to achieve that objective, this Regulation should enhance the parties' autonomy in the areas of divorce and legal separation by giving them a limited possibility to choose the law applicable to their divorce or legal separation.

- (16) Spouses should be able to choose the law of a country with which they have a special connection or the law of the *forum* as the law applicable to divorce and legal

separation. The law chosen by the spouses must be consonant with the fundamental rights recognised by the Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

- (17) Before designating the applicable law, it is important for spouses to have access to up-to-date information concerning the essential aspects of national and Union law and of the procedures governing divorce and legal separation. To guarantee such access to appropriate, good-quality information, the Commission regularly updates it in the Internet-based public information system set up by Council Decision 2001/470/EC.

- (18) The informed choice of both spouses is a basic principle of this Regulation. Each spouse should know exactly what are the legal and social implications of the choice of applicable law. The possibility of choosing the applicable law by common agreement should be without prejudice to the rights of, and equal opportunities for, the two spouses. Hence judges in the participating Member States should be aware of the importance of an informed choice on the part of the two spouses concerning the legal implications of the choice-of-law agreement concluded.

- (19) Rules on material and formal validity should be defined so that the informed choice of the spouses is facilitated and that their consent is respected with a view to ensuring legal certainty as well as better access to justice. As far as formal validity is concerned, certain safeguards should be introduced to ensure that spouses are aware of the implications of their choice. The agreement on the choice of applicable law should at least be expressed in writing, dated and signed by both parties. However, if the law of the participating Member State in which the two spouses have their habitual residence at the time the agreement is concluded lays down additional formal rules, those rules should be complied with. For example, such additional formal rules may exist in a participating Member State where the agreement is inserted in a marriage contract. If, at the time the agreement is concluded, the spouses are habitually resident in different participating Member States which lay down different formal rules, compliance with the formal rules of one of these States would suffice. If, at the time the agreement is concluded, only one of the spouses is habitually resident in a participating Member State which lays down additional formal rules, these rules should be complied with.

- (20) An agreement designating the applicable law should be able to be concluded and modified at the latest at the time the court is seized, and even during the course of the proceeding if the law of the *forum* so provides. In that event, it should be sufficient for such designation to be recorded in court in accordance with the law of the *forum*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25.

- (21) Where no applicable law is chosen, and with a view to guaranteeing legal certainty and predictability and preventing a situation from arising in which one of the spouses applies for divorce before the other one does in order to ensure that the proceeding is governed by a given law which he considers more favourable to his own interests, this Regulation should introduce harmonised conflict-of-laws rules on the basis of a scale of successive connecting factors based on the existence of a close connection between the spouses and the law concerned. Such connecting factors should be chosen so as to ensure that proceedings relating to divorce or legal separation are governed by a law with which the spouses have a close connection.
- (22) Where this Regulation refers to nationality as a connecting factor for the application of the law of a State, the question of how to deal with cases of multiple nationality should be left to national law, in full observance of the general principles of the European Union.
- (23) If the court is seized in order to convert a legal separation into divorce, and where the parties have not made any choice as to the law applicable, the law which applied to the legal separation should also apply to the divorce. Such continuity would promote predictability for the parties and increase legal certainty. If the law applied to the legal separation does not provide for the conversion of legal separation into divorce, the divorce should be governed by the conflict-of-laws rules which apply in the absence of a choice by the parties. This should not prevent the spouses from seeking divorce on the basis of other rules in this Regulation.
- (24) In certain situations, such as where the applicable law makes no provision for divorce or where it does not grant one of the spouses equal access to divorce or legal separation on grounds of their sex, the law of the court seized should nevertheless apply. This, however, should be without prejudice to the public policy clause.
- (25) Considerations of public interest should allow courts in the Member States the opportunity in exceptional circumstances to disregard the application of a provision of foreign law in a given case where it would be manifestly contrary to the public policy of the forum. However, the courts should not be able to apply the public policy exception in order to disregard a provision of the law of another State when to do so would be contrary to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and in particular Article 21 thereof, which prohibits all forms of discrimination.
- (26) Where this Regulation refers to the fact that the law of the participating Member State whose court is seized does not provide for divorce, this should be interpreted to mean that the law of this Member State does not have the institute of divorce. In such a case, the court should not be obliged to pronounce a divorce by virtue of this Regulation.
- (27) Where this Regulation refers to the fact that the law of the participating Member State whose court is seized does not deem the marriage in question valid for the purposes of divorce proceedings, this should be interpreted to mean, *inter alia*, that such a marriage does not exist in the law of that Member State. In such a case, the court should not be obliged to pronounce a divorce or a legal separation by virtue of this Regulation.
- (28) Since there are States and participating Member States in which two or more systems of law or sets of rules concerning matters governed by this Regulation coexist, there should be a provision governing the extent to which this Regulation applies in the different territorial units of those States and participating Member States or to different categories of persons of those States and participating Member States.
- (29) In the absence of rules designating the applicable law, parties choosing the law of the State of the nationality of one of them should at the same time indicate which territorial unit's law they have agreed upon in case the State whose law is chosen comprises several territorial units each of which has its own system of law or a set of rules in respect of divorce.
- (30) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the enhancement of legal certainty, predictability and flexibility in international matrimonial proceedings and hence the facilitation of the free movement of persons within the Union, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reasons of the scale and effects of this Regulation be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, by means of enhanced cooperation where appropriate, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (31) This Regulation respects fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and in particular by Article 21 thereof, which states that any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited. This Regulation should be applied by the courts of the participating Member States in observance of those rights and principles.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SCOPE, RELATION WITH REGULATION (EC) No 2201/2003, DEFINITIONS AND UNIVERSAL APPLICATION

Article 1

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply, in situations involving a conflict of laws, to divorce and legal separation.

2. This Regulation shall not apply to the following matters, even if they arise merely as a preliminary question within the context of divorce or legal separation proceedings:

(a) the legal capacity of natural persons;

(b) the existence, validity or recognition of a marriage;

(c) the annulment of a marriage;

(d) the name of the spouses;

(e) the property consequences of the marriage;

(f) parental responsibility;

(g) maintenance obligations;

(h) trusts or successions.

Article 2

Relation with Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003

This Regulation shall not affect the application of Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003.

Article 3

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

1. 'participating Member State' means a Member State which participates in enhanced cooperation on the law applicable to divorce and legal separation by virtue of Decision 2010/405/EU, or by virtue of a decision adopted in accordance with the second or third subparagraph of Article 331(l) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;

2. the term 'court' shall cover all the authorities in the participating Member States with jurisdiction in the matters falling within the scope of this Regulation.

Article 4

Universal application

The law designated by this Regulation shall apply whether or not it is the law of a participating Member State.

CHAPTER II

UNIFORM RULES ON THE LAW APPLICABLE TO DIVORCE AND LEGAL SEPARATION

Article 5

Choice of applicable law by the parties

1. The spouses may agree to designate the law applicable to divorce and legal separation provided that it is one of the following laws:

(a) the law of the State where the spouses are habitually resident at the time the agreement is concluded; or

(b) the law of the State where the spouses were last habitually resident, in so far as one of them still resides there at the time the agreement is concluded; or

(c) the law of the State of nationality of either spouse at the time the agreement is concluded; or

(d) the law of the *forum*.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 3, an agreement designating the applicable law may be concluded and modified at any time, but at the latest at the time the court is seized.

3. If the law of the *forum* so provides, the spouses may also designate the law applicable before the court during the course of the proceeding. In that event, such designation shall be recorded in court in accordance with the law of the *forum*.

Article 6

Consent and material validity

1. The existence and validity of an agreement on choice of law or of any term thereof, shall be determined by the law which would govern it under this Regulation if the agreement or term were valid.

2. Nevertheless, a spouse, in order to establish that he did not consent, may rely upon the law of the country in which he has his habitual residence at the time the court is seized if it appears from the circumstances that it would not be reasonable to determine the effect of his conduct in accordance with the law specified in paragraph 1.

Article 7

Formal validity

1. The agreement referred to in Article 5(1) and (2), shall be expressed in writing, dated and signed by both spouses. Any communication by electronic means which provides a durable record of the agreement shall be deemed equivalent to writing.

2. However, if the law of the participating Member State in which the two spouses have their habitual residence at the time the agreement is concluded lays down additional formal requirements for this type of agreement, those requirements shall apply.

3. If the spouses are habitually resident in different participating Member States at the time the agreement is concluded and the laws of those States provide for different formal requirements, the agreement shall be formally valid if it satisfies the requirements of either of those laws.

4. If only one of the spouses is habitually resident in a participating Member State at the time the agreement is concluded and that State lays down additional formal requirements for this type of agreement, those requirements shall apply.

Article 8

Applicable law in the absence of a choice by the parties

In the absence of a choice pursuant to Article 5, divorce and legal separation shall be subject to the law of the State:

(a) where the spouses are habitually resident at the time the court is seized; or, failing that

(b) where the spouses were last habitually resident, provided that the period of residence did not end more than 1 year before the court was seized, in so far as one of the spouses still resides in that State at the time the court is seized; or, failing that

(c) of which both spouses are nationals at the time the court is seized; or, failing that

(d) where the court is seized.

Article 9

Conversion of legal separation into divorce

1. Where legal separation is converted into divorce, the law applicable to divorce shall be the law applied to the legal separation, unless the parties have agreed otherwise in accordance with Article 5.

2. However, if the law applied to the legal separation does not provide for the conversion of legal separation into divorce, Article 8 shall apply, unless the parties have agreed otherwise in accordance with Article 5.

Article 10

Application of the law of the forum

Where the law applicable pursuant to Article 5 or Article 8 makes no provision for divorce or does not grant one of the spouses equal access to divorce or legal separation on grounds of their sex, the law of the *forum* shall apply.

Article 11

Exclusion of *renvoi*

Where this Regulation provides for the application of the law of a State, it refers to the rules of law in force in that State other than its rules of private international law.

Article 12

Public policy

Application of a provision of the law designated by virtue of this Regulation may be refused only if such application is manifestly incompatible with the public policy of the forum.

Article 13

Differences in national law

Nothing in this Regulation shall oblige the courts of a participating Member State whose law does not provide for divorce or does not deem the marriage in question valid for the purposes of divorce proceedings to pronounce a divorce by virtue of the application of this Regulation.

Article 14

States with two or more legal systems — territorial conflicts of laws

Where a State comprises several territorial units each of which has its own system of law or a set of rules concerning matters governed by this Regulation:

- (a) any reference to the law of such State shall be construed, for the purposes of determining the law applicable under this Regulation, as referring to the law in force in the relevant territorial unit;

- (b) any reference to habitual residence in that State shall be construed as referring to habitual residence in a territorial unit;

- (c) any reference to nationality shall refer to the territorial unit designated by the law of that State, or, in the absence of relevant rules, to the territorial unit chosen by the parties or, in absence of choice, to the territorial unit with which the spouse or spouses has or have the closest connection.

Article 15

States with two or more legal systems — inter-personal conflicts of laws

In relation to a State which has two or more systems of law or sets of rules applicable to different categories of persons concerning matters governed by this Regulation, any reference to the law of such a State shall be construed as referring to the legal system determined by the rules in force in that State. In the absence of such rules, the system of law or the set of rules with which the spouse or spouses has or have the closest connection applies.

Article 16

Non-application of this Regulation to internal conflicts of laws

A participating Member State in which different systems of law or sets of rules apply to matters governed by this Regulation shall not be required to apply this Regulation to conflicts of laws arising solely between such different systems of law or sets of rules.

CHAPTER III

OTHER PROVISIONS

Article 17

Information to be provided by participating Member States

1. By 21 September 2011 the participating Member States shall communicate to the Commission their national provisions, if any, concerning:

- (a) the formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law pursuant to Article 7(2) to (4); and

- (b) the possibility of designating the applicable law in accordance with Article 5(3).

The participating Member States shall inform the Commission of any subsequent changes to these provisions.

2. The Commission shall make all information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 publicly available through appropriate means, in particular through the website of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

Article 18

Transitional provisions

1. This Regulation shall apply only to legal proceedings instituted and to agreements of the kind referred to in Article 5 concluded as from 21 June 2012.

However, effect shall also be given to an agreement on the choice of the applicable law concluded before 21 June 2012, provided that it complies with Articles 6 and 7.

2. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to agreements on the choice of applicable law concluded in accordance with the law of a participating Member State whose court is seized before 21 June 2012.

Article 19

Relationship with existing international conventions

1. Without prejudice to the obligations of the participating Member States pursuant to Article 351 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, this Regulation shall not affect the application of international conventions to which one or more participating Member States are party at the time when this Regulation is adopted or when the decision pursuant to the second or third subparagraph of Article 331(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union is adopted and which lay down conflict-of-laws rules relating to divorce or separation.

2. However, this Regulation shall, as between participating Member States, take precedence over conventions concluded exclusively between two or more of them in so far as such conventions concern matters governed by this Regulation.

Article 20

Review clause

1. By 31 December 2015, and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation. The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by proposals to adapt this Regulation.

2. To that end, the participating Member States shall communicate to the Commission the relevant information on the application of this Regulation by their courts.

It shall apply from 21 June 2012, with the exception of Article 17, which shall apply from 21 June 2011.

CHAPTER IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 21

Entry into force and date of application

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

For those participating Member States which participate in enhanced cooperation by virtue of a decision adopted in accordance with the second or third subparagraph of Article 331(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, this Regulation shall apply as from the date indicated in the decision concerned.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the participating Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Brussels, 20 December 2010.

For the Council

The President

J. SCHAUVLIEGE

4c

Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of
18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable
law, recognition and enforcement of
decisions and cooperation in matters
relating to maintenance obligations

Maintenance obligations



This document is meant purely as a documentation tool and the institutions do not assume any liability for its contents

►B

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 4/2009

of 18 December 2008

**on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in
matters relating to maintenance obligations**

(OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1)

Amended by:

Official Journal

		No	page	date
► <u>M1</u>	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1142/2011 of 10 November 2011	L 293	24	11.11.2011
► <u>M2</u>	Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013 of 13 May 2013	L 158	1	10.6.2013
► <u>M3</u>	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/228 of 17 February 2015	L 49	1	20.2.2015

Corrected by:

- C1 Corrigendum, OJ L 131, 18.5.2011, p. 26 (4/2009)
- C2 Corrigendum, OJ L 8, 12.1.2013, p. 19 (4/2009)
- C3 Corrigendum, OJ L 189, 17.7.2015, p. 42 (2015/228)

▼B**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 4/2009****of 18 December 2008**

on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 61(c) and Article 67(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The Community has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice, in which the free movement of persons is ensured. For the gradual establishment of such an area, the Community is to adopt, among others, measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters having cross-border implications, in so far as necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) In accordance with Article 65(b) of the Treaty, these measures must aim, *inter alia*, to promote the compatibility of the rules applicable in the Member States concerning the conflict of laws and of jurisdiction.
- (3) In this respect, the Community has among other measures already adopted Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters⁽³⁾, Council Decision 2001/470/EC of 28 May 2001 establishing a European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters⁽⁴⁾, Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters⁽⁵⁾, Council Directive 2003/8/EC of 27 January 2003 to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid for such disputes⁽⁶⁾, Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in

⁽¹⁾ Opinion given on 13 December 2007 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and opinion given on 4 December 2008 following re-consultation (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽²⁾ Opinion given following non-obligatory consultation (OJ C 185, 8.8.2006, p. 35).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 26, 31.1.2003, p. 41.

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matrimonial matters and in matters of parental responsibility (⁽¹⁾), Regulation (EC) No 805/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 creating a European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims (⁽²⁾), and Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents) (⁽³⁾).

- (4) The European Council in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999 invited the Council and the Commission to establish special common procedural rules to simplify and accelerate the settlement of cross-border disputes concerning, *inter alia*, maintenance claims. It also called for the abolition of intermediate measures required for the recognition and enforcement in the requested State of a decision given in another Member State, particularly a decision relating to a maintenance claim.
- (5) A programme of measures for the enforcement of the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in civil and commercial matters (⁽⁴⁾), common to the Commission and to the Council, was adopted on 30 November 2000. That programme provides for the abolition of the exequatur procedure for maintenance claims in order to boost the effectiveness of the means by which maintenance creditors safeguard their rights.
- (6) The European Council meeting in Brussels on 4 and 5 November 2004 adopted a new programme called ‘The Hague Programme: strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union’ (hereinafter referred to as The Hague Programme) (⁽⁵⁾).
- (7) At its meeting on 2 and 3 June 2005, the Council adopted a Council and Commission Action Plan (⁽⁶⁾) which implements The Hague Programme in concrete actions and which mentions the necessity of adopting proposals on maintenance obligations.
- (8) In the framework of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, the Community and its Member States took part in negotiations which led to the adoption on 23 November 2007 of the Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and other Forms of Family Maintenance (hereinafter referred to as the 2007 Hague Convention) and the Protocol on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations (hereinafter referred to as the 2007 Hague Protocol). Both those instruments should therefore be taken into account in this Regulation.
- (9) A maintenance creditor should be able to obtain easily, in a Member State, a decision which will be automatically enforceable in another Member State without further formalities.

(¹) OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1.

(²) OJ L 143, 30.4.2004, p. 15.

(³) OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79.

(⁴) OJ C 12, 15.1.2001, p. 1.

(⁵) OJ C 53, 3.3.2005, p. 1.

(⁶) OJ C 198, 12.8.2005, p. 1.

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- (10) In order to achieve this goal, it is advisable to create a Community instrument in matters relating to maintenance obligations bringing together provisions on jurisdiction, conflict of laws, recognition and enforceability, enforcement, legal aid and cooperation between Central Authorities.
- (11) The scope of this Regulation should cover all maintenance obligations arising from a family relationship, parentage, marriage or affinity, in order to guarantee equal treatment of all maintenance creditors. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term ‘maintenance obligation’ should be interpreted autonomously.
- (12) In order to take account of the various ways of resolving maintenance obligation issues in the Member States, this Regulation should apply both to court decisions and to decisions given by administrative authorities, provided that the latter offer guarantees with regard to, in particular, their impartiality and the right of all parties to be heard. Those authorities should therefore apply all the rules of this Regulation.
- (13) For the reasons set out above, this Regulation should also ensure the recognition and enforcement of court settlements and authentic instruments without affecting the right of either party to such a settlement or instrument to challenge the settlement or instrument before the courts of the Member State of origin.
- (14) It should be provided in this Regulation that for the purposes of an application for the recognition and enforcement of a decision relating to maintenance obligations the term ‘creditor’ includes public bodies which are entitled to act in place of a person to whom maintenance is owed or to claim reimbursement of benefits provided to the creditor in place of maintenance. Where a public body acts in this capacity, it should be entitled to the same services and the same legal aid as a creditor.
- (15) In order to preserve the interests of maintenance creditors and to promote the proper administration of justice within the European Union, the rules on jurisdiction as they result from Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 should be adapted. The circumstance that the defendant is habitually resident in a third State should no longer entail the non-application of Community rules on jurisdiction, and there should no longer be any referral to national law. This Regulation should therefore determine the cases in which a court in a Member State may exercise subsidiary jurisdiction.
- (16) In order to remedy, in particular, situations of denial of justice this Regulation should provide a forum *necessitatis* allowing a court of a Member State, on an exceptional basis, to hear a case which is closely connected with a third State. Such an exceptional basis may be deemed to exist when proceedings prove impossible in the third State in question, for example because of civil war, or when an applicant cannot reasonably be expected to initiate or conduct proceedings in that State. Jurisdiction based on the forum *necessitatis* should, however, be exercised only if the dispute has a sufficient connection with the Member State of the court seised, for instance the nationality of one of the parties.

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- (17) An additional rule of jurisdiction should provide that, except under specific conditions, proceedings to modify an existing maintenance decision or to have a new decision given can be brought by the debtor only in the State in which the creditor was habitually resident at the time the decision was given and in which he remains habitually resident. To ensure proper symmetry between the 2007 Hague Convention and this Regulation, this rule should also apply as regards decisions given in a third State which is party to the said Convention in so far as that Convention is in force between that State and the Community and covers the same maintenance obligations in that State and in the Community.
- (18) For the purposes of this Regulation, it should be provided that in Ireland the concept of ‘domicile’ replaces the concept of ‘nationality’ which is also the case in the United Kingdom, subject to this Regulation being applicable in the latter Member State in accordance with Article 4 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community.
- (19) In order to increase legal certainty, predictability and the autonomy of the parties, this Regulation should enable the parties to choose the competent court by agreement on the basis of specific connecting factors. To protect the weaker party, such a choice of court should not be allowed in the case of maintenance obligations towards a child under the age of 18.
- (20) It should be provided in this Regulation that, for Member States bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol, the rules on conflict of laws in respect of maintenance obligations will be those set out in that Protocol. To that end, a provision referring to the said Protocol should be inserted. The 2007 Hague Protocol will be concluded by the Community in time to enable this Regulation to apply. To take account of a scenario in which the 2007 Hague Protocol does not apply to all the Member States a distinction for the purposes of recognition, enforceability and enforcement of decisions needs to be made in this Regulation between the Member States bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol and those not bound by it.
- (21) It needs to be made clear in this Regulation that these rules on conflict of laws determine only the law applicable to maintenance obligations and do not determine the law applicable to the establishment of the family relationships on which the maintenance obligations are based. The establishment of family relationships continues to be covered by the national law of the Member States, including their rules of private international law.
- (22) In order to ensure swift and efficient recovery of a maintenance obligation and to prevent delaying actions, decisions in matters relating to maintenance obligations given in a Member State should in principle be provisionally enforceable. This Regulation should therefore provide that the court of origin should be able to declare the decision provisionally enforceable even if the national law does not provide for enforceability by operation of law and even if an appeal has been or could still be lodged against the decision under national law.

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- (23) To limit the costs of proceedings subject to this Regulation, the greatest possible use of modern communications technologies, particularly for hearing parties, would be helpful.

- (24) The guarantees provided by the application of rules on conflict of laws should provide the justification for having decisions relating to maintenance obligations given in a Member State bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol recognised and regarded as enforceable in all the other Member States without any procedure being necessary and without any form of control on the substance in the Member State of enforcement.

- (25) Recognition in a Member State of a decision relating to maintenance obligations has as its only object to allow the recovery of the maintenance claim determined in the decision. It does not imply the recognition by that Member State of the family relationship, parentage, marriage or affinity underlying the maintenance obligations which gave rise to the decision.

- (26) For decisions on maintenance obligations given in a Member State not bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol, there should be provision in this Regulation for a procedure for recognition and declaration of enforceability. That procedure should be modelled on the procedure and the grounds for refusing recognition set out in Regulation (EC) No 44/2001. To accelerate proceedings and enable the creditor to recover his claim quickly, the court seised should be required to give its decision within a set time, unless there are exceptional circumstances.

- (27) It would also be appropriate to limit as far as possible the formal enforcement requirements likely to increase the costs to be borne by the maintenance creditor. To that end, this Regulation should provide that a maintenance creditor ought not to be required to have a postal address or an authorised representative in the Member State of enforcement, without this otherwise affecting the internal organisation of the Member States in matters relating to enforcement proceedings.

- (28) In order to limit the costs of enforcement proceedings, no translation should be required unless enforcement is contested, and without prejudice to the rules applicable to service of documents.

- (29) In order to guarantee compliance with the requirements of a fair trial, this Regulation should provide for the right of a defendant who did not enter an appearance in the court of origin of a Member State bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol to apply for a review of the decision given against him at the stage of enforcement. However, the defendant must apply for this review within a set period which should start no later than the day on which, in the enforcement proceedings, his property was first made non-disposable in whole or in part. That right to apply for a review should be an extraordinary remedy granted to the defendant in default and not affecting the application of any extraordinary remedies laid down in the law of the Member State of origin provided that those remedies are not incompatible with the right to a review under this Regulation.

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- (30) In order to speed up the enforcement in another Member State of a decision given in a Member State bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol it is necessary to limit the grounds of refusal or of suspension of enforcement which may be invoked by the debtor on account of the cross-border nature of the maintenance claim. This limitation should not affect the grounds of refusal or of suspension laid down in national law which are not incompatible with those listed in this Regulation, such as the debtor's discharge of his debt at the time of enforcement or the unattachable nature of certain assets.

- (31) To facilitate cross-border recovery of maintenance claims, provision should be made for a system of cooperation between Central Authorities designated by the Member States. These Authorities should assist maintenance creditors and debtors in asserting their rights in another Member State by submitting applications for recognition, enforceability and enforcement of existing decisions, for the modification of such decisions or for the establishment of a decision. They should also exchange information in order to locate debtors and creditors, and identify their income and assets, as necessary. Lastly, they should cooperate with each other by exchanging general information and promoting cooperation amongst the competent authorities in their Member States.

- (32) A Central Authority designated under this Regulation should bear its own costs, except in specifically determined cases, and should provide assistance for all applicants residing in its Member State. The criterion for determining a person's right to request assistance from a Central Authority should be less strict than the connecting factor of 'habitual residence' used elsewhere in this Regulation. However, the 'residence' criterion should exclude mere presence.

- (33) In order to provide full assistance to maintenance creditors and debtors and to facilitate as much as possible cross-border recovery of maintenance, the Central Authorities should be able to obtain a certain amount of personal information. This Regulation should therefore oblige the Member States to ensure that their Central Authorities have access to such information through the public authorities or administrations which hold the information concerned in the course of their ordinary activities. It should however be left to each Member State to decide on the arrangements for such access. Accordingly, a Member State should be able to designate the public authorities or administrations which will be required to supply the information to the Central Authority in accordance with this Regulation, including, if appropriate, public authorities or administrations already designated in the context of other systems for access to information. Where a Member State designates public authorities or administrations, it should ensure that its Central Authority is able to access the requisite information held by those bodies as provided for in this Regulation. A Member State should also be able to allow its Central Authority to access requisite information from any other legal person which holds it and controls its processing.

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- (34) In the context of access to personal data and the use and transmission thereof, the requirements of Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data⁽¹⁾, as transposed into the national law of the Member States, should be complied with.

- (35) For the purposes of the application of this Regulation it is however necessary to define the specific conditions of access to personal data and of the use and transmission of such data. In this context, the opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor⁽²⁾ has been taken into consideration. Notification of the data subject should take place in accordance with national law. It should however be possible to defer the notification to prevent the debtor from transferring his assets and thus jeopardising the recovery of the maintenance claim.

- (36) On account of the costs of proceedings it is appropriate to provide for a very favourable legal aid scheme, that is, full coverage of the costs relating to proceedings concerning maintenance obligations in respect of children under the age of 21 initiated via the Central Authorities. Specific rules should therefore be added to the current rules on legal aid in the European Union which exist by virtue of Directive 2003/8/EC thus setting up a special legal aid scheme for maintenance obligations. In this context, the competent authority of the requested Member State should be able, exceptionally, to recover costs from an applicant having received free legal aid and lost the case, provided that the person's financial situation so permits. This would apply, in particular, where someone well-off had acted in bad faith.

- (37) In addition, for maintenance obligations other than those referred to in the preceding recital, all parties should be guaranteed the same treatment in terms of legal aid at the time of enforcement of a decision in another Member State. Accordingly, the provisions of this Regulation on continuity of legal aid should be understood as also granting such aid to a party who, while not having received legal aid in the proceedings to obtain or amend a decision in the Member State of origin, did then benefit from such aid in that State in the context of an application for enforcement of the decision. Similarly, a party who benefited from free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X should, in the Member State of enforcement, benefit from the most favourable legal aid or the most extensive exemption from costs or expenses, provided that he shows that he would have so benefited in the Member State of origin.

- (38) In order to minimise the costs of translating supporting documents the court seised should only require a translation of such documents when this is necessary, without prejudice to the rights of the defence and the rules applicable concerning service of documents.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 242, 7.10.2006, p. 20.

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- (39) To facilitate the application of this Regulation, Member States should be obliged to provide the Commission with the names and contact details of their Central Authorities and with other information. That information should be made available to practitioners and to the public through publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or through electronic access to the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters established by Decision 2001/470/EC. Furthermore, the use of forms provided for in this Regulation should facilitate and speed up communication between the Central Authorities and make it possible to submit applications electronically.
- (40) The relationship between this Regulation and the bilateral or multilateral conventions and agreements on maintenance obligations to which the Member States are party should be specified. In this context it should be stipulated that Member States which are party to the Convention of 23 March 1962 between Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway on the recovery of maintenance by the Member States may continue to apply that Convention since it contains more favourable rules on recognition and enforcement than those in this Regulation. As regards the conclusion of future bilateral agreements on maintenance obligations with third States, the procedures and conditions under which Member States would be authorised to negotiate and conclude such agreements on their own behalf should be determined in the course of discussions relating to a Commission proposal on the subject.
- (41) In calculating the periods and time limits provided for in this Regulation, Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits⁽¹⁾ should apply.
- (42) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission⁽²⁾.
- (43) In particular, the Commission should be empowered to adopt any amendments to the forms provided for in this Regulation in accordance with the advisory procedure provided for in Article 3 of Decision 1999/468/EC. For the establishment of the list of the administrative authorities falling within the scope of this Regulation, and the list of authorities competent to certify the right to legal aid, the Commission should be empowered to act in accordance with the management procedure provided for in Article 4 of that Decision.
- (44) This Regulation should amend Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 by replacing the provisions of that Regulation applicable to maintenance obligations. Subject to the transitional provisions of this Regulation, Member States should, in matters relating to maintenance obligations, apply the provisions of this Regulation on jurisdiction, recognition, enforceability and enforcement of decisions and on legal aid instead of those of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 as from the date on which this Regulation becomes applicable.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 124, 8.6.1971, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

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- (45) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the introduction of a series of measures to ensure the effective recovery of maintenance claims in cross-border situations and thus to facilitate the free movement of persons within the European Union, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and effects of this Regulation, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.
- (46) In accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Ireland has given notice of its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.
- (47) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, the United Kingdom is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application. This is, however, without prejudice to the possibility for the United Kingdom of notifying its intention of accepting this Regulation after its adoption in accordance with Article 4 of the said Protocol.
- (48) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application, without prejudice to the possibility for Denmark of applying the amendments made here to Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 pursuant to Article 3 of the Agreement of 19 October 2005 between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (1),

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article I

Scope of application

1. This Regulation shall apply to maintenance obligations arising from a family relationship, parentage, marriage or affinity.
2. In this Regulation, the term 'Member State' shall mean Member States to which this Regulation applies.

(1) OJ L 299, 16.11.2005, p. 62.

▼B*Article 2***Definitions**

1. For the purposes of this Regulation:
 1. the term ‘decision’ shall mean a decision in matters relating to maintenance obligations given by a court of a Member State, whatever the decision may be called, including a decree, order, judgment or writ of execution, as well as a decision by an officer of the court determining the costs or expenses. For the purposes of Chapters VII and VIII, the term ‘decision’ shall also mean a decision in matters relating to maintenance obligations given in a third State;
 2. the term ‘court settlement’ shall mean a settlement in matters relating to maintenance obligations which has been approved by a court or concluded before a court in the course of proceedings;
 3. the term ‘authentic instrument’ shall mean:
 - (a) a document in matters relating to maintenance obligations which has been formally drawn up or registered as an authentic instrument in the Member State of origin and the authenticity of which:
 - (i) relates to the signature and the content of the instrument, and
 - (ii) has been established by a public authority or other authority empowered for that purpose; or,
 - (b) an arrangement relating to maintenance obligations concluded with administrative authorities of the Member State of origin or authenticated by them;
 4. the term ‘Member State of origin’ shall mean the Member State in which, as the case may be, the decision has been given, the court settlement has been approved or concluded, or the authentic instrument has been established;
 5. the term ‘Member State of enforcement’ shall mean the Member State in which the enforcement of the decision, the court settlement or the authentic instrument is sought;
 6. the term ‘requesting Member State’ shall mean the Member State whose Central Authority transmits an application pursuant to Chapter VII;
 7. the term ‘requested Member State’ shall mean the Member State whose Central Authority receives an application pursuant to Chapter VII;
 8. the term ‘2007 Hague Convention Contracting State’ shall mean a State which is a contracting party to the Hague Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and other Forms of Family Maintenance (hereinafter referred to as the 2007 Hague Convention) to the extent that the said Convention applies between the Community and that State;
 9. the term ‘court of origin’ shall mean the court which has given the decision to be enforced;
 10. the term ‘creditor’ shall mean any individual to whom maintenance is owed or is alleged to be owed;
 11. the term ‘debtor’ shall mean any individual who owes or who is alleged to owe maintenance.

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2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term ‘court’ shall include administrative authorities of the Member States with competence in matters relating to maintenance obligations provided that such authorities offer guarantees with regard to impartiality and the right of all parties to be heard and provided that their decisions under the law of the Member State where they are established:

- (i) may be made the subject of an appeal to or review by a judicial authority; and
- (ii) have a similar force and effect as a decision of a judicial authority on the same matter.

These administrative authorities shall be listed in Annex X. That Annex shall be established and amended in accordance with the management procedure referred to in Article 73(2) at the request of the Member State in which the administrative authority concerned is established.

3. For the purposes of Articles 3, 4 and 6, the concept of ‘domicile’ shall replace that of ‘nationality’ in those Member States which use this concept as a connecting factor in family matters.

For the purposes of Article 6, parties which have their ‘domicile’ in different territorial units of the same Member State shall be deemed to have their common ‘domicile’ in that Member State.

CHAPTER II

JURISDICTION

Article 3
General provisions

In matters relating to maintenance obligations in Member States, jurisdiction shall lie with:

- (a) the court for the place where the defendant is habitually resident, or
- (b) the court for the place where the creditor is habitually resident, or
- (c) the court which, according to its own law, has jurisdiction to entertain proceedings concerning the status of a person if the matter relating to maintenance is ancillary to those proceedings, unless that jurisdiction is based solely on the nationality of one of the parties, or
- (d) the court which, according to its own law, has jurisdiction to entertain proceedings concerning parental responsibility if the matter relating to maintenance is ancillary to those proceedings, unless that jurisdiction is based solely on the nationality of one of the parties.

▼B*Article 4***Choice of court**

1. The parties may agree that the following court or courts of a Member State shall have jurisdiction to settle any disputes in matters relating to a maintenance obligation which have arisen or may arise between them:
 - (a) a court or the courts of a Member State in which one of the parties is habitually resident;
 - (b) a court or the courts of a Member State of which one of the parties has the nationality;
 - (c) in the case of maintenance obligations between spouses or former spouses:
 - (i) the court which has jurisdiction to settle their dispute in matrimonial matters; or
 - (ii) a court or the courts of the Member State which was the Member State of the spouses' last common habitual residence for a period of at least one year.

The conditions referred to in points (a), (b) or (c) have to be met at the time the choice of court agreement is concluded or at the time the court is seized.

The jurisdiction conferred by agreement shall be exclusive unless the parties have agreed otherwise.

2. A choice of court agreement shall be in writing. Any communication by electronic means which provides a durable record of the agreement shall be equivalent to 'writing'.
3. This Article shall not apply to a dispute relating to a maintenance obligation towards a child under the age of 18.
4. If the parties have agreed to attribute exclusive jurisdiction to a court or courts of a State party to the Convention on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters⁽¹⁾, signed on 30 October 2007 in Lugano (hereinafter referred to as the Lugano Convention), where that State is not a Member State, the said Convention shall apply except in the case of the disputes referred to in paragraph 3.

*Article 5***Jurisdiction based on the appearance of the defendant**

Apart from jurisdiction derived from other provisions of this Regulation, a court of a Member State before which a defendant enters an appearance shall have jurisdiction. This rule shall not apply where appearance was entered to contest the jurisdiction.

*Article 6***Subsidiary jurisdiction**

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Articles 3, 4 and 5 and no court of a State party to the Lugano Convention which is not a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of that Convention, the courts of the Member State of the common nationality of the parties shall have jurisdiction.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 339, 21.12.2007, p. 3.

▼B*Article 7***Forum necessitatis**

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Articles 3, 4, 5 and 6, the courts of a Member State may, on an exceptional basis, hear the case if proceedings cannot reasonably be brought or conducted or would be impossible in a third State with which the dispute is closely connected.

The dispute must have a sufficient connection with the Member State of the court seised.

*Article 8***Limit on proceedings**

1. Where a decision is given in a Member State or a 2007 Hague Convention Contracting State where the creditor is habitually resident, proceedings to modify the decision or to have a new decision given cannot be brought by the debtor in any other Member State as long as the creditor remains habitually resident in the State in which the decision was given.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply:

- (a) where the parties have agreed in accordance with Article 4 to the jurisdiction of the courts of that other Member State;
- (b) where the creditor submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of that other Member State pursuant to Article 5;
- (c) where the competent authority in the 2007 Hague Convention Contracting State of origin cannot, or refuses to, exercise jurisdiction to modify the decision or give a new decision; or
- (d) where the decision given in the 2007 Hague Convention Contracting State of origin cannot be recognised or declared enforceable in the Member State where proceedings to modify the decision or to have a new decision given are contemplated.

*Article 9***Seising of a court**

For the purposes of this Chapter, a court shall be deemed to be seised:

- (a) at the time when the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document is lodged with the court, provided that the claimant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have service effected on the defendant; or
- (b) if the document has to be served before being lodged with the court, at the time when it is received by the authority responsible for service, provided that the claimant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have the document lodged with the court.

▼B*Article 10***Examination as to jurisdiction**

Where a court of a Member State is seised of a case over which it has no jurisdiction under this Regulation it shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction.

*Article 11***Examination as to admissibility**

1. Where a defendant habitually resident in a State other than the Member State where the action was brought does not enter an appearance, the court with jurisdiction shall stay the proceedings so long as it is not shown that the defendant has been able to receive the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document in sufficient time to enable him to arrange for his defence, or that all necessary steps have been taken to this end.
2. Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 shall apply instead of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted from one Member State to another pursuant to that Regulation.
3. Where the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 are not applicable, Article 15 of the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the service abroad of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters shall apply if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad pursuant to that Convention.

*Article 12***Lis pendens**

1. Where proceedings involving the same cause of action and between the same parties are brought in the courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised shall of its own motion stay its proceedings until such time as the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established.
2. Where the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established, any court other than the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.

*Article 13***Related actions**

1. Where related actions are pending in the courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised may stay its proceedings.
2. Where these actions are pending at first instance, any court other than the court first seised may also, on the application of one of the parties, decline jurisdiction if the court first seised has jurisdiction over the actions in question and its law permits the consolidation thereof.
3. For the purposes of this Article, actions are deemed to be related where they are so closely connected that it is expedient to hear and determine them together to avoid the risk of irreconcilable judgments resulting from separate proceedings.

▼B*Article 14***Provisional, including protective, measures**

Application may be made to the courts of a Member State for such provisional, including protective, measures as may be available under the law of that State, even if, under this Regulation, the courts of another Member State have jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter.

CHAPTER III

APPLICABLE LAW

*Article 15***Determination of the applicable law**

The law applicable to maintenance obligations shall be determined in accordance with the Hague Protocol of 23 November 2007 on the law applicable to maintenance obligations (hereinafter referred to as the 2007 Hague Protocol) in the Member States bound by that instrument.

CHAPTER IV

RECOGNITION, ENFORCEABILITY AND ENFORCEMENT OF DECISIONS

*Article 16***Scope of application of this Chapter**

1. This Chapter shall govern the recognition, enforceability and enforcement of decisions falling within the scope of this Regulation.
2. Section 1 shall apply to decisions given in a Member State bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol.
3. Section 2 shall apply to decisions given in a Member State not bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol.
4. Section 3 shall apply to all decisions.

SECTION I

Decisions given in a Member State bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol*Article 17***Abolition of exequatur**

1. A decision given in a Member State bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol shall be recognised in another Member State without any special procedure being required and without any possibility of opposing its recognition.
2. A decision given in a Member State bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol which is enforceable in that State shall be enforceable in another Member State without the need for a declaration of enforceability.

▼B*Article 18***Protective measures**

An enforceable decision shall carry with it by operation of law the power to proceed to any protective measures which exist under the law of the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 19***Right to apply for a review**

1. A defendant who did not enter an appearance in the Member State of origin shall have the right to apply for a review of the decision before the competent court of that Member State where:

- (a) he was not served with the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable him to arrange for his defence; or
- (b) he was prevented from contesting the maintenance claim by reason of force majeure or due to extraordinary circumstances without any fault on his part;

unless he failed to challenge the decision when it was possible for him to do so.

2. The time limit for applying for a review shall run from the day the defendant was effectively acquainted with the contents of the decision and was able to react, at the latest from the date of the first enforcement measure having the effect of making his property non-disposable in whole or in part. The defendant shall react promptly, in any event within 45 days. No extension may be granted on account of distance.

3. If the court rejects the application for a review referred to in paragraph 1 on the basis that none of the grounds for a review set out in that paragraph apply, the decision shall remain in force.

If the court decides that a review is justified for one of the reasons laid down in paragraph 1, the decision shall be null and void. However, the creditor shall not lose the benefits of the interruption of prescription or limitation periods, or the right to claim retroactive maintenance acquired in the initial proceedings.

*Article 20***Documents for the purposes of enforcement**

1. For the purposes of enforcement of a decision in another Member State, the claimant shall provide the competent enforcement authorities with:

- (a) a copy of the decision which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity;
- (b) the extract from the decision issued by the court of origin using the form set out in Annex I;

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- (c) where appropriate, a document showing the amount of any arrears and the date such amount was calculated;
 - (d) where necessary, a transliteration or a translation of the content of the form referred to in point (b) into the official language of the Member State of enforcement or, where there are several official languages in that Member State, into the official language or one of the official languages of court proceedings of the place where the application is made, in accordance with the law of that Member State, or into another language that the Member State concerned has indicated it can accept. Each Member State may indicate the official language or languages of the institutions of the European Union other than its own which it can accept for the completion of the form.
2. The competent authorities of the Member State of enforcement may not require the claimant to provide a translation of the decision. However, a translation may be required if the enforcement of the decision is challenged.
3. Any translation under this Article must be done by a person qualified to do translations in one of the Member States.

*Article 21***Refusal or suspension of enforcement**

1. The grounds of refusal or suspension of enforcement under the law of the Member State of enforcement shall apply in so far as they are not incompatible with the application of paragraphs 2 and 3.
2. The competent authority in the Member State of enforcement shall, on application by the debtor, refuse, either wholly or in part, the enforcement of the decision of the court of origin if the right to enforce the decision of the court of origin is extinguished by the effect of prescription or the limitation of action, either under the law of the Member State of origin or under the law of the Member State of enforcement, whichever provides for the longer limitation period.

Furthermore, the competent authority in the Member State of enforcement may, on application by the debtor, refuse, either wholly or in part, the enforcement of the decision of the court of origin if it is irreconcilable with a decision given in the Member State of enforcement or with a decision given in another Member State or in a third State which fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State of enforcement.

A decision which has the effect of modifying an earlier decision on maintenance on the basis of changed circumstances shall not be considered an irreconcilable decision within the meaning of the second subparagraph.

3. The competent authority in the Member State of enforcement may, on application by the debtor, suspend, either wholly or in part, the enforcement of the decision of the court of origin if the competent court of the Member State of origin has been seized of an application for a review of the decision of the court of origin pursuant to Article 19.

Furthermore, the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement shall, on application by the debtor, suspend the enforcement of the decision of the court of origin where the enforceability of that decision is suspended in the Member State of origin.

▼B*Article 22***No effect on the existence of family relationships**

The recognition and enforcement of a decision on maintenance under this Regulation shall not in any way imply the recognition of the family relationship, parentage, marriage or affinity underlying the maintenance obligation which gave rise to the decision.

*SECTION 2****Decisions given in a Member State not bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol****Article 23***Recognition**

1. A decision given in a Member State not bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required.
2. Any interested party who raises the recognition of a decision as the principal issue in a dispute may, in accordance with the procedures provided for in this Section, apply for a decision that the decision be recognised.
3. If the outcome of proceedings in a court of a Member State depends on the determination of an incidental question of recognition, that court shall have jurisdiction over that question.

*Article 24***Grounds of refusal of recognition**

A decision shall not be recognised:

- (a) if such recognition is manifestly contrary to public policy in the Member State in which recognition is sought. The test of public policy may not be applied to the rules relating to jurisdiction;
- (b) where it was given in default of appearance, if the defendant was not served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable him to arrange for his defence, unless the defendant failed to commence proceedings to challenge the decision when it was possible for him to do so;
- (c) if it is irreconcilable with a decision given in a dispute between the same parties in the Member State in which recognition is sought;
- (d) if it is irreconcilable with an earlier decision given in another Member State or in a third State in a dispute involving the same cause of action and between the same parties, provided that the earlier decision fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State in which recognition is sought.

A decision which has the effect of modifying an earlier decision on maintenance on the basis of changed circumstances shall not be considered an irreconcilable decision within the meaning of points (c) or (d).

▼B*Article 25***Staying of recognition proceedings**

A court of a Member State in which recognition is sought of a decision given in a Member State not bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol shall stay the proceedings if the enforceability of the decision is suspended in the Member State of origin by reason of an appeal.

*Article 26***Enforceability**

A decision given in a Member State not bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol and enforceable in that State shall be enforceable in another Member State when, on the application of any interested party, it has been declared enforceable there.

*Article 27***Jurisdiction of local courts**

1. The application for a declaration of enforceability shall be submitted to the court or competent authority of the Member State of enforcement notified by that Member State to the Commission in accordance with Article 71.

2. The local jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to the place of habitual residence of the party against whom enforcement is sought, or to the place of enforcement.

*Article 28***Procedure**

1. The application for a declaration of enforceability shall be accompanied by the following documents:

- (a) a copy of the decision which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity;
- (b) an extract from the decision issued by the court of origin using the form set out in Annex II, without prejudice to Article 29;
- (c) where necessary, a transliteration or a translation of the content of the form referred to in point (b) into the official language of the Member State of enforcement or, where there are several official languages in that Member State, into the official language or one of the official languages of court proceedings of the place where the application is made, in accordance with the law of that Member State, or into another language that the Member State concerned has indicated it can accept. Each Member State may indicate the official language or languages of the institutions of the European Union other than its own which it can accept for the completion of the form.

2. The court or competent authority seised of the application may not require the claimant to provide a translation of the decision. However, a translation may be required in connection with an appeal under Articles 32 or 33.

3. Any translation under this Article must be done by a person qualified to do translations in one of the Member States.

▼B*Article 29***Non-production of the extract**

1. If the extract referred to in Article 28(1)(b) is not produced, the competent court or authority may specify a time for its production or accept an equivalent document or, if it considers that it has sufficient information before it, dispense with its production.
2. In the situation referred to in paragraph 1, if the competent court or authority so requires, a translation of the documents shall be produced. The translation shall be done by a person qualified to do translations in one of the Member States.

*Article 30***Declaration of enforceability**

The decision shall be declared enforceable without any review under Article 24 immediately on completion of the formalities in Article 28 and at the latest within 30 days of the completion of those formalities, except where exceptional circumstances make this impossible. The party against whom enforcement is sought shall not at this stage of the proceedings be entitled to make any submissions on the application.

*Article 31***Notice of the decision on the application for a declaration**

1. The decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability shall forthwith be brought to the notice of the applicant in accordance with the procedure laid down by the law of the Member State of enforcement.
2. The declaration of enforceability shall be served on the party against whom enforcement is sought, accompanied by the decision, if not already served on that party.

*Article 32***Appeal against the decision on the application for a declaration**

1. The decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability may be appealed against by either party.
2. The appeal shall be lodged with the court notified by the Member State concerned to the Commission in accordance with Article 71.
3. The appeal shall be dealt with in accordance with the rules governing procedure in contradictory matters.
4. If the party against whom enforcement is sought fails to appear before the appellate court in proceedings concerning an appeal brought by the applicant, Article 11 shall apply even where the party against whom enforcement is sought is not habitually resident in any of the Member States.
5. An appeal against the declaration of enforceability shall be lodged within 30 days of service thereof. If the party against whom enforcement is sought has his habitual residence in a Member State other than that in which the declaration of enforceability was given, the time for appealing shall be 45 days and shall run from the date of service, either on him in person or at his residence. No extension may be granted on account of distance.

▼B*Article 33***Proceedings to contest the decision given on appeal**

The decision given on appeal may be contested only by the procedure notified by the Member State concerned to the Commission in accordance with Article 71.

*Article 34***Refusal or revocation of a declaration of enforceability**

1. The court with which an appeal is lodged under Articles 32 or 33 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only on one of the grounds specified in Article 24.
2. Subject to Article 32(4), the court seised of an appeal under Article 32 shall give its decision within 90 days from the date it was seised, except where exceptional circumstances make this impossible.
3. The court seised of an appeal under Article 33 shall give its decision without delay.

*Article 35***Staying of proceedings**

The court with which an appeal is lodged under Articles 32 or 33 shall, on the application of the party against whom enforcement is sought, stay the proceedings if the enforceability of the decision is suspended in the Member State of origin by reason of an appeal.

*Article 36***Provisional, including protective measures**

1. When a decision must be recognised in accordance with this Section, nothing shall prevent the applicant from availing himself of provisional, including protective, measures in accordance with the law of the Member State of enforcement without a declaration of enforceability under Article 30 being required.
2. The declaration of enforceability shall carry with it by operation of law the power to proceed to any protective measures.
3. During the time specified for an appeal pursuant to Article 32(5) against the declaration of enforceability and until any such appeal has been determined, no measures of enforcement may be taken other than protective measures against the property of the party against whom enforcement is sought.

*Article 37***Partial enforceability**

1. Where a decision has been given in respect of several matters and the declaration of enforceability cannot be given for all of them, the competent court or authority shall give it for one or more of them.
2. An applicant may request a declaration of enforceability limited to parts of a decision.

▼B*Article 38***No charge, duty or fee**

In proceedings for the issue of a declaration of enforceability, no charge, duty or fee calculated by reference to the value of the matter at issue may be levied in the Member State of enforcement.

*SECTION 3****Common provisions****Article 39***Provisional enforceability**

The court of origin may declare the decision provisionally enforceable, notwithstanding any appeal, even if national law does not provide for enforceability by operation of law.

*Article 40***Invoking a recognised decision**

1. A party who wishes to invoke in another Member State a decision recognised within the meaning of Article 17(1) or recognised pursuant to Section 2 shall produce a copy of the decision which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity.

2. If necessary, the court before which the recognised decision is invoked may ask the party invoking the recognised decision to produce an extract issued by the court of origin using the form set out in Annex I or in Annex II, as the case may be.

The court of origin shall also issue such an extract at the request of any interested party.

3. Where necessary, the party invoking the recognised decision shall provide a transliteration or a translation of the content of the form referred to in paragraph 2 into the official language of the Member State concerned or, where there are several official languages in that Member State, into the official language or one of the official languages of court proceedings of the place where the recognised decision is invoked, in accordance with the law of that Member State, or into another language that the Member State concerned has indicated it can accept. Each Member State may indicate the official language or languages of the institutions of the European Union other than its own which it can accept for the completion of the form.

4. Any translation under this Article must be done by a person qualified to do translations in one of the Member States.

*Article 41***Proceedings and conditions for enforcement**

1. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the procedure for the enforcement of decisions given in another Member State shall be governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement. A decision given in a Member State which is enforceable in the Member State of enforcement shall be enforced there under the same conditions as a decision given in that Member State of enforcement.

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2. The party seeking the enforcement of a decision given in another Member State shall not be required to have a postal address or an authorised representative in the Member State of enforcement, without prejudice to persons with competence in matters relating to enforcement proceedings.

*Article 42***No review as to substance**

Under no circumstances may a decision given in a Member State be reviewed as to its substance in the Member State in which recognition, enforceability or enforcement is sought.

*Article 43***No precedence for the recovery of costs**

Recovery of any costs incurred in the application of this Regulation shall not take precedence over the recovery of maintenance.

CHAPTER V**ACCESS TO JUSTICE***Article 44***Right to legal aid**

1. Parties who are involved in a dispute covered by this Regulation shall have effective access to justice in another Member State, including enforcement and appeal or review procedures, in accordance with the conditions laid down in this Chapter.

In cases covered by Chapter VII, effective access to justice shall be provided by the requested Member State to any applicant who is resident in the requesting Member State.

2. To ensure such effective access, Member States shall provide legal aid in accordance with this Chapter, unless paragraph 3 applies.

3. In cases covered by Chapter VII, a Member State shall not be obliged to provide legal aid if and to the extent that the procedures of that Member State enable the parties to make the case without the need for legal aid, and the Central Authority provides such services as are necessary free of charge.

4. Entitlements to legal aid shall not be less than those available in equivalent domestic cases.

5. No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required to guarantee the payment of costs and expenses in proceedings concerning maintenance obligations.

▼B*Article 45***Content of legal aid**

Legal aid granted under this Chapter shall mean the assistance necessary to enable parties to know and assert their rights and to ensure that their applications, lodged through the Central Authorities or directly with the competent authorities, are fully and effectively dealt with. It shall cover as necessary the following:

- (a) pre-litigation advice with a view to reaching a settlement prior to bringing judicial proceedings;
- (b) legal assistance in bringing a case before an authority or a court and representation in court;
- (c) exemption from or assistance with the costs of proceedings and the fees to persons mandated to perform acts during the proceedings;
- (d) in Member States in which an unsuccessful party is liable for the costs of the opposing party, if the recipient of legal aid loses the case, the costs incurred by the opposing party, if such costs would have been covered had the recipient been habitually resident in the Member State of the court seized;
- (e) interpretation;
- (f) translation of the documents required by the court or by the competent authority and presented by the recipient of legal aid which are necessary for the resolution of the case;
- (g) travel costs to be borne by the recipient of legal aid where the physical presence of the persons concerned with the presentation of the recipient's case is required in court by the law or by the court of the Member State concerned and the court decides that the persons concerned cannot be heard to the satisfaction of the court by any other means.

*Article 46***Free legal aid for applications through Central Authorities concerning maintenance to children**

1. The requested Member State shall provide free legal aid in respect of all applications by a creditor under Article 56 concerning maintenance obligations arising from a parent-child relationship towards a person under the age of 21.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the competent authority of the requested Member State may, in relation to applications other than those under Article 56(1)(a) and (b), refuse free legal aid if it considers that, on the merits, the application or any appeal or review is manifestly unfounded.

▼B*Article 47***Cases not covered by Article 46**

1. Subject to Articles 44 and 45, in cases not covered by Article 46, legal aid may be granted in accordance with national law, particularly as regards the conditions for the means test or the merits test.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, a party who, in the Member State of origin, has benefited from complete or partial legal aid or exemption from costs or expenses, shall be entitled, in any proceedings for recognition, enforceability or enforcement, to benefit from the most favourable legal aid or the most extensive exemption from costs or expenses provided for by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, a party who, in the Member State of origin, has benefited from free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X, shall be entitled, in any proceedings for recognition, enforceability or enforcement, to benefit from legal aid in accordance with paragraph 2. To that end, he shall present a statement from the competent authority in the Member State of origin to the effect that he fulfils the financial requirements to qualify for the grant of complete or partial legal aid or exemption from costs or expenses.

Competent authorities for the purposes of this paragraph shall be listed in Annex XI. That Annex shall be established and amended in accordance with the management procedure referred to in Article 73(2).

CHAPTER VI**COURT SETTLEMENTS AND AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENTS***Article 48***Application of this Regulation to court settlements and authentic instruments**

1. Court settlements and authentic instruments which are enforceable in the Member State of origin shall be recognised in another Member State and be enforceable there in the same way as decisions, in accordance with Chapter IV.

2. The provisions of this Regulation shall apply as necessary to court settlements and authentic instruments.

3. The competent authority of the Member State of origin shall issue, at the request of any interested party, an extract from the court settlement or the authentic instrument using the forms set out in Annexes I and II or in Annexes III and IV as the case may be.

CHAPTER VII**COOPERATION BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES***Article 49***Designation of Central Authorities**

1. Each Member State shall designate a Central Authority to discharge the duties which are imposed by this Regulation on such an authority.

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2. Federal Member States, Member States with more than one system of law or Member States having autonomous territorial units shall be free to appoint more than one Central Authority and shall specify the territorial or personal extent of their functions. Where a Member State has appointed more than one Central Authority, it shall designate the Central Authority to which any communication may be addressed for transmission to the appropriate Central Authority within that Member State. If a communication is sent to a Central Authority which is not competent, the latter shall be responsible for forwarding it to the competent Central Authority and for informing the sender accordingly.

3. The designation of the Central Authority or Central Authorities, their contact details, and where appropriate the extent of their functions as specified in paragraph 2, shall be communicated by each Member State to the Commission in accordance with Article 71.

*Article 50***General functions of Central Authorities**

1. Central Authorities shall:

- (a) cooperate with each other, including by exchanging information, and promote cooperation amongst the competent authorities in their Member States to achieve the purposes of this Regulation;
- (b) seek as far as possible solutions to difficulties which arise in the application of this Regulation.

2. Central Authorities shall take measures to facilitate the application of this Regulation and to strengthen their cooperation. For this purpose the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters established by Decision 2001/470/EC shall be used.

*Article 51***Specific functions of Central Authorities**

1. Central Authorities shall provide assistance in relation to applications under Article 56 and shall in particular:

- (a) transmit and receive such applications;
- (b) initiate or facilitate the institution of proceedings in respect of such applications.

2. In relation to such applications Central Authorities shall take all appropriate measures:

- (a) where the circumstances require, to provide or facilitate the provision of legal aid;
- (b) to help locate the debtor or the creditor, in particular pursuant to Articles 61, 62 and 63;
- (c) to help obtain relevant information concerning the income and, if necessary, other financial circumstances of the debtor or creditor, including the location of assets, in particular pursuant to Articles 61, 62 and 63;
- (d) to encourage amicable solutions with a view to obtaining voluntary payment of maintenance, where suitable by use of mediation, conciliation or similar processes;

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- (e) to facilitate the ongoing enforcement of maintenance decisions, including any arrears;
- (f) to facilitate the collection and expeditious transfer of maintenance payments;
- (g) to facilitate the obtaining of documentary or other evidence, without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001;
- (h) to provide assistance in establishing parentage where necessary for the recovery of maintenance;
- (i) to initiate or facilitate the institution of proceedings to obtain any necessary provisional measures which are territorial in nature and the purpose of which is to secure the outcome of a pending maintenance application;
- (j) to facilitate the service of documents, without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007.

3. The functions of the Central Authority under this Article may, to the extent permitted under the law of the Member State concerned, be performed by public bodies, or other bodies subject to the supervision of the competent authorities of that Member State. The designation of any such public bodies or other bodies, as well as their contact details and the extent of their functions, shall be communicated by each Member State to the Commission in accordance with Article 71.

4. Nothing in this Article or in Article 53 shall impose an obligation on a Central Authority to exercise powers that can be exercised only by judicial authorities under the law of the requested Member State.

*Article 52***Power of attorney**

The Central Authority of the requested Member State may require a power of attorney from the applicant only if it acts on his behalf in judicial proceedings or before other authorities, or in order to designate a representative so to act.

*Article 53***Requests for specific measures**

1. A Central Authority may make a request, supported by reasons, to another Central Authority to take appropriate specific measures under points (b), (c), (g), (h), (i) and (j) of Article 51(2) when no application under Article 56 is pending. The requested Central Authority shall take such measures as are appropriate if satisfied that they are necessary to assist a potential applicant in making an application under Article 56 or in determining whether such an application should be initiated.

2. Where a request for measures under Article 51(2)(b) and (c) is made, the requested Central Authority shall seek the information requested, if necessary pursuant to Article 61. However, the information referred to in points (b), (c) and (d) of Article 61(2) may be sought only when the creditor produces a copy of the decision, court settlement or authentic instrument to be enforced, accompanied by the extract provided for in Articles 20, 28 or 48, as appropriate.

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The requested Central Authority shall communicate the information obtained to the requesting Central Authority. Where that information was obtained pursuant to Article 61, this communication shall specify only the address of the potential defendant in the requested Member State. In the case of a request with a view to recognition, declaration of enforceability or enforcement, the communication shall, in addition, specify merely whether the debtor has income or assets in that State.

If the requested Central Authority is not able to provide the information requested it shall inform the requesting Central Authority without delay and specify the grounds for this impossibility.

3. A Central Authority may also take specific measures at the request of another Central Authority in relation to a case having an international element concerning the recovery of maintenance pending in the requesting Member State.

4. For requests under this Article, the Central Authorities shall use the form set out in Annex V.

*Article 54***Central Authority costs**

1. Each Central Authority shall bear its own costs in applying this Regulation.

2. Central Authorities may not impose any charge on an applicant for the provision of their services under this Regulation save for exceptional costs arising from a request for a specific measure under Article 53.

For the purposes of this paragraph, costs relating to locating the debtor shall not be regarded as exceptional.

3. The requested Central Authority may not recover the costs of the services referred to in paragraph 2 without the prior consent of the applicant to the provision of those services at such cost.

*Article 55***Application through Central Authorities**

An application under this Chapter shall be made through the Central Authority of the Member State in which the applicant resides to the Central Authority of the requested Member State.

*Article 56***Available applications**

1. A creditor seeking to recover maintenance under this Regulation may make applications for the following:

(a) recognition or recognition and declaration of enforceability of a decision;

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- (b) enforcement of a decision given or recognised in the requested Member State;
- (c) establishment of a decision in the requested Member State where there is no existing decision, including where necessary the establishment of parentage;
- (d) establishment of a decision in the requested Member State where the recognition and declaration of enforceability of a decision given in a State other than the requested Member State is not possible;
- (e) modification of a decision given in the requested Member State;
- (f) modification of a decision given in a State other than the requested Member State.

2. A debtor against whom there is an existing maintenance decision may make applications for the following:

- (a) recognition of a decision leading to the suspension, or limiting the enforcement, of a previous decision in the requested Member State;
- (b) modification of a decision given in the requested Member State;
- (c) modification of a decision given in a State other than the requested Member State.

3. For applications under this Article, the assistance and representation referred to in Article 45(b) shall be provided by the Central Authority of the requested Member State directly or through public authorities or other bodies or persons.

4. Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, the applications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be determined under the law of the requested Member State and shall be subject to the rules of jurisdiction applicable in that Member State.

Article 57

Application contents

1. An application under Article 56 shall be made using the form set out in Annex VI or in Annex VII.

2. An application under Article 56 shall as a minimum include:

- (a) a statement of the nature of the application or applications;
- (b) the name and contact details, including the address, and date of birth of the applicant;
- (c) the name and, if known, address and date of birth of the defendant;
- (d) the name and the date of birth of any person for whom maintenance is sought;
- (e) the grounds upon which the application is based;

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(f) in an application by a creditor, information concerning where the maintenance payment should be sent or electronically transmitted;

(g) the name and contact details of the person or unit from the Central Authority of the requesting Member State responsible for processing the application.

3. For the purposes of paragraph 2(b), the applicant's personal address may be replaced by another address in cases of family violence, if the national law of the requested Member State does not require the applicant to supply his or her personal address for the purposes of proceedings to be brought.

4. As appropriate, and to the extent known, the application shall in addition in particular include:

(a) the financial circumstances of the creditor;

(b) the financial circumstances of the debtor, including the name and address of the employer of the debtor and the nature and location of the assets of the debtor;

(c) any other information that may assist with the location of the defendant.

5. The application shall be accompanied by any necessary supporting information or documentation including, where appropriate, documentation concerning the entitlement of the applicant to legal aid. Applications under Article 56(1)(a) and (b) and under Article 56(2)(a) shall be accompanied, as appropriate, only by the documents listed in Articles 20, 28 and 48, or in Article 25 of the 2007 Hague Convention.

Article 58

Transmission, receipt and processing of applications and cases through Central Authorities

1. The Central Authority of the requesting Member State shall assist the applicant in ensuring that the application is accompanied by all the information and documents known by it to be necessary for consideration of the application.

2. The Central Authority of the requesting Member State shall, when satisfied that the application complies with the requirements of this Regulation, transmit the application to the Central Authority of the requested Member State.

3. The requested Central Authority shall, within 30 days from the date of receipt of the application, acknowledge receipt using the form set out in Annex VIII, and inform the Central Authority of the requesting Member State what initial steps have been or will be taken to deal with the application, and may request any further necessary documents and information. Within the same 30-day period, the requested Central Authority shall provide to the requesting Central Authority the name and contact details of the person or unit responsible for responding to inquiries regarding the progress of the application.

4. Within 60 days from the date of acknowledgement, the requested Central Authority shall inform the requesting Central Authority of the status of the application.

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5. Requesting and requested Central Authorities shall keep each other informed of:

- (a) the person or unit responsible for a particular case;
- (b) the progress of the case;

and shall provide timely responses to enquiries.

6. Central Authorities shall process a case as quickly as a proper consideration of the issues will allow.

7. Central Authorities shall employ the most rapid and efficient means of communication at their disposal.

8. A requested Central Authority may refuse to process an application only if it is manifest that the requirements of this Regulation are not fulfilled. In such a case, that Central Authority shall promptly inform the requesting Central Authority of its reasons for refusal using the form set out in Annex IX.

9. The requested Central Authority may not reject an application solely on the basis that additional documents or information are needed. However, the requested Central Authority may ask the requesting Central Authority to provide these additional documents or this information. If the requesting Central Authority does not do so within 90 days or a longer period specified by the requested Central Authority, the requested Central Authority may decide that it will no longer process the application. In this case, it shall promptly notify the requesting Central Authority using the form set out in Annex IX.

Article 59

Languages

1. The request or application form shall be completed in the official language of the requested Member State or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, in the official language or one of the official languages of the place of the Central Authority concerned, or in any other official language of the institutions of the European Union which that Member State has indicated it can accept, unless the Central Authority of that Member State dispenses with translation.

2. The documents accompanying the request or application form shall not be translated into the language determined in accordance with paragraph 1 unless a translation is necessary in order to provide the assistance requested, without prejudice to Articles 20, 28, 40 and 66.

3. Any other communication between Central Authorities shall be in the language determined in accordance with paragraph 1 unless the Central Authorities agree otherwise.

Article 60

Meetings

1. In order to facilitate the application of this Regulation, Central Authorities shall meet regularly.

2. These meetings shall be convened in compliance with Decision 2001/470/EC.

▼B*Article 61***Access to information for Central Authorities**

1. Under the conditions laid down in this Chapter and by way of exception to Article 51(4), the requested Central Authority shall use all appropriate and reasonable means to obtain the information referred to in paragraph 2 necessary to facilitate, in a given case, the establishment, the modification, the recognition, the declaration of enforceability or the enforcement of a decision.

The public authorities or administrations which, in the course of their ordinary activities, hold, within the requested State, the information referred to in paragraph 2 and which control the processing thereof within the meaning of Directive 95/46/EC shall, subject to limitations justified on grounds of national security or public safety, provide the information to the requested Central Authority at its request in cases where the requested Central Authority does not have direct access to it.

Member States may designate the public authorities or administrations able to provide the requested Central Authority with the information referred to in paragraph 2. Where a Member State makes such a designation, it shall ensure that its choice of authorities and administrations permits its Central Authority to have access, in accordance with this Article, to the information requested.

Any other legal person which holds within the requested Member State the information referred to in paragraph 2 and controls the processing thereof within the meaning of Directive 95/46/EC shall provide the information to the requested Central Authority at the latter's request if it is authorised to do so by the law of the requested Member State.

The requested Central Authority shall, as necessary, transmit the information thus obtained to the requesting Central Authority.

2. The information referred to in this Article shall be the information already held by the authorities, administrations or persons referred to in paragraph 1. It shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive and shall relate to:

- (a) the address of the debtor or of the creditor;
- (b) the debtor's income;
- (c) the identification of the debtor's employer and/or of the debtor's bank account(s);
- (d) the debtor's assets.

For the purpose of obtaining or modifying a decision, only the information listed in point (a) may be requested by the requested Central Authority.

For the purpose of having a decision recognised, declared enforceable or enforced, all the information listed in the first subparagraph may be requested by the requested Central Authority. However, the information listed in point (d) may be requested only if the information listed in points (b) and (c) is insufficient to allow enforcement of the decision.

▼B*Article 62***Transmission and use of information**

1. The Central Authorities shall, within their Member State, transmit the information referred to in Article 61(2) to the competent courts, the competent authorities responsible for service of documents and the competent authorities responsible for enforcement of a decision, as the case may be.

2. Any authority or court to which information has been transmitted pursuant to Article 61 may use this only to facilitate the recovery of maintenance claims.

Except for information merely indicating the existence of an address, income or assets in the requested Member State, the information referred to in Article 61(2) may not be disclosed to the person having applied to the requesting Central Authority, subject to the application of procedural rules before a court.

3. Any authority processing information transmitted to it pursuant to Article 61 may not store such information beyond the period necessary for the purposes for which it was transmitted.

4. Any authority processing information communicated to it pursuant to Article 61 shall ensure the confidentiality of such information, in accordance with its national law.

*Article 63***Notification of the data subject**

1. Notification of the data subject of the communication of all or part of the information collected on him shall take place in accordance with the national law of the requested Member State.

2. Where there is a risk that it may prejudice the effective recovery of the maintenance claim, such notification may be deferred for a period which shall not exceed 90 days from the date on which the information was provided to the requested Central Authority.

CHAPTER VIII**PUBLIC BODIES***Article 64***Public bodies as applicants**

1. For the purposes of an application for recognition and declaration of enforceability of decisions or for the purposes of enforcement of decisions, the term 'creditor' shall include a public body acting in place of an individual to whom maintenance is owed or one to which reimbursement is owed for benefits provided in place of maintenance.

2. The right of a public body to act in place of an individual to whom maintenance is owed or to seek reimbursement of benefits provided to the creditor in place of maintenance shall be governed by the law to which the body is subject.

▼B

3. A public body may seek recognition and a declaration of enforceability or claim enforcement of:

- (a) a decision given against a debtor on the application of a public body which claims payment of benefits provided in place of maintenance;
- (b) a decision given between a creditor and a debtor to the extent of the benefits provided to the creditor in place of maintenance.

4. The public body seeking recognition and a declaration of enforceability or claiming enforcement of a decision shall upon request provide any document necessary to establish its right under paragraph 2 and to establish that benefits have been provided to the creditor.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 65

Legalisation or other similar formality

No legalisation or other similar formality shall be required in the context of this Regulation.

Article 66

Translation of supporting documents

Without prejudice to Articles 20, 28 and 40, the court seised may require the parties to provide a translation of supporting documents which are not in the language of proceedings only if it deems a translation necessary in order to give a decision or to respect the rights of the defence.

Article 67

Recovery of costs

Without prejudice to Article 54, the competent authority of the requested Member State may recover costs from an unsuccessful party having received free legal aid pursuant to Article 46, on an exceptional basis and if his financial circumstances so allow.

Article 68

Relations with other Community instruments

1. Subject to Article 75(2), this Regulation shall modify Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 by replacing the provisions of that Regulation applicable to matters relating to maintenance obligations.

2. This Regulation shall replace, in matters relating to maintenance obligations, Regulation (EC) No 805/2004, except with regard to European Enforcement Orders on maintenance obligations issued in a Member State not bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol.

▼B

3. In matters relating to maintenance obligations, this Regulation shall be without prejudice to the application of Directive 2003/8/EC, subject to Chapter V.

4. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to the application of Directive 95/46/EC.

*Article 69***Relations with existing international conventions and agreements**

1. This Regulation shall not affect the application of bilateral or multilateral conventions and agreements to which one or more Member States are party at the time of adoption of this Regulation and which concern matters governed by this Regulation, without prejudice to the obligations of Member States under Article 307 of the Treaty.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, and without prejudice to paragraph 3, this Regulation shall, in relations between Member States, take precedence over the conventions and agreements which concern matters governed by this Regulation and to which Member States are party.

3. This Regulation shall not preclude the application of the Convention of 23 March 1962 between Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway on the recovery of maintenance by the Member States which are party thereto, since, with regard to the recognition, enforceability and enforcement of decisions, that Convention provides for:

- (a) simplified and more expeditious procedures for the enforcement of decisions relating to maintenance obligations, and
- (b) legal aid which is more favourable than that provided for in Chapter V of this Regulation.

However, the application of the said Convention may not have the effect of depriving the defendant of his protection under Articles 19 and 21 of this Regulation.

*Article 70***Information made available to the public**

The Member States shall provide within the framework of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters established by Decision 2001/470/EC the following information with a view to making it available to the public:

- (a) a description of the national laws and procedures concerning maintenance obligations;
- (b) a description of the measures taken to meet the obligations under Article 51;
- (c) a description of how effective access to justice is guaranteed, as required under Article 44, and
- (d) a description of national enforcement rules and procedures, including information on any limitations on enforcement, in particular debtor protection rules and limitation or prescription periods.

Member States shall keep this information permanently updated.

▼B*Article 71***►C1 Information on contact details and languages ◀**

1. By 18 September 2010, the Member States shall communicate to the Commission:

- (a) the names and contact details of the courts or authorities with competence to deal with applications for a declaration of enforceability in accordance with Article 27(1) and with appeals against decisions on such applications in accordance with Article 32(2);
- (b) the redress procedures referred to in Article 33;
- (c) the review procedure for the purposes of Article 19 and the names and contact details of the courts having jurisdiction;
- (d) the names and contact details of their Central Authorities and, where appropriate, the extent of their functions, in accordance with Article 49(3);
- (e) the names and contact details of the public bodies or other bodies and, where appropriate, the extent of their functions, in accordance with Article 51(3);
- (f) the names and contact details of the authorities with competence in matters of enforcement for the purposes of Article 21;
- (g) the languages accepted for translations of the documents referred to in Articles 20, 28 and 40;
- (h) the languages accepted by their Central Authorities for communication with other Central Authorities referred to in Article 59.

The Member States shall apprise the Commission of any subsequent changes to this information.

2. The Commission shall publish the information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, with the exception of the addresses and other contact details of the courts and authorities referred to in points (a), (c) and (f).

3. The Commission shall make all information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 publicly available through any other appropriate means, in particular through the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters established by Decision 2001/470/EC.

*Article 72***Amendments to the forms**

Any amendment to the forms provided for in this Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 73(3).

▼B*Article 73***Committee**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the committee established by Article 70 of Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 4 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply.

The period laid down in Article 4(3) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months.

3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 3 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply.

*Article 74***Review clause**

By five years from the date of application determined in the third subparagraph of Article 76 at the latest, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation, including an evaluation of the practical experiences relating to the cooperation between Central Authorities, in particular regarding those Authorities' access to the information held by public authorities and administrations, and an evaluation of the functioning of the procedure for recognition, declaration of enforceability and enforcement applicable to decisions given in a Member State not bound by the 2007 Hague Protocol. If necessary the report shall be accompanied by proposals for adaptation.

*Article 75***Transitional provisions****▼C1**

1. This Regulation shall apply only to proceedings instituted, to court settlements approved or concluded, and to authentic instruments established as from its date of application, subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

▼C2

2. Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter IV shall apply:

- (a) to decisions given in the Member States before the date of application of this Regulation for which recognition and the declaration of enforceability are requested as from that date;
- (b) to decisions given as from the date of application of this Regulation following proceedings begun before that date,

in so far as those decisions fall with the scope of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 for the purposes of recognition and enforcement.

▼B

Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 shall continue to apply to procedures for recognition and enforcement under way on the date of application of this Regulation.

The first and second subparagraphs shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to court settlements approved or concluded and to authentic instruments established in the Member States.

3. Chapter VII on cooperation between Central Authorities shall apply to requests and applications received by the Central Authority as from the date of application of this Regulation.

▼B*Article 76***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Articles 2(2), 47(3), 71, 72 and 73 shall apply from 18 September 2010.

Except for the provisions referred to in the second paragraph, this Regulation shall apply from 18 June 2011, subject to the 2007 Hague Protocol being applicable in the Community by that date. Failing that, this Regulation shall apply from the date of application of that Protocol in the Community.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

▼M3*ANNEX I*

**EXTRACT FROM A DECISION/COURT SETTLEMENT IN MATTERS
RELATING TO MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS NOT SUBJECT TO
PROCEEDINGS FOR RECOGNITION OR A DECLARATION OF
ENFORCEABILITY**

(Articles 20 and 48 of Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations⁽¹⁾)

IMPORTANT

To be issued by the court of origin

To be issued only if the decision or court settlement is enforceable in the Member State of origin

Mention only information which is given in the decision or court settlement or of which the court of origin has been made aware

1. NATURE OF THE DOCUMENT

Decision Court settlement

Date and reference number:

The decision/court settlement is recognised and enforceable in another Member State without any possibility of opposing its recognition and without the need for a declaration of enforceability (Articles 17 and 48 of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009).

2. COURT OF ORIGIN

2.1. Name:

2.2. Address:

2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

2.2.2. Place and postal code:

2.2.3. Member State

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia
 Ireland Greece Spain France Croatia Italy
 Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary
 Malta Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal
 Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden

2.3. Telephone/Fax/E-mail:

3. CLAIMANT(S)⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

3.1. PERSON A

3.1.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ If the parties are not the claimant or defendant in the decision/court settlement, indicate either of the parties as claimant or defendant.

⁽³⁾ If the decision/court settlement concerns more than three claimants or three defendants, attach an additional sheet.

▼M3

3.1.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.1.4. Address:

3.1.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.1.4.2. Place and postal code:

3.1.4.3. Country:

3.1.5. Has benefited from

3.1.5.1. legal aid:

Yes

No

3.1.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes

No

3.1.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009:

Yes

No

3.2. Person B

3.2.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

3.2.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.2.4. Address:

3.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.2.4.2. Place and postal code:

3.2.4.3. Country:

3.2.5. Has benefited from

3.2.5.1. legal aid:

Yes

No

3.2.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes

No

3.2.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009:

Yes

No

3.3. Person C

3.3.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

3.3.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.3.4. Address:

3.3.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.3.4.2. Place and postal code:

3.3.4.3. Country:

▼M3

3.3.5. Has benefited from

3.3.5.1. legal aid:

Yes No

3.3.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes No

3.3.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009:

Yes No

4. DEFENDANT(S) (¹) (²)

4.1. **Person A**

4.1.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

4.1.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.1.4. Address:

4.1.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.1.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.1.4.3. Country:

4.1.5. Has benefited from

4.1.5.1. legal aid:

Yes No

4.1.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes No

4.1.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009:

Yes No

4.2. **Person B**

4.2.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

4.2.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.2.4. Address:

4.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.2.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.2.4.3. Country:

4.2.5. Has benefited from

4.2.5.1. legal aid:

Yes No

(¹) If the parties are not the claimant or defendant in the decision/court settlement, indicate either of the parties as claimant or defendant.

(²) If the decision/court settlement concerns more than three claimants or three defendants, attach an additional sheet.

▼M3

4.2.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes No

4.2.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009:

Yes No

4.3. Person C

4.3.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

4.3.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.3.4. Address:

4.3.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.3.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.3.4.3. Country:

4.3.5. Has benefited from

4.3.5.1. legal aid:

Yes No

4.3.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes No

4.3.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009:

Yes No

5. TERMS OF THE DECISION/COURT SETTLEMENT

5.1. Currency

Euro (EUR) Lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK)
 Kuna (HRK) Forint (HUF) Zloty (PLN) Leu (RON)
 Krona (SEK) Other (please specify ISO code):

5.2. Maintenance claim⁽¹⁾

5.2.1. Maintenance claim A

5.2.1.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom the sum must actually be paid)

Person for whom maintenance is owed:

..... (surname and given name(s))

5.2.1.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....

⁽¹⁾ If the decision/court settlement concerns more than three maintenance claims, attach an additional sheet.

▼M3

(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

5.2.1.3. Amount to be paid in instalments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.1.4. Sum to be paid regularly Once a week Once a month Other (state frequency):

Amount:

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

 If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how that indexation is to be calculated:

Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.1.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: ([dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy])

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....

5.2.1.6. Interest (if specified in the decision/court settlement)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.1.7. Payment in kind (please specify):
.....
.....5.2.1.8. Other form of payment (please specify):
.....
.....

▼M35.2.2. *Maintenance claim B*

5.2.2.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom the sum must actually be paid)

Person for whom maintenance is owed:

..... (surname and given name(s))

5.2.2.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....
(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

5.2.2.3. Amount to be paid in instalments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.2.4. Sum to be paid regularly Once a week Once a month Other (state frequency):

Amount:

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

 If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how that indexation is to be calculated:

Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.2.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: ([dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy])

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....
.....5.2.2.6. Interest (if specified in the decision/court settlement)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

▼M3

5.2.2.7. Payment in kind (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

5.2.2.8. Other form of payment (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

5.2.3. Maintenance claim C

5.2.3.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom the sum must actually be paid)

Person for whom maintenance is owed:

..... (surname and given name(s))

5.2.3.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....
(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

5.2.3.3. Amount to be paid in instalments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.3.4. Sum to be paid regularly

Once a week

Once a month

Other (state frequency):

Amount:

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

.....

If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how that indexation is to be calculated:

Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

▼M35.2.3.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: (dd/mm/yyyy) to (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....

.....

5.2.3.6. Interest (if specified in the decision/court settlement)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.3.7. Payment in kind (please specify):

.....

.....

.....

5.2.3.8. Other form of payment (please specify):

.....

.....

.....

5.3. Costs and expenses

The decision/court settlement provides that

..... (surname and given name(s))

must pay the sum of

to: [surname and given name(s)].

*If additional pages have been attached, state the number of pages:**Done at: on: (dd/mm/yyyy)**Signature and/or stamp of the court of origin:*

.....

▼M3*ANNEX II*

**EXTRACT FROM A DECISION/COURT SETTLEMENT IN MATTERS
RELATING TO MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS SUBJECT TO
PROCEEDINGS FOR RECOGNITION AND A DECLARATION OF
ENFORCEABILITY**

(Articles 28 and 75(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations (⁽¹⁾))

IMPORTANT

To be issued by the court of origin

To be issued only if the decision or court settlement is enforceable in the Member State of origin

Mention only information which is given in the decision or court settlement or of which the court of origin has been made aware

1. NATURE OF THE DOCUMENT

Decision Court settlement

Date and reference number:

2. COURT OF ORIGIN

2.1. Name:

2.2. Address:

2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

2.2.2. Place and postal code:

2.2.3. Member State

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Denmark Germany
 Estonia Ireland Greece Spain France Croatia
 Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg
 Hungary Malta Netherlands Austria Poland
 Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden United Kingdom

2.3. Telephone/Fax/E-mail:

3. CLAIMANT(S) (⁽²⁾) (⁽³⁾)

3.1. PERSON A

3.1.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

3.1.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.1.4. Address:

3.1.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.1.4.2. Place and postal code:

(¹) OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1.

(²) If the parties are not the claimant or defendant in the decision/court settlement, indicate either of the parties as claimant or defendant.

(³) If the decision/court settlement concerns more than three claimants or three defendants, attach an additional sheet.

▼M3

3.1.4.3. Country:

3.1.5. Has benefited from

3.1.5.1. legal aid:

Yes No

3.1.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes No

3.1.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 (⁽¹⁾):

Yes No

3.2. Person B

3.2.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

3.2.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.2.4. Address:

3.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.2.4.2. Place and postal code:

3.2.4.3. Country:

3.2.5. Has benefited from

3.2.5.1. legal aid:

Yes No

3.2.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes No

3.2.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 (⁽²⁾):

Yes No

3.3. Person C

3.3.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

3.3.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.3.4. Address:

3.3.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.3.4.2. Place and postal code:

3.3.4.3. Country:

3.3.5. Has benefited from

3.3.5.1. legal aid:

Yes No

(¹) For Denmark, the administrative authorities listed in the agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 251, 21.9.2013, p. 1).

(²) For Denmark, the administrative authorities listed in the agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 251, 21.9.2013, p. 1).

▼M3

3.3.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes No

3.3.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009⁽¹⁾:

Yes No

4. DEFENDANT(S)⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

4.1. Person A

4.1.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

4.1.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.1.4. Address:

4.1.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.1.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.1.4.3. Country:

4.1.5. Has benefited from

4.1.5.1. legal aid:

Yes No

4.1.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes No

4.1.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009⁽⁴⁾:

Yes No

4.2. Person B

4.2.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

4.2.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.2.4. Address:

4.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.2.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.2.4.3. Country:

4.2.5. Has benefited from

4.2.5.1. legal aid:

Yes No

4.2.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes No

(1) For Denmark, the administrative authorities listed in the agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 251, 21.9.2013, p. 1).

(2) If the parties are not the claimant or defendant in the decision/court settlement, indicate either of the parties as claimant or defendant.

(3) If the decision/court settlement concerns more than three claimants or three defendants, attach an additional sheet.

(4) For Denmark, the administrative authorities listed in the agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 251, 21.9.2013, p. 1).

▼M3

4.2.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 (¹):

Yes No

4.3. Person C

4.3.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

4.3.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.3.4. Address:

4.3.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.3.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.3.4.3. Country:

4.3.5. Has benefited from

4.3.5.1. legal aid:

Yes No

4.3.5.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

Yes No

4.3.5.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 (²):

Yes No

5. TERMS OF THE DECISION/COURT SETTLEMENT**5.1. Currency**

Euro (EUR) Lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Danish krone (DKK) Pound sterling (GBP) Kuna (HRK)
 Forint (HUF) Zloty (PLN) Leu (RON) Krona (SEK)
 Other (please specify ISO code):

5.2. Maintenance claim (³)*5.2.1. Maintenance claim A*

5.2.1.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom the sum must actually be paid)

Person for whom maintenance is owed:

..... (surname and given name(s))

5.2.1.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....

(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

(¹) For Denmark, the administrative authorities listed in the agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 251, 21.9.2013, p. 1).

(²) For Denmark, the administrative authorities listed in the agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 251, 21.9.2013, p. 1).

(³) If the decision/court settlement concerns more than three maintenance claims, attach an additional sheet.

▼M3

5.2.1.3. Amount to be paid in instalments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.1.4. Sum to be paid regularly

- Once a week
- Once a month
- Other (state frequency):

Amount:

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

.....
If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how that indexation is to be calculated:

.....
Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.1.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: ((dd/mm/yyyy) to (dd/mm/yyyy))

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....
.....
.....

5.2.1.6. Interest (if specified in the decision/court settlement)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.1.7. Payment in kind (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

5.2.1.8. Other form of payment (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

▼M35.2.2. *Maintenance claim B*

5.2.2.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom the sum must actually be paid)

Person for whom maintenance is owed:

..... (surname and given name(s))

5.2.2.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....
(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

5.2.2.3. Amount to be paid in instalments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.2.4. Sum to be paid regularly Once a week Once a month Other (state frequency):

Amount:

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

 If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

.....

If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how that indexation is to be calculated:

Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.2.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: ((dd/mm/yyyy) to (dd/mm/yyyy))

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....

▼M3

5.2.2.6. Interest (if specified in the decision/court settlement)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.2.7. Payment in kind (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

5.2.2.8. Other form of payment (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

5.2.3. Maintenance claim C

5.2.3.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom the sum must actually be paid)

Person for whom maintenance is owed:

..... (surname and given name(s))

5.2.3.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....

(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

5.2.3.3. Amount to be paid in instalments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.3.4. Sum to be paid regularly

Once a week

Once a month

Other (state frequency):

Amount:

▼M3

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

.....
If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how that indexation is to be calculated:

Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.3.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: ((dd/mm/yyyy) to (dd/mm/yyyy))

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....
.....

5.2.3.6. Interest (if specified in the decision/court settlement)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.3.7. Payment in kind (please specify):

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

5.3. **Costs and expenses**

The decision/court settlement provides that

..... (surname and given name(s))

must pay the sum of

to: (surname and given name(s)).

If additional pages have been attached, state the number of pages:

Done at: *on:* (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature and/or stamp of the court of origin:

.....

▼M3*ANNEX III*

**EXTRACT FROM AN AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT IN MATTERS
RELATING TO MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS NOT SUBJECT TO
PROCEEDINGS FOR RECOGNITION OR A DECLARATION OF
ENFORCEABILITY**

(Article 48 of Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations (⁽¹⁾))

IMPORTANT

To be issued by the competent authority in the Member State of origin

To be issued only if the authentic instrument is enforceable in the Member State of origin

Mention only information which is given in the authentic instrument or of which the competent authority has been made aware

1. DATE AND REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT:

The authentic instrument is recognised and enforceable in another Member State without any possibility of opposing its recognition and without the need for a declaration of enforceability (Article 48 of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009).

2. NATURE OF THE AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT

2.1. Instrument formally drawn up or registered on: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Agreement concluded or authenticated on: (dd/mm/yyyy)

2.2. Competent authority:

2.2.1. Name:

2.2.2. Address:

2.2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

2.2.2.2. Place and postal code:

2.2.2.3. Member State

▼C3

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia
- Ireland Greece Spain France Croatia Italy
- Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary
- Malta Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal
- Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden

▼M3

2.2.3. Telephone/Fax/E-mail:

3. CREDITOR(S) (⁽²⁾)

3.1. **Person A**

3.1.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

(¹) OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1.

(²) If the authentic instrument concerns more than three creditors or three debtors, attach an additional sheet.

▼M3

3.1.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.1.4. Address:

3.1.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.1.4.2. Place and postal code:

3.1.4.3. Country:

3.2. Person B

3.2.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

3.2.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.2.4. Address:

3.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.2.4.2. Place and postal code:

3.2.4.3. Country:

3.3. Person C

3.3.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

3.3.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.3.4. Address:

3.3.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.3.4.2. Place and postal code:

3.3.4.3. Country:

4. DEBTOR(S) (¹)**4.1. Person A**

4.1.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

4.1.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.1.4. Address:

4.1.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.1.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.1.4.3. Country:

4.2. Person B

4.2.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

4.2.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.2.4. Address:

4.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.2.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.2.4.3. Country:

4.3. Person C

4.3.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

(¹) If the authentic instrument concerns more than three creditors or three debtors, attach an additional sheet.

▼M3

4.3.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.3.4. Address:

4.3.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.3.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.3.4.3. Country:

5. CONTENTS OF THE AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT

5.1. Currency

- Euro (EUR) Lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK)
 Kuna (HRK) Forint (HUF) Zloty (PLN) Leu (RON)
 Krona (SEK) Other (please specify ISO code):

5.2. Maintenance claim ⁽¹⁾

5.2.1. Maintenance claim A

5.2.1.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom the sum must actually be paid)

Person for whom maintenance is owed:

..... (surname and given name(s))

5.2.1.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....
(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

5.2.1.3. Amount to be paid in instalments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.1.4. Sum to be paid regularly

Once a week

Once a month

Other (state frequency):

Amount:

⁽¹⁾ If the authentic instrument concerns more than three maintenance claims, attach an additional sheet.

▼M3

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

.....

If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how that indexation is to be calculated:

.....

Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.1.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: ((dd/mm/yyyy) to (dd/mm/yyyy))

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....

.....

5.2.1.6. Interest (if specified in the authentic instrument)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.1.7. Payment in kind (please specify):

.....

.....

.....

5.2.1.8. Other form of payment (please specify):

.....

.....

.....

5.2.2. *Maintenance claim B*

5.2.2.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom the sum must actually be paid)

Person for whom maintenance is owed:

..... (surname and given name(s))

5.2.2.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....

(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

▼M3

5.2.2.3. Amount to be paid in instalments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.2.4. Sum to be paid regularly

- Once a week
- Once a month
- Other (state frequency):

Amount:

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

.....
If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how that indexation is to be calculated:

.....
Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.2.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: ((dd/mm/yyyy) to (dd/mm/yyyy))

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....
.....

5.2.2.6. Interest (if specified in the authentic instrument)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.2.7. Payment in kind (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

5.2.2.8. Other form of payment (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

▼M35.2.3. *Maintenance claim C*

5.2.3.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom
the sum must actually be paid)

Person for whom maintenance is owed:

..... (surname and given name(s))

5.2.3.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....
(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

5.2.3.3. Amount to be paid in instalments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.3.4. Sum to be paid regularly Once a week Once a month Other (state frequency):

Amount:

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

 If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):.....
If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how
that indexation is to be calculated:

Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.3.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: ((dd/mm/yyyy) to (dd/mm/yyyy))

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....
.....

▼M3

5.2.3.6. Interest (if specified in the authentic instrument)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.3.7. Payment in kind (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

5.2.3.8. Other form of payment (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

5.3. Costs

The authentic instrument provides that

..... (surname and given name(s))

must pay the sum of

to: (surname and given name(s)).

If additional pages have been attached, state the number of pages:

Done at: *on:* (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature and/or stamp of the competent authority:

.....

▼M3*ANNEX IV*

**EXTRACT FROM AN AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT IN MATTERS
RELATING TO MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS SUBJECT TO
PROCEEDINGS FOR RECOGNITION AND A DECLARATION OF
ENFORCEABILITY**

(Articles 48 and 75(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations (¹))

IMPORTANT

To be issued by the competent authority in the Member State of origin

To be issued only if the authentic instrument is enforceable in the Member State of origin

Mention only information which is given in the authentic instrument or of which the competent authority has been made aware

1. DATE AND REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT:

2. NATURE OF THE AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT

2.1. Instrument formally drawn up or registered on: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Agreement concluded or authenticated on: (dd/mm/yyyy)

2.2. Competent authority:

2.2.1. Name:

2.2.2. Address:

2.2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

2.2.2.2. Place and postal code:

2.2.2.3. Member State:

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Denmark Germany
 Estonia Ireland Greece Spain France Croatia Italy
 Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary
 Malta Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal
 Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden
 United Kingdom

2.2.3. Telephone/Fax/E-mail:

3. CREDITOR(S) (²)

3.1. Person A

3.1.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

(¹) OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1.

(²) If the authentic instrument concerns more than three creditors or three debtors, attach an additional sheet.

▼M3

3.1.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.1.4. Address:

3.1.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.1.4.2. Place and postal code:

3.1.4.3. Country:

3.2. Person B

3.2.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

3.2.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.2.4. Address:

3.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.2.4.2. Place and postal code:

3.2.4.3. Country:

3.3. Person C

3.3.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

3.3.3. Identity number or social security number:

3.3.4. Address:

3.3.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.3.4.2. Place and postal code:

3.3.4.3. Country:

4. DEBTOR(S) (1)

4.1. Person A

4.1.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

4.1.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.1.4. Address:

4.1.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.1.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.1.4.3. Country:

4.2. Person B

4.2.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

4.2.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.2.4. Address:

4.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.2.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.2.4.3. Country:

4.3. Person C

4.3.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

(1) If the authentic instrument concerns more than three creditors or three debtors, attach an additional sheet.

▼M3

4.3.3. Identity number or social security number:

4.3.4. Address:

4.3.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.3.4.2. Place and postal code:

4.3.4.3. Country:

5. CONTENTS OF THE AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT

5.1. Currency

Euro (EUR) Lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Danish krone (DKK) Pound sterling (GBP) Kuna (HRK)
 Forint (HUF) Zloty (PLN) Leu (RON) Krona (SEK)
 Other (please specify ISO code):

5.2. Maintenance claim⁽¹⁾

5.2.1. Maintenance claim A

5.2.1.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom the sum must actually be paid)

Person for whom maintenance is owed:

..... (surname and given name(s))

5.2.1.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....

(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

5.2.1.3. Amount to be paid in installments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.1.4. Sum to be paid regularly

Once a week

Once a month

Other (state frequency):

Amount:

⁽¹⁾ If the authentic instrument concerns more than three maintenance claims, attach an additional sheet.

▼M3

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how that indexation is to be calculated:

Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.1.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: ((dd/mm/yyyy) to (dd/mm/yyyy))

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....

5.2.1.6. Interest (if specified in the authentic instrument)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

.....

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.1.7. Payment in kind (please specify):

.....

.....

.....

5.2.1.8. Other form of payment (please specify):

.....

.....

.....

5.2.2. *Maintenance claim B*

5.2.2.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom the sum must actually be paid)

.....

Person for whom maintenance is owed: (surname and given name(s))

5.2.2.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....

(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

▼M3

5.2.2.3. Amount to be paid in instalments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.2.4. Sum to be paid regularly

Once a week

Once a month

Other (state frequency):

Amount:

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

.....
If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how that indexation is to be calculated:

Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.2.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: ((dd/mm/yyyy) to (dd/mm/yyyy))

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....
.....

5.2.2.6. Interest (if specified in the authentic instrument)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.2.7. Payment in kind (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

5.2.2.8. Other form of payment (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

▼M35.2.3. *Maintenance claim C*

5.2.3.1. The maintenance is to be paid

by (surname and given name(s))

to (surname and given name(s) of the person to whom
the sum must actually be paid)

.....

Person for whom maintenance is owed: (surname and given name(s))

5.2.3.2. Amount to be paid in one sum

Period covered, where applicable:

.....

(from date (dd/mm/yyyy) to date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

Due date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Amount:

5.2.3.3. Amount to be paid in instalments

Maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Amount

5.2.3.4. Sum to be paid regularly Once a week Once a month Other (state frequency):

Amount:

From: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Due day/date:

 If applicable, until (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event):

.....

If the maintenance claim is subject to indexation, please indicate how
that indexation is to be calculated:

.....

Indexation applicable as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.3.5. Amount due retroactively

Period covered: ((dd/mm/yyyy) to (dd/mm/yyyy))

Amount:

Form of payment:

.....

▼M3

5.2.3.6. Interest (if specified in the authentic instrument)

If the maintenance claim is subject to interest, please indicate the rate:

Interest due as from: (dd/mm/yyyy)

5.2.3.7. Payment in kind (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

5.2.3.8. Other form of payment (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

5.3. Costs

The authentic instrument provides that

..... (surname and given name(s))

must pay the sum of

to (surname and given name(s)).

If additional pages have been attached, state the number of pages:

Done at: *on:* (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature and/or stamp of the competent authority:

.....

▼M3*ANNEX V***REQUEST FOR SPECIFIC MEASURES**

(Article 53 of Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations (⁽¹⁾))

PART A**To be completed by the requesting Central Authority****1. REQUESTING CENTRAL AUTHORITY**

1.1. Name:

1.2. Address:

1.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

1.2.2. Place and postal code:

1.2.3. Member State

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia
- Ireland Greece Spain France Croatia Italy
- Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary
- Malta Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal
- Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden
- United Kingdom

1.3. Telephone:

1.4. Fax

1.5. E-mail:

1.6. Reference number:

1.7. Person responsible for following up the request:

1.7.1. Surname and given name(s):

1.7.2. Telephone:

1.7.3. E-mail:

2. REQUESTED CENTRAL AUTHORITY

2.1. Name:

2.2. Address:

2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

2.2.2. Place and postal code:

2.2.3. Member State

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia
- Ireland Greece Spain France Croatia Italy
- Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary
- Malta Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal
- Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden
- United Kingdom

3. REQUEST3.1. ***The purpose of the specific measure requested is to:***3.1.1. help locate the debtor or the creditor (see points 3.3. and 3.4.)

(¹) OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1.

▼M3

- 3.1.2. facilitate the search for information on the income or assets of the debtor or the creditor (see points 3.3. and 3.4.)
- 3.1.3. facilitate the obtaining of documentary or other evidence
- 3.1.4. obtain assistance in establishing parentage
- 3.1.5. initiate or facilitate the institution of proceedings to obtain a necessary provisional measure which is territorial in nature
- 3.1.6. facilitate service of a document

3.2. ***Grounds for the request:***

.....

3.3. ***The information requested relates to:***

- 3.3.1. the following debtor

3.3.1.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.3.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth (¹):

3.3.1.3. Last known address:

3.3.1.4. Identity number or social security number (²):

3.3.1.5. Any other information which may be useful (³):

.....

- 3.3.2. the following creditor

3.3.2.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.3.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth (⁴):

3.3.2.3. Last known address:

3.3.2.4. Identity number or social security number (⁵):

3.3.2.5. Any other information which may be useful (⁶):

.....

3.4. ***Information requested***

- 3.4.1. Current address of the debtor/creditor
- 3.4.2. Income of the debtor/creditor

(¹) If available.

(²) If available.

(³) For example, the name of a previous employer, names and addresses of family members, details of a vehicle or property which the person in question might own.

(⁴) If available.

(⁵) If available.

(⁶) For example, the name of a previous employer, names and addresses of family members, details of a vehicle or property which the person in question might own.

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- 3.4.3. Assets of the debtor/creditor, including the location of the assets of the debtor/creditor

The creditor has produced a copy of the decision, court settlement or authentic instrument to be enforced, if appropriate accompanied by the relevant form.

Yes

No

- There is a risk that notifying the person concerned by the collection of this information may prejudice the effective recovery of the maintenance claim (Article 63(2) of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009).

Done at , on (dd/mm/yyyy)

Name and signature of the authorised official of the requesting Central Authority:

.....

PART B

To be completed by the requested Central Authority

4. REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE REQUESTED CENTRAL AUTHORITY:
5. PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR FOLLOWING UP THE REQUEST: ..
- 5.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 5.2. Telephone:
- 5.3. Fax
- 5.4. E-mail:

6. MEASURES TAKEN AND RESULTS OBTAINED

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

7. INFORMATION COLLECTED:

- 7.1. **Without recourse to Articles 61, 62 and 63 of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009;**
- 7.1.1. Debtor's/creditor's address:

No

Yes (please specify):

.....
.....

▼M3

7.1.2. Debtor's/creditor's revenue:

No Yes (please specify):

.....

.....

7.1.3. Debtor's/creditor's assets:

No Yes (please specify):

.....

.....

7.2. Pursuant to Articles 61, 62 and 63 of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009:

7.2.1. Debtor's/creditor's address:

No Yes (please specify):

.....

.....

.....

7.2.2. Existence of debtor's income:

No Yes

7.2.3. Existence of debtor's assets:

No Yes

IMPORTANT

(In the event of the application of Articles 61, 62 and 63 of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009)

Except for information merely indicating the existence of an address, income or assets in the requested Member State, the information referred to in Article 61(1) may not be disclosed to the person having applied to the requesting Central Authority, subject to the application of procedural rules before a court (Article 62(2), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009).

8. INABILITY TO COMMUNICATE THE REQUESTED INFORMATION

The requested Central Authority is not able to provide the information requested, for the following reasons:

.....

.....

.....

▼M3

Done at, on, (dd/mm/yyyy)

Name and signature of the authorised official of the requested Central Authority:

.....

▼M3*ANNEX VI*

**APPLICATION FORM WITH A VIEW TO THE RECOGNITION,
DECLARATION OF ENFORCEABILITY OR ENFORCEMENT OF A
DECISION IN MATTERS RELATING TO MAINTENANCE
OBLIGATIONS**

(Articles 56 and 57 of Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations (⁽¹⁾))

PART A

To be completed by the requesting Central Authority

1. APPLICATION

- Application for recognition or for recognition and declaration of enforceability of a decision (Article 56(1)(a))
- Application for recognition of a decision (Article 56(2)(a))
- Application for enforcement of a decision given or recognised in the requested Member State (Article 56(1)(b))

2. REQUESTING CENTRAL AUTHORITY

2.1. Name:

2.2. Address:

2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

2.2.2. Place and postal code:

2.2.3. Member State

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany
- Estonia Ireland Greece Spain France
- Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania
- Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
- Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia
- Slovakia Finland Sweden United Kingdom

2.3. Telephone:

2.4. Fax

2.5. E-mail:

2.6. Reference number of the application:

Application to be handled with the application(s) bearing the following reference number(s):

2.7. Person responsible for following up the application:

2.7.1. Surname and given name(s):

2.7.2. Telephone:

2.7.3. E-mail:

3. REQUESTED CENTRAL AUTHORITY

3.1. Name:

3.2. Address:

3.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

(¹) OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1.

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3.2.2. Place and postal code:

3.2.3. Member State

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany
- Estonia Ireland Greece Spain France
- Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania
- Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
- Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia
- Slovakia Finland Sweden United Kingdom

4. DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (1) TO THE APPLICATION IN THE CASE OF A DECISION MADE IN A MEMBER STATE

- A copy of the decision/court settlement/authentic instrument
- An extract from the decision/court settlement/authentic instrument using the form set out in Annex I, Annex II, Annex III or Annex IV
- A transliteration or translation of the contents of the form set out in Annex I, Annex II, Annex III or Annex IV
- Where appropriate, a copy of the decision on the declaration of enforceability
- A document showing the amount of any arrears and the date such amount was calculated
- A document indicating that the applicant has benefited from legal aid or from exemption from costs and expenses
- A document indicating that the applicant has benefited from free proceedings before an administrative authority in the Member State of origin, and confirming that the applicant fulfils the financial requirements to qualify for legal aid or exemption from costs and expenses
- A document establishing the right of the public body to apply for reimbursement of benefits paid to the creditor and justifying the payment of such benefits
- Other (please specify):
.....
.....
.....

5. DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (?) TO THE APPLICATION IN THE CASE OF A DECISION MADE IN A THIRD STATE

- The complete text of the decision.
- A summary of or extract from the decision drawn up by the competent authority of the State of origin.
- A document stating that the decision is enforceable in the State of origin and, in the case of a decision by an administrative authority, a document stating that the requirements of Article 19(3) of the 2007 Hague Convention are met.

(1) Tick the relevant boxes and number the documents in the order in which they are attached.

(?) Tick the relevant boxes and number the documents in the order in which they are attached.

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- If the defendant did not appear and was not represented in the proceedings in the State of origin, a document or documents attesting, as appropriate, either that the defendant had proper notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to be heard, or that the defendant had proper notice of the decision and the opportunity to challenge it or appeal it in fact and law.
- A document showing the amount of any arrears and the date such amount was calculated.
- A document providing the information necessary to make appropriate calculations in the case of a decision providing for automatic adjustment by indexation.
- A document showing the extent to which the applicant received free legal assistance in the State of origin.
- Other (please specify):
.....
.....
.....

Total number of documents attached to the application form:

Done at: *on* (*dd/mm/yyyy*)

Name and signature of the authorised official of the requesting Central Authority:

PART B

To be completed by the applicant or, as appropriate, by the person/authority authorised in the requesting Member State to complete the form on the applicant's behalf

6. APPLICATION

- 6.1. Application for recognition or for recognition and declaration of enforceability of a decision

The application is based on:

- 6.1.1. Chapter IV, Section 2, of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009
 6.1.2. The 2007 Hague Convention
 6.1.2.1. Indicate the basis for recognition and enforcement under Article 20 of the 2007 Hague Convention:
 6.1.2.2. The defendant has appeared or been represented in the proceedings in the State of origin:

Yes No

- 6.1.3. The national law of the requested Member State

- 6.1.4. Other (please specify):

.....
.....

- 6.2. Application for enforcement of a decision given or recognised in the requested Member State

7. DECISION

- 7.1. Date and reference number:

- 7.2. Name of the court of origin:

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8. APPLICANT

8.1. Natural person

8.1.1. Surname and given name(s):

8.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

8.1.3. Identity number or social security number (¹):

8.1.4. Nationality:

8.1.5. Occupation:

8.1.6. Civil status:

8.1.7. Address:

 The address given below is the applicant's personal address. The applicant is in a situation of family violence (²). The address given below is an address care of: (surname and given name(s))

8.1.7.1. Street and number/PO box:

8.1.7.2. Place and postal code:

8.1.7.3. Member State

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany
 Estonia Ireland Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania
 Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia
 Slovakia Finland Sweden United Kingdom

8.1.8. Telephone/E-mail:

8.1.9. Has benefited from:

8.1.9.1. legal aid:

 Yes No

8.1.9.2. exemption from costs and expenses:

 Yes No

8.1.9.3. free proceedings before an administrative authority listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 4/2009:

 Yes No

8.1.10. If applicable, surname, given name(s) and contact details of the applicant's representative (lawyer, etc.):

8.2. Public body:

8.2.1. Name:

8.2.2. Address:

8.2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

8.2.2.2. Place and postal code:

(¹) If available.

(²) The national law of the requested Member State may, however, require the applicant to provide his/her personal address for the purposes of the proceedings (see Article 57(3) of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009).

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8.2.2.3. Member State

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany
 Estonia Ireland Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania
 Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia
 Slovakia Finland Sweden United Kingdom

8.2.3. Telephone/Fax/E-mail:

8.2.4. Name of the person representing the body in the proceedings⁽¹⁾:
.....

8.2.5. Person responsible for following up the application:

8.2.5.1. Surname and given name(s):

8.2.5.2. Telephone:

8.2.5.3. Fax

8.2.5.4. E-mail:

9. DEFENDANT

9.1. Surname and given name(s):

9.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth⁽²⁾:9.3. Identity number or social security number⁽³⁾:9.4. Nationality⁽⁴⁾:9.5. Occupation⁽⁵⁾:9.6. Civil status⁽⁶⁾:9.7. Address⁽⁷⁾:

9.7.1. Street and number/PO box:

9.7.2. Place and postal code:

9.7.3. Member State

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany
 Estonia Ireland Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania
 Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia
 Slovakia Finland Sweden United Kingdom

10. ANY OTHER INFORMATION THAT MAY HELP LOCATE THE DEFENDANT:
.....
.....
.....11. PERSON(S) FOR WHOM MAINTENANCE IS SOUGHT OR OWED⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁾ If relevant.⁽²⁾ If available.⁽³⁾ If available.⁽⁴⁾ If available.⁽⁵⁾ If available.⁽⁶⁾ If available.⁽⁷⁾ If available.⁽⁸⁾ If more than three persons, attach an additional sheet.

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- 11.1. The person is the same as the applicant named in point 8
- 11.2. The person is the same as the defendant named in point 9
- 11.3. The applicant The defendant
is the representative⁽¹⁾ defending the interests of the following person(s):
- 11.3.1. *Person A*
- 11.3.1.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 11.3.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:
- 11.3.1.3. Identity number or social security number⁽²⁾:
- 11.3.1.4. Nationality⁽³⁾:
- 11.3.1.5. Occupation⁽⁴⁾:
- 11.3.1.6. Civil status⁽⁵⁾:
- 11.3.2. *Person B*
- 11.3.2.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 11.3.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:
- 11.3.2.3. Identity number or social security number⁽⁶⁾:
- 11.3.2.4. Nationality⁽⁷⁾:
- 11.3.2.5. Occupation⁽⁸⁾:
- 11.3.2.6. Civil status⁽⁹⁾:
- 11.3.3. *Person C*
- 11.3.3.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 11.3.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:
- 11.3.3.3. Identity number or social security number⁽¹⁰⁾:
- 11.3.3.4. Nationality⁽¹¹⁾:
- 11.3.3.5. Occupation⁽¹²⁾:
- 11.3.3.6. Civil status⁽¹³⁾:
12. DEBTOR
- 12.1. The person is the same as the applicant named in point 8
- 12.2. The person is the same as the defendant named in point 9
- 12.3. The applicant The defendant

⁽¹⁾ For example, the person with parental responsibility or the guardian of a protected adult.

⁽²⁾ If available and/or relevant.

⁽³⁾ If available and/or relevant.

⁽⁴⁾ If available and/or relevant.

⁽⁵⁾ If available and/or relevant.

⁽⁶⁾ If available and/or relevant.

⁽⁷⁾ If available and/or relevant.

⁽⁸⁾ If available and/or relevant.

⁽⁹⁾ If available and/or relevant.

⁽¹⁰⁾ If available and/or relevant.

⁽¹¹⁾ If available and/or relevant.

⁽¹²⁾ If available and/or relevant.

⁽¹³⁾ If available and/or relevant.

▼M3

is the representative ^(¹) defending the interests of the following person:

- 12.3.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 12.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:
- 12.3.3. Identity number or social security number ^(²):
- 12.3.4. Nationality ^(³):
- 12.3.5. Occupation ^(⁴):
- 12.3.6. Civil status ^(⁵):
- 13. INFORMATION REGARDING PAYMENT, IF THE APPLICATION IS MADE BY THE CREDITOR
 - 13.1. **Payment by electronic means**
 - 13.1.1. Name of bank:
 - 13.1.2. BIC or other relevant bank code:
 - 13.1.3. Account holder:
 - 13.1.4. International Bank Account Number (IBAN):
 - 13.2. **Payment by cheque**
 - 13.2.1. Cheque payable to:
 - 13.2.2. Cheque to be sent to
 - 13.2.2.1. Surname and given name(s):
 - 13.2.2.2. Address:
 - 13.2.2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
 - 13.2.2.2.2. Place and postal code:
 - 13.2.2.2.3. Country:
 - 14. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (WHERE APPLICABLE):

.....
.....
.....

Done at: *on* (*dd/mm/yyyy*)

Applicant's signature:

and/or, where appropriate:

Name and signature of the person/authority authorised in the requesting Member State to complete the form on the applicant's behalf:

.....

^(¹) For example, the person with parental responsibility or the guardian of a protected adult.

^(²) If available.

^(³) If available.

^(⁴) If available.

^(⁵) If available.

▼M3*ANNEX VII***APPLICATION FORM TO OBTAIN OR HAVE MODIFIED A DECISION
IN MATTERS RELATING TO MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS**

(Articles 56 and 57 of Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations (⁽¹⁾))

PART A**To be completed by the requesting Central Authority**

1. APPLICATION

- Application to obtain a decision (Article 56(1)(c))
- Application to obtain a decision (Article 56(1)(d))
- Application for the modification of a decision (Article 56(1)(e))
- Application for the modification of a decision (Article 56(1)(f))
- Application for the modification of a decision (Article 56(2)(b))
- Application for the modification of a decision (Article 56(2)(c))

2. REQUESTING CENTRAL AUTHORITY

2.1. Name:

2.2. Address:

2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

2.2.2. Place and postal code:

2.2.3. Member State

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany
- Estonia Ireland Greece Spain France
- Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania
- Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
- Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia
- Slovakia Finland Sweden United Kingdom

2.3. Telephone:

2.4. Fax

2.5. E-mail:

2.6. Reference number of the application:

Application to be handled with the application(s) bearing the following reference number(s):

2.7. Person responsible for following up the application:

2.7.1. Surname and given name(s):

2.7.2. Telephone:

2.7.3. E-mail:

(¹) OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1.

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3. REQUESTED CENTRAL AUTHORITY

3.1. Name:

3.2. Address:

3.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.2.2. Place and postal code:

3.2.3. Member State

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany
 Estonia Ireland Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania
 Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia
 Slovakia Finland Sweden United Kingdom

4. DOCUMENTS ATTACHED⁽¹⁾ TO THE APPLICATION, AS APPROPRIATE

- Decision of the requested Member State refusing recognition or a declaration of enforceability
 Copy of the decision to be modified
 Extract from the decision to be modified
 Document(s) proving a change in income or any other change in circumstances
 Birth certificate(s) or equivalent
 Debtor's acknowledgement of parentage
 Document(s) proving biological parentage
 Decision by a competent authority in relation to parentage
 Results of genetic tests
 Adoption certificate
 Certificate of marriage or similar relationship
 Document(s) proving the date of divorce/separation
 Document(s) proving that the parties live together
 Certificate(s) regarding schooling
 Document(s) relevant to the financial situation
 Other (please specify):
-
.....
.....

Total number of documents attached to the application form:

Done at: on (dd/mm/yyyy)

Name and signature of the authorised official of the requesting Central Authority:
.....

⁽¹⁾ Tick the relevant boxes and number the documents in the order in which they are attached.

▼M3**PART B**

To be completed by the applicant or, as appropriate, by the person/authority authorised in the requesting Member State to complete the form on the applicant's behalf

5. APPLICATION

- 5.1. Application to obtain a decision
 - 5.1.1. Parentage has not been established
 - 5.1.2. No decision exists
 - 5.1.3. Recognition and a declaration of enforceability of an existing decision are not possible
 - 5.1.4. Amount requested:
-
.....
.....

5.2. Application for modification of a decision

- 5.2.1. The decision was given in the requested Member State
- 5.2.2. The decision was given in a State other than the requested Member State
- 5.2.3. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and reference number of the decision:
- 5.2.4. Name of the court of origin:
- 5.2.5. Changes in circumstances which have occurred:

 Change in income:

- of the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed
- of the person primarily responsible for the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed
- of the debtor

 Change in expenses and charges:

- of the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed
- of the person primarily responsible for the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed
- of the debtor

 Change in the situation of the child/children Change in civil status:

- of the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed
- of the person primarily responsible for the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed
- of the debtor

 Other (please specify):

.....
.....

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5.2.6. Modification(s) requested:

- Increase in the amount of maintenance:
- The amount of maintenance should be increased by (please specify):
- The new amount of maintenance should be (please specify):

Currency

- Euro (EUR) Lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK)
 Pound sterling (GBP) Kuna (HRK)
 Forint (HUF) Zloty (PLN) Leu (RON)
 Krona (SEK) Other (please specify ISO code): ..

- Reduction in the amount of maintenance:

- The amount of maintenance should be reduced by (please specify):
- The new amount of maintenance should be (please specify):

Currency

- Euro (EUR) Lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK)
 Pound sterling (GBP) Kuna (HRK)
 Forint (HUF) Zloty (PLN)
 Leu (RON) Krona (SEK) Other (please specify ISO code): ..

- Modification of the frequency of payments (please specify):

- Modification of the arrangements for payment (please specify):

- Modification of the nature of payments (please specify): ..

- Termination of the maintenance obligation (please specify):

- Other (please specify):
-

6. APPLICANT

6.1. Surname and given name(s):

6.2. Address:

- The address given below is the applicant's personal address.
- The applicant is in a situation of family violence⁽¹⁾. The address given below is an address care of: (surname and given name(s))

6.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

6.2.2. Place and postal code:

6.2.3. Member State

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany
 Estonia Ireland Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania
 Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia
 Slovakia Finland Sweden United Kingdom

⁽¹⁾ The national law of the requested Member State may, however, require the applicant to provide his/her personal address for the purposes of the proceedings (see Article 57(3) of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009).

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- 6.3. Telephone/E-mail:
- 6.4. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:
- 6.5. Identity number or social security number (¹):
- 6.6. Nationality:
- 6.7. Occupation:
- 6.8. Civil status:
- 6.9. If applicable, surname, given name(s) and contact details of the applicant's representative (lawyer, etc.):
.....
.....

7. DEFENDANT

- 7.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 7.2. Address (²):
7.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 7.2.2. Place and postal code:
- 7.2.3. Member State
 Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany
 Estonia Ireland Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania
 Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia
 Slovakia Finland Sweden United Kingdom
- 7.3. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth (³):
- 7.4. Identity number or social security number (⁴):
- 7.5. Nationality (⁵):
- 7.6. Occupation (⁶):
- 7.7. Civil status (⁷):

8. ANY OTHER INFORMATION THAT MAY HELP LOCATE THE DEFENDANT:
.....
.....
.....**9. PERSON(S) FOR WHOM MAINTENANCE IS SOUGHT OR OWED (⁸)**

- 9.1. The person is the same as the applicant named in point 6
- 9.2. The person is the same as the defendant named in point 7
- 9.3. The applicant The defendant

is the representative (⁹) defending the interests of the following person(s):

(¹) If available.

(²) If available.

(³) If available.

(⁴) If available.

(⁵) If available.

(⁶) If available.

(⁷) If available.

(⁸) If more than three persons, attach an additional sheet.

(⁹) For example the person with parental responsibility or the guardian of a protected adult.

▼M39.3.1. *Person A*

9.3.1.1. Surname and given name(s):

9.3.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

9.3.1.3. Identity number or social security number ⁽¹⁾:9.3.1.4. Nationality ⁽²⁾:9.3.1.5. Occupation ⁽³⁾:9.3.1.6. Civil status ⁽⁴⁾:

9.3.1.7. Maintenance is on the basis of the following relationship:

- Parentage (please specify relationship):
- Marriage
- Analogous relationship to marriage
- Alliance (please specify relationship):
- Other (please specify):

9.3.2. *Person B*

9.3.2.1. Surname and given name(s):

9.3.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

9.3.2.3. Identity number or social security number ⁽⁵⁾:9.3.2.4. Nationality ⁽⁶⁾:9.3.2.5. Occupation ⁽⁷⁾:9.3.2.6. Civil status ⁽⁸⁾:

9.3.2.7. Maintenance is on the basis of the following relationship:

- Parentage (please specify relationship):
- Marriage
- Analogous relationship to marriage
- Alliance (please specify relationship):
- Other (please specify):

9.3.3. *Person C*

9.3.3.1. Surname and given name(s):

9.3.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:

9.3.3.3. Identity number or social security number ⁽⁹⁾:9.3.3.4. Nationality ⁽¹⁰⁾:9.3.3.5. Occupation ⁽¹¹⁾:9.3.3.6. Civil status ⁽¹²⁾:⁽¹⁾ If available and/or relevant.⁽²⁾ If available and/or relevant.⁽³⁾ If available and/or relevant.⁽⁴⁾ If available and/or relevant.⁽⁵⁾ If available and/or relevant.⁽⁶⁾ If available and/or relevant.⁽⁷⁾ If available and/or relevant.⁽⁸⁾ If available and/or relevant.⁽⁹⁾ If available and/or relevant.⁽¹⁰⁾ If available and/or relevant.⁽¹¹⁾ If available and/or relevant.⁽¹²⁾ If available and/or relevant.

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9.3.3.7. Maintenance is on the basis of the following relationship:

- Parentage (please specify relationship):
- Marriage
- Analogous relationship to marriage
- Alliance (please specify relationship):
- Other (please specify):

10. DEBTOR

- 10.1. The person is the same as the applicant named in point 6
- 10.2. The person is the same as the defendant named in point 7
- 10.3. The applicant The defendant

is the representative⁽¹⁾ defending the interests of the following person:

- 10.3.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 10.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth:
- 10.3.3. Identity number or social security number⁽²⁾:
- 10.3.4. Nationality⁽³⁾:
- 10.3.5. Occupation⁽⁴⁾:
- 10.3.6. Civil status⁽⁵⁾:

10.3.7. Maintenance is on the basis of the following relationship:

- Parentage (please specify relationship):
- Marriage
- Analogous relationship to marriage
- Alliance (please specify relationship):
- Other (please specify):

11. INFORMATION ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE PERSONS CONCERNED BY THE APPLICATION (ONLY GIVE INFORMATION WHICH IS RELEVANT FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING OR MODIFYING A DECISION)

11.1. **Currency**

- Euro (EUR) Lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Pound sterling (GBP) Kuna (HRK) Forint (HUF) Zloty (PLN)
- Leu (RON) Krone (SEK) Other (please specify ISO code):

⁽¹⁾ For example the person with parental responsibility or the guardian of a protected adult.

⁽²⁾ If available.

⁽³⁾ If available.

⁽⁴⁾ If available.

⁽⁵⁾ If available.

▼M311.2. **The person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed and the person primarily responsible for that person (those persons)**11.2.1. *Gross income*

<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annual	Person primarily responsible for the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed	Spouse or current partner of the person primarily responsible for the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed	Person for whom maintenance is sought or owed (Person A)	Person for whom maintenance is sought or owed (Person B)	Person for whom maintenance is sought or owed (Person C)
Salary (including payments in kind), pensions, disability pensions, maintenance payments, allowances, annuities, unemployment benefits					
Income from non-salaried occupations					
Income from securities/floating capital/real property					
Other sources of income					
TOTAL					

11.2.2. *Expenses and charges*

<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annual	Person primarily responsible for the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed	Spouse or current partner of the person primarily responsible for the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed	Person for whom maintenance is sought or owed (Person A)	Person for whom maintenance is sought or owed (Person B)	Person for whom maintenance is sought or owed (Person C)
Taxes					
Insurance premiums, mandatory social security and professional contributions					
Rent/cost of co-ownership, mortgage payments					
Food and clothing					

▼M3

<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annual	Person primarily responsible for the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed	Spouse or current partner of the person primarily responsible for the person(s) for whom maintenance is sought or owed	Person for whom maintenance is sought or owed (Person A)	Person for whom maintenance is sought or owed (Person B)	Person for whom maintenance is sought or owed (Person C)
Medical expenses					
Maintenance paid to a third party by virtue of a legal obligation and/or expenditure for other dependent persons not covered by the application					
Education costs of children					
Loan repayments, other debts					
Other expenditure					
TOTAL					

11.2.3. *Other assets*

.....
.....
.....

11.3. **The debtor**11.3.1. *Gross income*

<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annual	Debtor	Current spouse or partner of the debtor
Salary (including payments in kind), pensions, disability pensions, maintenance payments, allowances, annuities, unemployment benefits		
Income from non-salaried occupations		
Income from securities/floating capital/real property		
Other sources of income		
TOTAL		

▼M311.3.2. *Expenses and charges*

<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly	Debtor	Current spouse or partner of the debtor
<input type="checkbox"/> Annual		
Taxes		
Insurance premiums, mandatory social security and professional contributions		
Rent/cost of co-ownership, mortgage payments		
Food and clothing		
Medical expenses		
Maintenance paid to a third party by virtue of a legal obligation and/or expenditure for other dependent persons not covered by the application		
Education costs of children		
Loan repayments, other debts		
Other expenditure		
TOTAL		

11.3.3. *Other assets*

.....

12. INFORMATION REGARDING PAYMENT, IF THE APPLICATION IS MADE BY THE CREDITOR

12.1. Payment by electronic means

12.1.1. Name of bank:

12.1.2. BIC or other relevant bank code:

12.1.3. Account holder:

12.1.4. International Bank Account Number (IBAN):

12.2. Payment by cheque

12.2.1. Cheque payable to:

12.2.2. Cheque to be sent to

12.2.2.1. Surname and given name(s):

12.2.2.2. Address:

12.2.2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

12.2.2.2.2. Place and postal code:

12.2.2.2.3. Country:

▼M3

13. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (WHERE APPLICABLE):

.....
.....
.....

Done at: *on* (*dd/mm/yyyy*)

Applicant's signature:

and/or, where appropriate:

Name and signature of the person/authority authorised in the requesting Member State to complete the form on the applicant's behalf:

.....

▼B*ANNEX VIII***ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF AN APPLICATION**

(Article 58(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations (¹))

This acknowledgement of receipt must be sent within 30 days from the date of receipt of the application.

1. **Requesting Central Authority**

- 1.1. Reference number of the requesting Central Authority:
- 1.2. Surname and given name(s) of the person responsible for following up the application:
.....

2. **Requested Central Authority**

- 2.1. Reference number of the requested Central Authority:
- 2.2. Person responsible for following up the application:
- 2.2.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 2.2.2. Telephone:
- 2.2.3. Fax:
- 2.2.4. E-mail:

3. **Date received:** (dd/mm/yyyy)

4. **Initial steps which have been or will be taken to deal with the application**

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5. **Further necessary documents or information (please specify)**

.....
.....
.....

A status report will be sent within 60 days.

Done at: **on:** (dd/mm/yyyy)

Name and signature of the authorised official of the requested Central Authority:

.....

(¹) OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1.

▼B*ANNEX IX***NOTIFICATION OF REFUSAL OR OF DECISION NO LONGER TO PROCESS AN APPLICATION**

(Article 58(8) and (9) of Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations⁽¹⁾)

1. **Requesting Central Authority**

- 1.1. Reference number of the requesting Central Authority:
- 1.2. Surname and given name(s) of the person responsible for following up the application:
.....

2. **Requested Central Authority**

- 2.1. Reference number of the requested Central Authority:

- 2.2. Person responsible for following up the application:
 2.2.1. Surname and given name(s):
 2.2.2. Telephone:
 2.2.3. Fax:
 2.2.4. E-mail:

3. **The requested Central Authority refuses to process the application because it is manifest that the required conditions have not been met**

Reasons (please specify):

4. **The requested Central Authority is no longer processing the application because the requesting Central Authority has not supplied the additional information sought by the requested Central Authority within 90 days or a longer period specified by the latter**

Done at: **on:** (dd/mm/yyyy)

Name and signature of the authorised official of the requested Central Authority:
.....

(1) OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1.

▼M1*ANNEX X*

The administrative authorities referred to in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 are as follows:

- in Finland, the Social Welfare Board ('Sosiaalilautakunta/Socialnämnd'),
- in Sweden, the Enforcement Authority ('Kronofogdemyndigheten'),
- in the United Kingdom:
 - (a) in England and Wales and Scotland, the Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission (CMEC);
 - (b) in Northern Ireland, the Department for Social Development Northern Ireland (DSDNI).

▼M1

ANNEX XI

The competent authorities referred to in Article 47(3) of Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 are as follows:

- in Finland, the Legal Aid Office ('Oikeusaputoimisto/Rättsjälpssbyrå').

4d

Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1103 of
24 June 2016 implementing enhanced
cooperation in the area of jurisdiction,
applicable law and the recognition and
enforcement of decisions in matters
of matrimonial property regimes

Matrimonial property regimes



II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2016/1103

of 24 June 2016

implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of matrimonial property regimes

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision (EU) 2016/954 of 9 June 2016 authorising enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions on the property regimes of international couples, covering both matters of matrimonial property regimes and the property consequences of registered partnerships⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁽²⁾,

Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) The Union has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice in which the free movement of persons is ensured. For the gradual establishment of such an area, the Union is to adopt measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters having cross-border implications, particularly when necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) In accordance with point (c) of Article 81(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), such measures may include measures aimed at ensuring the compatibility of the rules applicable in the Member States concerning conflict of laws and of jurisdiction.
- (3) The European Council meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999 endorsed the principle of mutual recognition of judgments and other decisions of judicial authorities as the cornerstone of judicial cooperation in civil matters and invited the Council and the Commission to adopt a programme of measures to implement that principle.
- (4) A programme of measures for the implementation of the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in civil and commercial matters⁽³⁾, common to the Commission and to the Council, was adopted on 30 November 2000. That programme identifies measures relating to the harmonisation of conflict-of-law rules as measures facilitating the mutual recognition of decisions and provides for the drawing-up of an instrument in matters of matrimonial property regimes.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 159, 16.6.2016, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ Opinion of 23 June 2016 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽³⁾ OJ C 12, 15.1.2001, p. 1.

- (5) The European Council meeting in Brussels on 4 and 5 November 2004 adopted a new programme called 'The Hague programme: strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union' (¹). In this programme the Council asked the Commission to present a Green Paper on the conflict of laws in matters concerning matrimonial property regimes, including the question of jurisdiction and mutual recognition. The programme also stressed the need to adopt an instrument in this area.
- (6) On 17 July 2006 the Commission adopted the Green Paper on the conflict of laws in matters concerning matrimonial property regimes, including the question of jurisdiction and mutual recognition. This Green Paper launched wide consultations on all aspects of the difficulties faced by couples in Europe when it comes to the liquidation of their common property and the legal remedies available.
- (7) At its meeting in Brussels on 10 and 11 December 2009 the European Council adopted a new multiannual programme called 'The Stockholm programme — An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens' (²). In that programme the European Council considered that mutual recognition should be extended to fields that are not yet covered but are essential to everyday life, for example matrimonial property rights, while taking into consideration Member States' legal systems, including public policy (*ordre public*), and national traditions in this area.
- (8) In the 'EU Citizenship Report 2010: Dismantling the obstacles to EU citizens' rights', adopted on 27 October 2010, the Commission announced that it would adopt a proposal for legislation to eliminate the obstacles to the free movement of persons, in particular the difficulties experienced by couples in managing or dividing their property.
- (9) On 16 March 2011, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Regulation on jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of matrimonial property regimes and a proposal for a Council Regulation on jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions regarding the property consequences of registered partnerships.
- (10) At its meeting of 3 December 2015, the Council concluded that no unanimity could be reached for the adoption of the proposals for the regulations on matrimonial property regimes and the property consequences of registered partnerships and that therefore the objectives of cooperation in this area could not be attained within a reasonable period by the Union as a whole.
- (11) From December 2015 to February 2016, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden addressed requests to the Commission indicating that they wished to establish enhanced cooperation between themselves in the area of the property regimes of international couples and, specifically, of the jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of matrimonial property regimes and jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions regarding the property consequences of registered partnerships, and asking the Commission to submit a proposal to the Council to that effect. By letter to the Commission in March 2016, Cyprus indicated its wish to participate in the establishment of the enhanced cooperation; Cyprus reiterated this wish during the work of the Council.
- (12) On 9 June 2016, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2016/954 authorising such enhanced cooperation.
- (13) According to Article 328(1) TFEU, when enhanced cooperation is being established, it is to be open to all Member States, subject to compliance with any conditions of participation laid down by the authorising decision. It is also to be open to them at any other time, subject to compliance with the acts already adopted within that framework, in addition to those conditions. The Commission and the Member States participating in enhanced cooperation should ensure that they promote participation by as many Member States as possible. This Regulation should be binding in its entirety and directly applicable only in the Member States which participate in enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions on the property regimes of international couples, covering both matters of matrimonial property regimes and the property consequences of registered partnerships, by virtue of Decision (EU) 2016/954, or by virtue of a decision adopted in accordance with the second or third subparagraph of Article 331(1) TFEU.

(¹) OJ C 53, 3.3.2005, p. 1.

(²) OJ C 115, 4.5.2010, p. 1.

- (14) In accordance with Article 81 TFEU, this Regulation should apply in the context of matrimonial property regimes having cross-border implications.
- (15) To provide married couples with legal certainty as to their property and offer them a degree of predictability, all the rules applicable to matrimonial property regimes should be covered in a single instrument.
- (16) In order to achieve those objectives, this Regulation should bring together provisions on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition or, as the case may be, acceptance, enforceability and enforcement of decisions, authentic instruments and court settlements.
- (17) This Regulation does not define 'marriage', which is defined by the national laws of the Member States.
- (18) The scope of this Regulation should include all civil-law aspects of matrimonial property regimes, both the daily management of matrimonial property and the liquidation of the regime, in particular as a result of the couple's separation or the death of one of the spouses. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term 'matrimonial property regime' should be interpreted autonomously and should encompass not only rules from which the spouses may not derogate but also any optional rules to which the spouses may agree in accordance with the applicable law, as well as any default rules of the applicable law. It includes not only property arrangements specifically and exclusively envisaged by certain national legal systems in the case of marriage but also any property relationships, between the spouses and in their relations with third parties, resulting directly from the matrimonial relationship, or the dissolution thereof.
- (19) For reasons of clarity, a number of questions which could be seen as having a link with matters of matrimonial property regime should be explicitly excluded from the scope of this Regulation.
- (20) Accordingly, this Regulation should not apply to questions of general legal capacity of the spouses; however, this exclusion should not cover the specific powers and rights of either or both spouses with regard to property, either as between themselves or as regards third parties, as these powers and rights should fall under the scope of this Regulation.
- (21) This Regulation should not apply to other preliminary questions such as the existence, validity or recognition of a marriage, which continue to be covered by the national law of the Member States, including their rules of private international law.
- (22) As maintenance obligations between spouses are governed by Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 (¹), they should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation, as should issues relating to the succession to the estate of a deceased spouse, since they are covered by Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (²).
- (23) Issues of entitlements to transfer or adjustment between spouses of rights to retirement or disability pension, whatever their nature, accrued during marriage and which have not generated pension income during the marriage are matters that should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation, taking into account the specific systems existing in the Member States. However, this exclusion should be strictly interpreted. Hence, this Regulation should govern in particular the issue of classification of pension assets, the amounts that have already been paid to one spouse during the marriage, and the possible compensation that would be granted in case of a pension subscribed with common assets.
- (24) This Regulation should allow for the creation or the transfer resulting from the matrimonial property regime of a right in immovable or moveable property as provided for in the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime. It should, however, not affect the limited number ('*numerus clausus*') of rights *in rem* known in the national law of some Member States. A Member State should not be required to recognise a right *in rem* relating to property located in that Member State if the right *in rem* in question is not known in its law.

(¹) Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations (OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1).

(²) Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession (OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 107).

- (25) However, in order to allow the spouses to enjoy in another Member State the rights which have been created or transferred to them as a result of the matrimonial property regime, this Regulation should provide for the adaptation of an unknown right *in rem* to the closest equivalent right under the law of that other Member State. In the context of such an adaptation, account should be taken of the aims and the interests pursued by the specific right *in rem* and the effects attached to it. For the purposes of determining the closest equivalent national right, the authorities or competent persons of the State whose law is applied to the matrimonial property regime may be contacted for further information on the nature and the effects of the right. To that end, the existing networks in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters could be used, as well as any other available means facilitating the understanding of foreign law.
- (26) The adaptation of unknown rights *in rem* as explicitly provided for by this Regulation should not preclude other forms of adaptation in the context of the application of this Regulation.
- (27) The requirements for the recording in a register of a right in immovable or moveable property should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. It should therefore be the law of the Member State in which the register is kept (for immovable property, the *lex rei sitae*) which determines under what legal conditions, and how, the recording must be carried out and which authorities, such as land registers or notaries, are in charge of checking that all requirements are met and that the documentation presented or established is sufficient or contains the necessary information. In particular, the authorities may check that the right of a spouse to a property mentioned in the document presented for registration is a right which is recorded as such in the register or which is otherwise demonstrated in accordance with the law of the Member State in which the register is kept. In order to avoid duplication of documents, the registration authorities should accept such documents, drawn up in another Member State by the competent authorities the circulation of which is provided for by this Regulation. This should not preclude the authorities involved in the registration from asking the person applying for registration to provide such additional information, or to present such additional documents, as are required under the law of the Member State in which the register is kept, for instance information or documents relating to the payment of revenue. The competent authority may indicate to the person applying for registration how the missing information or documents can be provided.
- (28) The effects of the recording of a right in a register should also be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. It should therefore be the law of the Member State in which the register is kept which determines whether the recording is, for instance, declaratory or constitutive in effect. Thus, where, for example, the acquisition of a right in immovable property requires a recording in a register under the law of the Member State in which the register is kept in order to ensure the *erga omnes* effect of registers or to protect legal transactions, the moment of such acquisition should be governed by the law of that Member State.
- (29) This Regulation should respect the different systems for dealing with matters of the matrimonial property regime applied in the Member States. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term 'court' should therefore be given a broad meaning so as to cover not only courts in the strict sense of the word, exercising judicial functions, but also for example notaries in some Member States who, in certain matters of matrimonial property regime, exercise judicial functions like courts, and the notaries and legal professionals who, in some Member States, exercise judicial functions in a given matrimonial property regime by delegation of power by a court. All courts as defined in this Regulation should be bound by the rules of jurisdiction set out in this Regulation. Conversely, the term 'court' should not cover non-judicial authorities of a Member State empowered under national law to deal with matters of matrimonial property regime, such as the notaries in most Member States where, as is usually the case, they are not exercising judicial functions.
- (30) This Regulation should allow all notaries who are competent in matters of matrimonial property regime in the Member States to exercise such competence. Whether or not the notaries in a given Member State are bound by the rules of jurisdiction set out in this Regulation should depend on whether or not they are covered by the term 'court' for the purposes of this Regulation.
- (31) Acts issued by notaries in matters of matrimonial property regime in the Member States should circulate in accordance with this Regulation. When notaries exercise judicial functions they should be bound by the rules of jurisdiction set out in this Regulation, and the decisions they give should circulate in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation on recognition, enforceability and enforcement of decisions. When notaries do not exercise judicial functions they should not be bound by those rules of jurisdiction, and the authentic instruments they issue should circulate in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation on authentic instruments.

- (32) To reflect the increasing mobility of couples during their married life and facilitate the proper administration of justice, the rules on jurisdiction set out in this Regulation should enable citizens to have their various related procedures handled by the courts of the same Member State. To that end, this Regulation should seek to concentrate the jurisdiction on matrimonial property regime in the Member State whose courts are called upon to handle the succession of a spouse in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 650/2012, or the divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 (¹).
- (33) This Regulation should provide that, where proceedings on the succession of a spouse are pending before the court of a Member State seised under Regulation (EU) No 650/2012, the courts of that State should have jurisdiction to rule on matters of matrimonial property regimes arising in connection with that succession case.
- (34) Similarly, matters of matrimonial property regimes arising in connection with proceedings pending before the court of a Member State seised for divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment under Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003, should be dealt with by the courts of that Member State unless the jurisdiction to rule on the divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment may only be based on specific grounds of jurisdiction. In such cases, the concentration of jurisdiction should not be allowed without the spouses' agreement.
- (35) Where matters of matrimonial property regime are not linked to proceedings pending before the court of a Member State on the succession of a spouse or on divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment, this Regulation should provide for a scale of connecting factors for the purposes of determining jurisdiction, starting with the habitual residence of the spouses at the time the court is seised. These connecting factors are set in view of the increasing mobility of citizens and in order to ensure that a genuine connecting factor exists between the spouses and the Member State in which jurisdiction is exercised.
- (36) In order to increase legal certainty, predictability and the autonomy of the parties, this Regulation should, under certain circumstances, enable the parties to conclude a choice of court agreement in favour of the courts of the Member State of the applicable law or of the courts of the Member State of the conclusion of the marriage.
- (37) For the purposes of this Regulation and in order to cover all possible situations, the Member State of the conclusion of the marriage should be the Member State before whose authorities the marriage is concluded.
- (38) The courts of a Member State may hold that, under their private international law, the marriage in question cannot be recognised for the purposes of matrimonial property regime proceedings. In such a case, it may exceptionally be necessary to decline jurisdiction under this Regulation. The courts shall act swiftly and the party concerned should have the possibility to submit the case in any other Member State that has a connecting factor granting jurisdiction, irrespective of the order of the jurisdiction grounds, while at the same time respecting the parties' autonomy. Any court seised after a declining of jurisdiction other than the courts of the Member State of the conclusion of the marriage, may also exceptionally need to decline jurisdiction under the same conditions. The combination of the various jurisdiction rules should, however, ensure that parties have all possibilities to seize the courts of a Member State which will accept jurisdiction for the purposes of giving effect to their matrimonial property regime.
- (39) This Regulation should not prevent the parties from settling the matrimonial property regime case amicably out of court, for instance before a notary, in a Member State of their choice where this is possible under the law of that Member State. This should be the case even if the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime is not the law of that Member State.
- (40) In order to ensure that the courts of all Member States may, on the same grounds, exercise jurisdiction in relation to the matrimonial property regimes of spouses, this Regulation should set out in an exhaustive way the grounds on which such subsidiary jurisdiction may be exercised.

(¹) Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 (OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1).

- (41) In order to remedy, in particular, situations of denial of justice, this Regulation should provide for a *forum necessitatis* allowing a court of a Member State, on an exceptional basis, to rule on a matrimonial property regime which is closely connected with a third state. Such an exceptional basis may be deemed to exist when proceedings prove impossible in the third state in question, for example because of civil war, or when a spouse cannot reasonably be expected to initiate or conduct proceedings in that State. Jurisdiction based on *forum necessitatis* should, however, be exercised only if the case has a sufficient connection with the Member State of the court seized.
- (42) In the interests of the harmonious functioning of justice, the giving of irreconcilable decisions in different Member States should be avoided. To that end, this Regulation should provide for general procedural rules similar to those of other Union instruments in the area of judicial cooperation in civil matters. One such procedural rule is a *lis pendens* rule, which will come into play if the same matrimonial property regime case is brought before different courts in different Member States. That rule will then determine which court should proceed to deal with the matrimonial property regime case.
- (43) In order to allow citizens to avail themselves, with all legal certainty, of the benefits offered by the internal market, this Regulation should enable spouses to know in advance which law will apply to their matrimonial property regime. Harmonised conflict-of-law rules should therefore be introduced in order to avoid contradictory results. The main rule should ensure that the matrimonial property regime is governed by a predictable law with which it is closely connected. For reasons of legal certainty and in order to avoid the fragmentation of the matrimonial property regime, the law applicable to a matrimonial property regime should govern that regime as a whole, that is to say, all the property covered by that regime, irrespective of the nature of the assets and regardless of whether the assets are located in another Member State or in a third state.
- (44) The law determined by this Regulation should apply even if it is not the law of a Member State.
- (45) To facilitate the management of their property, this Regulation should authorise them to choose the law applicable to their matrimonial property regime, regardless of the nature or location of the property, among the laws with which they have close links because of habitual residence or their nationality. This choice may be made at any moment, before the marriage, at the time of conclusion of the marriage or during the course of the marriage.
- (46) To ensure the legal certainty of transactions and to prevent any change of the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime being made without the spouses being notified, no change of law applicable to the matrimonial property regime should be made except at the express request of the parties. Such a change by the spouses should not have retrospective effect unless they expressly so stipulate. Whatever the case, it may not infringe the rights of third parties.
- (47) Rules on the material and formal validity of an agreement on the choice of applicable law should be set up so that the informed choice of the spouses is facilitated and their consent is respected with a view to ensuring legal certainty as well as better access to justice. As far as formal validity is concerned, certain safeguards should be introduced to ensure that spouses are aware of the implications of their choice. The agreement on the choice of applicable law should at least be expressed in writing, dated and signed by both parties. However, if the law of the Member State in which the two spouses have their habitual residence at the time the agreement is concluded lays down additional formal rules, those rules should be complied with. If, at the time the agreement is concluded, the spouses are habitually resident in different Member States which lay down different formal rules, compliance with the formal rules of one of these States should suffice. If, at the time the agreement is concluded, only one of the spouses is habitually resident in a Member State which lays down additional formal rules, those rules should be complied with.
- (48) A matrimonial property agreement is a type of disposition on matrimonial property the admissibility and acceptance of which vary among the Member States. In order to make it easier for matrimonial property rights acquired as a result of a matrimonial property agreement to be accepted in the Member States, rules on the formal validity of a matrimonial property agreement should be defined. At least the agreement should be expressed in writing, dated and signed by both parties. However, the agreement should also fulfil additional formal validity requirements set out in the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime as determined by this Regulation and in the law of the Member State in which the spouses have their habitual residence. This Regulation should also determine which law is to govern the material validity of such an agreement.

- (49) Where no applicable law is chosen, and with a view to reconciling predictability and legal certainty with consideration of the life actually lived by the couple, this Regulation should introduce harmonised conflict-of-law rules to determine the law applicable to all the spouses' property on the basis of a scale of connecting factors. The first common habitual residence of the spouses shortly after marriage should constitute the first criterion, ahead of the law of the spouses' common nationality at the time of their marriage. If neither of these criteria apply, or failing a first common habitual residence in cases where the spouses have dual common nationalities at the time of the conclusion of the marriage, the third criterion should be the law of the State with which the spouses have the closest links. In applying the latter criterion all the circumstances should be taken into account and it should be made clear that these links are to be considered as they were at the time the marriage was entered into.
- (50) Where this Regulation refers to nationality as a connecting factor, the question of how to consider a person having multiple nationalities is a preliminary question which falls outside the scope of this Regulation and should be left to national law, including, where applicable, international Conventions, in full observance of the general principles of the Union. This consideration should have no effect on the validity of a choice of law made in accordance with this Regulation.
- (51) With regard to the determination of the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime in the absence of a choice of law and a matrimonial property agreement, the judicial authority of a Member State, at the request of either of the spouses, should, in exceptional cases — where the spouses have moved to the State of their habitual residence for a long duration — be able to arrive at the conclusion that the law of that State may apply if the spouses have relied on it. Whatever the case, it may not infringe the rights of third parties.
- (52) The law determined as the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime should govern the matrimonial property regime from the classification of property of one or both spouses into different categories during the marriage and after its dissolution, to the liquidation of the property. It should include the effects of the matrimonial property regime on a legal relationship between a spouse and third parties. However, the law applicable to matrimonial property regime may be invoked by a spouse against a third party to govern such effects only when the legal relations between the spouse and the third party arose at a time where the third party knew or should have known of that law.
- (53) Considerations of public interest, such as the protection of a Member State's political, social or economic organisation, should justify giving the courts and other competent authorities of the Member States the possibility, in exceptional cases, of applying exceptions based on overriding mandatory provisions. Accordingly, the concept of 'overriding mandatory provisions' should cover rules of an imperative nature such as rules for the protection of the family home. However, this exception to the application of the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime requires a strict interpretation in order to remain compatible with the general objective of this Regulation.
- (54) Considerations of public interest should also allow courts and other competent authorities dealing with matters of matrimonial property regime in the Member States to disregard, in exceptional circumstances, certain provisions of a foreign law where, in a given case, applying such provisions would be manifestly incompatible with the public policy (*ordre public*) of the Member State concerned. However, the courts or other competent authorities should not be able to apply the public policy exception in order to set aside the law of another State or to refuse to recognise or, as the case may be, accept or enforce a decision, an authentic instrument or a court settlement from another Member State when doing so would be contrary to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('Charter'), and in particular Article 21 thereof on the principle of non-discrimination.
- (55) Since there are States in which two or more systems of law or sets of rules concerning matters governed by this Regulation coexist, there should be a provision governing the extent to which this Regulation applies in the different territorial units of those States.
- (56) In the light of its general objective, which is the mutual recognition of decisions given in the Member States in matters of matrimonial property regime, this Regulation should lay down rules relating to the recognition, enforceability and enforcement of decisions similar to those of other Union instruments in the area of judicial cooperation in civil matters.

- (57) In order to take into account the different systems for dealing with matters of matrimonial property regimes in the Member States, this Regulation should guarantee the acceptance and enforceability in all Member States of authentic instruments in matters of matrimonial property regime.
- (58) Authentic instruments should have the same evidentiary effects in another Member State as they have in the Member State of origin, or the most comparable effects. When determining the evidentiary effects of a given authentic instrument in another Member State or the most comparable effects, reference should be made to the nature and the scope of the evidentiary effects of the authentic instrument in the Member State of origin. The evidentiary effects which a given authentic instrument should have in another Member State will therefore depend on the law of the Member State of origin.
- (59) The 'authenticity' of an authentic instrument should be an autonomous concept covering elements such as the genuineness of the instrument, the formal prerequisites of the instrument, the powers of the authority drawing up the instrument and the procedure under which the instrument is drawn up. It should also cover the factual elements recorded in the authentic instrument by the authority concerned, such as the fact that the parties indicated appeared before that authority on the date indicated and that they made the declarations indicated. A party wishing to challenge the authenticity of an authentic instrument should do so before the competent court in the Member State of origin of the authentic instrument under the law of that Member State.
- (60) The term 'the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument' should be interpreted as referring to the contents as to substance recorded in the authentic instrument. A party wishing to challenge the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument should do so before the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation, which should decide on the challenge in accordance with the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime.
- (61) If a question relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument is raised as an incidental question in proceedings before a court of a Member State, that court should have jurisdiction over that question.
- (62) An authentic instrument which is being challenged should not produce any evidentiary effects in a Member State other than the Member State of origin as long as the challenge is pending. If the challenge concerns only a specific matter relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in the authentic instrument, the authentic instrument in question should not produce any evidentiary effects in a Member State other than the Member State of origin with regard to the matter being challenged as long as the challenge is pending. An authentic instrument which has been declared invalid as a result of a challenge should cease to produce any evidentiary effects.
- (63) Should an authority, in application of this Regulation, be presented with two incompatible authentic instruments, it should assess the question as to which authentic instrument, if any, should be given priority taking into account the circumstances of the particular case. Where it is not clear from those circumstances which authentic instrument, if any, should be given priority, the question should be determined by the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation or, where the question is raised as an incidental question in the course of proceedings, by the court seised of those proceedings. In the event of incompatibility between an authentic instrument and a decision, regard should be had to the grounds of non-recognition of decisions under this Regulation.
- (64) The recognition and enforcement of a decision on matrimonial property regime under this Regulation should not in any way imply the recognition of the marriage underlying the matrimonial property regime which gave rise to the decision.
- (65) The relationship between this Regulation and the bilateral or multilateral conventions on matrimonial property regime to which the Member States are party should be specified.
- (66) This Regulation should not preclude Member States which are parties to the Convention of 6 February 1931 between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden containing international law provisions on marriage, adoption and guardianship, as revised in 2006; to the Convention of 19 November 1934 between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden comprising private international law provisions on succession, wills and estate administration, as revised in June 2012; and to the Convention of 11 October 1977 between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden on the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil matters, from

continuing to apply certain provisions of these Conventions in so far as they provide for simplified and more expeditious procedures for the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of matrimonial property regime.

- (67) In order to facilitate the application of this Regulation, provision should be made for an obligation requiring Member States to communicate certain information regarding their legislation and procedures relating to matrimonial property regimes within the framework of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters established by Council Decision 2001/470/EC⁽¹⁾. In order to allow for the timely publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* of all information of relevance for the practical application of this Regulation, the Member States should also communicate such information to the Commission before this Regulation starts to apply.
- (68) Equally, to facilitate the application of this Regulation and to allow for the use of modern communication technologies, standard forms should be prescribed for the attestations to be provided in connection with the application for a declaration of enforceability of a decision, authentic instrument or court settlement.
- (69) In calculating the periods and time limits provided for in this Regulation, Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council⁽²⁾ should apply.
- (70) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission with regard to the establishment and subsequent amendment of the attestations and forms pertaining to the declaration of enforceability of decisions, court settlements and authentic instruments. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽³⁾.
- (71) The advisory procedure should be used for the adoption of implementing acts establishing and subsequently amending the attestations and forms provided for in this Regulation.
- (72) The objectives of this Regulation, namely the free movement of persons in the Union, the opportunity for spouses to arrange their property relations in respect of themselves and others during their life as a couple and when liquidating their property, and greater predictability and legal certainty, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of this Regulation, be better achieved at Union level, where appropriate by means of enhanced cooperation between Member States. In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union, the Union has therefore competence to act. In accordance with the principle of proportionality set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (73) This Regulation respects fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in the Charter, in particular Articles 7, 9, 17, 21 and 47 concerning, respectively, respect for private and family life, the right to marry and to found a family according to national laws, property rights, the principle of non-discrimination and the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial. This Regulation should be applied by the courts and other competent authorities of the Member States in compliance with those rights and principles.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to matrimonial property regimes.

It shall not apply to revenue, customs or administrative matters.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2001/470/EC of 28 May 2001 establishing a European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25).

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits (OJ L 124, 8.6.1971, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

2. The following shall be excluded from the scope of this Regulation:
- (a) the legal capacity of spouses;
 - (b) the existence, validity or recognition of a marriage;
 - (c) maintenance obligations;
 - (d) the succession to the estate of a deceased spouse;
 - (e) social security;
 - (f) the entitlement to transfer or adjustment between spouses, in the case of divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment, of rights to retirement or disability pension accrued during marriage and which have not generated pension income during the marriage;
 - (g) the nature of rights *in rem* relating to a property; and
 - (h) any recording in a register of rights in immoveable or moveable property, including the legal requirements for such recording, and the effects of recording or failing to record such rights in a register.

Article 2

Competence in matters of matrimonial property regimes within the Member States

This Regulation shall not affect the competence of the authorities of the Member States to deal with matters of matrimonial property regimes.

Article 3

Definitions

1. For the purposes of this Regulation:
- (a) 'matrimonial property regime' means a set of rules concerning the property relationships between the spouses and in their relations with third parties, as a result of marriage or its dissolution;
 - (b) 'matrimonial property agreement' means any agreement between spouses or future spouses by which they organise their matrimonial property regime;
 - (c) 'authentic instrument' means a document in a matter of a matrimonial property regime which has been formally drawn up or registered as an authentic instrument in a Member State and the authenticity of which:
 - (i) relates to the signature and the content of the authentic instrument; and
 - (ii) has been established by a public authority or other authority empowered for that purpose by the Member State of origin;
 - (d) 'decision' means any decision in a matter of a matrimonial property regime given by a court of a Member State, whatever the decision may be called, including a decision on the determination of costs or expenses by an officer of the court;
 - (e) 'court settlement' means a settlement in a matter of matrimonial property regime which has been approved by a court, or concluded before a court in the course of proceedings;

- (f) 'Member State of origin' means the Member State in which the decision has been given, the authentic instrument drawn up, or the court settlement approved or concluded;
- (g) 'Member State of enforcement' means the Member State in which recognition and/or enforcement of the decision, the authentic instrument, or the court settlement is requested.

2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term 'court' means any judicial authority and all other authorities and legal professionals with competence in matters of matrimonial property regimes which exercise judicial functions or act by delegation of power by a judicial authority or under its control, provided that such other authorities and legal professionals offer guarantees with regard to impartiality and the right of all parties to be heard, and provided that their decisions under the law of the Member State in which they operate:

- (a) may be made the subject of an appeal to or review by a judicial authority; and
- (b) have a similar force and effect as a decision of a judicial authority on the same matter.

The Member States shall notify the Commission of the other authorities and legal professionals referred to in the first subparagraph in accordance with Article 64.

CHAPTER II

JURISDICTION

Article 4

Jurisdiction in the event of the death of one of the spouses

Where a court of a Member State is seised in matters of the succession of a spouse pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 650/2012, the courts of that State shall have jurisdiction to rule on matters of the matrimonial property regime arising in connection with that succession case.

Article 5

Jurisdiction in cases of divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, where a court of a Member State is seised to rule on an application for divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003, the courts of that State shall have jurisdiction to rule on matters of the matrimonial property regime arising in connection with that application.
2. Jurisdiction in matters of matrimonial property regimes under paragraph 1 shall be subject to the spouses' agreement where the court that is seised to rule on the application for divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment:
- (a) is the court of a Member State in which the applicant is habitually resident and the applicant had resided there for at least a year immediately before the application was made, in accordance with the fifth indent of Article 3(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003;
- (b) is the court of a Member State of which the applicant is a national and the applicant is habitually resident there and had resided there for at least six months immediately before the application was made, in accordance with sixth indent of Article 3(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003;
- (c) is seised pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 in cases of conversion of legal separation into divorce; or
- (d) is seised pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 in cases of residual jurisdiction.

3. If the agreement referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article is concluded before the court is seised to rule on matters of matrimonial property regimes, the agreement shall comply with Article 7(2).

Article 6

Jurisdiction in other cases

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 4 or 5 or in cases other than those provided for in those Articles, jurisdiction to rule on a matter of the spouses' matrimonial property regime shall lie with the courts of the Member State:

- (a) in whose territory the spouses are habitually resident at the time the court is seised; or failing that
- (b) in whose territory the spouses were last habitually resident, insofar as one of them still resides there at the time the court is seised; or failing that
- (c) in whose territory the respondent is habitually resident at the time the court is seised; or failing that
- (d) of the spouses' common nationality at the time the court is seised.

Article 7

Choice of court

1. In cases which are covered by Article 6, the parties may agree that the courts of the Member State whose law is applicable pursuant to Article 22, or point (a) or (b) of Article 26(1), or the courts of the Member State of the conclusion of the marriage shall have exclusive jurisdiction to rule on matters of their matrimonial property regime.
2. The agreement referred to in paragraph 1 shall be expressed in writing and dated and signed by the parties. Any communication by electronic means which provides a durable record of the agreement shall be deemed equivalent to writing.

Article 8

Jurisdiction based on the appearance of the defendant

1. Apart from jurisdiction derived from other provisions of this Regulation, a court of a Member State whose law is applicable pursuant to Article 22 or point (a) or (b) of Article 26(1), and before which a defendant enters an appearance, shall have jurisdiction. This rule shall not apply where appearance was entered to contest the jurisdiction, or in cases covered by Article 4 or 5(1).
2. Before assuming jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph 1, the court shall ensure that the defendant is informed of his right to contest the jurisdiction and of the consequences of entering or not entering an appearance.

Article 9

Alternative jurisdiction

1. By way of exception, if a court of the Member State that has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 4, 6, 7 or 8 holds that, under its private international law, the marriage in question is not recognised for the purposes of matrimonial property regime proceedings, it may decline jurisdiction. If the court decides to decline jurisdiction, it shall do so without undue delay.

2. Where a court having jurisdiction pursuant to Article 4 or 6 declines jurisdiction and where the parties agree to confer jurisdiction to the courts of any other Member State in accordance with Article 7, jurisdiction to rule on the matrimonial property regime shall lie with the courts of that Member State.

In other cases, jurisdiction to rule on the matrimonial property regime shall lie with the courts of any other Member State pursuant to Article 6 or 8, or the courts of the Member State of the conclusion of the marriage.

3. This Article shall not apply when the parties have obtained a divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment which is capable of being recognised in the Member State of the forum.

Article 10

Subsidiary jurisdiction

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8, or when all the courts pursuant to Article 9 have declined jurisdiction and no court has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 9(2), the courts of a Member State shall have jurisdiction in so far as immovable property of one or both spouses are located in the territory of that Member State, but in that event the court seised shall have jurisdiction to rule only in respect of the immovable property in question.

Article 11

Forum necessitatis

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 10, or when all the courts pursuant to Article 9 have declined jurisdiction and no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 9(2) or Article 10, the courts of a Member State may, on an exceptional basis, rule on a matrimonial property regime case if proceedings cannot reasonably be brought or conducted or would be impossible in a third state with which the case is closely connected.

The case must have a sufficient connection with the Member State of the court seised.

Article 12

Counterclaims

The court in which proceedings are pending pursuant to Article 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (2), 10 or 11 shall also have jurisdiction to rule on a counterclaim if it falls within the scope of this Regulation.

Article 13

Limitation of proceedings

1. Where the estate of the deceased whose succession falls under Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 comprises assets located in a third state, the court seised to rule on the matrimonial property regime may, at the request of one of the parties, decide not to rule on one or more of such assets if it may be expected that its decision in respect of those assets will not be recognised and, where applicable, declared enforceable in that third state.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not affect the right of the parties to limit the scope of the proceedings under the law of the Member State of the court seised.

Article 14

Seising a court

For the purpose of this Chapter, a court shall be deemed to be seised:

- (a) at the time when the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document is lodged with the court, provided that the applicant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have service effected on the defendant;
- (b) if the document has to be served before being lodged with the court, at a time when it is received by the authority responsible for service, provided that the applicant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have the document lodged with the court; or
- (c) if the proceedings are opened on the court's own motion, at the time when the decision to open the proceedings is taken by the court, or, where such a decision is not required, at the time when the case is registered by the court.

Article 15

Examination as to jurisdiction

Where a court of a Member State is seised of a matter of matrimonial property regime over which it has no jurisdiction under this Regulation, it shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction.

Article 16

Examination as to admissibility

- 1. Where a defendant habitually resident in a State other than the Member State where the action was brought does not enter an appearance, the court having jurisdiction pursuant to this Regulation shall stay the proceedings so long as it is not shown that the defendant has been able to receive the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document in time to arrange for his defence, or that all necessary steps have been taken to this end.
- 2. Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁽¹⁾) shall apply instead of paragraph 1 of this Article if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted from one Member State to another pursuant to that Regulation.
- 3. Where Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 is not applicable, Article 15 of the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the service abroad of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters shall apply if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad pursuant to that Convention.

(¹) Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents), and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 (OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79).

*Article 17***Lis pendens**

1. Where proceedings involving the same cause of action and between the same parties are brought before courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised shall of its own motion stay its proceedings until such time as the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established.
2. In the cases referred to in paragraph 1, upon request by a court seised of the dispute, any other court seised shall without delay inform the former court of the date when it was seised.
3. Where the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established, any court other than the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.

*Article 18***Related actions**

1. Where related actions are pending in the courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised may stay its proceedings.
2. Where the actions referred to in paragraph 1 are pending at first instance, any court other than the court first seised may also, on the application of one of the parties, decline jurisdiction if the court first seised has jurisdiction over the actions in question and its law permits the consolidation thereof.
3. For the purposes of this Article, actions are deemed to be related where they are so closely connected that it is expedient to hear and determine them together to avoid the risk of irreconcilable decisions resulting from separate proceedings.

*Article 19***Provisional, including protective, measures**

Application may be made to the courts of a Member State for such provisional, including protective, measures as may be available under the law of that State, even if, under this Regulation, the courts of another Member State have jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter.

CHAPTER III**APPLICABLE LAW***Article 20***Universal application**

The law designated as applicable by this Regulation shall be applied whether or not it is the law of a Member State.

*Article 21***Unity of the applicable law**

The law applicable to a matrimonial property regime pursuant to Article 22 or 26 shall apply to all assets falling under that regime, regardless of where the assets are located.

*Article 22***Choice of the applicable law**

1. The spouses or future spouses may agree to designate, or to change, the law applicable to their matrimonial property regime, provided that that law is one of the following:

- (a) the law of the State where the spouses or future spouses, or one of them, is habitually resident at the time the agreement is concluded; or
- (b) the law of a State of nationality of either spouse or future spouse at the time the agreement is concluded.

2. Unless the spouses agree otherwise, a change of the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime made during the marriage shall have prospective effect only.

3. Any retroactive change of the applicable law under paragraph 2 shall not adversely affect the rights of third parties deriving from that law.

*Article 23***Formal validity of the agreement on a choice of applicable law**

1. The agreement referred to in Article 22 shall be expressed in writing, dated and signed by both spouses. Any communication by electronic means which provides a durable record of the agreement shall be deemed equivalent to writing.

2. If the law of the Member State in which both spouses have their habitual residence at the time the agreement is concluded lays down additional formal requirements for matrimonial property agreements, those requirements shall apply.

3. If the spouses are habitually resident in different Member States at the time the agreement is concluded and the laws of those States provide for different formal requirements for matrimonial property agreements, the agreement shall be formally valid if it satisfies the requirements of either of those laws.

4. If only one of the spouses is habitually resident in a Member State at the time the agreement is concluded and that State lays down additional formal requirements for matrimonial property agreements, those requirements shall apply.

*Article 24***Consent and material validity**

1. The existence and validity of an agreement on choice of law or of any term thereof, shall be determined by the law which would govern it pursuant to Article 22 if the agreement or term were valid.

2. Nevertheless, a spouse may, in order to establish that he did not consent, rely upon the law of the country in which he has his habitual residence at the time the court is seized if it appears from the circumstances that it would not be reasonable to determine the effect of his conduct in accordance with the law specified in paragraph 1.

Article 25

Formal validity of a matrimonial property agreement

1. The matrimonial property agreement shall be expressed in writing, dated and signed by both spouses. Any communication by electronic means which provides a durable record of the agreement shall be deemed equivalent to writing.

2. If the law of the Member State in which both spouses have their habitual residence at the time the agreement is concluded lays down additional formal requirements for matrimonial property agreements, those requirements shall apply.

If the spouses are habitually resident in different Member States at the time the agreement is concluded and the laws of those States provide for different formal requirements for matrimonial property agreements, the agreement shall be formally valid if it satisfies the requirements of either of those laws.

If only one of the spouses is habitually resident in a Member State at the time the agreement is concluded and that State lays down additional formal requirements for matrimonial property agreements, those requirements shall apply.

3. If the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime imposes additional formal requirements, those requirements shall apply.

Article 26

Applicable law in the absence of choice by the parties

1. In the absence of a choice-of-law agreement pursuant to Article 22, the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime shall be the law of the State:

(a) of the spouses' first common habitual residence after the conclusion of the marriage; or, failing that

(b) of the spouses' common nationality at the time of the conclusion of the marriage; or, failing that

(c) with which the spouses jointly have the closest connection at the time of the conclusion of the marriage, taking into account all the circumstances.

2. If the spouses have more than one common nationality at the time of the conclusion of the marriage, only points (a) and (c) of paragraph 1 shall apply.

3. By way of exception and upon application by either spouse, the judicial authority having jurisdiction to rule on matters of the matrimonial property regime may decide that the law of a State other than the State whose law is applicable pursuant to point (a) of paragraph 1 shall govern the matrimonial property regime if the applicant demonstrates that:

(a) the spouses had their last common habitual residence in that other State for a significantly longer period of time than in the State designated pursuant to point (a) of paragraph 1; and

(b) both spouses had relied on the law of that other State in arranging or planning their property relations.

The law of that other State shall apply as from the conclusion of the marriage, unless one spouse disagrees. In the latter case, the law of that other State shall have effect as from the establishment of the last common habitual residence in that other State.

The application of the law of the other State shall not adversely affect the rights of third parties deriving from the law applicable pursuant to point (a) of paragraph 1.

This paragraph shall not apply when the spouses have concluded a matrimonial property agreement before the establishment of their last common habitual residence in that other State.

Article 27

Scope of the applicable law

The law applicable to the matrimonial property regime pursuant to this Regulation shall govern, *inter alia*:

- (a) the classification of property of either or both spouses into different categories during and after marriage;
- (b) the transfer of property from one category to the other one;
- (c) the responsibility of one spouse for liabilities and debts of the other spouse;
- (d) the powers, rights and obligations of either or both spouses with regard to property;
- (e) the dissolution of the matrimonial property regime and the partition, distribution or liquidation of the property;
- (f) the effects of the matrimonial property regime on a legal relationship between a spouse and third parties; and
- (g) the material validity of a matrimonial property agreement.

Article 28

Effects in respect of third parties

1. Notwithstanding point (f) of Article 27, the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime between the spouses may not be invoked by a spouse against a third party in a dispute between the third party and either or both of the spouses unless the third party knew or, in the exercise of due diligence, should have known of that law.

2. The third party is deemed to possess the knowledge of the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime, if:

- (a) that law is the law of:
 - (i) the State whose law is applicable to the transaction between a spouse and the third party;
 - (ii) the State where the contracting spouse and the third party have their habitual residence; or,
 - (iii) in cases involving immoveable property, the State in which the property is situated;or
- (b) either spouse had complied with the applicable requirements for disclosure or registration of the matrimonial property regime specified by the law of:
 - (i) the State whose law is applicable to the transaction between a spouse and the third party;

- (ii) the State where the contracting spouse and the third party have their habitual residence; or
- (iii) in cases involving immovable property, the State in which the property is situated.

3. Where the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime between the spouses cannot be invoked by a spouse against a third party by virtue of paragraph 1, the effects of the matrimonial property regime in respect of the third party shall be governed:

- (a) by the law of the State whose law is applicable to the transaction between a spouse and the third party; or
- (b) in cases involving immovable property or registered assets or rights, by the law of the State in which the property is situated or in which the assets or rights are registered.

Article 29

Adaptation of rights *in rem*

Where a person invokes a right *in rem* to which he is entitled under the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime and the law of the Member State in which the right is invoked does not know the right *in rem* in question, that right shall, if necessary and to the extent possible, be adapted to the closest equivalent right under the law of that State, taking into account the aims and the interests pursued by the specific right *in rem* and the effects attached to it.

Article 30

Overriding mandatory provisions

1. Nothing in this Regulation shall restrict the application of the overriding mandatory provisions of the law of the forum.
2. Overriding mandatory provisions are provisions the respect for which is regarded as crucial by a Member State for safeguarding its public interests, such as its political, social or economic organisation, to such an extent that they are applicable to any situation falling within their scope, irrespective of the law otherwise applicable to the matrimonial property regime pursuant to this Regulation.

Article 31

Public policy (*ordre public*)

The application of a provision of the law of any State specified by this Regulation may be refused only if such application is manifestly incompatible with the public policy (*ordre public*) of the forum.

Article 32

Exclusion of *renvoi*

The application of the law of any State specified by this Regulation means the application of the rules of law in force in that State other than its rules of private international law.

*Article 33***States with more than one legal system — territorial conflicts of laws**

1. Where the law specified by this Regulation is that of a State which comprises several territorial units each of which has its own rules of law in respect of matrimonial property regimes, the internal conflict-of-laws rules of that State shall determine the relevant territorial unit whose rules of law are to apply.
2. In the absence of such internal conflict-of-laws rules:
 - (a) any reference to the law of the State referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for the purposes of determining the law applicable pursuant to provisions referring to the habitual residence of the spouses, be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit in which the spouses have their habitual residence;
 - (b) any reference to the law of the State referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for the purposes of determining the law applicable pursuant to provisions referring to the nationality of the spouses, be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit with which the spouses have the closest connection;
 - (c) any reference to the law of the State referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for the purposes of determining the law applicable pursuant to any other provisions referring to other elements as connecting factors, be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit in which the relevant element is located.

*Article 34***States with more than one legal system — inter-personal conflicts of laws**

In relation to a State which has two or more systems of law or sets of rules applicable to different categories of persons in respect of matrimonial property regimes, any reference to the law of such a State shall be construed as referring to the system of law or set of rules determined by the rules in force in that State. In the absence of such rules, the system of law or the set of rules with which the spouses have the closest connection shall apply.

*Article 35***Non-application of this Regulation to internal conflicts of laws**

A Member State which comprises several territorial units each of which has its own rules of law in respect of matrimonial property regimes shall not be required to apply this Regulation to conflicts of laws arising between such units only.

CHAPTER IV**RECOGNITION, ENFORCEABILITY AND ENFORCEMENT OF DECISIONS***Article 36***Recognition**

1. A decision given in a Member State shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required.

2. Any interested party who raises the recognition of a decision as the principal issue in a dispute may, in accordance with the procedures provided for in Articles 44 to 57, apply for the decision to be recognised.
3. If the outcome of the proceedings in a court of a Member State depends on the determination of an incidental question of recognition, that court shall have jurisdiction over that question.

Article 37

Grounds of non-recognition

A decision shall not be recognised:

- (a) if such recognition is manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State in which recognition is sought;
- (b) where it was given in default of appearance, if the defendant was not served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable him to arrange for his defence, unless the defendant failed to commence proceedings to challenge the decision when it was possible for him to do so;
- (c) if it is irreconcilable with a decision given in proceedings between the same parties in the Member State in which recognition is sought;
- (d) if it is irreconcilable with an earlier decision given in another Member State or in a third State involving the same cause of action and between the same parties, provided that the earlier decision fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State in which recognition is sought.

Article 38

Fundamental rights

Article 37 of this Regulation shall be applied by the courts and other competent authorities of the Member States in observance of the fundamental rights and principles recognised in the Charter, in particular in Article 21 thereof on the principle of non-discrimination.

Article 39

Prohibition of review of jurisdiction of the court of origin

1. The jurisdiction of the court of the Member State of origin may not be reviewed.
2. The public policy (*ordre public*) criterion referred to in Article 37 shall not apply to the rules on jurisdiction set out in Articles 4 to 11.

Article 40

No review as to substance

Under no circumstances may a decision given in a Member State be reviewed as to its substance.

*Article 41***Staying of recognition proceedings**

A court of a Member State in which recognition is sought of a decision given in another Member State may stay the proceedings if an ordinary appeal against the decision has been lodged in the Member State of origin.

*Article 42***Enforceability**

Decisions given in a Member State and enforceable in that State shall be enforceable in another Member State when, on the application of any interested party, they have been declared enforceable there in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 44 to 57.

*Article 43***Determination of domicile**

To determine whether, for the purposes of the procedure provided for in Articles 44 to 57, a party is domiciled in the Member State of enforcement, the court seised shall apply the internal law of that Member State.

*Article 44***Jurisdiction of local courts**

1. The application for a declaration of enforceability shall be submitted to the court or competent authority of the Member State of enforcement communicated by that Member State to the Commission in accordance with Article 64.
2. The local jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to the place of domicile of the party against whom enforcement is sought, or to the place of enforcement.

*Article 45***Procedure**

1. The application procedure shall be governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement.
2. The applicant shall not be required to have a postal address or an authorised representative in the Member State of enforcement.
3. The application shall be accompanied by the following documents:
 - (a) a copy of the decision which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity;
 - (b) the attestation issued by the court or competent authority of the Member State of origin using the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 67(2), without prejudice to Article 46.

*Article 46***Non-production of the attestation**

1. If the attestation referred to in point (b) of Article 45(3) is not produced, the court or competent authority may specify a time for its production or accept an equivalent document or, if it considers that it has sufficient information before it, dispense with its production.
2. If the court or competent authority so requires, a translation or transliteration of the documents shall be produced. The translation shall be done by a person qualified to do translations in one of the Member States.

*Article 47***Declaration of enforceability**

The decision shall be declared enforceable immediately on completion of the formalities set out in Article 45 without any review under Article 37. The party against whom enforcement is sought shall not at this stage of the proceedings be entitled to make any submissions on the application.

*Article 48***Notice of the decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability**

1. The decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability shall forthwith be brought to the notice of the applicant in accordance with the procedure laid down by the law of the Member State of enforcement.
2. The declaration of enforceability shall be served on the party against whom enforcement is sought, accompanied by the decision, if not already served on that party.

*Article 49***Appeal against the decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability**

1. The decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability may be appealed by either party.
2. The appeal shall be lodged with the court communicated by the Member State concerned to the Commission in accordance with Article 64.
3. The appeal shall be dealt with in accordance with the rules governing procedure in contradictory matters.
4. If the party against whom enforcement is sought fails to appear before the appellate court in proceedings concerning an appeal brought by the applicant, Article 16 shall apply even where the party against whom enforcement is sought is not domiciled in any of the Member States.
5. An appeal against the declaration of enforceability shall be lodged within 30 days of service thereof. If the party against whom enforcement is sought is domiciled in a Member State other than that in which the declaration of enforceability was given, the time for appealing shall be 60 days and shall run from the date of service, either on him in person or at his residence. No extension may be granted on account of distance.

*Article 50***Procedure to contest the decision given on appeal**

The decision given on the appeal may be contested only by the procedure communicated by the Member State concerned to the Commission in accordance with Article 64.

*Article 51***Refusal or revocation of a declaration of enforceability**

The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 49 or Article 50 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only on one of the grounds specified in Article 37. It shall give its decision without delay.

*Article 52***Staying of proceedings**

The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 49 or Article 50 shall, on the application of the party against whom enforcement is sought, stay the proceedings if the enforceability of the decision is suspended in the Member State of origin by reason of an appeal.

*Article 53***Provisional, including protective, measures**

1. When a decision must be recognised in accordance with this Chapter, nothing shall prevent the applicant from availing himself of provisional, including protective, measures in accordance with the law of the Member State of enforcement without a declaration of enforceability under Article 46 being required.
2. The declaration of enforceability shall carry with it by operation of law the power to proceed to any protective measures.
3. During the time specified for an appeal pursuant to Article 49(5) against the declaration of enforceability and until any such appeal has been determined, no measures of enforcement may be taken other than protective measures against the property of the party against whom enforcement is sought.

*Article 54***Partial enforceability**

1. Where a decision has been given in respect of several matters and the declaration of enforceability cannot be given for all of them, the court or competent authority shall give it for one or more of them.
2. An applicant may request a declaration of enforceability limited to parts of a decision.

*Article 55***Legal aid**

An applicant who, in the Member State of origin, has benefited from complete or partial legal aid or exemption from costs or expenses shall be entitled, in any proceedings for a declaration of enforceability, to benefit from the most favourable legal aid or the most extensive exemption from costs or expenses provided for by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 56***No security, bond or deposit**

No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required of a party who in one Member State applies for recognition, enforceability or enforcement of a decision given in another Member State on the ground that he is a foreign national or that he is not domiciled or resident in the Member State of enforcement in the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 57***No charge, duty or fee**

In proceedings for the issue of a declaration of enforceability, no charge, duty or fee calculated by reference to the value of the matter at issue may be levied in the Member State of enforcement.

CHAPTER V**AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENTS AND COURT SETTLEMENTS***Article 58***Acceptance of authentic instruments**

1. An authentic instrument established in a Member State shall have the same evidentiary effects in another Member State as it has in the Member State of origin, or the most comparable effects, provided that this is not manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State concerned.

A person wishing to use an authentic instrument in another Member State may ask the authority establishing the authentic instrument in the Member State of origin to fill in the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 67(2) describing the evidentiary effects which the authentic instrument produces in the Member State of origin.

2. Any challenge relating to the authenticity of an authentic instrument shall be made before the courts of the Member State of origin and shall be decided upon under the law of that State. The authentic instrument challenged shall not produce any evidentiary effect in another Member State for as long as the challenge is pending before the competent court.

3. Any challenge relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument shall be made before the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation and shall be decided upon under the law applicable pursuant to Chapter III. The authentic instrument challenged shall not produce any evidentiary effect in a Member State other than the Member State of origin as regards the matter being challenged for as long as the challenge is pending before the competent court.

4. If the outcome of proceedings in a court of a Member State depends on the determination of an incidental question relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument in matters of matrimonial property regimes, that court shall have jurisdiction over that question.

Article 59

Enforceability of authentic instruments

1. An authentic instrument which is enforceable in the Member State of origin shall be declared enforceable in another Member State on the application of any interested party in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 44 to 57.

2. For the purposes of point (b) of Article 45(3), the authority which established the authentic instrument shall, on the application of any interested party, issue an attestation using the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

3. The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 49 or Article 50 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only if enforcement of the authentic instrument is manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State of enforcement.

Article 60

Enforceability of court settlements

1. Court settlements which are enforceable in the Member State of origin shall be declared enforceable in another Member State on the application of any interested party in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 44 to 57.

2. For the purposes of point (b) of Article 45(3), the court which approved the settlement or before which it was concluded shall, on the application of any interested party, issue an attestation using the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

3. The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 49 or 50 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only if enforcement of the court settlement is manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State of enforcement.

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 61

Legalisation and other similar formalities

No legalisation or other similar formality shall be required in respect of documents issued in a Member State in the context of this Regulation.

Article 62

Relations with existing international conventions

1. This Regulation shall not affect the application of the bilateral or multilateral conventions to which one or more Member States are party at the time of adoption of this Regulation or of a decision pursuant to the second or third subparagraph of Article 331(1) TFEU and which concern matters covered by this Regulation, without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States under Article 351 TFEU.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, this Regulation shall, as between Member States, take precedence over conventions concluded between them in so far as such conventions concern matters governed by this Regulation.

3. This Regulation shall not preclude the application of the Convention of 6 February 1931 between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden containing international private law provisions on marriage, adoption and guardianship, as revised in 2006; of the Convention of 19 November 1934 between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden comprising private international law provisions on succession, wills and estate administration, as revised in June 2012; and of the Convention of 11 October 1977 between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden on the recognition and enforcement of judgements in civil matters, by the Member States which are parties thereto, in so far as they provide for simplified and more expeditious procedures for the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of matrimonial property regime.

Article 63

Information made available to the public

The Member States shall, with a view to making the information available to the public within the framework of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters, provide the Commission with a short summary of their national legislation and procedures relating to matrimonial property regimes, including information on the type of authority which has competence in matters of matrimonial property regimes and on the effects in respect of third parties referred to in Article 28.

The Member States shall keep the information permanently updated.

Article 64

Information on contact details and procedures

1. By 29 April 2018, the Member States shall communicate to the Commission:

- (a) the courts or authorities with competence to deal with applications for a declaration of enforceability in accordance with Article 44(1) and with appeals against decisions on such applications in accordance with Article 49(2);
- (b) the procedures to contest the decision given on appeal referred to in Article 50.

The Member States shall apprise the Commission of any subsequent changes to that information.

2. The Commission shall publish the information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, with the exception of the addresses and other contact details of the courts and authorities referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1.

3. The Commission shall make all information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 publicly available through any appropriate means, in particular through the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

Article 65

Establishment and subsequent amendment of the list containing the information referred to in Article 3(2)

1. The Commission shall, on the basis of the notifications by the Member States, establish the list of the other authorities and legal professionals referred to in Article 3(2).

2. The Member States shall notify the Commission of any subsequent changes to the information contained in that list. The Commission shall amend the list accordingly.

3. The Commission shall publish the list and any subsequent amendments in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

4. The Commission shall make all information notified in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 publicly available through any other appropriate means, in particular through the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

Article 66

Establishment and subsequent amendment of the attestations and forms referred to in point (b) of Article 45(3) and Articles 58, 59 and 60

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing and subsequently amending the attestations and forms referred to in point (b) of Article 45(3) and Articles 58, 59 and 60. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

Article 67

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 68

Review clause

1. By 29 January 2027, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation. Where necessary, the report shall be accompanied by proposals to amend this Regulation.

2. By 29 January 2024, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of Articles 9 and 38 of this Regulation. This report shall evaluate in particular the extent to which these Articles have ensured access to justice.

3. For the purposes of the reports referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, Member States shall communicate to the Commission relevant information on the application of this Regulation by their courts.

Article 69

Transitional provisions

1. This Regulation shall apply only to legal proceedings instituted, to authentic instruments formally drawn up or registered and to court settlements approved or concluded on or after 29 January 2019 subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

2. If the proceedings in the Member State of origin were instituted before 29 January 2019, decisions given after that date shall be recognised and enforced in accordance with Chapter IV as long as the rules of jurisdiction applied comply with those set out in Chapter II.

3. Chapter III shall apply only to spouses who marry or who specify the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime after 29 January 2019.

Article 70

Entry into force

1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

2. This Regulation shall apply in the Member States which participate in enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions on the property regimes of international couples, covering both matters of matrimonial property regimes and the property consequences of registered partnerships, as authorised by Decision (EU) 2016/954.

It shall apply from 29 January 2019, except for Articles 63 and 64 which shall apply from 29 April 2018, and Articles 65, 66 and 67, which shall apply from 29 July 2016. For those Member States which participate in enhanced cooperation by virtue of a decision adopted in accordance with the second or third subparagraph of Article 331(1) TFEU, this Regulation shall apply as from the date indicated in the decision concerned.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the participating Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Luxembourg, 24 June 2016.

*For the Council
The President
A.G. KOENDERS*

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Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1104 of
24 June 2016 implementing enhanced
cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable
law and the recognition and enforcement
of decisions in matters of the property
consequences of registered partnerships

Property consequences of registered partnerships



COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2016/1104**of 24 June 2016****implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision (EU) 2016/954 of 9 June 2016 authorising enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions on the property regimes of international couples, covering both matters of matrimonial property regimes and the property consequences of registered partnerships⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁽²⁾,

Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) The Union has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice in which the free movement of persons is ensured. For the gradual establishment of such an area, the Union is to adopt measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters having cross-border implications, particularly when necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) In accordance with point (c) of Article 81(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), such measures may include measures aimed at ensuring the compatibility of the rules applicable in the Member States concerning conflict of laws and of jurisdiction.
- (3) The European Council meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999 endorsed the principle of mutual recognition of judgments and other decisions of judicial authorities as the cornerstone of judicial cooperation in civil matters and invited the Council and the Commission to adopt a programme of measures to implement that principle.
- (4) A programme of measures for the implementation of the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in civil and commercial matters⁽³⁾, common to the Commission and to the Council, was adopted on 30 November 2000. That programme identifies measures relating to the harmonisation of conflict-of-law rules as measures facilitating the mutual recognition of decisions and provides for the drawing-up of an instrument in matters of matrimonial property regimes and the property consequences of the separation of unmarried couples.
- (5) The European Council meeting in Brussels on 4 and 5 November 2004 adopted a new programme called 'The Hague Programme: strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union'⁽⁴⁾. In this programme the Council asked the Commission to present a Green Paper on the conflict of laws in matters concerning matrimonial property regimes, including the question of jurisdiction and mutual recognition. The programme also stressed the need to adopt an instrument in this area.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 159, 16.6.2016, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ Opinion of 23 June 2016 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽³⁾ OJ C 12, 15.1.2001, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 53, 3.3.2005, p. 1.

- (6) On 17 July 2006 the Commission adopted the Green Paper on the conflict of laws in matters concerning matrimonial property regimes, including the question of jurisdiction and mutual recognition. This Green Paper launched wide consultations on all aspects of the difficulties faced by couples in Europe when it comes to the liquidation of their common property and the legal remedies available. The Green Paper also addressed all issues of private international law encountered by couples in unions other than marriages, including couples with registered partnerships, and issues specific to them.
- (7) At its meeting in Brussels on 10 and 11 December 2009, the European Council adopted a new multiannual programme called 'The Stockholm Programme — An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens' (1). In that programme the European Council considered that mutual recognition should be extended to fields that are not yet covered but are essential to everyday life, for example the property consequences of the separation of couples, while taking into consideration Member States' legal systems, including public policy (*ordre public*), and national traditions in this area.
- (8) In the 'EU Citizenship Report 2010: Dismantling the obstacles to EU citizens' rights', adopted on 27 October 2010, the Commission announced that it would adopt a proposal for legislation to eliminate the obstacles to the free movement of persons, in particular the difficulties experienced by couples in managing or dividing their property.
- (9) On 16 March 2011, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Regulation on jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of matrimonial property regimes and a proposal for a Council Regulation on jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions regarding the property consequences of registered partnerships.
- (10) At its meeting of 3 December 2015, the Council concluded that no unanimity could be reached for the adoption of the proposals for the regulations on matrimonial property regimes and the property consequences of registered partnerships and that therefore the objectives of cooperation in this area could not be attained within a reasonable period by the Union as a whole.
- (11) From December 2015 to February 2016, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden addressed requests to the Commission indicating that they wished to establish enhanced cooperation between themselves in the area of the property regimes of international couples and, specifically, of the jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of matrimonial property regimes and jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions regarding the property consequences of registered partnerships, and asking the Commission to submit a proposal to the Council to that effect. By letter to the Commission in March 2016, Cyprus indicated its wish to participate in the establishment of the enhanced cooperation; Cyprus reiterated this wish during the work of the Council.
- (12) On 9 June 2016, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2016/954 authorising such enhanced cooperation.
- (13) According to Article 328(1) TFEU, when enhanced cooperation is being established, it is to be open to all Member States, subject to compliance with any conditions of participation laid down by the authorising decision. It is also to be open to them at any other time, subject to compliance with the acts already adopted within that framework, in addition to those conditions. The Commission and the Member States participating in enhanced cooperation should ensure that they promote participation by as many Member States as possible. This Regulation should be binding in its entirety and directly applicable only in the Member States which participate in enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions on the property regimes of international couples, covering both matters of matrimonial property regimes and the property consequences of registered partnerships, by virtue of Decision (EU) 2016/954, or by virtue of a decision adopted in accordance with the second or third subparagraph of Article 331(1) TFEU.
- (14) In accordance with Article 81 TFEU, this Regulation should apply in the context of the property consequences of registered partnerships having cross-border implications.

(1) OJ C 115, 4.5.2010, p. 1.

- (15) To provide unmarried couples with legal certainty as to their property and offer them a degree of predictability, all the rules applicable to the property consequences of registered partnerships should be covered in a single instrument.
- (16) The way in which forms of union other than marriage are provided for in the Member States' legislation differs from one State to another, and a distinction should be drawn between couples whose union is institutionally sanctioned by the registration of their partnership with a public authority and couples in de facto cohabitation. While some Member States do make provision for such de facto unions, they should be considered separately from registered partnerships, which have an official character that makes it possible to take account of their specific features and lay down rules on the subject in Union legislation. To ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market, barriers to the free movement of people who have entered into a registered partnership need to be eliminated, particularly those creating difficulties for such couples in the administration and division of their property. In order to achieve those objectives, this Regulation should bring together provisions on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition or, as the case may be, acceptance, enforceability and enforcement of decisions, authentic instruments and court settlements.
- (17) The Regulation should cover matters arising from the property consequences of registered partnerships. 'Registered partnership' should be defined here solely for the purpose of this Regulation. The actual substance of the concept should remain defined in the national laws of the Member States. Nothing in this Regulation should oblige a Member State whose law does not have the institution of registered partnership to provide for it in its national law.
- (18) The scope of this Regulation should include all civil-law aspects of the property consequences of registered partnerships, both the daily management of the partner's property and its liquidation, in particular as a result of the couple's separation or the death of one of the partners.
- (19) This Regulation should not apply to areas of civil law other than the property consequences of registered partnerships. For reasons of clarity, a number of questions which could be seen as having a link with the property consequences of registered partnerships should be explicitly excluded from the scope of this Regulation.
- (20) Accordingly, this Regulation should not apply to questions of general legal capacity of the partners; however, this exclusion should not cover the specific powers and rights of either or both partners with regard to property, either as between themselves or as regards third parties, as these powers and rights should fall under the scope of this Regulation.
- (21) This Regulation should not apply to other preliminary questions such as the existence, validity or recognition of a registered partnership, which is covered by the national law of the Member States, including their rules of private international law.
- (22) As maintenance obligations between spouses are governed by Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 (¹), they should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation, as should issues relating to the succession to the estate of a deceased partner, since they are covered by Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (²).
- (23) Issues of entitlements to transfer or adjustment between partners of rights to retirement or disability pension, whatever their nature, accrued during the registered partnership and which have not generated pension income during the registered partnership are matters that should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation, taking into account the specific systems existing in the Member States. However, this exclusion should be strictly interpreted. Hence, this Regulation should govern in particular the issue of classification of pension assets, the amounts that have already been paid to one partner during the registered partnership, and the possible compensation that would be granted in case of pension subscribed with common assets.

(¹) Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations (OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1).

(²) Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession (OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 107).

- (24) This Regulation should allow for the creation or the transfer resulting from the property consequences of registered partnerships of a right in immovable or movable property as provided for in the law applicable to the property consequences of registered partnerships. It should, however, not affect the limited number ('*numerus clausus*') of rights in *rem* known in the national law of some Member States. A Member State should not be required to recognise a right in *rem* relating to property located in that Member State if the right in *rem* in question is not known in its law.
- (25) However, in order to allow the partners to enjoy in another Member State the rights which have been created or transferred to them as a result of the property consequences of a registered partnership, this Regulation should provide for the adaptation of an unknown right in *rem* to the closest equivalent right under the law of that other Member State. In the context of such an adaptation, account should be taken of the aims and the interests pursued by the specific right in *rem* and the effects attached to it. For the purposes of determining the closest equivalent national right, the authorities or competent persons of the State whose law is applied to the property consequences of a registered partnership may be contacted for further information on the nature and the effects of the right. To that end, the existing networks in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters could be used, as well as any other available means facilitating the understanding of foreign law.
- (26) The adaptation of unknown rights in *rem* as explicitly provided for by this Regulation should not preclude other forms of adaptation in the context of the application of this Regulation.
- (27) The requirements for the recording in a register of a right in immovable or moveable property should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. It should therefore be the law of the Member State in which the register is kept (for immovable property, the *lex rei sitae*) which determines under what legal conditions, and how, the recording must be carried out and which authorities, such as land registers or notaries, are in charge of checking that all requirements are met and that the documentation presented or established is sufficient or contains the necessary information. In particular, the authorities may check that the right of a partner to a property mentioned in the document presented for registration is a right which is recorded as such in the register or which is otherwise demonstrated in accordance with the law of the Member State in which the register is kept. In order to avoid duplication of documents, the registration authorities should accept such documents, drawn up in another Member State by the competent authorities the circulation of which is provided for by this Regulation. This should not preclude the authorities involved in the registration from asking the person applying for registration to provide such additional information, or to present such additional documents, as are required under the law of the Member State in which the register is kept, for instance information or documents relating to the payment of revenue. The competent authority may indicate to the person applying for registration how the missing information or documents can be provided.
- (28) The effects of the recording of a right in a register should also be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. It should therefore be the law of the Member State in which the register is kept which determines whether the recording is, for instance, declaratory or constitutive in effect. Thus, where, for example, the acquisition of a right in immovable property requires a recording in a register under the law of the Member State in which the register is kept in order to ensure the *erga omnes* effect of registers or to protect legal transactions, the moment of such acquisition should be governed by the law of that Member State.
- (29) This Regulation should respect the different systems for dealing with matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships applied in the Member States. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term 'court' should therefore be given a broad meaning so as to cover not only courts in the strict sense of the word, exercising judicial functions, but also for example notaries in some Member States who, in certain matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships, exercise judicial functions like courts, and the notaries and legal professionals who, in some Member States, exercise judicial functions in dealing with the property consequences of a registered partnership by delegation of power by a court. All courts as defined in this Regulation should be bound by the rules of jurisdiction set out in this Regulation. Conversely, the term 'court' should not cover non-judicial authorities of a Member State empowered under national law to deal with matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships, such as the notaries in most Member States where, as is usually the case, they are not exercising judicial functions.
- (30) This Regulation should allow all notaries who are competent in matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships in the Member States to exercise such competence. Whether or not the notaries in a given Member State are bound by the rules of jurisdiction set out in this Regulation should depend on whether or not they are covered by the term 'court' for the purposes of this Regulation.

- (31) Acts issued by notaries in matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships in the Member States should circulate in accordance with this Regulation. When notaries exercise judicial functions they should be bound by the rules of jurisdiction set out in this Regulation, and the decisions they give should circulate in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation on recognition, enforceability and enforcement of decisions. When notaries do not exercise judicial functions they should not be bound by those rules of jurisdiction, and the authentic instruments they issue should circulate in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation on authentic instruments.
- (32) To reflect the increasing mobility of couples and facilitate the proper administration of justice, the rules on jurisdiction set out in this Regulation should enable citizens to have their various related procedures handled by the courts of the same Member State. To that end, this Regulation should seek to concentrate the jurisdiction on the property consequences of registered partnerships in the Member State whose courts are called upon to handle the succession of a partner in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 or the dissolution or annulment of the registered partnership.
- (33) This Regulation should provide that, where proceedings on the succession of a partner are pending before the court of a Member State seised under Regulation (EU) No 650/2012, the courts of that State should have jurisdiction to rule on matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships arising in connection with that succession case.
- (34) Similarly, matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships arising in connection with proceedings pending before the court of a Member State seised with an application for dissolution or annulment of a registered partnership should be dealt with by the courts of that Member State, if the partners so agree.
- (35) Where matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships are not linked to proceedings pending before the court of a Member State on the succession of a partner or on dissolution or annulment of the registered partnership, this Regulation should provide for a scale of connecting factors for the purposes of determining jurisdiction starting with the habitual residence of the partners at the time the court is seised. The last step of the scale of jurisdiction factors should point to the Member State under whose law the mandatory registration of the partnership was made in order to establish it. These connecting factors are set in view of the increasing mobility of citizens and to ensure that a genuine connecting factor exists between the partners and the Member State in which jurisdiction is exercised.
- (36) Given that the institution of registered partnership is not provided for in all Member States, the courts of a Member State whose law does not provide for the institution of registered partnership may exceptionally need to decline jurisdiction under this Regulation. In such case, the courts shall act swiftly and the party concerned should have the possibility to submit the case in any other Member State that has a connecting factor granting jurisdiction, irrespective of the order of these jurisdiction grounds, while at the same time respecting the parties' autonomy. Any court seised after a declining of jurisdiction, other than the courts of the Member State under whose law the registered partnership was created, which has jurisdiction on the basis of a choice of court agreement or the appearance of the defendant, may also exceptionally need to decline jurisdiction under the same conditions. Finally, if no court has jurisdiction to deal with the situation in light of the other provisions of this Regulation, an alternative jurisdictional rule should be included in this Regulation to avoid any risk of denial of justice.
- (37) In order to increase legal certainty, predictability and the autonomy of the parties, this Regulation should, under certain circumstances, enable the parties to conclude a choice of court agreement in favour of the courts of the Member State of the applicable law or of the courts of the Member State under whose law the registered partnership was created.
- (38) This Regulation should not prevent the parties from settling the case amicably out of court, for instance before a notary, in a Member State of their choice where this is possible under the law of that Member State. This should be the case even if the law applicable to the property consequences of a registered partnership is not the law of that Member State.
- (39) In order to ensure that the courts of all Member States may, on the same grounds, exercise jurisdiction in relation to the property consequences of registered partnerships, this Regulation should provide in an exhaustive way the ground on which such subsidiary jurisdiction may be exercised.

- (40) In order to remedy, in particular, situations of denial of justice, this Regulation should provide for a *forum necessitatis* allowing a court of a Member State, on an exceptional basis, to rule on the property consequences of a registered partnership which is closely connected with a third State. Such an exceptional basis may be deemed to exist when proceedings prove impossible in the third State in question, for example because of civil war, or when a partner cannot reasonably be expected to initiate or conduct proceedings in that State. Jurisdiction based on *forum necessitatis* should, however, be exercised only if the case has a sufficient connection with the Member State of the court seised.
- (41) In the interests of the harmonious functioning of justice, the giving of irreconcilable decisions in different Member States should be avoided. To that end, this Regulation should provide for general procedural rules similar to those of other Union instruments in the area of judicial cooperation in civil matters. One such procedural rule is a *lis pendens* rule, which will come into play if same case on the property consequences of registered partnerships is brought before different courts in different Member States. That rule will then determine which court should proceed to deal with the case.
- (42) In order to allow citizens to avail themselves, with all legal certainty, of the benefits offered by the internal market, this Regulation should enable partners to know in advance which law will apply to the property consequences of their registered partnership. Harmonised conflict-of-law rules should therefore be introduced in order to avoid contradictory results. The main rule should ensure that the property consequences of a registered partnership are governed by a predictable law with which it is closely connected. For reasons of legal certainty and in order to avoid fragmentation, the law applicable should govern the property consequences of the registered partnership as a whole, that is to say, all the property consequences covered by the registered partnership, irrespective of the nature of the assets and regardless of whether the assets are located in another Member State or in a third State.
- (43) The law determined by this Regulation should apply even if it is not the law of a Member State.
- (44) To facilitate partners' management of their property, this Regulation should authorise them to choose the law applicable to the property consequences of their registered partnership, regardless of the nature or location of the property, among the laws with which they have close links such as because of their habitual residence or nationality. However, in order to avoid depriving the choice of law of any effect and thereby leaving the partners in a legal vacuum, such choice of law should be limited to a law that attaches property consequences to registered partnerships. This choice may be made at any moment, before the registration of the partnership, at the time of the registration of the partnership or during the course of the registered partnership.
- (45) To ensure the legal certainty of transactions and to prevent any change of the law applicable to the property consequences of registered partnerships being made without the partners being notified, no change of law applicable to the property consequences of registered partnership should be made except at the express request of the parties. Such a change by the partners should not have retrospective effect unless they expressly so stipulate. Whatever the case, it may not infringe the rights of third parties.
- (46) Rules on the material and formal validity of an agreement on the choice of applicable law should be set up so that the informed choice of the partners is facilitated and their consent is respected with a view to ensuring legal certainty as well as better access to justice. As far as formal validity is concerned, certain safeguards should be introduced to ensure that partners are aware of the implications of their choice. The agreement on the choice of applicable law should at least be expressed in writing, dated and signed by both parties. However, if the law of the Member State in which the two partners have their habitual residence at the time the agreement is concluded lays down additional formal rules, those rules should be complied with. For example, such additional formal rules may exist in a Member State where the agreement is included in a partnership property agreement. If, at the time the agreement is concluded, the partners are habitually resident in different Member States which lay down different formal rules, compliance with the formal rules of one of these States would suffice. If, at the time the agreement is concluded, only one of the partners is habitually resident in a Member State which lays down additional formal rules, those rules should be complied with.
- (47) A partnership property agreement is a type of disposition on partners' property the admissibility and acceptance of which vary among the Member States. In order to make it easier for property rights acquired as a result of a partnership property agreement to be accepted in the Member States, rules on formal validity of a partnership property agreement should be defined. At least the agreement should be expressed in writing, dated and signed

by both parties. However, the agreement should also fulfil additional formal validity requirements set out in the law applicable to the property consequences of registered partnership as determined by this Regulation and in the law of the Member State in which the partners have their habitual residence. This Regulation should also determine which law is to govern the material validity of such an agreement.

- (48) Where no applicable law is chosen, and with a view to reconciling predictability and legal certainty with consideration of the life actually lived by the couple, this Regulation should provide for that the law of the State under whose law the mandatory registration of the partnership was made in order to establish it apply to the property consequences of the registered partnership.
- (49) Where this Regulation refers to nationality as a connecting factor, the question of how to consider a person having multiple nationalities is a preliminary question which falls outside the scope of this Regulation and should be left to national law, including, where applicable, international Conventions, in full observance of the general principles of the Union. This consideration should have no effect on the validity of a choice of law made in accordance with this Regulation.
- (50) With regard to the determination of the law applicable to the property consequences of a registered partnership in the absence of a choice of law and a partnership property agreement, the judicial authority of a Member State, at the request of either of the partners, should, in exceptional cases — where the partners have moved to the State of their habitual residence for a long duration — be able to arrive at the conclusion that the law of that State may apply if the partners have relied on it. Whatever the case, it may not infringe the rights of third parties.
- (51) The law determined as the law applicable to the property consequences of registered partnerships should govern it from the classification of property of one or both partners into different categories during the registered partnership and after its dissolution to the liquidation of the property. It should include the effects of the property consequences of the registered partnership on a legal relationship between a partner and third parties. However the law applicable to property consequences of registered partnerships may be invoked by a partner against a third party to govern such effects only when the legal relations between the partner and the third party arose at a time where the third party knew or should have known of that law.
- (52) Considerations of public interest, such as the protection of a Member State's political, social or economic organisation, should justify giving the courts and other competent authorities of the Member States the possibility, in exceptional cases, of applying exceptions based on overriding mandatory provisions. Accordingly, the concept of 'overriding mandatory provisions' should cover rules of an imperative nature such as rules for the protection of the family home. However, this exception to the application of the law applicable to the property consequences of registered partnerships requires a strict interpretation in order to remain compatible with the general objective of this Regulation.
- (53) Considerations of public interest should also allow courts and other competent authorities dealing with matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships in the Member States to disregard, in exceptional circumstances, certain provisions of a foreign law where, in a given case, applying such provisions would be manifestly incompatible with the public policy (*ordre public*) of the Member State concerned. However, the courts or other competent authorities should not be able to apply the public policy exception in order to set aside the law of another State or to refuse to recognise – or, as the case may be, accept –, or enforce a decision, an authentic instrument or a court settlement from another Member State when doing so would be contrary to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('Charter'), and in particular Article 21 thereof on the principle of non-discrimination.
- (54) Since there are States in which two or more systems of law or sets of rules concerning matters governed by this Regulation coexist, there should be a provision governing the extent to which this Regulation applies in the different territorial units of those States.
- (55) In the light of its general objective, which is the mutual recognition of decisions given in the Member States in matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships, this Regulation should lay down rules relating to the recognition, enforceability and enforcement of decisions similar to those of other Union instruments in the area of judicial cooperation in civil matters.

- (56) In order to take into account the different systems for dealing with matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships in the Member States, this Regulation should guarantee the acceptance and enforceability in all Member States of authentic instruments in matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships.
- (57) Authentic instruments should have the same evidentiary effects in another Member State as they have in the Member State of origin, or the most comparable effects. When determining the evidentiary effects of a given authentic instrument in another Member State or the most comparable effects, reference should be made to the nature and the scope of the evidentiary effects of the authentic instrument in the Member State of origin. The evidentiary effects which a given authentic instrument should have in another Member State will therefore depend on the law of the Member State of origin.
- (58) The 'authenticity' of an authentic instrument should be an autonomous concept covering elements such as the genuineness of the instrument, the formal prerequisites of the instrument, the powers of the authority drawing up the instrument and the procedure under which the instrument is drawn up. It should also cover the factual elements recorded in the authentic instrument by the authority concerned, such as the fact that the parties indicated appeared before that authority on the date indicated and that they made the declarations indicated. A party wishing to challenge the authenticity of an authentic instrument should do so before the competent court in the Member State of origin of the authentic instrument under the law of that Member State.
- (59) The term 'the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument' should be interpreted as referring to the contents as to substance recorded in the authentic instrument. A party wishing to challenge the legal acts or legal relationship recorded in an authentic instrument should do so before the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation, which should decide on the challenge in accordance with the law applicable to the property consequences of the registered partnership.
- (60) If a question relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument is raised as an incidental question in proceedings before a court of a Member State, that court should have jurisdiction over that question.
- (61) An authentic instrument which is being challenged should not produce any evidentiary effects in a Member State other than the Member State of origin as long as the challenge is pending. If the challenge concerns only a specific matter relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in the authentic instrument, the authentic instrument in question should not produce any evidentiary effects in a Member State other than the Member State of origin with regard to the matter being challenged as long as the challenge is pending. An authentic instrument which has been declared invalid as a result of a challenge should cease to produce any evidentiary effects.
- (62) Should an authority, in the application of this Regulation, be presented with two incompatible authentic instruments, it should assess the question as to which authentic instrument, if any, should be given priority, taking into account the circumstances of the particular case. Where it is not clear from those circumstances which authentic instrument, if any, should be given priority, the question should be determined by the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation or, where the question is raised as an incidental question in the course of proceedings, by the court seized of those proceedings. In the event of incompatibility between an authentic instrument and a decision, regard should be had to the grounds of non-recognition of decisions under this Regulation.
- (63) The recognition and enforcement of a decision on the property consequences of a registered partnership under this Regulation should not in any way imply the recognition of the registered partnership which gave rise to the decision.
- (64) The relationship between this Regulation and the bilateral or multilateral conventions on the property consequences of registered partnerships to which the Member States are party should be specified.
- (65) In order to facilitate the application of this Regulation, provision should be made for an obligation requiring Member States to communicate certain information regarding their legislation and procedures relating to the property consequences of registered partnerships within the framework of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters established by Council Decision 2001/470/EC⁽¹⁾. In order to allow for the timely

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2001/470/EC of 28 May 2001 establishing a European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25).

publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* of all information of relevance for the practical application of this Regulation, the Member States should also communicate such information to the Commission before this Regulation starts to apply.

- (66) Equally, to facilitate the application of this Regulation and to allow for the use of modern communication technologies, standard forms should be prescribed for the attestations to be provided in connection with the application for a declaration of enforceability of a decision, authentic instrument or court settlement.
- (67) In calculating the periods and time limits provided for in this Regulation, Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council (¹) should apply.
- (68) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission with regard to the establishment and subsequent amendment of the attestations and forms pertaining to the declaration of enforceability of decisions, court settlements and authentic instruments. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (²).
- (69) The advisory procedure should be used for the adoption of implementing acts establishing and subsequently amending the attestations and forms provided for in this Regulation.
- (70) The objectives of this Regulation, namely the free movement of persons in the Union, the opportunity for partners to arrange their property relations in respect of themselves and others during their life as a couple and when liquidating their property, and greater predictability and legal certainty, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of this Regulation, be better achieved at Union level, where appropriate by means of enhanced cooperation between Member States. In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity enshrined in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union, the Union has therefore competence to act. In accordance with the principle of proportionality set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (71) This Regulation respects fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in the Charter, in particular Articles 7, 9, 17, 21 and 47 concerning, respectively, respect for private and family life, the right to found a family according to national laws, property rights, the principle of non-discrimination and the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial. This Regulation should be applied by the courts and other competent authorities of the Member States in compliance with those rights and principles.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships.

It shall not apply to revenue, customs or administrative matters.

2. The following shall be excluded from the scope of this Regulation:

- (a) the legal capacity of partners,
- (b) the existence, validity or recognition of a registered partnership,

(¹) Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits (OJ L 124 8.6.1971, p. 1).

(²) Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

- (c) maintenance obligations,
- (d) the succession to the estate of a deceased partner,
- (e) social security,
- (f) the entitlement to transfer or adjustment between partners, in the case of dissolution or annulment of the registered partnership, of rights to retirement or disability pension accrued during the registered partnership and which have not generated pension income during the registered partnership,
- (g) the nature of rights in rem relating to a property, and
- (h) any recording in a register of rights in immoveable or moveable property, including the legal requirements for such recording, and the effects of recording or failing to record such rights in a register.

Article 2

Competence in matters of property consequences of registered partnerships within the Member States

This Regulation shall not affect the competence of the authorities of the Member States to deal with matters of property consequences of registered partnerships.

Article 3

Definitions

1. For the purposes of this Regulation:
 - (a) 'registered partnership' means the regime governing the shared life of two people which is provided for in law, the registration of which is mandatory under that law and which fulfils the legal formalities required by that law for its creation;
 - (b) 'property consequences of a registered partnership' means the set of rules concerning the property relationships of the partners, between themselves and in their relations with third parties, as a result of the legal relationship created by the registration of the partnership or its dissolution;
 - (c) 'partnership property agreement' means any agreement between partners or future partners by which they organise the property consequences of their registered partnership;
 - (d) 'authentic instrument' means a document in a matter of the property consequences of a registered partnership which has been formally drawn up or registered as an authentic instrument in a Member State and the authenticity of which:
 - (i) relates to the signature and the content of the authentic instrument, and
 - (ii) has been established by a public authority or other authority empowered for that purpose by the Member State of origin;
 - (e) 'decision' means any decision in a matter of the property consequences of a registered partnership given by a court of a Member State, whatever the decision may be called, including a decision on the determination of costs or expenses by an officer of the court;
 - (f) 'court settlement' means a settlement in a matter of the property consequences of a registered partnership which has been approved by a court, or concluded before a court in the course of proceedings;
 - (g) 'Member State of origin' means the Member State in which the decision has been given, the authentic instrument drawn up, or the court settlement approved or concluded;
 - (h) 'Member State of enforcement' means the Member State in which recognition and/or enforcement of the decision, the authentic instrument, or the court settlement is requested.

2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term 'court' means any judicial authority and all other authorities and legal professionals with competence in matters of property consequences of registered partnerships which exercise judicial functions or act by delegation of power by a judicial authority or under its control, provided that such other authorities and legal professionals offer guarantees with regard to impartiality and the right of all parties to be heard, and provided that their decisions under the law of the Member State in which they operate:

- (a) may be made the subject of an appeal to or review by a judicial authority; and
- (b) have a similar force and effect as a decision of a judicial authority on the same matter.

The Member States shall notify the Commission of the other authorities and legal professionals referred to in the first subparagraph in accordance with Article 64.

CHAPTER II

JURISDICTION

Article 4

Jurisdiction in the event of the death of one of the partners

Where a court of a Member State is seized in matters of the succession of a registered partner under Regulation (EU) No 650/2012, the courts of that State shall have jurisdiction to rule on matters of the property consequences of the registered partnership arising in connection with that succession case.

Article 5

Jurisdiction in cases of dissolution or annulment

1. Where a court of a Member State is seized to rule on the dissolution or annulment of a registered partnership, the courts of that State shall have jurisdiction to rule on the property consequences of the registered partnership arising in connection with that case of dissolution or annulment, where the partners so agree.
2. If the agreement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is concluded before the court is seized to rule on matters of the property consequences of the registered partnership, the agreement shall comply with Article 7.

Article 6

Jurisdiction in other cases

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 4 or 5 or in cases other than those provided for in those Articles, jurisdiction to rule on the property consequences of a registered partnership shall lie with the courts of the Member State:

- (a) in whose territory the partners are habitually resident at the time the court is seized, or failing that,
- (b) in whose territory the partners were last habitually resident, insofar as one of them still resides there at the time the court is seized, or failing that,
- (c) in whose territory the respondent is habitually resident at the time the court is seized, or failing that,
- (d) of the partners' common nationality at the time the court is seized, or failing that,
- (e) under whose law the registered partnership was created.

Article 7**Choice of court**

1. In cases which are covered by Article 6, the parties may agree that the courts of the Member State whose law is applicable pursuant to Article 22 or Article 26(1) or the courts of the Member State under whose law the registered partnership was created shall have exclusive jurisdiction to rule on the property consequences of their registered partnership.
2. The agreement referred to in paragraph 1 shall be expressed in writing and dated and signed by the parties. Any communication by electronic means which provides a durable record of the agreement shall be deemed equivalent to writing.

Article 8**Jurisdiction based on the appearance of the defendant**

1. Apart from jurisdiction derived from other provisions of this Regulation, a court of a Member State whose law is applicable pursuant to Article 22 or Article 26(1), and before which a defendant enters an appearance shall have jurisdiction. This rule shall not apply where appearance was entered to contest the jurisdiction, or in cases covered by Article 4.
2. Before assuming jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph 1, the court shall ensure that the defendant is informed of his right to contest the jurisdiction and of the consequences of entering or not entering an appearance.

Article 9**Alternative jurisdiction**

1. If a court of the Member State that has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 4, 5, or point (a), (b), (c) or (d) of Article 6 holds that its law does not provide for the institution of registered partnership, it may decline jurisdiction. If the court decides to decline, it shall do so without undue delay.
2. Where a court referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article declines jurisdiction and where the parties agree to confer jurisdiction to the courts of any other Member State in accordance with Article 7, jurisdiction to rule on the property consequences of the registered partnership shall lie with the courts of that Member State.

In other cases, jurisdiction to rule on the property consequences of a registered partnership shall lie with the courts of any other Member State pursuant to Article 6 or 8.

3. This Article shall not apply when the parties have obtained a dissolution or annulment of a registered partnership which is capable of being recognised in the Member State of the forum.

Article 10**Subsidiary jurisdiction**

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8, or when all the courts pursuant to Article 9 have declined jurisdiction and no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to point (e) of Article 6, Article 7 or 8, the courts of a Member State shall have jurisdiction in so far as immoveable property of one or both partners are located in the territory of that Member State, but in that event the court seised shall have jurisdiction to rule only in respect of the immoveable property in question.

*Article 11***Forum necessitatis**

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 10 or when all of the courts pursuant to Article 9 have declined jurisdiction and no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to point (e) of Articles 6, or Article 7, 8 or 10, the courts of a Member State may, on an exceptional basis, rule on the property consequences of a registered partnership if proceedings cannot reasonably be brought or conducted or would be impossible in a third State with which the case is closely connected.

The case must have a sufficient connection with the Member State of the court seised.

*Article 12***Counterclaims**

The court in which proceedings are pending pursuant to Article 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 or 11 shall also have jurisdiction to rule on a counterclaim if it falls within the scope of this Regulation.

*Article 13***Limitation of proceedings**

1. Where the estate of the deceased whose succession falls under Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 comprises assets located in a third State, the court seised to rule on the property consequences of a registered partnership may, at the request of one of the parties, decide not to rule on one or more of such assets if it may be expected that its decision in respect of those assets will not be recognised and, where applicable, declared enforceable in that third State.
2. Paragraph 1 shall not affect the right of the parties to limit the scope of the proceedings under the law of the Member State of the court seised.

*Article 14***Seising a court**

For the purpose of this Chapter, a court shall be deemed to be seised:

- (a) at the time when the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document is lodged with the court, provided that the applicant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have service effected on the defendant;
- (b) if the document has to be served before being lodged with the court, at the time when it is received by the authority responsible for service, provided that the applicant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have the document lodged with the court; or
- (c) if the proceedings are opened on the court's own motion, at the time when the decision to open the proceedings is taken by the court, or, where such a decision is not required, at the time when the case is registered by the court.

*Article 15***Examination as to jurisdiction**

Where a court of a Member State is seised of a matter concerning the property consequences of a registered partnership over which it has no jurisdiction under this Regulation, it shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction.

Article 16**Examination as to admissibility**

1. Where a defendant habitually resident in a State other than the Member State where the action was brought does not enter an appearance, the court having jurisdiction pursuant to this Regulation shall stay the proceedings so long as it is not shown that the defendant has been able to receive the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document in time to arrange for his defence, or that all necessary steps have been taken to this end.
2. Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁽¹⁾) shall apply instead of paragraph 1 of this Article if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted from one Member State to another pursuant to that Regulation.
3. Where Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 is not applicable, Article 15 of the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the service abroad of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters shall apply if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad pursuant to that Convention.

Article 17**Lis pendens**

1. Where proceedings involving the same cause of action and between the same parties are brought before courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised shall of its own motion stay its proceedings until such time as the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established.
2. In the cases referred to in paragraph 1, upon request by a court seised of the dispute, any other court seised shall without delay inform the former court of the date when it was seised.
3. Where the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established, any court other than the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.

Article 18**Related actions**

1. Where related actions are pending in the courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised may stay its proceedings.
2. Where the actions referred to in paragraph 1 are pending at first instance, any court other than the court first seised may also, on the application of one of the parties, decline jurisdiction if the court first seised has jurisdiction over the actions in question and its law permits the consolidation thereof.
3. For the purposes of this Article, actions are deemed to be related where they are so closely connected that it is expedient to hear and determine them together to avoid the risk of irreconcilable decisions resulting from separate proceedings.

Article 19**Provisional, including protective, measures**

Application may be made to the courts of a Member State for such provisional, including protective, measures as may be available under the law of that State, even if under this Regulation, the courts of another Member State have jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter.

(¹) Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents), and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 (OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79).

CHAPTER III

APPLICABLE LAW*Article 20***Universal application**

The law designated as applicable by this Regulation shall be applied whether or not it is the law of a Member State.

*Article 21***Unity of the applicable law**

The law applicable to the property consequences of a registered partnership shall apply to all assets that are subject to those consequences, regardless of where the assets are located.

*Article 22***Choice of the applicable law**

1. The partners or future partners may agree to designate or to change the law applicable to the property consequences of their registered partnership, provided that that law attaches property consequences to the institution of the registered partnership and that that law is one of the following:
 - (a) the law of the State where the partners or future partners, or one of them, is habitually resident at the time the agreement is concluded
 - (b) the law of a State of nationality of either partner or future partner at the time the agreement is concluded, or
 - (c) the law of the State under whose law the registered partnership was created.
2. Unless the partners agree otherwise, a change of the law applicable to the property consequences of their registered partnership made during the partnership shall have prospective effect only.
3. Any retroactive change of the applicable law under paragraph 2 shall not adversely affect the rights of third parties deriving from that law.

*Article 23***Formal validity of the agreement on a choice of applicable law**

1. The agreement referred to in Article 22 shall be expressed in writing, dated and signed by both partners. Any communication by electronic means which provides a durable record of the agreement shall be deemed equivalent to writing.
2. If the law of the Member State in which both partners have their habitual residence at the time the agreement is concluded lays down additional formal requirements for partnership property agreements, those requirements shall apply.
3. If the partners are habitually resident in different Member States at the time the agreement is concluded and the laws of those States provide for different formal requirements for partnership property agreements, the agreement shall be formally valid if it satisfies the requirements of either of those laws.
4. If only one of the partners is habitually resident in a Member State at the time the agreement is concluded and that State lays down additional formal requirements for partnership property agreements, those requirements shall apply.

Article 24**Consent and material validity**

1. The existence and validity of an agreement on choice of law, or of any term thereof, shall be determined by the law which would govern it pursuant to Article 22 if the agreement or term were valid.

2. Nevertheless, a partner may, in order to establish that he did not consent, rely upon the law of the country in which he has his habitual residence at the time the court is seized if it appears from the circumstances that it would not be reasonable to determine the effect of his conduct in accordance with the law specified in paragraph 1.

Article 25**Formal validity of a partnership property agreement**

1. The partnership property agreement shall be expressed in writing, dated and signed by both partners. Any communication by electronic means which provides a durable record of the agreement shall be deemed equivalent to writing.

2. If the law of the Member State in which both partners have their habitual residence at the time the agreement is concluded lays down additional formal requirements for partnership property agreements, those requirements shall apply.

If the partners are habitually resident in different Member States at the time the agreement is concluded and the laws of those States provide for different formal requirements for partnership property agreements, the agreement shall be formally valid if it satisfies the requirements of either of those laws.

If only one of the partners is habitually resident in a Member State at the time the agreement is concluded and that State lays down additional formal requirements for partnership property agreements, those requirements shall apply.

3. If the law applicable to the property consequences of a registered partnership imposes additional formal requirements, those requirements shall apply

Article 26**Applicable law in the absence of choice by the parties**

1. In the absence of a choice-of-law agreement pursuant to Article 22, the law applicable to the property consequences of registered partnerships shall be the law of the State under whose law the registered partnership was created.

2. By way of exception and upon application by either partner, the judicial authority having jurisdiction to rule on matters of the property consequences of a registered partnership may decide that the law of a State other than the State whose law is applicable pursuant to paragraph 1 shall govern the property consequences of the registered partnership if the law of that other State attaches property consequences to the institution of the registered partnership and if the applicant demonstrates that:

- the partners had their last common habitual residence in that other State for a significantly long period of time; and
- both partners had relied on the law of that other State in arranging or planning their property relations.

The law of that other State shall apply as from the creation of the registered partnership, unless one partner disagrees. In the latter case, the law of that other State shall have effect as from the establishment of the last common habitual residence in that other State.

The application of the law of the other State shall not adversely affect the rights of third parties deriving from the law applicable pursuant to paragraph 1.

This paragraph shall not apply when the partners have concluded a partnership property agreement before the establishment of their last common habitual residence in that other State.

Article 27

Scope of the applicable law

The law applicable to the property consequences of registered partnerships pursuant to this Regulation shall govern, *inter alia*:

- (a) the classification of property of either or both partners into different categories during and after the registered partnership,
- (b) the transfer of property from one category to the other one,
- (c) the responsibility of one partner for liabilities and debts of the other partner,
- (d) the powers, rights and obligations of either or both partners with regard to property,
- (e) the partition, distribution or liquidation of the property upon dissolution of the registered partnership,
- (f) the effects of the property consequences of registered partnerships on a legal relationship between a partner and third parties, and
- (g) the material validity of a partnership property agreement.

Article 28

Effects in respect of third parties

1. Notwithstanding point (f) of Article 27, the law applicable to the property consequences of a registered partnership between the partners may not be invoked by a partner against a third party in a dispute between the third party and either or both of the partners unless the third party knew or, in the exercise of due diligence, should have known of that law.

2. The third party is deemed to possess the knowledge of the law applicable to the property consequences of the registered partnership, if:

- (a) that law is the law of:
 - (i) the State whose law is applicable to the transaction between a partner and the third party,
 - (ii) the State where the contracting partner and the third party have their habitual residence or,
 - (iii) in cases involving immovable property, the State in which the property is situated;
- or
- (b) either partner had complied with the applicable requirements for disclosure or registration of the property consequences of the registered partnership specified by the law of:
 - (i) the State whose law is applicable to the transaction between a partner and the third party,
 - (ii) the State where the contracting partner and the third party have their habitual residence, or,
 - (iii) in cases involving immovable property, the State in which the property is situated.

3. Where the law applicable to the property consequences of a registered partnership cannot be invoked by a partner against a third party by virtue of paragraph 1, the property consequences of the registered partnership in respect of the third party shall be governed:

- (a) by the law of the State whose law is applicable to the transaction between a partner and the third party; or
- (b) in cases involving immoveable property or registered assets or rights, by the law of the State in which the property is situated or in which the assets or rights are registered.

Article 29

Adaptation of rights in rem

Where a person invokes a right *in rem* to which he is entitled under the law applicable to the property consequences of a registered partnership and the law of the Member State in which the right is invoked does not know the right *in rem* in question, that right shall, if necessary and to the extent possible, be adapted to the closest equivalent right under the law of that State, taking into account the aims and the interests pursued by the specific right *in rem* and the effects attached to it.

Article 30

Overriding mandatory provisions

1. Nothing in this Regulation shall restrict the application of the overriding mandatory provisions of the law of the forum.

2. Overriding mandatory provisions are provisions the respect for which is regarded as crucial by a Member State for safeguarding its public interests, such as its political, social or economic organisation, to such an extent that they are applicable to any situation falling within their scope, irrespective of the law otherwise applicable to the property consequences of a registered partnership pursuant to this Regulation.

Article 31

Public policy (*ordre public*)

The application of a provision of the law of any State specified by this Regulation may be refused only if such application is manifestly incompatible with the public policy (*ordre public*) of the forum.

Article 32

Exclusion of *renvoi*

The application of the law of any State specified by this Regulation means the application of the rules of law in force in that State other than its rules of private international law.

Article 33

States with more than one legal system — territorial conflicts of laws

1. Where the law specified by this Regulation is that of a State which comprises several territorial units each of which has its own rules of law in respect of the property consequences of registered partnerships, the internal conflict-of-laws rules of that State shall determine the relevant territorial unit whose rules of law are to apply.

2. In the absence of such internal conflict-of-laws rules:

- (a) any reference to the law of the State referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for the purposes of determining the law applicable pursuant to provisions referring to the habitual residence of the partners, be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit in which the partners have their habitual residence;
- (b) any reference to the law of the State referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for the purposes of determining the law applicable pursuant to provisions referring to the nationality of the partners, be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit with which the partners have the closest connection;
- (c) any reference to the law of the State referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for the purposes of determining the law applicable pursuant to any other provisions referring to other elements as connecting factors, be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit in which the relevant element is located.

Article 34

States with more than one legal system — inter-personal conflicts of laws

In relation to a State which has two or more systems of law or sets of rules applicable to different categories of persons in respect of the property consequences of registered partnerships, any reference to the law of such a State shall be construed as referring to the system of law or set of rules determined by the rules in force in that State. In the absence of such rules, the system of law or the set of rules with which the partners have the closest connection shall apply.

Article 35

Non-application of this Regulation to internal conflicts of laws

A Member State which comprises several territorial units each of which has its own rules of law in respect of the property consequences of registered partnerships shall not be required to apply this Regulation to conflicts of laws arising between such units only.

CHAPTER IV

RECOGNITION, ENFORCEABILITY AND ENFORCEMENT OF DECISIONS

Article 36

Recognition

1. A decision given in a Member State shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required.

2. Any interested party who raises the recognition of a decision as the principal issue in a dispute may, in accordance with the procedures provided for in Articles 44 to 57, apply for the decision to be recognised.

3. If the outcome of the proceedings in a court of a Member State depends on the determination of an incidental question of recognition, that court shall have jurisdiction over that question.

Article 37**Grounds of non-recognition**

A decision shall not be recognised:

- (a) if such recognition is manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State in which recognition is sought;
- (b) where it was given in default of appearance, if the defendant was not served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable him to arrange for his defence, unless the defendant failed to commence proceedings to challenge the decision when it was possible for him to do so;
- (c) if it is irreconcilable with a decision given in proceedings between the same parties in the Member State in which recognition is sought;
- (d) if it is irreconcilable with an earlier decision given in another Member State or in a third State involving the same cause of action and between the same parties, provided that the earlier decision fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State in which recognition is sought.

Article 38**Fundamental rights**

Article 37 of this Regulation shall be applied by the courts and other competent authorities of the Member States in observance of the fundamental rights and principles recognised in the Charter, in particular in Article 21 thereof on the principle of non-discrimination.

Article 39**Prohibition of review of jurisdiction of the court of origin**

1. The jurisdiction of the court of the Member State of origin may not be reviewed.
2. The public policy (*ordre public*) criterion referred to in Article 37 shall not apply to the rules on jurisdiction set out in Articles 4 to 12.

Article 40**No review as to substance**

Under no circumstances may a decision given in a Member State be reviewed as to its substance.

Article 41**Staying of recognition proceedings**

A court of a Member State in which recognition is sought of a decision given in another Member State may stay the proceedings if an ordinary appeal against the decision has been lodged in the Member State of origin.

*Article 42***Enforceability**

Decisions given in a Member State and enforceable in that State shall be enforceable in another Member State when, on the application of any interested party, they have been declared enforceable there in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 44 to 57.

*Article 43***Determination of domicile**

To determine whether, for the purposes of the procedure provided for in Articles 44 to 57, a party is domiciled in the Member State of enforcement, the court seised shall apply the internal law of that Member State.

*Article 44***Jurisdiction of local courts**

1. The application for a declaration of enforceability shall be submitted to the court or competent authority of the Member State of enforcement communicated by that Member State to the Commission in accordance with Article 64.
2. The local jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to the place of domicile of the party against whom enforcement is sought, or to the place of enforcement.

*Article 45***Procedure**

1. The application procedure shall be governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement.
2. The applicant shall not be required to have a postal address or an authorised representative in the Member State of enforcement.
3. The application shall be accompanied by the following documents:
 - (a) a copy of the decision which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity;
 - (b) the attestation issued by the court or competent authority of the Member State of origin using the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 67(2), without prejudice to Article 46.

*Article 46***Non-production of the attestation**

1. If the attestation referred to in point (b) of Article 45(3) is not produced, the court or competent authority may specify a time for its production or accept an equivalent document or, if it considers that it has sufficient information before it, dispense with its production.
2. If the court or competent authority so requires, a translation or transliteration of the documents shall be produced. The translation shall be done by a person qualified to do translations in one of the Member States.

*Article 47***Declaration of enforceability**

The decision shall be declared enforceable immediately on completion of the formalities set out in Article 45 without any review under Article 37. The party against whom enforcement is sought shall not at this stage of the proceedings be entitled to make any submissions on the application.

*Article 48***Notice of the decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability**

1. The decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability shall forthwith be brought to the notice of the applicant in accordance with the procedure laid down by the law of the Member State of enforcement.
2. The declaration of enforceability shall be served on the party against whom enforcement is sought, accompanied by the decision, if not already served on that party.

*Article 49***Appeal against the decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability**

1. The decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability may be appealed by either party.
2. The appeal shall be lodged with the court communicated by the Member State concerned to the Commission in accordance with Article 64.
3. The appeal shall be dealt with in accordance with the rules governing procedure in contradictory matters.
4. If the party against whom enforcement is sought fails to appear before the appellate court in proceedings concerning an appeal brought by the applicant, Article 16 shall apply even where the party against whom enforcement is sought is not domiciled in any of the Member States.
5. An appeal against the declaration of enforceability shall be lodged within 30 days of service thereof. If the party against whom enforcement is sought is domiciled in a Member State other than that in which the declaration of enforceability was given, the time for appealing shall be 60 days and shall run from the date of service, either on him in person or at his residence. No extension may be granted on account of distance.

*Article 50***Procedure to contest the decision given on appeal**

The decision given on the appeal may be contested only by the procedure communicated by the Member State concerned to the Commission in accordance with Article 64.

*Article 51***Refusal or revocation of a declaration of enforceability**

The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 49 or Article 50 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only on one of the grounds specified in Article 37. It shall give its decision without delay.

*Article 52***Staying of proceedings**

The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 49 or Article 50 shall, on the application of the party against whom enforcement is sought, stay the proceedings if the enforceability of the decision is suspended in the Member State of origin by reason of an appeal.

*Article 53***Provisional, including protective, measures**

1. When a decision must be recognised in accordance with this Chapter, nothing shall prevent the applicant from availing himself of provisional, including protective, measures in accordance with the law of the Member State of enforcement without a declaration of enforceability under Article 47 being required.
2. The declaration of enforceability shall carry with it by operation of law the power to proceed to any protective measures.
3. During the time specified for an appeal pursuant to Article 49(5) against the declaration of enforceability and until any such appeal has been determined, no measures of enforcement may be taken other than protective measures against the property of the party against whom enforcement is sought.

*Article 54***Partial enforceability**

1. Where a decision has been given in respect of several matters and the declaration of enforceability cannot be given for all of them, the court or competent authority shall give it for one or more of them.
2. An applicant may request a declaration of enforceability limited to parts of a decision.

*Article 55***Legal aid**

An applicant who, in the Member State of origin, has benefited from complete or partial legal aid or exemption from costs or expenses shall be entitled, in any proceedings for a declaration of enforceability, to benefit from the most favourable legal aid or the most extensive exemption from costs or expenses provided for by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 56***No security, bond or deposit**

No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required of a party who in one Member State applies for recognition, enforceability or enforcement of a decision given in another Member State on the ground that he is a foreign national or that he is not domiciled or resident in the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 57***No charge, duty or fee**

In proceedings for the issue of a declaration of enforceability, no charge, duty or fee calculated by reference to the value of the matter at issue may be levied in the Member State of enforcement.

CHAPTER V

AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENTS AND COURT SETTLEMENTS**Article 58****Acceptance of authentic instruments**

1. An authentic instrument established in a Member State shall have the same evidentiary effects in another Member State as it has in the Member State of origin, or the most comparable effects, provided that this is not manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State concerned.

A person wishing to use an authentic instrument in another Member State may ask the authority establishing the authentic instrument in the Member State of origin to fill in the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 67(2) describing the evidentiary effects which the authentic instrument produces in the Member State of origin.

2. Any challenge relating to the authenticity of an authentic instrument shall be made before the courts of the Member State of origin and shall be decided upon under the law of that State. The authentic instrument challenged shall not produce any evidentiary effect in another Member State for as long as the challenge is pending before the competent court.

3. Any challenge relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument shall be made before the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation and shall be decided upon under the law applicable pursuant to Chapter III. The authentic instrument challenged shall not produce any evidentiary effect in a Member State other than the Member State of origin as regards the matter being challenged for as long as the challenge is pending before the competent court.

4. If the outcome of proceedings in a court of a Member State depends on the determination of an incidental question relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument in matters of property consequences of registered partnerships, that court shall have jurisdiction over that question.

Article 59**Enforceability of authentic instruments**

1. An authentic instrument which is enforceable in the Member State of origin shall be declared enforceable in another Member State on the application of any interested party in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 44 to 57.

2. For the purposes of point (b) of Article 45(3), the authority which established the authentic instrument shall, on the application of any interested party, issue an attestation using the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

3. The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 49 or Article 50 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only if enforcement of the authentic instrument is manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State of enforcement.

Article 60**Enforceability of court settlements**

1. Court settlements which are enforceable in the Member State of origin shall be declared enforceable in another Member State on the application of any interested party in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 44 to 57.

2. For the purposes of point (b) of Article 45(3), the court which approved the settlement or before which it was concluded shall, on the application of any interested party, issue an attestation using the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

3. The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 49 or 50 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only if enforcement of the court settlement is manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State of enforcement.

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 61

Legalisation and other similar formalities

No legalisation or other similar formality shall be required in respect of documents issued in a Member State in the context of this Regulation.

Article 62

Relations with existing international conventions

1. This Regulation shall not affect the application of the bilateral or multilateral conventions to which one or more Member States are party at the time of adoption of this Regulation or of a decision pursuant to the second or third subparagraph of Article 331(1) TFEU and which concerns matters covered by this Regulation, without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States under Article 351 TFEU.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, this Regulation shall, as between Member States, take precedence over conventions concluded between them in so far as such conventions concern matters governed by this Regulation.

Article 63

Information made available to the public

The Member States shall, with a view to making the information available to the public within the framework of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters, provide the Commission with a short summary of their national legislation and procedures relating to the property consequences of registered partnerships, including information on the type of authority which has competence in matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships and on the effects in respect of third parties referred to in Article 28.

The Member States shall keep the information permanently updated.

Article 64

Information on contact details and procedures

1. By 29 April 2018, the Member States shall communicate to the Commission:

- (a) the courts or authorities with competence to deal with applications for a declaration of enforceability in accordance with Article 44(1) and with appeals against decisions on such applications in accordance with Article 49(2);
- (b) the procedures to contest the decision given on appeal referred to in Article 50;

The Member States shall apprise the Commission of any subsequent changes to that information.

2. The Commission shall publish the information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, with the exception of the addresses and other contact details of the courts and authorities referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1.

3. The Commission shall make all information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 publicly available through any appropriate means, in particular through the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

Article 65

Establishment and subsequent amendment of the list containing the information referred to in Article 3(2)

1. The Commission shall, on the basis of the notifications by the Member States, establish the list of the other authorities and legal professionals referred to in Article 3(2).

2. The Member States shall notify the Commission of any subsequent changes to the information contained in that list. The Commission shall amend the list accordingly.

3. The Commission shall publish the list and any subsequent amendments in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

4. The Commission shall make all information notified in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 publicly available through any other appropriate means, in particular through the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

Article 66

Establishment and subsequent amendment of the attestations and forms referred to in point (b) of Article 45(3), and Articles 58, 59 and 60

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing and subsequently amending the attestations and forms referred to in point (b) of Article 45(3) and Articles 58, 59 and 60. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

Article 67

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 68

Review clause

1. By 29 January 2027, and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation. Where necessary, the report shall be accompanied by proposals to amend this Regulation.

2. By 29 January 2024, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of Articles 9 and 38 of this Regulation. This report shall evaluate in particular the extent to which these Articles have ensured access to justice.

3. For the purposes of the reports referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, Member shall communicate to the Commission relevant information on the application of this Regulation by their courts.

Article 69

Transitional provisions

1. This Regulation shall apply only to legal proceedings instituted, to authentic instruments formally drawn up or registered and to court settlements approved or concluded on or after 29 January 2019 subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.
2. If the the proceedings in the Member State of origin were instituted before 29 January 2019, decisions given after that date shall be recognised and enforced in accordance with Chapter IV as long as the rules of jurisdiction applied comply with those set out in Chapter II.
3. Chapter III shall apply only to partners who register their partnership or who specify the law applicable to the property consequences of their registered partnership after 29 January 2019.

Article 70

Entry into force

1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
2. This Regulation shall apply in the Member States which participate in enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions on the property regimes of international couples, covering both matters of matrimonial property regimes and the property consequences of registered partnerships, as authorised by Decision (EU) 2016/954.

It shall apply from 29 January 2019, except for Articles 63 and 64 which shall apply from 29 April 2018, and Articles 65, 66 and 67, which shall apply from 29 July 2016. For those Member States which participate in enhanced cooperation by virtue of a decision adopted in accordance with the second or third subparagraph of Article 331(1) TFEU, this Regulation shall apply as from the date indicated in the decision concerned.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the participating Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Luxembourg, 24 June 2016.

*For the Council
The President
A.G. KOENDERS*

4f

Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession

Succession



This document is meant purely as a documentation tool and the institutions do not assume any liability for its contents

► **B** REGULATION (EU) No 650/2012 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 4 July 2012

on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession

(OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 107)

Corrected by:

- **C1** Corrigendum, OJ L 344, 14.12.2012, p. 3 (650/2012)
- **C2** Corrigendum, OJ L 60, 2.3.2013, p. 140 (650/2012)

▼B

**REGULATION (EU) No 650/2012 OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

of 4 July 2012

on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (¹),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (²),

Whereas:

- (1) The Union has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice in which the free movement of persons is ensured. For the gradual establishment of such an area, the Union is to adopt measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters having cross-border implications, particularly when necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) In accordance with point (c) of Article 81(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, such measures may include measures aimed at ensuring the compatibility of the rules applicable in the Member States concerning conflict of laws and of jurisdiction.
- (3) The European Council meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999 endorsed the principle of mutual recognition of judgments and other decisions of judicial authorities as the cornerstone of judicial cooperation in civil matters and invited the Council and the Commission to adopt a programme of measures to implement that principle.
- (4) A programme of measures for implementation of the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in civil and commercial matters (³), common to the Commission and to the Council, was adopted on 30 November 2000. That programme identifies measures relating to the harmonisation of conflict-of-laws rules as measures facilitating the mutual recognition of decisions, and provides for the drawing-up of an instrument relating to wills and succession.
- (5) The European Council meeting in Brussels on 4 and 5 November 2004 adopted a new programme called ‘The Hague Programme: strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union’ (⁴). That programme underlines the need to adopt an instrument in matters of succession dealing, in particular, with

(¹) OJ C 44, 11.2.2011, p. 148.

(²) Position of the European Parliament of 13 March 2012 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 7 June 2012.

(³) OJ C 12, 15.1.2001, p. 1.

(⁴) OJ C 53, 3.3.2005, p. 1.

▼B

the questions of conflict of laws, jurisdiction, mutual recognition and enforcement of decisions in the area of succession and a European Certificate of Succession.

- (6) At its meeting in Brussels on 10 and 11 December 2009 the European Council adopted a new multiannual programme called ‘The Stockholm Programme – An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens’⁽¹⁾. In that programme the European Council considered that mutual recognition should be extended to fields that are not yet covered but are essential to everyday life, for example succession and wills, while taking into consideration Member States’ legal systems, including public policy (*ordre public*), and national traditions in this area.
- (7) The proper functioning of the internal market should be facilitated by removing the obstacles to the free movement of persons who currently face difficulties in asserting their rights in the context of a succession having cross-border implications. In the European area of justice, citizens must be able to organise their succession in advance. The rights of heirs and legatees, of other persons close to the deceased and of creditors of the succession must be effectively guaranteed.
- (8) In order to achieve those objectives, this Regulation should bring together provisions on jurisdiction, on applicable law, on recognition or, as the case may be, acceptance, enforceability and enforcement of decisions, authentic instruments and court settlements and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession.
- (9) The scope of this Regulation should include all civil-law aspects of succession to the estate of a deceased person, namely all forms of transfer of assets, rights and obligations by reason of death, whether by way of a voluntary transfer under a disposition of property upon death or a transfer through intestate succession.
- (10) This Regulation should not apply to revenue matters or to administrative matters of a public-law nature. It should therefore be for national law to determine, for instance, how taxes and other liabilities of a public-law nature are calculated and paid, whether these be taxes payable by the deceased at the time of death or any type of succession-related tax to be paid by the estate or the beneficiaries. It should also be for national law to determine whether the release of succession property to beneficiaries under this Regulation or the recording of succession property in a register may be made subject to the payment of taxes.
- (11) This Regulation should not apply to areas of civil law other than succession. For reasons of clarity, a number of questions which

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 115, 4.5.2010, p. 1.

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could be seen as having a link with matters of succession should be explicitly excluded from the scope of this Regulation.

- (12) Accordingly, this Regulation should not apply to questions relating to matrimonial property regimes, including marriage settlements as known in some legal systems to the extent that such settlements do not deal with succession matters, and property regimes of relationships deemed to have comparable effects to marriage. The authorities dealing with a given succession under this Regulation should nevertheless, depending on the situation, take into account the winding-up of the matrimonial property regime or similar property regime of the deceased when determining the estate of the deceased and the respective shares of the beneficiaries.
- (13) Questions relating to the creation, administration and dissolution of trusts should also be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. This should not be understood as a general exclusion of trusts. Where a trust is created under a will or under statute in connection with intestate succession the law applicable to the succession under this Regulation should apply with respect to the devolution of the assets and the determination of the beneficiaries.
- (14) Property rights, interests and assets created or transferred otherwise than by succession, for instance by way of gifts, should also be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. However, it should be the law specified by this Regulation as the law applicable to the succession which determines whether gifts or other forms of dispositions *inter vivos* giving rise to a right *in rem* prior to death should be restored or accounted for for the purposes of determining the shares of the beneficiaries in accordance with the law applicable to the succession.
- (15) This Regulation should allow for the creation or the transfer by succession of a right in immovable or movable property as provided for in the law applicable to the succession. It should, however, not affect the limited number ('*numerus clausus*') of rights *in rem* known in the national law of some Member States. A Member State should not be required to recognise a right *in rem* relating to property located in that Member State if the right *in rem* in question is not known in its law.
- (16) However, in order to allow the beneficiaries to enjoy in another Member State the rights which have been created or transferred to them by succession, this Regulation should provide for the adaptation of an unknown right *in rem* to the closest equivalent right *in rem* under the law of that other Member State. In the context of such an adaptation, account should be taken of the aims and the interests pursued by the specific right *in rem* and the effects attached to it. For the purposes of determining the closest equivalent national right *in rem*, the authorities or competent persons of the State whose law applied to the succession may

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be contacted for further information on the nature and the effects of the right. To that end, the existing networks in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters could be used, as well as any other available means facilitating the understanding of foreign law.

- (17) The adaptation of unknown rights *in rem* as explicitly provided for by this Regulation should not preclude other forms of adaptation in the context of the application of this Regulation.
- (18) The requirements for the recording in a register of a right in immovable or movable property should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. It should therefore be the law of the Member State in which the register is kept (for immovable property, the *lex rei sitae*) which determines under what legal conditions and how the recording must be carried out and which authorities, such as land registers or notaries, are in charge of checking that all requirements are met and that the documentation presented or established is sufficient or contains the necessary information. In particular, the authorities may check that the right of the deceased to the succession property mentioned in the document presented for registration is a right which is recorded as such in the register or which is otherwise demonstrated in accordance with the law of the Member State in which the register is kept. In order to avoid duplication of documents, the registration authorities should accept such documents drawn up in another Member State by the competent authorities whose circulation is provided for by this Regulation. In particular, the European Certificate of Succession issued under this Regulation should constitute a valid document for the recording of succession property in a register of a Member State. This should not preclude the authorities involved in the registration from asking the person applying for registration to provide such additional information, or to present such additional documents, as are required under the law of the Member State in which the register is kept, for instance information or documents relating to the payment of revenue. The competent authority may indicate to the person applying for registration how the missing information or documents can be provided.
- (19) The effects of the recording of a right in a register should also be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. It should therefore be the law of the Member State in which the register is kept which determines whether the recording is, for instance, declaratory or constitutive in effect. Thus, where, for example, the acquisition of a right in immovable property requires a recording in a register under the law of the Member State in which the register is kept in order to ensure the *erga omnes* effect of registers or to protect legal transactions, the moment of such acquisition should be governed by the law of that Member State.
- (20) This Regulation should respect the different systems for dealing with matters of succession applied in the Member States. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term ‘court’ should therefore be given a broad meaning so as to cover not only courts in the true sense of the word, exercising judicial functions, but also the notaries or registry offices in some Member States who or which, in certain matters of succession, exercise judicial functions like courts, and the notaries and legal professionals who, in some Member States, exercise judicial functions in a given succession by delegation of power by a court. All courts

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as defined in this Regulation should be bound by the rules of jurisdiction set out in this Regulation. Conversely, the term 'court' should not cover non-judicial authorities of a Member State empowered under national law to deal with matters of succession, such as the notaries in most Member States where, as is usually the case, they are not exercising judicial functions.

- (21) This Regulation should allow all notaries who have competence in matters of succession in the Member States to exercise such competence. Whether or not the notaries in a given Member State are bound by the rules of jurisdiction set out in this Regulation should depend on whether or not they are covered by the term 'court' for the purposes of this Regulation.

- (22) Acts issued by notaries in matters of succession in the Member States should circulate under this Regulation. When notaries exercise judicial functions they are bound by the rules of jurisdiction, and the decisions they give should circulate in accordance with the provisions on recognition, enforceability and enforcement of decisions. When notaries do not exercise judicial functions they are not bound by the rules of jurisdiction, and the authentic instruments they issue should circulate in accordance with the provisions on authentic instruments.

- (23) In view of the increasing mobility of citizens and in order to ensure the proper administration of justice within the Union and to ensure that a genuine connecting factor exists between the succession and the Member State in which jurisdiction is exercised, this Regulation should provide that the general connecting factor for the purposes of determining both jurisdiction and the applicable law should be the habitual residence of the deceased at the time of death. In order to determine the habitual residence, the authority dealing with the succession should make an overall assessment of the circumstances of the life of the deceased during the years preceding his death and at the time of his death, taking account of all relevant factual elements, in particular the duration and regularity of the deceased's presence in the State concerned and the conditions and reasons for that presence. The habitual residence thus determined should reveal a close and stable connection with the State concerned taking into account the specific aims of this Regulation.

- (24) In certain cases, determining the deceased's habitual residence may prove complex. Such a case may arise, in particular, where the deceased for professional or economic reasons had gone to live abroad to work there, sometimes for a long time, but had maintained a close and stable connection with his State of origin. In such a case, the deceased could, depending on the circumstances of the case, be considered still to have his habitual residence in his State of origin in which the centre of interests of his family and his social life was located. Other complex cases may arise where the deceased lived in several States alternately or travelled from one State to another without settling permanently in any of them. If the deceased was a national of one of those

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States or had all his main assets in one of those States, his nationality or the location of those assets could be a special factor in the overall assessment of all the factual circumstances.

- (25) With regard to the determination of the law applicable to the succession the authority dealing with the succession may in exceptional cases – where, for instance, the deceased had moved to the State of his habitual residence fairly recently before his death and all the circumstances of the case indicate that he was manifestly more closely connected with another State – arrive at the conclusion that the law applicable to the succession should not be the law of the State of the habitual residence of the deceased but rather the law of the State with which the deceased was manifestly more closely connected. That manifestly closest connection should, however, not be resorted to as a subsidiary connecting factor whenever the determination of the habitual residence of the deceased at the time of death proves complex.
- (26) Nothing in this Regulation should prevent a court from applying mechanisms designed to tackle the evasion of the law, such as *fraude à la loi* in the context of private international law.
- (27) The rules of this Regulation are devised so as to ensure that the authority dealing with the succession will, in most situations, be applying its own law. This Regulation therefore provides for a series of mechanisms which would come into play where the deceased had chosen as the law to govern his succession the law of a Member State of which he was a national.
- (28) One such mechanism should be to allow the parties concerned to conclude a choice-of-court agreement in favour of the courts of the Member State of the chosen law. It would have to be determined on a case-by-case basis, depending in particular on the issue covered by the choice-of-court agreement, whether the agreement would have to be concluded between all parties concerned by the succession or whether some of them could agree to bring a specific issue before the chosen court in a situation where the decision by that court on that issue would not affect the rights of the other parties to the succession.
- (29) If succession proceedings are opened by a court of its own motion, as is the case in certain Member States, that court should close the proceedings if the parties agree to settle the succession amicably out of court in the Member State of the chosen law. Where succession proceedings are not opened by a court of its own motion, this Regulation should not prevent the parties from settling the succession amicably out of court, for instance before a notary, in a Member State of their choice

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where this is possible under the law of that Member State. This should be the case even if the law applicable to the succession is not the law of that Member State.

- (30) In order to ensure that the courts of all Member States may, on the same grounds, exercise jurisdiction in relation to the succession of persons not habitually resident in a Member State at the time of death, this Regulation should list exhaustively, in a hierarchical order, the grounds on which such subsidiary jurisdiction may be exercised.

- (31) In order to remedy, in particular, situations of denial of justice, this Regulation should provide a *forum necessitatis* allowing a court of a Member State, on an exceptional basis, to rule on a succession which is closely connected with a third State. Such an exceptional basis may be deemed to exist when proceedings prove impossible in the third State in question, for example because of civil war, or when a beneficiary cannot reasonably be expected to initiate or conduct proceedings in that State. Jurisdiction based on *forum necessitatis* should, however, be exercised only if the case has a sufficient connection with the Member State of the court seised.

- (32) In order to simplify the lives of heirs and legatees habitually resident in a Member State other than that in which the succession is being or will be dealt with, this Regulation should allow any person entitled under the law applicable to the succession to make declarations concerning the acceptance or waiver of the succession, of a legacy or of a reserved share, or concerning the limitation of his liability for the debts under the succession, to make such declarations in the form provided for by the law of the Member State of his habitual residence before the courts of that Member State. This should not preclude such declarations being made before other authorities in that Member State which are competent to receive declarations under national law. Persons choosing to avail themselves of the possibility to make declarations in the Member State of their habitual residence should themselves inform the court or authority which is or will be dealing with the succession of the existence of such declarations within any time limit set by the law applicable to the succession.

- (33) It should not be possible for a person who wishes to limit his liability for the debts under the succession to do so by a mere declaration to that effect before the courts or other competent authorities of the Member State of his habitual residence where the law applicable to the succession requires him to initiate specific legal proceedings, for instance inventory proceedings, before the competent court. A declaration made in such circumstances by a person in the Member State of his habitual residence in the form provided for by the law of that Member State should therefore not be formally valid for the purposes of this Regulation. Nor should the documents instituting the legal proceedings be regarded as declarations for the purposes of this Regulation.

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- (34) In the interests of the harmonious functioning of justice, the giving of irreconcilable decisions in different Member States should be avoided. To that end, this Regulation should provide for general procedural rules similar to those of other Union instruments in the area of judicial cooperation in civil matters.

- (35) One such procedural rule is a *lis pendens* rule which will come into play if the same succession case is brought before different courts in different Member States. That rule will then determine which court should proceed to deal with the succession case.

- (36) Given that succession matters in some Member States may be dealt with by non-judicial authorities, such as notaries, who are not bound by the rules of jurisdiction under this Regulation, it cannot be excluded that an amicable out-of-court settlement and court proceedings relating to the same succession, or two amicable out-of-court settlements relating to the same succession, may be initiated in parallel in different Member States. In such a situation, it should be for the parties involved, once they become aware of the parallel proceedings, to agree among themselves how to proceed. If they cannot agree, the succession would have to be dealt with and decided upon by the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation.

- (37) In order to allow citizens to avail themselves, with all legal certainty, of the benefits offered by the internal market, this Regulation should enable them to know in advance which law will apply to their succession. Harmonised conflict-of-laws rules should be introduced in order to avoid contradictory results. The main rule should ensure that the succession is governed by a predictable law with which it is closely connected. For reasons of legal certainty and in order to avoid the fragmentation of the succession, that law should govern the succession as a whole, that is to say, all of the property forming part of the estate, irrespective of the nature of the assets and regardless of whether the assets are located in another Member State or in a third State.

- (38) This Regulation should enable citizens to organise their succession in advance by choosing the law applicable to their succession. That choice should be limited to the law of a State of their nationality in order to ensure a connection between the deceased and the law chosen and to avoid a law being chosen with the intention of frustrating the legitimate expectations of persons entitled to a reserved share.

- (39) A choice of law should be made expressly in a declaration in the form of a disposition of property upon death or be demonstrated by the terms of such a disposition. A choice of law could be regarded as demonstrated by a disposition of property upon death where, for instance, the deceased had referred in his disposition to specific provisions of the law of the State of his nationality or where he had otherwise mentioned that law.

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- (40) A choice of law under this Regulation should be valid even if the chosen law does not provide for a choice of law in matters of succession. It should however be for the chosen law to determine the substantive validity of the act of making the choice, that is to say, whether the person making the choice may be considered to have understood and consented to what he was doing. The same should apply to the act of modifying or revoking a choice of law.
- (41) For the purposes of the application of this Regulation, the determination of the nationality or the multiple nationalities of a person should be resolved as a preliminary question. The issue of considering a person as a national of a State falls outside the scope of this Regulation and is subject to national law, including, where applicable, international Conventions, in full observance of the general principles of the European Union.
- (42) The law determined as the law applicable to the succession should govern the succession from the opening of the succession to the transfer of ownership of the assets forming part of the estate to the beneficiaries as determined by that law. It should include questions relating to the administration of the estate and to liability for the debts under the succession. The payment of the debts under the succession may, depending, in particular, on the law applicable to the succession, include the taking into account of a specific ranking of the creditors.
- (43) The rules of jurisdiction laid down by this Regulation may, in certain cases, lead to a situation where the court having jurisdiction to rule on the succession will not be applying its own law. When that situation occurs in a Member State whose law provides for the mandatory appointment of an administrator of the estate, this Regulation should allow the courts of that Member State, when seised, to appoint one or more such administrators under their own law. This should be without prejudice to any choice made by the parties to settle the succession amicably out of court in another Member State where this is possible under the law of that Member State. In order to ensure a smooth coordination between the law applicable to the succession and the law of the Member State of the appointing court, the court should appoint the person(s) who would be entitled to administer the estate under the law applicable to the succession, such as for instance the executor of the will of the deceased or the heirs themselves or, if the law applicable to the succession so requires, a third-party administrator. The courts may, however, in specific cases where their law so requires, appoint a third party as administrator even if this is not provided for in the law applicable to the succession. If the deceased had appointed an executor of the will, that person may not be deprived of his powers unless the law applicable to the succession allows for the termination of his mandate.
- (44) The powers exercised by the administrators appointed in the Member State of the court seised should be the powers of administration which they may exercise under the law applicable to the succession. Thus, if, for instance, the heir is appointed as administrator he should have the powers to administer the estate which an heir would have under that law. Where the powers of administration which may be exercised under the law applicable to the succession are not sufficient to preserve the assets of the estate or to protect the rights of the creditors or of other persons having guaranteed the debts of the deceased, the administrator(s)

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appointed in the Member State of the court seised may, on a residual basis, exercise powers of administration to that end provided for by the law of that Member State. Such residual powers could include, for instance, establishing a list of the assets of the estate and the debts under the succession, informing creditors of the opening of the succession and inviting them to make their claims known, and taking any provisional, including protective, measures intended to preserve the assets of the estate. The acts performed by an administrator in exercise of the residual powers should respect the law applicable to the succession as regards the transfer of ownership of succession property, including any transaction entered into by the beneficiaries prior to the appointment of the administrator, liability for the debts under the succession and the rights of the beneficiaries, including, where applicable, the right to accept or to waive the succession. Such acts could, for instance, only entail the alienation of assets or the payment of debts where this would be allowed under the law applicable to the succession. Where under the law applicable to the succession the appointment of a third-party administrator changes the liability of the heirs, such a change of liability should be respected.

- (45) This Regulation should not preclude creditors, for instance through a representative, from taking such further steps as may be available under national law, where applicable, in accordance with the relevant Union instruments, in order to safeguard their rights.
- (46) This Regulation should allow for potential creditors in other Member States where assets are located to be informed of the opening of the succession. In the context of the application of this Regulation, consideration should therefore be given to the possibility of establishing a mechanism, if appropriate by way of the e-Justice portal, to enable potential creditors in other Member States to access the relevant information so that they can make their claims known.
- (47) The law applicable to the succession should determine who the beneficiaries are in any given succession. Under most laws, the term ‘beneficiaries’ would cover heirs and legatees and persons entitled to a reserved share although, for instance, the legal position of legatees is not the same under all laws. Under some laws, the legatee may receive a direct share in the estate whereas under other laws the legatee may acquire only a claim against the heirs.
- (48) In order to ensure legal certainty for persons wishing to plan their succession in advance, this Regulation should lay down a specific conflict-of-laws rule concerning the admissibility and substantive validity of dispositions of property upon death. To ensure the uniform application of that rule, this Regulation should list which elements should be considered as elements pertaining to

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substantive validity. The examination of the substantive validity of a disposition of property upon death may lead to the conclusion that that disposition is without legal existence.

- (49) An agreement as to succession is a type of disposition of property upon death the admissibility and acceptance of which vary among the Member States. In order to make it easier for succession rights acquired as a result of an agreement as to succession to be accepted in the Member States, this Regulation should determine which law is to govern the admissibility of such agreements, their substantive validity and their binding effects between the parties, including the conditions for their dissolution.
- (50) The law which, under this Regulation, will govern the admissibility and substantive validity of a disposition of property upon death and, as regards agreements as to succession, the binding effects of such an agreement as between the parties, should be without prejudice to the rights of any person who, under the law applicable to the succession, has a right to a reserved share or another right of which he cannot be deprived by the person whose estate is involved.
- (51) Where reference is made in this Regulation to the law which would have been applicable to the succession of the person making a disposition of property upon death if he had died on the day on which the disposition was, as the case may be, made, modified or revoked, such reference should be understood as a reference to either the law of the State of the habitual residence of the person concerned on that day or, if he had made a choice of law under this Regulation, the law of the State of his nationality on that day.
- (52) This Regulation should regulate the validity as to form of all dispositions of property upon death made in writing by way of rules which are consistent with those of the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 on the Conflicts of Laws Relating to the Form of Testamentary Dispositions. When determining whether a given disposition of property upon death is formally valid under this Regulation, the competent authority should disregard the fraudulent creation of an international element to circumvent the rules on formal validity.
- (53) For the purposes of this Regulation, any provision of law limiting the permitted forms of dispositions of property upon death by reference to certain personal qualifications of the person making the disposition, such as, for instance, his age, should be deemed to pertain to matters of form. This should not be interpreted as meaning that the law applicable to the formal validity of a disposition of property upon death under this Regulation should determine whether or not a minor has the capacity to make a disposition of property upon death. That law should only determine whether a personal qualification such as, for instance, minority should bar a person from making a disposition of property upon death in a certain form.

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- (54) For economic, family or social considerations, certain immovable property, certain enterprises and other special categories of assets are subject to special rules in the Member State in which they are located imposing restrictions concerning or affecting the succession in respect of those assets. This Regulation should ensure the application of such special rules. However, this exception to the application of the law applicable to the succession requires a strict interpretation in order to remain compatible with the general objective of this Regulation. Therefore, neither conflict-of-laws rules subjecting immovable property to a law different from that applicable to movable property nor provisions providing for a reserved share of the estate greater than that provided for in the law applicable to the succession under this Regulation may be regarded as constituting special rules imposing restrictions concerning or affecting the succession in respect of certain assets.

- (55) To ensure uniform handling of a situation in which it is uncertain in what order two or more persons whose succession would be governed by different laws died, this Regulation should lay down a rule providing that none of the deceased persons is to have any rights in the succession of the other or others.

- (56) In some situations an estate may be left without a claimant. Different laws provide differently for such situations. Under some laws, the State will be able to claim the vacant estate as an heir irrespective of where the assets are located. Under some other laws, the State will be able to appropriate only the assets located on its territory. This Regulation should therefore lay down a rule providing that the application of the law applicable to the succession should not preclude a Member State from appropriating under its own law the assets located on its territory. However, to ensure that this rule is not detrimental to the creditors of the estate, a proviso should be added enabling the creditors to seek satisfaction of their claims out of all the assets of the estate, irrespective of their location.

- (57) The conflict-of-laws rules laid down in this Regulation may lead to the application of the law of a third State. In such cases regard should be had to the private international law rules of that State. If those rules provide for *renvoi* either to the law of a Member State or to the law of a third State which would apply its own law to the succession, such *renvoi* should be accepted in order to ensure international consistency. *Renvoi* should, however, be excluded in situations where the deceased had made a choice of law in favour of the law of a third State.

- (58) Considerations of public interest should allow courts and other competent authorities dealing with matters of succession in the Member States to disregard, in exceptional circumstances, certain provisions of a foreign law where, in a given case, applying such provisions would be manifestly incompatible with the public policy (*ordre public*) of the Member State concerned. However, the courts or other competent authorities should not be able to apply the public-policy exception in order to set aside the law of another State or to refuse to recognise or, as the case may be, accept or enforce a decision, an authentic instrument or a court

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settlement from another Member State when doing so would be contrary to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and in particular Article 21 thereof, which prohibits all forms of discrimination.

- (59) In the light of its general objective, which is the mutual recognition of decisions given in the Member States in matters of succession, irrespective of whether such decisions were given in contentious or non-contentious proceedings, this Regulation should lay down rules relating to the recognition, enforceability and enforcement of decisions similar to those of other Union instruments in the area of judicial cooperation in civil matters.
- (60) In order to take into account the different systems for dealing with matters of succession in the Member States, this Regulation should guarantee the acceptance and enforceability in all Member States of authentic instruments in matters of succession.
- (61) Authentic instruments should have the same evidentiary effects in another Member State as they have in the Member State of origin, or the most comparable effects. When determining the evidentiary effects of a given authentic instrument in another Member State or the most comparable effects, reference should be made to the nature and the scope of the evidentiary effects of the authentic instrument in the Member State of origin. The evidentiary effects which a given authentic instrument should have in another Member State will therefore depend on the law of the Member State of origin.
- (62) The ‘authenticity’ of an authentic instrument should be an autonomous concept covering elements such as the genuineness of the instrument, the formal prerequisites of the instrument, the powers of the authority drawing up the instrument and the procedure under which the instrument is drawn up. It should also cover the factual elements recorded in the authentic instrument by the authority concerned, such as the fact that the parties indicated appeared before that authority on the date indicated and that they made the declarations indicated. A party wishing to challenge the authenticity of an authentic instrument should do so before the competent court in the Member State of origin of the authentic instrument under the law of that Member State.
- (63) The term ‘the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument’ should be interpreted as referring to the contents as to substance recorded in the authentic instrument. The legal acts recorded in an authentic instrument could be, for instance, the agreement between the parties on the sharing-out or the distribution of the estate, or a will or an agreement as to succession, or another declaration of intent. The legal relationships could be, for instance, the determination of the heirs and other beneficiaries as established under the law applicable to the succession, their respective shares and the existence of a reserved share, or any other element established under the law applicable to the succession. A party wishing to challenge the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic

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instrument should do so before the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation, which should decide on the challenge in accordance with the law applicable to the succession.

- (64) If a question relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument is raised as an incidental question in proceedings before a court of a Member State, that court should have jurisdiction over that question.
- (65) An authentic instrument which is being challenged should not produce any evidentiary effects in a Member State other than the Member State of origin as long as the challenge is pending. If the challenge concerns only a specific matter relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in the authentic instrument, the authentic instrument in question should not produce any evidentiary effects in a Member State other than the Member State of origin with regard to the matter being challenged as long as the challenge is pending. An authentic instrument which has been declared invalid as a result of a challenge should cease to produce any evidentiary effects.
- (66) Should an authority, in the application of this Regulation, be presented with two incompatible authentic instruments, it should assess the question as to which authentic instrument, if any, should be given priority, taking into account the circumstances of the particular case. Where it is not clear from those circumstances which authentic instrument, if any, should be given priority, the question should be determined by the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation, or, where the question is raised as an incidental question in the course of proceedings, by the court seised of those proceedings. In the event of incompatibility between an authentic instrument and a decision, regard should be had to the grounds of non-recognition of decisions under this Regulation.
- (67) In order for a succession with cross-border implications within the Union to be settled speedily, smoothly and efficiently, the heirs, legatees, executors of the will or administrators of the estate should be able to demonstrate easily their status and/or rights and powers in another Member State, for instance in a Member State in which succession property is located. To enable them to do so, this Regulation should provide for the creation of a uniform certificate, the European Certificate of Succession (hereinafter referred to as 'the Certificate'), to be issued for use in another Member State. In order to respect the principle of subsidiarity, the Certificate should not take the place of internal documents which may exist for similar purposes in the Member States.
- (68) The authority which issues the Certificate should have regard to the formalities required for the registration of immovable property in the Member State in which the register is kept. For that purpose, this Regulation should provide for an exchange of information on such formalities between the Member States.
- (69) The use of the Certificate should not be mandatory. This means that persons entitled to apply for a Certificate should be under no obligation to do so but should be free to use the other instruments available under this Regulation (decisions, authentic instruments and court settlements). However, no authority or person presented

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with a Certificate issued in another Member State should be entitled to request that a decision, authentic instrument or court settlement be presented instead of the Certificate.

- (70) The Certificate should be issued in the Member State whose courts have jurisdiction under this Regulation. It should be for each Member State to determine in its internal legislation which authorities are to have competence to issue the Certificate, whether they be courts as defined for the purposes of this Regulation or other authorities with competence in matters of succession, such as, for instance, notaries. It should also be for each Member State to determine in its internal legislation whether the issuing authority may involve other competent bodies in the issuing process, for instance bodies competent to receive statutory declarations in lieu of an oath. The Member States should communicate to the Commission the relevant information concerning their issuing authorities in order for that information to be made publicly available.

- (71) The Certificate should produce the same effects in all Member States. It should not be an enforceable title in its own right but should have an evidentiary effect and should be presumed to demonstrate accurately elements which have been established under the law applicable to the succession or under any other law applicable to specific elements, such as the substantive validity of dispositions of property upon death. The evidentiary effect of the Certificate should not extend to elements which are not governed by this Regulation, such as questions of affiliation or the question whether or not a particular asset belonged to the deceased. Any person who makes payments or passes on succession property to a person indicated in the Certificate as being entitled to accept such payment or property as an heir or legatee should be afforded appropriate protection if he acted in good faith relying on the accuracy of the information certified in the Certificate. The same protection should be afforded to any person who, relying on the accuracy of the information certified in the Certificate, buys or receives succession property from a person indicated in the Certificate as being entitled to dispose of such property. The protection should be ensured if certified copies which are still valid are presented. Whether or not such an acquisition of property by a third person is effective should not be determined by this Regulation.

- (72) The competent authority should issue the Certificate upon request. The original of the Certificate should remain with the issuing authority, which should issue one or more certified copies of the Certificate to the applicant and to any other person demonstrating a legitimate interest. This should not preclude a Member State, in accordance with its national rules on public access to documents, from allowing copies of the Certificate to be disclosed to members of the public. This Regulation should provide for redress against decisions of the issuing authority, including decisions to refuse the issue of a Certificate. Where

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the Certificate is rectified, modified or withdrawn, the issuing authority should inform the persons to whom certified copies have been issued so as to avoid wrongful use of such copies.

- (73) Respect for international commitments entered into by the Member States means that this Regulation should not affect the application of international conventions to which one or more Member States are party at the time when this Regulation is adopted. In particular, the Member States which are Contracting Parties to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 on the Conflicts of Laws Relating to the Form of Testamentary Dispositions should be able to continue to apply the provisions of that Convention instead of the provisions of this Regulation with regard to the formal validity of wills and joint wills. Consistency with the general objectives of this Regulation requires, however, that this Regulation take precedence, as between Member States, over conventions concluded exclusively between two or more Member States in so far as such conventions concern matters governed by this Regulation.
- (74) This Regulation should not preclude Member States which are parties to the Convention of 19 November 1934 between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden comprising private international law provisions on succession, wills and estate administration from continuing to apply certain provisions of that Convention, as revised by the intergovernmental agreement between the States parties thereto.
- (75) In order to facilitate the application of this Regulation, provision should be made for an obligation requiring the Member States to communicate certain information regarding their legislation and procedures relating to succession within the framework of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters established by Council Decision 2001/470/EC⁽¹⁾. In order to allow for the timely publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* of all information of relevance for the practical application of this Regulation, the Member States should also communicate such information to the Commission before this Regulation starts to apply.
- (76) Equally, to facilitate the application of this Regulation and to allow for the use of modern communication technologies, standard forms should be prescribed for the attestations to be provided in connection with the application for a declaration of enforceability of a decision, authentic instrument or court settlement and for the application for a European Certificate of Succession, as well as for the Certificate itself.
- (77) In calculating the periods and time limits provided for in this Regulation, Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits⁽²⁾ should apply.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 124, 8.6.1971, p. 1.

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- (78) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission with regard to the establishment and subsequent amendment of the attestations and forms pertaining to the declaration of enforceability of decisions, court settlements and authentic instruments and to the European Certificate of Succession. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers⁽¹⁾.
- (79) The advisory procedure should be used for the adoption of implementing acts establishing and subsequently amending the attestations and forms provided for in this Regulation in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
- (80) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the free movement of persons, the organisation in advance by citizens of their succession in a Union context and the protection of the rights of heirs and legatees and of persons close to the deceased, as well as of the creditors of the succession, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and effects of this Regulation, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (81) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. This Regulation must be applied by the courts and other competent authorities of the Member States in observance of those rights and principles.
- (82) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, those Member States are not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and are not bound by it or subject to its application. This is, however, without prejudice to the possibility for the United Kingdom and Ireland of notifying their intention of accepting this Regulation after its adoption in accordance with Article 4 of the said Protocol.
- (83) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.

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HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I
SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to succession to the estates of deceased persons. It shall not apply to revenue, customs or administrative matters.
2. The following shall be excluded from the scope of this Regulation:
 - (a) the status of natural persons, as well as family relationships and relationships deemed by the law applicable to such relationships to have comparable effects;
 - (b) the legal capacity of natural persons, without prejudice to point (c) of Article 23(2) and to Article 26;
 - (c) questions relating to the disappearance, absence or presumed death of a natural person;
 - (d) questions relating to matrimonial property regimes and property regimes of relationships deemed by the law applicable to such relationships to have comparable effects to marriage;
 - (e) maintenance obligations other than those arising by reason of death;
 - (f) the formal validity of dispositions of property upon death made orally;
 - (g) property rights, interests and assets created or transferred otherwise than by succession, for instance by way of gifts, joint ownership with a right of survivorship, pension plans, insurance contracts and arrangements of a similar nature, without prejudice to point (i) of Article 23(2);
 - (h) questions governed by the law of companies and other bodies, corporate or unincorporated, such as clauses in the memoranda of association and articles of association of companies and other bodies, corporate or unincorporated, which determine what will happen to the shares upon the death of the members;
 - (i) the dissolution, extinction and merger of companies and other bodies, corporate or unincorporated;
 - (j) the creation, administration and dissolution of trusts;
 - (k) the nature of rights *in rem*; and
 - (l) any recording in a register of rights in immovable or movable property, including the legal requirements for such recording, and the effects of recording or failing to record such rights in a register.

▼B*Article 2***Competence in matters of succession within the Member States**

This Regulation shall not affect the competence of the authorities of the Member States to deal with matters of succession.

*Article 3***Definitions**

1. For the purposes of this Regulation:
 - (a) ‘succession’ means succession to the estate of a deceased person and covers all forms of transfer of assets, rights and obligations by reason of death, whether by way of a voluntary transfer under a disposition of property upon death or a transfer through intestate succession;
 - (b) ‘agreement as to succession’ means an agreement, including an agreement resulting from mutual wills, which, with or without consideration, creates, modifies or terminates rights to the future estate or estates of one or more persons party to the agreement;
 - (c) ‘joint will’ means a will drawn up in one instrument by two or more persons;
 - (d) ‘disposition of property upon death’ means a will, a joint will or an agreement as to succession;
 - (e) ‘Member State of origin’ means the Member State in which the decision has been given, the court settlement approved or concluded, the authentic instrument established or the European Certificate of Succession issued;
 - (f) ‘Member State of enforcement’ means the Member State in which the declaration of enforceability or the enforcement of the decision, court settlement or authentic instrument is sought;
 - (g) ‘decision’ means any decision in a matter of succession given by a court of a Member State, whatever the decision may be called, including a decision on the determination of costs or expenses by an officer of the court;
 - (h) ‘court settlement’ means a settlement in a matter of succession which has been approved by a court or concluded before a court in the course of proceedings;
 - (i) ‘authentic instrument’ means a document in a matter of succession which has been formally drawn up or registered as an authentic instrument in a Member State and the authenticity of which:
 - (i) relates to the signature and the content of the authentic instrument; and
 - (ii) has been established by a public authority or other authority empowered for that purpose by the Member State of origin.

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2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term ‘court’ means any judicial authority and all other authorities and legal professionals with competence in matters of succession which exercise judicial functions or act pursuant to a delegation of power by a judicial authority or act under the control of a judicial authority, provided that such other authorities and legal professionals offer guarantees with regard to impartiality and the right of all parties to be heard and provided that their decisions under the law of the Member State in which they operate:

- (a) may be made the subject of an appeal to or review by a judicial authority; and
- (b) have a similar force and effect as a decision of a judicial authority on the same matter.

The Member States shall notify the Commission of the other authorities and legal professionals referred to in the first subparagraph in accordance with Article 79.

CHAPTER II

JURISDICTION*Article 4***General jurisdiction**

The courts of the Member State in which the deceased had his habitual residence at the time of death shall have jurisdiction to rule on the succession as a whole.

*Article 5***Choice-of-court agreement**

1. Where the law chosen by the deceased to govern his succession pursuant to Article 22 is the law of a Member State, the parties concerned may agree that a court or the courts of that Member State are to have exclusive jurisdiction to rule on any succession matter.

2. Such a choice-of-court agreement shall be expressed in writing, dated and signed by the parties concerned. Any communication by electronic means which provides a durable record of the agreement shall be deemed equivalent to writing.

*Article 6***Declining of jurisdiction in the event of a choice of law**

Where the law chosen by the deceased to govern his succession pursuant to Article 22 is the law of a Member State, the court seized pursuant to Article 4 or Article 10:

- (a) may, at the request of one of the parties to the proceedings, decline jurisdiction if it considers that the courts of the Member State of the chosen law are better placed to rule on the succession, taking into account the practical circumstances of the succession, such as the habitual residence of the parties and the location of the assets; or

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- (b) shall decline jurisdiction if the parties to the proceedings have agreed, in accordance with Article 5, to confer jurisdiction on a court or the courts of the Member State of the chosen law.

*Article 7***Jurisdiction in the event of a choice of law**

The courts of a Member State whose law had been chosen by the deceased pursuant to Article 22 shall have jurisdiction to rule on the succession if:

- (a) a court previously seised has declined jurisdiction in the same case pursuant to Article 6;
- (b) the parties to the proceedings have agreed, in accordance with Article 5, to confer jurisdiction on a court or the courts of that Member State; or
- (c) the parties to the proceedings have expressly accepted the jurisdiction of the court seised.

*Article 8***Closing of own-motion proceedings in the event of a choice of law**

A court which has opened succession proceedings of its own motion under Article 4 or Article 10 shall close the proceedings if the parties to the proceedings have agreed to settle the succession amicably out of court in the Member State whose law had been chosen by the deceased pursuant to Article 22.

*Article 9***Jurisdiction based on appearance**

1. Where, in the course of proceedings before a court of a Member State exercising jurisdiction pursuant to Article 7, it appears that not all the parties to those proceedings were party to the choice-of-court agreement, the court shall continue to exercise jurisdiction if the parties to the proceedings who were not party to the agreement enter an appearance without contesting the jurisdiction of the court.

2. If the jurisdiction of the court referred to in paragraph 1 is contested by parties to the proceedings who were not party to the agreement, the court shall decline jurisdiction.

In that event, jurisdiction to rule on the succession shall lie with the courts having jurisdiction pursuant to Article 4 or Article 10.

*Article 10***Subsidiary jurisdiction**

1. Where the habitual residence of the deceased at the time of death is not located in a Member State, the courts of a Member State in which assets of the estate are located shall nevertheless have jurisdiction to rule on the succession as a whole in so far as:

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- (a) the deceased had the nationality of that Member State at the time of death; or, failing that,
 - (b) the deceased had his previous habitual residence in that Member State, provided that, at the time the court is seised, a period of not more than five years has elapsed since that habitual residence changed.
2. Where no court in a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph 1, the courts of the Member State in which assets of the estate are located shall nevertheless have jurisdiction to rule on those assets.

*Article 11***Forum necessitatis**

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to other provisions of this Regulation, the courts of a Member State may, on an exceptional basis, rule on the succession if proceedings cannot reasonably be brought or conducted or would be impossible in a third State with which the case is closely connected.

The case must have a sufficient connection with the Member State of the court seised.

*Article 12***Limitation of proceedings**

1. Where the estate of the deceased comprises assets located in a third State, the court seised to rule on the succession may, at the request of one of the parties, decide not to rule on one or more of such assets if it may be expected that its decision in respect of those assets will not be recognised and, where applicable, declared enforceable in that third State.
2. Paragraph 1 shall not affect the right of the parties to limit the scope of the proceedings under the law of the Member State of the court seised.

*Article 13***Acceptance or waiver of the succession, of a legacy or of a reserved share**

In addition to the court having jurisdiction to rule on the succession pursuant to this Regulation, the courts of the Member State of the habitual residence of any person who, under the law applicable to the succession, may make, before a court, a declaration concerning the acceptance or waiver of the succession, of a legacy or of a reserved share, or a declaration designed to limit the liability of the person concerned in respect of the liabilities under the succession, shall have jurisdiction to receive such declarations where, under the law of that Member State, such declarations may be made before a court.

*Article 14***Seising of a court**

For the purposes of this Chapter, a court shall be deemed to be seised:

- (a) at the time when the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document is lodged with the court, provided that the applicant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have service effected on the defendant;

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- (b) if the document has to be served before being lodged with the court, at the time when it is received by the authority responsible for service, provided that the applicant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have the document lodged with the court; or
- (c) if the proceedings are opened of the court's own motion, at the time when the decision to open the proceedings is taken by the court, or, where such a decision is not required, at the time when the case is registered by the court.

*Article 15***Examination as to jurisdiction**

Where a court of a Member State is seised of a succession matter over which it has no jurisdiction under this Regulation, it shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction.

*Article 16***Examination as to admissibility**

1. Where a defendant habitually resident in a State other than the Member State where the action was brought does not enter an appearance, the court having jurisdiction shall stay the proceedings so long as it is not shown that the defendant has been able to receive the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document in time to arrange for his defence, or that all necessary steps have been taken to that end.

2. Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents)⁽¹⁾ shall apply instead of paragraph 1 of this Article if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted from one Member State to another pursuant to that Regulation.

3. Where Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 is not applicable, Article 15 of the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters shall apply if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad pursuant to that Convention.

*Article 17***Lis pendens**

1. Where proceedings involving the same cause of action and between the same parties are brought in the courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised shall of its own motion stay its proceedings until such time as the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established.

2. Where the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established, any court other than the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79.

▼B*Article 18***Related actions**

1. Where related actions are pending in the courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first seised may stay its proceedings.
2. Where those actions are pending at first instance, any court other than the court first seised may also, on the application of one of the parties, decline jurisdiction if the court first seised has jurisdiction over the actions in question and its law permits the consolidation thereof.
3. For the purposes of this Article, actions are deemed to be related where they are so closely connected that it is expedient to hear and determine them together to avoid the risk of irreconcilable decisions resulting from separate proceedings.

*Article 19***Provisional, including protective, measures**

Application may be made to the courts of a Member State for such provisional, including protective, measures as may be available under the law of that State, even if, under this Regulation, the courts of another Member State have jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter.

CHAPTER III**APPLICABLE LAW***Article 20***Universal application**

Any law specified by this Regulation shall be applied whether or not it is the law of a Member State.

*Article 21***General rule**

1. Unless otherwise provided for in this Regulation, the law applicable to the succession as a whole shall be the law of the State in which the deceased had his habitual residence at the time of death.
2. Where, by way of exception, it is clear from all the circumstances of the case that, at the time of death, the deceased was manifestly more closely connected with a State other than the State whose law would be applicable under paragraph 1, the law applicable to the succession shall be the law of that other State.

*Article 22***Choice of law**

1. A person may choose as the law to govern his succession as a whole the law of the State whose nationality he possesses at the time of making the choice or at the time of death.

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A person possessing multiple nationalities may choose the law of any of the States whose nationality he possesses at the time of making the choice or at the time of death.

2. The choice shall be made expressly in a declaration in the form of a disposition of property upon death or shall be demonstrated by the terms of such a disposition.
3. The substantive validity of the act whereby the choice of law was made shall be governed by the chosen law.
4. Any modification or revocation of the choice of law shall meet the requirements as to form for the modification or revocation of a disposition of property upon death.

*Article 23***The scope of the applicable law**

1. The law determined pursuant to Article 21 or Article 22 shall govern the succession as a whole.
2. That law shall govern in particular:
 - (a) the causes, time and place of the opening of the succession;
 - (b) the determination of the beneficiaries, of their respective shares and of the obligations which may be imposed on them by the deceased, and the determination of other succession rights, including the succession rights of the surviving spouse or partner;
 - (c) the capacity to inherit;
 - (d) disinheritance and disqualification by conduct;
 - (e) the transfer to the heirs and, as the case may be, to the legatees of the assets, rights and obligations forming part of the estate, including the conditions and effects of the acceptance or waiver of the succession or of a legacy;
 - (f) the powers of the heirs, the executors of the wills and other administrators of the estate, in particular as regards the sale of property and the payment of creditors, without prejudice to the powers referred to in Article 29(2) and (3);
 - (g) liability for the debts under the succession;
 - (h) the disposable part of the estate, the reserved shares and other restrictions on the disposal of property upon death as well as claims which persons close to the deceased may have against the estate or the heirs;
 - (i) any obligation to restore or account for gifts, advancements or legacies when determining the shares of the different beneficiaries; and
 - (j) the sharing-out of the estate.

*Article 24***Dispositions of property upon death other than agreements as to succession**

1. A disposition of property upon death other than an agreement as to succession shall be governed, as regards its admissibility and substantive validity, by the law which, under this Regulation, would have been applicable to the succession of the person who made the disposition if he had died on the day on which the disposition was made.

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2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, a person may choose as the law to govern his disposition of property upon death, as regards its admissibility and substantive validity, the law which that person could have chosen in accordance with Article 22 on the conditions set out therein.

3. Paragraph 1 shall apply, as appropriate, to the modification or revocation of a disposition of property upon death other than an agreement as to succession. In the event of a choice of law in accordance with paragraph 2, the modification or revocation shall be governed by the chosen law.

*Article 25***Agreements as to succession**

1. An agreement as to succession regarding the succession of one person shall be governed, as regards its admissibility, its substantive validity and its binding effects between the parties, including the conditions for its dissolution, by the law which, under this Regulation, would have been applicable to the succession of that person if he had died on the day on which the agreement was concluded.

2. An agreement as to succession regarding the succession of several persons shall be admissible only if it is admissible under all the laws which, under this Regulation, would have governed the succession of all the persons involved if they had died on the day on which the agreement was concluded.

An agreement as to succession which is admissible pursuant to the first subparagraph shall be governed, as regards its substantive validity and its binding effects between the parties, including the conditions for its dissolution, by the law, from among those referred to in the first subparagraph, with which it has the closest connection.

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, the parties may choose as the law to govern their agreement as to succession, as regards its admissibility, its substantive validity and its binding effects between the parties, including the conditions for its dissolution, the law which the person or one of the persons whose estate is involved could have chosen in accordance with Article 22 on the conditions set out therein.

*Article 26***Substantive validity of dispositions of property upon death**

1. For the purposes of Articles 24 and 25 the following elements shall pertain to substantive validity:

- (a) the capacity of the person making the disposition of property upon death to make such a disposition;
- (b) the particular causes which bar the person making the disposition from disposing in favour of certain persons or which bar a person from receiving succession property from the person making the disposition;
- (c) the admissibility of representation for the purposes of making a disposition of property upon death;
- (d) the interpretation of the disposition;

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- (e) fraud, duress, mistake and any other questions relating to the consent or intention of the person making the disposition.

2. Where a person has the capacity to make a disposition of property upon death under the law applicable pursuant to Article 24 or Article 25, a subsequent change of the law applicable shall not affect his capacity to modify or revoke such a disposition.

*Article 27***Formal validity of dispositions of property upon death made in writing**

1. A disposition of property upon death made in writing shall be valid as regards form if its form complies with the law:

- (a) of the State in which the disposition was made or the agreement as to succession concluded;
- (b) of a State whose nationality the testator or at least one of the persons whose succession is concerned by an agreement as to succession possessed, either at the time when the disposition was made or the agreement concluded, or at the time of death;
- (c) of a State in which the testator or at least one of the persons whose succession is concerned by an agreement as to succession had his domicile, either at the time when the disposition was made or the agreement concluded, or at the time of death;
- (d) of the State in which the testator or at least one of the persons whose succession is concerned by an agreement as to succession had his habitual residence, either at the time when the disposition was made or the agreement concluded, or at the time of death; or
- (e) in so far as immovable property is concerned, of the State in which that property is located.

The determination of the question whether or not the testator or any person whose succession is concerned by the agreement as to succession had his domicile in a particular State shall be governed by the law of that State.

2. Paragraph 1 shall also apply to dispositions of property upon death modifying or revoking an earlier disposition. The modification or revocation shall also be valid as regards form if it complies with any one of the laws according to the terms of which, under paragraph 1, the disposition of property upon death which has been modified or revoked was valid.

3. For the purposes of this Article, any provision of law which limits the permitted forms of dispositions of property upon death by reference to the age, nationality or other personal conditions of the testator or of the persons whose succession is concerned by an agreement as to succession shall be deemed to pertain to matters of form. The same rule shall apply to the qualifications to be possessed by any witnesses required for the validity of a disposition of property upon death.

▼B*Article 28***Validity as to form of a declaration concerning acceptance or waiver**

A declaration concerning the acceptance or waiver of the succession, of a legacy or of a reserved share, or a declaration designed to limit the liability of the person making the declaration, shall be valid as to form where it meets the requirements of:

- (a) the law applicable to the succession pursuant to Article 21 or Article 22; or
- (b) the law of the State in which the person making the declaration has his habitual residence.

*Article 29***Special rules on the appointment and powers of an administrator of the estate in certain situations**

1. Where the appointment of an administrator is mandatory or mandatory upon request under the law of the Member State whose courts have jurisdiction to rule on the succession pursuant to this Regulation and the law applicable to the succession is a foreign law, the courts of that Member State may, when seised, appoint one or more administrators of the estate under their own law, subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

The administrator(s) appointed pursuant to this paragraph shall be the person(s) entitled to execute the will of the deceased and/or to administer the estate under the law applicable to the succession. Where that law does not provide for the administration of the estate by a person who is not a beneficiary, the courts of the Member State in which the administrator is to be appointed may appoint a third-party administrator under their own law if that law so requires and there is a serious conflict of interests between the beneficiaries or between the beneficiaries and the creditors or other persons having guaranteed the debts of the deceased, a disagreement amongst the beneficiaries on the administration of the estate or a complex estate to administer due to the nature of the assets.

The administrator(s) appointed pursuant to this paragraph shall be the only person(s) entitled to exercise the powers referred to in paragraph 2 or 3.

2. The person(s) appointed as administrator(s) pursuant to paragraph 1 shall exercise the powers to administer the estate which he or they may exercise under the law applicable to the succession. The appointing court may, in its decision, lay down specific conditions for the exercise of such powers in accordance with the law applicable to the succession.

Where the law applicable to the succession does not provide for sufficient powers to preserve the assets of the estate or to protect the rights of the creditors or of other persons having guaranteed the debts of the deceased, the appointing court may decide to allow the administrator(s) to exercise, on a residual basis, the powers provided for to that end by its own law and may, in its decision, lay down specific conditions for the exercise of such powers in accordance with that law.

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When exercising such residual powers, however, the administrator(s) shall respect the law applicable to the succession as regards the transfer of ownership of succession property, liability for the debts under the succession, the rights of the beneficiaries, including, where applicable, the right to accept or to waive the succession, and, where applicable, the powers of the executor of the will of the deceased.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, the court appointing one or more administrators pursuant to paragraph 1 may, by way of exception, where the law applicable to the succession is the law of a third State, decide to vest in those administrators all the powers of administration provided for by the law of the Member State in which they are appointed.

When exercising such powers, however, the administrators shall respect, in particular, the determination of the beneficiaries and their succession rights, including their rights to a reserved share or claim against the estate or the heirs under the law applicable to the succession.

*Article 30***Special rules imposing restrictions concerning or affecting the succession in respect of certain assets**

Where the law of the State in which certain immovable property, certain enterprises or other special categories of assets are located contains special rules which, for economic, family or social considerations, impose restrictions concerning or affecting the succession in respect of those assets, those special rules shall apply to the succession in so far as, under the law of that State, they are applicable irrespective of the law applicable to the succession.

*Article 31***Adaptation of rights *in rem***

Where a person invokes a right *in rem* to which he is entitled under the law applicable to the succession and the law of the Member State in which the right is invoked does not know the right *in rem* in question, that right shall, if necessary and to the extent possible, be adapted to the closest equivalent right *in rem* under the law of that State, taking into account the aims and the interests pursued by the specific right *in rem* and the effects attached to it.

*Article 32***Commorientes**

Where two or more persons whose successions are governed by different laws die in circumstances in which it is uncertain in what order their deaths occurred, and where those laws provide differently for that situation or make no provision for it at all, none of the deceased persons shall have any rights to the succession of the other or others.

▼B*Article 33***Estate without a claimant**

To the extent that, under the law applicable to the succession pursuant to this Regulation, there is no heir or legatee for any assets under a disposition of property upon death and no natural person is an heir by operation of law, the application of the law so determined shall not preclude the right of a Member State or of an entity appointed for that purpose by that Member State to appropriate under its own law the assets of the estate located on its territory, provided that the creditors are entitled to seek satisfaction of their claims out of the assets of the estate as a whole.

*Article 34***Renvoi**

1. The application of the law of any third State specified by this Regulation shall mean the application of the rules of law in force in that State, including its rules of private international law in so far as those rules make a *renvoi*:

- (a) to the law of a Member State; or
- (b) to the law of another third State which would apply its own law.

2. No *renvoi* shall apply with respect to the laws referred to in Article 21(2), Article 22, Article 27, point (b) of Article 28 and Article 30.

*Article 35***Public policy (*ordre public*)**

The application of a provision of the law of any State specified by this Regulation may be refused only if such application is manifestly incompatible with the public policy (*ordre public*) of the forum.

*Article 36***States with more than one legal system – territorial conflicts of laws**

1. Where the law specified by this Regulation is that of a State which comprises several territorial units each of which has its own rules of law in respect of succession, the internal conflict-of-laws rules of that State shall determine the relevant territorial unit whose rules of law are to apply.

2. In the absence of such internal conflict-of-laws rules:

- (a) any reference to the law of the State referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for the purposes of determining the law applicable pursuant to provisions referring to the habitual residence of the deceased, be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit in which the deceased had his habitual residence at the time of death;

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- (b) any reference to the law of the State referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for the purposes of determining the law applicable pursuant to provisions referring to the nationality of the deceased, be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit with which the deceased had the closest connection;
- (c) any reference to the law of the State referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for the purposes of determining the law applicable pursuant to any other provisions referring to other elements as connecting factors, be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit in which the relevant element is located.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, any reference to the law of the State referred to in paragraph 1 shall, for the purposes of determining the relevant law pursuant to Article 27, in the absence of internal conflict-of-laws rules in that State, be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit with which the testator or the persons whose succession is concerned by the agreement as to succession had the closest connection.

*Article 37***States with more than one legal system – inter-personal conflicts of laws**

In relation to a State which has two or more systems of law or sets of rules applicable to different categories of persons in respect of succession, any reference to the law of that State shall be construed as referring to the system of law or set of rules determined by the rules in force in that State. In the absence of such rules, the system of law or the set of rules with which the deceased had the closest connection shall apply.

*Article 38***Non-application of this Regulation to internal conflicts of laws**

A Member State which comprises several territorial units each of which has its own rules of law in respect of succession shall not be required to apply this Regulation to conflicts of laws arising between such units only.

CHAPTER IV**RECOGNITION, ENFORCEABILITY AND ENFORCEMENT OF DECISIONS***Article 39***Recognition**

1. A decision given in a Member State shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required.
2. Any interested party who raises the recognition of a decision as the principal issue in a dispute may, in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 45 to 58, apply for that decision to be recognised.

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3. If the outcome of the proceedings in a court of a Member State depends on the determination of an incidental question of recognition, that court shall have jurisdiction over that question.

*Article 40***Grounds of non-recognition**

A decision shall not be recognised:

- (a) if such recognition is manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State in which recognition is sought;
- (b) where it was given in default of appearance, if the defendant was not served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable him to arrange for his defence, unless the defendant failed to commence proceedings to challenge the decision when it was possible for him to do so;
- (c) if it is irreconcilable with a decision given in proceedings between the same parties in the Member State in which recognition is sought;
- (d) if it is irreconcilable with an earlier decision given in another Member State or in a third State in proceedings involving the same cause of action and between the same parties, provided that the earlier decision fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State in which recognition is sought.

*Article 41***No review as to the substance**

Under no circumstances may a decision given in a Member State be reviewed as to its substance.

*Article 42***Staying of recognition proceedings**

A court of a Member State in which recognition is sought of a decision given in another Member State may stay the proceedings if an ordinary appeal against the decision has been lodged in the Member State of origin.

*Article 43***Enforceability**

Decisions given in a Member State and enforceable in that State shall be enforceable in another Member State when, on the application of any interested party, they have been declared enforceable there in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 45 to 58.

*Article 44***Determination of domicile**

To determine whether, for the purposes of the procedure provided for in Articles 45 to 58, a party is domiciled in the Member State of enforcement, the court seised shall apply the internal law of that Member State.

▼B*Article 45***Jurisdiction of local courts**

1. The application for a declaration of enforceability shall be submitted to the court or competent authority of the Member State of enforcement communicated by that Member State to the Commission in accordance with Article 78.

2. The local jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to the place of domicile of the party against whom enforcement is sought, or to the place of enforcement.

*Article 46***Procedure**

1. The application procedure shall be governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

2. The applicant shall not be required to have a postal address or an authorised representative in the Member State of enforcement.

3. The application shall be accompanied by the following documents:
 - (a) a copy of the decision which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity;

 - (b) the attestation issued by the court or competent authority of the Member State of origin using the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 81(2), without prejudice to Article 47.

*Article 47***Non-production of the attestation**

1. If the attestation referred to in point (b) of Article 46(3) is not produced, the court or competent authority may specify a time for its production or accept an equivalent document or, if it considers that it has sufficient information before it, dispense with its production.

2. If the court or competent authority so requires, a translation of the documents shall be produced. The translation shall be done by a person qualified to do translations in one of the Member States.

*Article 48***Declaration of enforceability**

The decision shall be declared enforceable immediately on completion of the formalities in Article 46 without any review under Article 40. The party against whom enforcement is sought shall not at this stage of the proceedings be entitled to make any submissions on the application.

▼B*Article 49***Notice of the decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability**

1. The decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability shall forthwith be brought to the notice of the applicant in accordance with the procedure laid down by the law of the Member State of enforcement.
2. The declaration of enforceability shall be served on the party against whom enforcement is sought, accompanied by the decision, if not already served on that party.

*Article 50***Appeal against the decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability**

1. The decision on the application for a declaration of enforceability may be appealed against by either party.
2. The appeal shall be lodged with the court communicated by the Member State concerned to the Commission in accordance with Article 78.
3. The appeal shall be dealt with in accordance with the rules governing procedure in contradictory matters.
4. If the party against whom enforcement is sought fails to appear before the appellate court in proceedings concerning an appeal brought by the applicant, Article 16 shall apply even where the party against whom enforcement is sought is not domiciled in any of the Member States.
5. An appeal against the declaration of enforceability shall be lodged within 30 days of service thereof. If the party against whom enforcement is sought is domiciled in a Member State other than that in which the declaration of enforceability was given, the time for appealing shall be 60 days and shall run from the date of service, either on him in person or at his residence. No extension may be granted on account of distance.

*Article 51***Procedure to contest the decision given on appeal**

The decision given on the appeal may be contested only by the procedure communicated by the Member State concerned to the Commission in accordance with Article 78.

*Article 52***Refusal or revocation of a declaration of enforceability**

The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 50 or Article 51 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only on one of the grounds specified in Article 40. It shall give its decision without delay.

▼B*Article 53***Staying of proceedings**

The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 50 or Article 51 shall, on the application of the party against whom enforcement is sought, stay the proceedings if the enforceability of the decision is suspended in the Member State of origin by reason of an appeal.

*Article 54***Provisional, including protective, measures**

1. When a decision must be recognised in accordance with this Chapter, nothing shall prevent the applicant from availing himself of provisional, including protective, measures in accordance with the law of the Member State of enforcement without a declaration of enforceability under Article 48 being required.
2. The declaration of enforceability shall carry with it by operation of law the power to proceed to any protective measures.
3. During the time specified for an appeal pursuant to Article 50(5) against the declaration of enforceability and until any such appeal has been determined, no measures of enforcement may be taken other than protective measures against the property of the party against whom enforcement is sought.

*Article 55***Partial enforceability**

1. Where a decision has been given in respect of several matters and the declaration of enforceability cannot be given for all of them, the court or competent authority shall give it for one or more of them.
2. An applicant may request a declaration of enforceability limited to parts of a decision.

*Article 56***Legal aid**

An applicant who, in the Member State of origin, has benefited from complete or partial legal aid or exemption from costs or expenses shall be entitled, in any proceedings for a declaration of enforceability, to benefit from the most favourable legal aid or the most extensive exemption from costs or expenses provided for by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 57***No security, bond or deposit**

No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required of a party who in one Member State applies for recognition, enforceability or enforcement of a decision given in another Member State on the ground that he is a foreign national or that he is not domiciled or resident in the Member State of enforcement.

▼B*Article 58***No charge, duty or fee**

In proceedings for the issue of a declaration of enforceability, no charge, duty or fee calculated by reference to the value of the matter at issue may be levied in the Member State of enforcement.

CHAPTER V

AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENTS AND COURT SETTLEMENTS

*Article 59***Acceptance of authentic instruments**

1. An authentic instrument established in a Member State shall have the same evidentiary effects in another Member State as it has in the Member State of origin, or the most comparable effects, provided that this is not manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State concerned.

A person wishing to use an authentic instrument in another Member State may ask the authority establishing the authentic instrument in the Member State of origin to fill in the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 81(2) describing the evidentiary effects which the authentic instrument produces in the Member State of origin.

2. Any challenge relating to the authenticity of an authentic instrument shall be made before the courts of the Member State of origin and shall be decided upon under the law of that State. The authentic instrument challenged shall not produce any evidentiary effect in another Member State as long as the challenge is pending before the competent court.

3. Any challenge relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument shall be made before the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation and shall be decided upon under the law applicable pursuant to Chapter III. The authentic instrument challenged shall not produce any evidentiary effect in a Member State other than the Member State of origin as regards the matter being challenged as long as the challenge is pending before the competent court.

4. If the outcome of proceedings in a court of a Member State depends on the determination of an incidental question relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in an authentic instrument in matters of succession, that court shall have jurisdiction over that question.

*Article 60***Enforceability of authentic instruments**

1. An authentic instrument which is enforceable in the Member State of origin shall be declared enforceable in another Member State on the application of any interested party in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 45 to 58.

2. For the purposes of point (b) of Article 46(3), the authority which established the authentic instrument shall, on the application of any interested party, issue an attestation using the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 81(2).

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3. The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 50 or Article 51 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only if enforcement of the authentic instrument is manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 61***Enforceability of court settlements**

1. Court settlements which are enforceable in the Member State of origin shall be declared enforceable in another Member State on the application of any interested party in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 45 to 58.

2. For the purposes of point (b) of Article 46(3), the court which approved the settlement or before which it was concluded shall, on the application of any interested party, issue an attestation using the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 81(2).

3. The court with which an appeal is lodged under Article 50 or Article 51 shall refuse or revoke a declaration of enforceability only if enforcement of the court settlement is manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State of enforcement.

CHAPTER VI

EUROPEAN CERTIFICATE OF SUCCESSION*Article 62***Creation of a European Certificate of Succession**

1. This Regulation creates a European Certificate of Succession (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Certificate’) which shall be issued for use in another Member State and shall produce the effects listed in Article 69.

2. The use of the Certificate shall not be mandatory.

3. The Certificate shall not take the place of internal documents used for similar purposes in the Member States. However, once issued for use in another Member State, the Certificate shall also produce the effects listed in Article 69 in the Member State whose authorities issued it in accordance with this Chapter.

*Article 63***Purpose of the Certificate**

1. The Certificate is for use by heirs, legatees having direct rights in the succession and executors of wills or administrators of the estate who, in another Member State, need to invoke their status or to exercise respectively their rights as heirs or legatees and/or their powers as executors of wills or administrators of the estate.

2. The Certificate may be used, in particular, to demonstrate one or more of the following:

(a) the status and/or the rights of each heir or, as the case may be, each legatee mentioned in the Certificate and their respective shares of the estate;

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- (b) the attribution of a specific asset or specific assets forming part of the estate to the heir(s) or, as the case may be, the legatee(s) mentioned in the Certificate;
- (c) the powers of the person mentioned in the Certificate to execute the will or administer the estate.

*Article 64***Competence to issue the Certificate**

The Certificate shall be issued in the Member State whose courts have jurisdiction under Article 4, Article 7, Article 10 or Article 11. The issuing authority shall be:

- (a) a court as defined in Article 3(2); or
- (b) another authority which, under national law, has competence to deal with matters of succession.

*Article 65***Application for a Certificate**

1. The Certificate shall be issued upon application by any person referred to in Article 63(1) (hereinafter referred to as ‘the applicant’).
2. For the purposes of submitting an application, the applicant may use the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 81(2).
3. The application shall contain the information listed below, to the extent that such information is within the applicant’s knowledge and is necessary in order to enable the issuing authority to certify the elements which the applicant wants certified, and shall be accompanied by all relevant documents either in the original or by way of copies which satisfy the conditions necessary to establish their authenticity, without prejudice to Article 66(2):
 - (a) details concerning the deceased: surname (if applicable, surname at birth), given name(s), sex, date and place of birth, civil status, nationality, identification number (if applicable), address at the time of death, date and place of death;
 - (b) details concerning the applicant: surname (if applicable, surname at birth), given name(s), sex, date and place of birth, civil status, nationality, identification number (if applicable), address and relationship to the deceased, if any;
 - (c) details concerning the representative of the applicant, if any: surname (if applicable, surname at birth), given name(s), address and representative capacity;
 - (d) details of the spouse or partner of the deceased and, if applicable, ex-spouse(s) or ex-partner(s): surname (if applicable, surname at birth), given name(s), sex, date and place of birth, civil status, nationality, identification number (if applicable) and address;

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- (e) details of other possible beneficiaries under a disposition of property upon death and/or by operation of law: surname and given name(s) or organisation name, identification number (if applicable) and address;
- (f) the intended purpose of the Certificate in accordance with Article 63;
- (g) the contact details of the court or other competent authority which is dealing with or has dealt with the succession as such, if applicable;
- (h) the elements on which the applicant founders, as appropriate, his claimed right to succession property as a beneficiary and/or his right to execute the will of the deceased and/or to administer the estate of the deceased;
- (i) an indication of whether the deceased had made a disposition of property upon death; if neither the original nor a copy is appended, an indication regarding the location of the original;
- (j) an indication of whether the deceased had entered into a marriage contract or into a contract regarding a relationship which may have comparable effects to marriage; if neither the original nor a copy of the contract is appended, an indication regarding the location of the original;
- (k) an indication of whether any of the beneficiaries has made a declaration concerning acceptance or waiver of the succession;
- (l) a declaration stating that, to the applicant's best knowledge, no dispute is pending relating to the elements to be certified;
- (m) any other information which the applicant deems useful for the purposes of the issue of the Certificate.

*Article 66***Examination of the application**

1. Upon receipt of the application the issuing authority shall verify the information and declarations and the documents and other evidence provided by the applicant. It shall carry out the enquiries necessary for that verification of its own motion where this is provided for or authorised by its own law, or shall invite the applicant to provide any further evidence which it deems necessary.
2. Where the applicant has been unable to produce copies of the relevant documents which satisfy the conditions necessary to establish their authenticity, the issuing authority may decide to accept other forms of evidence.
3. Where this is provided for by its own law and subject to the conditions laid down therein, the issuing authority may require that declarations be made on oath or by a statutory declaration in lieu of an oath.
4. The issuing authority shall take all necessary steps to inform the beneficiaries of the application for a Certificate. It shall, if necessary for the establishment of the elements to be certified, hear any person involved and any executor or administrator and make public announcements aimed at giving other possible beneficiaries the opportunity to invoke their rights.

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5. For the purposes of this Article, the competent authority of a Member State shall, upon request, provide the issuing authority of another Member State with information held, in particular, in the land registers, the civil status registers and registers recording documents and facts of relevance for the succession or for the matrimonial property regime or an equivalent property regime of the deceased, where that competent authority would be authorised, under national law, to provide another national authority with such information.

*Article 67***Issue of the Certificate**

1. The issuing authority shall issue the Certificate without delay in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Chapter when the elements to be certified have been established under the law applicable to the succession or under any other law applicable to specific elements. It shall use the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 81(2).

The issuing authority shall not issue the Certificate in particular if:

- (a) the elements to be certified are being challenged; or
- (b) the Certificate would not be in conformity with a decision covering the same elements.

2. The issuing authority shall take all necessary steps to inform the beneficiaries of the issue of the Certificate.

*Article 68***Contents of the Certificate**

The Certificate shall contain the following information, to the extent required for the purpose for which it is issued:

- (a) the name and address of the issuing authority;
- (b) the reference number of the file;
- (c) the elements on the basis of which the issuing authority considers itself competent to issue the Certificate;
- (d) the date of issue;
- (e) details concerning the applicant: surname (if applicable, surname at birth), given name(s), sex, date and place of birth, civil status, nationality, identification number (if applicable), address and relationship to the deceased, if any;
- (f) details concerning the deceased: surname (if applicable, surname at birth), given name(s), sex, date and place of birth, civil status, nationality, identification number (if applicable), address at the time of death, date and place of death;
- (g) details concerning the beneficiaries: surname (if applicable, surname at birth), given name(s) and identification number (if applicable);

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- (h) information concerning a marriage contract entered into by the deceased or, if applicable, a contract entered into by the deceased in the context of a relationship deemed by the law applicable to such a relationship to have comparable effects to marriage, and information concerning the matrimonial property regime or equivalent property regime;
- (i) the law applicable to the succession and the elements on the basis of which that law has been determined;
- (j) information as to whether the succession is testate or intestate, including information concerning the elements giving rise to the rights and/or powers of the heirs, legatees, executors of wills or administrators of the estate;
- (k) if applicable, information in respect of each beneficiary concerning the nature of the acceptance or waiver of the succession;
- (l) the share for each heir and, if applicable, the list of rights and/or assets for any given heir;
- (m) the list of rights and/or assets for any given legatee;
- (n) the restrictions on the rights of the heir(s) and, as appropriate, legatee(s) under the law applicable to the succession and/or under the disposition of property upon death;
- (o) the powers of the executor of the will and/or the administrator of the estate and the restrictions on those powers under the law applicable to the succession and/or under the disposition of property upon death.

*Article 69***Effects of the Certificate**

1. The Certificate shall produce its effects in all Member States, without any special procedure being required.
2. The Certificate shall be presumed to accurately demonstrate elements which have been established under the law applicable to the succession or under any other law applicable to specific elements. The person mentioned in the Certificate as the heir, legatee, executor of the will or administrator of the estate shall be presumed to have the status mentioned in the Certificate and/or to hold the rights or the powers stated in the Certificate, with no conditions and/or restrictions being attached to those rights or powers other than those stated in the Certificate.
3. Any person who, acting on the basis of the information certified in a Certificate, makes payments or passes on property to a person mentioned in the Certificate as authorised to accept payment or property shall be considered to have transacted with a person with authority to accept payment or property, unless he knows that the contents of the Certificate are not accurate or is unaware of such inaccuracy due to gross negligence.
4. Where a person mentioned in the Certificate as authorised to dispose of succession property disposes of such property in favour of another person, that other person shall, if acting on the basis of the information certified in the Certificate, be considered to have transacted with a person with authority to dispose of the property concerned, unless he knows that the contents of the Certificate are not accurate or is unaware of such inaccuracy due to gross negligence.

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5. The Certificate shall constitute a valid document for the recording of succession property in the relevant register of a Member State, without prejudice to points (k) and (l) of Article 1(2).

*Article 70***Certified copies of the Certificate**

1. The issuing authority shall keep the original of the Certificate and shall issue one or more certified copies to the applicant and to any person demonstrating a legitimate interest.

2. The issuing authority shall, for the purposes of Articles 71(3) and 73(2), keep a list of persons to whom certified copies have been issued pursuant to paragraph 1.

3. The certified copies issued shall be valid for a limited period of six months, to be indicated in the certified copy by way of an expiry date. In exceptional, duly justified cases, the issuing authority may, by way of derogation, decide that the period of validity is to be longer. Once this period has elapsed, any person in possession of a certified copy must, in order to be able to use the Certificate for the purposes indicated in Article 63, apply for an extension of the period of validity of the certified copy or request a new certified copy from the issuing authority.

*Article 71***Rectification, modification or withdrawal of the Certificate**

1. The issuing authority shall, at the request of any person demonstrating a legitimate interest or of its own motion, rectify the Certificate in the event of a clerical error.

2. The issuing authority shall, at the request of any person demonstrating a legitimate interest or, where this is possible under national law, of its own motion, modify or withdraw the Certificate where it has been established that the Certificate or individual elements thereof are not accurate.

3. The issuing authority shall without delay inform all persons to whom certified copies of the Certificate have been issued pursuant to Article 70(1) of any rectification, modification or withdrawal thereof.

*Article 72***Redress procedures**

1. Decisions taken by the issuing authority pursuant to Article 67 may be challenged by any person entitled to apply for a Certificate.

Decisions taken by the issuing authority pursuant to Article 71 and point (a) of Article 73(1) may be challenged by any person demonstrating a legitimate interest.

The challenge shall be lodged before a judicial authority in the Member State of the issuing authority in accordance with the law of that State.

2. If, as a result of a challenge as referred to in paragraph 1, it is established that the Certificate issued is not accurate, the competent judicial authority shall rectify, modify or withdraw the Certificate or ensure that it is rectified, modified or withdrawn by the issuing authority.

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If, as a result of a challenge as referred to in paragraph 1, it is established that the refusal to issue the Certificate was unjustified, the competent judicial authority shall issue the Certificate or ensure that the issuing authority re-assesses the case and makes a fresh decision.

*Article 73***Suspension of the effects of the Certificate**

1. The effects of the Certificate may be suspended by:
 - (a) the issuing authority, at the request of any person demonstrating a legitimate interest, pending a modification or withdrawal of the Certificate pursuant to Article 71; or
 - (b) the judicial authority, at the request of any person entitled to challenge a decision taken by the issuing authority pursuant to Article 72, pending such a challenge.
2. The issuing authority or, as the case may be, the judicial authority shall without delay inform all persons to whom certified copies of the Certificate have been issued pursuant to Article 70(1) of any suspension of the effects of the Certificate.

During the suspension of the effects of the Certificate no further certified copies of the Certificate may be issued.

CHAPTER VII**GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS***Article 74***Legalisation and other similar formalities**

No legalisation or other similar formality shall be required in respect of documents issued in a Member State in the context of this Regulation.

*Article 75***Relationship with existing international conventions**

1. This Regulation shall not affect the application of international conventions to which one or more Member States are party at the time of adoption of this Regulation and which concern matters covered by this Regulation.

In particular, Member States which are Contracting Parties to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 on the Conflicts of Laws Relating to the Form of Testamentary Dispositions shall continue to apply the provisions of that Convention instead of Article 27 of this Regulation with regard to the formal validity of wills and joint wills.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, this Regulation shall, as between Member States, take precedence over conventions concluded exclusively between two or more of them in so far as such conventions concern matters governed by this Regulation.

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3. This Regulation shall not preclude the application of the Convention of 19 November 1934 between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden comprising private international law provisions on succession, wills and estate administration, as revised by the intergovernmental agreement between those States of 1 June 2012, by the Member States which are parties thereto, in so far as it provides for:

- (a) rules on the procedural aspects of estate administration as defined by the Convention and assistance in that regard by the authorities of the States Contracting Parties to the Convention; and
- (b) simplified and more expeditious procedures for the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of succession.

*Article 76***Relationship with Council Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000**

This Regulation shall not affect the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000 of 29 May 2000 on insolvency proceedings (¹).

*Article 77***Information made available to the public**

The Member States shall, with a view to making the information available to the public within the framework of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters, provide the Commission with a short summary of their national legislation and procedures relating to succession, including information on the type of authority which has competence in matters of succession and information on the type of authority competent to receive declarations of acceptance or waiver of the succession, of a legacy or of a reserved share.

The Member States shall also provide fact sheets listing all the documents and/or information usually required for the purposes of registration of immovable property located on their territory.

The Member States shall keep the information permanently updated.

*Article 78***Information on contact details and procedures****▼C2**

1. By 16 November 2014, the Member States shall communicate to the Commission:

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- (a) the names and contact details of the courts or authorities with competence to deal with applications for a declaration of enforceability in accordance with Article 45(1) and with appeals against decisions on such applications in accordance with Article 50(2);
- (b) the procedures to contest the decision given on appeal referred to in Article 51;

(¹) OJ L 160, 30.6.2000, p. 1.

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- (c) the relevant information regarding the authorities competent to issue the Certificate pursuant to Article 64; and
- (d) the redress procedures referred to in Article 72.

The Member States shall apprise the Commission of any subsequent changes to that information.

2. The Commission shall publish the information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, with the exception of the addresses and other contact details of the courts and authorities referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1.

3. The Commission shall make all information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 publicly available through any other appropriate means, in particular through the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

Article 79

Establishment and subsequent amendment of the list containing the information referred to in Article 3(2)

1. The Commission shall, on the basis of the notifications by the Member States, establish the list of the other authorities and legal professionals referred to in Article 3(2).

2. The Member States shall notify the Commission of any subsequent changes to the information contained in that list. The Commission shall amend the list accordingly.

3. The Commission shall publish the list and any subsequent amendments in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

4. The Commission shall make all information notified in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 publicly available through any other appropriate means, in particular through the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

Article 80

Establishment and subsequent amendment of the attestations and forms referred to in Articles 46, 59, 60, 61, 65 and 67

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing and subsequently amending the attestations and forms referred to in Articles 46, 59, 60, 61, 65 and 67. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 81(2).

Article 81

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

▼B*Article 82***Review**

By 18 August 2025 the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation, including an evaluation of any practical problems encountered in relation to parallel out-of-court settlements of succession cases in different Member States or an out-of-court settlement in one Member State effected in parallel with a settlement before a court in another Member State. The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by proposals for amendments.

*Article 83***Transitional provisions**

1. This Regulation shall apply to the succession of persons who die on or after 17 August 2015.
2. Where the deceased had chosen the law applicable to his succession prior to 17 August 2015, that choice shall be valid if it meets the conditions laid down in Chapter III or if it is valid in application of the rules of private international law which were in force, at the time the choice was made, in the State in which the deceased had his habitual residence or in any of the States whose nationality he possessed.
3. A disposition of property upon death made prior to 17 August 2015 shall be admissible and valid in substantive terms and as regards form if it meets the conditions laid down in Chapter III or if it is admissible and valid in substantive terms and as regards form in application of the rules of private international law which were in force, at the time the disposition was made, in the State in which the deceased had his habitual residence or in any of the States whose nationality he possessed or in the Member State of the authority dealing with the succession.
4. If a disposition of property upon death was made prior to 17 August 2015 in accordance with the law which the deceased could have chosen in accordance with this Regulation, that law shall be deemed to have been chosen as the law applicable to the succession.

*Article 84***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 17 August 2015, ►C1 except for Articles 77 and 78, which shall apply from 16 November 2014 ◀, and Articles 79, 80 and 81, which shall apply from 5 July 2012.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

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Commission Implementing Regulation (EU)
No 1329/2014 of 9 December 2014 establishing
the Forms referred to in Regulation (EU) No
650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the
Council on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition
and enforcement of decisions and acceptance
and enforcement of authentic instruments in
matters of succession and on the creation
of a European Certificate of Succession

Forms – Succession



This document is meant purely as a documentation tool and the institutions do not assume any liability for its contents

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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1329/2014

of 9 December 2014

establishing the Forms referred to in Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession

(OJ L 359, 16.12.2014, p. 30)

Corrected by:

►C1

Corrigendum, OJ L 9, 14.1.2016, p. 14 (1329/2014)

▼B

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No
1329/2014**

of 9 December 2014

establishing the Forms referred to in Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 46(3)(b) and Articles 59(1), 60(2), 61(2), 65(2) and 67(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) For proper application of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 several forms should be established.
- (2) In accordance with Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, those Member States did not take part in the adoption of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012. Therefore the United Kingdom and Ireland are not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation.
- (3) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Succession Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article I

1. The form to be used for the attestation concerning a decision in a matter of succession referred to in Article 46(3)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 shall be as set out in Annex 1 as Form I.
2. The form to be used for the attestation concerning an authentic instrument in a matter of succession referred to in Articles 59(1) and 60(2) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 shall be as set out in Annex 2 as Form II.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 107.

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3. The form to be used for the attestation concerning a court settlement in a matter of succession referred to in Article 61(2) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 shall be as set out in Annex 3 as Form III.
4. The form to be used for the application for a European Certificate of Succession referred to in Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 shall be as set out in Annex 4 as Form IV.
5. The form to be used for the European Certificate of Succession referred to in Article 67(1) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 shall be as set out in Annex 5 as Form V.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 August 2015.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

▼B*ANNEX I***FORM I****ATTESTATION****concerning a decision in a matter of succession**

(Article 46(3)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession ('))

1. **Member State of origin (*)**

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden

2. **Court or competent authority issuing the attestation**

2.1. Name and designation of court or authority (*):

2.2. Address

2.2.1. Street and number/PO box (*):

.....

2.2.2. Place and postcode (*):

2.3. Telephone (*):

2.4. Fax

2.5. E-mail:

2.6. Other relevant information (please specify):

.....

.....

3. **Court (²) which gave the decision (to be completed ONLY if different from the authority referred to in section 2)**

3.1. Name and designation of court (*):

3.2. Address

3.2.1. Street and number/PO box (*):

.....

3.2.2. Place and postcode (*):

3.3. Telephone (*):

3.4. Fax

3.5. E-mail:

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4. Decision
4.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the decision (*):
4.2. Reference number of the decision (*):
4.3. Parties to the decision ⁽³⁾
4.3.1. Party A
4.3.1.1. Surname and given name(s) or organisation name (*):
4.3.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if organisation, date (dd/mm/yyyy), place of registration and designation of the register/registration authority:
4.3.1.3. Identification number (*)
4.3.1.3.1. Identity number:
4.3.1.3.2. Social security number:
4.3.1.3.3. Registration number:
4.3.1.3.4. Other (please specify):
4.3.1.4. Address
4.3.1.4.1. Street and number/PO box:
4.3.1.4.2. Place and postcode:
4.3.1.4.3. Country <input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):
4.3.1.5. E-mail:
4.3.1.6. Role in the proceedings (*)
4.3.1.6.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Claimant
4.3.1.6.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Defendant
4.3.1.6.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
4.3.1.7. Status in the succession (please tick more than one box, if relevant) (*)
4.3.1.7.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Heir
4.3.1.7.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Legatee
4.3.1.7.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Executor
4.3.1.7.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Administrator
4.3.1.7.5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):

▼B

4.3.2.	Party B
4.3.2.1. Surname and given name(s) or organisation name (*):	
.....	
4.3.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if organisation, date (dd/mm/yyyy), place of registration and designation of the register/registration authority:	
4.3.2.3. Identification number (^)	
4.3.2.3.1. Identity number:	
4.3.2.3.2. Social security number:	
4.3.2.3.3. Registration number:	
4.3.2.3.4. Other (please specify):	
4.3.2.4. Address	
4.3.2.4.1. Street and number/P.O. box:	
.....	
4.3.2.4.2. Place and postcode:	
4.3.2.4.3. Country	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):	
4.3.2.5. E-mail:	
4.3.2.6. Role in the proceedings (*)	
4.3.2.6.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Claimant	
4.3.2.6.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Defendant	
4.3.2.6.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):	
4.3.2.7. Status in the succession (please tick more than one box, if relevant) (*)	
4.3.2.7.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Heir	
4.3.2.7.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Legatee	
4.3.2.7.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Executor	
4.3.2.7.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Administrator	
4.3.2.7.5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):	
4.4. The decision was given in default of appearance (*)	
4.4.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please indicate the date (dd/mm/yyyy) on which the document instituting the proceedings or the equivalent document was served on the person concerned):	
4.4.2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4.5. Is registration in a public register sought?	
4.5.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
4.5.2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4.6. If YES under point 4.5.1., the decision is no longer subject to ordinary appeal, including any appeal to the Court of last instance:	
4.6.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
4.6.2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	

▼ B

▼B

6.2.2.	Statutory interest to be calculated in accordance with (please specify relevant statute):
6.2.2.1.	Interest due from: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) to: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) ⁵
6.2.2.2.	Method to calculate the interest
6.2.2.2.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rate: %
6.2.2.2.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rate: % over reference rate (ECB/reference rate of national central bank:) in force on: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)
6.2.2.2.2.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> First date of the respective semester in which the debtor is overdue
6.2.2.2.2.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other event (please specify):
6.2.3.	Capitalisation of interest (please specify):
6.2.4.	Currency <input type="checkbox"/> euro (EUR) <input type="checkbox"/> lev (BGN) <input type="checkbox"/> Czech koruna (CZK) <input type="checkbox"/> kuna (HRK) <input type="checkbox"/> forint (HUF) <input type="checkbox"/> złoty (PLN) <input type="checkbox"/> Romanian leu (RON) <input type="checkbox"/> krona (SEK) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify (ISO code)):
7. Costs or expenses	
7.1.	Parties having benefited from complete or partial legal aid
7.1.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Party A
7.1.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Party B
7.1.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Party (please specify):
7.2.	Parties having benefited from exemption from costs or expenses
7.2.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Party A
7.2.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Party B
7.2.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Party (please specify):

▼B

7.3.	Is recovery of costs or expenses sought? (*)
7.3.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ^(*)
7.3.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> No
7.4.	If YES under point 7.3.1., the following person(s) against whom enforcement is sought has/have been ordered to bear the costs or expenses (*)
7.4.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Party A
7.4.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Party B
7.4.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Party (please specify):
7.4.4.	<input type="checkbox"/> If more than one person has to bear the costs or expenses, may the whole amount be collected from any of them?
7.4.4.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
7.4.4.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> No
7.5.	If YES under point 7.3.1., the costs or expenses for which recovery is sought are as follows (in the event that the costs or expenses may be recovered from several persons, insert the breakdown for each person separately) (*)
7.5.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> The costs or expenses have been fixed in the decision by way of a total amount (please specify the amount):
7.5.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> The costs or expenses have been fixed in the decision by way of a percentage of total costs (please specify percentage of total): %.
7.5.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Liability for the costs or expenses has been determined in the decision and the exact amounts are as follows:
7.5.3.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Court fees:
7.5.3.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lawyer's fees:
7.5.3.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cost of service of documents:
7.5.3.4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
7.5.4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
7.6.	If YES under point 7.3.1. (*)
7.6.1.	Interest on costs or expenses
7.6.1.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not specified in the decision
7.6.1.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, specified in the decision as follows
7.6.1.2.1.	Interest due from: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)
	to: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) ^(*)
7.6.1.2.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Final amount:
7.6.1.2.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Method to calculate the interest!
7.6.1.2.3.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rate: %
7.6.1.2.3.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rate: % over reference rate (ECB/reference rate of national central bank:) in force on: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

▼B

7.6.2. Statutory interest to be calculated in accordance with (please specify relevant statute):

.....
.....
.....
.....

7.6.2.1. Interest due from: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)
to: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) ⁽⁵⁾

7.6.2.2. Method to calculate the interest

7.6.2.2.1. Rate: %

7.6.2.2.2. Rate: % over reference rate (ECB/reference rate of national central bank)
in force on: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

7.6.3. Capitalisation of interest (please specify):

.....
.....
.....
.....

7.6.4. Currency

euro (EUR) lev (BGN)

Czech koruna (CZK) kuna (HRK)

forint (HUF) złoty (PLN)

Romanian leu (RON) krona (SEK)

Other (please specify (ISO code)):

If additional sheets have been attached, state the total number of pages (*):

Done at (*): on (*): (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature and/or stamp of the court or competent authority issuing the attestation (*):

.....
.....

(*) Mandatory information.

(¹) OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 107.

(²) In accordance with Article 3(2) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012, the term 'court' includes under certain conditions, in addition to judicial authorities, other authorities and legal professionals with competence in matters of succession which exercise judicial functions or act pursuant to a delegation of power by a judicial authority or act under the control of a judicial authority. The list of these other authorities and legal professionals is published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(³) If the decision concerns more than two parties, please attach an additional sheet.

(⁴) Please indicate the most relevant number if applicable.

(⁵) Add the number of periods necessary if more than one period.

(⁶) This point also covers situations where the costs or expenses are awarded in a separate decision.

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ANNEX 2

FORM II

ATTESTATION

concerning an authentic instrument in a matter of succession

(Articles 59(1) and 60(2) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession (¹))

1. Member State of origin (*)

- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Germany
- Estonia
- Greece
- Spain
- France
- Croatia
- Italy
- Cyprus
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Austria
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Slovakia
- Finland
- Sweden

2. Authority having established the authentic instrument and issuing the attestation

2.1. Name and designation of authority (*):

2.2. Address

2.2.1. Street and number/PO box (*):

.....

2.2.2. Place and postcode (*):

2.3. Telephone (*):

2.4. Fax

2.5. E-mail:

2.6. Other relevant information (please specify):

.....

3. Authentic instrument

3.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) on which the authentic instrument was drawn up (*):

3.2. Reference number of the authentic instrument:

3.3. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) on which the authentic instrument was

3.3.1. registered at the register in the Member State of origin OR

3.3.2. deposited at the register in the Member State of origin

(3.3.1 or 3.3.2 to be completed ONLY if different from the date indicated in point 3.1, and if the date of registration/deposit at the register determines the legal effect of the instrument)

3.3.3. Reference number in the register:

3.4. Parties to the authentic instrument (²)

▼B**3.4.1. Party A**

3.4.1.1. Surname and given name(s) or organisation name (*):

3.4.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if organisation, date (dd/mm/yyyy), place of registration and designation of the register/registration authority:

3.4.1.3. Identification number (³)

3.4.1.3.1. Identity number:

3.4.1.3.2. Social security number:

3.4.1.3.3. Registration number:

3.4.1.3.4. Other (please specify):

3.4.1.4. Address

3.4.1.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.4.1.4.2. Place and postcode:

3.4.1.4.3. Country

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

Other (please specify ISO-code):

3.4.1.5. Status of Party A (please tick more than one box, if relevant) (*)

3.4.1.5.1. Heir

3.4.1.5.2. Legatee

3.4.1.5.3. Executor

3.4.1.5.4. Administrator

3.4.1.5.5. Testator

3.4.1.5.6. Other (please specify):

3.4.2. Party B

3.4.2.1. Surname and given name(s) organisation name (*):

3.4.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if organisation, date (dd/mm/yyyy), place of registration and designation of the register/registration authority:

3.4.2.3. Identification number (³)

3.4.2.3.1. Identity number:

3.4.2.3.2. Social security number:

3.4.2.3.3. Registration number:

3.4.2.3.4. Other (please specify):

3.4.2.4. Address

3.4.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

▼B

3.4.2.4.2. Place and postcode:

3.4.2.4.3. Country

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
- Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
- Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
- Sweden

Other (please specify ISO-code):

3.4.2.5. Status of Party B (please tick more than one box, if relevant) (*)

- Heir
- Legatee
- Executor
- Administrator
- Testator
- Other (please specify):

4. Acceptance of the authentic instrument (Article 59 of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012)

4.1. Is acceptance of the authentic instrument sought? (*)

- Yes
- No

4.2. *Authenticity of the instrument ((*) If YES under point 4.1.1.)*

4.2.1. Under the law of the Member State of origin, the authentic instrument has specific evidentiary effects compared to other written documents (*).

4.2.1.1. The specific evidentiary effects concern the following elements: (*)

- the date the authentic instrument was drawn up
- the place where the authentic instrument was drawn up
- the origin of the signatures from the parties of the authentic instrument
- the content of the declarations of the parties
- the facts that the authority declares as having been verified in its presence
- the actions which the authority declares to have carried out
- other (please specify):
.....
.....

4.2.2. Under the law of the Member State of origin, the authentic instrument loses its specific evidentiary effects on the basis of (please indicate if relevant):

- a judicial decision given in
- an ordinary judicial procedure

▼B

4.2.2.1.2. a special judicial procedure provided by the law for this purpose (please indicate the name and/or the relevant legal references):

.....

4.2.2.2. Other (please specify):

.....

4.2.3. To the knowledge of the authority, the authentic instrument has not been challenged in the Member State of origin as to its authenticity (*).

4.3. *Legal acts and relationships recorded in the authentic instrument (*) if YES under point 4.1.1.)*

4.3.1. To the knowledge of the authority, the authentic instrument (*):

4.3.1.1. is not challenged as to the legal acts and/or legal relationships recorded

4.3.1.2. is being challenged as to the legal acts and/or legal relationships recorded on specific points not covered by this attestation (please specify):

.....

.....

4.3.2. Other relevant information (please specify):

.....

.....

.....

5. **Other information**

5.1. In the Member State of origin, the authentic instrument is a valid document for the purposes of recording a right in immovable or movable property in its registers (*).

5.1.1. Yes (please specify):

.....

.....

5.1.2. No

6. **Enforceability of the authentic instrument (Article 60 of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012)**

6.1. Is enforcement of the authentic instrument sought? (*)

6.1.1. Yes

6.1.2. No

6.2. If YES under point 6.1.1., is the authentic instrument enforceable in the Member State of origin without any further conditions having to be met? (*)

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6.2.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify the enforceable obligation(s)):

6.2.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but limited to part(s) of the authentic instrument (please specify the enforceable obligation(s)):

6.2.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> The obligation(s) is(are) enforceable against the following person(s): (*)
6.2.3.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Party A
6.2.3.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Party B
6.2.3.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):

7.	Interest
7.1.	Is recovery of interest sought? (*)
7.1.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
7.1.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> No
7.2.	If YES under point 7.1.1. (^)
7.2.1.	Interest
7.2.1.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not specified in the authentic instrument
7.2.1.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, specified in the authentic instrument as follows
7.2.1.2.1.	Interest due from: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) to: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (§)
7.2.1.2.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Final amount:
7.2.1.2.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Method to calculate the interest
7.2.1.2.3.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rate: %
7.2.1.2.3.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rate: % over reference rate (ECB/reference rate of national central bank:) in force on: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)
7.2.2.	Statutory interest to be calculated in accordance with (specify relevant statute):

7.2.2.1.	Interest due from: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) to: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (§)
7.2.2.2.	Method to calculate the interest
7.2.2.2.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rate: %

▼B

7.2.2.2.2. Rate: % over reference rate (ECB/reference rate of national central bank:)
 in force on:(date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

7.2.3. Capitalisation of interest (please specify):

7.2.4. Currency
 euro (EUR) lev (BGN)
 Czech koruna (CZK) kuna (HRK)
 forint (HUF) zloty (PLN)
 Romanian leu (RON) krona (SEK)
 Other (please specify (ISO code)):

If additional sheets have been attached, state the total number of pages (*):

Done at (*): on (*): (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature and/or stamp of the court or competent authority issuing the attestation (*):

(*) Mandatory information.

(1) OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 107

(2) If the authentic instrument concerns more than two parties, please attach an additional sheet

(3) Please indicate the most relevant number if applicable

(4) The recording in a register of a right in immovable or movable property is subject to the law of the Member State in which the register is kept.

(5) Add the number of periods necessary if more than one period.

▼B

ANNEX 3

FORM III

ATTESTATION

concerning a court settlement in a matter of succession

(Article 61(2) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession (¹))

1. Member State of origin (*)

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

2. Court which approved the court settlement or before which the court settlement was concluded and issuing the attestation

2.1. Name and designation of court (²) (*):

2.2. Address

2.2.1. Street and number/PO box (*):

.....

2.2.2. Place and postcode (*):

2.3. Telephone (*):

2.4. Fax

2.5. E-mail:

2.6. Other relevant information (please specify):

.....

.....

3. Court settlement

3.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the court settlement (*):

3.2. Reference number of court settlement

3.3. Parties to the court settlement (³):

3.3.1. Party A

3.3.1.1. Surname and given name(s) or organisation name (*):

.....

3.3.1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if organisation, date (dd/mm/yyyy), place of registration and designation of the register/registration authority:

▼B

3.3.1.3.	Identification number (*):
3.3.1.3.1.	Identity number:
3.3.1.3.2.	Social security number:
3.3.1.3.3.	Registration number:
3.3.1.3.4.	Other (please specify):
3.3.1.4.	Address
3.3.1.4.1.	Street and number/PO box:
3.3.1.4.2.	Place and postcode:
3.3.1.4.3.	Country:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):
3.3.1.5.	E-mail:
3.3.1.6.	Role in the proceedings (*):
3.3.1.6.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Claimant
3.3.1.6.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Defendant
3.3.1.6.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.3.1.7.	Status in the succession (please tick more than one box, if relevant) (*):
3.3.1.7.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Heir
3.3.1.7.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Legatee
3.3.1.7.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Executor
3.3.1.7.4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Administrator
3.3.1.7.5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.3.2.	Party B
3.3.2.1.	Surname and given name(s) or organisation name (*):
3.3.2.2.	Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if organisation, date (dd/mm/yyyy), place of registration and designation of the register/registration authority:
3.3.2.3.	Identification number
3.3.2.3.1.	Identity number:
3.3.2.3.2.	Social security number:
3.3.2.3.3.	Registration number:
3.3.2.3.4.	Other (please specify):

▼B**3.3.2.4. Address**

3.3.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

.....

3.3.2.4.2. Place and postcode:

3.3.2.4.3. Country

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

 Other (please specify ISO-code):

3.3.2.5. E-mail:

3.3.2.6. Role in the proceedings (*)

3.3.2.6.1. Claimant3.3.2.6.2. Defendant3.3.2.6.3. Other (please specify):

3.3.2.7. Status in the succession (please tick more than one box, if relevant) (*)

3.3.2.7.1. Heir3.3.2.7.2. Legatee3.3.2.7.3. Executor3.3.2.7.4. Administrator3.3.2.7.5. Other (please specify):

.....

4. Enforceability of the court settlement

4.1. Is the court settlement enforceable in the Member State of origin without any further conditions having to be met? (*)

4.1.1. Yes (please specify the enforceable obligation(s)):

.....

.....

.....

4.1.2. Yes, but limited to part(s) of the court settlement (please specify the enforceable obligation(s)):

.....

.....

.....

4.2. The obligation is enforceable against the following person(s) (*)

4.2.1. Party A4.2.2. Party B4.2.3. Other (please specify):

.....

▼B**5. Interest**

5.1. Is recovery of interest sought? (*)

- Yes
- No

5.2. If YES under point 5.1.1. (*)

5.2.1. Interest

5.2.1.1. Not specified in the court settlement

5.2.1.2. Yes, specified in the court settlement as follows:

5.2.1.2.1. Interest due from: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)
to: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (5)

5.2.1.2.2. Final amount:

5.2.1.2.3. Method to calculate the interest

5.2.1.2.3.1. Rate: %

5.2.1.2.3.2. Rate: % over reference rate (ECB/reference rate of national central bank:)
in force on: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

5.2.2. Statutory interest to be calculated in accordance with (specify relevant statute):

.....

.....

5.2.2.1. Interest due from: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)
to: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (5)

5.2.2.2. Method to calculate the interest

5.2.2.2.1. Rate: %

5.2.2.2.2. Rate: % over reference rate (ECB/reference rate of national central bank:)
in force on: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

5.2.3. Capitalisation of interest (please specify):

.....

.....

5.2.4. Currency

- euro (EUR) lev (BGN)
- Czech koruna (CZK) kuna (HRK)
- forint (HUF) zloty (PLN)
- Romanian leu (RON) krona (SEK)
- Other (please specify (ISO code)):

▼B

If additional sheets have been added, state the total number of pages (*):

Done at (*): on (*): (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature and/or stamp of the court issuing the attestation (*):

(*) Mandatory information

(¹) OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 107

(²) In accordance with Article 3(2) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 the term 'court' includes under certain conditions in addition to judicial authorities, other authorities and legal professionals with competence in matters of succession which exercise judicial functions or act pursuant to a delegation of power by a judicial authority or act under the control of a judicial authority. The list of these other authorities and legal professionals is published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(³) If the court settlement concerns more than two parties, please attach an additional sheet.

(⁴) Please indicate the most relevant number if applicable

(⁵) Add the number of periods necessary if more than one period

▼B

ANNEX 4

FORM IV

Application for a European Certificate of Succession

(Article 65 of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession (¹))

NOTICE TO THE APPLICANT

This non-mandatory form may facilitate the gathering of the information needed to issue the European Certificate of Succession. Its annexes enable you to provide additional relevant information in specific situations.

Please check beforehand which information is relevant for the purpose of issuing the certificate.

Annexes included in the application form (²)

- Annex I — Details concerning the court or the other competent authority which is dealing with or has dealt with the succession as such (MANDATORY if different from the authority referred to in section 2 of the application form)
- Annex II — Details concerning the applicant(s) (MANDATORY if the applicant(s) is (are) (a) legal person(s))
- Annex III — Details concerning the representative of the applicant(s) (MANDATORY if the applicant(s) is(are) represented)
- Annex IV — Details of the (ex-)spouse or (ex-)partner of the deceased (MANDATORY if the deceased had a(n) (ex-)spouse or (ex-)partner)
- Annex V — Details of possible beneficiaries (MANDATORY if different from the applicant or the (ex-)spouse or (ex-)partner)
- No Annex is included

1. Member State of the authority to which the application is submitted (³) (⁴)

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
- Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
- Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden

2. Authority to which the application is submitted (⁴)

2.1. Name (*):

2.2. Address

2.2.1. Street and number/PO box (*):

.....

2.2.2. Place and postcode (*):

2.3. Other relevant information (please specify):

.....

▼B

3.	Details concerning the applicant (natural person)
3.1.	Surname and given name(s) (*):
3.2.	Surname at birth (if different from point 3.1.):
3.3.	Sex (*):
3.3.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> M
3.3.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> F
3.4.	Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth (*):
3.5.	Civil status
3.5.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Single
3.5.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Married
3.5.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Registered partner
3.5.4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Divorced
3.5.5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Widowed
3.5.6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
3.6.	Nationality (*):
	<input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):
3.7.	Identification number (*):
3.7.1.	National identity number:
3.7.2.	Social security number:
3.7.3.	Tax number:
3.7.4.	Other (please specify):
3.8.	Address
3.8.1.	Street and number/PO box (*):

3.8.2.	Place and postcode (*):
3.8.3.	Country (*):
	<input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):

▼B

3.9. Telephone:

3.10. Fax

3.11. E-mail:

3.12. Relationship to the deceased (*):
 Son Daughter Father Mother Grandson Granddaughter Grandfather
 Grandmother Spouse ⁽¹⁾ Registered partner ⁽²⁾ De Facto partner ⁽³⁾ Brother
 Sister Nephew Niece Uncle Aunt Cousin Other (please specify):

►⁽⁴⁾ 4. The intended purpose of the Certificate ^{(9)*}

4.1. ***Heir***

The Certificate is needed for use in another Member State to demonstrate the status and/or the rights as an heir (please specify):

.....

4.2. ***Legatee***

The Certificate is needed for use in another Member State to demonstrate the status and/or the rights as a legatee having direct rights in the succession (please specify):

.....

4.3. ***Powers of execution of the will***

The Certificate is needed for use in another Member State to exercise the powers of execution of the will (please specify the powers and, as the case may be, to which asset(s) they relate):

.....

►⁽¹⁾ C1

▼ B

4.4. Powers of administration of the estate

The Certificate is needed for use in another Member State to exercise the powers of administration of the estate (please specify the powers and, as the case may be, to which asset(s) they relate):

5. Details concerning the deceased

5.1. Surname and given name(s) ():

5.2. Surname at birth (if different from point 5.1.):

5.3. Sex (*)

5.3.2. $\square F$

5.4. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth (town/country (ISO code)) (*):

5.5. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of death (town/country (ISO code)) (*):

5.6.1. Single

5.6.2. Married

5.6.3. Registered partner

5.6.5. Widowed

5.6.6. Other (please specify):

5.7. Nationality (*)

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France

Ireland Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Slovenia Slovakia Finland

Sweden

▼B**5.8. Identification number (*)**

5.8.1. National identity number:

5.8.2. Birth certificate number:

5.8.3. Death certificate number:

5.8.4. Social security number:

5.8.5. Tax number:

5.8.6. Other (please specify):

5.9. Address at the time of death ()**

5.9.1. Street and number/PO box (*):

.....

.....

5.9.2. Place and postcode (*):

5.9.3. Country (*)

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

 Other (please specify ISO-code):**6. Additional information****6.1. Elements on which you found your claimed right to the succession (**)**6.1.1. I am a beneficiary under a disposition of property upon death6.1.2. I am a beneficiary by operation of law**6.2. Elements on which you found your power to execute the will of the deceased (***)**6.2.1. I was designated as executor in a disposition of property upon death6.2.2. I have been appointed executor by a court6.2.3. Other (please specify):

.....

.....

6.3. Elements on which you found your power to administer the estate of the deceased (*)**6.3.1. I am the administrator under a disposition of property upon death6.3.2. I have been appointed administrator by a court6.3.3. I have been designated as administrator by an out of court agreement between the beneficiaries6.3.4. I have the power to administer by operation of law**6.4. Has the deceased made at least one disposition of property upon death? (*)**6.4.1. Yes6.4.2. No6.4.3. Don't know

▼B

<p>6.5. Has the deceased specified which law should govern the succession (choice of law)? (*)</p> <p>6.5.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>6.5.2. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>6.5.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>6.6. At the time of death, was the deceased joint owner with a person, other than his/her (ex-)spouse or (ex-) partner mentioned in Annex IV, of one or more assets forming part of the estate? (*)</p> <p>6.6.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please give details of the person(s) concerned and specify asset(s)):</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>6.6.2. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>6.6.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	
<p>6.7. Are there any (other) possible beneficiaries?*</p>	
<p>6.7.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes⁽¹²⁾</p>	
<p>6.7.2. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>6.7.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	
<p>6.8. Have any of the beneficiaries explicitly accepted the succession? (*)</p>	
<p>6.8.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>6.8.2. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>6.8.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	
<p>6.9. Have any of the beneficiaries explicitly waived the succession? (*)</p>	
<p>6.9.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please specify):</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>6.9.2. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>6.9.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	
<p>6.10. Any other information which you deem useful for the purposes of the issue of the Certificate (in addition to the information in section 4 of the application form or in the Annexes):</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	

▼B**7. Documents attached to the application form**

The applicant shall provide all relevant documents to prove the information contained in this form. Therefore — if possible and when the Authority specified under section 2 does not have it yet — please append the original or a copy of the document which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity.

- Death certificate or declaration of presumed death
- Court decision
- Choice of court agreement
- Will or joint will (¹³):
.....
- Certificate of the register of wills
- Agreement as to succession (¹³):
.....
- Declaration relating to a choice of law (¹³):
- Marriage contract or contract regarding a relationship which may have comparable effects to marriage (¹³):
.....
- Declaration of acceptance of the succession
- Declaration of waiver of the succession
- Document relating to the designation of an administrator
- Document relating to the inventory of the estate
- Document relating to the distribution or sharing out of the estate
- Power of attorney
- Other (please specify):
.....
.....

If additional sheets and Annexes have been added, state the total number of pages (*):

Total number of documents attached to this application form (*):

Done at (*): on (*) (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature (*):

I declare that, to my best knowledge, no dispute is pending relating to the elements which I want certified in the Certificate.

Done at (*): on (*) (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature (*):

▼B**FORM IV — ANNEX I****Court or other competent authority which is dealing with or****has dealt with the succession as such**

(to be completed ONLY if different from section 2 of the application form)

1. Name and designation of court or competent authority (*):
.....
.....
2. Address
 - 2.1. Street and number/PO box (*):
.....
.....
 - 2.2. Place and postcode (*):
 - 2.3. Country (*)

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden

Other (please specify ISO-code):
3. Telephone (*):
4. Fax
5. E-mail:
6. Reference number of the case:
7. Other relevant information (please specify):
.....
.....
.....

▼B**FORM IV — ANNEX II****Details concerning the applicant(s)**(to be completed ONLY if the applicant(s) is(are) (a) legal person(s)) (¹⁴)

1. Organisation name (*):
.....
2. Registration of the organisation
- 2.1. Registration number:
- 2.2. Designation of the register/registration authority (*):
- 2.3. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of registration:
3. Address of the organisation
- 3.1. Street and number/PO box (*):
.....
- 3.2. Place and postcode (*):
- 3.3. Country (*)
 Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden
 Other (please specify ISO-code):
4. Telephone (*):
5. Fax
6. E-mail:
7. Surname and given name(s) of person authorised to sign for the organisation (*):
8. Other relevant information (please specify):
.....
.....
.....

▼B**FORM IV — ANNEX III****Details concerning the representative(s) of the applicant(s) (¹⁵)****(to be completed ONLY if the applicant(s) is(are) represented)**

1. Surname and given name(s) or organisation name (*):
.....
.....
2. Registration of the organisation
- 2.1. Registration number:
- 2.2. Designation of the register/registration authority (*):
- 2.3. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of registration:
3. Address
- 3.1. Street and number/PO box (*):
.....
- 3.2. Place and postcode (*):
- 3.3. Country (*)
 Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden
 Other (please specify ISO-code):
4. Telephone:
5. Fax:
6. E-mail:
7. Representative capacity (*)
 Guardian Parent Person authorised to sign for a legal person Person with power of attorney
 Other (please specify):

▼B**FORM IV — ANNEX IV**

**Details concerning the (ex-)spouse(s) or (ex-)partner(s) of the deceased⁽¹⁶⁾
(to be completed ONLY if the deceased had a (ex-)spouse or (ex-)partner)**

1. Is the (ex-) spouse or (ex-) partner the applicant? (*)

1.1. Yes (see information provided in section 3 of the application form — if relevant, please specify which applicant):

1.2. No

1.2.1. Surname and give name(s) (*):

1.2.2. Surname at birth (if different from point 1.2.1.):

1.2.3. Sex (*)

1.2.3.1. M

1.2.3.2. F

1.2.4. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth (*):

1.2.5. Civil status

1.2.5.1. Single

1.2.5.2. Married

1.2.5.3. Registered partner

1.2.5.4. Divorced

1.2.5.5. Widowed

1.2.5.6. Other (please specify):

1.2.6. Nationality (*)

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

Other (please specify ISO-code):

1.2.7. Identification number⁽¹⁶⁾

1.2.7.1. National identity number:

1.2.7.2. Social security number:

1.2.7.3. Tax number:

1.2.7.4. Other (please specify):

▼B

1.2.8.	Address
1.2.8.1.	Street and number/PO box (*):
1.2.8.2.	Place and postcode (*):
1.2.8.3.	Country (*) <input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):
1.2.9.	Telephone:
1.2.10.	E-mail:
1.2.11.	Relationship to the deceased at the time of death (*)
1.2.11.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Married to the deceased
1.2.11.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Registered partner of the deceased
1.2.11.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Divorced from the deceased
1.2.11.4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Legally separated from the deceased
1.2.11.5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
2.	Address of the couple at the time of marriage or registration of the partnership
2.1.	Street and number/PO box:
2.2.	Place and postcode:
2.3.	Country <input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):
3.	Address of the spouse or partner at the time of death of the deceased (if different from point 5.9. of the application form)
3.1.	Street and number/PO box:
3.2.	Place and postcode:
3.3.	Country <input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):

▼B

4.	Nationality of the deceased at the time of marriage/registration of the partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):
5.	Nationality of the spouse or partner at the time of marriage/registration of the partnership with the deceased: <input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):
6.	Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of marriage/registration of the partnership with the deceased:
7.	Authority celebrating the marriage/registration of the partnership with the deceased:
8.	Had the spouse/partner and the deceased specified which law should govern the matrimonial property regime of the marriage or the property consequences of the registered partnership (choice of law)? (*) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
9.	Had the spouse/partner and the deceased entered into a marriage contract or a contract regarding a relationship which may have comparable effects to marriage? (*) 9.1.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 9.1.2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 9.1.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
10.	If known, information on the matrimonial property regime(s) or equivalent property regime(s) of the deceased (in particular, please specify whether the property regime is liquidated and the assets shared):

▼B

FORM IV — ANNEX V

Details of possible beneficiaries
{other than the applicant, the (ex-)spouse or (ex-)partner} (17)

1. Beneficiary A

1.1. Surname and given name(s) or organisation name (*):

.....

1.2. Surname at birth (if different from point 1.1.):

.....

1.3. Identification number (6)

1.3.1. National identity number:

1.3.2. Social security number:

1.3.3. Tax number:

1.3.4. Registration number:

1.3.5. Other (please specify):

1.4. Address

1.4.1. Street and number/PO box (*):

.....

1.4.2. Place and postcode (*):

1.4.3. Country (*)

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

Other (please specify ISO-code):

1.5. Telephone:

1.6. E-mail:

▼B**1.7. Relationship to the deceased**

- Son Daughter Father Mother Grandson Granddaughter Grandfather
 Grandmother Brother Sister Nephew Niece Uncle Aunt Cousin Other
 (please specify):

1.8. Beneficiary (*)1.8.1. under a disposition of property upon death1.8.2. by operation of law**2. Beneficiary B**

2.1. Surname and given name(s) or organisation name (*):

2.2. Surname at birth (if different from point 2.1.):

2.3. Identification number⁽⁶⁾

2.3.1. National identity number:

2.3.2. Social security number:

2.3.3. Tax number:

2.3.4. Registration number:

2.3.5. Other (please specify):

2.4. Address

2.4.1. Street and number/PO box (*):

.....

.....

2.4.2. Place and postcode (*):

2.4.3. Country (*):

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

 Other (please specify ISO-code):

2.5. Telephone:

2.6. E-mail:

▼B

2.7. Relationship to the deceased

Son Daughter Father Mother Grandson Granddaughter Grandfather
 Grandmother Brother Sister Nephew Niece Uncle Aunt Cousin Other
 (please specify):

2.8. Beneficiary (*)

2.8.1. under a disposition of property upon death2.8.2. by operation of law

- (*) Mandatory information
- (**) Mandatory information if the purpose of the certificate is to certify rights to the succession
- (***) Mandatory information if the purpose of the certificate is to certify powers to execute the will or to administer the estate
- (1) OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 107.
- (2) Please tick the boxes which apply.
- (3) This should be the Member State whose courts have jurisdiction pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 650/2012.
- (4) If another authority is dealing or has dealt with the succession as such, please complete and append Annex I.
- (5) For legal persons, please complete and append Annex II.
- If there is more than one applicant, attach an additional sheet.
- For representatives, please complete and append Annex III.
- (6) Please indicate the most relevant number if applicable
- (7) Please complete and append Annex IV.
- (8) The concept of *de facto* partner includes legal institutions of cohabitation which exist in some Member States such as 'sambó' (Sweden) or 'avopuoliso' (Finland).
- (9) Please tick more than one tick box if relevant
- (10) If the deceased was married or in a relationship which may have comparable effects to marriage, please complete and append Annex IV.
- (11) If the deceased had several residential addresses at the time of death, please indicate the most relevant one.
- (12) For beneficiaries who are not an applicant or an (ex-)spouse or (ex-)partner, please complete and append Annex V.
- (13) If neither the original nor a copy is appended, please indicate where the original may be located.
- (14) If more than one legal person applies, please attach an additional sheet
- (15) If more than one representative, please attach an additional sheet
- (16) If more than one person, please attach an additional sheet
- (17) Refer to section 3 of the application form, Annexes II or IV.
 Please indicate in particular all the direct descendants of the deceased of whom you are aware
 If you are aware of more than two possible beneficiaries, please attach additional sheet.

▼B

ANNEX 5

FORM V

European Certificate of Succession

(Article 67 of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession (¹))

The original of this Certificate remains in the possession of the issuing authority

Certified copies of this Certificate are valid until the date indicated in the appropriate box at the end of this form

Annexes included in the certificate (*)

- Annex I — Details concerning the applicant(s) (MANDATORY if the applicant(s) is(are) (a) legal person(s))
- Annex II — Details concerning the representative of the applicant(s) (MANDATORY if the applicant(s) is(are) represented)
- Annex III — Information on the matrimonial property regime or other equivalent property regime of the deceased (MANDATORY if the deceased had such a regime at the time of death)
- Annex IV — Status and rights of the heir(s) (MANDATORY if the purpose of the certificate is to certify those elements)
- Annex V — Status and rights of the legatee(s) having direct rights in the succession (MANDATORY if the purpose of the certificate is to certify those elements)
- Annex VI — Powers to execute a will or to administer the estate (MANDATORY if the purpose of the certificate is to certify those elements)
- No Annex is included

1. **Member State of the issuing authority (*)**

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
- Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
- Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden

2. **Issuing authority**

2.1. Name and designation of the authority (*):

2.2. Address

2.2.1. Street and number/PO box (*):

.....

2.2.2. Place and postcode (*):

2.3. Telephone:

2.4. Fax:

2.5. E-mail:

▼B

3. Information on the file
3.1. Reference number (*):
3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue of the Certificate (*):
4. Competence of the issuing authority (Article 64 of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012)
4.1. The issuing authority is located in the Member State whose courts have jurisdiction to rule on the succession pursuant to (*)
<input type="checkbox"/> Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 (General jurisdiction)
<input type="checkbox"/> Article 7(a) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 (Jurisdiction in the event of a choice of law)
<input type="checkbox"/> Article 7(b) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 (Jurisdiction in the event of a choice of law)
<input type="checkbox"/> Article 7(c) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 (Jurisdiction in the event of a choice of law)
<input type="checkbox"/> Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 (Subsidiary jurisdiction)
<input type="checkbox"/> Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 (<i>Forum necessitatis</i>)
4.2. Additional elements on the basis of which the issuing authority considers itself competent to issue the Certificate (*):
5. Details concerning the applicant (natural person ⁽³⁾)
5.1. Surname and given name(s) (*):
5.2. Surname at birth (if different from point 5.1.):
5.3. Sex (*)
5.3.1. <input type="checkbox"/> M
5.3.2. <input type="checkbox"/> F
5.4. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth (town/country (ISO code)) (*):
5.5. Civil status (*)
5.5.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Single
5.5.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Married
5.5.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Registered Partner
5.5.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced
5.5.5. <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed
5.5.6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):

▼B**5.6. Nationality (*)**

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

Other (please specify ISO-code):

5.7. Identification number (*)

5.7.1. National identity number:

5.7.2. Social security number:

5.7.3. Tax number:

5.7.4. Other (please specify):

5.8. Address

5.8.1. Street and number/PO box (*):

.....

5.8.2. Place and postcode (*):

.....

5.8.3. Country (*)

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

Other (please specify ISO-code):

5.9. Telephone:

5.10. Fax:

5.11. E-mail:

5.12. Relationship to the deceased

- Son Daughter Father Mother Grandson Granddaughter Grandfather
 Grandmother Spouse Registered Partner De Facto Partner (*) Brother Sister
 Nephew Niece Uncle Aunt Cousin Other (please specify):

6. Details concerning the deceased

6.1. Surname and given name(s) (*):

.....

6.2. Surname at birth (if different from point 6.1.):

6.3. Sex (*)

6.3.1. M

6.3.2. F

▼B

6.4.	Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth (town/country (ISO-code)) (*):
6.5. Civil status at the time of death (*)	
6.5.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Single
6.5.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Married
6.5.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Registered Partner
6.5.4.	<input type="checkbox"/> Divorced
6.5.5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Widowed
6.5.6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
6.6. Nationality (*)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):	
6.7. Identification number (*)	
6.7.1.	National identity number:
6.7.2.	Social security number:
6.7.3.	Tax number:
6.7.4.	Birth certificate number:
6.7.5.	Other (please specify):
6.8. Address at the time of death	
6.8.1.	Street and number/PO box (*):
6.8.2. Place and postcode (*):	
6.8.3.	Country (*): <input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):
6.9. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of death (*):	
6.9.1. Death certificate number, date and place of issuance:	

▼B**7. Testate/intestate succession**

7.1. The succession is (*)

7.1.1. testate7.1.2. intestate7.1.3. partially testate and partially intestate

7.2. If the succession is testate or partially testate, the certificate is based on the following valid disposition(s) of property upon death (§)

7.2.1. Type: Will Joint will Agreement as to succession

7.2.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) on which it was drawn up:

7.2.3. Place where it was drawn up (town/country (ISO code)):

7.2.4. Name and designation of the authority before which it was established:

.....

.....

7.2.5. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) on which it was registered or deposited:

7.2.6. Designation of the register or the depository:

.....

7.2.7. Reference number of the disposition in the register or in the depository:

7.2.8. Other reference number:

7.3. To the knowledge of the issuing authority, other dispositions of property upon death made by the deceased, and which have been revoked or declared null and void, are the following (§)

7.3.1. Type: Will Joint will Agreement as to succession

7.3.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) on which it was drawn up:

7.3.3. Place where it was drawn up (town/country (ISO code)):

7.3.4. Name and designation of the authority before which it was established:

.....

.....

7.3.5. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) on which it was registered or deposited:

7.3.6. Designation of the register or the depository:

.....

.....

7.3.7. Reference number of the disposition in the register or in the depository:

7.3.8. Other reference number:

.....

.....

.....

.....

▼B**8. Law applicable to the succession**

8.1. The law applicable to the succession is the law of (*)

- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

Other (please specify ISO-code):

8.2. The law applicable was determined on the basis of the following elements (*)

8.2.1. The deceased had his habitual residence in that State at the time of death (Article 21(1) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012).

8.2.2. The deceased chose the law of that State of which he was a national (Article 22(1) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012) (see point 7.2.).

8.2.3. The deceased was manifestly more closely connected with that State than with the State of his habitual residence (Article 21(2) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012), please specify:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

8.2.4. The law of a third State applied under Article 21(1) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 referred to the law of that State (Article 34(1) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012). Please specify:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

8.3. The law applicable is that of a State with more than one legal system (Articles 36 and 37 of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012). The following rules of law are applicable (please specify as the case may be, the territorial unit):

.....
.....

8.4. Special rules apply imposing restrictions concerning or affecting the succession in respect of certain assets of the deceased apply (Article 30 of the Regulation (EU) No 650/2012) (please specify the rules and assets concerned):

.....
.....
.....
.....

▼B

The authority certifies that it has taken all necessary steps to inform the beneficiaries of the application for a certificate and that, at the time of establishing the certificate, none of the elements contained in it were contested by the beneficiaries.

The following points have not been filled in because they were not deemed to be relevant for the purpose for which the Certificate was issued (*):

.....
.....

If additional sheets have been added, state the total number of pages (*):

.....

Done at (*) On (*) (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature and/or stamp of the issuing authority (*):

.....

CERTIFIED COPY

This certified copy of the European Certificate of Succession has been issued

to (*):

.....
.....

(name of the applicant(s) or of the person(s) having demonstrated a legitimate interest) (Article 70 of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012)

It is valid until (*): (dd/mm/yyyy)

Date of issue (*): (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature and/or stamp of the issuing authority (*):

.....

▼B**FORM V — ANNEX I****Details concerning the applicant(s) (legal persons⁽⁷⁾)**

1.	Organisation name (*):

2.	Registration of the organisation (*)
2.1.	Registration number ⁽⁴⁾ :

2.2.	Designation of the register/registration authority (*):

2.3.	Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of registration (*):

3.	Address of the organisation
3.1.	Street and number/PO box (*):

3.2.	Place and postcode (*):
3.3.	Country (*):
	<input type="checkbox"/> Belgium <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Estonia <input type="checkbox"/> Greece <input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> France <input type="checkbox"/> Croatia <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Cyprus <input type="checkbox"/> Latvia <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Malta <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Poland <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia <input type="checkbox"/> Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Sweden <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify ISO-code):
4.	Telephone (*):
5.	Fax
6.	E-mail:
7.	Surname and given name(s) of person authorised to sign for the organisation (*):

8.	Other relevant information (please specify):

▼B**FORM V — ANNEX II****Details concerning the representative(s) of the applicant(s) (*)**

1. Surname and given name(s) or organisation name (*):

2. Registration of the organisation
- 2.1. Registration number:
- 2.2. Designation of the register/registration authority (*):
- 2.3. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of registration (*):
3. Address
- 3.1. Street and number/PO box (*):

- 3.2. Place and postcode (*):
- 3.3. Country (*)
- Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden
- Other (please specify ISO-code):
4. Telephone:
5. Fax
6. E-mail:
7. Representative capacity (*):
- Guardian Parent Person authorised to sign for a legal person Person with power of attorney
 Other (please specify):

▼B**FORM V — ANNEX III****Information on the matrimonial property regime or other equivalent property regime of the deceased (*)**

1. Surname and given name(s) of (ex-) spouse or (ex-) partner (*):
.....
2. Surname at birth of (ex-) spouse or (ex-) partner (if different from point (1)):
.....
3. Date and place of marriage or establishment of another relationship having comparable effects to marriage:
4. Had the deceased entered into a marriage contract with the person mentioned in point 1?
 - 4.1. Yes
4.1.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of contract:
 - 4.2. No
5. Had the deceased entered into a contract on property effects in the context of a relationship deemed to have comparable effects to marriage with the person mentioned in point 1?
 - 5.1. Yes
5.1.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of contract:
 - 5.2. No
6. The law applied to the property regime was the law of

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland Sweden

Other (please specify ISO-code):
- 6.1. This law was determined on the basis of a choice of law (*)
 - 6.1.1. Yes
 - 6.1.2. No
- 6.2. In cases where the State whose law applied has more than one legal system, please specify (as the case may be, the territorial unit):

▼B

7. The applied property regime was as follows:
- 7.1. Separation of property
- 7.2. Universal community of property
- 7.3. Community of property
- 7.4. Community of accrued gains
- 7.5. Deferred community property
- 7.6. Other (please specify):
8. Please specify the property regime in the original language and the legal provisions referred to (¹⁰):
.....
.....
.....
9. The property relations based on the matrimonial property regime or other equivalent property regime of the deceased and the person referred to point 1 have been liquidated and the assets shared:
- 9.1. Yes
- 9.2. No

▼B

FORM V — ANNEX IV

Status and rights of the heir(s) (1)

1. Is the heir the applicant? (*)

1.1. Yes1.1.1. Mentioned in section 5 of the certificate form (if relevant, please specify which applicant):
.....1.1.2. Mentioned in Annex I (if relevant, please specify which applicant):
.....1.2. No

1.2.1. Surname and given name(s) or organisation name:

1.2.2. Surname at birth (if different from point 1.2.1.):

1.2.3. Identification number (*)

1.2.3.1. National identity number:

1.2.3.2. Social security number:

1.2.3.3. Tax number:

1.2.3.4. Registration number:

1.2.3.5. Other (please specify):

1.2.4. Address

1.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

.....

1.2.4.2. Place and postcode:

1.2.4.3. Country

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

 Other (please specify ISO-code):

1.2.5. Telephone:

1.2.6. Fax:

1.2.7. E-mail:

1.2.8. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if organisation, date (dd/mm/yyyy), place of registration and designation of the register/registration authority:
.....

▼B

2.	The heir has accepted the succession
2.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes without conditions
2.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes under benefit of inventory (please specify effects):
2.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes under other conditions (please specify effects):
2.4.	<input type="checkbox"/> No acceptance required under the law applicable to the succession
3.	The heir is designated by ⁽¹²⁾ ⁽¹⁴⁾ : 3.1. <input type="checkbox"/> a disposition of property upon death 3.2. <input type="checkbox"/> operation of law
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> The heir has waived the succession.
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> The heir has accepted a reserved share.
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> The heir has waived his or her right to a reserved share.
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> The heir has been disqualified from inheriting: 7.1. <input type="checkbox"/> under a disposition of property upon death 7.2. <input type="checkbox"/> by operation of law 7.3. <input type="checkbox"/> by a court decision
8.	The heir has the right to the following share of the estate (please specify):
9.	Asset(s) attributed to the heir and for which certification was requested (please specify asset(s) and indicate all relevant identification details) ⁽¹³⁾ :
10.	Conditions and restrictions relating to the rights of the heir (indicate whether the rights of the heir are restricted under the law applicable to the succession and/or by the disposition of property upon death):
11.	Other relevant information or further explanations (please specify):

▼B**FORM V — ANNEX V****Status and rights of legatee(s) having direct rights in the succession (14)**

1. Is the legatee the applicant? (1)

1.1. Yes

1.1.1. Mentioned in section 5 of the certificate form (if relevant, please specify which applicant):
.....
.....
.....

1.1.2. Mentioned in Annex I (if relevant, please specify which applicant):
.....
.....
.....

1.2. No

1.2.1. Surname and given name(s) or organisation name:

1.2.2. Surname at birth (if different from point 1.2.1.):

1.2.3. Identification number (4):

1.2.3.1. National identity number:

1.2.3.2. Social security number:

1.2.3.3. Tax number:

1.2.3.4. Registration number:

1.2.3.5. Other (please specify):

1.2.4. Address

1.2.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

.....
.....

1.2.4.2. Place and postcode:

1.2.4.3. Country:

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

Other (please specify ISO-code):

1.2.5. Telephone:

1.2.6. Fax:

1.2.7. E-mail:

1.2.8. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if organisation, date (dd/mm/yyyy), place of registration and designation of the register/registration authority:

▼B

2.	The legatee has accepted the legacy.
2.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes without conditions
2.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes under conditions (please specify):
2.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> No acceptance required under the law applicable to the succession
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> The legatee has waived the legacy.
4.	The legatee has the right to the following share of the estate (please specify):
5.	Asset(s) attributed to the legatee and for which certification was requested (please specify asset(s) and indicate all relevant identification details) (*):
6.	Conditions and restrictions relating to the rights of the legatee (indicate whether the rights of the legatee are restricted under the law applicable to the succession and/or by the disposition of property upon death) (*):
7.	Other relevant information or further explanations (please specify):

▼B

FORM V — ANNEX VI

Powers to execute a will or to administer the estate (16)

1. Powers of the following person (*):

1.1. The applicant1.1.1. Mentioned in section 5 of the Certificate form (if relevant, please specify which applicant):
.....1.1.2. Mentioned in Annex I (if relevant, please specify which applicant):
.....
.....1.2. The heir mentioned in Annex IV (if relevant, please specify which heir):
.....
.....1.3. The legatee mentioned in Annex V (if relevant, please specify which legatee):
.....
.....1.4. Other

1.4.1. Surname and given name(s) or organisation name:

1.4.2. Surname at birth (if different from point 1.4.1.):

1.4.3. Identification number (*):

1.4.3.1. National identity number:

1.4.3.2. Social security number:

1.4.3.3. Tax number:

1.4.3.4. Registration number:

1.4.3.5. Other (please specify):

1.4.4. Address

1.4.4.1. Street and number/PO box:

.....

1.4.4.2. Place and postcode:

1.4.4.3. Country:

Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece Spain France
 Croatia Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta
 Netherlands Austria Poland Portugal Romania Slovenia Slovakia Finland
 Sweden

 Other (please specify ISO-code):

▼B

1.4.5.	Telephone:
1.4.6.	Fax
1.4.7.	E-mail:
1.4.8.	Date (dd/mm/yyyy) and place of birth or, if organisation, date (dd/mm/yyyy), place of registration and designation of the register/registration authority:
2. Powers to (*)	
2.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> execute a will
2.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> administer the estate or part of it
3.	The powers to execute the will or administer the estate cover (*)
3.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> the whole of the estate
3.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> the whole of the estate except for the following parts or assets (please specify):
3.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> the following specific parts or assets of the estate (please specify):
4.	The person mentioned in section 1 has the following powers (*) (¹²):
4.1.	<input type="checkbox"/> to obtain all information concerning the assets and debts of the estate
4.2.	<input type="checkbox"/> to take cognisance of all wills and other documents relating to the estate
4.3.	<input type="checkbox"/> to take or apply for any protective measures
4.4.	<input type="checkbox"/> to take any urgent measures
4.5.	<input type="checkbox"/> to collect the assets
4.6.	<input type="checkbox"/> to collect the debts and give a valid receipt
4.7.	<input type="checkbox"/> to perform and rescind contracts
4.8.	<input type="checkbox"/> to open, operate and close a bank account
4.9.	<input type="checkbox"/> to borrow
4.10.	<input type="checkbox"/> to transfer or constitute charges on the assets
4.11.	<input type="checkbox"/> to constitute rights <i>in rem</i> or mortgage on the assets
4.12.	<input type="checkbox"/> to sell: <input type="checkbox"/> an immovable property <input type="checkbox"/> other property
4.13.	<input type="checkbox"/> to lend
4.14.	<input type="checkbox"/> to carry on a business
4.15.	<input type="checkbox"/> to exercise the rights of a shareholder
4.16.	<input type="checkbox"/> to sue and be sued
4.17.	<input type="checkbox"/> to settle debts

▼B

- 4.18. to distribute legacies
- 4.19. to divide the estate
- 4.20. to distribute the residue
- 4.21. to request the recording of rights in immovable or movable property in a register
- 4.22. to donate
- 4.23. other (please specify):
-
-

If the ticking of one or more of the boxes above does not give an exact indication of the powers vested in the executor of the will/administrator of the estate, please add all necessary further specifications (*):

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Please specify if any of the powers referred to in section 4 are exercised as residual powers in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 29(2) or the first subparagraph of Article 29(3) of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 (*):

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. The executor of the will/the administrator of the estate is designated by (*):
- 5.1. a disposition of property upon death (see point 7.2. of the Certificate form)
- 5.2. a court decision
- 5.3. an agreement between the heirs
- 5.4. the law
6. The powers derive from (*):
- 6.1. a disposition of property upon death (see point 7.2. of the Certificate form)
- 6.2. a court decision
- 6.3. an agreement between the heirs
- 6.4. the law

▼ B

7. The obligations and duties derive from⁽¹²⁾:

7.1. a disposition of property upon death (see point 7.2. of the Certificate form)
7.2. a court decision
7.3. an agreement between the heirs
7.4. the law

8. Conditions or restrictions relating to the powers referred to in section 4⁽¹⁶⁾ (*):

8. Conditions or restrictions relating to the powers referred to in section 4⁽¹⁶⁾ (*):

(*) Mandatory information

(1) OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 107

(2) Please indicate such details as the last habitual residence of the deceased or a choice of court agreement.

⁽³⁾ For legal persons, please complete and append Annex I.

If there is more than one applicant, please attach an additional sheet.

For representative, please complete and append Annex

(c) Please indicate the most relevant number if applicable.
 (d) The concept of *de facto* partner includes legal institutions of cohabitation which exist in some Member States such as 'samban' (Sweden) or 'yhteissuhde' (Finland).

(6) If there is more than one disposition of property upon death, please attach an additional sheet.

If more than one legal person applied, please attach an additional sheet.

If more than one representative, please attach an additional sheet

If more than one relevant property regime, please attach an additional sheet

¹⁰ More information on national regimes on property effects of marriage and registered partnership can be found at the European E-Justice Portal (<https://e-justice.europa.eu>).

(1) If more than one heir, please attach an additional sheet.
(2) Please note that you can take care of it yourself.

(12) Please tick more than one tick box if relevant.

() Indicate if the heir acquired the ownership or other rights on the assets (in the latter case, please indicate the nature of these rights and the other persons having also rights on the assets). In case of a registered asset, please indicate the information required under the law of the Member State in which the register is kept so as to permit the identification of the asset (e.g. for immovable property exact address of the property, land register, land parcel or cadastral number, description of the property (if necessary append relevant documents).

(¹⁴) If more than one legatee, please attach an additional sheet.

⁽¹³⁾ Indicate if the legatee acquired the ownership or other rights on the assets (in the latter case, please indicate the nature of these rights and the other persons having also rights on the assets). In case of a registered asset, please indicate the information required under the law of the Member State in which the register is kept so as to permit the identification of the asset (e.g. for immovable property exact address of the property, land register, land parcel or cadastral number; description of the property (if necessary append relevant documents).

(15) For more than one person, please attach an additional sheet.

(17) For instance, please specify whether one of the above-mentioned powers can be exercised by the executor/administrator in his/her own name.

(¹⁹) For instance, please specify whether

executor/administrator in his/her own name.

European procedures in civil and commercial matters

5a

Regulation (EC) No 805/2004 of the
European Parliament and of the Council
of 21 April 2004 creating a European
Enforcement Order for uncontested claims

**European Enforcement Order
for uncontested claims**



This document is meant purely as a documentation tool and the institutions do not assume any liability for its contents

► **B** REGULATION (EC) No 805/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 21 April 2004

creating a European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims

(OJ L 143, 30.4.2004, p. 15)

Amended by:

Official Journal

		No	page	date
► M1	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1869/2005 of 16 November 2005	L 300	6	17.11.2005
► M2	Regulation (EC) No 1103/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008	L 304	80	14.11.2008

Corrected by:

- **C1** Corrigendum, OJ L 97, 15.4.2005, p. 64 (805/2004)

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**REGULATION (EC) No 805/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

of 21 April 2004

creating a European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 61(c) and the second indent of Article 67(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (⁽¹⁾),

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (⁽²⁾),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (⁽³⁾),

Whereas:

- (1) The Community has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice, in which the free movement of persons is ensured. To this end, the Community is to adopt, inter alia, measures in the field of judicial cooperation in civil matters that are necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) On 3 December 1998, the Council adopted an Action Plan of the Council and the Commission on how best to implement the provisions of the Treaty of Amsterdam on an area of freedom, security and justice (⁽⁴⁾) (the Vienna Action Plan).
- (3) The European Council meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999 endorsed the principle of mutual recognition of judicial decisions as the cornerstone for the creation of a genuine judicial area.
- (4) On 30 November 2000, the Council adopted a programme of measures for implementation of the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in civil and commercial matters (⁽⁵⁾). This programme includes in its first stage the abolition of exequatur, that is to say, the creation of a European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims.
- (5) The concept of 'uncontested claims' should cover all situations in which a creditor, given the verified absence of any dispute by the debtor as to the nature or extent of a pecuniary claim, has obtained either a court decision against that debtor or an enforceable document that requires the debtor's express consent, be it a court settlement or an authentic instrument.
- (6) The absence of objections from the debtor as stipulated in Article 3(1)(b) can take the shape of default of appearance at a

(¹) OJ C 203 E, 27.8.2002, p. 86.

(²) OJ C 85, 8.4.2003, p. 1.

(³) Opinion of the European Parliament of 8 April 2003 (OJ C 64 E, 12.3.2004, p. 79), Council Common Position of 6.2.2004 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Position of the European Parliament of 30.3.2004 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

(⁴) OJ C 19, 23.1.1999, p. 1.

(⁵) OJ C 12, 15.1.2001, p. 1.

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court hearing or of failure to comply with an invitation by the court to give written notice of an intention to defend the case.

- (7) This Regulation should apply to judgments, court settlements and authentic instruments on uncontested claims and to decisions delivered following challenges to judgments, court settlements and authentic instruments certified as European Enforcement Orders.
- (8) In its Tampere conclusions, the European Council considered that access to enforcement in a Member State other than that in which the judgment has been given should be accelerated and simplified by dispensing with any intermediate measures to be taken prior to enforcement in the Member State in which enforcement is sought. A judgment that has been certified as a European Enforcement Order by the court of origin should, for enforcement purposes, be treated as if it had been delivered in the Member State in which enforcement is sought. In the United Kingdom, for example, the registration of a certified foreign judgment will therefore follow the same rules as the registration of a judgment from another part of the United Kingdom and is not to imply a review as to the substance of the foreign judgment. Arrangements for the enforcement of judgments should continue to be governed by national law.
- (9) Such a procedure should offer significant advantages as compared with the exequatur procedure provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (⁽¹⁾), in that there is no need for approval by the judiciary in a second Member State with the delays and expenses that this entails.
- (10) Where a court in a Member State has given judgment on an uncontested claim in the absence of participation of the debtor in the proceedings, the abolition of any checks in the Member State of enforcement is inextricably linked to and dependent upon the existence of a sufficient guarantee of observance of the rights of the defence.
- (11) This Regulation seeks to promote the fundamental rights and takes into account the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. In particular, it seeks to ensure full respect for the right to a fair trial as recognised in Article 47 of the Charter.
- (12) Minimum standards should be established for the proceedings leading to the judgment in order to ensure that the debtor is informed about the court action against him, the requirements for his active participation in the proceedings to contest the claim and the consequences of his non-participation in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable him to arrange for his defence.
- (13) Due to differences between the Member States as regards the rules of civil procedure and especially those governing the service of documents, it is necessary to lay down a specific and detailed definition of those minimum standards. In particular, any method of service that is based on a legal fiction as regards the fulfilment of those minimum standards cannot be considered sufficient for the certification of a judgment as a European Enforcement Order.
- (14) All the methods of service listed in Articles 13 and 14 are characterised by either full certainty (Article 13) or a very high degree of likelihood (Article 14) that the document served has reached

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1496/2002 (OJ L 225, 22.8.2002, p. 13).

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its addressee. In the second category, a judgment should only be certified as a European Enforcement Order if the Member State of origin has an appropriate mechanism in place enabling the debtor to apply for a full review of the judgment under the conditions set out in Article 19 in those exceptional cases where, in spite of compliance with Article 14, the document has not reached the addressee.

- (15) Personal service on certain persons other than the debtor himself pursuant to Article 14(1)(a) and (b) should be understood to meet the requirements of those provisions only if those persons actually accepted/received the document in question.
- (16) Article 15 should apply to situations where the debtor cannot represent himself in court, as in the case of a legal person, and where a person to represent him is determined by law as well as situations where the debtor has authorised another person, in particular a lawyer, to represent him in the specific court proceedings at issue.
- (17) The courts competent for scrutinising full compliance with the minimum procedural standards should, if satisfied, issue a standardised European Enforcement Order certificate that makes that scrutiny and its result transparent.
- (18) Mutual trust in the administration of justice in the Member States justifies the assessment by the court of one Member State that all conditions for certification as a European Enforcement Order are fulfilled to enable a judgment to be enforced in all other Member States without judicial review of the proper application of the minimum procedural standards in the Member State where the judgment is to be enforced.
- (19) This Regulation does not imply an obligation for the Member States to adapt their national legislation to the minimum procedural standards set out herein. It provides an incentive to that end by making available a more efficient and rapid enforceability of judgments in other Member States only if those minimum standards are met.
- (20) Application for certification as a European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims should be optional for the creditor, who may instead choose the system of recognition and enforcement under Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 or other Community instruments.
- (21) When a document has to be sent from one Member State to another for service there, this Regulation and in particular the rules on service set out herein should apply together with Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 of 29 May 2000 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 14 thereof in conjunction with Member States declarations made under Article 23 thereof.
- (22) Since the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale or effects of the action, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (23) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 30.6.2000, p. 37.

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the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (1).

- (24) In accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community, the United Kingdom and Ireland have notified their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.
- (25) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community, Denmark does not take part in the adoption of this Regulation, and is therefore not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (26) Pursuant to the second indent of Article 67(5) of the Treaty, the codecision procedure is applicable from 1 February 2003 for the measures laid down in this Regulation,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SUBJECT MATTER, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

The purpose of this Regulation is to create a European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims to permit, by laying down minimum standards, the free circulation of judgments, court settlements and authentic instruments throughout all Member States without any intermediate proceedings needing to be brought in the Member State of enforcement prior to recognition and enforcement.

Article 2

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply in civil and commercial matters, whatever the nature of the court or tribunal. It shall not extend, in particular, to revenue, customs or administrative matters or the liability of the State for acts and omissions in the exercise of State authority ('acta iure imperii').
2. This Regulation shall not apply to:
 - (a) the status or legal capacity of natural persons, rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship, wills and succession;
 - (b) bankruptcy, proceedings relating to the winding-up of insolvent companies or other legal persons, judicial arrangements, compositions and analogous proceedings;
 - (c) social security;
 - (d) arbitration.
3. In this Regulation, the term 'Member State' shall mean Member States with the exception of Denmark.

(1) OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

▼B*Article 3***Enforcement titles to be certified as a European Enforcement Order**

1. This Regulation shall apply to judgments, court settlements and authentic instruments on uncontested claims.

A claim shall be regarded as uncontested if:

- (a) the debtor has expressly agreed to it by admission or by means of a settlement which has been approved by a court or concluded before a court in the course of proceedings; or
- (b) the debtor has never objected to it, in compliance with the relevant procedural requirements under the law of the Member State of origin, in the course of the court proceedings; or
- (c) the debtor has not appeared or been represented at a court hearing regarding that claim after having initially objected to the claim in the course of the court proceedings, provided that such conduct amounts to a tacit admission of the claim or of the facts alleged by the creditor under the law of the Member State of origin; or
- (d) the debtor has expressly agreed to it in an authentic instrument.

2. This Regulation shall also apply to decisions delivered following challenges to judgments, court settlements or authentic instruments certified as European Enforcement Orders.

*Article 4***Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- 1. ‘judgment’: any judgment given by a court or tribunal of a Member State, whatever the judgment may be called, including a decree, order, decision or writ of execution, as well as the determination of costs or expenses by an officer of the court;
- 2. ‘claim’: a claim for payment of a specific sum of money that has fallen due or for which the due date is indicated in the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument;
- 3. ‘authentic instrument’:
 - (a) a document which has been formally drawn up or registered as an authentic instrument, and the authenticity of which:
 - (i) relates to the signature and the content of the instrument; and
 - (ii) has been established by a public authority or other authority empowered for that purpose by the Member State in which it originates;
 - or
 - (b) an arrangement relating to maintenance obligations concluded with administrative authorities or authenticated by them;
- 4. ‘Member State of origin’: the Member State in which the judgment has been given, the court settlement has been approved or concluded or the authentic instrument has been drawn up or registered, and is to be certified as a European Enforcement Order;
- 5. ‘Member State of enforcement’: the Member State in which enforcement of the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument certified as a European Enforcement Order is sought;

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6. ‘court of origin’: the court or tribunal seised of the proceedings at the time of fulfilment of the conditions set out in Article 3(1)(a), (b) or (c);
7. in Sweden, in summary proceedings concerning orders to pay (betalningsföreläggande), the expression ‘court’ includes the Swedish enforcement service (kronofogdemyndighet).

CHAPTER II
EUROPEAN ENFORCEMENT ORDER

Article 5

Abolition of exequatur

A judgment which has been certified as a European Enforcement Order in the Member State of origin shall be recognised and enforced in the other Member States without the need for a declaration of enforceability and without any possibility of opposing its recognition.

Article 6

Requirements for certification as a European Enforcement Order

1. A judgment on an uncontested claim delivered in a Member State shall, upon application at any time to the court of origin, be certified as a European Enforcement Order if:
 - (a) the judgment is enforceable in the Member State of origin; and
 - (b) the judgment does not conflict with the rules on jurisdiction as laid down in sections 3 and 6 of Chapter II of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001; and
 - (c) the court proceedings in the Member State of origin met the requirements as set out in Chapter III where a claim is uncontested within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) or (c); and
 - (d) the judgment was given in the Member State of the debtor's domicile within the meaning of Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001, in cases where
 - a claim is uncontested within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) or (c); and
 - it relates to a contract concluded by a person, the consumer, for a purpose which can be regarded as being outside his trade or profession; and
 - the debtor is the consumer.
2. Where a judgment certified as a European Enforcement Order has ceased to be enforceable or its enforceability has been suspended or limited, a certificate indicating the lack or limitation of enforceability shall, upon application at any time to the court of origin, be issued, using the standard form in Annex IV.
3. Without prejudice to Article 12(2), where a decision has been delivered following a challenge to a judgment certified as a European Enforcement Order in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, a replacement certificate shall, upon application at any time, be issued, using the standard form in Annex V, if that decision on the challenge is enforceable in the Member State of origin.

▼B*Article 7***Costs related to court proceedings**

Where a judgment includes an enforceable decision on the amount of costs related to the court proceedings, including the interest rates, it shall be certified as a European Enforcement Order also with regard to the costs unless the debtor has specifically objected to his obligation to bear such costs in the course of the court proceedings, in accordance with the law of the Member State of origin.

*Article 8***Partial European Enforcement Order certificate**

If only parts of the judgment meet the requirements of this Regulation, a partial European Enforcement Order certificate shall be issued for those parts.

*Article 9***Issue of the European Enforcement Order certificate**

1. The European Enforcement Order certificate shall be issued using the standard form in Annex I.
2. The European Enforcement Order certificate shall be issued in the language of the judgment.

*Article 10***Rectification or withdrawal of the European Enforcement Order certificate**

1. The European Enforcement Order certificate shall, upon application to the court of origin, be
 - (a) rectified where, due to a material error, there is a discrepancy between the judgment and the certificate;
 - (b) withdrawn where it was clearly wrongly granted, having regard to the requirements laid down in this Regulation.
2. The law of the Member State of origin shall apply to the rectification or withdrawal of the European Enforcement Order certificate.
3. An application for the rectification or withdrawal of a European Enforcement Order certificate may be made using the standard form in Annex VI.
4. No appeal shall lie against the issuing of a European Enforcement Order certificate.

*Article 11***Effect of the European Enforcement Order certificate**

The European Enforcement Order certificate shall take effect only within the limits of the enforceability of the judgment.

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CHAPTER III
**MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR UNCONTESTED CLAIMS
 PROCEDURES**

*Article 12***Scope of application of minimum standards**

1. A judgment on a claim that is uncontested within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) or (c) can be certified as a European Enforcement Order only if the court proceedings in the Member State of origin met the procedural requirements as set out in this Chapter.
2. The same requirements shall apply to the issuing of a European Enforcement Order certificate or a replacement certificate within the meaning of Article 6(3) for a decision following a challenge to a judgment where, at the time of that decision, the conditions of Article 3(1)(b) or (c) are fulfilled.

*Article 13***Service with proof of receipt by the debtor**

1. The document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document may have been served on the debtor by one of the following methods:
 - (a) personal service attested by an acknowledgement of receipt, including the date of receipt, which is signed by the debtor;
 - (b) personal service attested by a document signed by the competent person who effected the service stating that the debtor has received the document or refused to receive it without any legal justification, and the date of the service;
 - (c) postal service attested by an acknowledgement of receipt including the date of receipt, which is signed and returned by the debtor;
 - (d) service by electronic means such as fax or e-mail, attested by an acknowledgement of receipt including the date of receipt, which is signed and returned by the debtor.
2. Any summons to a court hearing may have been served on the debtor in compliance with paragraph 1 or orally in a previous court hearing on the same claim and stated in the minutes of that previous court hearing.

*Article 14***Service without proof of receipt by the debtor**

1. Service of the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document and any summons to a court hearing on the debtor may also have been effected by one of the following methods:
 - (a) personal service at the debtor's personal address on persons who are living in the same household as the debtor or are employed there;
 - (b) in the case of a self-employed debtor or a legal person, personal service at the debtor's business premises on persons who are employed by the debtor;
 - (c) deposit of the document in the debtor's mailbox;
 - (d) deposit of the document at a post office or with competent public authorities and the placing in the debtor's mailbox of written notification of that deposit, provided that the written notification clearly states the character of the document as a court document or the

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legal effect of the notification as effecting service and setting in motion the running of time for the purposes of time limits;

- (e) postal service without proof pursuant to paragraph 3 where the debtor has his address in the Member State of origin;
 - (f) electronic means attested by an automatic confirmation of delivery, provided that the debtor has expressly accepted this method of service in advance.
2. For the purposes of this Regulation, service under paragraph 1 is not admissible if the debtor's address is not known with certainty.
 3. Service pursuant to paragraph 1, (a) to (d), shall be attested by:
 - (a) a document signed by the competent person who effected the service, indicating:
 - (i) the method of service used; and
 - (ii) the date of service; and
 - (iii) where the document has been served on a person other than the debtor, the name of that person and his relation to the debtor,
 or
 - (b) an acknowledgement of receipt by the person served, for the purposes of paragraphs 1(a) and (b).

*Article 15***Service on the debtor's representatives**

Service pursuant to Articles 13 or 14 may also have been effected on a debtor's representative.

*Article 16***Provision to the debtor of due information about the claim**

In order to ensure that the debtor was provided with due information about the claim, the document instituting the proceedings or the equivalent document must have contained the following:

- (a) the names and the addresses of the parties;
- (b) the amount of the claim;
- (c) if interest on the claim is sought, the interest rate and the period for which interest is sought unless statutory interest is automatically added to the principal under the law of the Member State of origin;
- (d) a statement of the reason for the claim.

*Article 17***Provision to the debtor of due information about the procedural steps necessary to contest the claim**

The following must have been clearly stated in or together with the document instituting the proceedings, the equivalent document or any summons to a court hearing:

- (a) the procedural requirements for contesting the claim, including the time limit for contesting the claim in writing or the time for the court hearing, as applicable, the name and the address of the institution to which to respond or before which to appear, as applicable, and whether it is mandatory to be represented by a lawyer;

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- (b) the consequences of an absence of objection or default of appearance, in particular, where applicable, the possibility that a judgment may be given or enforced against the debtor and the liability for costs related to the court proceedings.

*Article 18***Cure of non-compliance with minimum standards**

1. If the proceedings in the Member State of origin did not meet the procedural requirements as set out in Articles 13 to 17, such non-compliance shall be cured and a judgment may be certified as a European Enforcement Order if:

- (a) the judgment has been served on the debtor in compliance with the requirements pursuant to Article 13 or Article 14; and
- (b) it was possible for the debtor to challenge the judgment by means of a full review and the debtor has been duly informed in or together with the judgment about the procedural requirements for such a challenge, including the name and address of the institution with which it must be lodged and, where applicable, the time limit for so doing; and
- (c) the debtor has failed to challenge the judgment in compliance with the relevant procedural requirements.

2. If the proceedings in the Member State of origin did not comply with the procedural requirements as set out in Article 13 or Article 14, such non-compliance shall be cured if it is proved by the conduct of the debtor in the court proceedings that he has personally received the document to be served in sufficient time to arrange for his defence.

*Article 19***Minimum standards for review in exceptional cases**

1. Further to Articles 13 to 18, a judgment can only be certified as a European Enforcement Order if the debtor is entitled, under the law of the Member State of origin, to apply for a review of the judgment where:

- (a) (i) the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document or, where applicable, the summons to a court hearing, was served by one of the methods provided for in Article 14; and
- (ii) service was not effected in sufficient time to enable him to arrange for his defence, without any fault on his part;

or

- (b) the debtor was prevented from objecting to the claim by reason of force majeure, or due to extraordinary circumstances without any fault on his part,

provided in either case that he acts promptly.

2. This Article is without prejudice to the possibility for Member States to grant access to a review of the judgment under more generous conditions than those mentioned in paragraph 1.

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CHAPTER IV
ENFORCEMENT

*Article 20***Enforcement procedure**

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of this Chapter, the enforcement procedures shall be governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

A judgment certified as a European Enforcement Order shall be enforced under the same conditions as a judgment handed down in the Member State of enforcement.

2. The creditor shall be required to provide the competent enforcement authorities of the Member State of enforcement with:

- (a) a copy of the judgment which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity; and
- (b) a copy of the European Enforcement Order certificate which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity; and
- (c) where necessary, a transcription of the European Enforcement Order certificate or a translation thereof into the official language of the Member State of enforcement or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of court proceedings of the place where enforcement is sought, in conformity with the law of that Member State, or into another language that the Member State of enforcement has indicated it can accept. Each Member State may indicate the official language or languages of the institutions of the European Community other than its own which it can accept for the completion of the certificate. The translation shall be certified by a person qualified to do so in one of the Member States.

3. No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required of a party who in one Member State applies for enforcement of a judgment certified as a European Enforcement Order in another Member State on the ground that he is a foreign national or that he is not domiciled or resident in the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 21***Refusal of enforcement**

1. Enforcement shall, upon application by the debtor, be refused by the competent court in the Member State of enforcement if the judgment certified as a European Enforcement Order is irreconcilable with an earlier judgment given in any Member State or in a third country, provided that:

- (a) the earlier judgment involved the same cause of action and was between the same parties; and
- (b) the earlier judgment was given in the Member State of enforcement or fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State of enforcement; and
- (c) the irreconcilability was not and could not have been raised as an objection in the court proceedings in the Member State of origin.

2. Under no circumstances may the judgment or its certification as a European Enforcement Order be reviewed as to their substance in the Member State of enforcement.

▼B*Article 22***Agreements with third countries**

This Regulation shall not affect agreements by which Member States undertook, prior to the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001, pursuant to Article 59 of the Brussels Convention on jurisdiction and the enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, not to recognise judgments given, in particular in other Contracting States to that Convention, against defendants domiciled or habitually resident in a third country where, in cases provided for in Article 4 of that Convention, the judgment could only be founded on a ground of jurisdiction specified in the second paragraph of Article 3 of that Convention.

*Article 23***Stay or limitation of enforcement**

Where the debtor has

- challenged a judgment certified as a European Enforcement Order, including an application for review within the meaning of Article 19, or
- applied for the rectification or withdrawal of a European Enforcement Order certificate in accordance with Article 10,

the competent court or authority in the Member State of enforcement may, upon application by the debtor:

- (a) limit the enforcement proceedings to protective measures; or
- (b) make enforcement conditional on the provision of such security as it shall determine; or
- (c) under exceptional circumstances, stay the enforcement proceedings.

CHAPTER V**COURT SETTLEMENTS AND AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENTS***Article 24***Court settlements**

1. A settlement concerning a claim within the meaning of Article 4(2) which has been approved by a court or concluded before a court in the course of proceedings and is enforceable in the Member State in which it was approved or concluded shall, upon application to the court that approved it or before which it was concluded, be certified as a European Enforcement Order using the standard form in Annex II.

2. A settlement which has been certified as a European Enforcement Order in the Member State of origin shall be enforced in the other Member States without the need for a declaration of enforceability and without any possibility of opposing its enforceability.

3. The provisions of Chapter II, with the exception of Articles 5, 6(1) and 9(1), and of Chapter IV, with the exception of Articles 21(1) and 22, shall apply as appropriate.

▼B*Article 25***Authentic instruments**

1. An authentic instrument concerning a claim within the meaning of Article 4(2) which is enforceable in one Member State shall, upon application to the authority designated by the Member State of origin, be certified as a European Enforcement Order, using the standard form in Annex III.
2. An authentic instrument which has been certified as a European Enforcement Order in the Member State of origin shall be enforced in the other Member States without the need for a declaration of enforceability and without any possibility of opposing its enforceability.
3. The provisions of Chapter II, with the exception of Articles 5, 6(1) and 9(1), and of Chapter IV, with the exception of Articles 21(1) and 22, shall apply as appropriate.

CHAPTER VI**TRANSITIONAL PROVISION***Article 26***Transitional provision**

This Regulation shall apply only to judgments given, to court settlements approved or concluded and to documents formally drawn up or registered as authentic instruments after the entry into force of this Regulation.

CHAPTER VII**RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COMMUNITY INSTRUMENTS***Article 27***Relationship with Regulation (EC) No 44/2001**

This Regulation shall not affect the possibility of seeking recognition and enforcement, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 44/2001, of a judgment, a court settlement or an authentic instrument on an uncontested claim.

*Article 28***Relationship with Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000**

This Regulation shall not affect the application of Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000.

CHAPTER VIII**GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS***Article 29***Information on enforcement procedures and authorities**

The Member States shall cooperate to provide the general public and professional circles with information on:

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- (a) the methods and procedures of enforcement in the Member States;
and
- (b) the competent authorities for enforcement in the Member States,
in particular via the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial
matters established in accordance with Decision 2001/470/EC (1).

*Article 30***Information relating to redress procedures, languages and authorities**

1. The Member States shall notify the Commission of:
 - (a) the procedures for rectification and withdrawal referred to in Article 10(2) and for review referred to in Article 19(1);
 - (b) the languages accepted pursuant to Article 20(2)(c);
 - (c) the lists of the authorities referred to in Article 25;
 and any subsequent changes thereof.
2. The Commission shall make the information notified in accordance with paragraph 1 publicly available through publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and through any other appropriate means.

▼M2*Article 31***Amendments to the Annexes**

The Commission shall amend the standard forms set out in the Annexes. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 32(2).

*Article 32***Committee**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the committee referred to in Article 75 of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4) and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

▼B*Article 33***Entry into force****▼C1**

This Regulation shall enter into force on 21 January 2005.

▼B

It shall apply from 21 October 2005, with the exception of Articles 30, 31 and 32, which shall apply from 21 January 2005.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

(1) OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25.

▼M1*ANNEX I***EUROPEAN ENFORCEMENT ORDER CERTIFICATE — JUDGMENT**

1. Member State of origin: Belgium Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece
 Spain France Ireland Italy Cyprus Latvia
 Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Slovakia Slovenia Finland
 Sweden United Kingdom
2. Court/Tribunal issuing the certificate:
- 2.1. Name:
- 2.2. Address:
- 2.3. Tel./fax/e-mail:
3. if different, Court/Tribunal giving the judgment:
- 3.1. Name:
- 3.2. Address:
- 3.3. Tel./fax/e-mail:
4. Judgment:
- 4.1. Date:
- 4.2. Reference number:
- 4.3. The parties:
- 4.3.1. Name and address of creditor(s):
- 4.3.2. Name and address of debtor(s):
5. Monetary claim as certified:
- 5.1. Principal amount:
- 5.1.1. Currency: Euro Cyprus pound Czech koruna Estonian kroon
 Pound sterling Hungarian forint Lithuanian litas Latvian lats
 Maltese lira Polish złoty Swedish kronor Slovak koruna
 Slovenian tolar other (explain)
- 5.1.2. If the claim is for periodical payments
- 5.1.2.1. Amount of each instalment:
- 5.1.2.2. Due date of first instalment:
- 5.1.2.3. Due dates of following instalments
 weekly monthly other (explain)
- 5.1.2.4. Period of the claim
- 5.1.2.4.1. Currently indefinite or
- 5.1.2.4.2. Due date of last instalment:

▼M1

- 5.2. Interest
- 5.2.1. Interest rate
- 5.2.1.1. ... % or
- 5.2.1.2. ... % above the base rate of the ECB⁽¹⁾
- 5.2.1.3. Other (explain)
- 5.2.2. Interest to be collected as from:
- 5.3. Amount of reimbursable costs if specified in the judgment:
6. Judgment is enforceable in the Member State of origin
7. Judgment is still subject to the possibility of a challenge
- Yes No
8. Judgment is on an uncontested claim under Article 3(1)
9. Judgment is in compliance with Article 6(1)(b)
10. The judgment concerns matters relating to consumer contracts
- Yes No
- 10.1. If yes:
- The debtor is the consumer
- Yes No
- 10.2. If yes:
- The debtor is domiciled in the Member State of origin (within the meaning of Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001)
11. Service of the document instituting the proceedings under Chapter III, where applicable
- Yes No
- 11.1. Service was effected in compliance with Article 13
- or service was effected in compliance with Article 14
- or it is proved in accordance with Article 18(2) that the debtor has received the document
- 11.2. Due information
- The debtor was informed in compliance with Articles 16 and 17
12. Service of summons, where applicable
- Yes No

⁽¹⁾ Interest rate applied by the European Central Bank to its main refinancing operations.

▼M1

- 12.1. Service was effected in compliance with Article 13
or service was effected in compliance with Article 14
or it is proved in accordance with Article 18(2) that the debtor has received the summons
- 12.2. Due information
The debtor was informed in compliance with Article 17
13. Cure of non-compliance with procedural minimum standards pursuant to Article 18(1)
- 13.1. Service of the judgment was effected in compliance with Article 13
or service of the judgment was effected in compliance with Article 14
or it is proved in accordance with Article 18(2) that the debtor has received the judgment
- 13.2. Due information
The debtor was informed in compliance with Article 18(1)(b)
- 13.3. It was possible for the debtor to challenge the judgment
Yes No
- 13.4. The debtor failed to challenge the judgment in compliance with the relevant procedural requirements
Yes No

Done at Date

.....
Signature and/or stamp

▼M1*ANNEX II***EUROPEAN ENFORCEMENT ORDER CERTIFICATE — COURT SETTLEMENT**

1. Member State of origin: Belgium Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece
 Spain France Ireland Italy Cyprus Latvia
 Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Slovakia Slovenia Finland
 Sweden United Kingdom
2. Court issuing the certificate
- 2.1. Name:
- 2.2. Address:
- 2.3. Tel., fax/e-mail:
3. If different, Court approving the settlement or before which it was concluded
- 3.1. Name:
- 3.2. Address:
- 3.3. Tel., fax/e-mail:
4. Court settlement
- 4.1. Date:
- 4.2. Reference number:
- 4.3. The parties
- 4.3.1. Name and address of creditor(s):
- 4.3.2. Name and address of debtor(s):
5. Monetary claim as certified
- 5.1. Principal Amount:
- 5.1.1. Currency: Euro Cyprus pound Czech koruna Estonian kroon
 Pound sterling Hungarian forint Lithuanian litas Latvian lats
 Maltese lira Polish zloty Swedish kronor Slovak koruna
 Slovenian tolar other (explain)
- 5.1.2. If the claim is for periodical payments
- 5.1.2.1. Amount of each instalment:
- 5.1.2.2. Due date of first instalment:
- 5.1.2.3. Due dates of following instalments:
 weekly monthly other (explain)
- 5.1.2.4. Period of the claim
- 5.1.2.4.1. Currently indefinite or
- 5.1.2.4.2. Due date of last instalment:

▼M1

- 5.2. Interest
 - 5.2.1. Interest rate
 - 5.2.1.1. ... % or
 - 5.2.1.2. ... % above the base rate of the ECB⁽¹⁾
 - 5.2.1.3. Other (explain)
 - 5.2.2. Interest to be collected as from:
- 5.3. Amount of reimbursable costs if specified in the court settlement:

6. The court settlement is enforceable in the Member State of origin

Done at Date

..... Signature and/or stamp

⁽¹⁾ Interest rate applied by the European Central Bank to its main refinancing operations

▼M1*ANNEX III***EUROPEAN ENFORCEMENT ORDER CERTIFICATE — AUTHENTIC INSTRUMENT**

1. Member State of origin: Belgium Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece
 Spain France Ireland Italy Cyprus Latvia
 Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Slovakia Slovenia Finland
 Sweden United Kingdom
2. Court Authority issuing the certificate
- 2.1. Name:
- 2.2. Address:
- 2.3. Tel./fax/e-mail:
3. If different: Court Authority drawing up or registering the authentic instrument
- 3.1. Name:
- 3.2. Address:
- 3.3. Tel./fax/e-mail:
4. Authentic instrument
- 4.1. Date:
- 4.2. Reference number:
- 4.3. The parties
- 4.3.1. Name and address of creditor(s):
- 4.3.2. Name and address of debtor(s):
5. Monetary claim as certified
- 5.1. Principal Amount:
- 5.1.1. Currency: Euro Cyprus pound Czech koruna Estonian kroon
 Pound sterling Hungarian forint Lithuanian litas Latvian lats
 Maltese lira Polish złoty Swedish kronor Slovak koruna
 Slovenian tolar other (explain)
- 5.1.2. If the claim is for periodical payments
- 5.1.2.1. Amount of each instalment:
- 5.1.2.2. Due date of first instalment:
- 5.1.2.3. Due dates of following instalments
 weekly monthly other (explain)
- 5.1.2.4. Period of the claim
- 5.1.2.4.1. Currently indefinite or
- 5.1.2.4.2. Due date of last instalment:

▼M1

- 5.2. Interest
 - 5.2.1. Interest rate
 - 5.2.1.1. ... % or
 - 5.2.1.2. ... % above the base rate of the ECB⁽¹⁾
 - 5.2.1.3. Other (explain)
 - 5.2.2. Interest to be collected as from:
- 5.3. Amount of reimbursable costs if specified in the authentic instrument:

6. The authentic instrument is enforceable in the Member State of origin

Done at Date

..... Signature and/or stamp

⁽¹⁾ interest rate applied by the European Central Bank to its main refinancing operations

▼M1*ANNEX IV***CERTIFICATE OF LACK OR LIMITATION OF ENFORCEABILITY**

{Article 6(2)}

1. Member State of origin: Belgium Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece
 Spain France Ireland Italy Cyprus Latvia
 Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Slovakia Slovenia Finland
 Sweden United Kingdom
2. Court Authority issuing the certificate
- 2.1. Name:
- 2.2. Address:
- 2.3. Tel., fax/e-mail:
3. If different, Court Authority issuing the judgment/Court settlement/Authentic instrument (*)
- 3.1. Name:
- 3.2. Address:
- 3.3. Tel., fax/e-mail:
4. Judgment/Court settlement/Authentic instrument (*)
- 4.1. Date:
- 4.2. Reference number:
- 4.3. The parties
- 4.3.1. Name and address of creditor(s):
- 4.3.2. Name and address of debtor(s):
5. This judgment/Court settlement/Authentic instrument (*) was certified as a European Enforcement Order but the judgment/Court settlement/Authentic instrument (*) is no longer enforceable
- 5.2. Enforcement is temporarily
- 5.2.1. stayed
- 5.2.2. limited to protective measures
- 5.2.3. conditional upon the provision of a security which is still outstanding
- 5.2.3.1. Amount of the security:
- 5.2.3.2. Currency: Euro Cyprus pound Czech koruna Estonian kroon
 Pound sterling Hungarian forint Lithuanian litas Latvian lats
 Maltese lira Polish złoty Swedish kronor Slovak koruna
 Slovenian tolar other (explain)
- 5.2.4. Other (explain)

Done at Date

..... Signature and/or stamp

(*) Delete as appropriate.

▼M1*ANNEX V***EUROPEAN ENFORCEMENT ORDER REPLACEMENT CERTIFICATE FOLLOWING A CHALLENGE**

(Article 6(3))

- A. The following judgment/court settlement/authentic instrument (*) certified as a European Enforcement Order was challenged.
1. Member State of origin: Belgium Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece
 Spain France Ireland Italy Cyprus Latvia
 Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Slovakia Slovenia Finland
 Sweden United Kingdom
2. Court Authority issuing the certificate
- 2.1. Name:
- 2.2. Address:
- 2.3. Tel./fax/e-mail:
3. If different, Court Authority issuing the judgment/Court settlement/Authentic Instrument (*)
- 3.1. Name:
- 3.2. Address:
- 3.3. Tel./fax/e-mail:
4. Judgment/Court settlement/Authentic Instrument (*)
- 4.1. Date:
- 4.2. Reference number:
- 4.3. The parties
- 4.3.1. Name and address of creditor(s):
- 4.3.2. Name and address of debtor(s):
- B. Upon that challenge the following decision has been handed down and is hereby certified as a European Enforcement Order replacing the original European Enforcement Order.
1. Court
- 1.1. Name:
- 1.2. Address:
- 1.3. Tel./fax/e-mail:
2. Decision
- 2.1. Date:
- 2.2. Reference number:
3. Monetary claim as certified
- 3.1. Principal amount:

(*) Delete as appropriate.

▼M1

3.1.1. Currency: Euro Cyprus pound Czech koruna Estonian kroon
 Pound sterling Hungarian forint Lithuanian litas Latvian lats
 Maltese lira Polish złoty Swedish kronor Slovak koruna
 Slovenian tolar
 other (explain)

3.1.2. if the claim is for periodic payments:

3.1.2.1. Amount of each instalment:

3.1.2.2. Due date of first instalment:

3.1.2.3. Due dates of following instalments:

weekly monthly other (explain)

3.1.2.4. Period of the claim:

3.1.2.4.1. Currently indefinite or

3.1.2.4.2. Due date of last instalment:

3.2. Interest:

3.2.1. Interest rate:

3.2.1.1. ... % or

3.2.1.2. ... % above the base rate of the ECB

3.2.1.3. Other (explain)

3.2.2. Interest to be collected as from:

3.3. Amount of reimbursable costs if specified in the decision:

4. Decision is enforceable in the Member State of origin

5. Decision is still subject to the possibility of a further appeal:

Yes No

6. Decision is in compliance with Article 6(1)(b)

7. The decision concerns matters relating to consumer contracts:

Yes No

7.1. If yes:

The debtor is the consumer:

Yes No

7.2. If yes:

The debtor is domiciled in the Member State of origin in the meaning of Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001

8. At the time of the decision following the challenge, the claim is uncontested within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) or (c):

Yes No

▼M1

If yes:

- 8.1. Service of the document instituting the challenge.

Did the creditor lodge the challenge?

Yes No

If yes:

- 8.1.1. Service was effected in compliance with Article 13

or service was effected in compliance with Article 14

or it is proved in accordance with Article 18(2) that the debtor has received the document

- 8.1.2. Due information

The debtor was informed in compliance with Articles 16 and 17

- 8.2. Service of summons, where applicable

Yes No

If yes:

- 8.2.1. Service was effected in compliance with Article 13

or service was effected in compliance with Article 14

or it is proved in accordance with Article 18(2) that the debtor has received the summons

- 8.2.2. Due information

The debtor was informed in compliance with Article 17

- 8.3. Cure of non-compliance with procedural minimum standards pursuant to Article 18(1)

- 8.3.1. Service of the decision was effected in compliance with Article 13

or Service of the decision was effected in compliance with Article 14

or it is proved in accordance with Article 18(2) that the debtor has received the decision

- 8.3.2. Due information

The debtor was informed in compliance with Article 18(1)(b)

Done at Date

.....
Signature and/or stamp

▼M1*ANNEX VI*

**APPLICATION FOR RECTIFICATION OR WITHDRAWAL OF THE EUROPEAN ENFORCEMENT ORDER
CERTIFICATE**
(Article 10(3))

THE FOLLOWING EUROPEAN ENFORCEMENT ORDER CERTIFICATE

1. Member State of origin: Belgium Czech Republic Germany Estonia Greece
 Spain France Ireland Italy Cyprus Latvia
 Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Netherlands
 Austria Poland Portugal Slovakia Slovenia Finland
 Sweden United Kingdom

2. Court/Authority issuing the certificate

2.1. Name:

2.2. Address:

2.3. Tel. fax-e-mail:

3. If different, Court Authority issuing the judgment/Court settlement/Authentic instrument (*)

3.1. Name:

3.2. Address:

3.3. Tel. fax-e-mail:

4. Judgment/Court settlement/Authentic instrument

4.1. Date:

4.2. Reference number:

4.3. The parties

4.3.1. Name and address of creditor(s):

4.3.2. Name and address of debtor(s):

HAS TO BE

5. **RECTIFIED** as due to a material error there is the following discrepancy between the European Enforcement Order certificate and the underlying judgment/court settlement/authentic instrument (explain)

6. **WITHDRAWN** because:

- 6.1. the certified judgment was related to a consumer contract but was given in a Member State where the consumer is not domiciled within the meaning of Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001
- 6.2. the European Enforcement Order certificate was clearly wrongly granted for another reason (explain)

Done at Date

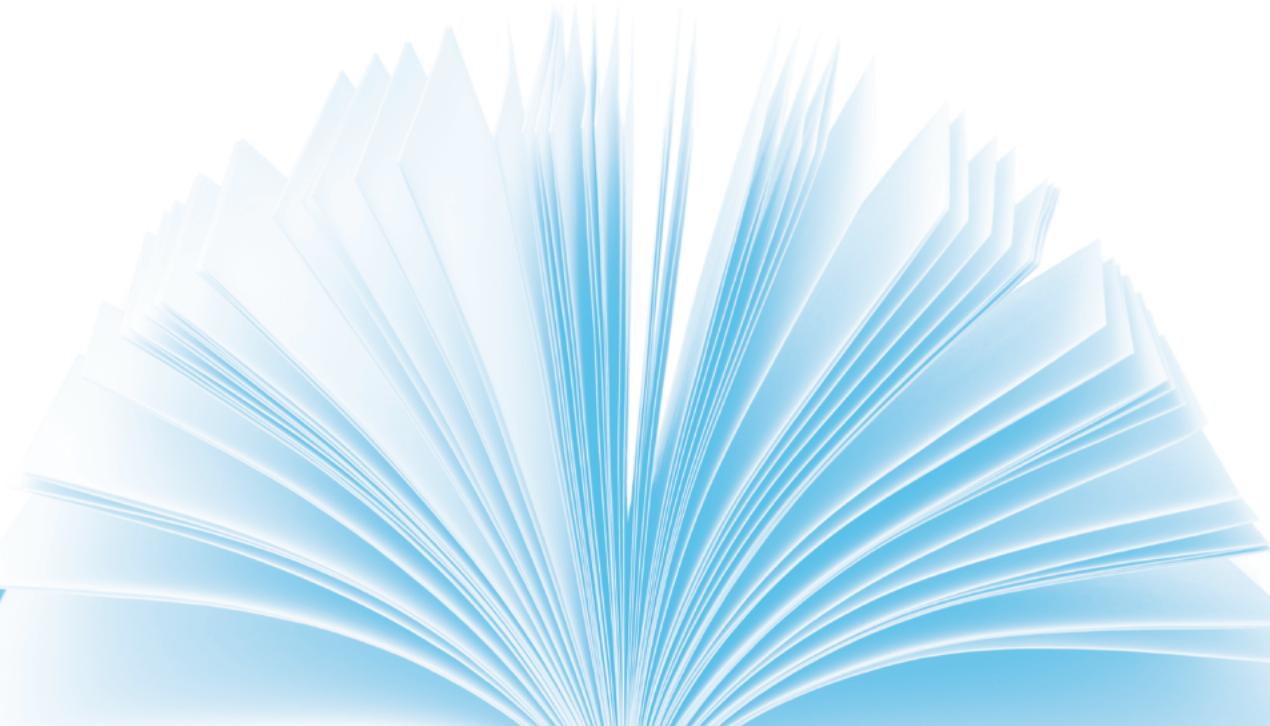
.....
Signature and/or stamp

I: Delete as appropriate.

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Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the
European Parliament and of the Council
of 12 December 2006 creating a
European order for payment procedure

**European order for
payment procedure**



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►B REGULATION (EC) No 1896/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 12 December 2006

creating a European order for payment procedure

(OJ L 399, 30.12.2006, p. 1)

Amended by:

Official Journal

		No	page	date
►M1	Commission Regulation (EU) No 936/2012 of 4 October 2012	L 283	1	16.10.2012
►M2	Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013 of 13 May 2013	L 158	1	10.6.2013
►M3	Regulation (EU) 2015/2421 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2015	L 341	1	24.12.2015

Corrected by:

- C1 Corrigendum, OJ L 18, 25.1.2007, p. 11 (1896/2006)

▼B

**REGULATION (EC) No 1896/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

of 12 December 2006

creating a European order for payment procedure

Article 1

Subject matter

1. The purpose of this Regulation is:

- (a) to simplify, speed up and reduce the costs of litigation in cross-border cases concerning uncontested pecuniary claims by creating a European order for payment procedure;

and

- (b) to permit the free circulation of European orders for payment throughout the Member States by laying down minimum standards, compliance with which renders unnecessary any intermediate proceedings in the Member State of enforcement prior to recognition and enforcement.

2. This Regulation shall not prevent a claimant from pursuing a claim within the meaning of Article 4 by making use of another procedure available under the law of a Member State or under Community law.

Article 2

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to civil and commercial matters in cross-border cases, whatever the nature of the court or tribunal. It shall not extend, in particular, to revenue, customs or administrative matters or the liability of the State for acts and omissions in the exercise of State authority ('acta iure imperii').

2. This Regulation shall not apply to:

- (a) rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship, wills and succession;

- (b) bankruptcy, proceedings relating to the winding-up of insolvent companies or other legal persons, judicial arrangements, compositions and analogous proceedings;

- (c) social security;

- (d) claims arising from non-contractual obligations, unless:

- (i) they have been the subject of an agreement between the parties or there has been an admission of debt,

or

- (ii) they relate to liquidated debts arising from joint ownership of property.

3. In this Regulation, the term 'Member State' shall mean Member States with the exception of Denmark.

▼B*Article 3***Cross-border cases**

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, a cross-border case is one in which at least one of the parties is domiciled or habitually resident in a Member State other than the Member State of the court seized.
2. Domicile shall be determined in accordance with Articles 59 and 60 of Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (⁽¹⁾).
3. The relevant moment for determining whether there is a cross-border case shall be the time when the application for a European order for payment is submitted in accordance with this Regulation.

*Article 4***European order for payment procedure**

The European order for payment procedure shall be established for the collection of pecuniary claims for a specific amount that have fallen due at the time when the application for a European order for payment is submitted.

*Article 5***Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- 1) ‘Member State of origin’ means the Member State in which a European order for payment is issued;
- 2) ‘Member State of enforcement’ means the Member State in which enforcement of a European order for payment is sought;
- 3) ‘court’ means any authority in a Member State with competence regarding European orders for payment or any other related matters;
- 4) ‘court of origin’ means the court which issues a European order for payment.

*Article 6***Jurisdiction**

1. For the purposes of applying this Regulation, jurisdiction shall be determined in accordance with the relevant rules of Community law, in particular Regulation (EC) No 44/2001.
2. However, if the claim relates to a contract concluded by a person, the consumer, for a purpose which can be regarded as being outside his trade or profession, and if the defendant is the consumer, only the courts in the Member State in which the defendant is domiciled, within the meaning of Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001, shall have jurisdiction.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2245/2004 (OJ L 381, 28.12.2004, p. 10).

▼B*Article 7***Application for a European order for payment**

1. An application for a European order for payment shall be made using standard form A as set out in Annex I.

2. The application shall state:

- (a) the names and addresses of the parties, and, where applicable, their representatives, and of the court to which the application is made;
 - (b) the amount of the claim, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
 - (c) if interest on the claim is demanded, the interest rate and the period of time for which that interest is demanded unless statutory interest is automatically added to the principal under the law of the Member State of origin;
 - (d) the cause of the action, including a description of the circumstances invoked as the basis of the claim and, where applicable, of the interest demanded;
 - (e) a description of evidence supporting the claim;
 - (f) the grounds for jurisdiction;
- and
- (g) the cross-border nature of the case within the meaning of Article 3.

3. In the application, the claimant shall declare that the information provided is true to the best of his knowledge and belief and shall acknowledge that any deliberate false statement could lead to appropriate penalties under the law of the Member State of origin.

▼M3

4. In an Appendix to the application, the claimant may indicate to the court which, if any, of the procedures listed in points (a) and (b) of Article 17(1) he requests to be applied to his claim in the subsequent civil proceedings in the event that the defendant lodges a statement of opposition against the European order for payment.

In the Appendix provided for in the first subparagraph, the claimant may also indicate to the court that he opposes a transfer to civil proceedings within the meaning of point (a) or point (b) of Article 17(1) in the event of opposition by the defendant. This does not prevent the claimant from informing the court thereof subsequently, but in any event before the order is issued.

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5. The application shall be submitted in paper form or by any other means of communication, including electronic, accepted by the Member State of origin and available to the court of origin.

6. The application shall be signed by the claimant or, where applicable, by his representative. Where the application is submitted in electronic form in accordance with paragraph 5, it shall be signed in accordance with Article 2(2) of Directive 1999/93/EC of the

▼B

European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 on a Community framework for electronic signatures⁽¹⁾. The signature shall be recognised in the Member State of origin and may not be made subject to additional requirements.

However, such electronic signature shall not be required if and to the extent that an alternative electronic communications system exists in the courts of the Member State of origin which is available to a certain group of pre-registered authenticated users and which permits the identification of those users in a secure manner. Member States shall inform the Commission of such communications systems.

*Article 8***Examination of the application**

The court seised of an application for a European order for payment shall examine, as soon as possible and on the basis of the application form, whether the requirements set out in Articles 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 are met and whether the claim appears to be founded. This examination may take the form of an automated procedure.

*Article 9***Completion and rectification**

1. If the requirements set out in Article 7 are not met and unless the claim is clearly unfounded or the application is inadmissible, the court shall give the claimant the opportunity to complete or rectify the application. The court shall use standard form B as set out in Annex II.

2. Where the court requests the claimant to complete or rectify the application, it shall specify a time limit it deems appropriate in the circumstances. The court may at its discretion extend that time limit.

*Article 10***Modification of the application**

1. If the requirements referred to in Article 8 are met for only part of the claim, the court shall inform the claimant to that effect, using standard form C as set out in Annex III. The claimant shall be invited to accept or refuse a proposal for a European order for payment for the amount specified by the court and shall be informed of the consequences of his decision. The claimant shall reply by returning standard form C sent by the court within a time limit specified by the court in accordance with Article 9(2).

2. If the claimant accepts the court's proposal, the court shall issue a European order for payment, in accordance with Article 12, for that part of the claim accepted by the claimant. The consequences with respect to the remaining part of the initial claim shall be governed by national law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 13, 19.1.2000, p. 12.

▼B

3. If the claimant fails to send his reply within the time limit specified by the court or refuses the court's proposal, the court shall reject the application for a European order for payment in its entirety.

*Article 11***Rejection of the application**

1. The court shall reject the application if:
 - (a) the requirements set out in Articles 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 are not met;

or
 - (b) the claim is clearly unfounded;

or
 - (c) the claimant fails to send his reply within the time limit specified by the court under Article 9(2);

or
 - (d) the claimant fails to send his reply within the time limit specified by the court or refuses the court's proposal, in accordance with Article 10.

The claimant shall be informed of the grounds for the rejection by means of standard form D as set out in Annex IV.

2. There shall be no right of appeal against the rejection of the application.

3. The rejection of the application shall not prevent the claimant from pursuing the claim by means of a new application for a European order for payment or of any other procedure available under the law of a Member State.

*Article 12***Issue of a European order for payment**

1. If the requirements referred to in Article 8 are met, the court shall issue, as soon as possible and normally within 30 days of the lodging of the application, a European order for payment using standard form E as set out in Annex V.

The 30-day period shall not include the time taken by the claimant to complete, rectify or modify the application.

2. The European order for payment shall be issued together with a copy of the application form. It shall not comprise the information provided by the claimant in Appendices 1 and 2 to form A.

3. In the European order for payment, the defendant shall be advised of his options to:

- (a) pay the amount indicated in the order to the claimant;

or

▼B

- (b) oppose the order by lodging with the court of origin a statement of opposition, to be sent within 30 days of service of the order on him.

4. In the European order for payment, the defendant shall be informed that:

- (a) the order was issued solely on the basis of the information which was provided by the claimant and was not verified by the court;
- (b) the order will become enforceable unless a statement of opposition has been lodged with the court in accordance with Article 16;
- (c) where a statement of opposition is lodged, the proceedings shall continue before the competent courts of the Member State of origin in accordance with the rules of ordinary civil procedure unless the claimant has explicitly requested that the proceedings be terminated in that event.

5. The court shall ensure that the order is served on the defendant in accordance with national law by a method that shall meet the minimum standards laid down in Articles 13, 14 and 15.

*Article 13***Service with proof of receipt by the defendant**

The European order for payment may be served on the defendant in accordance with the national law of the State in which the service is to be effected, by one of the following methods:

- (a) personal service attested by an acknowledgement of receipt, including the date of receipt, which is signed by the defendant;
- (b) personal service attested by a document signed by the competent person who effected the service stating that the defendant has received the document or refused to receive it without any legal justification, and the date of service;
- (c) postal service attested by an acknowledgement of receipt, including the date of receipt, which is signed and returned by the defendant;
- (d) service by electronic means such as fax or e-mail, attested by an acknowledgement of receipt, including the date of receipt, which is signed and returned by the defendant.

*Article 14***Service without proof of receipt by the defendant**

1. The European order for payment may also be served on the defendant in accordance with the national law of the State in which service is to be effected, by one of the following methods:

- (a) personal service at the defendant's personal address on persons who are living in the same household as the defendant or are employed there;

▼B

- (b) in the case of a self-employed defendant or a legal person, personal service at the defendant's business premises on persons who are employed by the defendant;
- (c) deposit of the order in the defendant's mailbox;
- (d) deposit of the order at a post office or with competent public authorities and the placing in the defendant's mailbox of written notification of that deposit, provided that the written notification clearly states the character of the document as a court document or the legal effect of the notification as effecting service and setting in motion the running of time for the purposes of time limits;
- (e) postal service without proof pursuant to paragraph 3 where the defendant has his address in the Member State of origin;
- (f) electronic means attested by an automatic confirmation of delivery, provided that the defendant has expressly accepted this method of service in advance.

2. For the purposes of this Regulation, service under paragraph 1 is not admissible if the defendant's address is not known with certainty.

3. Service pursuant to paragraph 1(a), (b), (c) and (d) shall be attested by:

(a) a document signed by the competent person who effected the service, indicating:

(i) the method of service used;

and

(ii) the date of service;

and

(iii) where the order has been served on a person other than the defendant, the name of that person and his relation to the defendant;

or

(b) an acknowledgement of receipt by the person served, for the purposes of paragraphs (1)(a) and (b).

Article 15

Service on a representative

Service pursuant to Articles 13 or 14 may also be effected on a defendant's representative.

▼B*Article 16***Opposition to the European order for payment**

1. The defendant may lodge a statement of opposition to the European order for payment with the court of origin using standard form F as set out in Annex VI, which shall be supplied to him together with the European order for payment.
2. The statement of opposition shall be sent within 30 days of service of the order on the defendant.
3. The defendant shall indicate in the statement of opposition that he contests the claim, without having to specify the reasons for this.
4. The statement of opposition shall be submitted in paper form or by any other means of communication, including electronic, accepted by the Member State of origin and available to the court of origin.
5. The statement of opposition shall be signed by the defendant or, where applicable, by his representative. Where the statement of opposition is submitted in electronic form in accordance with paragraph 4, it shall be signed in accordance with Article 2(2) of Directive 1999/93/EC. The signature shall be recognised in the Member State of origin and may not be made subject to additional requirements.

However, such electronic signature shall not be required if and to the extent that an alternative electronic communications system exists in the courts of the Member State of origin which is available to a certain group of pre-registered authenticated users and which permits the identification of those users in a secure manner. Member States shall inform the Commission of such communications systems.

▼M3*Article 17***Effect of the lodging of a statement of opposition**

1. If a statement of opposition is lodged within the time limit laid down in Article 16(2), the proceedings shall continue before the competent courts of the Member State of origin unless the claimant has explicitly requested that the proceedings be terminated in that event. The proceedings shall continue in accordance with the rules of:
 - (a) the European Small Claims Procedure laid down in Regulation (EC) No 861/2007, if applicable; or
 - (b) any appropriate national civil procedure.
2. Where the claimant has not indicated which of the procedures listed in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 he requests to be applied to his claim in the proceedings that ensue in the event of a statement of opposition or where the claimant has requested that the European Small Claims Procedure as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 be applied to a claim that does not fall within the scope of that Regulation, the proceedings shall be transferred to the appropriate national civil procedure, unless the claimant has explicitly requested that such transfer not be made.

▼M3

3. Where the claimant has pursued his claim through the European order for payment procedure, nothing under national law shall prejudice his position in subsequent civil proceedings.

4. The transfer to civil proceedings within the meaning of points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 shall be governed by the law of the Member State of origin.

5. The claimant shall be informed of whether the defendant has lodged a statement of opposition and of any transfer to civil proceedings within the meaning of paragraph 1.

▼B*Article 18***Enforceability**

1. If within the time limit laid down in Article 16(2), taking into account an appropriate period of time to allow a statement to arrive, no statement of opposition has been lodged with the court of origin, the court of origin shall without delay declare the European order for payment enforceable using standard form G as set out in Annex VII. The court shall verify the date of service.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, the formal requirements for enforceability shall be governed by the law of the Member State of origin.

3. The court shall send the enforceable European order for payment to the claimant.

*Article 19***Abolition of exequatur**

A European order for payment which has become enforceable in the Member State of origin shall be recognised and enforced in the other Member States without the need for a declaration of enforceability and without any possibility of opposing its recognition.

*Article 20***Review in exceptional cases**

1. After the expiry of the time limit laid down in Article 16(2) the defendant shall be entitled to apply for a review of the European order for payment before the competent court in the Member State of origin where:

(a) (i) the order for payment was served by one of the methods provided for in Article 14,

and

(ii) service was not effected in sufficient time to enable him to arrange for his defence, without any fault on his part,

or

(b) the defendant was prevented from objecting to the claim by reason of force majeure or due to extraordinary circumstances without any fault on his part,

provided in either case that he acts promptly.

▼B

2. After expiry of the time limit laid down in Article 16(2) the defendant shall also be entitled to apply for a review of the European order for payment before the competent court in the Member State of origin where the order for payment was clearly wrongly issued, having regard to the requirements laid down in this Regulation, or due to other exceptional circumstances.

3. If the court rejects the defendant's application on the basis that none of the grounds for review referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 apply, the European order for payment shall remain in force.

If the court decides that the review is justified for one of the reasons laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2, the European order for payment shall be null and void.

*Article 21***Enforcement**

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of this Regulation, enforcement procedures shall be governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

A European order for payment which has become enforceable shall be enforced under the same conditions as an enforceable decision issued in the Member State of enforcement.

2. For enforcement in another Member State, the claimant shall provide the competent enforcement authorities of that Member State with:

(a) a copy of the European order for payment, as declared enforceable by the court of origin, which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity;

and

(b) where necessary, a translation of the European order for payment into the official language of the Member State of enforcement or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of court proceedings of the place where enforcement is sought, in conformity with the law of that Member State, or into another language that the Member State of enforcement has indicated it can accept. Each Member State may indicate the official language or languages of the institutions of the European Union other than its own which it can accept for the European order for payment. The translation shall be certified by a person qualified to do so in one of the Member States.

3. No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required of a claimant who in one Member State applies for enforcement of a European order for payment issued in another Member State on the ground that he is a foreign national or that he is not domiciled or resident in the Member State of enforcement.

▼B*Article 22***Refusal of enforcement**

1. Enforcement shall, upon application by the defendant, be refused by the competent court in the Member State of enforcement if the European order for payment is irreconcilable with an earlier decision or order previously given in any Member State or in a third country, provided that:

- (a) the earlier decision or order involved the same cause of action between the same parties;

and

- (b) the earlier decision or order fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State of enforcement;

and

- (c) the irreconcilability could not have been raised as an objection in the court proceedings in the Member State of origin.

2. Enforcement shall, upon application, also be refused if and to the extent that the defendant has paid the claimant the amount awarded in the European order for payment.

3. Under no circumstances may the European order for payment be reviewed as to its substance in the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 23***Stay or limitation of enforcement**

Where the defendant has applied for a review in accordance with Article 20, the competent court in the Member State of enforcement may, upon application by the defendant:

- (a) limit the enforcement proceedings to protective measures;

or

- (b) make enforcement conditional on the provision of such security as it shall determine;

or

- (c) under exceptional circumstances, stay the enforcement proceedings.

*Article 24***Legal representation**

Representation by a lawyer or another legal professional shall not be mandatory:

- (a) for the claimant in respect of the application for a European order for payment;

- (b) for the defendant in respect of the statement of opposition to a European order for payment.

▼B*Article 25***Court fees****▼M3**

- Where, in a Member State, the court fees for civil proceedings within the meaning of point (a) or point (b) of Article 17(1), as applicable, are equivalent to or higher than those of the European order for payment procedure, the total of the court fees for a European order for payment procedure and for the civil proceedings that ensue in the event of a statement of opposition in accordance with Article 17(1) shall not exceed the fees for those proceedings without a preceding European order for payment procedure in that Member State.

No additional court fees may be charged in a Member State for the civil proceedings that ensue in the event of a statement of opposition in accordance with point (a) or point (b) of Article 17(1), as applicable, if the court fees for such proceedings in that Member State are lower than those for the European order for payment procedure.

▼B

- For the purposes of this Regulation, court fees shall comprise fees and charges to be paid to the court, the amount of which is fixed in accordance with national law.

*Article 26***Relationship with national procedural law**

All procedural issues not specifically dealt with in this Regulation shall be governed by national law.

*Article 27***Relationship with Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000**

This Regulation shall not affect the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 of 29 May 2000 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil and commercial matters⁽¹⁾.

*Article 28***Information relating to service costs and enforcement**

Member States shall cooperate to provide the general public and professional circles with information on:

- costs of service of documents;

and

- which authorities have competence with respect to enforcement for the purposes of applying Articles 21, 22 and 23,

in particular via the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters established in accordance with Council Decision 2001/470/EC⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 30.6.2000, p. 37.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25.

▼B*Article 29***Information relating to jurisdiction, review procedures, means of communication and languages**

1. By 12 June 2008, Member States shall communicate to the Commission:

- (a) which courts have jurisdiction to issue a European order for payment;
- (b) the review procedure and the competent courts for the purposes of the application of Article 20;
- (c) the means of communication accepted for the purposes of the European order for payment procedure and available to the courts;
- (d) languages accepted pursuant to Article 21(2)(b).

Member States shall apprise the Commission of any subsequent changes to this information.

2. The Commission shall make the information notified in accordance with paragraph 1 publicly available through publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and through any other appropriate means.

▼M3*Article 30***Amendment of the Annexes**

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 31 concerning the amendment of Annexes I to VII.

*Article 31***Exercise of the delegation**

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 30 shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from 13 January 2016.

3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 30 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 30 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification

▼M3

of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

▼B*Article 32***Review**

By 12 December 2013, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a detailed report reviewing the operation of the European order for payment procedure. That report shall contain an assessment of the procedure as it has operated and an extended impact assessment for each Member State.

To that end, and in order to ensure that best practice in the European Union is duly taken into account and reflects the principles of better legislation, Member States shall provide the Commission with information relating to the cross-border operation of the European order for payment. This information shall cover court fees, speed of the procedure, efficiency, ease of use and the internal payment order procedures of the Member States.

The Commission's report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by proposals for adaptation.

*Article 33***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 12 December 2008, with the exception of Articles 28, 29, 30 and 31 which shall apply from 12 June 2008.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

▼ M1*ANNEX I*

Application for a European order for payment		
Form A	Article 7 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council creating a European order for payment procedure	

Please ensure that you read the guidelines on the last page – they will help you to understand this form!

Please note in particular that this form must be completed in the language or one of the languages accepted by the court to be seized. The form is available in all official languages of the European Union; this may help you fill in the form in the required language.

1. Court					
Court					
Address					
Postal code	City	Country			
			Case number (to be completed by the court)		
			Received by the court (day/month/year)		
			Signature and/or stamp		
2. Parties and their representatives					
Codes:	01 Claimant	03 Claimant's representative *	05 Claimant's legally authorised representative **		
	02 Defendant	04 Defendant's representative *	06 Defendant's legally authorised representative **		
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation		Identification code (if applicable)		
	Surname		First Name		
	Address		Postal code	City	Country
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***		
	Occupation ***		Other details ***		
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation		Identification code (if applicable)		
	Surname		First Name		
	Address		Postal code	City	Country
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***		
	Occupation ***		Other details ***		
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation		Identification code (if applicable)		
	Surname		First Name		
	Address		Postal code	City	Country
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***		
	Occupation ***		Other details ***		
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation		Identification code (if applicable)		
	Surname		First Name		
	Address		Postal code	City	Country
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***		
	Occupation ***		Other details ***		

* e.g. lawyer

** e.g. parent, guardian, managing director

*** optional

▼M1**3. Grounds for the court's jurisdiction**

Codes:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 01 Domicile of the defendant or co-defendant | 07 Domicile of the policyholder, the insured or the beneficiary in insurance matters |
| 02 Place of performance of the obligation in question | 08 Domicile of the consumer |
| 03 Place of the harmful event | 09 Place where the employee carries out his work |
| 04 Where a dispute arises out of the operations of a branch, agency or other establishment, the place in which the branch, agency or other establishment is situated | 10 Place where the business which engaged the employee is situated |
| 05 Domicile of the trust | 11 Place where the immovable property is situated |
| 06 Where a dispute arises concerning the payment of remuneration claimed in respect of the salvage of a cargo or freight, the place of the court under the authority of which the cargo or freight is or could have been arrested | 12 Choice of court agreed by the parties |
| | 13 Domicile of the maintenance creditor |
| | 14 Other (please specify) |

Code

Specification only for code 14

4. Cross border nature of the case

Codes:

► ⁽¹⁾ 01 Belgium	06 Greece	11 Italy	16 Hungary	21 Portugal	26 Sweden
02 Bulgaria	07 Spain	12 Cyprus	17 Malta	22 Romania	27 United Kingdom
03 Czech Republic	08 France	13 Latvia	18 The Netherlands	23 Slovenia	28 other (please specify)◀
04 Germany	09 Croatia	14 Lithuania	19 Austria	24 Slovakia	
05 Estonia	10 Ireland	15 Luxembourg	20 Poland	25 Finland	

Domicile or habitual residence of claimant

Domicile or habitual residence of defendant

Country of the court

5. Bank details (optional)**5.1 Payment of court fees by the claimant**

Codes: 01 By bank transfer

02 By credit card

03 Collection by court from claimant's bank account

04 Legal aid

05 Other (please specify)

If you choose code 02 or 03, please fill in the bank details in Appendix 1

Code

If you choose code 05, please specify

5.2 Payment by defendant of amount awarded

Account holder

Bank name (BIC) or other relevant bank code

Account number

International bank account number (IBAN)

►⁽¹⁾ M2

▼ M1

EUR	Euro	BGN	Bulgarian Lev	CZK	Czech Koruna	GBP	Pound sterling	► ⁽¹⁾ HRK	Croatian Kuna ▶
HUF	Hungarian Forint	LTL	Lithuanian Litas	LVL	Latvian Lats	PLN	Polish Złoty	RON	Romanian Leu
SEK	Swedish Krona				Other (according to international banking code)				

6. Principal

Currency:

Total value of principal, excluding interest and costs:

The claim relates to (Code 1)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 01 Sales contract | 10 Contract of service - repair | 18 Claims arising from joint ownership of property |
| 02 Rental agreement - movable property | 11 Contract of service - brokerage | 19 Damages - contract |
| 03 Rental agreement - immovable property | 12 Contract of service - other (please specify) | 20 Subscription agreement (newspaper, magazine) |
| 04 Rental agreement - commercial lease | 13 Building contract | 21 Membership fee |
| 05 Contract of service - electricity, gas, water, phone | 14 Insurance contract | 22 Employment agreement |
| 06 Contract of service - medical services | 15 Loan | 23 Out-of-court settlement |
| 07 Contract of service - transport | 16 Guarantee or other collateral(s) | 24 Maintenance agreement |
| 08 Contract of service - legal, tax, technical advice | 17 Claims arising from non-contractual obligations if they are subject to an agreement between the parties or an admission of debt (e.g. damages, unjust enrichment) | 25 Other (please specify) |
| 09 Contract of service - hotel, restaurant | | |

Circumstances invoked (Code 2)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 30 Non-payment | 33 Non-delivery of goods or services | 35 Goods or services not in conformity with the order |
| 31 Insufficient payment | 34 Delivery of defective goods or poor services | 36 Other (please specify) |
| 32 Late payment | | |

Other details (Code 3)

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| 40 Place of purchase | 43 Date of delivery | 46 In case of loan, purpose: Consumer credit |
| 41 Place of delivery | 44 Type of goods or services concerned | 47 In case of loan, purpose: Mortgage credit |
| 42 Date of purchase | 45 Address of immovable property | 48 Other detail (please specify) |

ID 1	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3	Explanatory statement	Date* (or period)	Amount
ID 2	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3	Explanatory statement	Date* (or period)	Amount
ID 3	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3	Explanatory statement	Date* (or period)	Amount
ID 4	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3	Explanatory statement	Date* (or period)	Amount

* Date format: day/month/year

The claim has been assigned to the claimant by (if applicable)

Corporate name of company or organisation	Identification code (if applicable)		
Surname	First Name		
Address	Postal code	City	Country

Additional specifications for claims relating to consumer contracts (if applicable)

The claim concerns matters relating to consumer contracts	If yes, the defendant is the consumer	If yes, the defendant is domiciled within the meaning of Article 59 of Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 in the Member State where the court is seized
yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

►⁽¹⁾ M2

▼M1**7. Interest**

Codes (please combine number with letter):

01 Statutory	02 Contractual	03 Capitalisation of interest	04 Interest rate on a loan **	05 Amount calculated by the claimant	06 Other ***
A per year	B per half year	C per quarter	D per month	E Other ***	
ID *	Code	Interest rate (%)	% over base rate (ECB)	on (amount)	Starting from to
ID *	Code	Interest rate (%)	% over base rate (ECB)	on (amount)	Starting from to
ID *	Code	Interest rate (%)	% over base rate (ECB)	on (amount)	Starting from to
ID *	Code	Interest rate (%)	% over base rate (ECB)	on (amount)	Starting from to

ID * Please specify in case of Code 6 and/or E

* Fill in corresponding claim ID

** Taken out by the claimant for at least the amount of the principal

*** Please specify

8. Contractual penalties (if applicable)

Amount Please specify

9. Costs (if applicable)

Codes: 01 Court fees 02 Other (please specify)

Code	Specification only for code 02	Currency	Amount
Code	Specification only for code 02	Currency	Amount
Code	Specification only for code 02	Currency	Amount
Code	Specification only for code 02	Currency	Amount

10. Evidence available in support of the claim

Codes: 01 Written evidence 02 Oral evidence 03 Expert evidence 04 Inspection of an object or site 05 Other (please specify)

ID *	Code	Description of evidence	Date (day/month/year)
ID *	Code	Description of evidence	Date (day/month/year)
ID *	Code	Description of evidence	Date (day/month/year)
ID *	Code	Description of evidence	Date (day/month/year)

* Fill in corresponding claim ID

▼ M1

11. Additional statements and further information (if necessary)

I hereby request the court to order the defendant(s) to pay to the claimant(s) the sum of the above principal plus interest, contractual penalties and costs.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information provided is true.

I acknowledge that any deliberate false statement could lead to appropriate penalties under the law of the Member State of origin.

Done at	Date (day/month/year)	Signature and/or stamp

▼M1**Appendix 1 to the application for a European order for payment****Bank details for the purposes of payment of court fees by the claimant**

Codes: 02 By credit card

03 Collection by court from claimant's bank account

Code	Account holder	Bank name (BIC) or other relevant bank code / Credit card company
		International bank account number (IBAN) / Expiry date and security number of credit card

▼ M1**Appendix 2 to the application for a European order for payment****Opposition to a transfer to ordinary civil proceedings**

Case number (to be completed if this Appendix is sent to the court separately from the application form):

Corporate name of company or organisation	Surname	First name
Done at	Date (day/month/year)	Signature and/or stamp

▼M1**GUIDELINES FOR FILLING IN THE APPLICATION FORM****Important information**

This form must be filled in in the language or one of the languages accepted by the court to be seized. Please note that the form is available in all official languages of the European Union; this may help you fill in the form in the required language.

If the defendant lodges an opposition to your claim, proceedings will continue before the competent courts in accordance with the rules of ordinary civil procedure. If you do not wish to continue proceedings in that event, you should also fill in Appendix 2 to this form. This appendix should reach the court before the European order for payment is issued.

If the application concerns a claim against a consumer relating to a consumer contract, it must be lodged with the competent court of the Member State in which the consumer is domiciled. In other cases, the application must be lodged with the court having jurisdiction in accordance with the rules of Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Information on the rules of jurisdiction can be found on the European Judicial Atlas (http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/judicialatlascivil/html/index_en.htm).

Please make sure you duly sign and date the form on the last page.

Guidelines

At the start of each section you will find specific codes that should be inserted, as appropriate, in the relevant boxes.

1. Court When deciding which court to choose, you need to consider the grounds for the court's jurisdiction.

2. Parties and their representatives This field must identify the parties and their representatives (e.g. lawyer of, guardian of), if any, in accordance with the codes indicated on the form. The box [Identification code] should refer, where applicable, to the special number which solicitors have in certain Member States for the purposes of electronic communication with the court (see Art. 7(6), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006); to the registration number for companies or organisations or to any applicable identification number for natural persons. The box [Other details] may contain any other information that helps to identify the person (e.g. date of birth, position of the named person in the company or organisation concerned). If there are more than four parties and/or representatives, please use field [11].

3. Grounds for the court's jurisdiction See "Important information" above.

4. Cross border nature of the case For you to be allowed to use this European order for payment procedure, at least two of the boxes in this field must refer to different States.

5. Bank details (optional) In field [5.1], you may inform the court by what means you intend to pay the court fees. Please note that not all methods of payment in this field are necessarily available at the court to which you are making this application. You should verify which method of payment will be accepted by the court. You can do this by contacting the court concerned or by consulting the website of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters (<http://ec.europa.eu/civiljustice/>). If you choose to pay by credit card or to allow the court to collect the fees from your bank account, you should give the necessary credit card/bank account details in Appendix 1 to this form.

In field [5.2], you may indicate by what means you wish to receive payment from the defendant. If you wish to be paid by bank transfer, please give the necessary bank details.

6. Principal This field must contain a description of the principal and the circumstances forming the basis of the claim in accordance with the codes indicated on the form. You need to use an identification number ("ID") for each claim, numbering them from 1 through 4. Each claim must be specified on the line of the box following the ID number, by filling in the relevant numbers of codes 1, 2 and 3. If you need more space, please use field [11]. The box [Date (or period)] refers, for instance, to the date of the contract or harmful event or to the period of the rent.

7. Interest If interest is sought, this should be specified for each claim in accordance with the codes indicated on the form. The code must contain both the relevant number (first row of the codes) and the letter (second row of the codes). For instance, if the interest rate has been agreed by contract and covers annual periods, the code is 02A. If it is for the court to decide the amount of interest the last box [to] should be left blank, and code 06E should be used. Code 01 refers to an interest rate laid down by statute. Code 02 refers to an interest rate agreed by the parties. If you use Code 03 (capitalisation of interest), the amount indicated should be the basis for the remainder of the term to be covered. Capitalisation of interest refers to the situation where the accrued interest is added to the principal and is taken into account for the purpose of calculating further interest. Please note that in commercial transactions as referred to in Directive 2000/35/EC of 29 June 2000 on combating late payments, the statutory interest rate is the sum of the interest rate applied by the European Central Bank to its most recent main refinancing operation carried out before the first calendar day of the half-year in question ('the reference rate'), plus at least seven percentage points. For a Member State which is not participating in the third stage of economic and monetary union, the reference rate referred to above is the equivalent rate set at national level (e.g. by the national central bank). In both cases the reference rate in force on the first calendar day of the half-year in question will apply for the following six months (see Art. 3(1)(d) of Directive 2000/35/EC). The "base rate (ECB)" refers to the interest rate applied by the European Central Bank to its main refinancing operations.

8. Contractual penalties (if applicable)

▼ M1

9. Costs (if applicable) If reimbursement of costs is sought, these must be described using the codes indicated on the form. The box [specification] must be used only for code 02, i.e. when reimbursement of costs other than court fees is demanded. These other costs could include, for instance, fees of a claimant's representative or prelitigation costs. If you request reimbursement of the court fees but you do not know the exact amount, you must fill in the box [Code] (01) but you may leave the box [Amount] blank and it will be filled in by the court. Costs should be stated in the same currency as the principal.

10. Evidence available in support of the claim This field must specify the evidence available in support of each claim using the codes indicated on the form. The box [Description of evidence] will contain, for instance, the title, name, date, and/or reference number of the document concerned, the amount mentioned on the document concerned, and/or the name of the witness or expert.

11. Additional statements and further information (if necessary) You may use this field if you need more space for any of the fields above or, if necessary, to provide additional information useful to the court. For instance, if there are several defendants each being liable for a portion of the claim, you should indicate here the amount individually owed by each defendant or if you request joint liability of two or more defendants.

Appendix 1 Here you must indicate the details of your credit card or bank account if you choose to pay the court fees by credit card or if you allow the court to collect the fees from your bank account. Please note that not all methods of payment in this field are necessarily available at the court to which you are making this application. Please note that the information given in Appendix 1 will not be sent to the defendant.

Appendix 2 Here you must inform the court if you do not wish to continue proceedings in the event of the defendant opposing the claim. If you send this information to the court after having sent the application form, please make sure you fill in the case number given by the court. Please note that the information given in Appendix 2 will not be sent to the defendant.

▼M1*ANNEX II***Request to the claimant to complete and/or rectify an application for a European order for payment**

Form B

Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council creating a European order for payment procedure



1. Court			Case number	Date (day/month/year)
Court			Done at	
Address			Signature and/or stamp	
Postal code	City	Country		
2. Parties and their representatives				
Codes:	01 Claimant	03 Claimant's representative *	05 Claimant's legally authorised representative ** 06 Defendant's legally authorised representative **	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***		e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***		e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***		e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***		e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	

* e.g. lawyer

** e.g. parent, guardian, managing director

*** optional

▼ M1

Following the examination of your application for a European order for payment, please complete and/or rectify the attached application as indicated below as soon as possible and in any event by _____ / _____ / _____

Your initial application should be completed and/or rectified in the language or in one of the languages accepted by the court seized.

The court will reject the application, under the conditions provided for in the Regulation, if you fail to complete and/or rectify the application within the time limit set out above.

Your application has not been filled in in the correct language. Please fill it in in one of the following languages:

► ⁽¹⁾	01 Bulgarian	06 Greek	11 Hungarian	16 Romanian	21 Swedish
	02 Czech	07 French	12 Maltese	17 Slovak	22 English
	03 German	08 Croatian	13 Dutch	18 Slovene	23 other (please specify) ►
	04 Estonian	09 Italian	14 Polish	19 Finnish	
	05 Spanish	10 Latvian	15 Lithuanian	20 Portuguese	

Language code	Language specification (only for code 22)
---------------	---

The following items must be completed and/or rectified:

Codes:	01 Parties and their representatives	04 Bank details	07 Contractual penalties	10 Additional statements
	02 Grounds of jurisdiction	05 Principal	08 Costs	11 Signature
	03 Cross-border nature of the case	06 Interest	09 Evidence	

Codes:	Please specify

►⁽¹⁾ **M2**

▼M1*ANNEX III***Proposal to the claimant to modify an application for a European order for payment**

Form C

Article 10 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament
and of the Council creating a European order for payment procedure**1. Court**

Court		
Address		
Postal code	City	Country

Case number

Done at

Date (day/month/year)

Signature and/or stamp

2. Parties and their representatives

Codes: 01 Claimant 03 Claimant's representative * 05 Claimant's legally authorised representative **
 02 Defendant 04 Defendant's representative * 06 Defendant's legally authorised representative **

Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***	
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***	
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***	
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***	
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	

* e.g. lawyer

** e.g. parent, guardian, managing director

*** optional

▼ M1

After examination of your application for a European order for payment, the court considers that the necessary requirements are met for only a part of the claim. Therefore, the court proposes the following modification to the application:

<p>Please send your reply to the court as soon as possible and in any event by _____ / _____ / _____</p> <p>If you fail to send your reply to the court within the time limit set out above or refuse this proposal, the court will reject your application for a European order for payment, under the conditions provided for in the Regulation, in its entirety.</p> <p>If you accept this proposal, the court will issue a European order for payment for that part of the claim. It depends on the national law of the Member State where the court is seated whether you will be able, in further proceedings, to recover the remaining part of your initial claim not covered by the European order for payment.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> I accept the above proposal by the court	<input type="checkbox"/> I refuse the above proposal by the court	
Corporate name of company or organisation	Surname	First name
Done at	Date (day/month/year)	Signature and/or stamp

▼M1*ANNEX IV***Decision to reject the application for a European order for payment**

Form D

Article 11(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council creating a European order for payment procedure



1. Court			Case number	
Court			Done at	Date (day/month/year)
Address			Signature and/or stamp	
Postal code	City	Country		
2. Parties and their representatives				
Codes:	01 Claimant	03 Claimant's representative *	05 Claimant's legally authorised representative **	
	02 Defendant	04 Defendant's representative *	06 Defendant's legally authorised representative **	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***	
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***	
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***	
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***	
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	

* e.g. lawyer ** e.g. parent, guardian, managing director *** optional

▼ M1

The court has examined your application for a European order for payment, in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 and rejects it on the following ground(s):

- 01 The application does not fall within the scope of Article 2 of the Regulation (Article 11(1)(a)).
- 02 The application does not concern a cross-border case within the meaning of Article 3 of the Regulation (Article 11(1)(a)).
- 03 The application does not concern a pecuniary claim for a specific amount that has fallen due as referred to in Article 4 of the Regulation (Article 11(1)(a)).
- 04 The court does not have jurisdiction in accordance with Article 6 of the Regulation (Article 11(1)(a)).
- 05 The application does not fulfil the requirements set out in Article 7 of the Regulation (Article 11(1)(a)).
- 06 The claim is clearly unfounded (Article 11(1)(b)).
- 07 The application was not completed or rectified within the time limit specified by the court (Article 9(2) and Article 11(1)(c)).
- 08 The application was not modified within the time limit specified by the court (Article 10 and Article 11(1)(d)).

Ground(s) for rejection (please use code)

Code	Further information, where necessary

There is no right of appeal against this rejection. However, this does not preclude a new application for a European order for payment or any other procedure available under the law of a Member State.

▼M1*ANNEX V***European order for payment**

Form E

Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council creating a European order for payment procedure

**1. Court**

Court

Address

Postal code

City

Country

Case number

Issued

Date (day/month/year)

Signature and/or stamp

2. Parties and their representatives

Codes: 01 Claimant 03 Claimant's representative *
 02 Defendant 04 Defendant's representative *

05 Claimant's legally authorised representative **
 06 Defendant's legally authorised representative **

Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***		e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***		e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***		e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname			First Name
	Address		Postal code	City
	Phone ***	Fax ***		e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***		Other details ***	

* e.g. lawyer

** e.g. parent, guardian, managing director

*** optional

▼ M1

EUR	Euro	BGN	Bulgarian Lev	CZK	Czech Koruna	GBP	Pound sterling	► ⁽¹⁾ HRK	Croatian Kuna
HUF	Hungarian Forint	LTL	Lithuanian Litas	LVL	Latvian Lats	PLN	Polish Złoty	RON	Romanian Leu
SEK	Swedish Krona								

Other (according to international banking code)

In accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006, the court has issued this European order for payment on the basis of the attached application. By virtue of this decision, you are ordered to pay the claimant the following amount:

Defendant 1	Surname	First name	Corporate name of company or organisation
	Currency	Amount	Date (day/month/year)
Principal			
Interest from			
Contractual penalties			
Costs			
Total amount*			
Defendant 2	Surname	First name	Corporate name of company or organisation
	Currency	Amount	Date (day/month/year)
Principal			
Interest from			
Contractual penalties			
Costs			
Total amount*			
<input type="checkbox"/> Joint liability			

* see point f in "Important Information for the Defendant"

►⁽¹⁾ M2

▼M1**IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE DEFENDANT**

You are hereby advised that:

- a. you have the option to:
 - i. pay the amount indicated in this order to the claimant; or
 - ii. oppose the order by lodging a statement of opposition with the court that issued this order within the time limit indicated in (b);
- b. the statement of opposition must be sent to the court within 30 days of service of this order on you. This 30 day period starts on the day following that on which this order was served. This period includes Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. Where the last day of such a period is a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday, the period will expire on the following working day (see Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of 3 June 1971^{*}). The public holidays to be taken into account are those of the Member State in which the court is situated;
- c. this order has been issued solely on the basis of the information provided by the claimant. That information has not been verified by the court;
- d. this order will become enforceable unless a statement of opposition has been lodged with the court within the time limit indicated in (b);
- e. where a statement of opposition is lodged, the proceedings will continue before the competent courts of the Member State where this order was issued in accordance with the rules of ordinary civil procedure unless the claimant has explicitly requested that the proceedings be terminated in that event;
- f. interest may be payable, under national law, up to the date of enforcement of this order, in which case this will increase the total amount payable.

^{*} OJ L 124, 8.6.1971, p. 1 (de, fr, it, nl)

English special edition: Series I Chapter 1971(II), p. 354.

Greek special edition: Chapter 01 Volume 1, p. 131.

Portuguese and Spanish special editions: Chapter 01 Volume 1, p. 149.

Finnish and Swedish special editions: Chapter 01 Volume 1, p. 71.

Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Slovak and Slovene special editions: Chapter 01 Volume 1, p. 51.

Bulgarian and Romanian special editions: Chapter 01 Volume 1, p. 16.

▼ M1*ANNEX VI*

Opposition to a European order for payment		
Form F	Article 16 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council creating a European order for payment procedure	
1. Court Court Address Postal code City Country		Case number <small>(to be completed by the court)</small> Received by the court Signature and/or stamp
2. Parties and their representatives Codes: 01 Claimant 03 Claimant's representative * 02 Defendant 04 Defendant's representative *		
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation	Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname	First Name
	Address	Postal code City Country
	Phone *** Fax ***	e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***	Other details ***
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation	Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname	First Name
	Address	Postal code City Country
	Phone *** Fax ***	e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***	Other details ***
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation	Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname	First Name
	Address	Postal code City Country
	Phone *** Fax ***	e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***	Other details ***
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation	Identification code (if applicable)
	Surname	First Name
	Address	Postal code City Country
	Phone *** Fax ***	e-Mail ***
	Occupation ***	Other details ***
* e.g. lawyer		** e.g. parent, guardian, managing director
		*** optional

▼M1

I hereby lodge a statement of opposition against the European order for payment issued on _____ / _____ / _____		
Corporate name of company or organisation	Surname	First name
Done at	Date (day/month/year)	Signature and/or stamp

▼ M1

ANNEX VII

Declaration of enforceability Form G Article 18(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council creating a European order for payment procedure	
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1. Court Court Address Postal code City Country			Case number Done at _____ Date (day/month/year) Signature and/or stamp
---	--	--	--

2. Parties and their representatives Codes: 01 Claimant 03 Claimant's representative * 05 Claimant's legally authorised representative ** 02 Defendant 04 Defendant's representative * 06 Defendant's legally authorised representative **					
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)	
	Surname			First Name	
	Address		Postal code	City	Country
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***		
	Occupation ***		Other details ***		
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)	
	Surname			First Name	
	Address		Postal code	City	Country
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***		
	Occupation ***		Other details ***		
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)	
	Surname			First Name	
	Address		Postal code	City	Country
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***		
	Occupation ***		Other details ***		
Code	Corporate name of company or organisation			Identification code (if applicable)	
	Surname			First Name	
	Address		Postal code	City	Country
	Phone ***	Fax ***	e-Mail ***		
	Occupation ***		Other details ***		

* e.g. lawyer

** e.g. parent, guardian, managing director

*** optional

▼M1

*The court hereby declares that the attached European order for payment,
issued on _____ / _____ / _____ against _____
and saved on _____ / _____ / _____
is enforceable in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006.*

Important information

This European order for payment is automatically enforceable in all Member States of the European Union except Denmark, without the need for an additional declaration of enforceability in the Member State where enforcement is sought and without any possibility of opposing its recognition. The enforcement procedures are governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement, except where the Regulation provides otherwise.

5c i)

Regulation (EC) No 861/2007
of the European Parliament and of the Council
of 11 July 2007 establishing
a European Small Claims Procedure –
consolidated text of 14 June 2017

European Small Claims Procedure



This text is meant purely as a documentation tool and has no legal effect. The Union's institutions do not assume any liability for its contents. The authentic versions of the relevant acts, including their preambles, are those published in the Official Journal of the European Union and available in EUR-Lex. Those official texts are directly accessible through the links embedded in this document

►B REGULATION (EC) No 861/2007 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 11 July 2007

establishing a European Small Claims Procedure

(OJ L 199, 31.7.2007, p. 1)

Amended by:

Official Journal

		No	page	date
►M1	Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013 of 13 May 2013	L 158	1	10.6.2013
►M2	Regulation (EU) 2015/2421 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2015	L 341	1	24.12.2015
►M3	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1259 of 19 June 2017	L 182	1	13.7.2017

Corrected by:

- C1 Corrigendum, OJ L 141, 5.6.2015, p. 118 (861/2007)

▼B

**REGULATION (EC) No 861/2007 OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

of 11 July 2007

establishing a European Small Claims Procedure

CHAPTER I

SUBJECT MATTER AND SCOPE

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes a European procedure for small claims (hereinafter referred to as the ‘European Small Claims Procedure’), intended to simplify and speed up litigation concerning small claims in cross-border cases, and to reduce costs. The European Small Claims Procedure shall be available to litigants as an alternative to the procedures existing under the laws of the Member States.

This Regulation also eliminates the intermediate proceedings necessary to enable recognition and enforcement, in other Member States, of judgments given in one Member State in the European Small Claims Procedure.

▼M2

Article 2

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply, in cross-border cases as defined in Article 3, to civil and commercial matters, whatever the nature of the court or tribunal, where the value of a claim does not exceed EUR 5 000 at the time when the claim form is received by the court or tribunal with jurisdiction, excluding all interest, expenses and disbursements. It shall not extend, in particular, to revenue, customs or administrative matters or to the liability of the State for acts and omissions in the exercise of State authority (*acta jure imperii*).

2. This Regulation shall not apply to matters concerning:

- (a) the status or legal capacity of natural persons;
- (b) rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship or out of a relationship deemed by the law applicable to such relationship to have comparable effects to marriage;
- (c) maintenance obligations arising from a family relationship, parentage, marriage or affinity;
- (d) wills and succession, including maintenance obligations arising by reason of death;
- (e) bankruptcy, proceedings relating to the winding-up of insolvent companies or other legal persons, judicial arrangements, compositions and analogous proceedings;
- (f) social security;
- (g) arbitration;
- (h) employment law;

▼M2

- (i) tenancies of immovable property, with the exception of actions on monetary claims; or
- (j) violations of privacy and of rights relating to personality, including defamation.

▼B*Article 3***Cross-border cases**

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, a cross-border case is one in which at least one of the parties is domiciled or habitually resident in a Member State other than the Member State of the court or tribunal seized.

▼M2

- 2. Domicile shall be determined in accordance with Articles 62 and 63 of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁽¹⁾).
- 3. The relevant moment for determining whether a case is a cross-border case is the date on which the claim form is received by the court or tribunal with jurisdiction.

▼B**CHAPTER II****THE EUROPEAN SMALL CLAIMS PROCEDURE***Article 4***Commencement of the Procedure**

- 1. The claimant shall commence the European Small Claims Procedure by filling in standard claim Form A, as set out in Annex I, and lodging it with the court or tribunal with jurisdiction directly, by post or by any other means of communication, such as fax or e-mail, acceptable to the Member State in which the procedure is commenced. The claim form shall include a description of evidence supporting the claim and be accompanied, where appropriate, by any relevant supporting documents.
- 2. Member States shall inform the Commission which means of communication are acceptable to them. The Commission shall make such information publicly available.
- 3. Where a claim is outside the scope of this Regulation, the court or tribunal shall inform the claimant to that effect. Unless the claimant withdraws the claim, the court or tribunal shall proceed with it in accordance with the relevant procedural law applicable in the Member State in which the procedure is conducted.
- 4. Where the court or tribunal considers the information provided by the claimant to be inadequate or insufficiently clear or if the claim form is not filled in properly, it shall, unless the claim appears to be clearly unfounded or the application inadmissible, give the claimant the opportunity to complete or rectify the claim form or to supply supplementary information or documents or to withdraw the claim, within such period as it specifies. The court or tribunal shall use standard Form B, as set out in Annex II, for this purpose.

(⁽¹⁾) Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 351, 20.12.2012, p. 1).

▼B

Where the claim appears to be clearly unfounded or the application inadmissible or where the claimant fails to complete or rectify the claim form within the time specified, the application shall be dismissed.

► **M2** The court or tribunal shall inform the claimant of such dismissal and whether an appeal is available against such dismissal. ◀

▼M2

5. Member States shall ensure that the standard claim Form A is available at all courts and tribunals before which the European Small Claims Procedure can be commenced, and that it is accessible through relevant national websites.

▼B*Article 5***Conduct of the Procedure****▼M2**

1. The European Small Claims Procedure shall be a written procedure.

1a. The court or tribunal shall hold an oral hearing only if it considers that it is not possible to give the judgment on the basis of the written evidence or if a party so requests. The court or tribunal may refuse such a request if it considers that, with regard to the circumstances of the case, an oral hearing is not necessary for the fair conduct of the proceedings. The reasons for refusal shall be given in writing. The refusal may not be contested separately from a challenge to the judgment itself.

▼B

2. After receiving the properly filled in claim form, the court or tribunal shall fill in Part I of the standard answer Form C, as set out in Annex III.

A copy of the claim form, and, where applicable, of the supporting documents, together with the answer form thus filled in, shall be served on the defendant in accordance with Article 13. These documents shall be dispatched within 14 days of receiving the properly filled in claim form.

3. The defendant shall submit his response within 30 days of service of the claim form and answer form, by filling in Part II of standard answer Form C, accompanied, where appropriate, by any relevant supporting documents, and returning it to the court or tribunal, or in any other appropriate way not using the answer form.

4. Within 14 days of receipt of the response from the defendant, the court or tribunal shall dispatch a copy thereof, together with any relevant supporting documents to the claimant.

5. If, in his response, the defendant claims that the value of a non-monetary claim exceeds the limit set out in Article 2(1), the court or tribunal shall decide within 30 days of dispatching the response to the claimant, whether the claim is within the scope of this Regulation. Such decision may not be contested separately.

6. Any counterclaim, to be submitted using standard Form A, and any relevant supporting documents shall be served on the claimant in accordance with Article 13. Those documents shall be dispatched within 14 days of receipt.

The claimant shall have 30 days from service to respond to any counter-claim.

▼B

7. If the counterclaim exceeds the limit set out in Article 2(1), the claim and counterclaim shall not proceed in the European Small Claims Procedure but shall be dealt with in accordance with the relevant procedural law applicable in the Member State in which the procedure is conducted.

Articles 2 and 4 as well as paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to counterclaims.

*Article 6***Languages**

1. The claim form, the response, any counterclaim, any response to a counterclaim and any description of relevant supporting documents shall be submitted in the language or one of the languages of the court or tribunal.

2. If any other document received by the court or tribunal is not in the language in which the proceedings are conducted, the court or tribunal may require a translation of that document only if the translation appears to be necessary for giving the judgment.

3. Where a party has refused to accept a document because it is not in either of the following languages:

(a) the official language of the Member State addressed, or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where service is to be effected or to where the document is to be dispatched; or

(b) a language which the addressee understands,

the court or tribunal shall so inform the other party with a view to that party providing a translation of the document.

*Article 7***Conclusion of the Procedure**

1. Within 30 days of receipt of the response from the defendant or the claimant within the time limits laid down in Article 5(3) or (6), the court or tribunal shall give a judgment, or:

(a) demand further details concerning the claim from the parties within a specified period of time, not exceeding 30 days;

(b) take evidence in accordance with Article 9; or

(c) summon the parties to an oral hearing to be held within 30 days of the summons.

2. The court or tribunal shall give the judgment either within 30 days of any oral hearing or after having received all information necessary for giving the judgment. The judgment shall be served on the parties in accordance with Article 13.

3. If the court or tribunal has not received an answer from the relevant party within the time limits laid down in Article 5(3) or (6), it shall give a judgment on the claim or counterclaim.

▼M2*Article 8***Oral hearing**

1. Where an oral hearing is considered necessary in accordance with Article 5(1a), it shall be held by making use of any appropriate distance communication technology, such as videoconference or teleconference, available to the court or tribunal, unless the use of such technology, on account of the particular circumstances of the case, is not appropriate for the fair conduct of the proceedings.

Where the person to be heard is domiciled or habitually resident in a Member State other than the Member State of the court or tribunal seised, that person's attendance at an oral hearing by way of videoconference, teleconference or other appropriate distance communication technology shall be arranged by making use of the procedures provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 (¹).

2. A party summoned to be physically present at an oral hearing may request the use of distance communication technology, provided that such technology is available to the court or tribunal, on the grounds that the arrangements for being physically present, in particular as regards the possible costs incurred by that party, would be disproportionate to the claim.

3. A party summoned to attend an oral hearing through distance communication technology may request to be physically present at that hearing. The standard claim Form A and the standard answer Form C, established in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27(2), shall provide information to the parties that the recovery of any costs incurred by a party as a result of being physically present at the oral hearing, upon request of that party, is subject to the conditions laid down in Article 16.

4. The decision of the court or tribunal on a request provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 may not be contested separately from a challenge to the judgment itself.

*Article 9***Taking of evidence**

1. The court or tribunal shall determine the means of taking evidence, and the extent of the evidence necessary for its judgment, under the rules applicable to the admissibility of evidence. It shall use the simplest and least burdensome method of taking evidence.

2. The court or tribunal may admit the taking of evidence through written statements of witnesses, experts or parties.

3. Where the taking of evidence involves a person being heard, that hearing shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Article 8.

(¹) Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1).

▼M2

4. The court or tribunal may take expert evidence or oral testimony only if it is not possible to give the judgment on the basis of other evidence.

▼B*Article 10***Representation of parties**

Representation by a lawyer or another legal professional shall not be mandatory.

▼M2*Article 11***Assistance for the parties**

1. The Member States shall ensure that it is possible for the parties to receive both practical assistance in filling in the forms and general information on the scope of application of the European Small Claims Procedure, as well as general information as to which courts or tribunals in the Member State concerned are competent to give a judgment in the European Small Claims Procedure. That assistance shall be provided free of charge. Nothing in this paragraph requires the Member States to provide for legal aid or for legal assistance in the form of a legal assessment of a specific case.

2. The Member States shall ensure that information on the authorities or organisations competent to give assistance in accordance with paragraph 1 is available at all courts and tribunals before which the European Small Claims Procedure can be commenced, and is accessible through relevant national websites.

▼B*Article 12***Remit of the court or tribunal**

1. The court or tribunal shall not require the parties to make any legal assessment of the claim.
2. If necessary, the court or tribunal shall inform the parties about procedural questions.
3. Whenever appropriate, the court or tribunal shall seek to reach a settlement between the parties.

▼M2*Article 13***Service of documents and other written communications**

1. The documents referred to in Article 5(2) and (6) and judgments given in accordance with Article 7 shall be served:
 - (a) by postal service, or
 - (b) by electronic means:

▼M2

- (i) where such means are technically available and admissible in accordance with the procedural rules of the Member State in which the European Small Claims Procedure is conducted and, if the party to be served is domiciled or habitually resident in another Member State, in accordance with the procedural rules of that Member State; and
- (ii) where the party to be served has expressly accepted in advance that documents may be served on him by electronic means or is, in accordance with the procedural rules of the Member State in which that party is domiciled or habitually resident, under a legal obligation to accept that specific method of service.

The service shall be attested by an acknowledgment of receipt including the date of receipt.

2. All written communications not referred to in paragraph 1 between the court or tribunal and the parties or other persons involved in the proceedings shall be carried out by electronic means attested by an acknowledgment of receipt, where such means are technically available and admissible in accordance with the procedural rules of the Member State in which the European Small Claims Procedure is conducted, provided that the party or person has accepted in advance such means of communication or is, in accordance with the procedural rules of the Member State in which that party or person is domiciled or habitually resident, under a legal obligation to accept such means of communication.

3. In addition to any other means available in accordance with the procedural rules of the Member States for expressing acceptance in advance, as required under paragraphs 1 and 2, of the use of electronic means, it shall be possible to express such acceptance by means of the standard claim Form A and the standard answer Form C.

4. If service in accordance with paragraph 1 is not possible, service may be effected by any of the methods provided for in Article 13 or 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006.

If communication in accordance with paragraph 2 is not possible, or, on account of the particular circumstances of the case, not appropriate, any other method of communication admissible under the law of the Member State in which the European Small Claims Procedure is conducted may be used.

▼B*Article 14***Time limits**

1. Where the court or tribunal sets a time limit, the party concerned shall be informed of the consequences of not complying with it.

2. The court or tribunal may extend the time limits provided for in Article 4(4), Article 5(3) and (6) and Article 7(1), in exceptional circumstances, if necessary in order to safeguard the rights of the parties.

▼B

3. If, in exceptional circumstances, it is not possible for the court or tribunal to respect the time limits provided for in Article 5(2) to (6) and Article 7, it shall take the steps required by those provisions as soon as possible.

*Article 15***Enforceability of the judgment**

1. The judgment shall be enforceable notwithstanding any possible appeal. The provision of a security shall not be required.
2. Article 23 shall also apply in the event that the judgment is to be enforced in the Member State where the judgment was given.

▼M2*Article 15a***Court fees and methods of payment**

1. The court fees charged in a Member State for the European Small Claims Procedure shall not be disproportionate and shall not be higher than the court fees charged for national simplified court procedures in that Member State.
2. The Member States shall ensure that the parties can pay the court fees by means of distance payment methods which allow the parties to make the payment also from a Member State other than the Member State in which the court or tribunal is situated, by offering at least one of the following methods of payment:
 - (a) bank transfer;
 - (b) credit or debit card payment; or
 - (c) direct debit from the claimant's bank account.

▼B*Article 16***Costs**

The unsuccessful party shall bear the costs of the proceedings. However, the court or tribunal shall not award costs to the successful party to the extent that they were unnecessarily incurred or are disproportionate to the claim.

*Article 17***Appeal**

1. Member States shall inform the Commission whether an appeal is available under their procedural law against a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure and within what time limit such appeal shall be lodged. The Commission shall make that information publicly available.

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2. Articles 15a and 16 shall apply to any appeal.

▼M2*Article 18***Review of the judgment in exceptional cases**

1. A defendant who did not enter an appearance shall be entitled to apply for a review of the judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure before the competent court or tribunal of the Member State in which the judgment was given, where:

- (a) the defendant was not served with the claim form, or, in the event of an oral hearing, was not summoned to that hearing, in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable him to arrange for his defence; or
- (b) the defendant was prevented from contesting the claim by reason of *force majeure* or due to extraordinary circumstances without any fault on his part,

unless the defendant failed to challenge the judgment when it was possible for him to do so.

2. The time limit for applying for a review shall be 30 days. It shall run from the day the defendant was effectively acquainted with the contents of the judgment and was able to react, at the latest from the date of the first enforcement measure having the effect of making the property of the defendant non-disposable in whole or in part. No extension of the time limit may be granted.

3. If the court rejects the application for a review referred to in paragraph 1 on the basis that none of the grounds for a review set out in that paragraph apply, the judgment shall remain in force.

If the court decides that a review is justified on any of the grounds set out in paragraph 1, the judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure shall be null and void. However, the claimant shall not lose the benefit of any interruption of prescription or limitation periods where such an interruption applies under national law.

▼B*Article 19***Applicable procedural law**

Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the European Small Claims Procedure shall be governed by the procedural law of the Member State in which the procedure is conducted.

CHAPTER III**RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT IN ANOTHER MEMBER STATE***Article 20***Recognition and enforcement**

1. A judgment given in a Member State in the European Small Claims Procedure shall be recognised and enforced in another Member State without the need for a declaration of enforceability and without any possibility of opposing its recognition.

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2. At the request of one of the parties, the court or tribunal shall issue a certificate concerning a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure using the standard Form D, as set out in Annex IV, at no extra cost. Upon request, the court or tribunal shall provide that party with the certificate in any other official language of the institutions of the Union by making use of the multilingual dynamic standard form available on the European e-Justice Portal. Nothing in this Regulation shall oblige the court or tribunal to provide a translation and/or transliteration of the text entered in the free-text fields of that certificate.

▼B*Article 21***Enforcement procedure**

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of this Chapter, the enforcement procedures shall be governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

Any judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure shall be enforced under the same conditions as a judgment given in the Member State of enforcement.

2. The party seeking enforcement shall produce:

(a) a copy of the judgment which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity; and

▼M2

(b) the certificate referred to in Article 20(2) and, where necessary, the translation thereof into the official language of the Member State of enforcement or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of court or tribunal proceedings of the place where enforcement is sought in conformity with the law of that Member State, or into another language that the Member State of enforcement has indicated it can accept.

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3. The party seeking the enforcement of a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure in another Member State shall not be required to have:

(a) an authorised representative; or

(b) a postal address

in the Member State of enforcement, other than with agents having competence for the enforcement procedure.

4. No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required of a party who in one Member State applies for enforcement of a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure in another Member State on the ground that he is a foreign national or that he is not domiciled or resident in the Member State of enforcement.

▼M2*Article 21a***Language of the certificate**

1. Each Member State may indicate the official language or languages of the institutions of the Union, other than its own, which it can accept for the certificate referred to in Article 20(2).

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2. Any translation of the information on the substance of a judgment provided in a certificate as referred to in Article 20(2) shall be done by a person qualified to carry out translations in one of the Member States.

▼B*Article 22***Refusal of enforcement**

1. Enforcement shall, upon application by the person against whom enforcement is sought, be refused by the court or tribunal with jurisdiction in the Member State of enforcement if the judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure is irreconcilable with an earlier judgment given in any Member State or in a third country, provided that:

- (a) the earlier judgment involved the same cause of action and was between the same parties;
- (b) the earlier judgment was given in the Member State of enforcement or fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State of enforcement; and
- (c) the irreconcilability was not and could not have been raised as an objection in the court or tribunal proceedings in the Member State where the judgment in the European Small Claims Procedure was given.

2. Under no circumstances may a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure be reviewed as to its substance in the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 23***Stay or limitation of enforcement**

Where a party has challenged a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure or where such a challenge is still possible, or where a party has made an application for review within the meaning of Article 18, the court or tribunal with jurisdiction or the competent authority in the Member State of enforcement may, upon application by the party against whom enforcement is sought:

- (a) limit the enforcement proceedings to protective measures;
- (b) make enforcement conditional on the provision of such security as it shall determine; or
- (c) under exceptional circumstances, stay the enforcement proceedings.

▼M2*Article 23a***Court settlements**

A court settlement approved by or concluded before a court or tribunal in the course of the European Small Claims Procedure and that is enforceable in the Member State in which the procedure was conducted shall be recognised and enforced in another Member State under the same conditions as a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure.

The provisions of Chapter III shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to court settlements.

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CHAPTER IV
FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 24***Information**

The Member States shall cooperate to provide the general public and professional circles with information on the European Small Claims Procedure, including costs, in particular by way of the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters established in accordance with Decision 2001/470/EC.

▼M2*Article 25***Information to be provided by Member States**

1. By 13 January 2017, the Member States shall communicate to the Commission:

- (a) the courts or tribunals competent to give a judgment in the European Small Claims Procedure;
- (b) the means of communication accepted for the purposes of the European Small Claims Procedure and available to the courts or tribunals in accordance with Article 4(1);
- (c) the authorities or organisations competent to provide practical assistance in accordance with Article 11;
- (d) the means of electronic service and communication technically available and admissible under their procedural rules in accordance with Article 13(1), (2) and (3), and the means, if any, for expressing acceptance in advance of the use of electronic means as required by Article 13(1) and (2) available under their national law;
- (e) the persons or types of professions, if any, under a legal obligation to accept service of documents or other written communications by electronic means in accordance with Article 13(1) and (2);
- (f) the court fees of the European Small Claims Procedure or how they are calculated, as well as the methods of payment accepted for the payment of court fees in accordance with Article 15a;
- (g) any appeal available under their procedural law in accordance with Article 17, the time period within which such an appeal is to be lodged, and the court or tribunal with which such an appeal may be lodged;
- (h) the procedures for applying for a review as provided for in Article 18 and the competent courts or tribunals for such a review;
- (i) the languages they accept pursuant to Article 21a(1); and
- (j) the authorities competent with respect to enforcement and the authorities competent for the purposes of the application of Article 23.

Member States shall inform the Commission of any subsequent changes to that information.

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2. The Commission shall make the information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 publicly available by any appropriate means, such as the European e-Justice Portal.

*Article 26***Amendment of the Annexes**

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 27 concerning the amendment of Annexes I to IV.

*Article 27***Exercise of the delegation**

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 26 shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from 13 January 2016.

3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 26 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 26 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

*Article 28***Review**

1. By 15 July 2022, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the operation of this Regulation, including an evaluation as to whether:

(a) a further increase of the limit referred to in Article 2(1) is appropriate in order to attain the objective of this Regulation of facilitating access to justice for citizens and small and medium-sized enterprises in cross-border cases; and

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- (b) an extension of the scope of the European Small Claims Procedure, in particular to claims for remuneration, is appropriate to facilitate access to justice for employees in cross-border employment disputes with their employer, after considering the full impact of such an extension.

That report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by legislative proposals.

To that end and by 15 July 2021, Member States shall provide the Commission with information relating to the number of applications under the European Small Claims Procedure as well as the number of requests for enforcement of judgments given in the European Small Claims Procedure.

2. By 15 July 2019, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the dissemination of information about the European Small Claims Procedure in the Member States, and may produce recommendations as to how to make that procedure better known.

▼B*Article 29***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 1 January 2009, with the exception of Article 25, which shall apply from 1 January 2008.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

▼M3*ANNEX I*

EUROPEAN SMALL CLAIMS PROCEDURE

FORM A

CLAIM FORM

(Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Small Claims Procedure)

Case number (*):

Received by the court/tribunal on: ____ / ____ / ____ (*)

(*) To be filled in by the court/tribunal.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PLEASE READ THE GUIDELINES AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH SECTION — THEY WILL HELP YOU TO FILL IN THIS FORM

Assistance in filling in the form

You may benefit from assistance in filling in this form. To find out how to obtain such assistance, you may refer to the information provided by the Member States and published on the website of the European Judicial Atlas in civil and commercial matters, available at the European e-Justice Portal https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_small_claims-354-en. Please note that this assistance does not include legal aid, for which appropriate application must be made under national law nor does it include a legal assessment of your case.

Language

Fill in this form in the language of the court/tribunal to which you are sending your application. Please note that the form is available in all official languages of the institutions of the European Union on the European e-Justice Portal https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_small_claims_forms-177-en. This may help you in filling in the form in the required language.

Supporting documents

Please note that the claim form should be accompanied, where appropriate, by any relevant supporting documents. However, this does not prevent you from submitting, where appropriate, further evidence during the procedure.

A copy of the claim form and, where appropriate, of the supporting documents, will be served on the defendant. The defendant will have an opportunity to submit a response.

1 Court/tribunal

In this field you should identify the court/tribunal before which you are making your claim. When deciding which court/tribunal to choose, you need to consider the grounds for the court's/journal's jurisdiction. A non-exhaustive list of possible grounds of jurisdiction is included in section 4. You may wish to use the dedicated search facility, available on the European e-Justice Portal to find the details (address, telephone number etc.) of the court with jurisdiction:

https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_small_claims-354-en

1 Before which court/tribunal are you making your claim?

1.1. Name:

1.2. Street and number/PO box:

1.3. City and postal code:

1.4. Country:

▼M3**2 Claimant**

This field must identify you as the claimant and your representative, if any. Please note that it is not mandatory to be represented by a lawyer or another legal professional.

It may not be sufficient in some countries to give only a P.O. Box as the address and you should therefore include the street name and number with a postcode. Failure to do so may result in the document not being served.

If you have a personal identification number given by the authorities of a Member State it would be helpful to provide it. If you don't have such number, it would be helpful to provide the number of your passport or identification document, if you have them. If you act on behalf of a legal person or any entity having legal capacity, it would be helpful to provide a relevant registration number.

'Other details' may contain further information that helps to identify you, for example, your date of birth, occupation or position in the company.

Where there is more than one claimant, please use additional sheets.

2 The claimant's details**2.1 Surname first name/name of company or organisation****2.2 Personal identification number or passport number/registration number (*)****2.3 Street and number/PO box:****2.4 City and postal code:****2.5 Country****2.6 Telephone (*):****2.7 Email (*):****2.8 Claimant's representative, if any, and contact details (*)****2.9 Other details (*)****3 Defendant**

In this field you should identify the defendant and, if known, his representative. Please note that it is not mandatory for the defendant to be represented by a lawyer or another legal professional.

It may not be sufficient in some countries to give only a PO box as the address and therefore you should include the street name and number with a postcode. Failure to do so may result in the document not being served.

If you know a personal identification number given to a defendant by authorities of a Member State it would be helpful to provide it. Alternatively or additionally it would be helpful to provide a number of the defendant's passport or identification document, if you have them. If the defendant is a legal person or any entity having legal capacity, it would be helpful to provide a relevant registration number for the defendant if you know it.

'Other details' may contain further information that helps to identify the person, for example the date of birth, occupation or position in the company. If there is more than one defendant, please use additional sheets.

3 The defendant's details**3.1 Surname first name/name of company or organisation****3.2 Personal identification number or passport number/registration number****3.3 Street and number/PO box:**

(*) Optional

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-
- 3.4 City and postal code
 3.5 Country
 3.6 Telephone (*):
 3.7 Email (*):
 3.8 Defendant's representative, if known, and contact details (*).
 3.9 Other details (*):

4. Jurisdiction

Your application must be lodged with the court/tribunal that has jurisdiction to deal with it. The court/tribunal must have jurisdiction in accordance with the rules of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('').

This section includes a non-exhaustive list of possible grounds for jurisdiction.

Information on the rules of jurisdiction can be found on the website of the European Judicial Atlas at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content Brussels_i_Regulation_recast-350_en.pdf.

You can also look at http://ec.europa.eu/civiljustice/glossary/glossary_en.htm for an explanation of some of the legal terms employed.

4 On what ground do you consider the court/tribunal to have jurisdiction?

- 4.1 Domicile of the defendant
- 4.2 Domicile of the consumer
- 4.3 Domicile of the policyholder, the insured or the beneficiary in insurance matters
- 4.4 Place of performance of the obligation in question
- 4.5 Place of the harmful event
- 4.6 Place where the immovable property is situated
- 4.7 Choice of court/tribunal agreed by the parties

4.8 Other (please specify): _____

5. Cross-border nature of the case

In order to make use of the European Small Claims Procedure, your case must be of a cross-border nature. A case is of a cross-border nature if at least one of the parties is domiciled or habitually resident in a Member State other than the Member State of the court/tribunal.

(*) Optional

(**) Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 351, 20.12.2012, p. 1)

▼M3**5 Cross-border nature of the case****5.1 Country of domicile or habitual residence of claimant** _____**5.2 Country of domicile or habitual residence of defendant** _____**5.3 Member State of the court/tribunal** _____**6. Bank details (optional)**

In field 6.1 you may inform the court/tribunal by which means you intend to pay the application fee. Please note that not all methods are necessarily available at the court/tribunal to which you are sending your application. You should verify which methods of payment will be accepted by the court/tribunal. You can do this by checking the information given by the Member State concerned and published on the website of the European Judicial atlas in civil and commercial matters, available on the European e-Justice Portal https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_small_claims-354-en.do or by contacting the court/tribunal concerned. By the same means you can discover more information about the amount of the court fee that you will need to pay.

If you choose to pay by credit card or to allow the court/tribunal to collect the fee from your bank account, you should give the necessary credit card or bank account details in the Appendix to this form. The Appendix will be for the information of the court/tribunal only and will not be forwarded to the defendant.

In field 6.2 you are given the possibility of indicating by which means you wish to receive payment from the defendant, for example if the defendant wishes to pay immediately even before the judgment is given. If you wish to be paid by bank transfer, please give the necessary bank details.

6 Bank details (*)**6.1 How will you pay the application fee?****6.1.1 By bank transfer** **6.1.2 By credit card** {please fill in the Appendix}**6.1.3 Direct debit from your bank account** {please fill in the Appendix}**6.1.4 Other (please specify):****6.2 To which account do you wish the defendant to pay any amount claimed or awarded?****6.2.1 Account holder:****6.2.2 Bank name, BIC or other relevant bank code:****6.2.3 Account number/IBAN****7 Claim**

Scope: Please note that the European Small Claims Procedure has a limited scope. No claims of a value higher than EUR 5 000 or which are listed in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 851/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Small Claims Procedure can be dealt with under this procedure. If your claim does not relate to an action within the scope of that Regulation in accordance with Article 2 proceedings will continue before the courts/tribunals with jurisdiction in accordance with the rules of ordinary civil procedure. If you do not wish to continue proceedings in that event, you should withdraw your application.

(*) Optional

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Monetary or other claim: You should indicate whether you are claiming money and/or something else (non-monetary claim), for example, delivery of goods, and then fill in respectively either 7.1 and/or 7.2. If your claim is not for money, please fill in section 7.2 and indicate the estimated value of your claim there. In the case of a non-monetary claim, you should indicate whether you have a secondary claim for compensation if it is not possible to satisfy the original claim.

If you wish to claim the costs of the proceedings (e.g. translation costs, lawyers' fees, costs relating to the service of documents etc.) then you should indicate this in 7.3. Please note that rules regarding the costs which courts/tribunals can award vary between different Member States. Details of categories of costs in the Member States can be found on the European e-Justice Portal https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_costs_of_proceedings-37-en.do

If you wish to claim any contractual interest, for example on a loan, you should indicate the rate and from what date it runs. The court/tribunal may award statutory interest on your claim if you are successful. If you wish to claim interest, please indicate this and the date from which the interest should run.

If necessary, please use additional pages to describe your claim e.g. if you claim several payments and the interest is claimed from different date on each of the payments.

7 About your claim

7.1. Claim for money

7.1.1 Amount of principal (excluding interest and costs) _____

7.1.2 Currency

Euro (EUR)

Bulgarian lev (BGN)

Croatian kuna (HRK)

Czech koruna (CZK)

Hungarian forint (HUF)

Pound Sterling (GBP)

Polish złoty (PLN)

Romanian leu (RON)

Swedish kronor (SEK)

Other (please specify): _____

7.2. Other claim

7.2.1. Please specify what you are claiming

7.2.2. Estimated value of the claim: _____

Currency

Euro (EUR)

Bulgarian lev (BGN)

Croatian kuna (HRK)

Czech koruna (CZK)

Hungarian forint (HUF)

Pound Sterling (GBP)

Polish złoty (PLN)

Romanian leu (RON)

Swedish kronor (SEK)

Other (please specify): _____

▼M3

7.3 Are you claiming the costs of proceedings?

7.3.1 Yes

7.3.2 No

7.3.3 If yes, please specify which costs and indicate the amount claimed or incurred so far:

7.4 Are you claiming interest?

Yes

No

If yes, is the interest:

Contractual? If so, go to 7.4.1

Statutory? If so, go to 7.4.2

7.4.1 If contractual

1) the rate is:

_____ %

_____ % above the base rate of the ECB

other: _____

2) the interest should run from: _____ / _____ / _____ (date):

to: _____ / _____ / _____ (date):

to the date of the judgment

to the date of payment of principal

7.4.2 If statutory

the interest should run from: _____ / _____ / _____ (date):

to: _____ / _____ / _____ (date):

to the date of the judgment

to the date of payment of principal

7.5 Are you claiming interest on costs?

Yes

No

If yes, the interest should run from: _____ / _____ / _____ (date):

_____ (event)

to _____ / _____ / _____ (date):

to the date of payment of costs

▼M3**8. Details of claim**

In 8.1 you should describe briefly the substance of your claim.

In 8.2 you should describe any relevant supporting evidence. This could, for example, be written evidence (e.g. contracts, receipts, etc.) or oral or written statements from witnesses. For each piece of evidence, please indicate which aspect of your claim it is intended to support.

If space is insufficient you can add additional sheets.

8.1 Details of claim

8.1 Please give reasons for your claim, for example what happened, where and when

8.2 Please describe the evidence you wish to put forward to support your claim and state which points of the claim it supports. Where appropriate you should add relevant supporting documents.

8.2.1 Written evidence **please specify below**

8.2.2 Witnesses **please specify below**

8.2.3 Other **please specify below**

9. Oral hearing

Please note that the European Small Claims Procedure is a written procedure. However the court may decide to have an oral hearing if it considers that it is not possible to give the judgment on the basis of written evidence. You can request, in this form or at a later stage, that an oral hearing be held. The court may refuse your request if it considers, in the light of the circumstances of the case, that an oral hearing is not necessary for the fair conduct of the proceedings. The oral hearing should be carried out through appropriate distance communication means like videoconference or teleconference, provided that they are available to the court. If the person to be heard is domiciled in a Member State other than that of the court seized, a hearing by distance communication technology shall be arranged by making use of the procedures provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 (1) (https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_taking_of_evidence-76-en.do)

However the court may decide that the persons summoned for the hearing must be physically present. You can indicate your preferences to the court, bearing in mind that if you requested to be physically present at the hearing, the recovery of any costs incurred with regard to this presence is subject to the rules of Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure. This Article stipulates that the court shall not award to the successful party costs that were unnecessarily incurred or are disproportionate to the claim.

9.1 Do you want an oral hearing to be held?

Yes

No

If yes, please indicate reasons (*):

9.2 If the court decides to hold an oral hearing, do you want to be physically present?

Yes

No

Please indicate reasons (*).

(*) Optional
(1) Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.5.2001, p. 1)

▼M3**10. Service of documents and communication with the court**

Procedural documents, like your application, the response from the defendant, any counterclaim and the judgment may be served upon the parties by post or by electronic means if such means are technically available to the court and admissible in accordance with the procedural law of the Member State in which the procedure is conducted. If the documents are to be served in a Member State other than the one in which the procedure is conducted, the procedural rules of the Member State where service is effected have to be observed as well. Electronic means could be used also for other written communications (e.g. a request to attend a court hearing). Electronic means can be used only if the addressee expressly consents in advance to their use or if he/she is legally obliged to accept electronic service and/or other written communication from the court in accordance with the procedural rules of the Member State in which the addressee is domiciled. To see if electronic means of service and/or communication are available and admissible in the relevant Member States check the information on the European e-justice portal at:

https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_small_cclaims-354-en.do?clang=en

10.1. Do you agree to the use of electronic means of communication for the service of the response by the defendant, any counterclaim and the judgment?

Yes

No

10.2. Do you agree to the use of electronic means of communication to receive written communications other than the documents mentioned in point 10.1?

Yes

No

11. Certificate

A judgment given in a Member State in the European Small Claims Procedure can be recognised and enforced in another Member State. If you intend to ask for recognition and enforcement in a Member State other than that of the court/tribunal, you can request in this form that the court/tribunal, after having made a decision in your favour, issue a certificate concerning that judgment.

11.1. Certificate

I ask the court/tribunal to issue a certificate concerning the judgment

Yes

No

Upon your request the court may provide you with the certificate in another language, by making use of the dynamic forms available through the European e-Justice Portal. This may be helpful in enforcement of the judgment in another Member State. Please note, that the court is not obliged to provide any translation or transliteration of a text entered in the free-text fields of the certificate.

11.2.

I ask the court/tribunal to issue a certificate in another language than the language of the court proceedings, in particular:

BG <input type="checkbox"/>	ES <input type="checkbox"/>	CS <input type="checkbox"/>	DE <input type="checkbox"/>	ET <input type="checkbox"/>	EL <input type="checkbox"/>	EN <input type="checkbox"/>	FR <input type="checkbox"/>	HR <input type="checkbox"/>	IT <input type="checkbox"/>
LV <input type="checkbox"/>	LT <input type="checkbox"/>	HU <input type="checkbox"/>	MT <input type="checkbox"/>	NL <input type="checkbox"/>	PL <input type="checkbox"/>	PT <input type="checkbox"/>	RO <input type="checkbox"/>	SK <input type="checkbox"/>	SL <input type="checkbox"/>
FI <input type="checkbox"/>	SV <input type="checkbox"/>								

12. Date and signature

Please make sure that you write your name clearly and sign and date your application at the end.

▼ M3

12. Date and signature

I hereby request that the court/tribunal give a judgment against the defendant on the basis of my claim

I declare that the information provided is true to the best of my knowledge and is given in good faith

Done at

Date: ___/___/___

Name and signature

▼M3

Appendix to the claim form (Form A)

Bank details (*) for the purposes of payment of the application fee

Account holder/credit card holder:

Bank name, BIC or other relevant bank code/credit card company:

Account number or IBAN/credit card number, expiry date and security number of the credit card:

(*) Optional

▼M3*ANNEX II***EUROPEAN SMALL CLAIMS PROCEDURE****FORM 8****REQUEST BY THE COURT OR TRIBUNAL TO COMPLETE AND/OR RECTIFY THE CLAIM FORM**

(Article 4(4) of Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Small Claims Procedure)

To be filled in by the court/tribunal

Case number:

Received by the court/tribunal on ____ / ____ / ____

1. Court/tribunal

1.1 Name

1.2 Street and number/PO box

1.3 City and postal code

1.4 Country

2. Claimant

2.1 Surname, first name/name of company or organisation

2.2 Personal identification number or passport number/registration number (*)

2.3 Street and number/PO box

2.4 City and postal code

2.5 Country

2.6 Telephone (*)

2.7 Email (*)

2.8 Claimant's representative, if any, and contact details (*)

2.9 Other details (*):

3. Defendant

3.1 Surname, first name/name of company or organisation

3.2 Personal identification number or passport number/registration number

3.3 Street and number/PO box

3.4 City and postal code

3.5 Country

3.6 Telephone (*)

3.7 Email (*)

3.8 Defendant's representative, if any, and contact details (*)

3.9 Other details (*):

(*) Optional

▼M3

The court/tribunal has examined your claim form and considers it to be inadequate or insufficiently clear or not properly filled in: please complete and/or rectify your form in the language of the court/tribunal as indicated below as soon as possible and at the latest by _____.

The court/tribunal shall dismiss your application under the conditions provided for in Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 if you fail to complete and/or rectify it within the time limit set out above.

Your claim form has not been filed in in the correct language. Please fill it in one of the following languages.

Bulgarian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Czech	<input type="checkbox"/>	Croatian	<input type="checkbox"/>
German	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spanish	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greek	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estonian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>	Italian	<input type="checkbox"/>
French	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lithuanian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hungarian	<input type="checkbox"/>
Latvian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dutch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maltese	<input type="checkbox"/>	Romanian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovak	<input type="checkbox"/>
Portuguese	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finnish	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slovene	<input type="checkbox"/>	English	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: (please specify)	

The following sections of the claim form must be completed and/or rectified as stated below:

—
—
—
—

Done at:

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Signature and/or stamp

▼ M3

ANNEX III

EUROPEAN SMALL CLAIMS PROCEDURE**FORM C****ANSWER FORM**

(Article 5(2) and 5(3) of Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Small Claims Procedure)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES FOR THE DEFENDANT

A claim as set out in the attached claim form has been submitted against you using the European Small Claims Procedure.

You can answer by filling in Part II of this form and returning it to the court/tribunal, or in any other appropriate way, within 30 days after the claim form has been served on you together with the answer form.

Please note that if you do not answer within 30 days, the court/tribunal shall give a judgment.

Please make sure that you write your name clearly and sign and date the answer form at the end.

You should also read the guidelines included in the claim form; these may help you to prepare your response.

Assistance in filling in the form: You may benefit from assistance in filling in this form. To find out how to obtain such assistance, you may refer to the information provided by the Member States and published on the website of the European Judicial Atlas in civil and commercial matters, available on the European e-Justice Portal https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_small_claims-354-en.do. Please note that this assistance does not include legal aid, for which appropriate application must be made under national law nor does it include a legal assessment of your case.

Language: You should reply to the claim in the language of the court/tribunal which has sent you this form.

Please note that the form is available in all official languages of the institutions of the European Union on the European e-Justice Portal https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_small_claims_forms-177-en.do#action. This may help you in filling in the form in the required language.

Oral hearing: Please note that the European Small Claims Procedure is a written procedure. However the court may decide to have an oral hearing if it considers that it is not possible to give the judgment on the basis of written evidence. You can request, in this form or at a later stage, that an oral hearing be held. The court may refuse your request if it considers in the light of the circumstances of the case that an oral hearing is not necessary for the fair conduct of the proceedings. The oral hearing should be carried out through appropriate distance communication means like videoconference or teleconference, provided that they are available to the court if the person to be heard is domiciled in a Member State other than that of the court seized, a hearing by distance communication technology shall be arranged by making use of the procedures provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 (https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_taking_of_evidence-76-en.do)

However the court may decide that the persons summoned for the hearing must be physically present. You can indicate your preferences to the court, bearing in mind that if you requested to be physically present at the hearing, the recovery of any costs incurred with regard to this presence is subject to the rules of Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure. This Article stipulates that the court shall not award to the successful party costs that were unnecessarily incurred or are disproportionate to the claim.

Supporting documents: You can indicate possible means of evidence and add, where appropriate supporting documents.

Counterclaim: If you want to make a claim against the claimant (counterclaim), you should fill in and attach a separate Form A which you can find on the internet on the European e-Justice Portal https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_small_claims_forms-177-en.do#action or obtain from the court/tribunal which sent you this form. Please note that for the purposes of the counterclaim you are considered to be the claimant.

Correcting your details: You can also correct or supplement information about yourself (e.g. contact details, representative etc.) in section 6 Other information.

▼M3

Service of documents and communication with the court: Procedural documents, like your response and the judgment may be served upon the parties by post or by electronic means, if such means are technically available to the court and admissible in accordance with the procedural law of the Member State in which the procedure is conducted. If the documents are to be served in a Member State other than the one in which the procedure is conducted, the procedural rules of the Member State where service is to be effected have to be observed as well. Electronic means could be used also for other written communications (e.g. a request to attend a court hearing). Electronic means can be used only if the addressee expressly consents in advance to their use or if he/she is legally obliged to accept electronic service and/or other written communication from the court in accordance with the procedural rules of the Member State in which the addressee is domiciled. To see if electronic means of service and/or communication are available and admissible in the relevant Member States check the information on the European e-justice portal at

https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_small_claims-354-en.do?clang=en

Extra space: If space is insufficient you can add additional sheets

Part I (to be filled in by the court/tribunal)

Name of claimant

Name of defendant:

Court/tribunal

Claim:

Case number

Part II (to be filled in by the defendant)

1 Do you accept the claim?

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Partially | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If you have answered 'no' or 'partially', please indicate reasons:

The claim is outside the scope of the European Small Claims Procedure

please specify below

Other

please specify below

2 If you do not accept this claim please describe the evidence you wish to put forward to contest it. Please state which points of your answer the evidence supports. Where appropriate, you should add relevant supporting documents

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Written evidence | <input type="checkbox"/> | please specify below |
| Witnesses | <input type="checkbox"/> | please specify below |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | please specify below |

▼ M3

3. Do you want an oral hearing to be held?

Yes

No

If yes, please indicate reasons (*):

4. If the court decides to hold an oral hearing, do you want to be physically present?

Yes

No

Please indicate reasons (*):

5. Are you claiming the costs of proceedings?

Yes

No

If yes, please specify which costs and if possible, indicate the amount claimed or incurred so far.

6. Do you want to make a counterclaim?

Yes

No

If yes, please fill in and attach a separate Form A.

7.1. Do you agree to the use of electronic means for service of the judgment?

Yes

No

7.2. Do you agree to the use of electronic means to receive written communications other than the judgment?

Yes

No

8. Other information (*)

9. Date and signature

I declare that the information provided is true to the best of my knowledge and is given in good faith.

Done at

Date _____ / _____ / _____

Name and signature:

(*) Optional

▼M3*ANNEX IV***EUROPEAN SMALL CLAIMS PROCEDURE****FORM D****CERTIFICATE CONCERNING A JUDGMENT IN THE EUROPEAN SMALL CLAIMS PROCEDURE OR A COURT SETTLEMENT**

(Article 20(2) and 23a of Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Small Claims Procedure)

To be filled in by the court/tribunal

1. Court/tribunal

1.1. Name:

1.2. Street and number/PO box

1.3. City and postal code

1.4. Country:

2. Claimant

2.1. Surname, first name/name of company or organisation

2.2. Personal identification number or passport number/registration number (*)

2.3. Street and number/PO box

2.4. City and postal code

2.5. Country:

2.6. Telephone (*)

2.7. Email (*)

2.8. Claimant's representative, if any, and contact details (*)

2.9. Other details (*):

3. Defendant

3.1. Surname, first name/name of company or organisation:

3.2. Personal identification number or passport number/registration number (*)

3.3. Street and number/PO box

3.4. City and postal code

3.5. Country:

3.6. Telephone (*)

3.7. E-mail (*)

3.8. Defendant's representative, if any, and contact details (*)

3.9. Other details (*):

(*) Optional

▼M3**4 Judgment**

4.1 Date:

4.2 Case number:

4.3 The substance of the judgment

4.3.1. The court/tribunal has ordered _____ to pay to _____

(1) Principal

(2) Interest:

(3) Costs

4.3.2. The court/tribunal has made an order against _____ to _____

(If the judgment was given by an appeal court or in the case of a review of a judgment.)

This judgment supersedes the judgment given on ____ / ____ / ____ , case number _____, and any certificate relative thereto.

THE JUDGMENT WILL BE RECOGNISED AND ENFORCED IN ANOTHER MEMBER STATE WITHOUT THE NEED FOR A DECLARATION OF ENFORCEABILITY AND WITHOUT ANY POSSIBILITY OF OPPOSING ITS RECOGNITION**5 Court Settlement**

5.1 Date:

5.2 Case number:

5.3 The substance of the settlement

5.3.1. The parties agreed that _____ will pay to _____

(1) Principal

(2) Interest:

(3) Costs

5.3.2. The parties agreed that _____ will _____

Done at:

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Signature and/or stamp

(*) Optional

5c ii)

Recitals to Regulation (EC) No 861/2007
of the European Parliament and of the Council
of 11 July 2007 establishing
a European Small Claims Procedure



I

(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATIONS

**REGULATION (EC) No 861/2007 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 11 July 2007
establishing a European Small Claims Procedure**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 61(c) and Article 67 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee⁽¹⁾,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The Community has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice in which the free movement of persons is ensured. For the gradual establishment of such an area, the Community is to adopt, *inter alia*, measures in the field of judicial cooperation in civil matters having cross-border implications and needed for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) According to Article 65(c) of the Treaty, those measures are to include those eliminating obstacles to the good functioning of civil proceedings, if necessary by promoting the compatibility of the rules on civil procedure applicable in the Member States.
- (3) In this respect, the Community has, among other measures, already adopted Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 of 29 May 2000 on the service in the

Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters⁽³⁾, Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters⁽⁴⁾, Council Decision 2001/470/EC of 28 May 2001 establishing a European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters⁽⁵⁾, Regulation (EC) No 805/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 creating a European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims⁽⁶⁾ and Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 creating a European order for payment procedure⁽⁷⁾.

- (4) The European Council meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999 invited the Council and the Commission to establish common procedural rules for simplified and accelerated cross-border litigation on small consumer and commercial claims.
- (5) On 30 November 2000, the Council adopted a joint programme of the Commission and the Council of measures for the implementation of the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in civil and commercial matters⁽⁸⁾. The programme refers to simplifying and speeding up the settlement of cross-border litigation on small claims. This was taken forward by the Hague Programme⁽⁹⁾, adopted by the European Council on 5 November 2004, which called for work on small claims to be actively pursued.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 30.6.2000, p. 37.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006 (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 143, 30.4.2004, p. 15. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1869/2005 (OJ L 300, 17.11.2005, p. 6).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 399, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ C 12, 15.1.2001, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ C 53, 3.3.2005, p. 1.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 88, 11.4.2006, p. 61.

⁽²⁾ Opinion of the European Parliament of 14 December 2006 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Council Decision of 13 June 2007.

- (6) On 20 December 2002, the Commission adopted a Green Paper on a European order for payment procedure and on measures to simplify and speed up small claims litigation. The Green Paper launched a consultation on measures concerning the simplification and the speeding up of small claims litigation.
- (7) Many Member States have introduced simplified civil procedures for small claims since costs, delays and complexities connected with litigation do not necessarily decrease proportionally with the value of the claim. The obstacles to obtaining a fast and inexpensive judgment are exacerbated in cross-border cases. It is therefore necessary to establish a European procedure for small claims (European Small Claims Procedure). The objective of such a procedure should be to facilitate access to justice. The distortion of competition within the internal market due to imbalances with regard to the functioning of the procedural means afforded to creditors in different Member States entails the need for Community legislation that guarantees a level playing-field for creditors and debtors throughout the European Union. It should be necessary to have regard to the principles of simplicity, speed and proportionality when setting the costs of dealing with a claim under the European Small Claims Procedure. It is appropriate that details of the costs to be charged be made public, and that the means of setting any such costs be transparent.
- (8) The European Small Claims Procedure should simplify and speed up litigation concerning small claims in cross-border cases, whilst reducing costs, by offering an optional tool in addition to the possibilities existing under the laws of the Member States, which will remain unaffected. This Regulation should also make it simpler to obtain the recognition and enforcement of a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure in another Member State.
- (9) This Regulation seeks to promote fundamental rights and takes into account, in particular, the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The court or tribunal should respect the right to a fair trial and the principle of an adversarial process, in particular when deciding on the necessity of an oral hearing and on the means of taking evidence and the extent to which evidence is to be taken.
- (10) For the purposes of facilitating calculation of the value of a claim, all interest, expenses and disbursements should be disregarded. This should affect neither the power of the court or tribunal to award these in its judgment nor the national rules on the calculation of interest.
- (11) In order to facilitate the commencement of the European Small Claims Procedure, the claimant should make an application by filling in a standard claim form and lodging it with the court or tribunal. The claim form should be submitted only to a court or tribunal that has jurisdiction.
- (12) The claim form should be accompanied, where appropriate, by any relevant supporting documents. However, this does not prevent the claimant from submitting, where appropriate, further evidence during the procedure. The same principle should apply to the response by the defendant.
- (13) The concepts of 'clearly unfounded' in the context of the dismissal of a claim and of 'inadmissible' in the context of the dismissal of an application should be determined in accordance with national law.
- (14) The European Small Claims Procedure should be a written procedure, unless an oral hearing is considered necessary by the court or tribunal or a party so requests. The court or tribunal may refuse such a request. Such refusal may not be contested separately.
- (15) The parties should not be obliged to be represented by a lawyer or another legal professional.
- (16) The concept of 'counterclaim' should be interpreted within the meaning of Article 6(3) of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 as arising from the same contract or facts on which the original claim was based. Articles 2 and 4 as well as Article 5(3), (4) and (5) should apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to counterclaims.
- (17) In cases where the defendant invokes a right of set-off during the proceedings, such claim should not constitute a counterclaim for the purposes of this Regulation. Therefore, the defendant should not be obliged to use standard Form A, as set out in Annex I, for invoking such a right.
- (18) The Member State addressed for the purposes of the application of Article 6 is the Member State where service is to be effected or to where the document is to be dispatched. In order to reduce costs and delays, documents should be served on the parties primarily by postal service attested by an acknowledgment of receipt, including the date of receipt.
- (19) A party may refuse to accept a document at the time of service or by returning the document within one week if it is not written in, or accompanied by a translation into, the official language of the Member State addressed (or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where service is to be effected or to where the document is to be dispatched) or a language which the addressee understands.

- (20) In the context of oral hearings and the taking of evidence, the Member States should encourage the use of modern communication technology subject to the national law of the Member State where the court or tribunal is situated. The court or tribunal should use the simplest and least costly method of taking evidence.
- (21) The practical assistance to be made available to the parties should include technical information concerning the availability and the filling in of the forms.
- (22) The information about procedural questions can also be given by the court or tribunal staff in accordance with national law.
- (23) As the objective of this Regulation is to simplify and speed up litigation concerning small claims in cross-border cases, the court or tribunal should act as soon as possible even when this Regulation does not prescribe any time limit for a specific phase of the procedure.
- (24) For the purposes of calculating time limits as provided for in this Regulation, Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits (⁽¹⁾) should apply.
- (25) In order to speed up the recovery of small claims, the judgment should be enforceable notwithstanding any possible appeal and without the condition of the provision of a security except as provided for in this Regulation.
- (26) Any reference in this Regulation to an appeal should include any possible means of appeal available under national law.
- (27) The court or tribunal must include a person qualified to serve as a judge in accordance with national law.
- (28) Whenever the court or tribunal is required to set a time limit, the party concerned should be informed of the consequences of not complying with it.
- (29) The unsuccessful party should bear the costs of the proceedings. The costs of the proceedings should be determined in accordance with national law. Having regard to the objectives of simplicity and cost-effectiveness, the court or tribunal should order that an unsuccessful party be obliged to pay only the costs of the proceedings, including for example any costs resulting from the fact that the other party was represented by a lawyer or another legal professional, or any costs arising from the service or translation of documents, which are proportionate to the value of the claim or which were necessarily incurred.
- (30) In order to facilitate recognition and enforcement, a judgment given in a Member State in the European Small Claims Procedure should be recognised and enforceable in another Member State without the need for a declaration of enforceability and without any possibility of opposing its recognition.
- (31) There should be minimum standards for the review of a judgment in situations where the defendant was not able to contest the claim.
- (32) Having regard to the objectives of simplicity and cost-effectiveness, the party seeking enforcement shall not be required to have an authorised representative or a postal address in the Member State of enforcement, other than with agents having competence for the enforcement procedure in accordance with the national law of that Member State.
- (33) Chapter III of this Regulation should also apply to the determination of costs and expenses made by officers of the court or tribunal due to a judgment given pursuant to the procedure specified in this Regulation.
- (34) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (⁽²⁾).
- (35) In particular, power should be conferred on the Commission to adopt measures necessary to update or make technical amendments to the forms set out in the Annexes. Since those measures are of general scope and are designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation and/or to supplement this Regulation by the addition of new non-essential elements, they should be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny provided for in Article 5a of Decision 1999/468/EC.
- (36) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely, the establishment of a procedure to simplify and speed up litigation concerning small claims in cross-border cases, and to reduce costs, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and effects of this Regulation, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 124, 8.6.1971, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23. Decision as amended by Decision 2006/512/EC (OJ L 200, 22.7.2006, p. 11).

(37) In accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, the United Kingdom and Ireland have given notice of their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.

(38) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Denmark does not take part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

5c iii)

Recitals to Regulation (EU) 2015/2421
of the European Parliament and of the Council
of 16 December 2015 amending
Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 establishing
a European Small Claims Procedure
and Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 creating
a European order for payment procedure



I

(*Legislative acts*)

REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EU) 2015/2421 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 16 December 2015

amending Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure and
Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 creating a European order for payment procedure

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (¹),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (²),

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council (³) established the European Small Claims Procedure. That Regulation applies to both contested and uncontested cross-border civil and commercial claims of a value not exceeding EUR 2 000. It also ensures that the judgments given within this procedure are enforceable without any intermediate procedure, in particular without the need for a declaration of enforceability in the Member State of enforcement (abolition of *exequatur*). The general aim of Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 has been to improve access to justice for both consumers and businesses by reducing costs and accelerating civil procedures with regard to claims within its scope.

- (2) The Commission's report of 19 November 2013 on the application of Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 states that, in general, the European Small Claims Procedure is considered to have facilitated cross-border litigation for small claims in the Union. However, that report also identifies obstacles to realising the full potential of the European Small Claims Procedure to benefit consumers and businesses, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). That report finds, among other things, that the low ceiling set out in Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 as

(¹) OJ C 226, 16.7.2014, p. 43.

(²) Position of the European Parliament of 7 October 2015 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 3 December 2015.

(³) Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure (OJ L 199, 31.7.2007, p. 1).

regards the value of the claim deprives many potential claimants in cross-border disputes of the use of a simplified procedure. Furthermore, it states that several elements of the procedure could be further simplified in order to reduce the costs and the duration of litigation. The Commission's report concludes that those obstacles could be removed most effectively by amending Regulation (EC) No 861/2007.

- (3) Consumers should be able to use the opportunities afforded by the internal market to the fullest extent, and their confidence should not be limited by the lack of effective legal remedies for disputes in which there is a cross-border element. The improvements to the European Small Claims Procedure proposed in this Regulation aim to provide consumers with a means of effective redress, and thus contribute to the practical enforcement of their rights.
- (4) Increasing the ceiling as regards the value of a claim to EUR 5 000 would improve access to an effective and cost-efficient judicial remedy for cross-border disputes, in particular for SMEs. Increased access to justice would enhance trust in cross-border transactions and would contribute to the fullest use of the opportunities afforded by the internal market.
- (5) This Regulation should apply to cross-border cases only. A cross-border case should be considered to exist when at least one of the parties is domiciled or habitually resident in a Member State bound by this Regulation other than the Member State of the court or tribunal seized.
- (6) The European Small Claims Procedure should be further improved by taking advantage of the technological developments in the field of justice and of new tools available to the courts and tribunals, which can help to overcome geographical distance and its consequences in terms of high costs and length of proceedings.
- (7) To further reduce the costs of litigation and the length of proceedings, the use of modern communication technology by the parties and the courts and tribunals should be further encouraged.
- (8) For documents which need to be served on the parties in the European Small Claims Procedure, electronic service should be on an equal footing with postal service. To that end, this Regulation should set a general framework that allows the use of electronic service whenever the necessary technical means are available and where the use of electronic service is compatible with the national procedural rules of the Member States involved. As regards all other written communications between the parties or other persons involved in the proceedings and the courts or tribunals, electronic means should be used as the preferred means to the extent possible, where such means are available and admissible.
- (9) Unless the parties or other addressees are obliged under national law to accept electronic means, they should have the choice as to whether electronic means, where such means are available and admissible, or more traditional means are to be used for the service of documents or for other written communications with the court or tribunal. The acceptance by a party of service by electronic means is without prejudice to his right to refuse to accept a document that is not written in, or accompanied by a translation into, the official language of the Member State in which he is domiciled or habitually resident or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where that party is domiciled or habitually resident, or in a language which he understands.
- (10) Where electronic means are used for the service of documents or for other written communications, existing best practices should be applied by the Member States to ensure that the content of the documents and other written communications received is true and faithful to that of the documents and other written communications sent, and that the method used for the acknowledgement of receipt provides confirmation of the receipt by the addressee and of the date of receipt.
- (11) The European Small Claims Procedure is essentially a written procedure. Oral hearings should only be held exceptionally where it is not possible to give the judgment on the basis of the written evidence or where a court or tribunal agrees to hold an oral hearing upon a party's request.

- (12) In order to enable persons to be heard without requiring them to travel to the court or tribunal, oral hearings as well as the taking of evidence by hearing witnesses, experts or parties should be carried out using any appropriate means of distance communication available to the court or tribunal, unless, on account of the particular circumstances of the case, the use of such technology would not be appropriate for the fair conduct of the proceedings. As regards persons domiciled or habitually resident in a Member State other than the Member State of the court or tribunal seised, oral hearings should be organised by making use of the procedures provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 (¹).
- (13) Member States should promote the use of distance communication technology. For the purpose of carrying out oral hearings, arrangements should be made so that the courts or tribunals that are competent in relation to the European Small Claims Procedure have access to appropriate distance communication technology with a view to ensuring the fairness of proceedings with regard to the particular circumstances of the case. In relation to videoconferencing, the Council Recommendations on cross-border videoconferencing adopted by the Council on 15 and 16 June 2015 and the work undertaken in the framework of European e-Justice should be taken into account.
- (14) The potential costs of litigation can play a role in the claimant's decision on whether to commence a court action. Among other costs, court fees may discourage claimants from taking court action. In order to ensure access to justice for cross-border small claims, the court fees charged in a Member State for the European Small Claims Procedure should not be disproportionate to the claim and should not be higher than the court fees charged for national simplified court procedures in that Member State. This should, however, not prevent the levying of reasonable minimum court fees and should be without prejudice to the possibility of levying, under the same conditions, a separate fee for any appeal procedure against a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure.
- (15) For the purposes of this Regulation, court fees should comprise fees and charges to be paid to the court or tribunal, the amount of which is determined in accordance with national law. They should not include, for example, sums which are transferred to third parties in the course of proceedings, such as lawyers' fees, translation costs, costs of service of documents by entities other than a court or tribunal, or costs paid to experts or witnesses.
- (16) Effective access to justice across the Union is a major objective. To ensure such effective access in the context of the European Small Claims Procedure, legal aid should be provided in accordance with Council Directive 2003/8/EC (²).
- (17) The payment of court fees should not require the claimant to travel to the Member State of the court or tribunal seised or to hire a lawyer for that purpose. In order to ensure that effective access to the proceedings is also given to claimants who are situated in a Member State other than the Member State in which the court or tribunal seised is situated, the Member States should, as a minimum, offer at least one of the distance payment methods provided for in this Regulation.
- (18) It should be clarified that a court settlement approved by or concluded before a court or tribunal in the course of the European Small Claims Procedure is enforceable in the same way as a judgment given in that procedure.
- (19) In order to minimise the need for translation and associated costs, the court or tribunal should, when issuing a certificate for the enforcement of a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure, or of a court settlement approved by or concluded before a court or tribunal in the course of that procedure, in a language other than its own, use the relevant language version of the standard form for the certificate available in a dynamic online format on the European e-Justice Portal. In this regard, it should be entitled to rely on the accuracy of the translation available on that Portal. Any costs for necessary translation of the text entered into the free text fields of the certificate are to be allocated as provided for under the law of the Member State of the court or tribunal.

(¹) Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1).

(²) Council Directive 2003/8/EC of 27 January 2003 to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid for such disputes (OJ L 26, 31.1.2003, p. 41).

- (20) Member States should provide practical assistance to parties in filling in the standard forms provided for in the European Small Claims Procedure. Moreover, they should provide general information on the scope of application of the European Small Claims Procedure and on which courts or tribunals are competent in relation to it. However, that obligation should not entail the provision of legal aid or of legal assistance in the form of a legal assessment of a specific case. Member States should be free to decide on the most appropriate ways and means of providing such practical assistance and general information, and it should be left to the Member States to decide upon which bodies those obligations are imposed. Such general information on the scope of application of the European Small Claims Procedure and on the competent courts or tribunals may also be provided by way of reference to information given in brochures or handbooks, on national websites or on the European e-Justice Portal, or by appropriate support organisations, such as the European Consumer Centres Network.
- (21) Information about court fees and methods of payment, as well as about the authorities or organisations competent to give practical assistance in the Member States should be made more transparent and easily available on the internet. To that end, the Member States should provide that information to the Commission, which in turn should ensure that it is made publicly available and widely disseminated by any appropriate means, in particular through the European e-Justice Portal.
- (22) It should be clarified in Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁽¹⁾) that, where a dispute falls within the scope of the European Small Claims Procedure, that procedure should also be available to a claimant in a European order for payment procedure in the event that the defendant has lodged a statement of opposition against the European order for payment.

- (23) In order to further facilitate access to the European Small Claims Procedure, the standard claim form should not only be made available at the courts and tribunals that are competent in relation to the European Small Claims Procedure, but it should also be made accessible through appropriate national websites. That obligation could be met by providing a link to the European e-Justice Portal on the relevant national websites.

To improve the protection of the defendant, the standard forms provided for in Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 should contain information about the consequences for the defendant if he does not contest the claim or does not attend an oral hearing when summoned, in particular as regards the possibility that a judgment may be given or enforced against him and that liability may be incurred for the costs of the proceedings. The standard forms should also contain information about the fact that the successful party may not be able to recover the costs of the proceedings to the extent that they are unnecessarily incurred or are disproportionate to the value of the claim.

- (24) In order for the standard forms of the European Small Claims Procedure and of the European order for payment procedure to be kept up-to-date, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) should be delegated to the Commission in respect of changes to Annexes I to IV to Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 and in respect of changes to Annexes I to VII to Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level. The Commission, when preparing and drawing up delegated acts, should ensure a simultaneous, timely and appropriate transmission of relevant documents to the European Parliament and to the Council.
- (25) In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and to the TFEU, the United Kingdom and Ireland have notified their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.
- (26) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (27) Regulations (EC) No 861/2007 and (EC) No 1896/2006 should therefore be amended accordingly,

(¹) Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 creating a European order for payment procedure (OJ L 399, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

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Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters

European Account Preservation Order



**REGULATION (EU) No 655/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 15 May 2014
establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt
recovery in civil and commercial matters**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular points (a), (e) and (f) of Article 81(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (⁽¹⁾),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (⁽²⁾),

Whereas:

- (1) The Union has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice in which the free movement of persons is ensured. For the gradual establishment of such an area, the Union is to adopt measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters having cross-border implications, particularly when necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) In accordance with Article 81(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), such measures may include measures aimed at ensuring, inter alia, the mutual recognition and enforcement of judgments between Member States, effective access to justice and the elimination of obstacles to the proper functioning of civil proceedings, if necessary by promoting the compatibility of the rules on civil procedure applicable in the Member States.
- (3) On 24 October 2006, by way of the 'Green Paper on improving the efficiency of the enforcement of judgments in the European Union: the attachment of bank accounts', the Commission launched a consultation on the need for a uniform European procedure for the preservation of bank accounts and the possible features of such a procedure.
- (4) In the Stockholm Programme of December 2009 (⁽³⁾), which sets freedom, security and justice priorities for 2010 to 2014, the European Council invited the Commission to assess the need for, and the feasibility of, providing for certain provisional, including protective, measures at Union level, to prevent for example the disappearance of assets before the enforcement of a claim, and to put forward appropriate proposals for improving the efficiency of enforcement of judgments in the Union regarding bank accounts and debtors' assets.
- (5) National procedures for obtaining protective measures such as account preservation orders exist in all Member States, but the conditions for the grant of such measures and the efficiency of their implementation vary considerably. Moreover, recourse to national protective measures may prove cumbersome in cases having cross-border implications, in particular when the creditor seeks to preserve several accounts located in different Member States. It therefore seems necessary and appropriate to adopt a binding and directly applicable legal instrument of the Union which establishes a new Union procedure allowing, in cross-border cases, for the preservation, in an efficient and speedy way, of funds held in bank accounts.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 191, 29.6.2012, p. 57.

⁽²⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 15 April 2014 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 13 May 2014.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 115, 4.5.2010, p. 1.

- (6) The procedure established by this Regulation should serve as an additional and optional means for the creditor, who remains free to make use of any other procedure for obtaining an equivalent measure under national law.
- (7) A creditor should be able to obtain a protective measure in the form of a European Account Preservation Order ('Preservation Order' or 'Order') preventing the transfer or withdrawal of funds held by his debtor in a bank account maintained in a Member State if there is a risk that, without such a measure, the subsequent enforcement of his claim against the debtor will be impeded or made substantially more difficult. The preservation of funds held in the debtor's account should have the effect of preventing not only the debtor himself, but also persons authorised by him to make payments through that account, for example by way of a standing order or through direct debit or the use of a credit card, from using the funds.
- (8) The scope of this Regulation should cover all civil and commercial matters apart from certain well-defined matters. In particular, this Regulation should not apply to claims against a debtor in insolvency proceedings. This should mean that no Preservation Order can be issued against the debtor once insolvency proceedings as defined in Council Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000 (⁽¹⁾) have been opened in relation to him. On the other hand, the exclusion should allow the Preservation Order to be used to secure the recovery of detrimental payments made by such a debtor to third parties.
- (9) This Regulation should apply to accounts held with credit institutions whose business is to take deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for their own account.

It should thus not apply to financial institutions which do not take such deposits, for instance institutions providing financing for export and investment projects or projects in developing countries or institutions providing financial market services. Furthermore, this Regulation should not apply to accounts held by or with central banks when acting in their capacity as monetary authorities, nor to accounts that cannot be preserved by national orders equivalent to a Preservation Order or which are otherwise immune from seizure under the law of the Member State where the account in question is maintained.

- (10) This Regulation should apply to cross-border cases only and should define what constitutes a cross-border case in this particular context. For the purposes of this Regulation, a cross-border case should be considered to exist when the court dealing with the application for the Preservation Order is located in one Member State and the bank account concerned by the Order is maintained in another Member State. A cross-border case should also be considered to exist when the creditor is domiciled in one Member State and the court and the bank account to be preserved are located in another Member State.

This Regulation should not apply to the preservation of accounts maintained in the Member State of the court seized of the application for the Preservation Order if the creditor's domicile is also in that Member State, even if the creditor applies at the same time for a Preservation Order which concerns an account or accounts maintained in another Member State. In such a case, the creditor should make two separate applications, one for a Preservation Order and one for a national measure.

- (11) The procedure for a Preservation Order should be available to a creditor wishing to secure the enforcement of a later judgment on the substance of the matter prior to initiating proceedings on the substance of the matter and at any stage during such proceedings. It should also be available to a creditor who has already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument requiring the debtor to pay the creditor's claim.
- (12) The Preservation Order should be available for the purpose of securing claims that have already fallen due. It should also be available for claims that are not yet due as long as such claims arise from a transaction or an event that has already occurred and their amount can be determined, including claims relating to tort, delict or quasi-delict and civil claims for damages or restitution which are based on an act giving rise to criminal proceedings.

(¹) Council Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000 of 29 May 2000 on insolvency proceedings (OJ L 160, 30.6.2000, p. 1).

A creditor should be able to request that the Preservation Order be issued in the amount of the principal claim or in a lower amount. The latter may be in his interest, for instance, where he has already obtained some other security for part of his claim.

- (13) In order to ensure a close link between the proceedings for the Preservation Order and the proceedings on the substance of the matter, international jurisdiction to issue the Order should lie with the courts of the Member State whose courts have jurisdiction to rule on the substance of the matter. For the purposes of this Regulation, the notion of proceedings on the substance of the matter should cover any proceedings aimed at obtaining an enforceable title on the underlying claim including, for instance, summary proceedings concerning orders to pay and proceedings such as the French 'procédure de référé'. If the debtor is a consumer domiciled in a Member State, jurisdiction to issue the Order should lie only with the courts of that Member State.
- (14) The conditions for issuing the Preservation Order should strike an appropriate balance between the interest of the creditor in obtaining an Order and the interest of the debtor in preventing abuse of the Order.

Consequently, when the creditor applies for a Preservation Order prior to obtaining a judgment, the court with which the application is lodged should have to be satisfied on the basis of the evidence submitted by the creditor that the creditor is likely to succeed on the substance of his claim against the debtor.

Furthermore, the creditor should be required in all situations, including when he has already obtained a judgment, to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the court that his claim is in urgent need of judicial protection and that, without the Order, the enforcement of the existing or a future judgment may be impeded or made substantially more difficult because there is a real risk that, by the time the creditor is able to have the existing or a future judgment enforced, the debtor may have dissipated, concealed or destroyed his assets or have disposed of them under value, to an unusual extent or through unusual action.

The court should assess the evidence submitted by the creditor to support the existence of such a risk. This could relate, for instance, to the debtor's conduct in respect of the creditor's claim or in a previous dispute between the parties, to the debtor's credit history, to the nature of the debtor's assets and to any recent action taken by the debtor with regard to his assets. In assessing the evidence, the court may consider that withdrawals from accounts and instances of expenditure by the debtor to sustain the normal course of his business or recurrent family expenses are not, in themselves, unusual. The mere non-payment or contesting of the claim or the mere fact that the debtor has more than one creditor should not, in themselves, be considered sufficient evidence to justify the issuing of an Order. Nor should the mere fact that the financial circumstances of the debtor are poor or deteriorating, in itself, constitute a sufficient ground for the issuing of an Order. However, the court may take these factors into account in the overall assessment of the existence of the risk.

- (15) In order to ensure the surprise effect of the Preservation Order, and to ensure that it will be a useful tool for a creditor trying to recover debts from a debtor in cross-border cases, the debtor should not be informed about the creditor's application nor be heard prior to the issue of the Order or notified of the Order prior to its implementation. Where, on the basis of the evidence and information provided by the creditor or, if applicable, by his witness(es), the court is not satisfied that the preservation of the account or accounts in question is justified, it should not issue the Order.
- (16) In situations where the creditor applies for a Preservation Order before initiating proceedings on the substance of the matter before a court, this Regulation should oblige him to initiate such proceedings within a specified period of time and should also oblige him to provide proof of such initiation to the court with which he lodged his application for an Order. Should the creditor fail to comply with this obligation, the Order should be revoked by the court of its own motion or should terminate automatically.
- (17) In view of the absence of a prior hearing of the debtor, this Regulation should provide for specific safeguards in order to prevent abuse of the Order and to protect the debtor's rights.

- (18) One such important safeguard should be the possibility of requiring the creditor to provide security so as to ensure that the debtor can be compensated at a later stage for any damage caused to him by the Preservation Order. Depending on national law, such security could be provided in the form of a security deposit or an alternative assurance, such as a bank guarantee or a mortgage. The court should have discretion in determining the amount of security sufficient to prevent abuse of the Order and to ensure compensation to the debtor and it should be open to the court, in the absence of specific evidence as to the amount of the potential damage, to consider the amount in which the Order is to be issued as a guideline for determining the amount of the security.

In cases where the creditor has not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument requiring the debtor to pay the creditor's claim, the provision of security should be the rule and the court should dispense with this requirement, or require the provision of security in a lower amount, only exceptionally if it considers that such security is inappropriate, superfluous or disproportionate in the circumstances of the case. Such circumstances could be, for instance, that the creditor has a particularly strong case but does not have sufficient means to provide security, that the claim relates to maintenance or to the payment of wages or that the size of the claim is such that the Order is unlikely to cause any damage to the debtor, for instance a small business debt.

In cases where the creditor has already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, the provision of security should be left to the discretion of the court. The provision of security may, for instance, be appropriate, except in the abovementioned exceptional circumstances, where the judgment the enforcement of which the Preservation Order intends to secure is not yet enforceable or only provisionally enforceable due to a pending appeal.

- (19) Another important element for striking an appropriate balance between the creditor's and the debtor's interests should be a rule on the creditor's liability for any damage caused to the debtor by the Preservation Order. This Regulation should therefore, as a minimum standard, provide for the liability of the creditor where the damage caused to the debtor by the Preservation Order is due to fault on the creditor's part. In this context, the burden of proof should lie with the debtor. As regards the grounds for liability specified in this Regulation, provision should be made for a harmonised rule establishing a rebuttable presumption of fault on the part of the creditor.

Furthermore, the Member States should be able to maintain or introduce in their national law grounds for liability other than those specified in this Regulation. For such other grounds of liability, the Member States should also be able to maintain or introduce other types of liability, such as strict liability.

This Regulation should also lay down a conflict-of-laws rule specifying that the law applicable to the creditor's liability should be the law of the Member State of enforcement. Where there are several Member States of enforcement, the law applicable should be the law of the Member State of enforcement in which the debtor is habitually resident. In a case in which the debtor is not habitually resident in any of the Member States of enforcement, the law applicable should be the law of the Member State of enforcement with which the case has the closest connection. In determining the closest connection, the size of the amount preserved in the different Member States of enforcement could be one of the factors to be taken into account by the court.

- (20) In order to overcome existing practical difficulties in obtaining information about the whereabouts of the debtor's bank account in a cross-border context, this Regulation should set out a mechanism allowing the creditor to request that the information needed to identify the debtor's account be obtained by the court, before a Preservation Order is issued, from the designated information authority of the Member State in which the creditor believes that the debtor holds an account. Given the particular nature of such an intervention by public authorities and of such access to private data, access to account information should, as a rule, be given only in cases where the creditor has already obtained an enforceable judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument. However, by way of exception, it should be possible for the creditor to make a request for account information even though his judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument is not yet enforceable. Such a request should be possible where the amount to be preserved is substantial taking into account the relevant circumstances and the court is satisfied, on the basis of the evidence submitted by the creditor, that there is an urgent need for such account information because there is a risk that, without it, the subsequent enforcement of the creditor's claim against the debtor is likely to be jeopardised and that this could consequently lead to a substantial deterioration of the creditor's financial situation.

To allow that mechanism to work, the Member States should make available in their national law one or more methods for obtaining such information which are effective and efficient and which are not disproportionately costly or time-consuming. The mechanism should apply only if all the conditions and requirements for issuing the Preservation Order are met and the creditor has duly substantiated in his request why there are reasons to believe that the debtor holds one or more accounts in a specific Member State, for instance because the debtor works or exercises a professional activity in that Member State or has property there.

- (21) In order to ensure protection of the personal data of the debtor, the information obtained regarding the identification of the debtor's bank account or accounts should not be provided to the creditor. It should be provided only to the requesting court and, exceptionally, to the debtor's bank if the bank or other entity responsible for enforcing the Order in the Member State of enforcement is not able to identify an account of the debtor on the basis of the information provided in the Order, for instance where there are accounts held with the same bank by several persons having the same name and the same address. Where, in such a case, it is indicated in the Order that the number or numbers of the account(s) to be preserved was or were obtained through a request for information, the bank should request that information from the information authority of the Member State of enforcement and should be able to make such a request in an informal and simple manner.
- (22) This Regulation should grant the creditor the right to appeal against a refusal to issue the Preservation Order. That right should be without prejudice to the possibility for the creditor to make a new application for a Preservation Order on the basis of new facts or new evidence.
- (23) Enforcement structures for preserving bank accounts vary considerably in the Member States. In order to avoid duplication of those structures in the Member States and to respect national procedures to the extent possible, this Regulation should, as regards the enforcement and actual implementation of the Preservation Order, build on the methods and structures in place for the enforcement and implementation of equivalent national orders in the Member State in which the Order is to be enforced.
- (24) In order to ensure swift enforcement, this Regulation should provide for transmission of the Order from the Member State of origin to the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement by any appropriate means which ensure that the content of the documents transmitted is true and faithful and easily legible.
- (25) Upon receiving the Preservation Order, the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement should take the necessary steps to have the Order enforced in accordance with its national law, either by transmitting the Order received to the bank or other entity responsible for enforcing such orders in that Member State or, where national law so provides, by otherwise instructing the bank to implement the Order.
- (26) Depending on the method available under the law of the Member State of enforcement for equivalent national orders, the Preservation Order should be implemented by blocking the preserved amount in the debtor's account or, where national law so provides, by transferring that amount to an account dedicated for preservation purposes, which could be an account held by either the competent enforcement authority, the court, the bank with which the debtor holds his account or a bank designated as coordinating entity for the preservation in a given case.
- (27) This Regulation should not prevent the payment of fees for the enforcement of the Preservation Order from being requested in advance. This issue should be left to the national law of the Member State in which the Order is to be enforced.
- (28) A Preservation Order should have the same rank, if any, as an equivalent national order in the Member State of enforcement. If, under national law, certain enforcement measures have priority over preservation measures, the same priority should be given to them in relation to Preservation Orders under this Regulation. For the purposes of this Regulation, the *in personam* orders which exist in some national legal systems should be considered to be equivalent national orders.

- (29) This Regulation should provide for the imposition on the bank or other entity responsible for enforcing the Preservation Order in the Member State of enforcement of an obligation to declare whether and, if so, to what extent the Order has led to the preservation of any funds of the debtor, and of an obligation on the creditor to ensure the release of any funds preserved that exceed the amount specified in the Order.
- (30) This Regulation should safeguard the debtor's right to a fair trial and his right to an effective remedy and should therefore, having regard to the ex parte nature of the proceedings for the issue of the Preservation Order, enable him to contest the Order or its enforcement on the grounds provided for in this Regulation immediately after the implementation of the Order.
- (31) In this context, this Regulation should require that the Preservation Order, all documents submitted by the creditor to the court in the Member State of origin and the necessary translations be served on the debtor promptly after the implementation of the Order. The court should have discretionary powers to append any further documents on which it based its decision and which the debtor might need for his remedy action, such as verbatim transcripts of any oral hearing.
- (32) The debtor should be able to request a review of the Preservation Order, in particular if the conditions or requirements set out in this Regulation were not met or if the circumstances that led to the issuing of the Order have changed in such a way that the issuing of the Order would no longer be founded. For instance, a remedy should be available to the debtor if the case did not constitute a cross-border case as defined in this Regulation, if the jurisdiction rules set out in this Regulation were not respected, if the creditor did not initiate proceedings on the substance of the matter within the period of time provided for in this Regulation and the court did not, as a consequence, revoke the Order of its own motion or the Order did not terminate automatically, if the creditor's claim was not in need of urgent protection in the form of a Preservation Order because there was no risk that the subsequent enforcement of that claim would be impeded or made substantially more difficult, or if the provision of security was not in conformity with the requirements set out in this Regulation.

A remedy should also be available to the debtor if the Order and the declaration on the preservation have not been served on him as provided for in this Regulation or if the documents served on him did not meet the language requirements provided for in this Regulation. However, such a remedy should not be granted if the lack of service or translation is cured within a given period of time. In order to cure the lack of service, the creditor should make a request to the body responsible for service in the Member State of origin to have the relevant documents served by registered post on the debtor or, where the debtor has agreed to collect the documents at the court, should provide the necessary translations of the documents to the court. Such a request should not be required if the lack of service has already been cured by other means, for instance if, in accordance with national law, the court initiated the service of its own motion.

- (33) The question as to who has to provide any translations required under this Regulation and who has to bear the costs for such translations is left to national law.
- (34) Jurisdiction to grant the remedies against the issue of the Preservation Order should lie with the courts of the Member State in which the Order was issued. Jurisdiction to grant the remedies against the enforcement of the Order should lie with the courts or, where applicable, with the competent enforcement authorities in the Member State of enforcement.
- (35) The debtor should have the right to apply for the release of the preserved funds if he provides appropriate alternative security. Such alternative security could be provided in the form of a security deposit or an alternative assurance, such as a bank guarantee or a mortgage.

- (36) This Regulation should ensure that the preservation of the debtor's account does not affect amounts which are exempt from seizure under the law of the Member State of enforcement, for example amounts necessary to ensure the livelihood of the debtor and his family. Depending on the procedural system applicable in that Member State, the relevant amount should either be exempted ex officio by the body responsible, which could be the court, the bank or the competent enforcement authority, before the Order is implemented, or be exempted at the request of the debtor after the implementation of the Order. Where accounts in several Member States are preserved and the exemption has been applied more than once, the creditor should be able to apply to the competent court of any of the Member States of enforcement or, where the national law of the Member State of enforcement concerned so provides, to the competent enforcement authority in that Member State, for an adjustment of the exemption applied in that Member State.
- (37) In order to ensure that the Preservation Order is issued and enforced swiftly and without delay, this Regulation should establish time-limits by which the different steps in the procedure must be completed. Courts or authorities involved in the procedure should only be allowed to derogate from those time-limits in exceptional circumstances, for instance in cases which are legally or factually complex.
- (38) For the purposes of calculating the periods and time-limits provided for in this Regulation, Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council (¹) should apply.
- (39) In order to facilitate the application of this Regulation, provision should be made for an obligation on the Member States to communicate certain information regarding their legislation and procedures relating to Preservation Orders and equivalent national orders to the Commission.
- (40) In order to facilitate the application of this Regulation in practice, standard forms should be established, in particular, for the application for an Order, for the Order itself, for the declaration concerning the preservation of funds and for the application for a remedy or appeal under this Regulation.
- (41) To increase the efficiency of proceedings, this Regulation should allow for the greatest possible use of modern communication technologies accepted under the procedural rules of the Member States concerned, particularly for the purposes of filling in the standard forms provided for in this Regulation and of communication between the authorities involved in the proceedings. Furthermore, the methods for signing the Preservation Order and other documents under this Regulation should be technologically neutral in order to allow for the application of existing methods, such as digital certification or secure authentication, and for future technical developments in this field.
- (42) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission with regard to the establishment and subsequent amendment of the standard forms provided for in this Regulation. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (²).
- (43) The advisory procedure should be used for the adoption of implementing acts establishing and subsequently amending the standard forms provided for in this Regulation in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
- (44) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. In particular, it seeks to ensure respect for private and family life, the protection of personal data, the right to property, and the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial as established in Articles 7, 8, 17 and 47 thereof respectively.

(¹) Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits (OJ L 124, 8.6.1971, p. 1).

(²) Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

- (45) In the context of access to personal data and the use and transmission of such data under this Regulation, the requirements of Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁾, as transposed into the national law of the Member States, should be complied with.
- (46) For the purposes of the application of this Regulation, it is however necessary to lay down certain specific conditions for access to personal data and for the use and transmission of such data. In this context, the opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor⁽²⁾ has been taken into account. Notification of the data subject should take place in accordance with national law. However, the notification of the debtor about the disclosure of information relating to his account or accounts should be deferred for 30 days, in order to prevent an early notification from jeopardising the effect of the Preservation Order.
- (47) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to establish a Union procedure for a protective measure which enables a creditor to obtain a Preservation Order preventing the subsequent enforcement of the creditor's claim from being jeopardised through the transfer or withdrawal of funds held by the debtor in a bank account within the Union, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.
- (48) This Regulation should apply only to those Member States which are bound by it in accordance with the Treaties. The procedure for obtaining a Preservation Order provided for in this Regulation should therefore be available only to creditors who are domiciled in a Member State bound by this Regulation and Orders issued under this Regulation should relate only to the preservation of bank accounts which are maintained in such a Member State.
- (49) In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Ireland has notified its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.
- (50) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, the United Kingdom is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (51) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER 1

SUBJECT MATTER, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

1. This Regulation establishes a Union procedure enabling a creditor to obtain a European Account Preservation Order ('Preservation Order' or 'Order') which prevents the subsequent enforcement of the creditor's claim from being jeopardised through the transfer or withdrawal of funds up to the amount specified in the Order which are held by the debtor or on his behalf in a bank account maintained in a Member State.

⁽¹⁾ Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31).

⁽²⁾ OJ C 373, 21.12.2011, p. 4.

2. The Preservation Order shall be available to the creditor as an alternative to preservation measures under national law.

Article 2

Scope

1. This Regulation applies to pecuniary claims in civil and commercial matters in cross-border cases as defined in Article 3, whatever the nature of the court or tribunal concerned (the 'court'). It does not extend, in particular, to revenue, customs or administrative matters or to the liability of the State for acts and omissions in the exercise of State authority (*'acta iure imperii'*).

2. This Regulation does not apply to:

(a) rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship or out of a relationship deemed by the law applicable to such relationship to have comparable effects to marriage;

(b) wills and succession, including maintenance obligations arising by reason of death;

(c) claims against a debtor in relation to whom bankruptcy proceedings, proceedings for the winding-up of insolvent companies or other legal persons, judicial arrangements, compositions, or analogous proceedings have been opened;

(d) social security;

(e) arbitration.

3. This Regulation does not apply to bank accounts which are immune from seizure under the law of the Member State in which the account is maintained nor to accounts maintained in connection with the operation of any system as defined in point (a) of Article 2 of Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (¹).

4. This Regulation does not apply to bank accounts held by or with central banks when acting in their capacity as monetary authorities.

Article 3

Cross-border cases

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, a cross-border case is one in which the bank account or accounts to be preserved by the Preservation Order are maintained in a Member State other than:

(a) the Member State of the court seised of the application for the Preservation Order pursuant to Article 6; or

(b) the Member State in which the creditor is domiciled.

2. The relevant moment for determining whether a case is a cross-border case is the date on which the application for the Preservation Order is lodged with the court having jurisdiction to issue the Preservation Order.

(¹) Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 1998 on settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems (OJ L 166, 11.6.1998, p. 45).

Article 4**Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- (1) 'bank account' or 'account' means any account containing funds which is held with a bank in the name of the debtor or in the name of a third party on behalf of the debtor;
- (2) 'bank' means a credit institution as defined in point (1) of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁽¹⁾), including branches, within the meaning of point (17) of Article 4(1) of that Regulation, of credit institutions having their head offices inside or, in accordance with Article 47 of Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁽²⁾), outside the Union where such branches are located in the Union;
- (3) 'funds' means money credited to an account in any currency, or similar claims for the repayment of money, such as money market deposits;
- (4) 'Member State in which the bank account is maintained' means:
 - (a) the Member State indicated in the account's IBAN (International Bank Account Number); or
 - (b) for a bank account which does not have an IBAN, the Member State in which the bank with which the account is held has its head office or, where the account is held with a branch, the Member State in which the branch is located;
- (5) 'claim' means a claim for payment of a specific amount of money that has fallen due or a claim for payment of a determinable amount of money arising from a transaction or an event that has already occurred, provided that such a claim can be brought before a court;
- (6) 'creditor' means a natural person domiciled in a Member State or a legal person domiciled in a Member State or any other entity domiciled in a Member State having legal capacity to sue or be sued under the law of a Member State, who or which applies for, or has already obtained, a Preservation Order relating to a claim;
- (7) 'debtor' means a natural person or a legal person or any other entity having legal capacity to sue or be sued under the law of a Member State, against whom or which the creditor seeks to obtain, or has already obtained, a Preservation Order relating to a claim;
- (8) 'judgment' means any judgment given by a court of a Member State, whatever the judgment may be called, including a decision on the determination of costs or expenses by an officer of the court;
- (9) 'court settlement' means a settlement which has been approved by a court of a Member State or concluded before a court of a Member State in the course of proceedings;

(⁽¹⁾) Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1).

(⁽²⁾) Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 338).

- (10) 'authentic instrument' means a document which has been formally drawn up or registered as an authentic instrument in a Member State and the authenticity of which:
- (a) relates to the signature and the content of the instrument; and
 - (b) has been established by a public authority or other authority empowered for that purpose;
- (11) 'Member State of origin' means the Member State in which the Preservation Order was issued;
- (12) 'Member State of enforcement' means the Member State in which the bank account to be preserved is maintained;
- (13) 'information authority' means the authority which a Member State has designated as competent for the purposes of obtaining the necessary information on the debtor's account or accounts pursuant to Article 14;
- (14) 'competent authority' means the authority or authorities which a Member State has designated as competent for receipt, transmission or service pursuant to Article 10(2), Article 23(3), (5) and (6), Articles 25(3), 27(2) and 28(3) and the second subparagraph of Article 36(5);
- (15) 'domicile' means domicile as determined in accordance with Articles 62 and 63 of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (¹).

CHAPTER 2

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING A PRESERVATION ORDER

Article 5

Availability

The Preservation Order shall be available to the creditor in the following situations:

- (a) before the creditor initiates proceedings in a Member State against the debtor on the substance of the matter, or at any stage during such proceedings up until the issuing of the judgment or the approval or conclusion of a court settlement;
- (b) after the creditor has obtained in a Member State a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument which requires the debtor to pay the creditor's claim.

Article 6

Jurisdiction

1. Where the creditor has not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, jurisdiction to issue a Preservation Order shall lie with the courts of the Member State which have jurisdiction to rule on the substance of the matter in accordance with the relevant rules of jurisdiction applicable.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where the debtor is a consumer who has concluded a contract with the creditor for a purpose which can be regarded as being outside the debtor's trade or profession, jurisdiction to issue a Preservation Order intended to secure a claim relating to that contract shall lie only with the courts of the Member State in which the debtor is domiciled.

(¹) Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 351, 20.12.2012, p. 1).

3. Where the creditor has already obtained a judgment or court settlement, jurisdiction to issue a Preservation Order for the claim specified in the judgment or court settlement shall lie with the courts of the Member State in which the judgment was issued or the court settlement was approved or concluded.

4. Where the creditor has obtained an authentic instrument, jurisdiction to issue a Preservation Order for the claim specified in that instrument shall lie with the courts designated for that purpose in the Member State in which that instrument was drawn up.

Article 7

Conditions for issuing a Preservation Order

1. The court shall issue the Preservation Order when the creditor has submitted sufficient evidence to satisfy the court that there is an urgent need for a protective measure in the form of a Preservation Order because there is a real risk that, without such a measure, the subsequent enforcement of the creditor's claim against the debtor will be impeded or made substantially more difficult.

2. Where the creditor has not yet obtained in a Member State a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument requiring the debtor to pay the creditor's claim, the creditor shall also submit sufficient evidence to satisfy the court that he is likely to succeed on the substance of his claim against the debtor.

Article 8

Application for a Preservation Order

1. Applications for a Preservation Order shall be lodged using the form established in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 52(2).

2. The application shall include the following information:

- (a) the name and address of the court with which the application is lodged;
- (b) details concerning the creditor: name and contact details and, where applicable, name and contact details of the creditor's representative, and:
 - (i) where the creditor is a natural person, his date of birth and, if applicable and available, his identification or passport number; or
 - (ii) where the creditor is a legal person or any other entity having legal capacity to sue or be sued under the law of a Member State, the State of its incorporation, formation or registration and its identification or registration number or, where no such number exists, the date and place of its incorporation, formation or registration;
- (c) details concerning the debtor: name and contact details and, where applicable, name and contact details of the debtor's representative and, if available:
 - (i) where the debtor is a natural person, his date of birth and identification or passport number; or
 - (ii) where the debtor is a legal person or any other entity having legal capacity to sue or be sued under the law of a Member State, the State of its incorporation, formation or registration and its identification or registration number or, where no such number exists, the date and place of its incorporation, formation or registration;
- (d) a number enabling the identification of the bank, such as the IBAN or BIC and/or the name and address of the bank, with which the debtor holds one or more accounts to be preserved;

- (e) if available, the number of the account or accounts to be preserved and, in such a case, an indication as to whether any other accounts held by the debtor with the same bank should be preserved;
- (f) where none of the information required under point (d) can be provided, a statement that a request is made for the obtaining of account information pursuant to Article 14, where such a request is possible, and a substantiation as to why the creditor believes that the debtor holds one or more accounts with a bank in a specific Member State;
- (g) the amount for which the Preservation Order is sought:
 - (i) where the creditor has not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, the amount of the principal claim or part thereof and of any interest recoverable pursuant to Article 15;
 - (ii) where the creditor has already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, the amount of the principal claim as specified in the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument or part thereof and of any interest and costs recoverable pursuant to Article 15;
- (h) where the creditor has not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument:
 - (i) a description of all relevant elements supporting the jurisdiction of the court with which the application for the Preservation Order is lodged;
 - (ii) a description of all relevant circumstances invoked as the basis of the claim, and, where applicable, of the interest claimed;
 - (iii) a statement indicating whether the creditor has already initiated proceedings against the debtor on the substance of the matter;
 - (i) where the creditor has already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, a declaration that the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument has not yet been complied with or, where it has been complied with in part, an indication of the extent of non-compliance;
 - (j) a description of all relevant circumstances justifying the issuing of the Preservation Order as required by Article 7(1);
- (k) where applicable, an indication of the reasons why the creditor believes he should be exempted from providing security pursuant to Article 12;
- (l) a list of the evidence provided by the creditor;
- (m) a declaration as provided for in Article 16 as to whether the creditor has lodged with other courts or authorities an application for an equivalent national order or whether such an order has already been obtained or refused and, if obtained, the extent to which it has been implemented;
- (n) an optional indication of the creditor's bank account to be used for any voluntary payment of the claim by the debtor;
- (o) a declaration that the information provided by the creditor in the application is true and complete to the best of his knowledge and that the creditor is aware that any deliberately false or incomplete statements may lead to legal consequences under the law of the Member State in which the application is lodged or to liability pursuant to Article 13.

3. The application shall be accompanied by all relevant supporting documents and, where the creditor has already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, by a copy of the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity.

4. The application and supporting documents may be submitted by any means of communication, including electronic, which are accepted under the procedural rules of the Member State in which the application is lodged.

Article 9

Taking of evidence

1. The court shall take its decision by means of a written procedure on the basis of the information and evidence provided by the creditor in or with his application. If the court considers that the evidence provided is insufficient, it may, where national law so allows, request the creditor to provide additional documentary evidence.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 and subject to Article 11, the court may, provided that this does not delay the proceedings unduly, also use any other appropriate method of taking evidence available under its national law, such as an oral hearing of the creditor or of his witness(es) including through videoconference or other communication technology.

Article 10

Initiation of proceedings on the substance of the matter

1. Where the creditor has applied for a Preservation Order before initiating proceedings on the substance of the matter, he shall initiate such proceedings and provide proof of such initiation to the court with which the application for the Preservation Order was lodged within 30 days of the date on which he lodged the application or within 14 days of the date of the issue of the Order, whichever date is the later. The court may also, at the request of the debtor, extend that time period, for example in order to allow the parties to settle the claim, and shall inform the two parties accordingly.

2. If the court has not received proof of the initiation of proceedings within the time period referred to in paragraph 1, the Preservation Order shall be revoked or shall terminate and the parties shall be informed accordingly.

Where the court that issued the Order is located in the Member State of enforcement, the revocation or termination of the Order in that Member State shall be done in accordance with the law of that Member State.

Where the revocation or termination needs to be implemented in a Member State other than the Member State of origin, the court shall revoke the Preservation Order by using the revocation form established by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 52(2), and shall transmit the revocation form in accordance with Article 29 to the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement. That authority shall take the necessary steps by applying Article 23 as appropriate to have the revocation or termination implemented.

3. For the purposes of paragraph 1, proceedings on the substance of the matter shall be deemed to have been initiated:

- (a) at the time when the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document is lodged with the court, provided that the creditor has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have service effected on the debtor; or
- (b) if the document has to be served before being lodged with the court, at the time when it is received by the authority responsible for service, provided that the creditor has not subsequently failed to take the steps he was required to take to have the document lodged with the court.

The authority responsible for service referred to in point (b) of the first subparagraph shall be the first authority receiving the documents to be served.

*Article 11***Ex parte procedure**

The debtor shall not be notified of the application for a Preservation Order or be heard prior to the issuing of the Order.

*Article 12***Security to be provided by the creditor**

1. Before issuing a Preservation Order in a case where the creditor has not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, the court shall require the creditor to provide security for an amount sufficient to prevent abuse of the procedure provided for by this Regulation and to ensure compensation for any damage suffered by the debtor as a result of the Order to the extent that the creditor is liable for such damage pursuant to Article 13.

By way of exception, the court may dispense with the requirement set out in the first subparagraph if it considers that the provision of security referred to in that subparagraph is inappropriate in the circumstances of the case.

2. Where the creditor has already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, the court may, before issuing the Order, require the creditor to provide security as referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 if it considers this necessary and appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

3. If the court requires security to be provided pursuant to this Article, it shall inform the creditor of the amount required and of the forms of security acceptable under the law of the Member State in which the court is located. It shall indicate to the creditor that it will issue the Preservation Order once security in accordance with those requirements has been provided.

*Article 13***Liability of the creditor**

1. The creditor shall be liable for any damage caused to the debtor by the Preservation Order due to fault on the creditor's part. The burden of proof shall lie with the debtor.

2. In the following cases, the fault of the creditor shall be presumed unless he proves otherwise:

(a) if the Order is revoked because the creditor has failed to initiate proceedings on the substance of the matter, unless that omission was a consequence of the debtor's payment of the claim or another form for settlement between the parties;

(b) if the creditor has failed to request the release of over-preserved amounts as provided for in Article 27;

(c) if it is subsequently found that the issue of the Order was not appropriate or appropriate only in a lower amount due to a failure on the part of the creditor to comply with his obligations under Article 16; or

(d) if the Order is revoked or its enforcement terminated because the creditor has failed to comply with his obligations under this Regulation with regard to service or translation of documents or with regard to curing the lack of service or the lack of translation.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, Member States may maintain or introduce in their national law other grounds or types of liability or rules on the burden of proof. All other aspects relating to the creditor's liability towards the debtor not specifically addressed in paragraph 1 or 2 shall be governed by national law.

4. The law applicable to the liability of the creditor shall be the law of the Member State of enforcement.

If accounts are preserved in more than one Member State, the law applicable to the liability of the creditor shall be the law of the Member State of enforcement:

(a) in which the debtor has his habitual residence as defined in Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 864/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁽¹⁾), or, failing that,

(b) which has the closest connection with the case.

5. This Article does not deal with the question of possible liability of the creditor towards the bank or any third party.

Article 14

Request for the obtaining of account information

1. Where the creditor has obtained in a Member State an enforceable judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument which requires the debtor to pay the creditor's claim and the creditor has reasons to believe that the debtor holds one or more accounts with a bank in a specific Member State, but knows neither the name and/or address of the bank nor the IBAN, BIC or another bank number allowing the bank to be identified, he may request the court with which the application for the Preservation Order is lodged to request that the information authority of the Member State of enforcement obtain the information necessary to allow the bank or banks and the debtor's account or accounts to be identified.

Notwithstanding the first subparagraph, the creditor may make the request referred to in that subparagraph where the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument obtained by the creditor is not yet enforceable and the amount to be preserved is substantial taking into account the relevant circumstances, and the creditor has submitted sufficient evidence to satisfy the court that there is an urgent need for account information because there is a risk that, without such information, the subsequent enforcement of the creditor's claim against the debtor is likely to be jeopardised and that this could consequently lead to a substantial deterioration of the creditor's financial situation.

2. The creditor shall make the request referred to in paragraph 1 in the application for the Preservation Order. The creditor shall substantiate why he believes that the debtor holds one or more accounts with a bank in the specific Member State and shall provide all relevant information available to him about the debtor and the account or accounts to be preserved. If the court with which the application for a Preservation Order is lodged considers that the creditor's request is not sufficiently substantiated, it shall reject it.

3. When the court is satisfied that the creditor's request is well substantiated and that all the conditions and requirements for issuing the Preservation Order are met, except for the information requirement set out in point (d) of Article 8(2) and, where applicable, the security requirement pursuant to Article 12, the court shall transmit the request for information to the information authority of the Member State of enforcement in accordance with Article 29.

4. To obtain the information referred to in paragraph 1, the information authority in the Member State of enforcement shall use one of the methods available in that Member State pursuant to paragraph 5.

5. Each Member State shall make available in its national law at least one of the following methods of obtaining the information referred to in paragraph 1:

(a) an obligation on all banks in its territory to disclose, upon request by the information authority, whether the debtor holds an account with them;

(¹) Regulation (EC) No 864/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on the law applicable to non-contractual obligations (Rome II) (OJ L 199, 31.7.2007, p. 40).

- (b) access for the information authority to the relevant information where that information is held by public authorities or administrations in registers or otherwise;
- (c) the possibility for its courts to oblige the debtor to disclose with which bank or banks in its territory he holds one or more accounts where such an obligation is accompanied by an *in personam* order by the court prohibiting the withdrawal or transfer by him of funds held in his account or accounts up to the amount to be preserved by the Preservation Order; or
- (d) any other methods which are effective and efficient for the purposes of obtaining the relevant information, provided that they are not disproportionately costly or time-consuming.

Irrespective of the method or methods made available by a Member State, all authorities involved in obtaining the information shall act expeditiously.

6. As soon as the information authority of the Member State of enforcement has obtained the account information, it shall transmit it to the requesting court in accordance with Article 29.

7. If the information authority is unable to obtain the information referred to in paragraph 1, it shall inform the requesting court accordingly. Where, as a result of the unavailability of account information, the application for a Preservation Order is rejected in full, the requesting court shall without delay release any security that the creditor may have provided pursuant to Article 12.

8. Where under this Article the information authority is provided with information by a bank or is granted access to account information held by public authorities or administrations in registers, the notification of the debtor of the disclosure of his personal data shall be deferred for 30 days, in order to prevent an early notification from jeopardising the effect of the Preservation Order.

Article 15

Interest and costs

1. At the request of the creditor, the Preservation Order shall include any interest accrued under the law applicable to the claim up to the date when the Order is issued, provided that the amount or type of interest is not such that its inclusion constitutes a violation of overriding mandatory provisions in the law of the Member State of origin.

2. Where the creditor has already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, the Preservation Order shall, at the request of the creditor, also include the costs of obtaining such judgment, settlement or instrument, to the extent that a determination has been made that those costs must be borne by the debtor.

Article 16

Parallel applications

1. The creditor may not submit to several courts at the same time parallel applications for a Preservation Order against the same debtor aimed at securing the same claim.

2. In his application for a Preservation Order, the creditor shall declare whether he has lodged with any other court or authority an application for an equivalent national order against the same debtor and aimed at securing the same claim or has already obtained such an order. He shall also indicate any applications for such an order which have been rejected as inadmissible or unfounded.

3. If the creditor obtains an equivalent national order against the same debtor and aimed at securing the same claim during the proceedings for the issuing of a Preservation Order, he shall without delay inform the court thereof and of any subsequent implementation of the national order granted. He shall also inform the court of any applications for an equivalent national order which have been rejected as inadmissible or unfounded.

4. Where the court is informed that the creditor has already obtained an equivalent national order, it shall consider, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, whether it is still appropriate to issue the Preservation Order, in full or in part.

Article 17

Decision on the application for the Preservation Order

1. The court seised of an application for a Preservation Order shall examine whether the conditions and requirements set out in this Regulation are met.

2. The court shall decide on the application without delay, but no later than by the expiry of the time-limits set out in Article 18.

3. Where the creditor has not provided all the information required by Article 8, the court may, unless the application is clearly inadmissible or unfounded, give the creditor the opportunity to complete or rectify the application within a period of time to be specified by the court. If the creditor fails to complete or rectify the application within that period, the application shall be rejected.

4. The Preservation Order shall be issued in the amount justified by the evidence referred to in Article 9 and as determined by the law applicable to the underlying claim, and shall include, where appropriate, interest and/or costs pursuant to Article 15.

The Order may not under any circumstances be issued in an amount exceeding the amount indicated by the creditor in his application.

5. The decision on the application shall be brought to the notice of the creditor in accordance with the procedure provided for by the law of the Member State of origin for equivalent national orders.

Article 18

Time-limits for the decision on the application for a Preservation Order

1. Where the creditor has not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, the court shall issue its decision by the end of the tenth working day after the creditor lodged or, where applicable, completed his application.

2. Where the creditor has already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, the court shall issue its decision by the end of the fifth working day after the creditor lodged or, where applicable, completed his application.

3. Where the court determines pursuant to Article 9(2) that an oral hearing of the creditor and, as the case may be, his witness(es) is necessary, the court shall hold the hearing without delay and shall issue its decision by the end of the fifth working day after the hearing has taken place.

4. In the situations referred to in Article 12, the time-limits set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall apply to the decision requiring the creditor to provide security. The court shall issue its decision on the application for a Preservation Order without delay once the creditor has provided the security required.

5. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article, in situations referred to in Article 14, the court shall issue its decision without delay once it has received the information referred to in Article 14(6) or (7), provided that any security required has been provided by the creditor by that time.

Article 19

Form and content of the Preservation Order

1. The Preservation Order shall be issued using the form established by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 52(2) and shall bear a stamp, a signature and/or any other authentication of the court. The form shall consist of two parts:

(a) part A, containing the information set out in paragraph 2 to be provided to the bank, the creditor and the debtor; and

(b) part B, containing the information set out in paragraph 3 to be provided to the creditor and the debtor in addition to the information pursuant to paragraph 2.

2. Part A shall include the following information:

(a) the name and address of the court and the file number of the case;

(b) details of the creditor as indicated in point (b) of Article 8(2);

(c) details of the debtor as indicated in point (c) of Article 8(2);

(d) the name and address of the bank concerned by the Order;

(e) if the creditor has provided the account number of the debtor in the application, the number of the account or accounts to be preserved, and, where applicable, an indication as to whether any other accounts held by the debtor with the same bank also have to be preserved;

(f) where applicable, an indication that the number of any account to be preserved was obtained by means of a request pursuant to Article 14 and that the bank, where necessary pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 24(4), is to obtain the number or numbers concerned from the information authority of the Member State of enforcement;

(g) the amount to be preserved by the Order;

(h) an instruction to the bank to implement the Order in accordance with Article 24;

(i) the date of issue of the Order;

(j) if the creditor has indicated an account in his application pursuant to point (n) of Article 8(2), an authorisation to the bank pursuant to Article 24(3) to release and transfer, if so requested by the debtor and if allowed by the law of the Member State of enforcement, funds up to the amount specified in the Order from the preserved account to the account that the creditor has indicated in his application;

(k) information on where to find the electronic version of the form to be used for the declaration pursuant to Article 25.

3. Part B shall include the following information:

- (a) a description of the subject matter of the case and the court's reasoning for issuing the Order;
- (b) the amount of the security provided by the creditor, if any;
- (c) where applicable, the time-limit for initiating the proceedings on the substance of the matter and for proving such initiation to the issuing court;
- (d) where applicable, an indication as to which documents must be translated pursuant to the second sentence of Article 49(1);
- (e) where applicable, an indication that the creditor is responsible for initiating the enforcement of the Order and consequently, where applicable, an indication that the creditor is responsible for transmitting it to the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement pursuant to Article 23(3) and for initiating service on the debtor pursuant to Article 28(2), (3) and (4); and
- (f) information about the remedies available to the debtor.

4. Where the Preservation Order concerns accounts in different banks, a separate form (part A pursuant to paragraph 2) shall be filled in for each bank. In such a case, the form provided to the creditor and the debtor (parts A and B pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 respectively) shall contain a list of all banks concerned.

Article 20

Duration of the preservation

The funds preserved by the Preservation Order shall remain preserved as provided for in the Order or in any subsequent modification or limitation of that Order pursuant to Chapter 4:

- (a) until the Order is revoked;
- (b) until the enforcement of the Order is terminated; or
- (c) until a measure to enforce a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument obtained by the creditor relating to the claim which the Preservation Order was aimed at securing has taken effect with respect to the funds preserved by the Order.

Article 21

Appeal against a refusal to issue the Preservation Order

1. The creditor shall have the right to appeal against any decision of the court rejecting, wholly or in part, his application for a Preservation Order.
2. Such an appeal shall be lodged within 30 days of the date on which the decision referred to in paragraph 1 was brought to the notice of the creditor. It shall be lodged with the court which the Member State concerned has communicated to the Commission pursuant to point (d) of Article 50(1).
3. Where the application for the Preservation Order was rejected in whole, the appeal shall be dealt with in ex parte proceedings as provided for in Article 11.

CHAPTER 3

RECOGNITION, ENFORCEABILITY AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE PRESERVATION ORDER*Article 22***Recognition and enforceability**

A Preservation Order issued in a Member State in accordance with this Regulation shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required and shall be enforceable in the other Member States without the need for a declaration of enforceability.

*Article 23***Enforcement of the Preservation Order**

1. Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, the Preservation Order shall be enforced in accordance with the procedures applicable to the enforcement of equivalent national orders in the Member State of enforcement.

2. All authorities involved in the enforcement of the Order shall act without delay.

3. Where the Preservation Order was issued in a Member State other than the Member State of enforcement, part A of the Order as indicated in Article 19(2) and a blank standard form for the declaration pursuant to Article 25 shall, for the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, be transmitted in accordance with Article 29 to the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement.

The transmission shall be done by the issuing court or the creditor, depending on who is responsible under the law of the Member State of origin for initiating the enforcement procedure.

4. The Order shall be accompanied, where necessary, by a translation or transliteration into the official language of the Member State of enforcement or, where there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where the Order is to be implemented. Such translation or transliteration shall be provided by the issuing court by making use of the appropriate language version of the standard form referred to in Article 19.

5. The competent authority of the Member State of enforcement shall take the necessary steps to have the Order enforced in accordance with its national law.

6. Where the Preservation Order concerns more than one bank in the same Member State or in different Member States, a separate form for each bank as indicated in Article 19(4) shall be transmitted to the competent authority in the relevant Member State of enforcement.

*Article 24***Implementation of the Preservation Order**

1. A bank to which a Preservation Order is addressed shall implement it without delay following receipt of the Order or, where the law of the Member State of enforcement so provides, of a corresponding instruction to implement the Order.

2. To implement the Preservation Order, the bank shall, subject to the provisions of Article 31, preserve the amount specified in the Order either:

(a) by ensuring that that amount is not transferred or withdrawn from the account or accounts indicated in the Order or identified pursuant to paragraph 4; or

(b) where national law so provides, by transferring that amount to an account dedicated for preservation purposes.

The final amount preserved may be subject to the settlement of transactions which are already pending at the moment when the Order or a corresponding instruction is received by the bank. However, such pending transactions may only be taken into account when they are settled before the bank issues the declaration pursuant to Article 25 by the time-limits set out in Article 25(1).

3. Notwithstanding point (a) of paragraph 2, the bank shall be authorised, at the request of the debtor, to release funds preserved and to transfer those funds to the account of the creditor indicated in the Order for the purposes of paying the creditor's claim, if all the following conditions are met:

- (a) such authorisation of the bank is specifically indicated in the Order in accordance with point (j) of Article 19(2);
- (b) the law of the Member State of enforcement allows for such release and transfer; and
- (c) there are no competing Orders with regard to the account concerned.

4. Where the Preservation Order does not specify the number or numbers of the account or accounts of the debtor but provides only the name and other details regarding the debtor, the bank or other entity responsible for enforcing the Order shall identify the account or accounts held by the debtor with the bank indicated in the Order.

If, on the basis of the information provided in the Order, it is not possible for the bank or other entity to identify with certainty an account of the debtor, the bank shall:

- (a) where, in accordance with point (f) of Article 19(2), it is indicated in the Order that the number or numbers of the account or accounts to be preserved was or were obtained by means of a request pursuant to Article 14, obtain that number or those numbers from the information authority of the Member State of enforcement; and
- (b) in all other cases, not implement the Order.

5. Any funds held in the account or accounts referred to in point (a) of paragraph 2 which exceed the amount specified in the Preservation Order shall remain unaffected by the implementation of the Order.

6. Where, at the time of the implementation of the Preservation Order, the funds held in the account or accounts referred to in point (a) of paragraph 2 are insufficient to preserve the full amount specified in the Order, the Order shall be implemented only in the amount available in the account or accounts.

7. Where the Preservation Order covers several accounts held by the debtor with the same bank and those accounts contain funds that exceed the amount specified in the Order, the Order shall be implemented in the following order of priority:

- (a) savings accounts in the sole name of the debtor;
- (b) current accounts in the sole name of the debtor;
- (c) savings accounts in joint names, subject to Article 30;
- (d) current accounts in joint names, subject to Article 30.

8. Where the currency of the funds held in the account or accounts referred to in point (a) of paragraph 2 is not the same as that in which the Preservation Order was issued, the bank shall convert the amount specified in the Order into the currency of the funds by reference to the foreign exchange reference rate of the European Central Bank or the exchange rate of the central bank of the Member State of enforcement for sale of that currency on the day and at the time of the implementation of the Order, and shall preserve the corresponding amount in the currency of the funds.

Article 25

Declaration concerning the preservation of funds

1. By the end of the third working day following the implementation of the Preservation Order, the bank or other entity responsible for enforcing the Order in the Member State of enforcement shall issue a declaration using the declaration form established by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 52(2), indicating whether and to what extent funds in the debtor's account or accounts have been preserved and, if so, on which date the Order was implemented. If, in exceptional circumstances, it is not possible for the bank or other entity to issue the declaration within three working days, it shall issue it as soon as possible but by no later than the end of the eighth working day following the implementation of the Order.

The declaration shall be transmitted, without delay, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3.

2. Where the Order was issued in the Member State of enforcement, the bank or other entity responsible for enforcing the Order shall transmit the declaration in accordance with Article 29 to the issuing court and by registered post attested by an acknowledgment of receipt, or by equivalent electronic means, to the creditor.

3. Where the Order was issued in a Member State other than the Member State of enforcement, the declaration shall be transmitted in accordance with Article 29 to the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement, unless it was issued by that same authority.

By the end of the first working day following the receipt or issue of the declaration, that authority shall transmit the declaration in accordance with Article 29 to the issuing court and by registered post attested by an acknowledgment of receipt, or by equivalent electronic means, to the creditor.

4. The bank or other entity responsible for enforcing the Preservation Order shall, upon request by the debtor, disclose to the debtor the details of the Order. The bank or entity may also do so in the absence of such a request.

Article 26

Liability of the bank

Any liability of the bank for failure to comply with its obligations under this Regulation shall be governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

Article 27

Duty of the creditor to request the release of over-preserved amounts

1. The creditor shall be under a duty to take the necessary steps to ensure the release of any amount which, following the implementation of the Preservation Order, exceeds the amount specified in the Preservation Order:

(a) where the Order covers several accounts in the same Member State or in different Member States; or

(b) where the Order was issued after the implementation of one or more equivalent national orders against the same debtor and aimed at securing the same claim.

2. By the end of the third working day following receipt of any declaration pursuant to Article 25 showing such over-preservation, the creditor shall, by the swiftest possible means and using the form for requesting the release of over-preserved amounts, established by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 52(2), submit a request for the release to the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement in which the over-preservation has occurred.

That authority shall, upon receipt of the request, promptly instruct the bank concerned to effect the release of the over-preserved amounts. Article 24(7) shall apply, as appropriate, in the reverse order of priority.

3. This Article shall not preclude a Member State from providing in its national law that the release of over-preserved funds from any account maintained in its territory is to be initiated by the competent enforcement authority of that Member State of its own motion.

Article 28

Service on the debtor

1. The Preservation Order, the other documents referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article and the declaration pursuant to Article 25 shall be served on the debtor in accordance with this Article.

2. Where the debtor is domiciled in the Member State of origin, service shall be effected in accordance with the law of that Member State. Service shall be initiated by the issuing court or the creditor, depending on who is responsible for initiating service in the Member State of origin, by the end of the third working day following the day of receipt of the declaration pursuant to Article 25 showing that amounts have been preserved.

3. Where the debtor is domiciled in a Member State other than the Member State of origin, the issuing court or the creditor, depending on who is responsible for initiating service in the Member State of origin, shall, by the end of the third working day following the day of receipt of the declaration pursuant to Article 25 showing that amounts have been preserved, transmit the documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in accordance with Article 29 to the competent authority of the Member State in which the debtor is domiciled. That authority shall, without delay, take the necessary steps to have service effected on the debtor in accordance with the law of the Member State in which the debtor is domiciled.

Where the Member State in which the debtor is domiciled is the only Member State of enforcement, the documents referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be transmitted to the competent authority of that Member State at the time of transmission of the Order in accordance with Article 23(3). In such a case, that competent authority shall initiate the service of all documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article by the end of the third working day following the day of receipt or issue of the declaration pursuant to Article 25 showing that amounts have been preserved.

The competent authority shall inform the issuing court or the creditor, depending on who transmitted the documents to be served, of the result of the service on the debtor.

4. Where the debtor is domiciled in a third State, service shall be effected in accordance with the rules on international service applicable in the Member State of origin.

5. The following documents shall be served on the debtor and shall, where necessary, be accompanied by a translation or transliteration as provided for in Article 49(1):

(a) the Preservation Order using parts A and B of the form referred to in Article 19(2) and (3);

- (b) the application for the Preservation Order submitted by the creditor to the court;
- (c) copies of all documents submitted by the creditor to the court in order to obtain the Order.

6. Where the Preservation Order concerns more than one bank, only the first declaration pursuant to Article 25 showing that amounts have been preserved shall be served on the debtor in accordance with this Article. Any subsequent declarations pursuant to Article 25 shall be brought to the notice of the debtor without delay.

Article 29
Transmission of documents

1. Where this Regulation provides for transmission of documents in accordance with this Article, such transmission may be carried out by any appropriate means, provided that the content of the document received is true and faithful to that of the document transmitted and that all information contained in it is easily legible.
2. The court or authority that received documents in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall, by the end of the working day following the day of receipt, send to the authority, creditor or bank that transmitted the documents an acknowledgment of receipt, employing the swiftest possible means of transmission and using the standard form established by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 52(2).

Article 30
Preservation of joint and nominee accounts

Funds held in accounts which, according to the bank's records, are not exclusively held by the debtor or are held by a third party on behalf of the debtor or by the debtor on behalf of a third party, may be preserved under this Regulation only to the extent to which they may be subject to preservation under the law of the Member State of enforcement.

Article 31
Amounts exempt from preservation

1. Amounts that are exempt from seizure under the law of the Member State of enforcement shall be exempt from preservation under this Regulation.
2. Where, under the law of the Member State of enforcement, the amounts referred to in paragraph 1 are exempted from seizure without any request from the debtor, the body responsible for exempting such amounts in that Member State shall, of its own motion, exempt the relevant amounts from preservation.
3. Where, under the law of the Member State of enforcement, the amounts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are exempted from seizure at the request of the debtor, such amounts shall be exempted from preservation upon application by the debtor as provided for by point (a) of Article 34(1).

Article 32
Ranking of the Preservation Order

The Preservation Order shall have the same rank, if any, as an equivalent national order in the Member State of enforcement.

CHAPTER 4

REMEDIES*Article 33***Remedies of the debtor against the Preservation Order**

1. Upon application by the debtor to the competent court of the Member State of origin, the Preservation Order shall be revoked or, where applicable, modified on the ground that:

- (a) the conditions or requirements set out in this Regulation were not met;
- (b) the Order, the declaration pursuant to Article 25 and/or the other documents referred to in Article 28(5) were not served on the debtor within 14 days of the preservation of his account or accounts;
- (c) the documents served on the debtor in accordance with Article 28 did not meet the language requirements set out in Article 49(1);
- (d) preserved amounts exceeding the amount of the Order were not released in accordance with Article 27;
- (e) the claim the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Order has been paid in full or in part;
- (f) a judgment on the substance of the matter has dismissed the claim the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Order; or
- (g) the judgment on the substance of the matter, or the court settlement or authentic instrument, the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Order has been set aside or, as the case may be, annulled.

2. Upon application by the debtor to the competent court of the Member State of origin, the decision concerning the security pursuant to Article 12 shall be reviewed on the ground that the conditions or requirements of that Article were not met.

Where, on the basis of such a remedy, the court requires the creditor to provide security or additional security, the first sentence of Article 12(3) shall apply as appropriate and the court shall indicate that the Preservation Order will be revoked or modified if the (additional) security required is not provided by the time-limit specified by the court.

3. The remedy applied for under point (b) of paragraph 1 shall be granted unless the lack of service is cured within 14 days of the creditor being informed of the debtor's application for a remedy pursuant to point (b) of paragraph 1.

Unless the lack of service was already cured by other means, the lack of service shall, for the purposes of assessing whether or not the remedy pursuant to point (b) of paragraph 1 is to be granted, be deemed to be cured:

- (a) if the creditor requests the body responsible for service under the law of the Member State of origin to serve the documents on the debtor; or
- (b) where the debtor has indicated in his application for a remedy that he agrees to collect the documents at the court of the Member State of origin and where the creditor was responsible for providing translations, if the creditor transmits to that court any translations required pursuant to Article 49(1).

The body responsible for service under the law of the Member State of origin shall, at the request of the creditor pursuant to point (a) of the second subparagraph of this paragraph, without delay serve the documents on the debtor by registered post attested by an acknowledgment of receipt at the address indicated by the debtor in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Article.

Where the creditor was responsible for initiating the service of the documents referred to in Article 28, a lack of service may only be cured if the creditor demonstrates that he had taken all the steps he was required to take to have the initial service of the documents effected.

4. The remedy applied for under point (c) of paragraph 1 shall be granted unless the creditor provides to the debtor the translations required pursuant to this Regulation within 14 days of the creditor being informed of the application by the debtor for a remedy pursuant to point (c) of paragraph 1.

The second and third subparagraphs of paragraph 3 shall apply as appropriate.

5. In his application for a remedy under points (b) and (c) of paragraph 1, the debtor shall indicate an address to which the documents and the translations referred to in Article 28 can be sent in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article or, alternatively, shall indicate that he agrees to collect those documents at the court of the Member State of origin.

Article 34

Remedies of the debtor against enforcement of the Preservation Order

1. Notwithstanding Articles 33 and 35, upon application by the debtor to the competent court or, where national law so provides, to the competent enforcement authority in the Member State of enforcement, the enforcement of the Preservation Order in that Member State shall be:

(a) limited on the ground that certain amounts held in the account should be exempt from seizure in accordance with Article 31(3), or that amounts exempt from seizure have not or not correctly been taken into account in the implementation of the Order in accordance with Article 31(2); or

(b) terminated on the ground that:

(i) the account preserved is excluded from the scope of this Regulation pursuant to Article 2(3) and (4);

(ii) enforcement of the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Order has been refused in the Member State of enforcement;

(iii) the enforceability of the judgment the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Order has been suspended in the Member State of origin; or

(iv) point (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) of Article 33(1) applies. Article 33(3), (4) and (5) shall apply as appropriate.

2. Upon application by the debtor to the competent court in the Member State of enforcement, the enforcement of the Preservation Order in that Member State shall be terminated if it is manifestly contrary to the public policy (ordre public) of the Member State of enforcement.

*Article 35***Other remedies available to the debtor and the creditor**

1. The debtor or the creditor may apply to the court that issued the Preservation Order for a modification or a revocation of the Order on the ground that the circumstances on the basis of which the Order was issued have changed.
2. The court that issued the Preservation Order may also, where the law of the Member State of origin so permits, of its own motion modify or revoke the Order due to changed circumstances.
3. The debtor and the creditor may, on the ground that they have agreed to settle the claim, apply jointly to the court that issued the Preservation Order for revocation or modification of the Order or to the competent court of the Member State of enforcement or, where national law so provides, to the competent enforcement authority in that Member State, for termination or limitation of the enforcement of the Order.
4. The creditor may apply to the competent court of the Member State of enforcement or, where national law so provides, to the competent enforcement authority in that Member State, for modification of the enforcement of the Preservation Order, consisting of an adjustment to the exemption applied in that Member State pursuant to Article 31, on the ground that other exemptions have already been applied in a sufficiently high amount in relation to one or several accounts maintained in one or more other Member States and that an adjustment is therefore appropriate.

*Article 36***Procedure for the remedies pursuant to Articles 33, 34 and 35**

1. The application for a remedy pursuant to Article 33, 34 or 35 shall be made using the remedy form established by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 52(2). The application may be made at any time and may be submitted by any means of communication, including electronic means, which are accepted under the procedural rules of the Member State in which the application is lodged.
2. The application shall be brought to the notice of the other party.
3. Except where the application was submitted by the debtor pursuant to point (a) of Article 34(1) or pursuant to Article 35(3), the decision on the application shall be issued after both parties have been given the opportunity to present their case, including by such appropriate means of communication technology as are available and accepted under the national law of each of the Member States involved.
4. The decision shall be issued without delay, but no later than 21 days after the court or, where national law so provides, the competent enforcement authority has received all the information necessary for its decision. The decision shall be brought to the notice of the parties.
5. The decision revoking or modifying the Preservation Order and the decision limiting or terminating the enforcement of the Preservation Order shall be enforceable immediately.

Where the remedy was applied for in the Member State of origin, the court shall, in accordance with Article 29, transmit the decision on the remedy without delay to the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement, using the form established by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 52(2). That authority shall, immediately upon receipt, ensure that the decision on the remedy is implemented.

Where the decision on the remedy relates to a bank account maintained in the Member State of origin, it shall be implemented with respect to that bank account in accordance with the law of the Member State of origin.

Where the remedy was applied for in the Member State of enforcement, the decision on the remedy shall be implemented in accordance with the law of the Member State of enforcement.

Article 37

Right to appeal

Either party shall have the right to appeal against a decision issued pursuant to Article 33, 34 or 35. Such an appeal shall be submitted using the appeal form established by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 52(2).

Article 38

Right to provide security in lieu of preservation

1. Upon application by the debtor:

(a) the court that issued the Preservation Order may order the release of the funds preserved if the debtor provides to that court security in the amount of the Order, or an alternative assurance in a form acceptable under the law of the Member State in which the court is located and of a value at least equivalent to that amount;

(b) the competent court or, where national law so provides, the competent enforcement authority of the Member State of enforcement may terminate the enforcement of the Preservation Order in the Member State of enforcement if the debtor provides to that court or authority security in the amount preserved in that Member State, or an alternative assurance in a form acceptable under the law of the Member State in which the court is located and of a value at least equivalent to that amount.

2. Articles 23 and 24 shall apply as appropriate to the release of the funds preserved. The provision of the security in lieu of preservation shall be brought to the notice of the creditor in accordance with national law.

Article 39

Right of third parties

1. The right of a third party to contest a Preservation Order shall be governed by the law of the Member State of origin.

2. The right of a third party to contest the enforcement of a Preservation Order shall be governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement.

3. Without prejudice to other rules of jurisdiction laid down in Union law or national law, jurisdiction in respect of any action brought by a third party:

(a) to contest a Preservation Order shall lie with the courts of the Member State of origin, and

(b) to contest the enforcement of the Preservation Order in the Member State of enforcement shall lie with the courts of the Member State of enforcement or, where the national law of that Member State so provides, with the competent enforcement authority.

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL PROVISIONS*Article 40***Legalisation or other similar formality**

No legalisation or other similar formality shall be required in the context of this Regulation.

*Article 41***Legal representation**

Representation by a lawyer or other legal professional shall not be mandatory in proceedings to obtain a Preservation Order. In proceedings pursuant to Chapter 4, representation by a lawyer or another legal professional shall not be mandatory unless, under the law of the Member State of the court or authority with which the application for a remedy is lodged, such representation is mandatory irrespective of the nationality or domicile of the parties.

*Article 42***Court fees**

The court fees in proceedings to obtain a Preservation Order or a remedy against an Order shall not be higher than the fees for obtaining an equivalent national order or a remedy against such a national order.

*Article 43***Costs incurred by the banks**

1. A bank shall be entitled to seek payment or reimbursement from the creditor or the debtor of the costs incurred in implementing a Preservation Order only where, under the law of the Member State of enforcement, the bank is entitled to such payment or reimbursement in relation to equivalent national orders.
2. Fees charged by a bank to cover the costs referred to in paragraph 1 shall be determined taking into account the complexity of the implementation of the Preservation Order, and may not be higher than the fees charged for the implementation of equivalent national orders.
3. Fees charged by a bank to cover the costs of providing account information pursuant to Article 14 may not be higher than the costs actually incurred and, where applicable, not higher than the fees charged for the provision of account information in the context of equivalent national orders.

*Article 44***Fees charged by authorities**

Fees charged by any authority or other body in the Member State of enforcement which is involved in the processing or enforcement of a Preservation Order, or in providing account information pursuant to Article 14, shall be determined on the basis of a scale of fees or other set of rules established in advance by each Member State and transparently setting out the applicable fees. In establishing that scale or other set of rules, a Member State may take into account the amount of the Order and the complexity involved in processing it. Where applicable, the fees may not be higher than the fees charged in connection with equivalent national orders.

*Article 45***Time frames**

Where, in exceptional circumstances, it is not possible for the court or the authority involved to respect the time frames provided for in Article 14(7), Article 18, Article 23(2), the second subparagraph of Article 25(3), Article 28(2), (3) and (6), Article 33(3) and Article 36(4) and (5), the court or authority shall take the steps required by those provisions as soon as possible.

*Article 46***Relationship with national procedural law**

1. All procedural issues not specifically dealt with in this Regulation shall be governed by the law of the Member State in which the procedure takes place.
2. The effects of the opening of insolvency proceedings on individual enforcement actions, such as the enforcement of a Preservation Order, shall be governed by the law of the Member State in which the insolvency proceedings have been opened.

*Article 47***Data protection**

1. Personal data which are obtained, processed or transmitted under this Regulation shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purpose for which they were obtained, processed or transmitted, and shall be used only for that purpose.
2. The competent authority, the information authority and any other entity responsible for enforcing the Preservation Order may not store the data referred to in paragraph 1 beyond the period necessary for the purpose for which they were obtained, processed or transmitted, which in any event shall not be longer than six months after the proceedings have ended, and shall, during that period, ensure the appropriate protection of those data. This paragraph does not apply to data processed or stored by courts in the exercise of their judicial functions.

*Article 48***Relationship with other instruments**

This Regulation is without prejudice to:

- (a) Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council (¹), except as provided for in Article 10(2), Article 14(3) and (6), Article 17(5), Article 23(3) and (6), Article 25(2) and (3), Article 28(1), (3), (5) and (6), Article 29, Article 33(3), Article 36(2) and (4), and Article 49(1) of this Regulation;
- (b) Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012;
- (c) Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000;
- (d) Directive 95/46/EC, except as provided for in Articles 14(8) and 47 of this Regulation;
- (e) Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council (²);
- (f) Regulation (EC) No 864/2007, except as provided for in Article 13(4) of this Regulation.

*Article 49***Languages**

1. Any documents listed in points (a) and (b) of Article 28(5) to be served on the debtor which are not in the official language of the Member State in which the debtor is domiciled or, where there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where the debtor is domiciled or another language which he understands, shall be accompanied by a translation or transliteration into one of those languages. Documents listed in point (c) of Article 28(5) shall not be translated unless the court decides, exceptionally, that specific documents need to be translated or transliterated in order to enable the debtor to assert his rights.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents), and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 (OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79).

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1).

2. Any documents to be addressed under this Regulation to a court or competent authority may also be in any other official language of the institutions of the Union, if the Member State concerned has indicated that it can accept such other language.

3. Any translation made under this Regulation shall be done by a person qualified to do translations in one of the Member States.

Article 50

Information to be provided by Member States

1. By 18 July 2016, the Member States shall communicate the following information to the Commission:

- (a) the courts designated as competent to issue a Preservation Order (Article 6(4));
- (b) the authority designated as competent to obtain account information (Article 14);
- (c) the methods of obtaining account information available under their national law (Article 14(5));
- (d) the courts with which an appeal is to be lodged (Article 21);
- (e) the authority or authorities designated as competent to receive, transmit and serve the Preservation Order and other documents under this Regulation (point (14) of Article 4);
- (f) the authority competent to enforce the Preservation Order in accordance with Chapter 3;
- (g) the extent to which joint and nominee accounts can be preserved under their national law (Article 30);
- (h) the rules applicable to amounts exempt from seizure under national law (Article 31);
- (i) whether, under their national law, banks are entitled to charge fees for the implementation of equivalent national orders or for providing account information and, if so, which party is liable, provisionally and finally, to pay those fees (Article 43);
- (j) the scale of fees or other set of rules setting out the applicable fees charged by any authority or other body involved in the processing or enforcement of the Preservation Order (Article 44);
- (k) whether any ranking is conferred on equivalent national orders under national law (Article 32);
- (l) the courts or, where applicable, the enforcement authority, competent to grant a remedy (Article 33(1), Article 34(1) or (2));
- (m) the courts with which an appeal is to be lodged, the period of time, if prescribed, within which such an appeal must be lodged under national law and the event marking the start of that period (Article 37);

- (n) an indication of court fees (Article 42); and
- (o) the languages accepted for translations of the documents (Article 49(2)).

The Member States shall apprise the Commission of any subsequent changes to that information.

2. The Commission shall make the information publicly available through any appropriate means, in particular through the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

Article 51

Establishment and subsequent amendment of the forms

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing and subsequently amending the forms referred to in Articles 8(1), 10(2), 19(1), 25(1), 27(2), 29(2) and 36(1), the second subparagraph of Article 36(5) and Article 37. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 52(2).

Article 52

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 53

Monitoring and review

1. By 18 January 2022, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation, including an evaluation as to whether:
 - (a) financial instruments should be included in the scope of this Regulation, and
 - (b) amounts credited to the debtor's account after the implementation of the Preservation Order could be made subject to preservation under the Order.

The report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by a proposal to amend this Regulation and an assessment of the impact of the amendments to be introduced.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Member States shall collect and make available to the Commission upon request information on:
 - (a) the number of applications for a Preservation Order and the number of cases in which the Order was issued;
 - (b) the number of applications for a remedy pursuant to Articles 33 and 34 and, if possible, the number of cases in which the remedy was granted; and
 - (c) the number of appeals lodged pursuant to Article 37 and, if possible, the number of cases in which such an appeal was successful.

CHAPTER 6

FINAL PROVISIONS*Article 54***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 18 January 2017, with the exception of Article 50, which shall apply from 18 July 2016.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Brussels, 15 May 2014.

For the European Parliament

The President

M. SCHULZ

For the Council

The President

D. KOURKOULAS

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Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1823
of 10 October 2016 establishing the forms
referred to in Regulation (EU) No 655/2014
of the European Parliament and of the Council
establishing a European Account Preservation
Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt
recovery in civil and commercial matters

Forms - European Account Preservation Order



II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1823

of 10 October 2016

establishing the forms referred to in Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters (⁽¹⁾), and in particular Article 51 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In order to ensure the proper application of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 several forms should be established.
- (2) In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Ireland took part in the adoption of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014. Therefore Ireland is taking part in the adoption of this Regulation.
- (3) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, the United Kingdom did not take part in the adoption of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014. Therefore the United Kingdom is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation.
- (4) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark did not take part in the adoption of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014. Therefore Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Account Preservation Order Committee established under Regulation (EU) No 655/2014,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The form to be used to apply for a European Account Preservation Order, as referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, shall be as set out in Annex I to this Regulation.

(¹) OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 59.

2. The form to be used for the issue of a European Account Preservation Order, as referred to in Article 19(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, shall be as set out in Annex II to this Regulation.
3. The form to be used for the revocation of a European Account Preservation Order, as referred to in Article 10(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, shall be as set out in Annex III to this Regulation.
4. The form to be used for the issue of a declaration concerning the preservation of funds, as referred to in Article 25(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, shall be as set out in Annex IV to this Regulation.
5. The form to be used to request the release of over-preserved amounts, as referred to in Article 27(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, shall be as set out in Annex V to this Regulation.
6. The form to be used for the issue of an acknowledgement of receipt, as referred to in Article 29(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, shall be as set out in Annex VI to this Regulation.
7. The form to be used to apply for a remedy, as referred to in Article 36(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, shall be as set out in Annex VII to this Regulation.
8. The form to be used to transmit a decision on a remedy to the Member State of enforcement, as referred to in Article 36(5) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, shall be as set out in Annex VIII to this Regulation.
9. The form to be used to appeal against a decision on a remedy, as referred to in Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, shall be as set out in Annex IX to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 January 2017.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Brussels, 10 October 2016.

*For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER*

ANNEX I

Application for a European Account Preservation Order

(Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters)

To be filled in by the court

Case number:

Received by the court on:

(dd/mm/yyyy)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PLEASE READ THE GUIDELINES AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH SECTION — THEY WILL HELP YOU TO FILL IN THIS FORM

Language

Fill in this form in the language of the court of the Member State to which you are sending your application. Please note that the form is available in 23 official languages of the European Union on the website of the European e-Justice Portal at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_account_preservation_order-378-en.do and it can also be filled in online. The language version with which you are familiar may help you in filling in the form in the required language of the court of the Member State concerned. On the website of the European e-Justice Portal you can also find information as to whether a given Member State has indicated that it will accept documents addressed to the court in another official language of the European Union (Article 50(1)(o) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014).

Supporting documents

The application form must be accompanied by all relevant supporting documents. If you have already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, please attach a copy of that judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity.

Country codes

Whenever you refer to a Member State in filling in this form, please use the following country codes:

AT	Austria	EL	Greece	IT	Italy	PT	Portugal
BE	Belgium	ES	Spain	LT	Lithuania	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	FI	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	FR	France	LV	Latvia	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	MT	Malta	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands		
EE	Estonia	IE	Ireland	PL	Poland		

Where this form provides for adding free text, and when filling in the form on paper, please use additional sheets if necessary and number each page.

1. Court

Please note that you can only apply for a European Account Preservation Order ('the Preservation Order') if the court is located in a Member State to which Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 applies. This is currently not the case for Denmark and the United Kingdom.

In this field you should identify the court with which you want to lodge your application for a Preservation Order. When deciding which court to choose, you need to consider the grounds for the court's jurisdiction.

If you have not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument that requires the debtor to pay your claim, jurisdiction for issuing the Preservation Order lies with the courts of the Member State that have jurisdiction on the substance of the matter in accordance with the applicable rules. These include, in particular Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters and Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations. More information on the rules of jurisdiction can be found on the website of the European e-Justice Portal at <https://e-justice.europa.eu>. A list of possible grounds of jurisdiction is included in section 5 of this form.

For the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, the proceedings on the substance of the matter cover any proceedings aimed at obtaining an enforceable title on your underlying claim, for example, summary proceedings concerning orders to pay and proceedings such as the 'procédure de référé' in France.

If the debtor is a consumer who has concluded a contract with you for a purpose that can be regarded as being outside his trade or profession, only the courts of the Member State in which the debtor is domiciled can issue a Preservation Order.

If you already obtained a judgment or court settlement that requires the debtor to pay your claim, jurisdiction for issuing the Preservation Order lies with the courts of the Member State in which the judgment was issued or the court settlement was approved or concluded.

If you already obtained an authentic instrument, jurisdiction for issuing the Preservation Order for the claim specified in that instrument lies with the court designated for that purpose in the Member State in which that instrument was drawn up.

Once you have determined in which Member State you should bring your claim, you can find the names and addresses of the competent courts for the Preservation Order on the website of the European e-Justice Portal at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_account_preservation_order-379-en.do. On the European e-Justice Portal you can also find certain information on the payment of court fees in proceedings to obtain the Preservation Order in the Member State concerned.

1. **Court before which you are lodging your application**
 - 1.1. Name:
 - 1.2. Address
 - 1.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
 - 1.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 1.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

2. Creditor

Please note that you can only apply for a Preservation Order if you are domiciled in a Member State to which Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 applies. This is currently not the case for Denmark and the United Kingdom.

This field must identify you as the creditor and indicate your legal representative, if you have one. Please note that it is not mandatory to be represented by a lawyer or other legal professional.

It may not be sufficient in some countries to give only a PO box (when available) as the address and you should therefore include the street name and number with a postcode.

2. Creditor's details

- 2.1. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation:
- 2.2. Address
- 2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 2.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 2.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):
- 2.3. Telephone: (*)
- 2.4. Fax (*)
- 2.5. Email (if available):
- 2.6. Name of creditor's representative, if any, and contact details
 - 2.6.1. Surname and given name(s):
 - 2.6.2. Address
 - 2.6.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
 - 2.6.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 2.6.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
 - 2.6.3. Email (if available):
- 2.7. If the creditor is a natural person:
- 2.7.1. Date of birth:
- 2.7.2. Identification or passport number (if applicable and available):
- 2.8. If the creditor is a legal person or other entity having legal capacity to sue or be sued under the law of a Member State:
 - 2.8.1. The country of incorporation, formation or registration (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
 - 2.8.2. The identification or registration number or, where no such number exists, the date and place of its incorporation, formation or registration:

3. Debtor

In this field you should identify the debtor and, if known, the debtor's legal representative. Please note that it is not mandatory for the debtor to be represented by a lawyer or other legal professional.

It may not be sufficient in some countries to give only a PO box (when available) as the address and you should therefore include the street name and number with a postcode.

3. Debtor's details

- 3.1. Surname and given name(s) (any middle name, if known)/name of company or organisation:
- 3.2. Address
- 3.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 3.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 3.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 3.3. Telephone: (*)
- 3.4. Fax (*)

(*) Optional

- 3.5. Email (if available):
- 3.6. Name of debtor's representative, if any and if known, and contact details, if available
- 3.6.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 3.6.2. Address
- 3.6.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 3.6.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 3.6.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 3.6.3. Email:
- 3.7. If the debtor is a natural person, and if this information is available:
- 3.7.1. Date of birth:
- 3.7.2. Identification or passport number:
- 3.8. If the debtor is a legal person or other entity having legal capacity to sue or be sued under the law of a Member State:
- 3.8.1. The country of incorporation, formation or registration (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 3.8.2. The identification or registration number or, where no such number exists, the date and place of its incorporation, formation or registration:

4. Cross-border nature of the case

In order to make use of the Preservation Order procedure, your case must be of a cross-border nature. For the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, a case is of a cross-border nature under Article 3 of that Regulation if the bank account or accounts to be preserved by the Preservation Order are maintained in a Member State other than: (a) the Member State of the court seized of the application for the Preservation Order; or (b) the Member State in which the creditor is domiciled.

4. **Cross-border nature of the case**
- 4.1. Member State in which the creditor is domiciled (please indicate the country code):
- 4.2. Member State(s) where the bank account(s) is/are maintained (please indicate the country code(s)):
- 4.3. Member State of the court seized of the application for the Preservation Order (please indicate the country code):

5. Jurisdiction

Please fill in this section only if you have not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument against the debtor that requires the debtor to pay your claim. If you do have one of these, please go to section 6.

In this section, please provide details as to why you consider that the court to which you address the application for a Preservation Order has jurisdiction to hear the case. As set out in section 1, a court is competent to issue the Preservation Order if it has jurisdiction on the substance of the matter. Below is a list of possible grounds for jurisdiction.

5. **On what ground do you consider the court to have jurisdiction?**
- 5.1. domicile of the debtor or, if several debtors are jointly liable, of one of the debtors
- 5.2. place of performance of the obligation in question
- 5.3. place where the harmful event occurred
- 5.4. choice of court agreed by the parties
- 5.5. domicile of the maintenance creditor

- 5.6. where the claim arises out of the operation of a branch, agency or other establishment, the place in which the branch, agency or other establishment is situated
- 5.7. domicile of the trust
- 5.8. where a dispute arises concerning the payment of remuneration claimed in respect of the salvage of a cargo or freight, the place of the court under the authority of which the cargo or freight is or could have been arrested
- 5.9. domicile of the policyholder, the insured or the beneficiary in insurance matters
- 5.10. domicile of the consumer
- 5.11. place where the employee carries out his work
- 5.12. place where the business which engaged the employee is situated
- 5.13. place where the immovable property is situated
- 5.14. other

Please describe relevant elements supporting the jurisdiction chosen in points 5.1. to 5.14.:

Have you already initiated proceedings against the debtor on the substance of the matter?

- Yes. Please indicate the name and address of the court (street and number/PO box, place and postcode, Member State) and, if available, the telephone number and email address of the court, as well as the file number of the case:

- No

Please note that if you apply for the Preservation Order before initiating proceedings on the substance of the matter, you must initiate such proceedings and provide to the court proof of such initiation within 30 days of the date on which you lodged your application or within 14 days of the date of the issue of the Preservation Order, whichever date is the later.

6. Details of the debtor's bank account

In order to save time and costs, it is important that you provide all the information you have about the debtor's bank account. If you do not have the number of the debtor's bank account or accounts, it is sufficient to provide the name and address of the bank with which the debtor holds one or more accounts or a number such as the BIC that allows the bank to be identified. However, if you do have details of the debtor's bank account or accounts (for example, account number or IBAN), you should provide these details. This is in order to avoid the risk that the bank is unable to implement the Preservation Order because it cannot identify with certainty the account or accounts of the debtor. If you can indicate the number of only one of the debtor's accounts but you also want to preserve any other account held by the debtor with the same bank (for example, you have only the number of the debtor's current account but you also want to preserve any savings accounts held by the debtor with the same bank), please tick the box in **point 6.7**.

If you do not know with which bank the debtor holds an account but you have reason to believe that the debtor holds one or more accounts in a specific Member State and you have already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument that requires the debtor to pay your claim, you can ask the court with which you are lodging the application for the Preservation Order to request that the information authority in the Member State(s) where the account is located obtain the necessary information to identify the bank and the debtor's account or accounts in the Member State. In this case, please go to **section 7** where further details on the conditions to lodge such a request are given.

Where you already know the details of one or more of the debtor's bank accounts but you have reason to believe that the debtor also holds one or more other accounts in a specific Member State and you do not know the details of the latter account(s), you can — in the same application for a Preservation Order — give details of the debtor's bank account you do know (in this case, please fill in **section 6**) and, at the same time, lodge a request to obtain account information for other account(s) in a specific Member State (in this case, please also fill in **section 7**).

Please note that Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 does not apply to the preservation of bank accounts containing financial instruments (Article 4(3) of the Regulation).

If you want to preserve accounts in more than one bank, please provide the information below for each bank concerned. When filling in the form on paper, please use separate sheets per bank account and number each page.

6. Details of the debtor's bank account

- 6.1. Member State where the account is maintained (please indicate the country code):
- 6.2. A number enabling the identification of the bank, such as
IBAN:
or
BIC:
and/or the name and address of the bank (street and number/PO box, place and postcode):
- 6.3. Telephone of the bank: (*)
- 6.4. Fax of the bank: (*)
- 6.5. Email of the bank (if available):
- 6.6. The number of the account(s) to be preserved, if available:
- 6.7. Should any other accounts held by the debtor with the same bank also be preserved?
 Yes
 No
- 6.8. If available, other details on the type of account:

7. Request for the obtaining of account information

If you have no information about the bank with which the debtor holds one or more accounts, nor any account number, and you have already obtained, in a Member State, an **enforceable** judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument that requires the debtor to pay your claim, you can ask the court to request that the information authority of the Member State where you have reason to believe one or more accounts of the debtor is/are located attempt to obtain the necessary information.

Please note that you can only make a request to obtain account information for accounts maintained in a Member State to which Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 applies. This is currently not the case for Denmark and the United Kingdom.

As a general rule, the request for the obtaining of account information is available for judgments, court settlements or authentic instruments that are already enforceable.

Where the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument is **not yet enforceable**, a request for the obtaining of account information can only be made if additional conditions are fulfilled. Pursuant to Article 14(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 those conditions are the following: the amount to be preserved must be substantial taking into account

(*) Optional

the relevant circumstances and the creditor must have submitted sufficient evidence to satisfy the court that there is an urgent need for account information because there is a risk that, without the account information, the subsequent enforcement of the creditor's claim against the debtor is likely to be jeopardised and that this could lead to a substantial deterioration of the creditor's financial situation. If you fulfill those conditions, please provide the relevant information in **point 10.2.**

It is important that you substantiate in your request why you have reason to believe that the debtor holds one or more accounts in a particular Member State and that you provide the court with all relevant information available to you about the debtor and the account or accounts to be preserved. Please note that this procedure may take some time and you could be charged a fee for the information.

If you want to preserve accounts in more than one Member State, please provide the information below for each Member State concerned (when filling in the form on paper, please use separate sheets and number each page).

7. Request for the obtaining of account information

- 7.1. I have a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument that requires the debtor to pay my claim and I request that the information authority of the Member State where the bank account is located tries to obtain the information necessary to allow the bank(s) and the debtor's account(s) to be identified.
- 7.2. Member State where the debtor's account(s) is/are believed to be located (please indicate the country code):
- 7.3. Please explain why you have reason to believe that the debtor holds one or more accounts in that Member State (please tick the relevant box(es)):
- The debtor has his habitual residence in that Member State. Please give relevant details.
- The debtor works or exercises a professional activity in that Member State. Please give relevant details.
- The debtor has property in that Member State. Please give relevant details.
- Other. Please explain:
- 7.4. The judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument that requires the debtor to pay my claim is enforceable:
- Yes
- No. Please provide, in **point 10.2.**, additional information justifying the urgent need for account information.

8. Existing judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument

Please fill in this section only if you have already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument that requires the debtor to pay your claim. Otherwise, please move to **section 9**.

Please note that the amount indicated in **point 8.8.** should generally be the amount set out in the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument. However, if the debtor has already paid part of his debt and only the remaining amount is claimed, it should be **that amount and interest on that amount, if applicable**, that is indicated in **point 8.8.** Furthermore, if the debtor has already paid part of his debt and only the remaining amount is claimed, please confirm — by ticking the relevant box in **point 8.9.2.1.** — whether you are also claiming **the unpaid interest on the part of the debt already paid by the debtor** (in such a case, when filling in the form on paper, please use a separate sheet for interest claimed on the part of the debt already paid by the debtor (point 8.8.1) and number each page).

Please attach a copy of the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument that satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity.

8. Details concerning an existing judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument

8.1. Name of the court/other authority:

8.2. Address

8.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

8.2.2. Place and postcode:

8.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

8.3. Telephone: (*)

8.4. Fax (*)

8.5. Email: (*)

8.6. Date of the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument:

(dd/mm/yyyy)

8.7. Currency of the amount awarded in the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian Kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish złoty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

8.8. Amount:

8.8.1. Principal amount awarded in the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument:

8.8.1.1. If applicable (¹), please indicate the unpaid part of the principal amount awarded:

8.8.1.2. If applicable (¹), please indicate the paid part of the principal amount awarded:

8.8.2. Interest, if applicable:

8.8.2.1. Interest:

8.8.2.1.1. Not specified in the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument

8.8.2.1.2. Specified in the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument as follows:

8.8.2.1.2.1. Interest due from: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) to

(date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (²)

8.8.2.1.2.2. Final amount:

or

8.8.2.1.2.3. Method to calculate the interest (³)

8.8.2.1.2.3.1. Rate: ... %, calculated (please tick the relevant box) daily monthly yearly other (please specify):

8.8.2.1.2.3.2. Rate: ... % over reference rate (ECB/reference rate of national central bank: ...), calculated (please tick the relevant box) daily monthly yearly other (please specify):

in force on: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

(*) Optional

(¹) To be filled in if, in the case where the debtor has already paid part of his debt and only the remaining amount is claimed, the creditor is also claiming the unpaid interest on the part of the debt already paid by the debtor.

(²) Insert information for all periods if more than one.

(³) If there are different interest rates for different periods, when filling in the form on paper, please use separate sheets and number each page.

- 8.8.2.2. Statutory interest (if statutory interest is applicable) to be calculated in accordance with (please specify relevant statute):

8.8.2.2.1. Interest due from: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) to
(date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event) (⁽¹⁾)

8.8.2.2.2. Method to calculate the interest (⁽²⁾)

8.8.2.2.2.1. Rate: ... %

8.8.2.2.2.2. Rate: ... % over reference rate (ECB/reference rate of national central bank: ...) in force on: (date (dd/mm/yyyy) or event)

8.8.2.2.2.2.1. First date of the respective semester in which the debtor is overdue

8.8.2.2.2.2.2. Other event (please specify)

8.8.2.3. Capitalisation of interest (if capitalisation of interest is applicable, please provide details):

8.8.3. Costs of obtaining the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, to the extent that a determination has been made that those costs must be borne by the debtor:

No

Yes. Please, specify which costs and indicate the amount:

Court fees:

Lawyers'fees:

Cost of service of documents:

Other. Please explain:

8.8.3.1. Currency:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian Kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish zloty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

8.9. I confirm that the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument:

8.9.1. has not yet been complied with by the debtor

8.9.2. has only been complied with in part by the debtor and that the amount indicated in **point 8.8.** is the amount outstanding (in this case, please also fill in point **8.9.2.1.** below).

8.9.2.1. If the debtor has already paid part of his debt and only the remaining amount is claimed, please confirm whether you are also claiming **the unpaid interest on the part of the debt already paid by the debtor:**

No, I am not claiming the interest on the part of the debt already paid by the debtor.

Yes, I am also claiming the unpaid interest on the part of the debt already paid by the debtor. In such case, when filling in the form on paper, please use a separate sheet for interest claimed on the part of the debt already paid by the debtor (point 8.8.1) and number each page.

(¹) Insert information for all periods if more than one.

(²) If there are different interest rates for different periods, when filling in the form on paper, please use separate sheets and number each page.

9. Amount and grounds of the claim (not to be filled in if you filled in section 8)

Where you have not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument that requires the debtor to pay your claim, the Preservation Order can only be granted if you present relevant facts, reasonably corroborated by evidence, to satisfy the court that your claim against the debtor is likely to succeed in the amount for which the Preservation Order is sought (Article 7(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014). Please list the evidence in section 12 of this form.

Please note that where you request the Preservation Order to be granted in an amount lower than the amount of the principal claim, for example, because you have already obtained some other security for part of your claim, you should indicate that **lower amount** (and interest on that amount, if applicable) in **point 9.1**.

9. Amount and grounds of the claim

9.1. Amount of the principal of the claim:

9.2. Is interest claimed?

 No Yes

If yes, is the interest:

 Contractual interest (if so, go to point 9.2.1.) Statutory interest (if so, go to point 9.2.2.)

9.2.1. If contractual

(1) the rate is

 ... %, calculated (please tick the relevant box) daily monthly yearly other (please specify): ... % over reference rate (ECB/reference rate of national central bank: ...), calculated (please tick the relevant box) daily monthly yearly other (please specify): other. Please specify:

(2) the interest due from (date (dd/mm/yyyy))

9.2.2. If statutory

the interest due from (date (dd/mm/yyyy))

to be calculated in accordance with (please specify relevant statute):

9.3. Amount of contractual penalties:

9.4. Currency:

 Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian Kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish złoty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

9.5. Please describe the relevant circumstances on which the claim against the debtor is based (including, where applicable, the interest claimed):

10. Reasons for seeking a Preservation Order

The Preservation Order can be granted only if you present relevant facts that your claim is in **urgent need** of judicial protection and that, without the Preservation Order, the enforcement of an existing or a future judgment or other enforceable title against the debtor may be impeded or made substantially more difficult because there is a real risk that by the time you are able to have an existing or future judgment or other enforceable title enforced, the debtor may have dissipated, concealed or destroyed his assets held in the bank account(s) to be preserved, or that the debtor may have disposed of them under value, or to an unusual extent or through unusual action (Recital 14 in conjunction with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014).

10. Reasons for seeking a Preservation Order

- 10.1. Please explain why there is an urgent need for the Preservation Order and, notably, a real risk that without the Preservation Order, the subsequent enforcement of your claim against the debtor will be impeded or made substantially more difficult (Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014):

- 10.2. Where a request for the obtaining of account information is made (**section 7**) when the judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument is not yet enforceable and the amount to be preserved is substantial taking into account the relevant circumstances, please explain why there is a risk that, without such account information, the subsequent enforcement of your claim against the debtor is likely to be jeopardised and that this could consequently lead to a substantial deterioration of your financial situation (Article 14(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014):

11. Security

Please fill in this section if you have not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument that requires the debtor to pay your claim and you have reason to request exemption from the provision of security.

Please note that before issuing a Preservation Order in a case where **the creditor has not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument**, the court requires the creditor to provide security for an amount sufficient to prevent abuse of the procedure and to ensure compensation for any damage suffered by the debtor as a result of the Preservation Order. By way of exception, the court may dispense with the requirement of security if it considers that the provision of security is inappropriate in the circumstances of the case (Article 12(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014).

Where **the creditor has already obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument**, the court may, before issuing the Preservation Order, require the creditor to provide security if it considers this necessary and appropriate in the circumstances of the case, for example, where the judgment is not yet enforceable or only provisionally enforceable because of a pending appeal (Article 12(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014).

11. Reasons for being exempt from the provision of security

If you believe that you should be exempted from providing security pursuant to Article 12(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, please indicate the reasons:

12. Evidence

Please indicate in this section all the evidence provided to support your application for a Preservation Order.

Please note that you must submit sufficient evidence to satisfy the court to which you are applying for the Preservation Order that there is an urgent need for a protective measure in the form of a Preservation Order because there is a real risk that, without such a measure, the subsequent enforcement of your claim against the debtor will be impeded or made substantially more difficult (Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014).

Furthermore, please note that if you have not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument that requires the debtor to pay your claim, pursuant to Article 7(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 you must also submit sufficient evidence to satisfy the court that you are likely to succeed on the substance of your claim against the debtor (please see section 9 of this form).

12. List of evidence

Please list all the evidence supporting your application for the Preservation Order, including the evidence supporting your claim against the debtor (if you have not yet obtained a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument that requires the debtor to pay your claim) and the urgent need for the Preservation Order:

13. Other courts seized with an application for protective measures

In this section, please indicate if you have applied for or obtained any protective measure under national law that has equivalent effect to a Preservation Order. Please note that Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 requires you to inform the court seized with the application for a Preservation Order if you obtain such an equivalent national order later on during the proceedings for the issuing of the Preservation Order.

13. Details of any national protective measures obtained or applied for

13.1. Have you applied for an equivalent national order against the same debtor and for the same claim?

No

Yes. Please give details on the application and its status in points 13.2–13.6.

13.2. Name of the court or other authority:

13.3. Address of the court or other authority

13.3.1. Street and number/PO box:

13.3.2. Place and postcode:

13.3.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

13.4. Reference number of the application:

13.5. Have you already obtained the national order?

Yes. Please indicate the extent to which it has been implemented:

No

13.6. Has your application been rejected as inadmissible or unfounded?

Yes. Please give relevant details:

No

14. Creditor's bank account

You may indicate your bank account to be used for any voluntary payment of the claim by the debtor (Article 8(2)(n) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014).

14. Details of creditor's bank account

14.1. The creditor's bank account number:

14.2. The name and address of the bank (street and number/PO box, place and postcode, country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code)):

15. Date and signature

Please make sure that you write your name clearly, and sign and date your application at the end.

- I hereby request that the court, based on my application, issue a Preservation Order against the debtor.
- I declare that the information provided in this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and that I am aware that any deliberately false or incomplete statements may lead to legal consequences under the law of the Member State in which the application is lodged or to liability pursuant to Article 13 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014.
- I hereby request that debtor's account information be obtained (please tick this box only if you are making a request for the obtaining of account information and have therefore filled in section 7 of this form).

If additional sheets have been added, please state the total number of pages and number each page:

Done at: _____ Date: _____ (dd/mm/yyyy)

Name, signature and/or stamp: _____

ANNEX II

European Account Preservation Order — Part A

(Article 19(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters)

Country codes

Whenever you refer to a Member State in filling in this form, please use the following country codes:

AT	Austria	EL	Greece	IT	Italy	PT	Portugal
BE	Belgium	ES	Spain	LT	Lithuania	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	FI	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	FR	France	LV	Latvia	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	MT	Malta	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands		
EE	Estonia	IE	Ireland	PL	Poland		

NB: This part of the form is to be transmitted to the bank(s), the debtor and the creditor.

Where the European Account Preservation Order ('the Preservation Order') concerns accounts in more than one bank, a **separate copy of Part A** of the Preservation Order should be filled in for each bank. In that case, in the copies of Part A of the Preservation Order to be provided to **the debtor and the creditor**, the details of all the banks concerned should be given in section 5.

1. Court of origin

- 1.1. Name:
- 1.2. Address
- 1.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 1.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 1.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):
- 1.3. Telephone:
- 1.4. Fax
- 1.5. Email:

2. Creditor

- 2.1. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation:
- 2.2. Address
- 2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 2.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 2.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):
- 2.3. Telephone (if available):
- 2.4. Fax (if available):

- 2.5. Email (if available):
- 2.6. Name of creditor's representative, if any and if known, and contact details, if available
- 2.6.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 2.6.2. Address
- 2.6.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 2.6.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 2.6.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 2.6.3. Email:
- 2.7. If the creditor is a natural person:
- 2.7.1. Date of birth:
- 2.7.2. Identification or passport number (if applicable and available):
- 2.8. If the creditor is a legal person or other entity having legal capacity to sue or be sued under the law of a Member State:
- 2.8.1. The country of incorporation, formation or registration (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 2.8.2. The identification or registration number or, where no such number exists, the date and place of its incorporation, formation or registration:

3. **Debtor**

3.1. Surname and given name(s) (any middle name, if known)/name of company or organisation:

3.2. Address

3.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.2.2. Place and postcode:

3.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

3.3. Telephone (if available):

3.4. Fax (if available):

3.5. Email (if available):

3.6. Name of debtor's representative, if any and if known, and contact details, if available

3.6.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.6.2. Address

3.6.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.6.2.2. Place and postcode:

3.6.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

3.6.3. Email:

- 3.7. If the debtor is a natural person and if this information is available:
 - 3.7.1. Date of birth:
 - 3.7.2. Identification or passport number:
- 3.8. If the debtor is a legal person or other entity having legal capacity to sue or be sued under the law of a Member State and if this information is available:
 - 3.8.1. The country of incorporation, formation or registration (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
 - 3.8.2. The identification or registration number or, where no such number exists, the date and place of its incorporation, formation or registration:

4. **Date and reference of the Preservation Order**

4.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the Preservation Order:

4.2. File number of the Preservation Order:

5. **Bank account(s) to be preserved⁽¹⁾**

5.1. Name of the bank concerned by the Preservation Order:

5.2. Address of the bank

5.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

5.2.2. Place and postcode:

5.2.3. Member State (please indicate country code):

5.3. Account number(s) (please indicate IBAN, if available):

5.3.1. Has the creditor provided the number of the account(s) in his application?

Yes, the following account number(s) was/were provided:

No

5.3.1.1. If the creditor provided the number of the account(s) in his application, should any other accounts held by the debtor with the same bank also be preserved?

Yes

No

5.3.2. Has the account number been obtained by means of a request pursuant to Article 14 Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 and can it be obtained, if necessary, from the information authority in the Member State of enforcement pursuant to Article 24(4)(a) of that Regulation?

Yes. Contact details of the information authority are as follows:

No

(1) Where the Preservation Order concerns accounts in more than one bank, please indicate in this section, in Part A of the Preservation Order to be provided to **the debtor and the creditor**, the details of all the banks concerned. When filling in the form on paper, please use separate sheets and number each page.

6. Amount to be preserved

6.1. Total amount to be preserved:

6.2. Currency:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian Kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish zloty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

The bank referred to in section 5 above is hereby instructed to implement the Preservation Order in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014.

The electronic version of the form to be used for the declaration concerning the preservation of funds which must be issued following the implementation of the Preservation Order (Article 25 of the Regulation) is available on the website of the European e-Justice Portal at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_account_preservation_order-378-en.do and it can also be filled in online. Further guidelines on the declaration concerning preservation of funds are given in that form.

(Please fill in if applicable) If requested by the debtor and allowed by the law of the Member State of enforcement and if there are no competing orders with regard to the account concerned (Article 24(3) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014), the bank is hereby authorised to release funds preserved and transfer those funds up to the amount specified in section 6 above to the following account as indicated by the creditor:

Done at: Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Stamp, signature and/or any other authentication of the court:

European Account Preservation Order — Part B

(Article 19(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters)

NB: This Part B of the form must not be transmitted to the bank(s). It should only be attached to the version of the European Account Preservation Order ('the Preservation Order') transmitted to the debtor and the creditor. Only one copy of Part B should be filled in, irrespective of the number of the banks.

7. Description of the subject matter of the case and the court's reasoning for issuing the Preservation Order:

8. Details of the amount to be preserved (supplementing section 6 of Part A of the Preservation Order)

8.1. Total amount to be preserved:

8.1.1. Principal amount:

8.1.2. Interest:

8.1.3. Costs of obtaining a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, if these are to be borne by the debtor (Article 15(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014):

8.2. Currency:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish zloty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

9. **Security provided by the creditor**

9.1. Was the creditor requested by the court to provide security?

Yes. Please specify the amount and describe the security provided by the creditor:

Currency:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish zloty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

No. If the Preservation Order is not granted on the basis of a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument, please specify the reasons why the creditor has been dispensed from the provision of security:

10. **Initiation of proceedings on the substance of the matter (please fill in if applicable)**

The creditor has applied for the Preservation Order before initiating proceedings on the substance of the matter. In accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, the Preservation Order will be revoked or will terminate, unless the creditor initiates proceedings on the substance of the matter and provides proof of such initiation to this court by _____ (dd/mm/yyyy).

At the request of the debtor, the deadline may be extended by the court, for example, in order to allow the parties to settle the claim.

11. **Translations (please fill in if applicable)**

Please list those documents submitted by the creditor to the court for obtaining the Preservation Order that need to be accompanied by a translation or transliteration in accordance with the second sentence of Article 49(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 when being served on the debtor:

12. **Costs (*)**

12.1. The debtor must bear the following costs of proceedings for obtaining the Preservation Order:

Currency:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish zloty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

13. **Important information for the creditor (please tick the relevant box(es) if applicable)**

Under the law of the issuing court, the creditor is responsible for:

initiating the enforcement of the Preservation Order;

(*) Optional

- transmitting the Preservation Order (Part A) and a blank standard form for the declaration concerning the preservation of funds pursuant to Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 to the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement pursuant to Article 23(3) of that Regulation;
- initiating service on the debtor pursuant to Article 28(2), (3) or (4) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014.

14. Important information for the debtor

If you believe that this Preservation Order or its enforcement is not justified, you have several remedies available (please see the list in points 14.1–14.5). Please note that the form to be used to apply for a remedy is available in 23 official languages of the European Union on the website of the European e-Justice Portal at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_account_preservation_order-378-en.do and it can also be filled in online. You can also find in that form further guidelines on the remedies.

Please note that pursuant to Article 38(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, you have a right to apply for the release of the preserved funds if you provide appropriate alternative security (for example, in the form of a security deposit, bank guarantee or a mortgage). Pursuant to Article 38(1)(b) of that Regulation you also have a right to apply for the termination of the enforcement of the Preservation Order, if you provide appropriate alternative security.

Please also note that pursuant to Article 33(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, upon your application to the court of the Member State in which the Preservation Order was issued, the decision on the security to be provided by the creditor pursuant to Article 12 of that Regulation can be reviewed on the grounds that conditions or requirements of that Article were not met.

14.1. You can apply to **the competent court of the Member State in which the Preservation Order was issued** to have the Preservation Order revoked or modified if you consider that:

- the conditions or requirements for issuing the Preservation Order set out in Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 were not met (Article 33(1)(a)).

14.2. You can apply to **the competent court of the Member State in which the Preservation Order was issued** to have the Preservation Order revoked or modified or you can apply to **the competent court or, where national law so provides, to the competent enforcement authority in the Member State where your bank account has been preserved** to have the enforcement of the Preservation Order terminated if you consider that any of the following circumstances applies (Articles 33 and 34 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014):

- the Preservation Order, the declaration concerning the preservation of funds pursuant to Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 and/or the other documents referred to in Article 28(5) of that Regulation were not served on you within 14 days of the preservation of your account or accounts;
- these documents served on you in accordance with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 did not meet the language requirements set out in Article 49(1) of that Regulation;
- preserved amounts exceeding the amount of the Preservation Order were not released in accordance with Article 27 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014;
- the claim the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Preservation Order has been paid in full or in part;
- a judgment on the substance of the matter has dismissed the claim, the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Preservation Order;
- the judgment on the substance of the matter, or the court settlement or authentic instrument, the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Preservation Order, has been set aside or annulled.

14.3. You can apply to **the court that issued the Preservation Order** to have it revoked or modified if you consider that the circumstances on the basis of which the Preservation Order was issued have changed (Article 35(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014).

14.4. You can apply to **the competent court or, where national law so provides, to the competent enforcement authority in the Member State where your bank account has been preserved** to have the enforcement of the Preservation Order limited or terminated if you consider that any of the following circumstances applies (Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014):

- the enforcement of the Preservation Order should be limited because certain amounts held in your account that was preserved should be exempt from seizure in accordance with Article 31(3) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, or that amounts exempt from seizure have not or not correctly been taken into account in the implementation of the Preservation Order in accordance with Article 31(2) of that Regulation;
- the enforcement of the Preservation Order is to be terminated because the preserved account is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014;
- the enforcement of the Preservation Order is to be terminated because the enforcement of the judgment or court settlement or authentic instrument that the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Preservation Order has been refused in the Member State of enforcement;
- the enforcement of the Preservation Order is to be terminated because the enforceability of the judgment the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the order, has been suspended in the Member State where the judgment had been issued;
- the enforcement of the Preservation Order is to be terminated because it is manifestly contrary to the public policy of the Member State of enforcement (please note that you can apply for this remedy only to the court).

14.5. You can apply jointly with the creditor to **the court that issued the Preservation Order** to have the Preservation Order revoked or modified or to **the competent court of the Member State of enforcement or, where national law so provides, to the competent enforcement authority in that Member State**, to have the enforcement of the Preservation Order limited or terminated, if you have agreed with the creditor to settle the claim (Article 35(3) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014).

Done at:

Date:

(dd/mm/yyyy)

Stamp, signature and/or any other authentication of the court:

ANNEX III

Revocation of a European Account Preservation Order

(Article 10(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters)

Country codes

Whenever you refer to a Member State in filling in this form, please use the following country codes:

AT	Austria	EL	Greece	IT	Italy	PT	Portugal
BE	Belgium	ES	Spain	LT	Lithuania	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	FI	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	FR	France	LV	Latvia	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	MT	Malta	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands		
EE	Estonia	IE	Ireland	PL	Poland		

Case number:

Please attach a copy of the European Account Preservation Order ('the Preservation Order') that is being revoked.

1. Court revoking the Preservation Order

- 1.1. Name:
- 1.2. Address
- 1.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 1.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 1.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):
- 1.3. Telephone:
- 1.4. Fax
- 1.5. Email:

2. Date and reference of the Preservation Order

- 2.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the Preservation Order:
- 2.2. File number of the Preservation Order:

3. Creditor

- 3.1. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation:
- 3.2. Address
- 3.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 3.2.2. Place and postcode:

- 3.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):
- 3.3. Telephone (if available):
- 3.4. Fax (if available):
- 3.5. Email (if available):
- 3.6. Name of creditor's representative, if any and if known, and contact details, if available
- 3.6.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 3.6.2. Address
- 3.6.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 3.6.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 3.6.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 3.6.3. Email:

4. **Debtor**

- 4.1. Surname and given name(s) (any middle name, if known)/name of company or organisation:
- 4.2. Address
- 4.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 4.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 4.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 4.3. Telephone (if available):
- 4.4. Fax (if available):
- 4.5. Email (if available):
- 4.6. Name of debtor's representative, if any and if known, and contact details, if available
- 4.6.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 4.6.2. Address
- 4.6.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 4.6.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 4.6.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 4.6.3. Email:

5. **Revocation or termination of the Preservation Order**

The court hereby declares that the attached Preservation Order is revoked/terminated in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 because the court has not received proof of the initiation of proceedings on the substance of the matter within the following deadline indicated by the court: (dd/mm/yyyy).

The Preservation Order is hereby revoked/terminated as of

(dd/mm/yyyy).

The competent authority of the Member State of enforcement of the Preservation Order is requested to take the necessary steps to have the revocation/termination of the Preservation Order implemented.

Done at: _____ Date: _____ (dd/mm/yyyy)

Stamp, signature and/or any other authentication of the court:

ANNEX IV

Declaration concerning the preservation of funds

(Article 25(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This declaration is to be transmitted to **the issuing court and to the creditor** pursuant to Article 25(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 or to **the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement** (unless it was issued by that same authority) pursuant to Article 25(3) of that Regulation. The declaration must be issued by the end of the third working day following the implementation of the European Account Preservation Order ('the Preservation Order'). If, in exceptional circumstances, it is not possible for the bank or other entity to issue the declaration within three working days, it must be issued as soon as possible but by no later than the end of the eighth working day following the implementation of the Preservation Order.

The creditor has the duty, pursuant to Article 27 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, to take the necessary steps to ensure the release of any amount which, following the implementation of the Preservation Order, exceeds the amount specified in the Preservation Order. The electronic version of the form to be used for the request to release over-preserved amounts is available on the website of the European e-Justice Portal at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_account_preservation_order-378-en.do and it can also be filled in online.

If this declaration is issued not by the bank but by the entity responsible for enforcing the Preservation Order, the name, address and other contact details of that entity should be indicated at the end of the form (point 5.11).

Country codes

Whenever you refer to a Member State in filling in this form, please use the following country codes:

AT	Austria	EL	Greece	IT	Italy	PT	Portugal
BE	Belgium	ES	Spain	LT	Lithuania	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	FI	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	FR	France	LV	Latvia	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	MT	Malta	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands		
EE	Estonia	IE	Ireland	PL	Poland		

Where this form provides for filling in of free text, when filling in the form on paper, please use additional sheets if necessary and number each page.

1. **Court that issued the Preservation Order**

- 1.1. Name:
- 1.2. Address
- 1.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 1.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 1.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

1.3. Telephone: (*)

1.4. Fax (*)

1.5. Email (if available):

2. The Preservation Order

2.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the Preservation Order:

2.2. File number of the Preservation Order:

2.3. Total amount to be preserved according to the Preservation Order:

2.4. Currency:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish zloty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

3. Creditor

3.1. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation:

3.2. Address

3.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.2.2. Place and postcode:

3.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

3.3. Telephone: (*)

3.4. Fax (*)

3.5. Email (if available):

4. Debtor

4.1. Surname and given name(s) (any middle name, if known)/name of company or organisation:

4.2. Address

4.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.2.2. Place and postcode:

4.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

4.3. Telephone: (*)

4.4. Fax (*)

4.5. Email (if available):

5 Preserved funds

5.1. Name of the bank:

(*) Optional

5.2. Address of the bank

5.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

5.2.2. Place and postcode:

5.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

5.3. Telephone:

5.4. Fax

5.5. Email:

5.6. Have funds been preserved on the basis of the Preservation Order referred to in section 2 above?

Yes. If yes, please move to **points 5.7.-5.10.**

No. Please provide information as to why the funds have not been preserved (please tick the relevant box(es)):

it was not possible to identify the account with certainty

it was not possible to identify the account which may be preserved under Regulation (EU) No 655/2014

there are no funds in the account(s)

the account concerned is a joint or nominee account and is not subject to preservation under the law of the Member State of enforcement

the amounts in the account are exempt from seizure under national law

the amounts in the account are preserved pursuant to other protective measures. Please explain:

other. Please explain:

5.7. Amount preserved (if the amount is preserved in several currencies, please indicate the amounts preserved in each of the currency of the funds):

5.8. Currency (please tick several boxes, if applicable):

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian Kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish złoty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

5.9. If, on implementation of the Preservation Order referred to in section 2 above, an amount less than that specified in the Preservation Order has been preserved, please provide information as to why the full amount has not been preserved (please tick the relevant box(es)):

there are insufficient funds in the account(s)

the account concerned is a joint or nominee account and the law of the Member State of enforcement limits the extent to which such accounts may be subject to preservation

certain amounts in the account are exempt from seizure under national law

- certain amounts in the account are preserved pursuant to other protective measures. Please explain:
- other. Please explain:

5.10. Date of the implementation of the Preservation Order: (dd/mm/yyyy).

5.11. (Please fill in if applicable) Where this declaration is issued not by the bank but by the entity responsible for enforcing the Preservation Order, the name and address of that entity (street and number/PO box, place and postcode, Member State) and the telephone number, fax and email address:

Done at: Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature and/or stamp:

ANNEX V

Request to release over-preserved amounts

(Article 27(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This request must be submitted by the creditor by the swiftest possible means to the competent authority of the Member State of enforcement in which the over-preservation has occurred. The list of competent authorities under Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 is available on the website of the European e-Justice Portal at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_account_preservation_order-379-en.do. The application must be submitted by the end of the third working day following receipt of any declaration pursuant to Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 showing the over-preservation.

Language

Fill in this form in the language of the competent authority to which you are sending your request. Please note that the form is available in 23 official languages of the European Union on the website of the European e-Justice Portal at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_account_preservation_order-378-en.do and it can also be filled in online. The language version with which you are familiar may help you in filling in the form in the required language. On the website of the European e-Justice Portal you can also find information as to whether a given Member State has indicated that it will accept documents addressed to the competent authority in another official language of the European Union (Article 50(1)(o) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014).

Country codes

Whenever you refer to a Member State in filling in this form, please use the following country codes:

AT	Austria	EL	Greece	IT	Italy	PT	Portugal
BE	Belgium	ES	Spain	LT	Lithuania	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	FI	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	FR	France	LV	Latvia	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	MT	Malta	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands		
EE	Estonia	IE	Ireland	PL	Poland		

1. European Account Preservation Order**1.1. Court that issued the European Account Preservation Order (the Preservation Order)**

1.1.1. Name:

1.1.2. Address

1.1.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

1.1.2.2. Place and postcode:

1.1.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

1.2. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the Preservation Order:

1.3. File number of the Preservation Order:

1.4. Total amount to be preserved according to the Preservation Order:

1.5. Currency:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian Kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish zloty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

2. Creditor

2.1. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation:

2.2. Address

2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

2.2.2. Place and postcode:

2.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

2.3. Telephone: (*)

2.4. Fax (*)

2.5. Email (if available):

3. Debtor

3.1. Surname and given name(s) (any middle name, if known)/name of company or organisation:

3.2. Address

3.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.2.2. Place and postcode:

3.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

3.3. Telephone: (*)

3.4. Fax (*)

3.5. Email (if available):

4. Competent authority of the Member State of enforcement to which the request is addressed

4.1. Name:

4.2. Address

4.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.2.2. Place and postcode:

4.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

5. Request to release over-preserved amounts

5.1. The declaration, issued in accordance with Article 25(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, showing that the amount preserved exceeds the amount specified in the Preservation Order (**point 1.4.**), was received on (dd/mm/yyyy).

(*) Optional

5.2. The declaration showed that over preservation has occurred in the following bank

5.2.1. Name of the bank concerned by the Preservation Order:

5.2.2. Address of the bank

5.2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

5.2.2.2. Place and postcode:

5.2.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

5.2.3. Telephone: (*)

5.2.4. Fax (*)

5.2.5. Email (if available):

5.3. I hereby request the authority indicated in section 4 above to take steps to release the following amount which exceeds the amount specified in the Preservation Order:

5.4. Currency:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian Kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish zloty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

Done at:

Date:

(dd/mm/yyyy)

Name, signature and/or stamp:

(*) Optional

ANNEX VI

Acknowledgment of receipt

(Article 29(2) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The acknowledgment of receipt being sent to the authority, creditor or bank that transmitted the documents must be sent by the end of the working day following the date of receipt of the documents and must be sent by the swiftest possible means of transmission.

Concerning the requirements governing the language of the transmitted documents, please note the requirements provided in Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, including Article 10(2), Article 23(4) and Article 49.

Country codes

Whenever you refer to a Member State in filling in this form, please use the following country codes:

AT	Austria	EL	Greece	IT	Italy	PT	Portugal
BE	Belgium	ES	Spain	LT	Lithuania	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	FI	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	FR	France	LV	Latvia	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	MT	Malta	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands		
EE	Estonia	IE	Ireland	PL	Poland		

1. The court or authority that received the document(s)

1.1. Name:

1.2. Address

1.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

1.2.2. Place and postcode:

1.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

1.3. Telephone:

1.4. Fax

1.5. Email:

1.6. Reference number(s) of the document(s), if any, given by the court or authority that received the document(s):

2. The following document(s) was/were received pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 on (dd/mm/yyyy) by the court or authority indicated in section 1 above (please indicate the incoming reference number of the document, if any):

the revocation form (Article 10(2) of the Regulation)

- the request for information (Article 14(3) of the Regulation)
- the account information (Article 14(6) of the Regulation)
- Part A of the European Account Preservation Order ('the Preservation Order') and blank standard form for declaration (Article 23(3) of the Regulation)
- the declaration concerning the preservation of funds (Article 25(2) or (3) of the Regulation)
- the Preservation Order and other documents referred to in Article 28(3) of the Regulation (please provide details):
 - the decision on a remedy (Article 36(5) of the Regulation)

3. **The authority, creditor or bank that transmitted the document(s)**

3.1. Name:

3.2. Address

3.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.2.2. Place and postcode:

3.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

4. (Please fill in if applicable) **The language of the document(s) received is incorrect.**

The following document(s):

must be translated into the following language:

- Bulgarian
- Spanish
- Czech
- German
- Estonian
- Greek
- English
- French
- Irish
- Croatian
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Hungarian
- Maltese
- Dutch
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Finnish
- Swedish

5. (Please fill in if applicable) **Other reasons why the document(s) cannot be processed** (for example, the document is illegible). Please explain the reasons:

Done at:

Date:

(dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature and/or stamp:

ANNEX VII

Application for a remedy

(Article 36(1) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters)

To be filled in by the court

Case number:

Received by the court on:

(dd/mm/yyyy)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Language

Fill in this form in the language of the court or authority to which you are sending your application. Please note that the form is available in 23 official languages of the European Union on the website of the European e-Justice Portal at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_account_preservation_order-378-en.do and it can also be filled in online. The language version with which you are familiar may help you in filling in the form in the required language. On the website of the European e-Justice Portal you can also find information as to whether a given Member State has indicated that it will accept documents addressed to the court or competent authority in another official language of the European Union (Article 50(1)(o) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014).

Supporting documents

The application form must be accompanied by all relevant supporting documents. Please also attach a copy of the European Account Preservation Order ('the Preservation Order') at issue.

Country codes

Whenever you refer to a Member State in filling in this form, please use the following country codes:

AT	Austria	EL	Greece	IT	Italy	PT	Portugal
BE	Belgium	ES	Spain	LT	Lithuania	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	FI	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	FR	France	LV	Latvia	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	MT	Malta	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands		
EE	Estonia	IE	Ireland	PL	Poland		

Application for a remedy

Articles 33 and 34 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 provide for the remedies available to the debtor. Article 35 of the Regulation provides for other remedies available both to the debtor and to the creditor.

If you want to raise any objection against the issue of the Preservation Order, you must address your application to the competent court of the Member State where the Preservation Order was issued.

If you want to raise any objection against the enforcement of the Preservation Order, you must address your application to the court, or, where national law so provides, to the competent enforcement authority in the Member State of enforcement where the preserved account is located.

On the website of the European e-Justice Portal, you can find information on the payment of court fees in proceedings to obtain a remedy against a Preservation Order in the Member State concerned.

Where this form provides for filling in of free text, when filling in the form on paper please use additional sheets if necessary and number each page.

1. **Court or authority with which the application for the remedy is lodged**

1.2. Name:

1.3. Address

1.3.1. Street and number/PO box:

1.3.2. Place and postcode:

1.3.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

2. **The applicant for the remedy**

2.1. The applicant(s) for the remedy is/are, in the proceedings leading to the issuing of the Preservation Order (please tick the relevant box):⁽¹⁾

Creditor

Debtor

2.2. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation:

2.3. Address

2.3.1. Street and number/PO box:

2.3.2. Place and postcode:

2.3.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

2.4. Telephone: (*)

2.5. Fax (*)

2.6. Email (if available):

2.7. Name of party's representative, if any, and contact details

2.7.1. Surname and given name(s):

2.7.2. Address

2.7.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

2.7.2.2. Place and postcode:

2.7.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

2.7.3. Email (if available):

(1) Where a joint application is made by the creditor and the debtor (for the revocation or modification of the Preservation Order or for termination or limitation of the enforcement of the Preservation Order) on the ground that they agreed to settle the claim, this section has to be filled in by both parties. In such circumstances, when filling in the form on paper, please use a separate sheet for each party and number each page.

(*) Optional

3. The other party⁽¹⁾

3.1. The other party is, in the proceedings leading to the issuing of the Preservation Order (please tick the relevant box):

Creditor

Debtor

3.2. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation:

3.3. Address

3.3.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.3.2. Place and postcode:

3.3.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

3.4. Telephone: (*)

3.5. Fax (*)

3.6. Email (if available):

3.7. Name of party's representative, if any and if known, and contact details, if available

3.7.1. Surname and given name(s):

3.7.2. Address

3.7.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.7.2.2. Place and postcode:

3.7.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

3.7.3. Email:

4. Court that issued the Preservation Order (to be filled in only if different from the court with which the application for the remedy is lodged as referred to in section 1)

4.1. Name:

4.2. Address

4.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.2.2. Place and postcode:

4.2.3. Member State (please indicate country code):

4.3. Telephone: (*)

4.4. Fax (*)

4.5. Email (if available):

5. The Preservation Order

5.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the Preservation Order:

(¹) This section is not to be filled in if the information in section 2 was already given both for the creditor and the debtor where a joint application is made on the ground that they agreed to settle the claim.

(*) Optional

5.2. File number of the Preservation Order:

5.3. Total amount to be preserved according to the Preservation Order:

5.4. Currency:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian Kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish złoty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

6. Application for a remedy in the Member State of origin

6.1. I hereby lodge an application to have the Preservation Order (please tick the relevant box):

modified

revoked

on the grounds that (please tick the relevant box(es) below; where you are requesting the modification of the Preservation Order, please also indicate under the relevant box the particular modification requested):

6.1.1. the conditions or requirements for issuing the Preservation Order pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 were not fulfilled, because:

6.1.1.1. Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 is not applicable (Article 2). Please provide details:

6.1.1.2. the case is not a cross-border case (Article 3). Please provide details:

6.1.1.3. the court that issued the Preservation Order has no jurisdiction (Article 6). Please provide details:

6.1.1.4. there is no urgent need for the Preservation Order because there is no risk that the subsequent enforcement of the creditor's claim against me will be impeded or made substantially more difficult (Article 7(1)). Please provide details:

6.1.1.5. the creditor did not submit sufficient evidence to demonstrate that he is likely to succeed on the substance of his claim against me (Article 7(2)). Please provide details:

6.1.1.6. the creditor has not initiated the proceedings on the substance of the matter within the deadlines indicated by the court (Article 10).

6.1.1.7. the creditor should have been required to provide security or a higher security than the one ordered by the court (Article 12). Please provide details:

6.1.2. the Preservation Order, the declaration concerning the preservation of funds, and/or the other documents referred to in Article 28(5) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, that is to say, the application for the Preservation Order submitted by the creditor to the court and copies of all documents submitted by the creditor to the court in order to obtain the order, were not served on me within 14 days of the preservation of my account or accounts.

Please indicate an address to which the documents and translations can be sent:

or, alternatively,

- please indicate your agreement to collect those documents at the court of the Member State of origin by ticking the box.

- 6.1.3. the documents served on me in accordance with Article 28 did not meet the language requirements set out in Regulation (EU) No 655/2014. In particular, Article 49(1) of the Regulation requires that the Preservation Order and the application for the Preservation Order submitted by the creditor to the court should be translated into the official language of the Member State in which the debtor is domiciled or another language that the debtor understands.

If applicable, please indicate another language that you understand:

Please indicate an address to which the documents and translations can be sent:

or, alternatively,

- please indicate your agreement to collect those documents at the court of the Member State of origin by ticking the box.

- 6.1.4. preserved amounts exceeding the amount of the Preservation Order were not released in accordance with Article 27 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014. Please provide details:

- 6.1.5. the claim the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Preservation Order has been paid in full or in part. Please provide details:

- 6.1.6. the judgment on the substance of the matter has dismissed the claim the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Preservation Order. Please provide details:

- 6.1.7. the judgment on the substance of the matter, or the court settlement or authentic instrument, the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Preservation Order has been set aside or, as the case may be, annulled. Please provide details:

- 6.1.8. the circumstances on the basis of which the Preservation Order was issued have changed. Please provide details:

- 6.1.9. we (the debtor and the creditor) agreed to settle the claim. In this case, this form has to be signed by both the creditor and the debtor.

7. Application for a remedy in the Member State of enforcement

- 7.1. I hereby lodge an application to have the enforcement of the Preservation Order (please tick the relevant box):

- limited
 modified
 terminated

on the grounds that (please tick the relevant box(es) in point 7.1.1. below; where you are requesting the limitation or modification, please also indicate under the relevant box the particular limitation or modification requested):

- 7.1.1. the Preservation Order has not been enforced in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, because:
- 7.1.1.1. certain amounts held in the account that was preserved should be exempt from seizure in accordance with Article 31(3) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014, or amounts exempt from seizure have not or not correctly been taken into account in the implementation of the Preservation Order in accordance with Article 31(2) of that Regulation. Please provide details:
- 7.1.1.2. the account preserved is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 (Article 2 of the Regulation). Please provide details:
- 7.1.1.3. the enforcement of the judgment or court settlement or authentic instrument that the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the order has been refused in the Member State of enforcement;
- 7.1.1.4. the enforceability of the judgment the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Preservation Order has been suspended in the Member State of origin;
- 7.1.1.5. the Preservation Order, the declaration concerning the preservation of funds and/or the other documents referred to in Article 28(5) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 were not served on me within 14 days of the preservation of my account(s);

Please indicate an address to which the documents and translations can be sent:

or, alternatively,

- please indicate your agreement to collect those documents at the court of the Member State of origin by ticking the box;
- 7.1.1.6. the documents served on me in accordance with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 did not meet the language requirements set out in that Regulation. In particular, Article 49(1) of the Regulation requires that the Preservation Order and the application for the Preservation Order submitted by the creditor to the court should be translated into the official language of the Member State in which the debtor is domiciled or another language which the debtor understands;

If applicable, please indicate another language that you understand:

Please indicate an address to which the documents and translations can be sent:

or, alternatively,

- please indicate your agreement to collect those documents at the court of the Member State of origin by ticking the box;
- 7.1.1.7. the preserved amounts exceeding the amount of the Preservation Order were not released in accordance with Article 27 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014. Please provide details:
- 7.1.1.8. the claim, the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Preservation Order, has been paid in full or in part. Please provide details:

- 7.1.1.9. the judgment on the substance of the matter has dismissed the claim, the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Preservation Order;

- 7.1.1.10. the judgment on the substance of the matter, or the court settlement or authentic instrument, the enforcement of which the creditor was seeking to secure by means of the Preservation Order has been set aside or, as the case may be, annulled. Please provide details:

7.1.1.11. the enforcement of the Preservation Order is manifestly contrary to the public policy of the Member State of the enforcement. Please provide details:

7.1.1.12. we (the debtor and the creditor) agreed to settle the claim. In this case, this form has to be signed by both the creditor and the debtor;

7.1.1.13. the amounts exempted from preservation have to be adjusted. Please provide details:

8. Evidence

Please list the evidence supporting your application for a remedy:

I declare that the information provided is true to the best of my knowledge and is given in good faith.

If additional sheets have been added, please state the total number of pages and number each page:

Done at: _____ Date: _____ (dd/mm/yyyy)

Name, signature and/or stamp:

ANNEX VIII

Transmission of a decision on a remedy to the Member State of enforcement

(Article 36(5) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters)

Country codes

Whenever you refer to a Member State in filling in this form, please use the following country codes:

AT	Austria	EL	Greece	IT	Italy	PT	Portugal
BE	Belgium	ES	Spain	LT	Lithuania	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	FI	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	FR	France	LV	Latvia	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	MT	Malta	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands		
EE	Estonia	IE	Ireland	PL	Poland		

1. European Account Preservation Order ('the Preservation Order'):

- 1.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the Preservation Order:
- 1.2. File number of the Preservation Order:
- 1.3. Total amount to be preserved according to the Preservation Order:

Currency:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian Kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish zloty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

2. Court that issued the Preservation Order

- 2.1. Name:
- 2.2. Address
- 2.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 2.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 2.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):
- 2.3. Telephone: (*)
- 2.4. Fax (*)
- 2.5. Email (if available):

(*) Optional

3. **Court that issued the decision on the remedy (to be filled in only if different from the court (referred to in section 2) that has issued the Preservation Order)**

3.1. Name:

3.2. Address

3.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

3.2.2. Place and postcode:

3.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

3.3. Telephone:

3.4. Fax

3.5. Email:

4. **Applicant (for the remedy)**

4.1. The applicant(s) for the remedy is/are, in the proceedings leading to the issuing of the Preservation Order (please tick the relevant box):⁽¹⁾

Creditor

Debtor

4.2. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation:

4.3. Address

4.3.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.3.2. Place and postcode:

4.3.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

4.4. Telephone (if available):

4.5. Fax (if available):

4.6. Email (if available):

4.7. Name of party's representative, if any and if known, and contact details, if available

4.7.1. Surname and given name(s):

4.7.2. Address

4.7.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

4.7.2.2. Place and postcode:

4.7.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

4.7.3. Email:

5. **The other party** ⁽²⁾

5.1. The other party is, in the proceedings leading to the issuing of the Preservation Order (please tick the relevant box):

Creditor

Debtor

(¹) Where a decision on a remedy is issued in relation to a joint application that was made by the creditor and the debtor (for the revocation or modification of the Preservation Order) on the grounds that they agreed to settle the claim, both parties should be indicated in this section. In such circumstances, when filling in the form on paper, please use a separate sheet for each party and number each page.

(²) Not to be filled in if the information in section 4 was already given both for the creditor and the debtor where a joint application for a remedy was made on the grounds that they agreed to settle the claim.

- 5.2. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation:
- 5.3. Address
- 5.3.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 5.3.2. Place and postcode:
- 5.3.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 5.4. Telephone (if available):
- 5.5. Fax (if available):
- 5.6. Email (if available):
- 5.7. Name of party's representative, if any and if known, and contact details, if available
- 5.7.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 5.7.2. Address
- 5.7.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 5.7.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 5.7.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 5.7.3. Email:
6. **Decision of the court on the remedy**
- 6.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the decision:
- 6.2. File number of the decision:
- 6.3. The decision:
- The Preservation Order is revoked
- The Preservation Order is modified in the following way:

The competent authority of the Member State of enforcement of the Preservation Order is requested to take the necessary steps to have the decision on the remedy implemented.

Done at: _____ Date: _____ (dd/mm/yyyy)

Stamp, signature and/or any other authentication of the court:

ANNEX IX

Appeal against a decision on a remedy

(Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters)

To be filled in by the court

Case number:

Received by the court on:

(dd/mm/yyyy)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Language

Fill in this form in the language of the court to which you are sending your application. Please note that the form is available in 23 official languages of the European Union on the website of the European e-Justice Portal at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_account_preservation_order-378-en.do and it can also be filled in online. The language version with which you are familiar may help you in filling in the form in the required language. On the website of the European e-Justice Portal you can also find information as to whether a given Member State has indicated that it will accept documents addressed to the competent authority in another official language of the European Union (Article 50(1)(o) of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014).

The list of the competent courts for an appeal under Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 is available on the website of the European e-Justice Portal at https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_account_preservation_order-379-en.do.

Supporting documents

Please note that this form must be accompanied by all relevant supporting documents. Please also attach a copy of the decision that is being appealed.

Country codes

Whenever you refer to a Member State in filling in this form, please use the following country codes:

AT	Austria	EL	Greece	IT	Italy	PT	Portugal
BE	Belgium	ES	Spain	LT	Lithuania	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	FI	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	FR	France	LV	Latvia	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	MT	Malta	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands		
EE	Estonia	IE	Ireland	PL	Poland		

On the website of the European e-Justice Portal you can find certain information on the payment of the court fees in the proceedings at issue in the Member State concerned.

Where this form provides for filling in of free text, when filling in the form on paper, please use additional sheets if necessary and number each page.

1. Court at which the appeal is lodged

- 1.1. Name:
- 1.2. Address
- 1.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 1.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 1.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

2. Applicant for an appeal

- 2.1. The applicant for an appeal is, in the proceedings leading to the issuing of the European Account Preservation Order ('the Preservation Order') (please tick the relevant box):

Creditor

Debtor

- 2.2. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation:

- 2.3. Address

- 2.3.1. Street and number/PO box:

- 2.3.2. Place and postcode:

- 2.3.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

- 2.4. Telephone: (*)

- 2.5. Fax (*)

- 2.6. Email (if available):

- 2.7. Name of party's representative, if any, and contact details

- 2.7.1. Surname and given name(s):

- 2.7.2. Address

- 2.7.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

- 2.7.2.2. Place and postcode:

- 2.7.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):

- 2.7.3. Email:

3. The other party

- 3.1. The other party is, in the proceedings leading to the issuing of the Preservation Order (please tick the relevant box):

Creditor

Debtor

(*) Optional

- 3.2. Surname and given name(s)/name of company or organisation:
- 3.3. Address
- 3.3.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 3.3.2. Place and postcode:
- 3.3.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 3.4. Telephone: (*)
- 3.5. Fax (*)
- 3.6. Email (if available):
- 3.7. Name of party's representative, if any and if known, and contact details, if available
- 3.7.1. Surname and given name(s):
- 3.7.2. Address
- 3.7.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 3.7.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 3.7.2.3. Country (if a Member State, please indicate the country code):
- 3.7.3. Email:

4. Court that issued the Preservation Order

- 4.1. Name:
- 4.2. Address
- 4.2.1. Street and number/PO box:
- 4.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 4.2.3. Member State (please indicate country code):
- 4.3. Telephone: (*)
- 4.4. Fax (*)
- 4.5. Email (if available):

5. The Preservation Order

- 5.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the Preservation Order:
- 5.2. File number of the Preservation Order:
- 5.3. Total amount to be preserved according to the Preservation Order:

(*) Optional

5.4. Currency:

Euro (EUR) Bulgarian lev (BGN) Czech koruna (CZK) Croatian Kuna (HRK) Hungarian forint (HUF) Polish zloty (PLN) Romanian leu (RON) Swedish krona (SEK) Other (please specify using the ISO code):

6. **Court or competent enforcement authority that issued the decision on the remedy** (not to be filled in if the court is the same as the court (referred to in section 4) that issued the Preservation Order)

6.1. Name:

6.2. Address

6.2.1. Street and number/PO box:

6.2.2. Place and postcode:

6.2.3. Member State (please indicate the country code):

6.3. Telephone: (*)

6.4. Fax (*)

6.5. Email (if available):

7. The decision on the remedy:

7.1. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the decision:

7.2. Reference number of the decision:

7.3. The decision on the remedy was issued on the application for a remedy by the (please tick the relevant box):

Creditor in the proceedings leading to the issuing of the Preservation Order

Debtor in the proceedings leading to the issuing of the Preservation Order

8. Application for an appeal against the decision on the remedy

I hereby lodge an appeal against the decision referred to in **section 7** for the following reasons:

9. Evidence

Please list the evidence supporting your application for an appeal:

I declare that the information provided is true to the best of my knowledge and is given in good faith.

If additional sheets have been added, please state the total number of pages and number each page:

Done at: _____ Date: _____ (dd/mm/yyyy)

Name, signature and/or stamp:

(*) Optional

6

Judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters

6a

Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents), and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000



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►B REGULATION (EC) No 1393/2007 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 13 November 2007

on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents), and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000

(OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79)

Amended by:

Official Journal

	No	page	date
►M1 Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013 of 13 May 2013	L 158	1	10.6.2013

▼B

**REGULATION (EC) No 1393/2007 OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

of 13 November 2007

**on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents),
and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and
in particular Article 61(c) and Article 67(5), second indent, thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee⁽¹⁾,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the
Treaty⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The Union has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing the Union as an area of freedom, security and justice, in which the free movement of persons is assured. To establish such an area, the Community is to adopt, among others, the measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters needed for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) The proper functioning of the internal market entails the need to improve and expedite the transmission of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters for service between the Member States.
- (3) The Council, by an Act dated 26 May 1997⁽³⁾, drew up a Convention on the service in the Member States of the European Union of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters and recommended it for adoption by the Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional rules. That Convention has not entered into force. Continuity in the results of the negotiations for conclusion of the Convention should be ensured.
- (4) On 29 May 2000 the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters⁽⁴⁾. The main content of that Regulation is based on the Convention.

(1) OJ C 88, 11.4.2006, p. 7.

(2) Opinion of the European Parliament of 4 July 2006 (OJ C 303 E, 13.12.2006, p. 69), Council Common Position of 28 June 2007 (OJ C 193 E, 21.8.2007, p. 13) and Position of the European Parliament of 24 October 2007.

(3) OJ C 261, 27.8.1997, p. 1. On the same day as the Convention was drawn up the Council took note of the explanatory report on the Convention which is set out on page 26 of the aforementioned Official Journal.

(4) OJ L 160, 30.6.2000, p. 37.

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- (5) On 1 October 2004 the Commission adopted a report on the application of Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000. The report concludes that the application of Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 has generally improved and expedited the transmission and the service of documents between Member States since its entry into force in 2001, but that nevertheless the application of certain provisions is not fully satisfactory.
- (6) Efficiency and speed in judicial procedures in civil matters require that judicial and extrajudicial documents be transmitted directly and by rapid means between local bodies designated by the Member States. Member States may indicate their intention to designate only one transmitting or receiving agency or one agency to perform both functions, for a period of five years. This designation may, however, be renewed every five years.
- (7) Speed in transmission warrants the use of all appropriate means, provided that certain conditions as to the legibility and reliability of the document received are observed. Security in transmission requires that the document to be transmitted be accompanied by a standard form, to be completed in the official language or one of the official languages of the place where service is to be effected, or in another language accepted by the Member State in question.
- (8) This Regulation should not apply to service of a document on the party's authorised representative in the Member State where the proceedings are taking place regardless of the place of residence of that party.
- (9) The service of a document should be effected as soon as possible, and in any event within one month of receipt by the receiving agency.
- (10) To secure the effectiveness of this Regulation, the possibility of refusing service of documents should be confined to exceptional situations.
- (11) In order to facilitate the transmission and service of documents between Member States, the standard forms set out in the Annexes to this Regulation should be used.
- (12) The receiving agency should inform the addressee in writing using the standard form that he may refuse to accept the document to be served at the time of service or by returning the document to the receiving agency within one week if it is not either in a language which he understands or in the official language or one of the official languages of the place of service. This rule should also apply to the subsequent service once the addressee has exercised his right of refusal. These rules on refusal should also apply to service by diplomatic or consular agents, service by postal services and direct service. It should be established that the service of the refused document can be remedied through the service on the addressee of a translation of the document.
- (13) Speed in transmission warrants documents being served within days of receipt of the document. However, if service has not been effected after one month has elapsed, the receiving agency should inform the transmitting agency. The expiry of this period should not imply that the request be returned to the transmitting agency where it is clear that service is feasible within a reasonable period.

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- (14) The receiving agency should continue to take all necessary steps to effect the service of the document also in cases where it has not been possible to effect service within the month, for example, because the defendant has been away from his home on holiday or away from his office on business. However, in order to avoid an open-ended obligation for the receiving agency to take steps to effect the service of a document, the transmitting agency should be able to specify a time limit in the standard form after which service is no longer required.

- (15) Given the differences between the Member States as regards their rules of procedure, the material date for the purposes of service varies from one Member State to another. Having regard to such situations and the possible difficulties that may arise, this Regulation should provide for a system where it is the law of the Member State addressed which determines the date of service. However, where according to the law of a Member State a document has to be served within a particular period, the date to be taken into account with respect to the applicant should be that determined by the law of that Member State. This double date system exists only in a limited number of Member States. Those Member States which apply this system should communicate this to the Commission, which should publish the information in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and make it available through the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters established by Council Decision 2001/470/EC⁽¹⁾.

- (16) In order to facilitate access to justice, costs occasioned by recourse to a judicial officer or a person competent under the law of the Member State addressed should correspond to a single fixed fee laid down by that Member State in advance which respects the principles of proportionality and non-discrimination. The requirement of a single fixed fee should not preclude the possibility for Member States to set different fees for different types of service as long as they respect these principles.

- (17) Each Member State should be free to effect service of documents directly by postal services on persons residing in another Member State by registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt or equivalent.

- (18) It should be possible for any person interested in a judicial proceeding to effect service of documents directly through the judicial officers, officials or other competent persons of the Member State addressed, where such direct service is permitted under the law of that Member State.

- (19) The Commission should draw up a manual containing information relevant for the proper application of this Regulation, which should be made available through the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters. The Commission and the Member States should do their utmost to ensure that this information is up to date and complete especially as regards contact details of receiving and transmitting agencies.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25.

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- (20) In calculating the periods and time limits provided for in this Regulation, Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits (⁽¹⁾) should apply.

- (21) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (⁽²⁾).

- (22) In particular, power should be conferred on the Commission to update or make technical amendments to the standard forms set out in the Annexes. Since those measures are of general scope and are designed to amend/delete non-essential elements of this Regulation, they must be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny provided for in Article 5a of Decision 1999/468/EC.

- (23) This Regulation prevails over the provisions contained in bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements having the same scope, concluded by the Member States, and in particular the Protocol annexed to the Brussels Convention of 27 September 1968 (⁽³⁾) and the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 (⁽⁴⁾) in relations between the Member States party thereto. This Regulation does not preclude Member States from maintaining or concluding agreements or arrangements to expedite or simplify the transmission of documents, provided that they are compatible with this Regulation.

- (24) The information transmitted pursuant to this Regulation should enjoy suitable protection. This matter falls within the scope of Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (⁽⁵⁾), and of Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications) (⁽⁶⁾).

- (25) No later than 1 June 2011 and every five years thereafter, the Commission should review the application of this Regulation and propose such amendments as may appear necessary.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 124, 8.6.1971, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23. Decision as amended by Decision 2006/512/EC (OJ L 200, 22.7.2006, p. 11).

⁽³⁾ Brussels Convention of 27 September 1968 on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters (OJ L 299, 31.12.1972, p. 32; consolidated version, OJ C 27, 26.1.1998, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31. Directive as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 201, 31.7.2002, p. 37. Directive as amended by Directive 2006/24/EC (OJ L 105, 13.4.2006, p. 54).

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- (26) Since the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale or effects of the action, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (27) In order to make the provisions more easily accessible and readable, Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 should be repealed and replaced by this Regulation.
- (28) In accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, the United Kingdom and Ireland are taking part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.
- (29) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Denmark does not take part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply in civil and commercial matters where a judicial or extrajudicial document has to be transmitted from one Member State to another for service there. It shall not extend in particular to revenue, customs or administrative matters or to liability of the State for actions or omissions in the exercise of state authority (*acta iure imperii*).
2. This Regulation shall not apply where the address of the person to be served with the document is not known.
3. In this Regulation, the term ‘Member State’ shall mean the Member States with the exception of Denmark.

Article 2

Transmitting and receiving agencies

1. Each Member State shall designate the public officers, authorities or other persons, hereinafter referred to as ‘transmitting agencies’, competent for the transmission of judicial or extrajudicial documents to be served in another Member State.
2. Each Member State shall designate the public officers, authorities or other persons, hereinafter referred to as ‘receiving agencies’, competent for the receipt of judicial or extrajudicial documents from another Member State.

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3. A Member State may designate one transmitting agency and one receiving agency, or one agency to perform both functions. A federal State, a State in which several legal systems apply or a State with autonomous territorial units shall be free to designate more than one such agency. The designation shall have effect for a period of five years and may be renewed at five-year intervals.

4. Each Member State shall provide the Commission with the following information:

- (a) the names and addresses of the receiving agencies referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3;
- (b) the geographical areas in which they have jurisdiction;
- (c) the means of receipt of documents available to them; and
- (d) the languages that may be used for the completion of the standard form set out in Annex I.

Member States shall notify the Commission of any subsequent modification of such information.

*Article 3***Central body**

Each Member State shall designate a central body responsible for:

- (a) supplying information to the transmitting agencies;
- (b) seeking solutions to any difficulties which may arise during transmission of documents for service;
- (c) forwarding, in exceptional cases, at the request of a transmitting agency, a request for service to the competent receiving agency.

A federal State, a State in which several legal systems apply or a State with autonomous territorial units shall be free to designate more than one central body.

CHAPTER II
JUDICIAL DOCUMENTS

Section 1*Transmission and service of judicial documents**Article 4***Transmission of documents**

1. Judicial documents shall be transmitted directly and as soon as possible between the agencies designated pursuant to Article 2.

2. The transmission of documents, requests, confirmations, receipts, certificates and any other papers between transmitting agencies and receiving agencies may be carried out by any appropriate means, provided that the content of the document received is true and faithful to that of the document forwarded and that all information in it is easily legible.

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3. The document to be transmitted shall be accompanied by a request drawn up using the standard form set out in Annex I. The form shall be completed in the official language of the Member State addressed or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where service is to be effected, or in another language which that Member State has indicated it can accept. Each Member State shall indicate the official language or languages of the institutions of the European Union other than its own which is or are acceptable to it for completion of the form.

4. The documents and all papers that are transmitted shall be exempted from legalisation or any equivalent formality.

5. When the transmitting agency wishes a copy of the document to be returned together with the certificate referred to in Article 10, it shall send the document in duplicate.

*Article 5***Translation of documents**

1. The applicant shall be advised by the transmitting agency to which he forwards the document for transmission that the addressee may refuse to accept it if it is not in one of the languages provided for in Article 8.

2. The applicant shall bear any costs of translation prior to the transmission of the document, without prejudice to any possible subsequent decision by the court or competent authority on liability for such costs.

*Article 6***Receipt of documents by receiving agency**

1. On receipt of a document, a receiving agency shall, as soon as possible and in any event within seven days of receipt, send a receipt to the transmitting agency by the swiftest possible means of transmission using the standard form set out in Annex I.

2. Where the request for service cannot be fulfilled on the basis of the information or documents transmitted, the receiving agency shall contact the transmitting agency by the swiftest possible means in order to secure the missing information or documents.

3. If the request for service is manifestly outside the scope of this Regulation or if non-compliance with the formal conditions required makes service impossible, the request and the documents transmitted shall be returned, on receipt, to the transmitting agency, together with the notice of return using the standard form set out in Annex I.

4. A receiving agency receiving a document for service but not having territorial jurisdiction to serve it shall forward it, as well as the request, to the receiving agency having territorial jurisdiction in the same Member State if the request complies with the conditions laid down in Article 4(3) and shall inform the transmitting agency accordingly using the standard form set out in Annex I. That receiving agency shall inform the transmitting agency when it receives the document, in the manner provided for in paragraph 1.

▼B*Article 7***Service of documents**

1. The receiving agency shall itself serve the document or have it served, either in accordance with the law of the Member State addressed or by a particular method requested by the transmitting agency, unless that method is incompatible with the law of that Member State.
2. The receiving agency shall take all necessary steps to effect the service of the document as soon as possible, and in any event within one month of receipt. If it has not been possible to effect service within one month of receipt, the receiving agency shall:
 - (a) immediately inform the transmitting agency by means of the certificate in the standard form set out in Annex I, which shall be drawn up under the conditions referred to in Article 10(2); and
 - (b) continue to take all necessary steps to effect the service of the document, unless indicated otherwise by the transmitting agency, where service seems to be possible within a reasonable period of time.

*Article 8***Refusal to accept a document**

1. The receiving agency shall inform the addressee, using the standard form set out in Annex II, that he may refuse to accept the document to be served at the time of service or by returning the document to the receiving agency within one week if it is not written in, or accompanied by a translation into, either of the following languages:
 - (a) a language which the addressee understands;
 - or
 - (b) the official language of the Member State addressed or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where service is to be effected.
2. Where the receiving agency is informed that the addressee refuses to accept the document in accordance with paragraph 1, it shall immediately inform the transmitting agency by means of the certificate provided for in Article 10 and return the request and the documents of which a translation is requested.
3. If the addressee has refused to accept the document pursuant to paragraph 1, the service of the document can be remedied through the service on the addressee in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation of the document accompanied by a translation into a language provided for in paragraph 1. In that case, the date of service of the document shall be the date on which the document accompanied by the translation is served in accordance with the law of the Member State addressed. However, where according to the law of a Member State, a document has to be served within a particular period, the date to be taken into account with respect to the applicant shall be the date of the service of the initial document determined pursuant to Article 9(2).
4. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall also apply to the means of transmission and service of judicial documents provided for in Section 2.

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5. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the diplomatic or consular agents, where service is effected in accordance with Article 13, or the authority or person, where service is effected in accordance with Article 14, shall inform the addressee that he may refuse to accept the document and that any document refused must be sent to those agents or to that authority or person respectively.

*Article 9***Date of service**

1. Without prejudice to Article 8, the date of service of a document pursuant to Article 7 shall be the date on which it is served in accordance with the law of the Member State addressed.
2. However, where according to the law of a Member State a document has to be served within a particular period, the date to be taken into account with respect to the applicant shall be that determined by the law of that Member State.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply to the means of transmission and service of judicial documents provided for in Section 2.

*Article 10***Certificate of service and copy of the document served**

1. When the formalities concerning the service of the document have been completed, a certificate of completion of those formalities shall be drawn up in the standard form set out in Annex I and addressed to the transmitting agency, together with, where Article 4(5) applies, a copy of the document served.
2. The certificate shall be completed in the official language or one of the official languages of the Member State of origin or in another language which the Member State of origin has indicated that it can accept. Each Member State shall indicate the official language or languages of the institutions of the European Union other than its own which is or are acceptable to it for completion of the form.

*Article 11***Costs of service**

1. The service of judicial documents coming from a Member State shall not give rise to any payment or reimbursement of taxes or costs for services rendered by the Member State addressed.
2. However, the applicant shall pay or reimburse the costs occasioned by:
 - (a) recourse to a judicial officer or to a person competent under the law of the Member State addressed;
 - (b) the use of a particular method of service.

Costs occasioned by recourse to a judicial officer or to a person competent under the law of the Member State addressed shall correspond to a single fixed fee laid down by that Member State in advance which respects the principles of proportionality and non-discrimination. Member States shall communicate such fixed fees to the Commission.

▼B**Section 2*****Other means of transmission and service of judicial documents******Article 12*****Transmission by consular or diplomatic channels**

Each Member State shall be free, in exceptional circumstances, to use consular or diplomatic channels to forward judicial documents, for the purpose of service, to those agencies of another Member State which are designated pursuant to Articles 2 or 3.

Article 13**Service by diplomatic or consular agents**

1. Each Member State shall be free to effect service of judicial documents on persons residing in another Member State, without application of any compulsion, directly through its diplomatic or consular agents.

2. Any Member State may make it known, in accordance with Article 23(1), that it is opposed to such service within its territory, unless the documents are to be served on nationals of the Member State in which the documents originate.

Article 14**Service by postal services**

Each Member State shall be free to effect service of judicial documents directly by postal services on persons residing in another Member State by registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt or equivalent.

Article 15**Direct service**

Any person interested in a judicial proceeding may effect service of judicial documents directly through the judicial officers, officials or other competent persons of the Member State addressed, where such direct service is permitted under the law of that Member State.

CHAPTER III**EXTRAJUDICIAL DOCUMENTS*****Article 16*****Transmission**

Extrajudicial documents may be transmitted for service in another Member State in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

▼B

CHAPTER IV
FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 17***Implementing rules**

Measures designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation relating to the updating or to the making of technical amendments to the standard forms set out in Annexes I and II shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 18(2).

*Article 18***Committee**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4), and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

*Article 19***Defendant not entering an appearance**

1. Where a writ of summons or an equivalent document has had to be transmitted to another Member State for the purpose of service under the provisions of this Regulation and the defendant has not appeared, judgment shall not be given until it is established that:

- (a) the document was served by a method prescribed by the internal law of the Member State addressed for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory; or
- (b) the document was actually delivered to the defendant or to his residence by another method provided for by this Regulation;

and that in either of these cases the service or the delivery was effected in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend.

2. Each Member State may make it known, in accordance with Article 23(1), that the judge, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the document was transmitted by one of the methods provided for in this Regulation;
- (b) a period of time of not less than six months, considered adequate by the judge in the particular case, has elapsed since the date of the transmission of the document;
- (c) no certificate of any kind has been received, even though every reasonable effort has been made to obtain it through the competent authorities or bodies of the Member State addressed.

▼B

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, the judge may order, in case of urgency, any provisional or protective measures.

4. When a writ of summons or an equivalent document has had to be transmitted to another Member State for the purpose of service under the provisions of this Regulation and a judgment has been entered against a defendant who has not appeared, the judge shall have the power to relieve the defendant from the effects of the expiry of the time for appeal from the judgment if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the defendant, without any fault on his part, did not have knowledge of the document in sufficient time to defend, or knowledge of the judgment in sufficient time to appeal; and
- (b) the defendant has disclosed a *prima facie* defence to the action on the merits.

An application for relief may be filed only within a reasonable time after the defendant has knowledge of the judgment.

Each Member State may make it known, in accordance with Article 23(1), that such application will not be entertained if it is filed after the expiry of a time to be stated by it in that communication, but which shall in no case be less than one year following the date of the judgment.

5. Paragraph 4 shall not apply to judgments concerning the status or capacity of persons.

Article 20

Relationship with agreements or arrangements to which Member States are party

1. This Regulation shall, in relation to matters to which it applies, prevail over other provisions contained in bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements concluded by the Member States, and in particular Article IV of the Protocol to the Brussels Convention of 1968 and the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965.

2. This Regulation shall not preclude individual Member States from maintaining or concluding agreements or arrangements to expedite further or simplify the transmission of documents, provided that they are compatible with this Regulation.

3. Member States shall send to the Commission:

- (a) a copy of the agreements or arrangements referred to in paragraph 2 concluded between the Member States as well as drafts of such agreements or arrangements which they intend to adopt; and
- (b) any denunciation of, or amendments to, these agreements or arrangements.

Article 21

Legal aid

This Regulation shall not affect the application of Article 23 of the Convention on civil procedure of 17 July 1905, Article 24 of the Convention on civil procedure of 1 March 1954 or Article 13 of the Convention on international access to justice of 25 October 1980 between the Member States party to those Conventions.

▼B*Article 22***Protection of information transmitted**

1. Information, including in particular personal data, transmitted under this Regulation shall be used by the receiving agency only for the purpose for which it was transmitted.
2. Receiving agencies shall ensure the confidentiality of such information, in accordance with their national law.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not affect national laws enabling data subjects to be informed of the use made of information transmitted under this Regulation.
4. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to Directives 95/46/EC and 2002/58/EC.

*Article 23***Communication and publication**

1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the information referred to in Articles 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 19. Member States shall communicate to the Commission if, according to their law, a document has to be served within a particular period as referred to in Articles 8(3) and 9(2).
2. The Commission shall publish the information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 in the *Official Journal of the European Union* with the exception of the addresses and other contact details of the agencies and of the central bodies and the geographical areas in which they have jurisdiction.
3. The Commission shall draw up and update regularly a manual containing the information referred to in paragraph 1, which shall be available electronically, in particular through the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters.

*Article 24***Review**

No later than 1 June 2011, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation, paying special attention to the effectiveness of the agencies designated pursuant to Article 2 and to the practical application of Article 3(c) and Article 9. The report shall be accompanied if need be by proposals for adaptations of this Regulation in line with the evolution of notification systems.

*Article 25***Repeal**

1. Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 shall be repealed as from the date of application of this Regulation.
2. References made to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as being made to this Regulation and should be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex III.

▼B*Article 26***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 13 November 2008 with the exception of Article 23 which shall apply from 13 August 2008.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

▼B*ANNEX I*

REQUEST FOR SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS

(Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (¹))

Reference No:

1. TRANSMITTING AGENCY

- 1.1. identity
- 1.2. address
- 1.2.1. street and number/PO box
- 1.2.2. place and post code
- 1.2.3. country
- 1.3. tel.
- 1.4. fax (*)
- 1.5. e-mail (*)

2. RECEIVING AGENCY

- 2.1. identity
- 2.2. address
- 2.2.1. street and number/PO box
- 2.2.2. place and post code
- 2.2.3. country
- 2.3. tel.
- 2.4. fax (*)
- 2.5. e-mail (*)

3. APPLICANT

- 3.1. identity
- 3.2. address
- 3.2.1. street and number/PO box
- 3.2.2. place and post code
- 3.2.3. country
- 3.3. tel. (*)
- 3.4. fax (*)
- 3.5. e-mail (*)

(¹) OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79.

(*) This item is optional.

▼B

4. ADDRESSEE
- 4.1. identity
- 4.2. address
- 4.2.1. street and number/PO box
- 4.2.2. place and post code
- 4.2.3. country
- 4.3. tel. (*)
- 4.4. fax (*)
- 4.5. e-mail (*)
- 4.6. identification number/social security number/organisation number/or equivalent (*)
5. METHOD OF SERVICE
- 5.1. in accordance with the law of the Member State addressed
- 5.2. by the following particular method
- 5.2.1. if this method is incompatible with the law of the Member State addressed, the document(s) should be served in accordance with the law of that Member State.
- 5.2.1.1. yes
- 5.2.1.2. no
6. DOCUMENT TO BE SERVED
- 6.1. nature of the document
- 6.1.1. judicial
- 6.1.1.1. writ of summons
- 6.1.1.2. judgment
- 6.1.1.3. appeal
- 6.1.1.4. other
- 6.1.2. extrajudicial
- 6.2. date or time limit after which service is no longer required (*)
... (day) ... (month) ... (year)
- 6.3. language of document
- 6.3.1. original (BG, ES, CS, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, ▶¹⁰HR, ▲ IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, FI, SV, other);
- 6.3.2. translation (*) (BG, ES, CS, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, ▶¹⁰HR, ▲ IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, FI, SV, other);
- 6.4. number of enclosures
7. A COPY OF DOCUMENT TO BE RETURNED WITH THE CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (Article 4(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007)
- 7.1. yes (in this case send two copies of the document to be served)
- 7.2. no

(*) This item is optional.

►⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ **M1**

▼B

1. You are required by Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 to take all necessary steps to effect the service of the document as soon as possible, and in any event within one month of receipt. If it has not been possible for you to effect service within one month of receipt, you must inform this agency by indicating this in point 13 of the certificate of service or non-service of documents.
2. If you cannot fulfil this request for service on the basis of the information or documents transmitted, you are required by Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 to contact this agency by the swiftest possible means in order to secure the missing information or document.

Done at

Date

Signature and/or stamp

▼B

Reference No of the transmitting agency

Reference No of the receiving agency

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

(Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters)

This acknowledgement must be sent by the swiftest possible means of transmission as soon as possible after receipt of the document and in any event within seven days of receipt.

8. DATE OF RECEIPT

Done at

Date

Signature and/or stamp

▼B

Reference No of the transmitting agency

Reference No of the receiving agency

NOTICE OF RETURN OF REQUEST AND DOCUMENT

(Article 6(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (¹))

The request and document must be returned on receipt.

9. REASON FOR RETURN

- 9.1. the request is manifestly outside the scope of the Regulation
- 9.1.1. the document is not civil or commercial
- 9.1.2. the service is not from one Member State to another Member State
- 9.2. non-compliance with the formal conditions required makes service impossible
 - 9.2.1. the document is not easily legible
 - 9.2.2. the language used to complete the form is incorrect
 - 9.2.3. the document received is not a true and faithful copy
 - 9.2.4. other (please give details)
- 9.3. the method of service is incompatible with the law of the Member State addressed (Article 7(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007)

Done at

Date

Signature and/or stamp

^(¹) OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79.

▼B

Reference No of the transmitting agency:

Reference No of the receiving agency:

NOTICE OF RETRANSMISSION OF REQUEST AND DOCUMENT TO THE APPROPRIATE RECEIVING AGENCY

(Article 6(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters ('))

The request and document were forwarded to the following receiving agency, which has territorial jurisdiction to serve it:

10. APPROPRIATE RECEIVING AGENCY

- 10.1. identity
- 10.2. address
- 10.2.1. street and number/PO box
- 10.2.2. place and post code
- 10.2.3. country
- 10.3. tel.
- 10.4. fax (*)
- 10.5. e-mail (*)

Done at

Date

Signature and/or stamp

(¹) OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79.

(*) This item is optional.

▼B

Reference No of the transmitting agency:

Reference No of the appropriate receiving agency:

NOTICE OF RECEIPT BY THE APPROPRIATE RECEIVING AGENCY HAVING TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION TO THE
TRANSMITTING AGENCY

(Article 6(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the
service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters ('))

This notice must be sent by the swiftest possible means of transmission as soon as possible after receipt of the document and in
any event within seven days of receipt.

11. DATE OF RECEIPT

Done at

Date

Signature and/or stamp

(¹) OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79.

▼B

Reference No of the transmitting agency

Reference No of the receiving agency

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE OR NON-SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS

(Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters ('))

The service shall be effected as soon as possible. If it has not been possible to effect service within one month of receipt, the receiving agency shall inform the transmitting agency (Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007)

- 12. **COMPLETION OF SERVICE**
- 12.1. date and address of service
- 12.2. the document was
 - 12.2.1. served in accordance with the law of the Member State addressed, namely
 - 12.2.1.1. handed to
 - 12.2.1.1.1. the addressee in person
 - 12.2.1.1.2. another person
 - 12.2.1.1.2.1. name
 - 12.2.1.1.2.2. address
 - 12.2.1.1.2.2.1. street and number/PO box
 - 12.2.1.1.2.2.2. place and post code
 - 12.2.1.1.2.2.3. country
 - 12.2.1.1.2.3. relation to the addressee
 - family ... employee ... other ...
 - 12.2.1.1.3. the addressee's address
 - 12.2.1.2. served by postal services
 - 12.2.1.2.1. without acknowledgement of receipt
 - 12.2.1.2.2. with the enclosed acknowledgement of receipt
 - 12.2.1.2.2.1. from the addressee
 - 12.2.1.2.2.2. from another person
 - 12.2.1.2.2.2.1. name
 - 12.2.1.2.2.2. address
 - 12.2.1.2.2.2.1. street and number/PO box
 - 12.2.1.2.2.2.2. place and post code
 - 12.2.1.2.2.2.3. country
 - 12.2.1.2.2.2.3. relation to the addressee
 - family ... employee ... other ...

(¹) OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79.

▼B

- 12.2.1.3. served by another method (please state how)
- 12.2.2. served by the following particular method (please state how)
- 12.3. The addressee of the document was informed in writing that he may refuse to accept the document if it is not written in or accompanied by a translation into either a language which he understands or the official language or one of the official languages of the place of service.

13. INFORMATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007

It was not possible to effect service within one month of receipt.

14. REFUSAL OF DOCUMENT

The addressee refused to accept the document on account of the language used. The document is annexed to this certificate.

15. REASON FOR NON-SERVICE OF DOCUMENT

- 15.1. address unknown
- 15.2. addressee cannot be located
- 15.3. document could not be served before the date or time limit stated in point 6.2.
- 15.4. other (please specify)

The document is annexed to this certificate.

Done at

Date

Signature and/or stamp

▼B*ANNEX II*

**INFORMATION TO THE ADDRESSEE ABOUT THE RIGHT TO REFUSE TO ACCEPT A DOCUMENT
(Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of
13 November 2007 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents
in civil or commercial matters ('))**

BG:

Приложеният документ се връчва съгласно Регламент (ЕО) № 1393/2007 на Европейския парламент и на Съвета относно връчване в държавите-членки на съдебни и извънсъдебни документи по граждански или търговски дела.

Можете да откажете да приемете документа, ако не е написан или придружен от превод на някой от езиците, които разбираме, на официалния език или на един от официалните езици на мястото на връчването.

Ако желаете да упражните това си право, трябва да откажете да приемете документа по време на самото връчване направо на връчащото документа лице или да го върнете в едноседмичен срок на посочения по-долу адрес, като заявите, че отказвате да го приемете.

АДРЕС:

1. Наименование:
2. Адрес:
- 2.1. Улица и номер/п.к.:
- 2.2. Населено място и пощенски код:
- 2.3. Държава:
3. Телефон.:
4. Факс (*):
5. Адрес за електронна поща (*):

ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ НА АДРЕСАТА:

Отказвам да приема приложния документ, защото не е написан или придружен от превод на някой от езиците, които разбирам, на официалния език или на един от официалните езици на мястото на връчването.

Разбирам следния(те) език(ци):

английски	<input type="checkbox"/>	нидерландски	<input type="checkbox"/>
български	<input type="checkbox"/>	полски	<input type="checkbox"/>
гръцки	<input type="checkbox"/>	португалски	<input type="checkbox"/>
естонски	<input type="checkbox"/>	румънски	<input type="checkbox"/>
ирландски	<input type="checkbox"/>	словашки	<input type="checkbox"/>
латвийски	<input type="checkbox"/>	фински	<input type="checkbox"/>
литовски	<input type="checkbox"/>	френски	<input type="checkbox"/>
малтийски	<input type="checkbox"/>	чешки	<input type="checkbox"/>
немски	<input type="checkbox"/>	шведски	<input type="checkbox"/>
друг	<input type="checkbox"/>	(моля поясните):

Съставено във:

Дата:

Подпис и/или печат:

(¹) OJ L 324, 10.12.2007, p. 79.

(^{*}) Тази информация не е задължителна.

▼B

CS:

Přiložená písemnost je doručována v souladu s nařízením Evropského parlamentu a Rady (ES) č. 1393/2007 o doručování soudních a mimosoudních písemností ve věcech občanských a obchodních v členských státech.

Můžete odmítnout přijetí písemnosti, není-li vyhotovena v jazyce, kterému rozumíte, nebo v úředním jazyce nebo v jednom z úředních jazyků místa doručení nebo k ní není připojen překlad do jednoho z těchto jazyků.

Přejete-li si využít tohoto práva, musíte odmítnout přijetí písemnosti v okamžiku doručení přímo osobě, která písemnost doručuje, nebo písemnost zaslat zpět na niže uvedenou adresu ve lhůtě jednoho týdne s prohlášením, že tuto písemnost odmítáte převzít.

ADRESA:

1. Jméno:

2. Adresa:

2.1 Ulice a číslo/poštovní příhrádky:

2.2 Místo a poštovní směrovací číslo:

2.3 Země:

3. Telefon:

4. Fax (*):

5. E-mail (*):

PROHLÁŠENÍ ADRESÁTA:

Odmítám přijetí připojené písemnosti, neboť není vyhotovena v jazyce, kterému rozumím, nebo v úředním jazyce nebo v jednom z úředních jazyků místa doručení, ani k ní není připojen překlad do jednoho z těchto jazyků.

Rozumím tomuto jazyku (této jazykům):

bulharština	<input type="checkbox"/>	litevština	<input type="checkbox"/>
španělština	<input type="checkbox"/>	madarština	<input type="checkbox"/>
čeština	<input type="checkbox"/>	malština	<input type="checkbox"/>
němčina	<input type="checkbox"/>	nizozemština	<input type="checkbox"/>
estonština	<input type="checkbox"/>	polština	<input type="checkbox"/>
řečtina	<input type="checkbox"/>	portugalština	<input type="checkbox"/>
angličtina	<input type="checkbox"/>	rumunština	<input type="checkbox"/>
francouzština	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovenština	<input type="checkbox"/>
irština	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovinská	<input type="checkbox"/>
italština	<input type="checkbox"/>	finština	<input type="checkbox"/>
lotyština	<input type="checkbox"/>	švédština	<input type="checkbox"/>
ostatní	<input type="checkbox"/>	prosím upřesněte:

Vyhodoveno v:

Dne:

Podpis nebo razítka:

(*) Tato položka je volitelná.

▼B**DE:**

Die Zustellung des beigefügten Schriftstücks erfolgt im Einklang mit der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1393/2007 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Zustellung gerichtlicher und außergerichtlicher Schriftstücke in Zivil- oder Handelsachen in den Mitgliedstaaten.

Sie können die Annahme dieses Schriftstücks verweigern, wenn es weder in einer Sprache, die Sie verstehen, noch in einer Amtssprache oder einer der Amtssprachen des Zustellungsortes abgefasst ist, oder wenn ihm keine Übersetzung in einer dieser Sprachen beigelegt ist.

Wenn Sie von Ihrem Annahmeverweigerungsrecht Gebrauch machen wollen, müssen Sie dies entweder sofort bei der Zustellung gegenüber der das Schriftstück zustellenden Person erklären oder das Schriftstück binnen einer Woche nach der Zustellung an die nachstehende Anschrift mit der Angabe zurücksenden, dass Sie die Annahme verweigern.

ANSCHRIFT:

1. Name/Bezeichnung:
2. Anschrift:
 - 2.1. Straße und Hausnummer/Postfach:
 - 2.2. PLZ und Ort:
 - 2.3. Staat:
 3. Tel.
 4. Fax (*):
 5. E-Mail (*):

ERKLÄRUNG DES EMPFÄNGERS

Ich verweigere die Annahme des beigefügten Schriftstücks, da es entweder nicht in einer Sprache, die ich verstehe, oder nicht in einer Amtssprache oder einer der Amtssprachen des Zustellungsortes abgefasst ist oder da dem Schriftstück keine Übersetzung in einer dieser Sprachen beigelegt ist.

Ich verstehe die folgende(n) Sprache(n):

Bulgarisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Litauisch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spanisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ungarisch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tschechisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maltesisch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deutsch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Niederländisch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estnisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polnisch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Griechisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugiesisch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Englisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rumänisch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Französisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slowakisch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slowenisch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italienisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finnisch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lettisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Schwedisch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sonstige	<input type="checkbox"/>	bitte angeben:

Geschehen zu:

am:

Unterschrift und/oder Stempel:

(*) Angabe freigestellt.

▼B**EL:**

Το συνημένο έγγραφο σας επιδίδεται ή κοινοποιείται σύμφωνα με τον κανονισμό (ΕΚ) αριθ. 1393/2007 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου περί επιδόσεως και κοινοποίησεως στα κράτη μέλη δικαστικών και εξωδικιων πράξεων σε αστικές ή εμπορικές υποθέσεις.

Έχετε δικαίωμα να αρνηθείτε την παραλαβή της πράξης εφόσον δεν είναι συνταγμένη ή δεν συνοδεύεται από μετάφραση σε γλώσσα την οποία κατανοείτε ή στην επίσημη γλώσσα ή σε μία από τις επίσημες γλώσσες του τόπου επίδοσης ή κοινοποίησης.

Εάν επιθυμείτε να ασκήσετε αυτό το δικαίωμα, πρέπει είτε να δηλώσετε την άρνηση παραλαβής κατά τη χρονική στιγμή της επίδοσης ή κοινοποίησης απευθείας στο πρόσωπο που επιδίδει ή κοινοποιεί την πράξη, είτε να την επιστρέψετε εντός μιας εβδομάδας στη διεύθυνση που αναφέρεται κατωτέρω, δηλώνοντας ότι αρνείστε την παραλαβή της.

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ:

1. Όνομα:
2. Διεύθυνση:
- 2.1. Οδός και αριθμός/ταχυδρομική θυρίδα:
- 2.2. Τόπος και ταχυδρομικός τομέας:
- 2.3. Χώρα:
3. Τηλέφωνο:
4. Φαξ (*):
5. Ηλεκτρονικό ταχυδρομείο (*):

ΔΗΛΩΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΛΗΠΤΗ:

Αρνούμαται να παραλάβω την πράξη διότι δεν είναι συνταγμένη ή δεν συνοδεύεται από μετάφραση σε γλώσσα την οποία κατανοώ ή στην επίσημη γλώσσα ή σε μια από τις επίσημες γλώσσες του τόπου επίδοσης ή κοινοποίησης.

Κατανοώ την ακόλουθη/ες γλώσσα/ες:

Βουλγαρικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	Λεττονικά	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ισπανικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	Λιθουανικά	<input type="checkbox"/>
Τσεχικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ουγγρικά	<input type="checkbox"/>
Δανικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	Μαλτέζικα	<input type="checkbox"/>
Γερμανικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ολλανδικά	<input type="checkbox"/>
Εσθονικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	Πολωνικά	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ελληνικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	Πορτογαλικά	<input type="checkbox"/>
Αγγλικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ρουμανικά	<input type="checkbox"/>
Γαλλικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	Σλοβακικά	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ιρλανδικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	Σλοβενικά	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ιταλικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	Σουηδικά	<input type="checkbox"/>
Φινλανδικά	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Παρακαλώ προσδιορίστε):
Άλλες	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Τόπος:

Ημερομηνία:

Υπογραφή ή/και σφραγίδα:

(*) Προαιρετικό.

▼B**EN:**

The enclosed document is served in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters.

You may refuse to accept the document if it is not written in or accompanied by a translation into either a language which you understand or the official language or one of the official languages of the place of service.

If you wish to exercise this right, you must refuse to accept the document at the time of service directly with the person serving the document or return it to the address indicated below within one week stating that you refuse to accept it.

ADDRESS

1. identity
2. address
- 2.1. street and number/PO box
- 2.2. place and post code
- 2.3. country
3. tel.
4. fax (*)
5. e-mail (*)

DECLARATION OF THE ADDRESSEE:

I refuse to accept the document attached hereto because it is not written in or accompanied by a translation into either a language which I understand or the official language or one of the official languages of the place of service.

I understand the following language(s)

Bulgarian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lithuanian	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spanish	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hungarian	<input type="checkbox"/>
Czech	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maltese	<input type="checkbox"/>
German	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dutch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estonian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portuguese	<input type="checkbox"/>
English	<input type="checkbox"/>	Romanian	<input type="checkbox"/>
French	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovak	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovene	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finnish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Latvian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swedish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	(please specify):

Done at:

Date:

Signature and/or stamp:

(*) This item is optional.

▼B

ES:

El documento adjunto se notifica o traslada de conformidad con el Reglamento (CE) nº 1393/2007 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, relativo a la notificación y al traslado en los Estados miembros de documentos judiciales y extrajudiciales en materia civil o mercantil.

Puede usted negarse a aceptar el documento si no está redactado en una lengua que usted entienda o en una lengua oficial o una de las lenguas oficiales del lugar de notificación o traslado, o si no va acompañado de una traducción a alguna de esas lenguas.

Si desea usted ejercitarse este derecho, debe negarse a aceptar el documento en el momento de la notificación o traslado directamente ante la persona que notifique o traslade el documento o devolverlo a la dirección que se indica a continuación dentro del plazo de una semana, declarando que se niega a aceptarlo.

DIRECCIÓN

1. Nombre:

2. Dirección:

2.1. Calle y número/apartado de correos:

2.2. Lugar y código postal:

2.3. País:

3. Tel.:

4. Fax (*):

5. Dirección electrónica (*):

DECLARACIÓN DEL DESTINATARIO:

Me niego a aceptar el documento adjunto porque no está redactado en una lengua que yo entienda o en la lengua oficial o una de las lenguas oficiales del lugar de notificación o traslado, o por no ir acompañado de una traducción a alguna de esas lenguas.

Las lenguas que entiendo son las siguientes:

búlgaro	<input type="checkbox"/>	lituano	<input type="checkbox"/>
español	<input type="checkbox"/>	húngaro	<input type="checkbox"/>
checo	<input type="checkbox"/>	maltés	<input type="checkbox"/>
alemán	<input type="checkbox"/>	neerlandés	<input type="checkbox"/>
estonio	<input type="checkbox"/>	polaco	<input type="checkbox"/>
griego	<input type="checkbox"/>	portugués	<input type="checkbox"/>
inglés	<input type="checkbox"/>	rumano	<input type="checkbox"/>
francés	<input type="checkbox"/>	eslovaco	<input type="checkbox"/>
irlandés	<input type="checkbox"/>	esloveno	<input type="checkbox"/>
italiano	<input type="checkbox"/>	finés	<input type="checkbox"/>
letón	<input type="checkbox"/>	sueco	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otra	<input type="checkbox"/>	(se ruega precisar):

Hecho en:

Fecha:

Firma y/o sello:

(*) Punto facultativo.

▼B

ET:

Lisatud dokument toimetatakse kätte vastavalt Euroopa Parlamendi ja nõukogu määrusele (EÜ) nr 1393/2007 kohtu- ja kohtuväliste dokumentide Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikides kättetoimetamise kohta tsivili- ja kaubandusasjades.

Te võite keelduda dokumenti vastu võtmast, kui see ei ole koostatud Teile arusaadavas keeles või kättetoimetamiskoha ametlikus keeles või ühes ametlikest keeltest või kui dokumendile ei ole lisatud tõlget ühte nimetatud keeltest.

Kui Te soovite nimetatud öigust kasutada, peate keelduma dokumendi vastuvõtmisest vahetult selle kättetoimetamise ajal, tagastades dokumendi seda kättetoimetavale isikule, või tagastama dokumendi allpool esitatud aadressile ühe nädala jooksul, märkides, et Te keeldute selle vastuvõtmisest.

AADRESS:

1. Nimi:
2. Aadress:
- 2.1. Tänav ja maja number/postkast:
- 2.2. Linn/vall ja sihnumber:
- 2.3. Riik:
3. Tel:
4. Faks(*):
5. E-post(*):

ADRESSAADI AVALDUS

Keeldun lisatud dokumendi vastuvõtmisest, kuna see ei ole kirjutatud ei mulle arusaadavas keeles ega kättetoimetamiskoha ametlikus keeles või ühes ametlikest keeltest ning dokumendile ei ole lisatud tõlget ühte nimetatud keeltest.

Saan aru järgmis(t)est keel(t)est:

bulgaaria	<input type="checkbox"/>	leedu	<input type="checkbox"/>
hispaania	<input type="checkbox"/>	ungari	<input type="checkbox"/>
tšehhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	malta	<input type="checkbox"/>
saksa	<input type="checkbox"/>	hollandi	<input type="checkbox"/>
eesti	<input type="checkbox"/>	poola	<input type="checkbox"/>
kreeka	<input type="checkbox"/>	portugali	<input type="checkbox"/>
inglise	<input type="checkbox"/>	rumeenia	<input type="checkbox"/>
prantsuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovakia	<input type="checkbox"/>
iiri	<input type="checkbox"/>	sloveeni	<input type="checkbox"/>
itaalia	<input type="checkbox"/>	soome	<input type="checkbox"/>
läti	<input type="checkbox"/>	rootsi	<input type="checkbox"/>
muu	<input type="checkbox"/>	(palun täpsustada):

Koht:

Kuupäev:

Allkiri ja/või pitser:

(*) Ei ole kohustuslik.

▼B

Fl:

Oheinen asiakirja annetaan tiedoksi oikeudenkäynti- ja muiden asiakirjojen tiedoksiinnoista jäsenvaltioissa siviili- tai kauppa-ikävissä asioissa annetun Euroopan parlamentin ja neuvoston asetuksen (EY) N:o 1393/2007 mukaisesti.

Voitte kieltyytyä vastaanottamasta asiakirjaa, jollei se ole kirjoitettu jollakin kielellä, jota ymmärrätte, tai tiedoksiantopakan virallisella kielellä tai yhdellä niistä, tai jollei mukana ole käänöstä jollekin näistä kielistä.

Jos haluatte käyttää täitä oikeuttanne, teidän on kieltyydyttävä vastaanottamasta asiakirjaa tiedoksiinon yhteydessä ilmoittamalla tästä suoraan asiakirjan toimitavalle henkilölle tai palautettava asiakirja viikon kuluessa jäljempanä olevaan osoitteeseen todeten, että kieltyydytte vastaanottamisesta.

OSEOITE:

1. Nimi:
2. Osoite:
- 2.1. Lähiosoite:
- 2.2. Postinumero ja postitoimipaikka:
- 2.3. Maa:
3. Puhelin:
4. Faksi (*):
5. Sähköpostiosoitte (*):

VASTAANOTTAJAN ILMOITUS:

Kieltyydyn vastaanottamasta oheista asiakirjaa, koska sitä ei ole kirjoitettu ymmärtämälläni kielellä eikä tiedoksiantopakan virallisella kielellä tai yhdellä niistä eikä mukana ole käänöstä jollekin näistä kielistä.

Ymmärrän seuraavaa kieltä / seuraavia kielisi:

bulgaria	<input type="checkbox"/>	liettua	<input type="checkbox"/>
espanja	<input type="checkbox"/>	unkari	<input type="checkbox"/>
tšekki	<input type="checkbox"/>	malta	<input type="checkbox"/>
saksa	<input type="checkbox"/>	hollanti	<input type="checkbox"/>
viro	<input type="checkbox"/>	puola	<input type="checkbox"/>
kreikka	<input type="checkbox"/>	portugali	<input type="checkbox"/>
englanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	romania	<input type="checkbox"/>
ranska	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovakki	<input type="checkbox"/>
iiri	<input type="checkbox"/>	sloveeni	<input type="checkbox"/>
italia	<input type="checkbox"/>	suomi	<input type="checkbox"/>
latvia	<input type="checkbox"/>	ruotsi	<input type="checkbox"/>
muu	<input type="checkbox"/>	(tarkennetaan):

Paikka:

Päivämäärä:

Allekirjoitus ja/tai leima:

(*) Vapaaehtoinen.

▼B**FR:**

L'acte ci-joint est signifié ou notifié conformément au règlement (CE) n° 1393/2007 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 13 novembre 2007 relatif à la signification et à la notification dans les États membres des actes judiciaires et extrajudiciaires en matière civile ou commerciale.

Vous pouvez refuser de recevoir l'acte s'il n'est pas rédigé ou accompagné d'une traduction dans une langue que vous comprenez ou dans la langue officielle ou l'une des langues officielles du lieu de signification ou de notification.

Si vous souhaitez exercer ce droit de refus, vous devez soit faire part de votre refus de recevoir l'acte au moment de la signification ou de la notification directement à la personne signifiant ou notifiant l'acte, soit le renvoyer à l'adresse indiquée ci-dessous dans un délai d'une semaine en indiquant que vous refusez de le recevoir.

ADRESSE:

1. Nom:
2. Adresse:
3. Téléphone:
- 2.1. Numéro/boîte postale et rue:
- 2.2. Localité et code postal
- 2.3. Pays:
4. Télécopieur (*):
5. Adresse électronique (*):

DÉCLARATION DU DESTINATAIRE

Je, soussigné, refuse de recevoir l'acte ci-joint parce qu'il n'est pas rédigé ou accompagné d'une traduction dans une langue que je comprends ou dans la langue officielle ou l'une des langues officielles du lieu de signification ou de notification.

Je comprends la ou les langues suivantes:

Bulgare	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lituanien	<input type="checkbox"/>
Espagnol	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hongrois	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tchèque	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maltais	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allemand	<input type="checkbox"/>	Néerlandais	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estonien	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polonais	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grec	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugais	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anglais	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roumain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Français	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovaque	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irlandais	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovène	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italien	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finnois	<input type="checkbox"/>
Letton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Suédois	<input type="checkbox"/>
Autre	<input type="checkbox"/>	(préciser):

Fait à:

Date:

Signature et/ou cachet:

(*). Facultatif.

▼B

GA:

Tá an doiciméad atá faoi iamh á sheirbheáil i gcomhréir le Rialachán (CE) Uimh. 1393/2007 ó Pharlaimint na hEorpa agus ón gComhairle maidir le doiciméid bhreithiúnacha agus sheachbhreithiúnacha a sheirbheáil sna Ballstáit in ábhair shibhialta nó in ábhair tráchtála.

Féadfaidh tú diúltú glacadh leis an doiciméad mura mbeidh sé scriofa i dteanga a thuigeann tú nó i dteanga oifigiúil nó i gceann de theangacha oifigiúla áit na seirbheála nó mura mbeidh aistríúchán go teanga a thuigeann tú nó go teanga oifigiúil áit na seirbheála nó go ceann de theangacha oifigiúla áit na seirbheála ag gabháil leis.

Más mian leat an ceart seo a fheidhmiú, ní mór duit diúltú glacadh leis an doiciméad as láimh tráth na seirbheála ón duine a sheirbheállan é, nó é a chur ar ais laistigh de sheachtain chuig an seoladh a shonraitear thíos, mar aon le ráiteas go bhfuil tú ag diúltú glacadh leis.

SEOLADH:

1. Ainm:
2. Seoladh:
- 2.1. Sráid agus uimhir/bosca poist:
- 2.2. Áit agus cód poist:
- 2.3. Tír:
3. Teil:
4. Facs (*):
5. Seoladh r-phoist (*):

DEARBHÚ ÓN SEOLAÍ:

Diúltaim glacadh leis an doiciméad atá faoi cheangal leis seo de bharr nach bhfuil sé scriofa i dteanga a thuigim nó i dteanga oifigiúil nó i gceann de theangacha oifigiúla áit na seirbheála agus nach bhfuil aistríúchán go teanga a thuigim nó go teanga oifigiúil áit na seirbheála nó go ceann de theangacha oifigiúla áit na seirbheála ag gabháil leis.

Tuigim an teanga/na teangacha a leanas:

Bulgáiris	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liotuáinis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spáinnis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ungáiris	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seicis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Máltais	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gearmáinis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ollainnis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastóinis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polainnis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gréigis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portaingéilis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Béarla	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rómáinis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fraincis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slováicis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gaeilge	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovéinís	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iodáilis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fionlainnis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Laitvis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sualainnis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teanga eile	<input type="checkbox"/>	(sonraigh an teanga, le do thoil):

Arna dhéanamh i/sa:

Dáta:

Siniú agus/nó stampa:

(*) Tá an sonra seo roghnach.

▼M1**HR:**

Prišloženo pismo dostavlja se u skladu s Uredbi (EZ) br. 1393/2007 Europskog parlamenta i Vijeća o dostavi sudskih i izvansudskih pismena u građarskim ili trgovackim stvarima u državama članicama.

Pismo možete odbiti primiti ako ono nije sastavljeno na jeziku koji razumijete ili na službenom jeziku ili jednom od službenih jezika mesta u kojem se pismo dostavlja, niti je uz njega priložen prijevod na neki od tih jezika.

Ako želite koristiti to pravo, morate odbiti primiti pismo odmah kod dostave i to izjaviti neposredno osobi koja obavlja dostavu ili vrati pismo na dolje navedenu adresu u roku od jednog tjedna uz izjavu da ga odbijate primiti.

ADRESA

1. Ime:
2. Adresa:
- 2.1. Ulica i broj/poštanski prelinač:
- 2.2. Mjesto i poštanski broj:
- 2.3. Država:
3. Telefon:
4. Telefaks (*):
5. E-mail (*):

IZJAVA PRIMATELJA:

Odbijam primiti prišloženo pismo jer nije sastavljeno na jeziku koji razumijem ili na službenom jeziku ili jednom od službenih jezika mesta u kojem se ono dostavlja, niti je uz njega priložen prijevod na neki od tih jezika.

Razumijem sljedeći(e) jezik(e)

bugarski	<input type="checkbox"/>	litvanski	<input type="checkbox"/>
španjolski	<input type="checkbox"/>	mađarski	<input type="checkbox"/>
češki	<input type="checkbox"/>	malteški	<input type="checkbox"/>
njemački	<input type="checkbox"/>	nizozemski	<input type="checkbox"/>
estorski	<input type="checkbox"/>	poljski	<input type="checkbox"/>
grčki	<input type="checkbox"/>	portugalski	<input type="checkbox"/>
engleski	<input type="checkbox"/>	rumunjski	<input type="checkbox"/>
francuski	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovački	<input type="checkbox"/>
irski	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovenski	<input type="checkbox"/>
hrvatski	<input type="checkbox"/>	finski	<input type="checkbox"/>
talijanski	<input type="checkbox"/>	švedski	<input type="checkbox"/>
latvijski	<input type="checkbox"/>		
drugi	<input type="checkbox"/>	(molimo revesti):

Sastavljen u:

Datum:

Polpis ili pečat:

(*). Ova rubrika nije obvezna.

▼B

HU:

A mellékelt iratot a tagállamokban a polgári és kereskedelmi ügyekben a bírósági és bíróságon kívüli iratok kézbesítéséről szóló 1393/2007/EK európai parlamenti és tanácsi rendelet szerint kézbesítik.

Önnel jog van megtagadni az irat átvételét, amennyiben az nem az Ön számára érthető nyelven vagy a kézbesítés helyének hivatalos nyelvén vagy hivatalos nyelvei egyikén készült, és nem mellékeltek hozzá ilyen nyelvű fordítást.

Amennyiben elnöki kíván ezzel a jogával, az irat átvételét a kézbesítéskor kell megtagadnia közvetlenül az iratot kézbesítő személynél, vagy egy héten belül vissza kell küldenie azt az alább megjelölt címre, jelezve, hogy megtagadja annak átvételét.

Cím:

1. Név:
2. Cím:
- 2.1. Utca és házszám/postafiók:
- 2.2. Helység és irányítószám:
- 2.3. Ország:
3. Telefon:
4. Fax (*):
5. E-mail (*):

A CÍMZETT NYILATKOZATA:

Megtárgyalom a mellékelt dokumentum átvételét, mivel nem az általam értett nyelven vagy a kézbesítés helyének hivatalos nyelvén vagy hivatalos nyelvei egyikén készült, és nem mellékeltek hozzá ilyen nyelvű fordítást.

A következő nyelve(ke)t értem:

bolgár	<input type="checkbox"/>	litván	<input type="checkbox"/>
spanyol	<input type="checkbox"/>	magyar	<input type="checkbox"/>
cseh	<input type="checkbox"/>	máltai	<input type="checkbox"/>
német	<input type="checkbox"/>	holland	<input type="checkbox"/>
ézszt	<input type="checkbox"/>	lengyel	<input type="checkbox"/>
görög	<input type="checkbox"/>	portugál	<input type="checkbox"/>
angol	<input type="checkbox"/>	román	<input type="checkbox"/>
francia	<input type="checkbox"/>	szlovák	<input type="checkbox"/>
ír	<input type="checkbox"/>	szlovén	<input type="checkbox"/>
olasz	<input type="checkbox"/>	finn	<input type="checkbox"/>
lett	<input type="checkbox"/>	svéd	<input type="checkbox"/>
egyéb	<input type="checkbox"/>	(kérjük, nevezze meg):

Kelt:

Dátum:

Aláírás és/vagy bélyegző:

(*) Ezt a mezőt nem kötelező kitölteni.

▼B**IT:**

L'atto accluso è notificato o comunicato in conformità del regolamento (CE) n. 1393/2007 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio relativo alla notificazione e alla comunicazione negli Stati membri degli atti giudiziari ed extragiudiziari in materia civile e commerciale.

È prevista la facoltà di rifiutare di ricevere l'atto se non è redatto o accompagnato da una traduzione in una lingua compresa dal destinatario oppure nella lingua ufficiale o in una delle lingue ufficiali del luogo di notificazione o di comunicazione.

Chi vuole avvalersi di tale diritto può dichiarare il proprio rifiuto al momento della notificazione o della comunicazione direttamente alla persona che la effettua, oppure può rispedire l'atto entro una settimana all'indirizzo sottoindicato, dichiarando il proprio rifiuto di riceverlo.

INDIRIZZO:

1. Nome:
2. Indirizzo:
- 2.1. Via e numero/C.P.:
- 2.2. Luogo e codice postale:
- 2.3. Paese:
3. Tel.
4. Fax (*):
5. E-mail (*):

DICHIARAZIONE DEL DESTINATARIO

Rifiuto di ricevere l'atto allegato in quanto non è redatto o accompagnato da una traduzione in una lingua da me compresa oppure nella lingua ufficiale o in una delle lingue ufficiali del luogo di notificazione o di comunicazione.

Comprendo le seguenti lingue:

Bulgaro	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lituano	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spagnolo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ungherese	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceco	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maltese	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tedesco	<input type="checkbox"/>	Olandese	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polacco	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greco	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portoghesi	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inglese	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rumeno	<input type="checkbox"/>
Francese	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovacco	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irlandese	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sloveno	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italiano	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finlandese	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lettone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Svedese	<input type="checkbox"/>
Altra	<input type="checkbox"/>	(precisare):

Fatto a:

Data:

Firma e/o timbro:

(*) Voce facoltativa.

▼B

LT:

Pridedamas dokumentas įteikiamas pagal Europos Parlamento ir Tarybos reglamentą (EB) Nr. 1393/2007 dėl teisinių ir neteisinių dokumentų civilinėse arba komercinėse bylose įteikimo valstybėse narėse.

Galite atsisakyti priimti šį dokumentą, jeigu jis nėra parengtas kalba, kuria suprantate, ar įteikimo vienos oficialios kalbos arba viena iš oficialių kalbų, arba nėra pridėta vertimo į kalbą, kuria suprantate, ar į įteikimo vienos oficialios kalbos arba vieną iš oficialių kalbų.

Jei norite pasinaudoti šia teise, privalote atsisakyti priimti dokumentą jo įteikimo metu tiesiogiai pranešdami apie tai dokumentą įteikiančiam asmeniui arba per vieną savaitę gražinti ji toliau nurodytu adresu, pareikšdami, kad atsisakote jį priimti.

ADRESAS:

1. Vardas ir pavardė:
2. Adresas:
 - 2.1. Gatvė ir numeris/pašto dėžutė:
 - 2.2. Vieta ir pašto indeksas:
 - 2.3. Valstybė:
3. Telefonas:
4. Faksas (*):
5. El. paštas (*):

ADRESATO PAREIŠKIMAS:

Atsisakau priimti prie šio pareiškimo pridedamą dokumentą, kadangi jis nėra parengtas kalba, kuria suprantu, ar įteikimo vienos oficialios kalbos arba viena iš oficialių kalbų, arba nėra pridėta vertimo į kalbą, kuria suprantu, ar į įteikimo vienos oficialios kalbos arba vieną iš oficialių kalbų.

Suprantu šią (-ias) kalbą (-as):

Bulgarų	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lietuvių	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ispanų	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vengrų	<input type="checkbox"/>
Čekų	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maltočių	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vokiečių	<input type="checkbox"/>	Olandų	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estų	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lenkų	<input type="checkbox"/>
Graikų	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugalų	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anglių	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rumunų	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prancūzų	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovakų	<input type="checkbox"/>
Airių	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovénų	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italių	<input type="checkbox"/>	Suomių	<input type="checkbox"/>
Latvių	<input type="checkbox"/>	Švedų	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kitas	<input type="checkbox"/>	(prašom nurodylti)

Parengta:

Data:

Parašas ir (arba) antspaudas:

(*) Šis įrašas neprivalomas.

▼B

LV:

Pievienoto dokumentu izsniedz saskaņā ar Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Regulu (EK) Nr. 1393/2007 par tiesas un ārpustesas civilietu vai komercielu dokumentu izsniegšanu daļībvalstīs.

Jums ir tiesības atteikties pieņemt dokumentu, ja tas nav iesniegts rakstiski vai tam nav pievienots tulkojums valodā, ko jūs saprotat, vai dokumenta izsniegšanas vietas oficiālajā valodā, vai vienā no oficiālajām valodām.

Ja vēlaties īstenot šīs tiesības, Jums tieši dokumenta izsniedzējam izsniegšanas laikā ir jāatsakās pieņemt dokumentu vai tas jānosūta atpakaļ uz norādīto adresi vienas nedēļas laikā kopā ar paziņojumu, ka esat atteicies to pieņemt.

ADRESE:

1. Vārds, uzvārds vai nosaukums:
2. Adrese:

 - 2.1. Ielas nosaukums un numurs/p.k. Nr.:
 - 2.2. Vieta un pasta kods:
 - 2.3. Valsts:
 3. Tālr.:
 4. Fakss (*):
 5. E-pasta adrese (*):

ADRESĀTA PAZINOJUMS:

Eiatsakos pieņemt pievienoto dokumentu, jo tas nav uzrakstīts vai tam nav pievienots tulkojums valodā, ko es saprotu, vai dokumenta izsniegšanas oficiālajā valodā, vai vienā no oficiālajām valodām.

Es saprotu šādu(-as) valodu(-as):

bulgāru	<input type="checkbox"/>	lietuviešu	<input type="checkbox"/>
spāņu	<input type="checkbox"/>	ungāru	<input type="checkbox"/>
čehu	<input type="checkbox"/>	maltiešu	<input type="checkbox"/>
vācu	<input type="checkbox"/>	holandiešu	<input type="checkbox"/>
igauņu	<input type="checkbox"/>	poļu	<input type="checkbox"/>
grieķu	<input type="checkbox"/>	portugāļu	<input type="checkbox"/>
angļu	<input type="checkbox"/>	rumāņu	<input type="checkbox"/>
franču	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovāku	<input type="checkbox"/>
īru	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovēņu	<input type="checkbox"/>
itāļu	<input type="checkbox"/>	somu	<input type="checkbox"/>
latviešu	<input type="checkbox"/>	zviedru	<input type="checkbox"/>
citu	<input type="checkbox"/>	(lūdzu, norādīt):

Sastādīts:

Datums:

Paraksts un/vai zīmogs:

(*) Nav obligāts.

▼B

MT:

Id-dokument mehmuż huwa nnotifikat f'konformità mar-Regolament (KE) Nru 1393/2007 tal-Parlament Ewropew u I-Kunsill dwar is-servizz fl-Istati Membri ta' dokumenti għiduzzjarji u extra-ġudizzjarji fi-kwistionijiet civili jew kummercjal.

Inti tista' tirrifjuta li taċċetta d-dokument jekk dan mhux miktub bi jew m'għandux miegħu traduzzjoni f'waħda mill-lingwi li tifhem int jew bil-lingwa ufficjali jew waħda mill-lingwi ufficjali tal-post fejn qed issir in-notifikasi jew il-komunikazzjoni.

Jekk tixtieq teżerċita dan id-dritt, trid tirrifjuta li taċċetta d-dokument fil-mument li ssir in-notifikasi u dan trid tagħmlu mal-persuna li tikkunsinnalek id-dokument jew inkella billi tibagħtu lura fl-indirizz li jidher hawn taħt fi żmien ġimħa u tistqarr li int qed tirrifjuta li taċċettah.

INDIRIZZ:

1. Identità:
2. Indirizz:
- 2.1. Triq u numru/Kaxxa Postali:
- 2.2. Lokalitā u kodiċi postali
- 2.3. Pajjiż:
3. Tel.
4. Fax (*):
5. Indirizz elettroniku (*):

DIKJARAZZJONI TAD-DESTINATARJU:

Jien nirrifjuta li naċċetta d-dokument mehmuż għaliex mhux miktub bi jew m'għandux miegħu traduzzjoni f'waħda mill-lingwi li nifhem jien jew bil-lingwa ufficjali tal-post fejn qed issir in-notifikasi.

Jien nifhem bil-lingwa/lingwi li ġejja/ġejjin:

Bulgaru	<input type="checkbox"/>	Litwan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spanjol	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ungeriż	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ček	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malti	<input type="checkbox"/>
Germaniż	<input type="checkbox"/>	Olandiż	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estonjan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pollakk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grieg	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugiż	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ingliz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rumen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Franċiż	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovakk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irlandiż	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sloven	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taljan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finlandiż	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lavjan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Svediż	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohrajn	<input type="checkbox"/>	jekk jogħġbok speċifika:

Magħmul fi:

Data:

Firma u/jew timbru:

(*) Dan il-punt mhux obbligatorju.

▼B**NL:**

De betekening of kennisgeving van het bijgevoegde stuk is geschied overeenkomstig Verordening (EG) nr. 1393/2007 van het Europees Parlement en de Raad inzake de betekening en de kennisgeving in de lidstaten van gerechtelijke en buitengerechtelijke stukken in burgerlijke of in handelszaken.

U kunt weigeren het stuk in ontvangst te nemen indien het niet gesteld is in of vergezeld gaat van een vertaling, ofwel in een taal die u begrijpt ofwel in de officiële taal/een van de officiële talen van de plaats van betekening of kennisgeving.

Indien u dat recht wenst uit te oefenen, moet u onmiddellijk bij de betekening of kennisgeving van het stuk en rechtstreeks ten aanzien van de persoon die de betekening of kennisgeving verricht de ontvangst ervan weigeren of moet u het stuk binnen een week terugzendend naar het onderstaande adres en verklaren dat u de ontvangst ervan weigert.

ADRES:

1. Naam:
2. Adres:
- 2.1. Straat + nummer/postbus:
- 2.2. Postcode + plaats:
- 2.3. Land:
3. Telefoon:
4. Fax (*):
5. E-mail (*):

VERKLARING VAN DE GEADRESSEERDE:

Ik weiger de ontvangst van het hieraan gehechte stuk, omdat dit niet gesteld is in of vergezeld gaat van een vertaling, ofwel in een taal die ik begrijp ofwel in de officiële taal/een van de officiële talen van de plaats van betekening of kennisgeving.

Ik begrijp de volgende taal (talen):

Bulgaars	<input type="checkbox"/>	Litouws	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spaans	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hongaars	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tsjechisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maltees	<input type="checkbox"/>
Duits	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nederlands	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ests	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pools	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grieks	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugees	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engels	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roemeens	<input type="checkbox"/>
Frans	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slowaaks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sloveens	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italiaans	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fins	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lets	<input type="checkbox"/>	Zweeds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overige	<input type="checkbox"/>	gelieve te preciseren:

Gedaan te:

Datum:

Ondertekening en/of stempel:

(*) Facultatief.

▼B**PL:**

Załączony dokument jest doręczany zgodnie z rozporządzeniem (WE) nr 1393/2007 Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady dotyczącym doręczania w państwach członkowskich dokumentów sądowych i pozasądowych w sprawach cywilnych i handlowych

Adresat może odmówić przyjęcia dokumentu, jeżeli nie został on sporządzony w języku, który rozumie, ani w języku urzędowym lub w jednym z języków urzędowych miejsca doręczenia lub jeżeli nie dołączono do niego tłumaczenia na taki język.

Jeżeli adresat chce skorzystać z tego prawa, musi odmówić przyjęcia dokumentu w momencie jego doręczenia bezpośrednio w obecności osoby doręczającej lub zwrócić dokument na niżej wskazany adres w terminie tygodnia wraz z oświadczenie o odmowie przyjęcia.

ADRES:

1. Imię i nazwisko/nazwa:
2. Adres:
 - 2.1. Ulica i numer domu/skrytki pocztowa:
 - 2.2. Miejscowość i kod pocztowy:
 - 2.3. Kraj:
 3. Telefon:
 4. Faks (*):
 5. E-mail (*):

OŚWIADCZENIE ADRESATA

Niniejszym odmawiam przyjęcia załączonego dokumentu, ponieważ nie został on sporządzony w języku, który rozumiem, ani w języku urzędowym lub w jednym z języków urzędowych miejsca doręczenia, ani nie dołączono do niego tłumaczenia na taki język.

Rozumiem następujący(-e) język(-i):

bulgarski	<input type="checkbox"/>	łotewski	<input type="checkbox"/>
hiszpański	<input type="checkbox"/>	węgierski	<input type="checkbox"/>
czeski	<input type="checkbox"/>	maltański	<input type="checkbox"/>
niemiecki	<input type="checkbox"/>	niderlandzki	<input type="checkbox"/>
estoński	<input type="checkbox"/>	polski	<input type="checkbox"/>
grecki	<input type="checkbox"/>	portugalski	<input type="checkbox"/>
angielski	<input type="checkbox"/>	rumuński	<input type="checkbox"/>
francuski	<input type="checkbox"/>	słowacki	<input type="checkbox"/>
irlandzki	<input type="checkbox"/>	słoweński	<input type="checkbox"/>
włoski	<input type="checkbox"/>	fıński	<input type="checkbox"/>
inný	<input type="checkbox"/>	proszę określić:

Sporządzono w:

Data:

Podpis i/lub pieczęć:

(*) Nieobowiązkowo.

▼B

PT:

O acto em anexo é citado ou notificado nos termos do Regulamento (CE) n.º 1393/2007 do Parlamento Europeu e do Conselho relativo à citação e à notificação dos actos judiciais e extrajudiciais em matérias civil e comercial nos Estados-Membros.

Tem a possibilidade de recusar a recepção do acto se este não estiver redigido, ou acompanhado de uma tradução, numa língua que compreenda ou na língua oficial ou numa das línguas oficiais do local de citação ou notificação.

Se desejar exercer esse direito, deve recusar o acto no momento da citação ou notificação, directamente junto da pessoa que a ela procede, ou devolvê-lo ao endereço seguidamente indicado, no prazo de uma semana, declarando que recusa aceitá-lo.

ENDEREÇO:

1. Identificação:
2. Endereço:
- 2.1. Rua + número/caixa postal:
- 2.2. Localidade + código postal:
- 2.3. País:
3. Telefone:
4. Fax (*):
5. Correio electrónico (*e-mail*) (*):

DECLARAÇÃO DO DESTINATÁRIO:

Eu, abaixo assinado(a), recuso aceitar o acto em anexo porque o mesmo não está redigido nem acompanhado de uma tradução numa língua que eu compreenda ou na língua oficial ou numa das línguas oficiais do local de citação ou notificação.

Compreendo a(s) seguinte(s) língua(s):

Búlgaro	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lituano	<input type="checkbox"/>
Espanhol	<input type="checkbox"/>	Húngaro	<input type="checkbox"/>
Checo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maltês	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alemão	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neerlandês	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estónio	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polaco	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grego	<input type="checkbox"/>	Português	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inglês	<input type="checkbox"/>	Romeno	<input type="checkbox"/>
Francês	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eslavo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irlandês	<input type="checkbox"/>	Esvaiano	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italiano	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finlandês	<input type="checkbox"/>
Letão	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sueco	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outra	<input type="checkbox"/>	queira precisar:

Feito em:

Data:

Assinatura e/ou carimbo:

(*) Esta informação é facultativa.

▼B

RO:

Documentul anexat este notificat sau comunicat în conformitate cu Regulamentul (CE) nr. 1393/2007 al Parlamentului European și al Consiliului privind notificarea sau comunicarea în statele membre a actelor judiciare și extrajudiciare în materie civilă sau comercială.

Puteți refuza primirea actului în cazul în care acesta nu este redactat sau însoțit de o traducere într-o altă limbă pe care le înțelegeți sau în limba oficială sau una dintre limbile oficiale ale locului de notificare sau comunicare.

Dacă dorîți să exercitați acest drept, refuzați primirea actului în momentul notificării sau al comunicării, transmitând acest lucru direct persoanei care notifică sau comunică actul, ori returnați actul la adresa indicată mai jos, în termen de o săptămână, precizând că refuzați primirea acestuia.

ADRESĂ:

1. Nume:
2. Adresă:
- 2.1. Stradă și număr/C.P.:
- 2.2. Localitate și cod poștal:
- 2.3. Tara
3. Tel.:
4. Fax (*):
5. E-mail (*):

DECLARAȚIA DESTINATARULUI:

Refuz primirea actului anexat deoarece acesta nu este redactat sau însoțit de o traducere într-o altă limbă pe care le înțeleg sau în limba oficială sau una dintre limbile oficiale ale locului de notificare sau comunicare.

Înțeleg următoarea (următoarele) limbă (limbi):

Bulgară	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lituaniānă	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spaniolă	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maghiară	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cehă	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malteză	<input type="checkbox"/>
Germană	<input type="checkbox"/>	Olandeză	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estonă	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poloneză	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greacă	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugheză	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engleză	<input type="checkbox"/>	Română	<input type="checkbox"/>
Franceză	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovacă	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irlandeză	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovenă	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italiană	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finlandeză	<input type="checkbox"/>
Letonă	<input type="checkbox"/>	Suedeză	<input type="checkbox"/>
Altele	<input type="checkbox"/>	vă rugăm, precizați:

Întocmită la:

Data:

Semnătura și/sau stampila:

(*) Element facultativ.

▼B

SK:

Priložená písomnosť sa doručuje v súlade s nariadením Európskeho parlamentu a Rady (ES) č. 1393/2007 o doručovaní súdnych a mimosúdnych písomností v občianskych a obchodných veciach v členských štátach.

Túto písomnosť môžete odmietnuť prevziať, ak nie je vyhotovená ani v jazyku, ktorému rozumiete, ani v úradnom jazyku miesta doručenia alebo v jednom z úradných jazykov miesta doručenia, ani k nej nie je pripojený preklad do niektorého z týchto jazykov.

Ak si želáte využiť toto právo, prevzatie písomnosti musíte odmietnuť pri jej doručení priamo osobe, ktorá písomnosť doručuje, alebo písomnosť musíte do jedného týždňa vrátiť na nižšie uvedenú adresu s vyhlásením, že ju odmietate prevziať.

ADRESA:

1. Označenie:
2. Adresa:
- 2.1. Ulica a číslo/P. O. Box:
- 2.2. Miesto a PSČ:
- 2.3. Štát:
3. Tel.:
4. Fax (*):
5. E-mail (*):

VYHLÁSENIE ADRESÁTA:

Odmietam prevziať pripojenú písomnosť, pretože nie je vyhotovená ani v jazyku, ktorému rozumiem, ani v úradnom jazyku miesta doručenia alebo v jednom z úradných jazykov miesta doručenia, ani k nej nie je pripojený preklad do niektorého z týchto jazykov.

Rozumiem tomuto jazyku/týmto jazykom:

bulharčina	<input type="checkbox"/>	litovčina	<input type="checkbox"/>
španielčina	<input type="checkbox"/>	maďarčina	<input type="checkbox"/>
čeština	<input type="checkbox"/>	maltčina	<input type="checkbox"/>
nemčina	<input type="checkbox"/>	holandčina	<input type="checkbox"/>
estónčina	<input type="checkbox"/>	poľština	<input type="checkbox"/>
gréčtina	<input type="checkbox"/>	portugalčina	<input type="checkbox"/>
angličtina	<input type="checkbox"/>	rumunčina	<input type="checkbox"/>
francúzština	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovenčina	<input type="checkbox"/>
írčina	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovinčina	<input type="checkbox"/>
taliančina	<input type="checkbox"/>	finčina	<input type="checkbox"/>
lotyština	<input type="checkbox"/>	švédčina	<input type="checkbox"/>
iný	<input type="checkbox"/>	(uveďte):

V:

Dňa:

Podpis a/alebo odtlačok pečiatky:

(*) Tento údaj je nepovinný.

▼B

SL:

Priloženo pisanje se vroča v skladu z Uredbo (ES) št. 1393/2007 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta o vročanju sodnih in izvensodnih pisanih v civilnih ali gospodarskih zadevah v državah članicah.

Sprejem pisana lahko zavrnete, če ni sestavljeno v jeziku, ki ga razumete, ali v uradnem jeziku ali enem od uradnih jezikov kraja vročitve, oziroma mu ni priložen prevod v enega od teh jezikov.

Če želite uveljaviti to pravico, morate zavrniti sprejem pisana v trenutku vročitve, in sicer neposredno pri osebi, ki pisane vrni na spodaj navedeni naslov v roku enega tedna z izjavo, da sprejem zavračate.

NASLOV:

1. Ime:
2. Naslov:
- 2.1 Ulica in številka/poštni predal:
- 2.2 Kraj in poštna številka:
- 2.3 Država:
3. Telefon:
4. Faks (*):
5. Elektronska pošta (*):

IZJAVA NASLOVNIKA:

Zavračam sprejem priloženega pisana, ker ni sestavljeno v jeziku, ki ga razumem, ali v uradnem jeziku ali enem od uradnih jezikov kraja vročitve, oziroma mu ni priložen prevod v enega od teh jezikov.

Razumem naslednje jezike:

bolgarščino	<input type="checkbox"/>	litovščino	<input type="checkbox"/>
španščino	<input type="checkbox"/>	madžarščino	<input type="checkbox"/>
češčino	<input type="checkbox"/>	malteščino	<input type="checkbox"/>
nemščino	<input type="checkbox"/>	nizozemščino	<input type="checkbox"/>
estonščino	<input type="checkbox"/>	poljsčino	<input type="checkbox"/>
grščino	<input type="checkbox"/>	portugalščino	<input type="checkbox"/>
angleščino	<input type="checkbox"/>	romunščino	<input type="checkbox"/>
francoščino	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovaščino	<input type="checkbox"/>
irščino	<input type="checkbox"/>	slovenščino	<input type="checkbox"/>
italijanščino	<input type="checkbox"/>	finščino	<input type="checkbox"/>
latvijščino	<input type="checkbox"/>	švedščino	<input type="checkbox"/>
drugo	<input type="checkbox"/>
	

V:

Datum:

Podpis in/ali žig:

(*) Ni obvezno.

▼B

SV:

Den bifogade handlingen har delgetts i enlighet med Europaparlamentets och rådets förordning (EG) nr 1393/2007 av den 13 november 2007 om delgivning i medlemsstaterna av rättegångshandlingar och andra handlingar i mål och ärenden av civil eller kommersiell natur.

Ni får vägra att ta emot handlingen om den inte är avfattad på, eller åtföljs av en översättning till, antingen ett språk som ni förstår eller det officiella språket eller något av de officiella språken på delgivningsorten.

Om ni önskar utnyttja denna rättighet, måste ni vägra att emot handlingen vid delgivningen genom att vända er direkt till delgivningsmannen eller genom att återsända handling inom en vecka till nedanstående adress och ange att ni vägrar att ta emot den.

ADRESS

1. Namn:
2. Adress:
- 2.1 Gatuadress/box:
- 2.2 Postnummer och ort:
- 2.3 Land:
3. Tfn
4. Fax (*):
5. E-post (*):

ADRESSATENS FÖRKLARING

Jag vägrar att ta emot bifogade handling eftersom den inte är avfattad på, eller åtföljs av en översättning till, ett språk som jag förstår eller det officiella språket eller något av de officiella språken på delgivningsorten.

Jag förstår följande språk:

Bulgariska	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lituiska	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spanska	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ungerska	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tjeckiska	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maltesiska	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tyska	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nederländersta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estniska	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polska	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grekiska	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugisiska	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engelska	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rumänska	<input type="checkbox"/>
Franska	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovakiska	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irländska	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovenska	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italienska	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finska	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lettiska	<input type="checkbox"/>	Svenska	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annat språk	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ange vilket):

(*) Ej obligatoriskt.

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Ort:
Datum:
Underskrift och/eller stämpel:

(*)

(*) The information contained in this Annex would have read as follows in Danish if the Regulation had applied in Denmark:

DA:

Vedlagte dokument forkynnes hermed i overensstemmelse med Europa-Parlamentets og Rådets forordning (EF) nr. 1393/2007 om forkydelse i medlemsstaterne af retslige og udenretslige dokumenter i civile og kommercielle sager.

De kan nægte at modtage dokumentet, hvis det ikke er affattet på eller ledsgaget af en oversættelse til enten et sprog, som De forstår, eller det officielle sprog eller et af de officielle sprog på forkynelsesstedet.

Hvis De ønsker at gøre brug af denne ret, skal De nægte at modtage dokumentet ved forkynnelsen direkte over for den person, der forkynner det, eller returnere det til nedenstående adresse senest en uge efter forkynnelsen med angivelse af, at De nægter at modtage det.

ADRESSE:

1. Navn:
2. Adresse:
- 2.1. Gade og nummer/postboks:
- 2.2. Postnummer og bynavn:
- 2.3. Land:
3. Tlf.:
4. Fax (*):
5. E-mail (*):

ERKLÆRING FRA ADDRESSATEN:

Jeg nægter at modtage vedlagte dokument, da det ikke er affattet på eller ledsgaget af en oversættelse til et sprog, som jeg forstår, eller det officielle sprog eller et af de officielle sprog på forkynelsesstedet.

Jeg forstår følgende sprog:

Bulgarsk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Litauisk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spansk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ungarsk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tjekkisk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maltesisk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tysk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nederlandsk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estisk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polsk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Græsk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugisisk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engelsk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rumænsk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fransk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovakisk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irsk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovensk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italiensk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finsk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lettisk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Svensk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Andet:	<input type="checkbox"/>	præciseres:

Udfærdiget i:

Den:

Underskrift og/eller stempel:

(*) Fakultativt.

▼B*ANNEX III***CORRELATION TABLE**

Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000	This Regulation
Article 1(1)	Article 1(1) first sentence
—	Article 1(1) second sentence
Article 1(2)	Article 1(2)
—	Article 1(3)
Article 2	Article 2
Article 3	Article 3
Article 4	Article 4
Article 5	Article 5
Article 6	Article 6
Article 7(1)	Article 7(1)
Article 7(2) first sentence	Article 7(2) first sentence
Article 7(2) second sentence	Article 7(2) second sentence (introductory phrase) and Article 7(2)(a)
—	Article 7(2)(b)
Article 7(2) third sentence	—
Article 8(1) introductory phrase	Article 8(1) introductory phrase
Article 8(1)(a)	Article 8(1)(b)
Article 8(1)(b)	Article 8(1)(a)
Article 8(2)	Article 8(2)
—	Article 8(3) to (5)
Article 9(1) and (2)	Article 9(1) and (2)
Article 9(3)	—
—	Article 9(3)
Article 10	Article 10
Article 11(1)	Article 11(1)
Article 11(2)	Article 11(2) first subparagraph
—	Article 11(2) second subparagraph
Article 12	Article 12
Article 13	Article 13
Article 14(1)	Article 14
Article 14(2)	—

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Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000	This Regulation
Article 15(1)	Article 15
Article 15(2)	—
Article 16	Article 16
Article 17, introductory phrase	Article 17
Article 17(a) to (c)	—
Article 18(1) and (2)	Article 18(1) and (2)
Article 18(3)	—
Article 19	Article 19
Article 20	Article 20
Article 21	Article 21
Article 22	Article 22
Article 23(1)	Article 23(1) first sentence
—	Article 23(1) second sentence
Article 23(2)	Article 23(2)
—	Article 23(3)
Article 24	Article 24
Article 25	—
—	Article 25
—	Article 26
Annex	Annex I
—	Annex II
—	Annex III

6b

Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of
28 May 2001 on cooperation between the
courts of the Member States in the taking
of evidence in civil or commercial matters



This document is meant purely as a documentation tool and the institutions do not assume any liability for its contents

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COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1206/2001

of 28 May 2001

on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters

(OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1)

Amended by:

Official Journal

	No	page	date
►M1 Regulation (EC) No 1103/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008	L 304	80	14.11.2008

▼B

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1206/2001
of 28 May 2001
on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the
taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 61(c) and Article 67(1) thereof,

Having regard to the initiative of the Federal Republic of Germany ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Union has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing the European Union as an area of freedom, security and justice in which the free movement of persons is ensured. For the gradual establishment of such an area, the Community is to adopt, among others, the measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters needed for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) For the purpose of the proper functioning of the internal market, cooperation between courts in the taking of evidence should be improved, and in particular simplified and accelerated.
- (3) At its meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999, the European Council recalled that new procedural legislation in cross-border cases, in particular on the taking of evidence, should be prepared.
- (4) This area falls within the scope of Article 65 of the Treaty.
- (5) The objectives of the proposed action, namely the improvement of cooperation between the courts on the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved at Community level. The Community may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.
- (6) To date, there is no binding instrument between all the Member States concerning the taking of evidence. The Hague Convention of 18 March 1970 on the taking of evidence abroad in civil or commercial matters applies between only 11 Member States of the European Union.
- (7) As it is often essential for a decision in a civil or commercial matter pending before a court in a Member State to take evidence in another Member State, the Community's activity cannot be limited to the field of transmission of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters which falls within the scope of Council Regulation (EC) No 1348/2000 of 29 May 2000.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 314, 3.11.2000, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ Opinion delivered on 14 March 2001 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽³⁾ Opinion delivered on 28 February 2001 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

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on the serving in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters⁽¹⁾. It is therefore necessary to continue the improvement of cooperation between courts of Member States in the field of taking of evidence.

- (8) The efficiency of judicial procedures in civil or commercial matters requires that the transmission and execution of requests for the performance of taking of evidence is to be made directly and by the most rapid means possible between Member States' courts.
- (9) Speed in transmission of requests for the performance of taking of evidence warrants the use of all appropriate means, provided that certain conditions as to the legibility and reliability of the document received are observed. So as to ensure the utmost clarity and legal certainty the request for the performance of taking of evidence must be transmitted on a form to be completed in the language of the Member State of the requested court or in another language accepted by that State. For the same reasons, forms should also be used as far as possible for further communication between the relevant courts.
- (10) A request for the performance of the taking of evidence should be executed expeditiously. If it is not possible for the request to be executed within 90 days of receipt by the requested court, the latter should inform the requesting court accordingly, stating the reasons which prevent the request from being executed swiftly.
- (11) To secure the effectiveness of this Regulation, the possibility of refusing to execute the request for the performance of taking of evidence should be confined to strictly limited exceptional situations.
- (12) The requested court should execute the request in accordance with the law of its Member State.
- (13) The parties and, if any, their representatives, should be able to be present at the performance of the taking of evidence, if that is provided for by the law of the Member State of the requesting court, in order to be able to follow the proceedings in a comparable way as if evidence were taken in the Member State of the requesting court. They should also have the right to request to participate in order to have a more active role in the performance of the taking of evidence. However, the conditions under which they may participate should be determined by the requested court in accordance with the law of its Member State.
- (14) The representatives of the requesting court should be able to be present at the performance of the taking of evidence, if that is compatible with the law of the Member State of the requesting court, in order to have an improved possibility of evaluation of evidence. They should also have the right to request to participate, under the conditions laid down by the requested court in accordance with the law of its Member State, in order to have a more active role in the performance of the taking of evidence.
- (15) In order to facilitate the taking of evidence it should be possible for a court in a Member State, in accordance with the law of its Member State, to take evidence directly in another Member State, if accepted by the latter, and under the conditions determined by the central body or competent authority of the requested Member State.
- (16) The execution of the request, according to Article 10, should not give rise to a claim for any reimbursement of taxes or costs. Nevertheless, if the requested court requires reimbursement, the

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 30.6.2000, p. 37.

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fees paid to experts and interpreters, as well as the costs occasioned by the application of Article 10(3) and (4), should not be borne by that court. In such a case, the requesting court is to take the necessary measures to ensure reimbursement without delay. Where the opinion of an expert is required, the requested court may, before executing the request, ask the requesting court for an adequate deposit or advance towards the costs.

- (17) This Regulation should prevail over the provisions applying to its field of application, contained in international conventions concluded by the Member States. Member States should be free to adopt agreements or arrangements to further facilitate cooperation in the taking of evidence.
- (18) The information transmitted pursuant to this Regulation should enjoy protection. Since Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (⁽¹⁾), and Directive 97/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 1997 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the telecommunications sector (⁽²⁾), are applicable, there is no need for specific provisions on data protection in this Regulation.
- (19) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 (⁽³⁾) laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission.
- (20) For the proper functioning of this Regulation, the Commission should review its application and propose such amendments as may appear necessary.
- (21) The United Kingdom and Ireland, in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland annexed to the Treaty on the European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, have given notice of their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.
- (22) Denmark, in accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, is not participating in the adoption of this Regulation, and is therefore not bound by it nor subject to its application,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply in civil or commercial matters where the court of a Member State, in accordance with the provisions of the law of that State, requests:

- (a) the competent court of another Member State to take evidence; or

(¹) OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

(²) OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p. 1.

(³) OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

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- (b) to take evidence directly in another Member State.
2. A request shall not be made to obtain evidence which is not intended for use in judicial proceedings, commenced or contemplated.
 3. In this Regulation, the term 'Member State' shall mean Member States with the exception of Denmark.

*Article 2***Direct transmission between the courts**

1. Requests pursuant to Article 1(1)(a), hereinafter referred to as 'requests', shall be transmitted by the court before which the proceedings are commenced or contemplated, hereinafter referred to as the 'requesting court', directly to the competent court of another Member State, hereinafter referred to as the 'requested court', for the performance of the taking of evidence.
2. Each Member State shall draw up a list of the courts competent for the performance of taking of evidence according to this Regulation. The list shall also indicate the territorial and, where appropriate, the special jurisdiction of those courts.

*Article 3***Central body**

1. Each Member State shall designate a central body responsible for:
 - (a) supplying information to the courts;
 - (b) seeking solutions to any difficulties which may arise in respect of a request;
 - (c) forwarding, in exceptional cases, at the request of a requesting court, a request to the competent court.
2. A federal State, a State in which several legal systems apply or a State with autonomous territorial entities shall be free to designate more than one central body.
3. Each Member State shall also designate the central body referred to in paragraph 1 or one or several competent authority(ies) to be responsible for taking decisions on requests pursuant to Article 17.

CHAPTER II**TRANSMISSION AND EXECUTION OF REQUESTS****Section 1***Transmission of the request**Article 4***Form and content of the request**

1. The request shall be made using form A or, where appropriate, form I in the Annex. It shall contain the following details:
 - (a) the requesting and, where appropriate, the requested court;
 - (b) the names and addresses of the parties to the proceedings and their representatives, if any;
 - (c) the nature and subject matter of the case and a brief statement of the facts;

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- (d) a description of the taking of evidence to be performed;
- (e) where the request is for the examination of a person:
 - the name(s) and address(es) of the person(s) to be examined,
 - the questions to be put to the person(s) to be examined or a statement of the facts about which he is (they are) to be examined,
 - where appropriate, a reference to a right to refuse to testify under the law of the Member State of the requesting court,
 - any requirement that the examination is to be carried out under oath or affirmation in lieu thereof, and any special form to be used,
 - where appropriate, any other information that the requesting court deems necessary;
- (f) where the request is for any other form of taking of evidence, the documents or other objects to be inspected;
- (g) where appropriate, any request pursuant to Article 10(3) and (4), and Articles 11 and 12 and any information necessary for the application thereof.

2. The request and all documents accompanying the request shall be exempted from authentication or any equivalent formality.

3. Documents which the requesting court deems it necessary to enclose for the execution of the request shall be accompanied by a translation into the language in which the request was written.

*Article 5***Language**

The request and communications pursuant to this Regulation shall be drawn up in the official language of the requested Member State or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, in the official language or one of the official languages of the place where the requested taking of evidence is to be performed, or in another language which the requested Member State has indicated it can accept. Each Member State shall indicate the official language or languages of the institutions of the European Community other than its own which is or are acceptable to it for completion of the forms.

*Article 6***Transmission of requests and other communications**

Requests and communications pursuant to this Regulation shall be transmitted by the swiftest possible means, which the requested Member State has indicated it can accept. The transmission may be carried out by any appropriate means, provided that the document received accurately reflects the content of the document forwarded and that all information in it is legible.

▼B**Section 2*****Receipt of request******Article 7*****Receipt of request**

1. Within seven days of receipt of the request, the requested competent court shall send an acknowledgement of receipt to the requesting court using form B in the Annex. Where the request does not comply with the conditions laid down in Articles 5 and 6, the requested court shall enter a note to that effect in the acknowledgement of receipt.

2. Where the execution of a request made using form A in the Annex, which complies with the conditions laid down in Article 5, does not fall within the jurisdiction of the court to which it was transmitted, the latter shall forward the request to the competent court of its Member State and shall inform the requesting court thereof using form A in the Annex.

Article 8**Incomplete request**

1. If a request cannot be executed because it does not contain all of the necessary information pursuant to Article 4, the requested court shall inform the requesting court thereof without delay and, at the latest, within 30 days of receipt of the request using form C in the Annex, and shall request it to send the missing information, which should be indicated as precisely as possible.

2. If a request cannot be executed because a deposit or advance is necessary in accordance with Article 18(3), the requested court shall inform the requesting court thereof without delay and, at the latest, within 30 days of receipt of the request using form C in the Annex and inform the requesting court how the deposit or advance should be made. The requested Court shall acknowledge receipt of the deposit or advance without delay, at the latest within 10 days of receipt of the deposit or the advance using form D.

Article 9**Completion of the request**

1. If the requested court has noted on the acknowledgement of receipt pursuant to Article 7(1) that the request does not comply with the conditions laid down in Articles 5 and 6 or has informed the requesting court pursuant to Article 8 that the request cannot be executed because it does not contain all of the necessary information pursuant to Article 4, the time limit pursuant to Article 10 shall begin to run when the requested court received the request duly completed.

2. Where the requested court has asked for a deposit or advance in accordance with Article 18(3), this time limit shall begin to run when the deposit or the advance is made.

▼B**Section 3*****Taking of evidence by the requested court******Article 10*****General provisions on the execution of the request**

1. The requested court shall execute the request without delay and, at the latest, within 90 days of receipt of the request.
2. The requested court shall execute the request in accordance with the law of its Member State.
3. The requesting court may call for the request to be executed in accordance with a special procedure provided for by the law of its Member State, using form A in the Annex. The requested court shall comply with such a requirement unless this procedure is incompatible with the law of the Member State of the requested court or by reason of major practical difficulties. If the requested court does not comply with the requirement for one of these reasons it shall inform the requesting court using form E in the Annex.
4. The requesting court may ask the requested court to use communications technology at the performance of the taking of evidence, in particular by using videoconference and teleconference.

The requested court shall comply with such a requirement unless this is incompatible with the law of the Member State of the requested court or by reason of major practical difficulties.

If the requested court does not comply with the requirement for one of these reasons, it shall inform the requesting court, using form E in the Annex.

If there is no access to the technical means referred to above in the requesting or in the requested court, such means may be made available by the courts by mutual agreement.

Article 11**Performance with the presence and participation of the parties**

1. If it is provided for by the law of the Member State of the requesting court, the parties and, if any, their representatives, have the right to be present at the performance of the taking of evidence by the requested court.
2. The requesting court shall, in its request, inform the requested court that the parties and, if any, their representatives, will be present and, where appropriate, that their participation is requested, using form A in the Annex. This information may also be given at any other appropriate time.
3. If the participation of the parties and, if any, their representatives, is requested at the performance of the taking of evidence, the requested court shall determine, in accordance with Article 10, the conditions under which they may participate.
4. The requested court shall notify the parties and, if any, their representatives, of the time when, the place where, the proceedings will take place, and, where appropriate, the conditions under which they may participate, using form F in the Annex.
5. Paragraphs 1 to 4 shall not affect the possibility for the requested court of asking the parties and, if any, their representatives, to be present at or to participate in the performance of the taking of evidence if that possibility is provided for by the law of its Member State.

▼B*Article 12***Performance with the presence and participation of representatives of the requesting court**

1. If it is compatible with the law of the Member State of the requesting court, representatives of the requesting court have the right to be present in the performance of the taking of evidence by the requested court.
2. For the purpose of this Article, the term ‘representative’ shall include members of the judicial personnel designated by the requesting court, in accordance with the law of its Member State. The requesting court may also designate, in accordance with the law of its Member State, any other person, such as an expert.
3. The requesting court shall, in its request, inform the requested court that its representatives will be present and, where appropriate, that their participation is requested, using form A in the Annex. This information may also be given at any other appropriate time.
4. If the participation of the representatives of the requesting court is requested in the performance of the taking of evidence, the requested court shall determine, in accordance with Article 10, the conditions under which they may participate.
5. The requested court shall notify the requesting court, of the time when, and the place where, the proceedings will take place, and, where appropriate, the conditions under which the representatives may participate, using form F in the Annex.

*Article 13***Coercive measures**

Where necessary, in executing a request the requested court shall apply the appropriate coercive measures in the instances and to the extent as are provided for by the law of the Member State of the requested court for the execution of a request made for the same purpose by its national authorities or one of the parties concerned.

*Article 14***Refusal to execute**

1. A request for the hearing of a person shall not be executed when the person concerned claims the right to refuse to give evidence or to be prohibited from giving evidence,
 - (a) under the law of the Member State of the requested court; or
 - (b) under the law of the Member State of the requesting court, and such right has been specified in the request, or, if need be, at the instance of the requested court, has been confirmed by the requesting court.
2. In addition to the grounds referred to in paragraph 1, the execution of a request may be refused only if:
 - (a) the request does not fall within the scope of this Regulation as set out in Article 1; or
 - (b) the execution of the request under the law of the Member State of the requested court does not fall within the functions of the judiciary; or
 - (c) the requesting court does not comply with the request of the requested court to complete the request pursuant to Article 8 within 30 days after the requested court asked it to do so; or

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- (d) a deposit or advance asked for in accordance with Article 18(3) is not made within 60 days after the requested court asked for such a deposit or advance.
3. Execution may not be refused by the requested court solely on the ground that under the law of its Member State a court of that Member State has exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action or that the law of that Member State would not admit the right of action on it.
 4. If execution of the request is refused on one of the grounds referred to in paragraph 2, the requested court shall notify the requesting court thereof within 60 days of receipt of the request by the requested court using form H in the Annex.

*Article 15***Notification of delay**

If the requested court is not in a position to execute the request within 90 days of receipt, it shall inform the requesting court thereof, using form G in the Annex. When it does so, the grounds for the delay shall be given as well as the estimated time that the requested court expects it will need to execute the request.

*Article 16***Procedure after execution of the request**

The requested court shall send without delay to the requesting court the documents establishing the execution of the request and, where appropriate, return the documents received from the requesting court. The documents shall be accompanied by a confirmation of execution using form H in the Annex.

Section 4*Direct taking of evidence by the requesting court**Article 17*

1. Where a court requests to take evidence directly in another Member State, it shall submit a request to the central body or the competent authority referred to in Article 3(3) in that State, using form I in the Annex.
2. Direct taking of evidence may only take place if it can be performed on a voluntary basis without the need for coercive measures. Where the direct taking of evidence implies that a person shall be heard, the requesting court shall inform that person that the performance shall take place on a voluntary basis.
3. The taking of evidence shall be performed by a member of the judicial personnel or by any other person such as an expert, who will be designated, in accordance with the law of the Member State of the requesting court.
4. Within 30 days of receiving the request, the central body or the competent authority of the requested Member State shall inform the requesting court if the request is accepted and, if necessary, under what conditions according to the law of its Member State such performance is to be carried out, using form J.

In particular, the central body or the competent authority may assign a court of its Member State to take part in the performance of the taking

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of evidence in order to ensure the proper application of this Article and the conditions that have been set out.

The central body or the competent authority shall encourage the use of communications technology, such as videoconferences and teleconferences.

5. The central body or the competent authority may refuse direct taking of evidence only if:

- (a) the request does not fall within the scope of this Regulation as set out in Article 1;
- (b) the request does not contain all of the necessary information pursuant to Article 4; or
- (c) the direct taking of evidence requested is contrary to fundamental principles of law in its Member State.

6. Without prejudice to the conditions laid down in accordance with paragraph 4, the requesting court shall execute the request in accordance with the law of its Member State.

Section 5

Costs

Article 18

1. The execution of the request, in accordance with Article 10, shall not give rise to a claim for any reimbursement of taxes or costs.

2. Nevertheless, if the requested court so requires, the requesting court shall ensure the reimbursement, without delay, of:

- the fees paid to experts and interpreters, and
- the costs occasioned by the application of Article 10(3) and(4).

The duty for the parties to bear these fees or costs shall be governed by the law of the Member State of the requesting court.

3. Where the opinion of an expert is required, the requested court may, before executing the request, ask the requesting court for an adequate deposit or advance towards the requested costs. In all other cases, a deposit or advance shall not be a condition for the execution of a request.

The deposit or advance shall be made by the parties if that is provided for by the law of the Member State of the requesting court.

CHAPTER III

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 19

Implementing rules

1. The Commission shall draw up and regularly update a manual, which shall also be available electronically, containing the information provided by the Member States in accordance with Article 22 and the agreements or arrangements in force, according to Article 21.

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2. The updating or making of technical amendments to the standard forms set out in the Annex shall be carried out by the Commission. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this

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Regulation, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 20(2).

Article 20

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4) and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

▼B*Article 21*

Relationship with existing or future agreements or arrangements between Member States

1. This Regulation shall, in relation to matters to which it applies, prevail over other provisions contained in bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements concluded by the Member States and in particular the Hague Convention of 1 March 1954 on Civil Procedure and the Hague Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, in relations between the Member States party thereto.
2. This Regulation shall not preclude Member States from maintaining or concluding agreements or arrangements between two or more of them to further facilitate the taking of evidence, provided that they are compatible with this Regulation.
3. Member States shall send to the Commission:
 - (a) by 1 July 2003, a copy of the agreements or arrangements maintained between the Member States referred to in paragraph 2;
 - (b) a copy of the agreements or arrangements concluded between the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 as well as drafts of such agreements or arrangements which they intend to adopt; and
 - (c) any denunciation of, or amendments to, these agreements or arrangements.

Article 22

Communication

By 1 July 2003 each Member State shall communicate to the Commission the following:

- (a) the list pursuant to Article 2(2) indicating the territorial and, where appropriate, the special jurisdiction of the courts;
- (b) the names and addresses of the central bodies and competent authorities pursuant to Article 3, indicating their territorial jurisdiction;
- (c) the technical means for the receipt of requests available to the courts on the list pursuant to Article 2(2);
- (d) the languages accepted for the requests as referred to in Article 5.

Member States shall inform the Commission of any subsequent changes to this information.

▼B*Article 23***Review**

No later than 1 January 2007, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation, paying special attention to the practical application of Article 3(1)(c) and 3, and Articles 17 and 18.

*Article 24***Entry into force**

1. This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 2001.
2. This Regulation shall apply from 1 January 2004, except for Articles 19, 21 and 22, which shall apply from 1 July 2001.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

▼B*ANNEX***FORM A****Request for the taking of evidence**

(Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1))

1. Reference of the requesting court:
2. Reference of the requested court:
3. Requesting court:
 - 3.1. Name:
 - 3.2. Address:
 - 3.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
 - 3.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 3.2.3. Country:
 - 3.3. Tel.
 - 3.4. Fax
 - 3.5. E-mail:
4. Requested court:
 - 4.1. Name:
 - 4.2. Address:
 - 4.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
 - 4.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 4.2.3. Country:
 - 4.3. Tel.
 - 4.4. Fax
 - 4.5. E-mail:
5. In the case brought by the claimant/petitioner:
 - 5.1. Name:
 - 5.2. Address:
 - 5.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
 - 5.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 5.2.3. Country:

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- 5.3. Tel.
- 5.4. Fax
- 5.5. E-mail:
6. Representatives of the claimant/petitioner:
- 6.1. Name:
- 6.2. Address:
- 6.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
- 6.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 6.2.3. Country:
- 6.3. Tel.
- 6.4. Fax
- 6.5. E-mail:
7. Against the defendant/respondent:
- 7.1. Name:
- 7.2. Address:
- 7.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
- 7.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 7.2.3. Country:
- 7.3. Tel.
- 7.4. Fax
- 7.5. E-mail:
8. Representatives of defendant/respondent:
- 8.1. Name:
- 8.2. Address:
- 8.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
- 8.2.2. Place and postcode:
- 8.2.3. Country:
- 8.3. Tel:
- 8.4. Fax:
- 8.5. E-mail:

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9. Presence and participation of the parties:

9.1. Parties and, if any, their representatives will be present at the taking of evidence: 9.2. Participation of the parties and, if any, their representatives is requested:

10. Presence and participation of the representatives of the requesting court:

10.1. Representatives will be present at the taking of evidence: 10.2. Participation of the representatives is requested:

10.2.1. Name:

10.2.2. Title:

10.2.3. Function:

10.2.4. Task:

11. Nature and subject matter of the case and a brief statement of the facts (in annex, where appropriate):

12. Taking of evidence to be performed

12.1. Description of the taking of evidence to be performed (in annex, where appropriate):

12.2. Examination of witnesses:

12.2.1. Name and surname:

12.2.2. Address:

12.2.3. Tel.

12.2.4. Fax

12.2.5. E-mail:

12.2.6. Questions to be put to the witness or a statement of the facts about which they are to be examined (in annex, where appropriate):

12.2.7. Right to refuse to testify under the law of the Member State of the requesting court (in annex, where appropriate):

12.2.8. Please examine the witness:

12.2.8.1. under oath: 12.2.8.2. on affirmation:

12.2.9. Any other information that the requesting court deems necessary (in annex, where appropriate):

12.3. Other taking of evidence:

12.3.1. Documents to be inspected and a description of the requested taking of evidence (in annex, where appropriate):

12.3.2. Objects to be inspected and a description of the requested taking of evidence (in annex, where appropriate):

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13. Please execute the request

13.1. In accordance with a special procedure (Article 10(3)) provided for by the law of the Member State of the requesting court and/or by the use of communications technology (Article 10(4)) described in annex:

13.2. Following information is necessary for the application thereof:

Done at:

Date:

Notification of forwarding the request

Article 7(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1).

14. The request does not fall within the jurisdiction of the court indicated in point 4 above and was forwarded to

14.1. Name of the competent court:

14.2. Address:

14.2.1. Street and No/PO box:

14.2.2. Place and postcode:

14.2.3. Country:

14.3. Tel.

14.4. Fax

14.5. E-mail:

Done at:

Date:

▼B**FORM B****Acknowledgement of receipt of a request for the taking of evidence**

(Article 7(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1))

1. Reference of the requesting court:
2. Reference of the requested court:
3. Name of the requesting court:
4. Requested court:
 - 4.1. Name:
 - 4.2. Address:
 - 4.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
 - 4.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 4.2.3. Country:
 - 4.3. Tel.
 - 4.4. Fax
 - 4.5. E-mail:
5. The request was received on ... (date of receipt) by the court indicated in point 4 above.
6. The request cannot be dealt with because:
 - 6.1. The language used to complete the form is not acceptable (Article 5):
 - 6.1.1. Please use one the following languages:
 - 6.2. The document is not legible (Article 6):

Done at:

Date:

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FORM C

Request for additional information for the taking of evidence

(Article 8 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1))

1. Reference of the requested court:
2. Reference of the requesting court:
3. Name of the requesting court:
4. Name of the requested court:
5. The request cannot be executed without the following additional information:
6. The request cannot be executed before a deposit or advance is made in accordance with Article 18(3). The deposit or advance should be made in the following way:

Done at:

Date:

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FORM D

Acknowledgement of receipt of the deposit or advance

(Article 8(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1))

1. Reference of the requesting court:
2. Reference of the requested court:
3. Name of the requesting court:
4. Name of the requested court:
5. The deposit or advance was received on ... (date of receipt) by the court indicated in point 4 above.

Done at:

Date:

▼B**FORM E**

Notification concerning the request for special procedures and/or for the use of communications technologies

(Article 10(3) and (4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1))

1. Reference of the requested court:
2. Reference of the requesting court:
3. Name of the requesting court:
4. Name of the requested court:
5. The requirement for execution of the request according to the special procedure indicated in point 13.1 of the request (Form A) could not be complied with because:
 - 5.1. the required procedure is incompatible with the law of the Member State of the requested court:
 - 5.2. the performance of the requested procedure is not possible by reason of major practical difficulties:
6. The requirement for execution of the request for the use of communications technologies indicated in point 13.1 of the request (Form A) could not be complied with because:
 - 6.1. The use of communications technology is incompatible with the law of the Member State of the requested court
 - 6.2. The use of the communications technology is not possible by reason of major practical difficulties

Done at:

Date:

▼B**FORM F**

Notification of the date, time, place of performance of the taking of evidence and the conditions for participation

(Articles 11(4) and 12(5) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1))

1. Reference of the requesting court:
2. Reference of the requested court:
3. Requesting court
 - 3.1. Name:
 - 3.2. Address:
 - 3.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
 - 3.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 3.2.3. Country:
 - 3.3. Tel.
 - 3.4. Fax
 - 3.5. E-mail:
4. Requested court
 - 4.1. Name:
 - 4.2. Address:
 - 4.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
 - 4.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 4.2.3. Country:
 - 4.3. Tel.
 - 4.4. Fax
 - 4.5. E-mail:
5. Date and time of the performance of the taking of evidence:
6. Place of the performance of the taking of evidence, if different from that referred to in point 4 above:
7. Where appropriate, conditions under which the parties and, if any, their representatives may participate:

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8. Where appropriate, conditions under which the representatives of the requesting court may participate:

Done at:

Date:

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FORM G

Notification of delay

(Article 15 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1))

1. Reference of the requested court:
2. Reference of the requesting court:
3. Name of the requesting court:
4. Name of the requested court:
5. The request can not be executed within 90 days of receipt for the following reasons:
6. It is estimated that the request will be executed by ... (indicate an estimated date)

Done at:

Date:

▼B**FORM H****Information on the outcome of the request**

(Articles 14 and 16 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1))

1. Reference of the requested court:
2. Reference of the requesting court:
3. Name of the requesting court:
4. Name of the requested court:
5. The request has been executed.
The documents establishing execution of the request are attached:
6. Execution of the request has been refused because:
 - 6.1. the person to be examined has claimed the right to refuse to give evidence or has claimed to be prohibited from giving evidence:
 - 6.1.1. under the law of the Member State of the requested court:
 - 6.1.2. under the law of the Member State of the requesting court:
 - 6.2. The request does not fall within the scope of this Regulation
 - 6.3. Under the law of the Member State of the requested court, the execution of the request does not fall within the functions of the judiciary:
 - 6.4. The requesting court has not complied with the request for additional information from the requested court dated ... (date of the request):
 - 6.5. A deposit or advance asked for in accordance with Article 18(3) has not been made:

Done at:

Date:

▼B**FORM I****Request for direct taking of evidence**

(Article 17 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1))

1. Reference of the requesting court:
2. Reference of the central body/competent authority:
3. Requesting court:
 - 3.1. Name:
 - 3.2. Address:
 - 3.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
 - 3.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 3.2.3. Country:
 - 3.3. Tel.
 - 3.4. Fax
 - 3.5. E-mail:
4. Central body/competent authority of the requested State:
 - 4.1. Name:
 - 4.2. Address:
 - 4.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
 - 4.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 4.2.3. Country:
 - 4.3. Tel.
 - 4.4. Fax
 - 4.5. E-mail:
5. In the case brought by the claimant/petitioner:
 - 5.1. Name:
 - 5.2. Address:
 - 5.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
 - 5.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 5.2.3. Country:

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- 5.3. Tel.:
5.4. Fax
5.5. E-mail:
6. Representatives of the claimant/petitioner:
6.1. Name:
6.2. Address:
6.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
6.2.2. Place and postcode:
6.2.3. Country:
6.3. Tel.
6.4. Fax
6.5. E-mail:
7. Against the defendant/respondent:
7.1. Name:
7.2. Address:
7.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
7.2.2. Place and postcode:
7.2.3. Country:
7.3. Tel.
7.4. Fax
7.5. E-mail:
8. Representatives of defendant/respondent:
8.1. Name:
8.2. Address:
8.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
8.2.2. Place and postcode:
8.2.3. Country:
8.3. Tel.
8.4. Fax
8.5. E-mail:

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9. The taking of evidence shall be performed by:
 - 9.1. Name:
 - 9.2. Title:
 - 9.3. Function:
 - 9.4. Task:
10. Nature and subject matter of the case and a brief statement of the facts (in annex, where appropriate):
11. Taking of evidence to be performed:
 - 11.1. Description of the taking of evidence to be performed (in annex, where appropriate):
 - 11.2. Examination of witnesses:
 - 11.2.1. First names and surname:
 - 11.2.2. Address:
 - 11.2.3. Tel.
 - 11.2.4. Fax
 - 11.2.5. E-mail:
 - 11.2.6. Questions to be put to the witness or a statement of the facts about which they are to be examined (in the annex, where appropriate):
 - 11.2.7. Right to refuse to testify under the law of the Member State of the requesting court (in annex, where appropriate):
 - 11.3. Other taking of evidence (in annex, where appropriate):
12. The requesting court requests to take evidence directly by use of the following communications technology (in annex, where appropriate):

Done at:

Date:

▼B**FORM J****Information from the central body/competent authority**

(Article 17 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1))

1. Reference of the requesting court:
2. Reference of the central body/competent authority:
3. Name of the requesting court:
4. Central body/competent authority:
 - 4.1. Name:
 - 4.2. Address:
 - 4.2.1. Street and No/PO box:
 - 4.2.2. Place and postcode:
 - 4.2.3. Country:
 - 4.3. Tel.
 - 4.4. Fax
 - 4.5. E-mail:
5. Information from the central body/competent authority:
 - 5.1. Direct taking of evidence in accordance with the request is accepted:
 - 5.2. Direct taking of evidence in accordance with the request is accepted under the following conditions (in annex, where appropriate):
 - 5.3. Direct taking of evidence in accordance with the request is refused for the following reasons:
 - 5.3.1. The request does not fall within the scope of this Regulation:
 - 5.3.2. The request does not contain all of the necessary information pursuant to Article 4:
 - 5.3.3. The direct taking of evidence requested for is contrary to fundamental principles of law of the Member State of the central body/competent authority:

Done at:

Date:

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Council Directive 2003/8/EC of
27 January 2003 to improve access
to justice in cross-border disputes by
establishing minimum common rules
relating to legal aid for such disputes



This document is meant purely as a documentation tool and the institutions do not assume any liability for its contents

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► C1 COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2003/8/EC ◀

of 27 January 2003

to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules
relating to legal aid for such disputes

(OJ L 26, 31.1.2003, p. 41)

Corrected by:

► C1 Corrigendum, OJ L 32, 7.2.2003, p. 15 (2003/8/EC)

▼B**►C1 COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2003/8/EC ◀****of 27 January 2003**

to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid for such disputes

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 61(c) and 67 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (¹),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (²),

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (³),

Whereas:

- (1) The European Union has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice in which the free movement of persons is ensured. For the gradual establishment of such an area, the Community is to adopt, among others, the measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters having cross-border implications and needed for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) According to Article 65(c) of the Treaty, these measures are to include measures eliminating obstacles to the good functioning of civil proceedings, if necessary by promoting the compatibility of the rules on civil procedure applicable in the Member States.
- (3) The Tampere European Council on 15 and 16 October 1999 called on the Council to establish minimum standards ensuring an adequate level of legal aid in cross-border cases throughout the Union.
- (4) All Member States are contracting parties to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom of 4 November 1950. The matters referred to in this Directive shall be dealt with in compliance with that Convention and in particular the respect of the principle of equality of both parties in a dispute.
- (5) This Directive seeks to promote the application of legal aid in cross-border disputes for persons who lack sufficient resources where aid is necessary to secure effective access to justice. The generally recognised right to access to justice is also reaffirmed by Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
- (6) Neither the lack of resources of a litigant, whether acting as claimant or as defendant, nor the difficulties flowing from a dispute's cross-border dimension should be allowed to hamper effective access to justice.
- (7) Since the objectives of this Directive cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States acting alone and can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (8) The main purpose of this Directive is to guarantee an adequate level of legal aid in cross-border disputes by laying down certain

(¹) OJ C 103 E, 30.4.2002, p. 368.

(²) Opinion delivered on 25 September 2002 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

(³) OJ C 221, 17.9.2002, p. 64.

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minimum common standards relating to legal aid in such disputes. A Council directive is the most suitable legislative instrument for this purpose.

- (9) This Directive applies in cross-border disputes, to civil and commercial matters.
- (10) All persons involved in a civil or commercial dispute within the scope of this Directive must be able to assert their rights in the courts even if their personal financial situation makes it impossible for them to bear the costs of the proceedings. Legal aid is regarded as appropriate when it allows the recipient effective access to justice under the conditions laid down in this Directive.
- (11) Legal aid should cover pre-litigation advice with a view to reaching a settlement prior to bringing legal proceedings, legal assistance in bringing a case before a court and representation in court and assistance with or exemption from the cost of proceedings.
- (12) It shall be left to the law of the Member State in which the court is sitting or where enforcement is sought whether the costs of proceedings may include the costs of the opponent imposed on the recipient of legal aid.
- (13) All Union citizens, wherever they are domiciled or habitually resident in the territory of a Member State, must be eligible for legal aid in cross-border disputes if they meet the conditions provided for by this Directive. The same applies to third-country nationals who habitually and lawfully reside in a Member State.
- (14) Member States should be left free to define the threshold above which a person would be presumed able to bear the costs of proceedings, in the conditions defined in this Directive. Such thresholds are to be defined in the light of various objective factors such as income, capital or family situation.
- (15) The objective of this Directive could not, however, be attained if legal aid applicants did not have the possibility of proving that they cannot bear the costs of proceedings even if their resources exceed the threshold defined by the Member State where the court is sitting. When making the assessment of whether legal aid is to be granted on this basis, the authorities in the Member State where the court is sitting may take into account information as to the fact that the applicant satisfies criteria in respect of financial eligibility in the Member State of domicile or habitual residence.
- (16) The possibility in the instant case of resorting to other mechanisms to ensure effective access to justice is not a form of legal aid. But it can warrant a presumption that the person concerned can bear the costs of the procedure despite his/her unfavourable financial situation.
- (17) Member States should be allowed to reject applications for legal aid in respect of manifestly unfounded actions or on grounds related to the merits of the case in so far as pre-litigation advice is offered and access to justice is guaranteed. When taking a decision on the merits of an application, Member States may reject legal aid applications when the applicant is claiming damage to his or her reputation, but has suffered no material or financial loss or the application concerns a claim arising directly out of the applicant's trade or self-employed profession.
- (18) The complexity of and differences between the legal systems of the Member States and the costs inherent in the cross-border dimension of a dispute should not preclude access to justice. Legal aid should accordingly cover costs directly connected with the cross-border dimension of a dispute.
- (19) When considering if the physical presence of a person in court is required, the courts of a Member State should take into consideration the full advantage of the possibilities offered by Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation

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- between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters⁽¹⁾.
- (20) If legal aid is granted, it must cover the entire proceeding, including expenses incurred in having a judgment enforced; the recipient should continue receiving this aid if an appeal is brought either against or by the recipient in so far as the conditions relating to the financial resources and the substance of the dispute remain fulfilled.
 - (21) Legal aid is to be granted on the same terms both for conventional legal proceedings and for out-of-court procedures such as mediation, where recourse to them is required by the law, or ordered by the court.
 - (22) Legal aid should also be granted for the enforcement of authentic instruments in another Member State under the conditions defined in this Directive.
 - (23) Since legal aid is given by the Member State in which the court is sitting or where enforcement is sought, except pre-litigation assistance if the legal aid applicant is not domiciled or habitually resident in the Member State where the court is sitting, that Member State must apply its own legislation, in compliance with the principles of this Directive.
 - (24) It is appropriate that legal aid is granted or refused by the competent authority of the Member State in which the court is sitting or where a judgment is to be enforced. This is the case both when that court is trying the case in substance and when it first has to decide whether it has jurisdiction.
 - (25) Judicial cooperation in civil matters should be organised between Member States to encourage information for the public and professional circles and to simplify and accelerate the transmission of legal aid applications between Member States.
 - (26) The notification and transmission mechanisms provided for by this Directive are inspired directly by those of the European Agreement on the transmission of applications for legal aid, signed in Strasbourg on 27 January 1977, hereinafter referred to as '1977 Agreement'. A time limit, not provided for by the 1977 Agreement, is set for the transmission of legal aid applications. A relatively short time limit contributes to the smooth operation of justice.
 - (27) The information transmitted pursuant to this Directive should enjoy protection. Since Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data⁽²⁾, and Directive 97/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 1997 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the telecommunications sector⁽³⁾, are applicable, there is no need for specific provisions on data protection in this Directive.
 - (28) The establishment of a standard form for legal aid applications and for the transmission of legal aid applications in the event of cross-border litigation will make the procedures easier and faster.
 - (29) Moreover, these application forms, as well as national application forms, should be made available on a European level through the information system of the European Judicial Network, established in accordance with Decision 2001/470/EC⁽⁴⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25.

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- (30) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Directive should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (¹).
- (31) It should be specified that the establishment of minimum standards in cross-border disputes does not prevent Member States from making provision for more favourable arrangements for legal aid applicants and recipients.
- (32) The 1977 Agreement and the additional Protocol to the European Agreement on the transmission of applications for legal aid, signed in Moscow in 2001, remain applicable to relations between Member States and third countries that are parties to the 1977 Agreement or the Protocol. But this Directive takes precedence over provisions contained in the 1977 Agreement and the Protocol in relations between Member States.
- (33) The United Kingdom and Ireland have given notice of their wish to participate in the adoption of this Directive in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community.
- (34) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Directive and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

CHAPTER I

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Aims and scope

1. The purpose of this Directive is to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid in such disputes.
2. It shall apply, in cross-border disputes, to civil and commercial matters whatever the nature of the court or tribunal. It shall not extend, in particular, to revenue, customs or administrative matters.
3. In this Directive, 'Member State' shall mean Member States with the exception of Denmark.

Article 2

Cross-border disputes

1. For the purposes of this Directive, a cross-border dispute is one where the party applying for legal aid in the context of this Directive is domiciled or habitually resident in a Member State other than the Member State where the court is sitting or where the decision is to be enforced.
2. The Member State in which a party is domiciled shall be determined in accordance with Article 59 of Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (²).

(¹) OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

(²) OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, p. 1; Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1496/2002 (OJ L 225, 22.8.2002, p. 13).

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3. The relevant moment to determine if there is a cross-border dispute is the time when the application is submitted, in accordance with this Directive.

CHAPTER II

RIGHT TO LEGAL AID*Article 3***Right to legal aid**

1. Natural persons involved in a dispute covered by this Directive shall be entitled to receive appropriate legal aid in order to ensure their effective access to justice in accordance with the conditions laid down in this Directive.

2. Legal aid is considered to be appropriate when it guarantees:

- (a) pre-litigation advice with a view to reaching a settlement prior to bringing legal proceedings;
- (b) legal assistance and representation in court, and exemption from, or assistance with, the cost of proceedings of the recipient, including the costs referred to in Article 7 and the fees to persons mandated by the court to perform acts during the proceedings.

In Member States in which a losing party is liable for the costs of the opposing party, if the recipient loses the case, the legal aid shall cover the costs incurred by the opposing party, if it would have covered such costs had the recipient been domiciled or habitually resident in the Member State in which the court is sitting.

3. Member States need not provide legal assistance or representation in the courts or tribunals in proceedings especially designed to enable litigants to make their case in person, except when the courts or any other competent authority otherwise decide in order to ensure equality of parties or in view of the complexity of the case.

4. Member States may request that legal aid recipients pay reasonable contributions towards the costs of proceedings taking into account the conditions referred to in Article 5.

5. Member States may provide that the competent authority may decide that recipients of legal aid must refund it in whole or in part if their financial situation has substantially improved or if the decision to grant legal aid had been taken on the basis of inaccurate information given by the recipient.

*Article 4***Non-discrimination**

Member States shall grant legal aid without discrimination to Union citizens and third-country nationals residing lawfully in a Member State.

CHAPTER III

CONDITIONS AND EXTENT OF LEGAL AID*Article 5***Conditions relating to financial resources**

1. Member States shall grant legal aid to persons referred to in Article 3(1) who are partly or totally unable to meet the costs of proceedings referred to in Article 3(2) as a result of their economic situation, in order to ensure their effective access to justice.

2. The economic situation of a person shall be assessed by the competent authority of the Member State in which the court is sitting, in the light of various objective factors such as income, capital or family situation, including an assessment of the resources of persons who are financially dependant on the applicant.

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3. Member States may define thresholds above which legal aid applicants are deemed partly or totally able to bear the costs of proceedings set out in Article 3(2). These thresholds shall be defined on the basis of the criteria defined in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. Thresholds defined according to paragraph 3 of this Article may not prevent legal aid applicants who are above the thresholds from being granted legal aid if they prove that they are unable to pay the cost of the proceedings referred to in Article 3(2) as a result of differences in the cost of living between the Member States of domicile or habitual residence and of the forum.

5. Legal aid does not need to be granted to applicants in so far as they enjoy, in the instant case, effective access to other mechanisms that cover the cost of proceedings referred to in Article 3(2).

*Article 6***Conditions relating to the substance of disputes**

1. Member States may provide that legal aid applications for actions which appear to be manifestly unfounded may be rejected by the competent authorities.

2. If pre-litigation advice is offered, the benefit of further legal aid may be refused or cancelled on grounds related to the merits of the case in so far as access to justice is guaranteed.

3. When taking a decision on the merits of an application and without prejudice to Article 5, Member States shall consider the importance of the individual case to the applicant but may also take into account the nature of the case when the applicant is claiming damage to his or her reputation but has suffered no material or financial loss or when the application concerns a claim arising directly out of the applicant's trade or self-employed profession.

*Article 7***Costs related to the cross-border nature of the dispute**

Legal aid granted in the Member State in which the court is sitting shall cover the following costs directly related to the cross-border nature of the dispute:

- (a) interpretation;
- (b) translation of the documents required by the court or by the competent authority and presented by the recipient which are necessary for the resolution of the case; and
- (c) travel costs to be borne by the applicant where the physical presence of the persons concerned with the presentation of the applicant's case is required in court by the law or by the court of that Member State and the court decides that the persons concerned cannot be heard to the satisfaction of the court by any other means.

*Article 8***Costs covered by the Member State of the domicile or habitual residence**

The Member State in which the legal aid applicant is domiciled or habitually resident shall provide legal aid, as referred to in Article 3(2), necessary to cover:

- (a) costs relating to the assistance of a local lawyer or any other person entitled by the law to give legal advice, incurred in that Member State until the application for legal aid has been received, in accordance with this Directive, in the Member State where the court is sitting;
- (b) the translation of the application and of the necessary supporting documents when the application is submitted to the authorities in that Member State.

▼B*Article 9***Continuity of legal aid**

1. Legal aid shall continue to be granted totally or partially to recipients to cover expenses incurred in having a judgment enforced in the Member State where the court is sitting.
2. A recipient who in the Member State where the court is sitting has received legal aid shall receive legal aid provided for by the law of the Member State where recognition or enforcement is sought.
3. Legal aid shall continue to be available if an appeal is brought either against or by the recipient, subject to Articles 5 and 6.
4. Member States may make provision for the re-examination of the application at any stage in the proceedings on the grounds set out in Articles 3(3) and (5), 5 and 6, including proceedings referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article.

*Article 10***Extrajudicial procedures**

Legal aid shall also be extended to extrajudicial procedures, under the conditions defined in this Directive, if the law requires the parties to use them, or if the parties to the dispute are ordered by the court to have recourse to them.

*Article 11***Authentic instruments**

Legal aid shall be granted for the enforcement of authentic instruments in another Member State under the conditions defined in this Directive.

CHAPTER IV**PROCEDURE***Article 12***Authority granting legal aid**

Legal aid shall be granted or refused by the competent authority of the Member State in which the court is sitting, without prejudice to Article 8.

*Article 13***Introduction and transmission of legal aid applications**

1. Legal aid applications may be submitted to either:
 - (a) the competent authority of the Member State in which the applicant is domiciled or habitually resident (transmitting authority); or
 - (b) the competent authority of the Member State in which the court is sitting or where the decision is to be enforced (receiving authority).
2. Legal aid applications shall be completed in, and supporting documents translated into:
 - (a) the official language or one of the languages of the Member State of the competent receiving authority which corresponds to one of the languages of the Community institutions; or
 - (b) another language which that Member State has indicated it can accept in accordance with Article 14(3).
3. The competent transmitting authorities may decide to refuse to transmit an application if it is manifestly:
 - (a) unfounded; or
 - (b) outside the scope of this Directive.

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The conditions referred to in Article 15(2) and (3) apply to such decisions.

4. The competent transmitting authority shall assist the applicant in ensuring that the application is accompanied by all the supporting documents known by it to be required to enable the application to be determined. It shall also assist the applicant in providing any necessary translation of the supporting documents, in accordance with Article 8(b).

The competent transmitting authority shall transmit the application to the competent receiving authority in the other Member State within 15 days of the receipt of the application duly completed in one of the languages referred to in paragraph 2, and the supporting documents, translated, where necessary, into one of those languages.

5. Documents transmitted under this Directive shall be exempt from legalisation or any equivalent formality.

6. The Member States may not charge for services rendered in accordance with paragraph 4. Member States in which the legal aid applicant is domiciled or habitually resident may lay down that the applicant must repay the costs of translation borne by the competent transmitting authority if the application for legal aid is rejected by the competent authority.

*Article 14***Competent authorities and language**

1. Member States shall designate the authority or authorities competent to send (transmitting authorities) and receive (receiving authorities) the application.

2. Each Member State shall provide the Commission with the following information:

- the names and addresses of the competent receiving or transmitting authorities referred to in paragraph 1,
- the geographical areas in which they have jurisdiction,
- the means by which they are available to receive applications, and
- the languages that may be used for the completion of the application.

3. Member States shall notify the Commission of the official language or languages of the Community institutions other than their own which is or are acceptable to the competent receiving authority for completion of the legal aid applications to be received, in accordance with this Directive.

4. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the information referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 before 30 November 2004. Any subsequent modification of such information shall be notified to the Commission no later than two months before the modification enters into force in that Member State.

5. The information referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

*Article 15***Processing of applications**

1. The national authorities empowered to rule on legal aid applications shall ensure that the applicant is fully informed of the processing of the application.

2. Where applications are totally or partially rejected, the reasons for rejection shall be given.

3. Member States shall make provision for review of or appeals against decisions rejecting legal aid applications. Member States may exempt cases where the request for legal aid is rejected by a court or

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tribunal against whose decision on the subject of the case there is no judicial remedy under national law or by a court of appeal.

4. When the appeals against a decision refusing or cancelling legal aid by virtue of Article 6 are of an administrative nature, they shall always be ultimately subject to judicial review.

*Article 16***Standard form**

1. To facilitate transmission, a standard form for legal aid applications and for the transmission of such applications shall be established in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 17(2).

2. The standard form for the transmission of legal aid applications shall be established at the latest by 30 May 2003.

The standard form for legal aid applications shall be established at the latest by 30 November 2004.

CHAPTER V

FINAL PROVISIONS*Article 17***Committee**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a Committee.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 3 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply.

3. The Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.

*Article 18***Information**

The competent national authorities shall cooperate to provide the general public and professional circles with information on the various systems of legal aid, in particular via the European Judicial Network, established in accordance with Decision 2001/470/EC.

*Article 19***More favourable provisions**

This Directive shall not prevent the Member States from making provision for more favourable arrangements for legal aid applicants and recipients.

*Article 20***Relation with other instruments**

This Directive shall, as between the Member States, and in relation to matters to which it applies, take precedence over provisions contained in bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded by Member States including:

- (a) the European Agreement on the transmission of applications for legal aid, signed in Strasbourg on 27 January 1977, as amended by the additional Protocol to the European Agreement on the transmission of applications for legal aid, signed in Moscow in 2001;
- (b) the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on International Access to Justice.

*Article 21***Transposition into national law**

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive no

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later than 30 November 2004 with the exception of Article 3(2)(a) where the transposition of this Directive into national law shall take place no later than 30 May 2006. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt these measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such a reference shall be laid down by Member States.

2. 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.

*Article 22***Entry into force**

This Directive shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

*Article 23***Addressees**

This Directive is addressed to the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

Public documents

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Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the
European Parliament and of the Council
of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free
movement of citizens by simplifying the
requirements for presenting certain public
documents in the European Union and
amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012



I

(Legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

**REGULATION (EU) 2016/1191 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 6 July 2016****on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 21(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (¹),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (²),

Whereas:

- (1) The Union has set the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice without internal frontiers, in which the free movement of persons is ensured. In order to ensure the free circulation of public documents within the Union and, thereby, promote the free movement of Union citizens, the Union should adopt concrete measures to simplify the existing administrative requirements relating to the presentation in a Member State of certain public documents issued by the authorities of another Member State.
- (2) All Member States are contracting parties to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents (the 'Apostille Convention'), which introduced a system for the simplified circulation of public documents issued by Contracting States to that Convention.
- (3) In accordance with the principle of mutual trust and in order to promote the free movement of persons within the Union, this Regulation should set out a system for further simplification of administrative formalities for the circulation of certain public documents and their certified copies where those public documents and the certified copies thereof are issued by a Member State authority for presentation in another Member State.
- (4) The system set out in this Regulation should be without prejudice to persons being able to continue to benefit, if they so wish, from other systems which exempt public documents from legalisation or similar formality and which are applicable between Member States. In particular, this Regulation should be regarded as a separate and autonomous instrument from the Apostille Convention.

(¹) OJ C 327, 12.11.2013, p. 52.

(²) Position of the European Parliament of 4 February 2014 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and position of the Council at first reading of 10 March 2016 (not yet published in the Official Journal). Position of the European Parliament of 10 May 2016.

- (5) Coexistence between the system set out in this Regulation and other systems applicable between Member States should be safeguarded. As regards the Apostille Convention, while it should not be possible for Member States' authorities to require an apostille when a person presents to them a public document covered by this Regulation and issued in another Member State, this Regulation should not prevent Member States from issuing an apostille where a person chooses to request it. Moreover, this Regulation should not prevent a person from continuing to use in one Member State an apostille issued in another. Accordingly, the Apostille Convention could still be used, at a person's request, in relations between Member States. Where a person requests an apostille on a public document covered by this Regulation, the issuing national authorities should use appropriate means to inform that person that under the system set out in this Regulation an apostille is no longer necessary if that person intends to present the document in another Member State. In any case, Member States should make that information available through any appropriate means.
- (6) This Regulation should cover public documents issued by the authorities of a Member State, in accordance with its national law, and the primary purpose of which is to establish one of the following facts: birth, that a person is alive, death, name, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status), divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment, registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), dissolution of a registered partnership, legal separation or annulment of a registered partnership, parenthood, adoption, domicile and/or residence, or nationality. This Regulation should also cover public documents issued for a person by the Member State of which that person is a national to attest that that person does not have a criminal record. Furthermore, this Regulation should cover public documents the presentation of which can be required of citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals when, in accordance with the relevant Union legislation, they wish to vote or stand as candidates in elections to the European Parliament or in municipal elections in their Member State of residence.
- (7) This Regulation should not oblige Member States to issue public documents that do not exist under their national law.
- (8) This Regulation should also apply to certified copies of public documents made by a competent authority of the Member State in which the original public document was issued. However, this Regulation should not cover copies of certified copies.
- (9) This Regulation should also cover electronic versions of public documents and multilingual standard forms suitable for electronic exchange. However, each Member State should decide in accordance with its national law whether and under which conditions public documents and multilingual standard forms in electronic format may be presented.
- (10) This Regulation should not apply to passports or identity cards issued in a Member State as such documents are not subject to legalisation or similar formality when presented in another Member State.
- (11) This Regulation, and in particular the mechanism for administrative cooperation set out therein, should not apply to civil status documents issued on the basis of the relevant International Commission on Civil Status ('ICCS') Conventions.
- (12) Public documents on a change of name should also be regarded as being public documents whose primary purpose is to establish an individual's name.
- (13) The concept of 'marital status' should be interpreted as referring to an individual's status of being married, separated or unmarried, including being single, divorced or widowed.
- (14) The concept of 'parenthood' should be interpreted as meaning the legal relationship between a child and the child's parents.
- (15) For the purposes of this Regulation, the concepts of 'domicile', 'residence' and 'nationality' should be interpreted in accordance with national law.

- (16) The concept of 'criminal record' should be interpreted as referring to the national register or registers recording convictions in accordance with national law. 'Conviction' should be interpreted as referring to any final decision of a criminal court against a natural person in respect of a criminal offence, to the extent such decisions are entered in the criminal record of the convicting Member State.
- (17) Simplification of the requirements for presenting in a Member State public documents issued in another Member State should bring tangible benefits to Union citizens. Given their different legal nature, documents issued by private persons should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. Public documents issued by the authorities of third countries should likewise fall outside the scope of this Regulation, including where they have already been accepted as authentic by the authorities of a Member State. The exclusion of public documents issued by the authorities of third countries should extend to certified copies made by the authorities of a Member State of public documents issued by the authorities of a third country.
- (18) The aim of this Regulation is not to change the substantive law of the Member States relating to birth, a person being alive, death, name, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status), divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment, registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), dissolution of a registered partnership, legal separation or annulment of a registered partnership, parenthood, adoption, domicile and/or residence, nationality, the absence of a criminal record, or to public documents the presentation of which can be required by a Member State from a candidate in elections to the European Parliament or in municipal elections or from a voter in such elections who is a national of that Member State. Furthermore, this Regulation should not affect the recognition in one Member State of legal effects relating to the content of a public document issued in another Member State.
- (19) In order to promote the free movement of Union citizens, the public documents covered by this Regulation and certified copies thereof should be exempted from all forms of legalisation and similar formality.
- (20) Other formalities, namely the requirement to provide in each instance certified copies and translations of public documents, should also be simplified to further facilitate the circulation of public documents between the Member States.
- (21) In order to overcome language barriers and thereby further facilitate the circulation of public documents between the Member States, multilingual standard forms should be established in each of the official languages of the institutions of the Union for public documents concerning birth, a person being alive, death, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status), registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), domicile and/or residence, and absence of a criminal record.
- (22) The sole purpose of the multilingual standard forms should be to facilitate the translation of the public documents to which they are attached. Accordingly, such forms should not be circulated as autonomous documents between the Member States. They should not have the same purpose or pursue the same objectives as extracts from, or verbatim copies of, civil status records, multilingual extracts from civil status records, multilingual and coded extracts from civil status records or multilingual and coded civil status certificates established by ICCS Convention No 2 on the issue free of charge and the exemption from legalisation of copies of civil status records, ICCS Convention No 16 on the issue of multilingual extracts from civil status records and ICCS Convention No 34 on the issue of multilingual and coded extracts from civil status records and multilingual and coded civil status certificates.
- (23) The multilingual standard forms established by this Regulation should reflect the content of the public documents to which they are attached and should eliminate, to the extent possible, the need for a translation of those public documents. However, for a number of public documents the content of which may not be properly reflected in a multilingual standard form, such as certain categories of court decisions, the objective of eliminating the need for translation is not reasonably achievable. The Member States should communicate to the Commission the public documents to which multilingual standard forms can be attached as a suitable translation

aid. The Member States should endeavour to attach a multilingual standard form to the greatest possible number of public documents falling under the scope of this Regulation.

- (24) A person who presents a public document accompanied by a multilingual standard form should not be required to produce a translation of that public document. However, the authority to which the public document is presented should ultimately decide whether the information included in the multilingual standard form is sufficient for the purpose of processing that public document.
- (25) The authority to which a public document is presented may exceptionally require, where necessary for the purpose of processing that public document, the person presenting that public document accompanied by a multilingual standard form also to provide a translation or a transliteration of the content of the multilingual standard form into the official language of its Member State or, if that Member State has several official languages, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where the public document is presented, that language being also one of the official languages of the institutions of the Union.
- (26) Multilingual standard forms should be issued, upon their request, to persons entitled to receive the public documents to which the multilingual standard forms are to be attached. Multilingual standard forms should not produce legal effects as regards the recognition of their content in the Member States where they are presented.
- (27) When preparing a multilingual standard form that is to be attached to a specific public document, the authority issuing that form should be able to select from the model for that multilingual standard form only the country-specific entry headings which are relevant for the public document concerned, in order to ensure that the multilingual standard form contains only the information included in the public document to which the form is to be attached.
- (28) It should be possible to integrate the electronic version of a multilingual standard form from the European e-Justice Portal into a different location accessible at national level, and to issue it from there.
- (29) The Member States should have the possibility of creating electronic versions of multilingual standard forms using a technology other than that used by the European e-Justice Portal, provided that the multilingual standard forms issued by the Member States using that other technology contain the information required by this Regulation.
- (30) Appropriate safeguards should be established for the prevention of fraud involving, and forgery of, public documents, and certified copies thereof, circulating between the Member States.
- (31) In order to allow for fast and secure cross-border information exchange and to facilitate mutual assistance, this Regulation should establish an effective mechanism for administrative cooperation between the authorities designated by the Member States. The use of that mechanism for administrative cooperation should strengthen mutual trust between the Member States within the internal market and should be based on the Internal Market Information System ('IMI'), established by Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1).
- (32) Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 should therefore be amended in order to add certain provisions of this Regulation to the list of provisions on administrative cooperation in Union acts that are implemented by means of IMI, as set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012.
- (33) In order to guarantee a high level of security and data protection in the context of the application of this Regulation and to prevent fraud, the Commission should ensure that IMI guarantees the security of public

(1) Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on administrative cooperation through the Internal Market Information System and repealing Commission Decision 2008/49/EC (the IMI Regulation) (OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 1).

documents and provides a safe means of electronic transmission of those documents. The Commission should make a tool available in IMI that certifies information exchanged through the system when it is exported outside the system. Furthermore, Member States' authorities which exchange information regarding public documents should take the necessary measures to ensure that, in line with Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012, the public documents and the personal data exchanged through IMI are collected, processed and used for purposes in line with those for which they were originally submitted. Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 sets out the necessary provisions to ensure the protection of personal data and a high level of security and confidentiality for the exchange of information in IMI, and defines the responsibilities of the Commission in this regard. Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 also stipulates that IMI actors are to exchange and process personal data only for the purposes defined in the Union legal act on which the exchange is based and in line with the purpose for which they were originally submitted.

- (34) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁽¹⁾) will govern the processing of personal data carried out in the Member States in relation to the application of this Regulation under the supervision of the public independent authorities designated by the Member States. Any exchange or transmission of information and documents by the authorities of the Member States should be in accordance with Directive 95/46/EC. Furthermore, such exchange and transmission should serve the specific purpose of verification by those authorities of the authenticity of public documents through IMI and such verification should only be carried out within the respective spheres of competence of those authorities. This should not preclude Member States from applying their laws, regulations and administrative provisions concerning public access to official documents.
- (35) The authorities of the Member States should provide each other with mutual assistance in order to facilitate the application of this Regulation, in particular as regards the application of the mechanism for administrative cooperation between the authorities designated by the Member States, where the authorities of a Member State in which a public document or its certified copy is presented have a reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of the public document or its certified copy.
- (36) Where the authorities of a Member State in which a public document or its certified copy is presented have a reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of those documents, they should have the possibility of checking the models of documents available in the repository of IMI and, if a doubt remains, to submit requests for information through IMI to the relevant authorities of the Member State where those documents were issued, either by sending the request directly to the authority that issued the public document or made the certified copy, or by contacting the central authority of that Member State. The requested authorities should reply to such requests within the shortest possible period of time and in any case within a period not exceeding 5 working days or 10 working days when the request is processed through a central authority. The time limit of 10 working days may in particular cover situations where the requested authorities are not yet registered in IMI. In the event that those time limits cannot be complied with, an extension of the time limit should be agreed upon between the requested authority and the requesting authority.
- (37) For the purposes of calculating the time limits provided for in this Regulation, Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council (⁽²⁾) should apply.
- (38) In exceptional circumstances, it is possible that Member States' authorities would be unable to verify the authenticity of a public document. That should occur only where, due to circumstances such as, for example, the physical destruction or loss of copies of national documents due for example to destruction of archives of a certain civil status office or a court, or the absence of a register, that verification is not possible. Therefore, there should be a reply option in IMI which reflects this possibility.
- (39) If the reply from the requested authority does not confirm the authenticity of the public document or of its certified copy or if no reply is received from that authority, the requesting authority should not be obliged to process that public document or certified copy. Furthermore, in such cases, the requesting authority or the person who presented the public document or the certified copy should be free to use any available means to

(¹) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31).

(²) Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits (OJ L 124, 8.6.1971, p. 1).

verify or to prove the authenticity of the public document or its certified copy. In order to ensure that this Regulation is effective, situations where no reply is received via IMI should remain exceptional.

- (40) Where necessary, the IMI coordinator or the relevant central authorities can assist in finding a solution to the difficulties that Member States' authorities may encounter when using IMI, including in cases where no reply to a request for information is received or where it is not possible to agree on an extension of the time limit for replying.
- (41) Member States' authorities should benefit from the available IMI functionalities, including the provision of a multilingual system for communications and the use of pre-translated and standard questions and answers, as well as from a repository of models of public documents used within the internal market.
- (42) The central authorities of the Member States should provide assistance in relation to requests for information, and should, in particular, receive, transmit and, where necessary, answer such requests and supply the necessary information in respect of those requests, particularly in situations where neither the requesting nor the requested authority is registered in IMI.
- (43) For the purposes of this Regulation, the central authorities of the Member States should communicate with each other and exercise their functions by using IMI. Communications between authorities of the same Member State should take place in accordance with national procedures.
- (44) The relationship between this Regulation and existing Union law should be clarified. In that regard, this Regulation should be without prejudice to the application of Union law which contains provisions on legalisation or similar formality, or other formalities, such as Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 (¹). This Regulation should also be without prejudice to the application of Union law on electronic signatures and electronic identification. If the provisions of this Regulation conflict with a provision of another Union act governing specific aspects of simplification of the requirements for presenting public documents, and simplifying such requirements even further, such as Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (²), Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (³) and Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁴), the provision of the Union act which provides for further simplification should prevail.
- (45) Moreover, this Regulation should be without prejudice to the use of other systems of administrative cooperation established by Union law which provide for the exchange of information between the Member States in specific areas such as Council Directive 93/109/EC (⁵) or Regulation (EC) No 987/2009. This Regulation should be applied in synergy with such specific systems.
- (46) In order to be consistent with its general objectives, this Regulation should, as between two or more Member States, in relation to matters to which it applies and to the extent provided for therein, take precedence over bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements to which the Member States are party and which concern matters covered by it.
- (47) Furthermore, Member States should be able to maintain or conclude arrangements between two or more of them in matters which do not fall within the scope of this Regulation such as the evidentiary value of public

(¹) Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 (OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1).

(²) Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications (OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22).

(³) Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 36).

(⁴) Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems (OJ L 284, 30.10.2009, p. 1).

(⁵) Council Directive 93/109/EC of 6 December 1993 laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals (OJ L 329, 30.12.1993, p. 34).

documents, multilingual standard forms with legal value, exemption from legalisation of such forms, and exemption from legalisation of public documents in areas other than those covered by this Regulation. Member States should also be able to maintain or conclude arrangements aiming to further simplify the circulation of public documents covered by this Regulation between Member States.

- (48) Public documents issued by the authorities of third countries do not fall within the scope of this Regulation. Moreover, agreements and arrangements concerning legalisation or similar formality in respect of public documents on matters covered by this Regulation issued by the authorities of Member States or third countries to be used in relations between the Member States and the third countries concerned may not affect the application of this Regulation. Therefore, this Regulation should not preclude Member States from concluding bilateral or multilateral international agreements with third countries concerning legalisation or similar formality in respect of public documents relating to matters covered by this Regulation and issued by the authorities of Member States or of third countries for use in relations between the Member States and the third countries concerned. Member States should also not be precluded, to the extent that one or more Member States are or may decide to become party to such agreements and arrangements, from deciding on the acceptance of the accession of new contracting parties, in particular as regards the right to raise and notify objections to new accessions as referred to in the second paragraph of Article 12 of the Apostille Convention, or from applying, amending or deciding on accessions of new contracting parties to, the European Convention of 1968 on the Abolition of Legalisation of documents executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers.
- (49) Since the multilingual standard forms under this Regulation do not have legal value and do not overlap with the multilingual standard forms provided for in ICCS Conventions No 16, No 33 and No 34 or with the life certificates provided for in ICCS Convention No 27, this Regulation should not affect the application of those Conventions as between Member States or between a Member State and a third country.
- (50) An ad hoc committee, composed of representatives of the Commission and of the Member States and chaired by a representative of the Commission, should be set up with a view to taking any measures necessary to facilitate the application of this Regulation, in particular by exchanging best practice concerning the application of the Regulation between Member States, the prevention of fraud involving public documents, certified copies and certified translations thereof, the use of electronic versions of public documents, the use of multilingual standard forms, and concerning detected forged documents.
- (51) To facilitate the application of this Regulation, Member States should, with a view to making the information available to the public through any appropriate means and, in particular, through the European e-Justice Portal, provide the Commission via IMI with the contact details of their central authorities, the models of the most commonly used public documents under their national law or, where no such model exists for a document, information about that document's specific features.
- (52) Member States should also communicate via IMI anonymised versions of forged documents which have been detected and which could serve as useful and typical examples for the detection of possible forgeries. The communication of such forged documents should be limited to forged documents the disclosure of which is permitted under national law, and should be without prejudice to Member States' rules on disclosing evidence collected in the course of criminal proceedings. The information communicated by Member States in relation to forged documents should not be made public.
- (53) In order to facilitate the application of this Regulation, Member States should, with a view to making the information available to the public through the European e-Justice Portal, communicate to the Commission the language or languages they can accept for the presentation of public documents issued by the authorities of another Member State; an indicative list of public documents falling within the scope of this Regulation; the list of public documents to which multilingual standard forms can be attached as a suitable translation aid; the lists of persons qualified, in accordance with national law, to carry out certified translations, where such lists exist; an indicative list of the types of authorities empowered by national law to make certified copies; information relating to the means by which certified translations and certified copies can be identified; and information about the specific features of certified copies.

- (54) Information regarding the models of the most commonly used public documents or the specific features of such documents or certified copies thereof should be made available to the public only to the extent that such information is already publicly available under the law of the Member State whose authorities issued the public document or made the certified copy. For that purpose, Member States should communicate to the Commission which documents are publicly available under their national law. However, for the purposes of this Regulation, information on specific features of public documents or certified copies thereof that should be communicated by the Member States to the Commission should not include information on specific security features that is not publicly available under the law of the Member State whose authorities issued the public document or made the certified copy.
- (55) The communication by a Member State to the Commission of a language or languages other than its own that it can accept for the presentation of public documents issued by the authorities of another Member State should be without prejudice to its authorities being able to accept, in accordance with national law or where so allowed by the Member State concerned, any additional language or languages when a public document issued by the authorities of another Member State is presented to them.
- (56) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular the right to respect for private and family life, the right to the protection of personal data, the right to marry and right to found a family, and freedom of movement and of residence. This Regulation should be applied in accordance with those rights and principles.
- (57) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the promotion of the free movement of Union citizens by facilitating the free circulation of certain public documents within the Union, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SUBJECT MATTER, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

1. This Regulation provides, in relation to certain public documents which are issued by the authorities of a Member State and which have to be presented to the authorities of another Member State, for a system of:

- (a) exemption from legalisation or similar formality; and
- (b) simplification of other formalities.

Without prejudice to the first subparagraph, this Regulation shall not prevent a person from using other systems applicable in a Member State concerning legalisation or similar formality.

2. This Regulation also establishes multilingual standard forms to be used as a translation aid attached to public documents concerning birth, a person being alive, death, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status), registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), domicile and/or residence and absence of a criminal record.

*Article 2***Scope**

1. This Regulation applies to public documents issued by the authorities of a Member State in accordance with its national law which have to be presented to the authorities of another Member State and the primary purpose of which is to establish one or more of the following facts:

- (a) birth;
- (b) a person being alive;
- (c) death;
- (d) name;
- (e) marriage, including capacity to marry and marital status;
- (f) divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment;
- (g) registered partnership, including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status;
- (h) dissolution of a registered partnership, legal separation or annulment of a registered partnership;
- (i) parenthood;
- (j) adoption;
- (k) domicile and/or residence;
- (l) nationality;
- (m) absence of a criminal record, provided that public documents concerning this fact are issued for a citizen of the Union by the authorities of that citizen's Member State of nationality.

2. This Regulation also applies to public documents the presentation of which may be required of citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals when those citizens wish to vote or stand as candidates in elections to the European Parliament or in municipal elections in their Member State of residence, under the conditions laid down in Directive 93/109/EC and Council Directive 94/80/EC (¹) respectively.

3. This Regulation does not apply to:

- (a) public documents issued by the authorities of a third country; or
- (b) certified copies of documents referred to in point (a) made by the authorities of a Member State.

4. This Regulation does not apply to the recognition in a Member State of legal effects relating to the content of public documents issued by the authorities of another Member State.

*Article 3***Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation:

(1) 'public documents' means:

- (a) documents emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State, including those emanating from a public prosecutor, a clerk of a court or a judicial officer ('huissier de justice');

(¹) Council Directive 94/80/EC of 19 December 1994 laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections by citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals (OJ L 368, 31.12.1994, p. 38).

- (b) administrative documents;
 - (c) notarial acts;
 - (d) official certificates which are placed on documents signed by persons in their private capacity, such as official certificates recording the registration of a document or the fact that it was in existence on a certain date and official and notarial authentications of signatures;
 - (e) documents drawn up by the diplomatic or consular agents of a Member State acting in the territory of any State in their official capacity, where such documents have to be presented in the territory of another Member State or to the diplomatic or consular agents of another Member State acting in the territory of a third State;
- (2) 'authority' means a public authority of a Member State, or an entity acting in an official capacity and authorised under national law to issue or receive a public document covered by this Regulation or a certified copy thereof;
- (3) 'legalisation' means the formality for certifying the authenticity of a public office holder's signature, the capacity in which the person signing the document has acted and, where appropriate, the identity of the seal or stamp which it bears;
- (4) 'similar formality' means the addition of the certificate provided for by the Apostille Convention;
- (5) 'other formalities' means the requirement to provide certified copies and translations of public documents;
- (6) 'central authority' means the authority or authorities which has or have been designated in accordance with Article 15 by the Member States to fulfil functions relating to the application of this Regulation;
- (7) 'certified copy' means a copy of an original public document which is signed and attested to be an accurate and complete reproduction of that original public document by an authority, empowered to do so under national law and of the same Member State that originally issued the public document.

CHAPTER II

EXEMPTION FROM LEGALISATION AND SIMILAR FORMALITY, AND SIMPLIFICATION OF OTHER FORMALITIES RELATING TO CERTIFIED COPIES

Article 4

Exemption from legalisation and similar formality

Public documents covered by this Regulation and their certified copies shall be exempt from all forms of legalisation and similar formality.

Article 5

Simplification of other formalities relating to certified copies

1. Where a Member State requires the presentation of the original of a public document issued by the authorities of another Member State, the authorities of the Member State where the public document is presented shall not also require the presentation of a certified copy thereof.
2. Where a Member State permits the presentation of a certified copy of a public document, the authorities of that Member State shall accept a certified copy made in another Member State.

CHAPTER III

SIMPLIFICATION OF OTHER FORMALITIES RELATING TO TRANSLATIONS AND MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORMS**Article 6****Simplification of other formalities relating to translations**

1. A translation shall not be required where:

- (a) the public document is in the official language of the Member State where the document is presented or, if that Member State has several official languages, in the official language or one of the official languages of the place where the document is presented or in any other language that that Member State has expressly accepted; or
- (b) a public document concerning birth, a person being alive, death, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status), registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), domicile and/or residence, or absence of a criminal record, is accompanied, in accordance with the conditions set out in this Regulation, by a multilingual standard form, provided that the authority to which the public document is presented considers that the information included in the multilingual standard form is sufficient for processing the public document.

2. A certified translation carried out by a person qualified to do so under the law of a Member State shall be accepted in all Member States.

Article 7**Multilingual standard forms**

1. Public documents concerning birth, a person being alive, death, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status), registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), domicile and/or residence and absence of a criminal record, communicated by the Member States in accordance with point (c) of Article 24(1), shall, upon request by the person entitled to receive the public document, be accompanied by a multilingual standard form established in accordance with this Regulation.

2. The multilingual standard forms referred to in paragraph 1 shall be issued by an authority and shall bear their date of issue as well as the signature and, where applicable, the seal or stamp of the issuing authority.

Article 8**Use of multilingual standard forms**

1. The multilingual standard forms referred to in Article 7(1) shall be attached to the public documents referred to in that paragraph, shall be used as a translation aid and shall have no autonomous legal value.

2. The multilingual standard forms shall not constitute any of the following:

- (a) extracts from civil status records;
- (b) verbatim copies of civil status records;
- (c) multilingual extracts from civil status records;
- (d) multilingual and coded extracts from civil status records; or
- (e) multilingual and coded civil status certificates.

3. The multilingual standard forms may only be used in a Member State other than the Member State where they were issued.

Article 9

Content of multilingual standard forms

1. Each multilingual standard form shall contain a standard part, consisting of the following elements:

- (a) the title of the multilingual standard form;
- (b) the legal basis for the issuance of the multilingual standard form;
- (c) a reference to the Member State where the multilingual standard form is issued;
- (d) an 'Important Notice' box;
- (e) a 'Note for the issuing authority' box;
- (f) a number of standard entry headings and their code numbers; and
- (g) a 'Signature box'.

2. The standard parts to be included in the multilingual standard forms relating to birth, a person being alive, death, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status), registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), domicile and/or residence and absence of a criminal record, as well as multilingual glossaries of the standard entry headings, are set out in Annexes I to XI, respectively.

3. Each multilingual standard form shall also contain, where applicable, a non-standard part consisting of country-specific entry headings designed to reflect the content of the public document to which the multilingual standard form is to be attached, and the code numbers of those entry headings.

4. The country-specific entry headings referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be communicated by the Member States to the Commission in accordance with Article 24(2).

5. Each multilingual standard form shall also include a multilingual glossary of both the standard entry headings and the country-specific entry headings in all the official languages of the institutions of the Union.

Article 10

Languages of issuance of multilingual standard forms

1. The multilingual standard forms shall be filled in by the issuing authority in the official language of its Member State or, if that Member State has several official languages, in the official language or one of the official languages of the place where the multilingual standard form is issued.

2. The standard part and the country-specific entry headings of the multilingual standard forms shall be in both of the following languages:

- (a) the official language of the Member State in which the multilingual standard form is issued or, if that Member State has several official languages, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where the multilingual standard form is issued, that language being also one of the official languages of the institutions of the Union; and

(b) the official language of the Member State in which the public document to which the multilingual standard form is attached is to be presented or, if that Member State has several official languages, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where the public document to which the multilingual standard form is attached is to be presented, that language being also one of the official languages of the institutions of the Union.

3. The standard part and the country-specific entry headings in the two languages referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article and the multilingual glossary referred to in Article 9(5) shall be included in a single multilingual standard form.

Article 11

Fee for obtaining a multilingual standard form

In order to further facilitate the free circulation of public documents within the Union, Member States shall ensure that the fee for obtaining a multilingual standard form does not exceed the production cost of the multilingual standard form or of the public document to which the form is attached, whichever is lower.

Article 12

Electronic versions of multilingual standard forms

The European e-Justice Portal shall contain, for each Member State, model multilingual standard forms relating to birth, a person being alive, death, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status) and, where applicable, registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), domicile and/or residence and absence of a criminal record, established in accordance with this Regulation in all the official languages of the institutions of the Union and which include:

- (a) the standard parts set out in Annexes I to XI; and
- (b) the country-specific entry headings communicated by the Member States to the Commission in accordance with Article 24(2).

CHAPTER IV

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

Article 13

Internal Market Information System

The Internal Market Information System ('IMI') established by Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 shall be used for the purposes of Articles 14 and 16 and Article 22 (1) and (2) of this Regulation.

Article 14

Requests for information in cases of reasonable doubt

1. Where the authorities of a Member State in which a public document or its certified copy is presented have a reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of that public document or its certified copy, they shall take the following steps to dispel their doubt:

- (a) check the available models of documents in the repository of IMI as referred to in Article 22;

- (b) if a doubt remains, submit a request for information through IMI:
- (i) to the authority that issued the public document or, where applicable, to the authority that made the certified copy, or to both; or
 - (ii) to the relevant central authority.

2. A reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of a public document or its certified copy as referred to in paragraph 1 may relate, in particular, to:

- (a) the authenticity of the signature;
- (b) the capacity in which the person signing the document acted;
- (c) the identity of the seal or stamp;
- (d) the document having been forged or tampered with.

3. Requests for information made under this Article shall set out the grounds on which they are based.

4. Requests for information made under this Article shall be accompanied by a copy of the public document concerned or of its certified copy, transmitted electronically by means of IMI. Such requests and any replies to those requests shall not be subject to any tax, duty or charge.

5. The authorities shall reply to requests for information made under this Article within the shortest possible period of time and in any case within a period not exceeding 5 working days or 10 working days where the request is processed through a central authority.

In exceptional cases where the time limits referred to in the first subparagraph cannot be adhered to, the requested authority and the requesting authority shall agree upon an extension of the time limit.

6. If the authenticity of the public document or of its certified copy is not confirmed, the requesting authority shall not be obliged to process them.

Article 15

Designation of central authorities

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, each Member State shall designate at least one central authority.

2. Where a Member State has designated more than one central authority, it shall designate the central authority to which communications may be addressed for transmission to the appropriate authority within that Member State.

Article 16

Functions of central authorities

Central authorities shall provide assistance in relation to requests for information pursuant to Article 14, and, in particular, shall:

- (a) transmit, receive and, where necessary, answer such requests; and
- (b) supply the information necessary in respect of those requests.

CHAPTER V

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PROVISIONS OF UNION LAW AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS*Article 17***Relationship with other provisions of Union law**

1. This Regulation is without prejudice to the application of other provisions of Union law on legalisation, similar formality, or other formalities, and shall be complementary to such provisions.
2. This Regulation is without prejudice to the application of Union law on electronic signatures and electronic identification.
3. This Regulation is without prejudice to the use of other systems of administrative cooperation established by Union law which provide for exchange of information between the Member States in specific areas.

*Article 18***Amendment to Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012**

In the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012, the following point is added:

- '9. Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (*): Articles 14 and 16 and Article 22(1) and (2).

(*) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1'.

*Article 19***Relationship with international conventions, agreements and arrangements**

1. This Regulation is without prejudice to the application of international conventions to which one or more Member States are party at the time of adoption of this Regulation and which concern matters covered by this Regulation.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, this Regulation shall, in relation to matters to which it applies and to the extent provided for therein, prevail over other provisions contained in bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements concluded by the Member States in the relations between the Member States party thereto.
3. This Article is without prejudice to the second subparagraph of Article 1(1).
4. This Regulation shall not preclude Member States from negotiating, concluding, acceding to, amending or applying international agreements and arrangements with third countries concerning legalisation or similar formality in respect of public documents concerning matters covered by this Regulation, and issued by the authorities of Member States or third countries in order to be used in relations between the Member States and the third countries concerned. This Regulation shall not preclude Member States from deciding on the acceptance of the accession of new contracting parties to such agreements and arrangements to which one or more Member States is or may decide to become party.

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS*Article 20***Purpose limitation**

1. The exchange and transmission of information and documents by the Member States pursuant to this Regulation shall serve the sole purpose of verifying the authenticity of public documents by the competent authorities through IMI.

2. This Regulation is without prejudice to the application of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States regarding public access to public documents.

*Article 21***Information in relation to the content of this Regulation**

The Commission and the Member States shall make information in relation to the content of this Regulation available through appropriate means, including through the European e-Justice Portal and the websites of Member States' authorities.

*Article 22***Information on central authorities and contact details**

1. By 16 August 2018, the Member States shall use IMI to communicate the following:

- (a) the central authority or authorities designated pursuant to Article 15(1) together with their contact details and, where relevant, the authority designated pursuant to Article 15(2);
- (b) models for the most commonly used public documents under their respective national law or, where no model exists, information about the specific features of the public document concerned; and
- (c) anonymised versions of forged documents which have been detected.

2. The Member States shall use IMI to communicate any subsequent changes to the information referred to in paragraph 1.

3. The Commission shall make publicly available through any appropriate means:

- (a) the information referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1;
- (b) any information referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 which is publicly available under the law of the Member State whose authorities issued the public document.

*Article 23***Exchange of best practice**

1. An ad hoc committee composed of representatives of the Commission and the Member States and chaired by a representative of the Commission shall be established.

2. The ad hoc committee referred to in paragraph 1 shall take any measures necessary to facilitate the application of this Regulation, in particular by facilitating the exchange and regular updating of best practice concerning:

- (a) the application of this Regulation between the Member States;
- (b) the prevention of fraud involving public documents, certified copies and certified translations;
- (c) the use of electronic versions of public documents;
- (d) the use of multilingual standard forms;
- (e) detected forged documents.

Article 24

Information to be communicated by Member States

1. By 16 August 2018, the Member States shall communicate to the Commission:

- (a) the languages they will accept for the public documents to be presented to their authorities pursuant to point (a) of Article 6(1);
- (b) an indicative list of public documents falling within the scope of this Regulation;
- (c) the list of public documents to which multilingual standard forms may be attached as a suitable translation aid;
- (d) the lists of persons qualified, in accordance with national law, to carry out certified translations, where such lists exist;
- (e) an indicative list of types of authorities empowered by national law to make certified copies;
- (f) information relating to the means by which certified translations and certified copies can be identified; and
- (g) information about the specific features of certified copies.

2. By 16 February 2017, each Member State shall communicate to the Commission, in its official language or languages, that language or those languages being also an official language or official languages of the institutions of the Union, the country-specific entry headings to be included in the multilingual forms relating to birth, a person being alive, death, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status) and, where applicable, registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), domicile and/or residence and absence of a criminal record.

3. By 16 February 2018, the Commission shall publish the lists of country-specific entry headings received pursuant to paragraph 2 in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and in the European e-Justice Portal in all the official languages of the institutions of the Union.

4. The Member States shall communicate to the Commission any subsequent changes to the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

5. The Commission shall make publicly available through the European e-Justice Portal:

- (a) the information referred to in points (a) to (f) of paragraph 1; and
- (b) the information referred to in point (g) of paragraph 1 which is publicly available under the law of the Member State whose authorities made the certified copy.

Article 25**Amendment of country-specific entry headings in the multilingual standard forms**

1. The Member States shall notify the Commission of any amendments to the country-specific entry headings referred to in Article 24(2).
2. The Commission shall publish amendments, as referred to in paragraph 1, to the country-specific entry headings in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
3. The Commission shall make amendments, as referred to in paragraph 1, to the country-specific entry headings publicly available through the European e-Justice Portal and shall amend the model multilingual standard forms for each Member State accordingly.

Article 26**Review**

1. By 16 February 2024, and at the latest every three years thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation, including an evaluation of any practical experience relevant to cooperation between central authorities. That report shall also contain an assessment of the appropriateness of:

- (a) the extension of the scope of this Regulation to public documents relating to matters other than those referred to in Article 2 and in point (a) of paragraph 2 of this Article;
- (b) in the event of an extension of the scope as referred to in point (a) of this paragraph, the establishment of multilingual standard forms for public documents relating to the matters identified under point (a) of this paragraph to which the scope of this Regulation may be extended; and
- (c) the use of electronic systems for the direct transmission of public documents and the exchange of information between the authorities of the Member States in order to exclude any possibility of fraud in relation to the matters covered by this Regulation.

2. By 16 February 2021, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee, an assessment report on the appropriateness of:

- (a) the extension of the scope of this Regulation to:
 - (i) public documents relating to the legal status and representation of a company or other undertaking;
 - (ii) diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications; and
 - (iii) public documents attesting an officially recognised disability;
- (b) the establishment of multilingual standard forms relating to:
 - (i) public documents referred to in Article 2(1) for which multilingual standard forms are not established by this Regulation; and
 - (ii) public documents relating to the matters identified under point (a) of this paragraph to which the scope of this Regulation may be extended;
- (c) the use of electronic systems for the direct transmission of public documents and the exchange of information between the authorities of the Member States in order to exclude any possibility of fraud in relation to the matters covered by this Regulation.

3. The reports referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by proposals for adaptations, in particular as regards the extension of the scope of this Regulation to public documents relating to new matters as referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 and point (a) of paragraph 2, the establishment of new multilingual standard forms, as referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 and point (b) of paragraph 2 and the use of electronic systems for the direct transmission of public documents and the exchange of information between the authorities of the Member States as referred to in point (c) of paragraph 1 and point (c) of paragraph 2.

Article 27

Entry into force

1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
2. It shall apply from 16 February 2019, with the exception of:
 - (a) Article 24(2) which shall apply from 16 February 2017;
 - (b) Article 12 and Article 24(3) which shall apply from 16 February 2018; and
 - (c) Article 22 and Article 24(1), which shall apply from 16 August 2018.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Strasbourg, 6 July 2016.

For the European Parliament

The President

M. SCHULZ

For the Council

The President

I. KORČOK

ANNEX I

BIRTH**MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORM — TRANSLATION AID**

Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012⁽¹⁾

- Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK) Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE) Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL) Spain (ES)
- France (FR) Croatia (HR)
- Italy (IT) Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV) Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU) Malta (MT)
- Netherlands (NL) Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL) Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO) Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK) Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE) United Kingdom (UK)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The sole purpose of this multilingual standard form is to facilitate the translation of the public document to which it is attached. This form shall not be circulated as an autonomous document between Member States.

This form reflects the content of the public document to which it is attached. However, the authority to which the public document is presented may require, when necessary for the purpose of processing the public document, a translation or transliteration of the information included in the form.

NOTE FOR THE ISSUING AUTHORITY

Mention only information which is given in the public document to which this form is attached⁽²⁾.

If the public document to which this form is attached does not contain certain data or information, indicate '—'.

1. AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM

1.1 Designation⁽³⁾

2. AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

1.1 Designation⁽⁴⁾

(1) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1.

(2) If completing by hand, please use capital letters.

(3) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the form

(4) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the public document to which this form is attached.

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

3.1 Document emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State

3.1.1 Court decision

3.1.2 Document emanating from a public prosecutor

3.1.3 Document emanating from a clerk of a court

3.1.4 Document emanating from a judicial officer ('huissier de justice')

3.1.5 Other (to be specified)

3.2 Administrative document

3.2.1 Certificate

3.2.2 Extract from the Civil Status Register

3.2.3 Extract from the Population Register

3.2.4 Verbatim copy of civil status records

3.2.5 Other (to be specified)

3.3 Notarial act

3.4 Official certificate placed on a document signed by a person in his or her private capacity

3.5 Document drawn up by a diplomatic or consular agent of a Member State in his or her official capacity

3.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue

3.7 Reference number of the public document

4. INFORMATION ON THE PERSON BORN

4.1 Surname(s)

4.2 Forename(s)

4.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth

4.4 Place (¹) and country (²) of birth

4.5 Sex:

4.5.1 Female

4.5.2 Male

4.5.3 Undetermined

5. SIGNATURE BOX

5.1 Surname(s) and forename(s) of the official who issued this form

5.2 Position of the official who issued this form

5.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue

5.4 Signature

5.5 Seal or stamp

(¹) The term 'place of birth' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the person was born

(²) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY OF THE STANDARD ENTRY HEADINGS

(BIRTH)

1. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍCÍ TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DENNE FORMULARS UDSTEDENDE MYNDIGHED/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIESES FORMULAR AUSSTELLT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJA ANDNUUD ASUTUS/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝΤΥΠΟΥ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÚDARÁS A EISEOIDH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE OVAJ OBRAZEC/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) VEIDLAPAS IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIALLÍTÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TA' DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN DIT FORMULIER/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJACZY NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITTENTĂ A PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGAN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄ LOMAKKEEN ANTAVA VIRANOMAINEN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR FORMULÄRET
- 1.1 (BG) НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ/ (ES) DENOMINACIÓN/ (CZ) NÁZEV/ (DA) BETEGNELSE/ (DE) BEZEICHNUNG/ (ET) NIMETUS/ (EL) ΟΝΟΜΑΣΙΑ/ (EN) DESIGNATION/ (FR) DÉNOMINATION/ (GA)AINMNÍÚ/ (HR) NAZIV/ (IT) DENOMINAZIONE/ (LV) NOSAUKNUMS/ (LT) PAVADINIMAS/ (HU) MEGNEVEZÉS/ (MT) TITLU/ (NL) BENAMING/ (PL) NAZWA/ (PT) DESIGNAÇÃO/ (RO) DENUMIRE/ (SK) NÁZOV/ (SL) IME/ (FI) NIMI/ (SV) NAMN
2. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍCÍ VEŘEJNOU LISTINU, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DEN MYNDIGHED, DER HAR UDSTEDT DET OFFENTLICE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST, AUSSTELLT/ (ET) ASUTUS, KES ANDIS VÄLJA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÚDARÁS A EISEOIDH AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ LENA BHUIIL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) VIEŠAJI DOKUMENTA, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSÉRT KÖZOKIRATOT KIALLÍTÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TAD-DOKUMENTU PUBLIKU LI MIEGHU HJAJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY DOKUMENT URZEDOWY, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITTENTĂ A DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGAN VYDÁVAJÚCI VEŘEJNÚ LISTINU, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) VIRANOMAINEN, JOKA ON ANTANUT YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT
3. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТНОСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN RELATIVA AL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE TYKAJÍCÍ SE VEŘEJNÉ LISTINY, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER VEDRØRENDE DET OFFENTLICE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) TEAVE AVALIKU DOKUMENDI KOHTA, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNÉIS A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ LENA BHUIIL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE KOJE SE ODNOSE NA JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI RELATIVE AL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMACIJA PAR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) INFORMACIJA, SUSIJUSI SU VIEŠUOJU DOKUMENTU, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSÉRT KÖZOKIRATRA VONATKOZÓ INFORMÁCIÓK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR ID-DOKUMENTU PUBLIKU LI MIEGHU HJAJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE BETREFFENDE HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) INFORMACJE DOTYCZĄCE DOKUMENTU URZEDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES RELATIVAS AO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) INFORMAȚII REFERITOARE LA DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O VEŘEJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) INFORMACIJE V ZVEZI Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TIEDOT YLEISESTÄ ASIAKIRJASTA, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT

- 3.1 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДЯЩ ОТ ОРГАН ИЛИ ДЛЪЖНОСТНО ЛИЦЕ, СВЪРЗАНО СЪС СЪДИЩАТА ИЛИ ПРАВОРАЗДАВАТЕЛНИТЕ ОРГАНИ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНАКА/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UNA AUTORIDAD O UN FUNCIONARIO VINCULADO A LOS ÓRGANOS JURISDICCIONALES DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ ÓRGÁNEM NEBO ÚŘEDNÍKEM S VAZBOU NA SÓUDY DANÉHO ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (DA) DOKUMENT, DER ER UDSTEDT AF EN MYNDIGHED ELLER EN EMBEDSMAND, DER ER TILKNYTET DOMSTOLE I EN MEDLEMSSTAT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER BEHÖRDE ODER EINER AMTSPERSON ALS ORGAN DER RECHTSPFLEGE EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD LIIKMESRIIGI KOHTUTEGA SEOTUD AMETIASUTUS VÕI AMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΑ ΑΡΧΗ Η ΕΝΑΝΤΙΑ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΙΩΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM AN AUTHORITY OR AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS OR TRIBUNALS OF A MEMBER STATE/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UNE AUTORITÉ OU D'UN FONCTIONNAIRE RELEVANT D'UNE JURIDICTION D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó ÚÐARÁS NÓ Ó ÓIFIGEACH A BHUIIL SAINT AIGE NÓ AICI LE CÚIRTEANNA NÓ LE BINSÍ DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO TIJELO I LI SLUŽBENIK SUDA DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN'AUTORITÀ O DA UN FUNZIONARIO APPARTENENTE AD UNA DELLE GIURISDIZIONI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEGUSI AR DALĪVALSTS TIESĀM SAISTĪTA IESTĀDE VAI AMATPERSONA/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, IŠDUOTAS VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJOS AR PAREIGŪNU, SUSIJUSIU SU VALSTYBĖS NARĘS TEISMAMS AR TRIBUNOLAI/ (HU) TAGÁLLAMI BÍRÓSÁGGAL KAPCSOLATBAN ÁLLÓ HATÓSÁG VAGY TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUG MINN AWTORITÀ JEW UFFICIAL LI JKOLLHOM RABTA MAL-QRATI JEW IT-TRIBUNALI TA' STAT MEMBRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN AUTORITEIT OF AMBTEENAAR BEHORENDE TOT EEN RECHTERLIJKE INSTANTIE VAN EEN LIDSTAAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD ORGANU SĄDOWEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMA AUTORIDADE OU DE UM FUNCIONÁRIO DEPENDENTE DE QUALQUER JURISDIÇÃO DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE O AUTORITATE SAU DE UN FUNCIONAR DE PE LÂNGĂ INSTANTELE UNUI STAT MEMBRU/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ ÓRGÁNOM ALEBO ÚRADNIKOM S VÁZBOU NA SÝDY ČLENSKEHO ŠTÁTU/ (SL) LISTINA, IZDANA S STRANI ÓRGANA ALI ÚRADNIKA SODNE OBLASTI DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA ON ANTANUT JÄSENVÄLTIÖN OIKEUSLAITOKSEN KUULUVA VIRANOMAINEN TAI VIRKAMIES/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN MYNDIGHET ELLER EN TJÄNSTEMAN TILLHÖRANDE DOMSTOLSVÄSENTET I EN MEDLEMSSTAT
- 3.1.1 (BG) Съдебно решение/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) ROZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΙΩΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCÚIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI HATÁROZAT/ (MT) DECIZJONI TAL-QORTI/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE BESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SĄDOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRÂRE JUDECĂTOAREASCĂ/ (SK) SÚDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTOS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBESLUT
- 3.1.2 (BG) Документ, произхождащ от прокурор/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZÁSTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD RIJKLIK SÜDISTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó IONCHÚISITHEoir POIBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DAL PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUG MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ PROKURÁTOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYYTÄJÄN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN ÅKLAGARVÄSENTET
- 3.1.3 (BG) Документ, произхождащ от съдебен служител/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VÝŠÍM SUDONÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITSSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSBEAMTEN DER GESCHÄFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD KOHTUAMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ ΔΙΚΑΙΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚIRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITELJ SUDSKE PISARNICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUG MINN REGISTRATOR TA' QORTI/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SĄDOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANȚEI/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM ÚRADNÍKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENEC/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIHTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN

- 3.1.4 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДЯЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE JUDICIAL («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SOUDNÍM VYKONÁVATELEM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN STÆVNINGSMAND («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES GERICHTSVOLLZIEHERS/ (ET) DOKUMENT MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD KOHTUTÄITUR/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗ(«PIA») («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A JUDICIAL OFFICER («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN HUISSIER DE JUSTICE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó FÍGFEACH BREITHÍUNACH («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO SUDSKI OVRSITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN UFFICIALE GIUDIZIARIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS IZPILDĪTĀJS («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LT) ANTSTOLIO (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE) ĪSDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BIRÓSÁGI VÉGREHAJTÓ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUG MINN UFFICIAL GUDIZZARJU («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GERECHTSDEURWAARDER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM ESCRIVÃO DE DIREITO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN EXECUTOR JUDECĂTOARESC («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM VYKONÁVATELOM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SOONI IZVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FI) HAASEMIEHEN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN STÄMMINGSMAN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)
- 3.1.5 (BG) ДРУГИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ)/ (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE)/ (CZ) JINÉ (UPŘESNĚTE)/ (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES)/ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN)/ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGE)/ (EL) ΆΛλο (ΔΙΕΥΚΡΙΝΙΤΕ)/ (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED)/ (FR) AUTRE (À PRÉCISER)/ (GA) EILE (LE SONRÚ)/ (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTI)/ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE)/ (LV) CITS (PRECIZĒT)/ (LT) KITA (NURODYTI)/ (HU) EGYÉB (KÉRÜK PONTOSÍTANI)/ (MT) OTRAJN (IPPRECÍZA)/ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN)/ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ OKRĘŚLIĆ)/ (PT) OUTROS (A ESPECIFICAR)/ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA)/ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNÍT)/ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTI)/ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLÄVÄ)/ (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS)
- 3.2 (BG) АДМИНИСТРАТИВЕН ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SPRÁVNÍM ÚRADEM/ (DA) ADMINISTRATIVT DOKUMENT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER VERWALTUNGSBEHÖRDE/ (ET) HALDUSDOKUMENT/ (EL) ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIF/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD RIARACHÁIN/ (HR) UPRAVNA ISPRAVA/ (IT) DOCUMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO/ (LV) ADMINISTRATĪVS DOKUMENTS/ (LT) ADMINISTRACINIS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) KÖZIGAZGATÁSI OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT AMMINISTRATTIV/ (NL) ADMINISTRATIEF DOCUMENT/ (PL) DOKUMENT ADMINISTRACYJNY/ (PT) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (RO) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIV/ (SK) SPRÁVNA LISTINA/ (SL) UPRAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) HALLINNOLLINEN ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) ADMINISTRATIV HANDLING
- 3.2.1 (BG) УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CERTIFICADO/ (CZ) OSVĚDČENÍ/ (DA) PÄTEGNING/ (DE) BESCHEINIGUNG/ (ET) TÖEND/ (EL) PISTITOPOHJITKO/ (EN) CERTIFICATE/ (FR) CERTIFICAT/ (GA) DEIMHNÍÚ/ (HR) POTVRDA/ (IT) CERTIFICATO/ (LV) APLIECIJĀJUMS/ (LT) PAŽYMA, LIUDIJIMAS/ (HU) TANÚSÍTVÁNY/BIZONYÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CERTIFIKAT/ (NL) CERTIFICAAT/ (PL) ZAŚWIADCZENIE/ (PT) CERTIDÃO OU CERTIFICADO/ (RO) CERTIFICAT/ (SK) OSVEDČENIE/ (SL) POTRDILO/ (FI) TODISTUS/ (SV) INTYG
- 3.2.2 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z Matriky/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA CIVILSTANDSREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM PERSONENSTANDSREGISTER/ (ET) PEREKONNAISESUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΩΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE CIVIL STATUS REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR STÁDAIS SHIBHALTA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ REGISTRA OSOBNOG STANJA/ (IT) ESTRATTO DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO CIVILSTĀVOKLA AKTU REGISTRĀ/ (LT) IŠRĀSAS IŠ CIVILINES BŪKLĒS AKTĀ REGISTRA/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI KIVONAT/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-STAT STĀVIL/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET REGISTER VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIŚ SKRÓCONY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) EXTRATO DE ATOS DO REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OSOBNÉHO STAVU/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA O OSOBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE (SIVILISÄÄTY)/ (SV) UTDRAG UR FOLKBOKFÖRINGEN
- 3.2.3 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТЪРА НА НАСЕЛЕНИЕТО/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL CENSO/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z REGISTRU OBYVATEL/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA FOLKeregistret/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM MELDEREGISTER/ (ET) RAHVASTIKUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE POPULATION REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE LA POPULATION/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR DAONRA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ POPISA STANOVNIŠTVA/ (IT) ESTRATTO ANAGRAFICO/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO IEDZĪVOTĀJU REGISTRĀ/ (LT) IŠRĀSAS IŠ GYVENTOJŲ REGISTRA/ (HU) KIVONAT A SZEMÉLYIADAT- ÉS LAKCÍMNYILVÁNTARTÁSBÓL/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-POPOLAZZJONI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET BEVOLKINGSREGISTER/ (PL) WYCiąG Z REJESTRU LUDNOŚCI/ (PT) EXTRATO DO REGISTRO DA POPULAÇÃO/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE EVIDENȚĂ A POPULAȚIEI/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OBYVATEĽOV/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA PREBIVALSTVA/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE/ (SV) UTDRAG UR BEFOLKNINGSREGISTER

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| 3.2.4 | (BG) ПЪЛЕН ПРЕПИС ОТ АКТОВЕ ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) COPIA LITERAL DE ACTAS DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) OPIS Matričních ZAZNAMEK/ (DA) ORDRET KOP AF CIVILSTANDSREGISTER/ (DE) WÖRTLICHE KOPIE VON PERSONENSTANDEINTRÄGEN/ (ET) PEREKONNAESEISUAKTI KOOPIA/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟ ΑΝΤΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ/ (EN) VERBATIM COPY OF CIVIL STATUS RECORDS/ (FR) COPIE INTÉGRALE D'ACTES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) CÓIM FOCAL AR FHOCAL DE THAIFID IR STÁDS SÍBHAILTA/ (HR) DOSLOVNI PRIJEPIS IZ EVIDENCIJA O OSOBNOM STANJU/ (IT) COPIA LETTERALE DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) CIVILSTĀVOKLA AKTU REGISTRA IERAKSTU AUTENTiska Kopija/ (LT) CIVILINES BŪKLES AKTU IŠRAŠU PAŽODINIE KOPIJAI/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI BEJEGETYÉS SZÓ SZERINTI MÁSOLATA/ (MT) KOPJA VERBATIM TAL-ATTI TAL-ISTAT CIVILI/ (NL) EENSLUIDEND AFSCHRIFT VAN AKTEN VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIŚ ZUPEŁNY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) CERTIDÃO DE CÓPIA INTEGRAL OU DE NARRATIVA DE ATOS DE REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) COPIE EXACTĂ A UNUI ACT DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) DOSLOVNÝ VÝPIS ZO ZÁPISOV O OSOBNOM STAVE/ (SL) DOBESEDNI PREPIS LISTINE O OSOBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIETOJEN SANATARKKA JÄLJENNÖSI/ (SV) ORDAGRANN AVSKRIFT AV FOLKBOKFÖRINGSHANDLING |
| 3.3 | (BG) НОТАРИАЛЕН АКТ/ (ES) ACTA NOTARIAL/ (CZ) NOTÁRSKÁ LISTINA/ (DA) NOTARBEKRAFTET Dokument/ (DE) NOTARIELLE URKUNDE/ (ET) NOTARIAALDOOKUMENT/ (EL) ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΞΗ/ (EN) NOTARIAL ACT/ (FR) ACTE NOTARIÉ/ (GA) GNIOIMH NÓTAIREACHTA/ (HR) JAVNOBILJEŽNIČKA ISPRAVA/ (IT) ATTO NOTARILE/ (LV) NOTARIĀLS AKTS/ (LT) NOTARINIS AKTAS/ (HU) KÖZJEGYZŐI OKIRAT/ (MT) ATT NOTARILI/ (NL) NOTARIËLE AKTE/ (PL) AKT NOTARIALNY/ (PT) ATO NOTARIAL/ (RO) ACT NOTARIAL/ (SK) NOTÁRSKA LISTINA/ (SL) NOTARSKA LISTINA/ (FI) NOTAARIN ANTAMA ASIAKERJÄV/ (SV) NOTARIELL HANDLING |
| 3.4 | (BG) ОФИЦИАЛНО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, ПРИЛОЖЕНО КЪМ ДОКУМЕНТ, ПОДПИСАН ОТ ЛИЦЕ В ЛИЧНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) CERTIFICACIÓN OFICIAL PUESTA SOBRE UN DOCUMENTO PRIVADO/ (CZ) UŘEDNÍ OSVĚDČENÍ, KTERÝM BYLA OPATŘENA LISTINA PODPESANÁ SOUKROMOU OSOBOU/ (DA) OFFIELL PÅTÆGNING PÅ ET DOKUMENT UNDERTEGNET AF EN PERSON I DENNES EGSENSKAB AF PRIVATPERSON/ (DE) AMTLICHE BESCHEINIGUNG AUF EINER PRIVATURKUNDE/ (ET) ISIKU POOLT ERAISIKUNA ALLKIRJASTADUT DOKUMENDUM KINNITAVAT AMETLIKÖÖNDI/ (EL) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΔΟΜΑΤΟΜΕΝΟ ΣΕ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΥΠΟΓΕΡΑΜΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙ ΩΣ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΣ/ (EN) OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE PLACED ON A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY A PERSON IN HIS OR HER PRIVATE CAPACITY/ (FR) DECLARATION OFFICIELLE APPOSÉE SUR UN ACTE SOUS SEIN PRIVÉ/ (GA) DEIMHNÍU OIFIGIÚIL A CHUIRTEAR AR DHOICIMÉAD ARNA SHINÍU AG DUINE INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CÁIL PHRIOBHÁIDEACH/ (HR) SLUŽBENA POTVRĐA STAVLJENA NA ISPRAVU KOJI JE OSOBA POTPISALA U PRIVATNOM SVOJSTVU/ (IT) DICHIARAZIONE UFFICIALE APPOSTA SU UNA SCRITTURA PRIVATA/ (LV) OFICIĀLĀ apliecinājums uz dokumentu, ko savā vārdā PARAKSTĀJUSI KĀDA PERSONA/ (LT) PRIVĀCIĀ ASMĒNU PASIRAŠYTU DOKUMENTU OFICIĀLĀS PATVIRTINĀMAI/ (HU) MAGANOKIRATON ELHÉLYEZETT HÍVATALOS TANÚSÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CÉRTIFIKAT UFFICJALI LI JIQTIEGHED FDOKUMENT İFFIRMAT MINN PERSUNA FIL-KAPACITÀ PRIVATA TAGħRA/ (NL) OFFICIEEL CERTIFICAAT OP EEN DOCUMENT UNDERTEKEND DOOR EEN PERSONO IN ZIJN PARTICULIERE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) URZEDOWE ZASWIADCZENIE UMIESZCZONE NA DOKUMENCIE PODPISANYM PRZEZ OSOBE DZIAŁAJĄCA W CHARAKTERZE PRYWATNYM/ (PT) DECLARAÇÃO OFICIAL INSERTA NUMATO DE NATUREZA PRIVADA/ (RO) CERTIFICAT OFICIAL APLICAT PE UN DOCUMENT SUB SEMNATURĂ PRIVATĂ/ (SK) URADNÉ OSVĚDČENIE UVEDENÉ NA LISTINE PODPISANEJ OSOBOU KÔO SÙKRMNÁ OSOBOU/ (SL) URADNA IZJAVA NA ZASEBNI LISTINI/ (FI) VIRALLINEN TODISTUS ASIAKERJÄSSÄ, JONKA HENKILÖ ON ALLEKIRJOITTANUT YKSITYISHENKILONÄ/ (SV) OFFICIELLT INTYG ANBRINGAT PÅ EN HANDLING SOM UNDERTECKNATS AV EN PRIVATPERSON |
| 3.5 | (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ИЗГОТВЕН ОТ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИ ИЛИ КОНСУЛСКИ СЛУЖИТЕЛ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА В СЛУЖЕБНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO O CONSULAR DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO CON CARÁCTER OFICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCEM NEBO KONZULÁRNÍM ÚŘADNÍKEM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RAMCI VÝKONU JEHO SLUŽEBNICH POVINNOSTÍ/ (DA) DOKUMENT OFFICIELT UDFAÐERDIGT AF EN MEDLEMSTS DIPLOMATISKE ELLER KONSULÆRE REPRÆSENTANT/ (DE) VON EINEM DIPLOMATISCHEN ODER KONSULARISCHEN VERTRETER EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS IN SEINER AMTLICHEN FUNKTION ERRICHTETE URKUNDE/ (ET) LIIKMESRIIGI DIPLOMAATILISE VOI KONSULAARAMETNIKU POOLT AMETIKOHUSTUSTE TÄITMISEL KOOSTATUD DOKUMENT/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΟ(Η) Η ΠΡΟΣΕΝΙΚΟ(Η) ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR AGENT OF A MEMBER STATE IN HIS OR HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉTABLI EN SA QUALITÉ OFFICIELLE PAR UN AGENT DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD ARNA THARRAINGT SUAS AG GNOMHAIRE TAIDHLEIREACHTA NÓ CONSALACH DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CÁIL OIFIGIÚIL/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJUJE U SLUŽBENOM SVOJSTVU SASTAVIO DIPLOMATSKI ILI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO REDATTO DA AGENTI DIPLOMATICI O CONSOLARI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO NELL'ESERCIZIO DELLE LORO FUNZIONI/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU PILDOT AMATA PIENĀKUMUS, SAGATAVOJIS DALIBALVSTS DIPLOMĀTISKĀS VAI KONSULĀRAIS PĀRSTĀVIS/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, PARENĀTAS VALSTYBĖS NARĘS DIPLOMATO AR KONSULINIO PAREIGŪNO, VEIKIANČIO PAGAL OFICIALIUS IGAJIOJIMUS/ (HU) VALAMELY TAGÁLLAM DIPLOMACIAI VAGY KONZULI KEPVISELŐ ALALT HİVATALOS MINOSGESEBEN KIALLITOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT IMIEJJU MINN AGENT DIPLOMATIKU JEW KONSULARI TA' STAT MEMBRO FIL-KAPACITÀ UFFIČJALI TIEGħRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT OPGESTEELD DOOR DE DIPLOMATIEKE OF CONSULAIRE AMBTEENAAR VAN EEN LIDSTAAT IN ZIJN OFFICIELE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) DOKUMENT SPORZĄDZONY PRZEZ PRZEDSTAWICIELA DYPLOMATYCZNEGO LUB URZEDNIKA KONSULARNEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO DZIAŁAJĄCYCH W CHARAKTERZE URZĘDOWYM/ (PT) DOCUMENTO LAVRADO POR UM AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO OU CONSULAR DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO NO EXERCÍCIO DAS SUAS FUNÇÕES OFICIAIS/ (RO) DOCUMENT ÎNCOTRIT DE CÂTRE UN AGENT DIPLOMATIC SAU CONSULAR AL UNUI STAT MEMBRU, ÎN CALITATE OFICIALĂ/ (SK) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCOM ALEBO KONZULÁRNÝM ÚŘADNÍKOM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO FUNKCIE/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO KOT URADNA OSBEA IZDA DIPLOMATSKI ALI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKERJA, JONKA JÄSENVALTION DIPLOMAATTINEN EDUSTAJA TAI KONSULIEDUSTAJA LAATINUT VIRANTOIMITUSSA/ (SV) HANDLING UPFRÄTTAD I TJÄNSTEN AV EN DIPLOMATISK ELLER KONSULAR TJÄNSTEMAN I EN MEDLEMSTS |

3.6	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANI/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPAEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DATA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN) (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-FRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA) (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/AAÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
3.7	(BG) РЕФЕРЕНТЕН НОМЕР НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) REFERENČNÍ ČÍSLO VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENTS REFERENCENUMMER/ (DE) KENNNUMMER DER OFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE/ (ET) AVAKULU DOKUMENDI VIITENNUMBER/ (EL) ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) NUMÉRO DE RÉFÉRENCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) UIMHLIR THAGARTHA AN DOICIMÉID PHOIBL/ (HR) REFERENTNI BROJ JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) NUMERO DI RIFERIMENTO DEL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTA ATSAUCES NUMURS/ (LT) VIEŠOJO DOKUMENTO NUMERIS/ (HU) A KÖZÖKIRAT HIVATKOZÁSI SZAMA/ (MT) NUMRUTA REFERENZA TAD-DOKUMENTU PUBBLIKU/ (NL) REFERENTIENUMMER VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT/ (PL) NUMER REFERENCYJNY DOKUMENTU URZEDOWEGO/ (PT) NÚMERO DE REFERÊNCIA DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) NUMÁRUL DE REFERINTĂ AL DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) REFERENČNÉ ČÍSLO VĒREJNEJ LISTINY/ (SL) REFERENČNA ŠTEVILKA JAVNE LISTINE/ (FI) YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN VIITENUMERO/ (SV) DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS REFERENSNUMMER
4.	(BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА РОДЕНОТО ЛИЦЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LA PERSONA NACIDA/ (CZ) INFORMACE O NAROZENÉM/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER OM DEN PERSON, DER ER FØDT/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR PERSON, DEREN GEBURT ANGEZEIGT WIRD/ (ET) SÜNDINUD ISIKUT KÄSITLEV TEAVE/ (EL) ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΓΕΝΝΗΘΚΕ/ (EN) INFORMATION ON THE PERSON BORN/ (FR) INFORMATIONS SUR LA PERSONNE NÉE/ (GA) FAISNEIS MAIDIR LEIS AN DUINE A RUGADH/ (HR) INFORMACIJE O ROĐENOJ OSOBI/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI SULLA PERSONA NATA/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR DZIMŠUO PERSONU/ (LT) INFORMACIJAI APIE GIMUSI ASMENI/ (HU) A MEGSZÜLETETT SZEMÉLYRE VONATKOZÓ ADATOK/ (MT) INFORMAZJONI DWAR IL-PERSUNA MWIELDA/ (NL) INFORMATIE OVER DE GEBORENE/ (PL) DANE DOTYCZĄCE OSOBY URODZONEJ/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE A PESSOA QUE NASCEU/ (RO) INFORMATII PRIVIND PERSONA NĂSCUTĂ/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O NARODENEJ OSOBE/ (SL) INFORMACIJE O ROJENI OSOBI/ (FI) SYNTYNNEHEN HENKLÖN TIEDOT/ (SV) FÖDELSEUPPGIFTER
4.1	(BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) (ES) APELLIDO(S)/ (CZ) PRÍJMENÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E)/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N)/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-ΑΥ)/ (EN) SURNAME(S)/ (FR) NOM(S)/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE)/ (HR) PREZIME(NA)/ (IT) COGNOME(I)/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) PAVARDÉ (-ES)/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(/) (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMJUET)/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)MEN)/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A)/ (PT) APELIDO(S)/ (RO) NUME/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á)/ (SL) PRIMEK/PRIMIKI/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFERNAMN
4.2	(BG) СОСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) (ES) NOMBRE(S)/ (CZ) JMÉNO (JMÉNA)/ (DA) FORNAVN(E)/ (DE) VORNAME(NV)/ (ET) EESNIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ONOMA(-TA)/ (EN) FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRÉNOM(S)/ (GA) CÉADAÍNM (CÉADAÍNMNEACHA)/ (HR) IME(NA)/ (IT) NOME(/V) (LV) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) UTÓNEVE(/) (MT) ISEM(ISMELJET)/ (NL) VOORNA(A)MEN/ (PL) IMIE (IMIONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S)/ (RO) PRENUME/ (SK) MENO(-ÁY) (SL) IME/IMENA/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) FÖRNAMN
4.3	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NAROZENI/ (DA) FØDSELDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) GEBURTSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) SUNNIKUUPAEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF BIRTH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE NAISSANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) BREITHE/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) ROĐENJA/ (IT) DATA DI NASCITA (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) GIMIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN) (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAT-TWELID/ (NL) GEBORTEDATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ)/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) URODZENIA/ (PT) DATA DE NASCIMENTO (DD/MM/AAAA) (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) NASTERII/ (SK) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NARODENIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMAÄIKA (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) FÖDELSEDATUM (DD/MM/AAÅÅ)
4.4	(BG) МЯСТО И ДЪРЖАВА НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) LUGAR Y PAÍS DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) MÍSTO A ZEMĚ NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDESTED OG LAND/ (DE) ORT UND LAND DER GEBURT/ (ET) SUNNIKOHT JA -RIIK/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΩΡΑ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) PLACE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH/ (FR) LIEU ET PAYS DE NAISSANCE/ (GA) ÁIT AGUS TÍR BREITHE/ (HR) MJESTO I ZEMLJA ROĐENJA/ (IT) LUOGO E PAESE DI NASCITA/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS VIETA UN VALSTS/ (LT) GIMIMO VIETA IR ŠALIS/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI HELYE ÓSRSZÁGA/ (MT) POST PU PAJIZJU TAT-TWELID/ (NL) GEBORTERPLAATS EN -LAND/ (PL) MIEJSCE A PUNKT WRODZENIA/ (PT) LOCAL E PAÍS DE NASCIMENTO/ (RO) LOCUL SI TARA NASTERII/ (SK) Miesto a štát narodenia/ (SL) KRAJ IN DRŽAVA ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMAPAIKKA JA -MAA/ (SV) FÖDELSEORT OCH -LAND
4.5	(BG) ПОЛ/ (ES) SEXO/ (CZ) POHLAVÍ/ (DA) KØN/ (DE) GESCHLECHT/ (ET) SUGU/ (EL) ΦΥΛΟ/ (EN) SEX/ (FR) SEXE/ (GA) INSONE/ (HR) SPOL/ (IT) SESSO/ (LV) DZIMUMS/ (LT) LYTIS/ (HU) NEME/ (MT) SESS/ (NL) GESLACHT/ (PL) PLEC/ (PT) SEXO/ (RO) SEXUL/ (SK) POHLAVIE/ (SL) SPOL/ (FI) SUKUPUOLI/ (SV) KÖN
4.5.1	(BG) ЖЕНСКИ/ (ES) MUJER/ (CZ) ŽENA/ (DA) KVÍNDE/ (DE) WEIBLICH/ (ET) NAISVOOST/ (EL) ΘΗΛΥ/ (EN) FEMALE/ (FR) FÉMININ/ (GA) BAINEANN/ (HR) ŽENSKI/ (IT) FEMMINILE/ (LV) SIEVIETE/ (LT) MOTERIS/ (HU) NŐ/ (MT) MARA/ (NL) VROUW/ (PL) KOBIETA/ (PT) FEMININO/ (RO) FEMEIESC/ (SK) ŽENSKE/ (SL) ŽENSKI/ (FI) NAINEN/ (SV) KVINNA
4.5.2	(BG) МЪЖКИ/ (ES) VARÓN/ (CZ) MUŽ/ (DA) MAND/ (DE) MÄNNLICH/ (ET) MEESOOST/ (EL) APPEN/ (EN) MALE/ (FR) MASCULIN/ (GA) FIREANN/ (HR) MUŠKI/ (IT) MASCHILE/ (LV) VĪRETIS/ (LT) VYRAS/ (HU) FÉRFI/ (MT) RAĞEL/ (NL) MAN/ (PL) MĘŻCZYZNA/ (PT) MASCULINO/ (RO) BĂRBĂTESC/ (SK) MUŽSKÉ/ (SL) MOŠKI/ (FI) MIES/ (SV) MAN

- 4.5.3 (BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESTEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MÄARAMATAV/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDÉTERMINÉ/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNTITHE/ (HR) NEODREĐEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYT/A/ (HU) MEGHTAROZATLAN/ (MT) MUUX STABBLIT/ (NL) ONBEPALD/ (PL) PŁEC NIEOKRESLONA/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENÉ/ (SL) NEDOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMÄTÖN/ (SV) EJ FASTSTÄLLT
5. (BG) ПОЛЕ ЗА ПОДПИС/ (ES) RECUADRO PARA LA FIRMA/ (CZ) POLE PRO PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFTSFELT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFTENFELD/ (ET) ALLKIRJALAHTER/ (EL) ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΙΔΙΟ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ/ (EN) SIGNATURE BOX/ (FR) CADRE POUR LA SIGNATURE/ (GA) BOSCA DON SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POLJE ZA POTPIS/ (IT) RIQUADRO PER LA FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTA LAUKS/ (LT) PARASO LAUKELIS/ (HU) AZ ALÁIRAS SZÖVEGDOBÓZVA/ (MT) KAXXA TAL-IFFIRMAR/ (NL) VAK VOOR DE HANDTEKENING/ (PL) POLE PODPISU/ (PT) ESPAÇO DESTINADO À ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) KOLÓNKA NA PODPIS/ (SL) POLJE ZA PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUSKENTÄV/ (SV) RUTA FÖR UNDERTECKNANDE
- 5.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) И СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) Y NOMBRE(S) DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) PRŮMENI A Jméno (jména) ŪŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) OG FORNAVNE(P) PÅ DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) UND VORNAME(N) DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU EESNIMI (-NIMED) JA PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ) ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AND FORENAME(S) OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) NOM(S) ET PRÉNOM(S) DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) AGUS CÉADAINN (CÉADAINNMEACHA) AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) I IME(NA) SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) COGNOME/I E NOME/I DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU, UZVĀRS(-I) UN VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGUNO PARAVĀDE/ (ES) IR VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISÉLŐ CSALÁDI NEVE/ (MT) KUNJOM/KUNJOMIUIET U ISEM/ISMJUET TAL-UFFICJAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) NA(A)MEN EN VOORNA(A)MEN VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) I IMIE (-IMIONA) URZEDNIKA, KTORY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) APELIDO(S) E NOME(S) PRÓPRICO(S) DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) NUMELE SI PRENUMELE FUNCTIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PRIEZVISO(-A) A MENO(-A) ŪRADNÍKA, KTORY VYDAL TENTO FORMULAR/ (SL) PRIMEK/PRIMKI IN IME/MENA URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) JA ETUNIMI (-NIMETY) (SV) EFTERNAMN OCH FÖRNAMN PÅ DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR
- 5.2 (BG) ДЛЪЖНОСТ НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CARGO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) FUNKCE ŪŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) STILLING — DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) STELLUNG DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU AMETIKOHT/ (EL) ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) POSTE DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) POST AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) FUNKCIJA, SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) POSIZIONE DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU, AMATS/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGUNO PAREIGOS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISÉLŐ BEOSZTASA/ (MT) KARIGA TAL-UFFICJAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) FUNCTIE VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) STANOWISKO URZEDNIKA, KTORY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) CARGO DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) POZIȚIA FUNCTIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) FUNKCIA ŪRADNIKA, KTORY VYDAL TENTO FORMULAR/ (SL) POLOŽAJ URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN ASEMA/ (SV) BEFATTNING FÖR DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR
- 5.3 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANI/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSSTELLUNGS DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-FIRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/BBBB) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPAIVÄ (PP/KK/VVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
- 5.4 (BG) ПОДПИС/ (ES) FIRMA/ (CZ) PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFT/ (ET) ALLKIRJ/ (EL) ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ/ (EN) SIGNATURE/ (FR) SIGNATURE/ (GA) SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POTPIS/ (IT) FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTS/ (LT) PARAŠAS/ (HU) ALÁIRAS/ (MT) FIRMA/ (NL) HANDTEKENING/ (PL) PODPIS/ (PT) ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) PODPIS/ (SL) PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUS/ (SV) NAMTECKNING
- 5.5 (BG) ПЕЧАТ ИЛИ ШЕМПЕЛ/ (ES) SELLO O TIMBRE/ (CZ) PEČET NEBO RAZITKO/ (DA) SEGL ELLER STEMPEL/ (DE) SIEGEL ODER STEMPEL/ (ET) PITSER VÕI TEMPTEL/ (EL) ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ/ (EN) SEAL OR STAMP/ (FR) SCEAU OU TIMBRE/ (GA) SÉALA NÓ STAMP/ (HR) ŽIG ILI PEČAT/ (IT) BOLLO O TIMBRO/ (LV) ZĪMOGS VAI SPIEDOGS/ (LT) SPAUDAS ARBA ANTSPAUDAS/ (HU) PECSÉT VAGY BÉLYEGZÖLÉNYOMAT/ (MT) SIGILL JEW TIMBRU/ (NL) ZEGEL OF STEMPEL/ (PL) PIECZEĆ LUB STEMPEL/ (PT) SELO OU CARIMBO/ (RO) SIGILIUL SAU ŞTAMPILA/ (SK) PEČAT ALEBO OTDLAČOK PEČIATKY/ (SL) PEČAT ALI ŽIG/ (FI) SINETTI TAI LEIMA/ (SV) SIGILL ELLER STAMP

ANNEX II

LIFE

MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORM — TRANSLATION AID

Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012⁽¹⁾

- Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK) Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE) Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL) Spain (ES)
- France (FR) Croatia (HR)
- Italy (IT) Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV) Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU) Malta (MT)
- Netherlands (NL) Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL) Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO) Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK) Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE) United Kingdom (UK)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The sole purpose of this multilingual standard form is to facilitate the translation of the public document to which it is attached. This form shall not be circulated as an autonomous document between Member States.

This form reflects the content of the public document to which it is attached. However, the authority to which the public document is presented may require, when necessary for the purpose of processing the public document, a translation or transliteration of the information included in the form.

NOTE FOR THE ISSUING AUTHORITY

Mention only information which is given in the public document to which this form is attached⁽²⁾.

If the public document to which this form is attached does not contain certain data or information, indicate '—'.

1. AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM

1.1 Designation⁽³⁾

2. AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

1.1 Designation⁽⁴⁾

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

3.1 Document emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State

3.1.1 Court decision

3.1.2 Document emanating from a public prosecutor

3.1.3 Document emanating from a clerk of a court

3.1.4 Document emanating from a judicial officer ('huissier de justice')

3.1.5 Other (to be specified)

(1) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1.

(2) If completing by hand, please use capital letters.

(3) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the form.

(4) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the public document to which this form is attached.

- 3.2 Administrative document
- 3.2.1 Certificate
- 3.2.2 Extract from the Civil Status Register
- 3.2.3 Extract from the Population Register
- 3.2.4 Verbatim copy of civil status records
- 3.1.5 Other (to be specified)
- 3.3 Notarial act
- 3.4 Official certificate placed on a document signed by a person in his or her private capacity
- 3.5 Document drawn up by a diplomatic or consular agent of a Member State in his or her official capacity
- 3.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 3.7 Reference number of the public document

4. INFORMATION ON THE PERSON BORN

- 4.1 Surname(s)
- 4.2 Forename(s)
- 4.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth
- 4.4 Place (¹) and country (²) of birth
- 4.5 Sex:
- 4.5.1 Female
- 4.5.2 Male
- 4.5.3 Undetermined
- 4.6 Address:
- 4.6.1 Street and number/PO box
- 4.6.2 Place and postal code
- 4.6.3 Country (³)

5. ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED, THE PERSON CONCERNED WAS ALIVE ON THE DATE OF ISSUE OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

6. SIGNATURE BOX

- 6.1 Surname(s) and forename(s) of the official who issued this form
.....
- 6.2 Position of the official who issued this form
- 6.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 6.4 Signature
- 6.5 Seal or stamp

(¹) The term 'place of birth' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the person was born.
 (²) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.
 (³) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY OF THE STANDARD ENTRY HEADINGS

(LIFE)

1. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍCÍ TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DENNE FORMULARS UDSTEDENDE MYNDIGHED/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIESES FORMULAR AUSSTELLT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJA ANDNUUD ASUTUS/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝΤΥΠΟΥ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÚDARAS A EISEOIDH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) VEIDLAPAS IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) ŠIĄ FORMĄ, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITA EMITTENTI TA' DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN DIT FORMULIER/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTAVA VIRANOMAINEN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR FORMULÄRET
- 1.1. (BG) НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ/ (ES) DENOMINACIÓN/ (CZ) NÁZEV/ (DA) BETEGNELSE/ (DE) BEzeichnung/ (ET) NIMETUS/ (EL) ΟΝΟΜΑΣΙΑ/ (EN) DESIGNATION/ (FR) DÉNOMINATION/ (GA)AINMNÍÚ/ (HR) NAZIV/ (IT) DENOMINAZIONE/ (LV) NOSAUKUMS/ (LT) PAVADINIMAS/ (HU) MEGNEVEZÉS/ (MT) TITLU/ (NL) BENAMING/ (PL) NAZWA/ (PT) DESIGNAÇÃO/ (RO) DENUMIRE/ (SK) NÁZOV/ (SL) IME/ (FI) NIMI/ (SV) NAMN
2. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGAN VYDÁVAJÍCÍ VEREJNOU LISTINU, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DEN MYNDIGHED, DER HAR UDSTEDT DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST, AUSSTELLT/ (ET) ASUTUS, KES ANDIS VÄLJA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΣΤΟ οποίο ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÚDARAS A EISEOIDH AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ LENA BHUIL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠĪ VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) VIEŠAJI DOKUMENTAI, PRIE KURIJU PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KISÉRT KÖZÖKIRATOT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGĦU HJAA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENSO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI VEREJNÚ LISTINU, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULAR PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) VIRANOMAINEN, JOKA ON ANTANUT YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGLAT
3. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТНОСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ. КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN RELATIVA AL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE TÝKAJÍCÍ SE VEREJNÉ LISTINY, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER VEDRØRENDE DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) TEAVE AVALIKU DOKUMENDI KOHTA, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ οποίο ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNÉIS A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ LENA BHUIL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE KOJE SE ODNOSE NA JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI RELATIVE AL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) INFORMACIJA, SUSIJUSI SU VIEŠUOJI DOKUMENTU, PRIE KURIJU PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KISÉRT KÖZÖKIRATRA VONATKOZÓ INFORMÁCIÓK/ (MT) INFORMAZJONI DWAR ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGĦU HJAA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE BETREFFENDE HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) INFORMACJE DOTYCZĄCE DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES RELATIVAS AO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENSO/ (RO) INFORMATII REFERITOARE LA DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O VEREJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULAR PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) INFORMACIJE V ZVEZI Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TIEDOT YLEISESTÄ ASIAKIRJASTA, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGLAT

- 3.1 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДЯЩ ОТ ОРГАН ИЛИ ДЛЪЖНОСТНО ЛИЦЕ СВЪРЗАН/О СЪС СЪДИЛИЩАТА ИЛИ ПРАВОРАЗДАВАТЕЛНИТЕ ОРГАНИ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНА/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UNA AUTORIDAD O UN FUNCIONARIO VINCULADO A LOS ÓRGANOS JURISDICCIONALES DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNEM NEBO ÚŘEDNÍKEM S VÁZBOU NA SOUDY DANĚHO ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (DA) DOKUMENT, DER ER UDSTEDT AF EN MYNDIGHED ELLER EN EMBEDSMAND, DER ER TILKNYTET DOMSTOLE I EN MEDLEMSSTAT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER BEHÖRDE ODER EINER AMTSPERSON ALS ORGAN DER RECHTSPFLEGE EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD RIIKMESRIIGI KOHTUTEGA SEOTUD AMETIASUTUS VÕI AMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΑ ΑΡΧΗ Ή ΕΝΑΝ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΝΕΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM AN AUTHORITY OR AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS OR TRIBUNALS OF A MEMBER STATE/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UNE AUTORITÉ OU D'UN FONCTIONNAIRE RELEVANT D'UNE JURIDICTION D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó ÚDARÁS NÓ Ó OIFIGEACH A BHUIL BAINTE AIGE NÓ AICI LE CÚIRTEANNA NÓ LE BINSÍ DE CHUID BALLSTAÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO TIJELO ILLI SLUŽBENIK SUDA DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN'AUTORITÀ O DA UN FUNZIONARIO APPARTENENTE AD UNA DELLE GIURISDIZIONI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEGUSI AR DALĪBALVĀTS TIESĀM SAISTĪTA IESTĀDE VAI AMATPERSONA/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, IŠDUOTAS VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJOS AR PAREIGŪNU, SUSIJUSIU SU VALSTYBĖS NARĘS TEISMĀIS AR TRIBUNOLAI/ (HU) TAGÁLLAMI BÍRÓSÁGGAL KAPCSOLATBAN ÁLLÓ HATÓSÁG VAGY TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLITOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUG MINN AWTORITÀ JEW UFFICIAL LI JKOLLHOM RABTA MAL-QRATI JEW IT-TRIBUNALI TA' STAT MEMBRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN AUTORITEIT OF AMBTEENAAR BEHORENDE TOT EEN RECHTERLIJKE INSTANTIE VAN EEN LIDSTAAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD ORGANU SADOWEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMA AUTORIDADE OU DE UM FUNCIONÁRIO DEPENDENTE DE QUALQUER JURISDIÇÃO DE UM DOS ESTADOS-MEMBROS/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE O AUTORITATE SAU DE UN FUNCIONAR DE PE LÂNGĂ INSTANTELE UNUI STAT MEMBRU/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNOM ALEBO ÚRADNIKOM S VÁZBOU NA SÚDY ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU/ (SL) LISTINA, IZDANA S STRANI ORGANA ALI ÚRADNIKA SODNE OBLASTI DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA ON ANTANUT JÄSENVÄLTIÖN OIKEUSLAITOKSEN KUULUVA VIRANOMAINEN TAI VIRKAMIES/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN MYNDIGHET ELLER EN TJÄNSTEMAN TILLHÖRANDE DOMSTOLSVÄSENTDET I EN MEDLEMSSTAT
- 3.1.1 (BG) СЪДЕБНО РЕШЕНИЕ/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) ROZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCUIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI HATÁROZAT/ (MT) DEČIZJONI TAL-QORTI/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE BESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SĄDOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRARE JUDECĂTOREASCĂ/ (SK) SUDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTOS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBESLUT
- 3.1.2 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДЯЩ ОТ ПРОКУРОР/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZASTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD RIIKLIK SÜDISTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT EMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó IONCHÚISITHEoir POIBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DAL PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLITOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUG MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ PROKURÁTOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYYTÄJÄN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN AKLAGARVÄSENTDET
- 3.1.3 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДЯЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН СЛУЖИТЕЛ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VÝŠŠÍM SOUDNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITSSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSBEAMTEN DER GESCHÄFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD KOHTUAMETNIKU/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚIRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITELJ SUDSKÉ PISARNICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLITOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUG MINN REGISTRATUR TA' QORTI/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SĄDOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANTEI/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM ÚRADNIKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENE/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIHTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN

- 3.1.4 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДЯЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE JUDICIAL («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SOUDNÍM VÝKONAVATELEM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN STÆVNINGSMAND («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES GERICHTSVOLLZIEHERS/ (ET) DOKUMENT MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD KOHTUTÄITUR/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟ(Η) ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗ(ΠΙΑ) («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A JUDICIAL OFFICER («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN HUISSIER DE JUSTICE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó OIFIGEACH BREITHIÚNACH («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJI JE IZDAŽ SUDSKI OVRSITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN UFFICIALE GIUDIZIARIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS IZPILDIĀJS («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LT) ANTSTOLIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BIRÓSAGI VÉGREHAJTÓ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ÁLTAL KIALLITOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAFRUG MINN UFFIċJAL GUDIZZJARU («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GERECHTSDEURWAARDER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE ESCRIVÃO DE DIREITO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN EXECUTOR JUDECĂTORESC («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM VÝKONÁVATELOM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI IZVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FI) HAASEMIEHEN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN STÄMMNINGSMAN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)
- 3.1.5 (BG) ДРУГИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ)/ (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE)/ (CZ) JINÉ (UPŘESNĚTE)/ (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES)/ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN)/ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGE)/ (EL) ΆΛΛΟ (ΔΙΕΥΚΡΙΝΙΣΤΕ)/ (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED)/ (FR) AUTRE (À PRÉCISER)/ (GA) EILE (LE SONRÚ)/ (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTI)/ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE)/ (LV) CITS (PRECIZĒT)/ (LT) KITA (NURODYTI)/ (HU) EGYÉB (KÉRÜÜK PONTOSÍTANI)/ (MT) OTRAJN (IPPRECIŽA)/ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN)/ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ OKRĘŚLIĆ)/ (PT) OUTROS (A ESPECIFICAR)/ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA)/ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNIŤ)/ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTI)/ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLÄVÄY) (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS)
- 3.2 (BG) АДМИНИСТРАТИВЕН ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SPRÁVNIM ÚRADEM/ (DA) ADMINISTRATIVT DOKUMENT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER VERWALTUNGSBEHORDE/ (ET) HALDUSDOKUMENT/ (EL) ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIF/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD RIARACHÁIN/ (HR) UPRAWNA ISPRAVA/ (IT) DOCUMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO/ (LV) ADMINISTRATĪVS DOKUMENTS/ (LT) ADMINISTRACINIS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) KÓZIGAZGATÁSI OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT AMMINISTRATTIVI/ (NL) ADMINISTRATIEF DOCUMENT/ (PL) DOKUMENT ADMINISTRACYJNY/ (PT) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (RO) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIV/ (SK) SPRÁVNA LISTINA/ (SL) UPRAWNA LISTINA/ (FI) HALLINNOLLINEN ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) ADMINISTRATIV HANDLING
- 3.2.1 (BG) УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CERTIFICADO/ (CZ) OSVĚDČENÍ/ (DA) PATEGNING/ (DE) BESCHEINIGUNG/ (ET) TÖEND/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ/ (EN) CERTIFICATE/ (FR) CERTIFICAT/ (GA) DEIMHNÍU/ (HR) POTVRDA/ (IT) CERTIFICATO/ (LV) APLIECINĀJUMS/ (LT) PAŽYMA/ LIUDIJIMĀS/ (HU) TANÚSÍTVÁNY/BIZONYÍTVÁNY/ (MT) ČERTIFIKAT/ (NL) CERTIFICAAT/ (PL) ZAŚWIADCZENIE/ (PT) CERTIDÃO OU CERTIFICADO/ (RO) CERTIFICAT/ (SK) OSVEDČENIE/ (SL) POTRDILO/ (FI) TODISTUS/ (SV) INTYG
- 3.2.2 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z Matriky/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA CIVILSTANDSREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM PERSONENSTANDSREGISTER/ (ET) PEREKONNASEISUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΩΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE CIVIL STATUS REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR STADAIS SHIBHALTA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ REGISTRA OSOBNOG STANJA/ (IT) ESTRATTO DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO CIVILSTĀVOKLA AKTU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRĀSAS īS CIVILINES BŪKLĒS AKTU REGISTRA/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI KIVONAT/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-STAT STĀVIL/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET REGISTER VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIŚ SKRÓCONY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) EXTRATO DE ATOS DO REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OSOBNÉHO STAVU/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA O OSÉBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE (SIVILISÄÄTY)/ (SV) UTDRAG UR FOLKBOKFÖRINGEN
- 3.2.3 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТЪРА НА НАСЕЛЕНИЕТО/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL CENSO/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z REGISTRU OBYVATEL/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA FOLKeregistret/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM MELDEREGISTER/ (ET) RAHVASTIKUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE POPULATION REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE LA POPULATION/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR DAONRA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ POPISA STANOVNIŠTVA/ (IT) ESTRATTO ANAGRAFICO/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO IEDZĪVOTĀJU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRĀSAS īS GYVENTOJŲ REGISTRA/ (HU) KIVONAT A SZEMÉLYIADAT- ÉS LAKCÍMNYILVÁNTARTÁSBÓL/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-POPOLAZZJONI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET BEVOLKINGSGREGISTER/ (PL) WYCIAĞ Z REJESTRU LUDNOŚCI/ (PT) EXTRATO DO REGISTRO DA POPULAÇÃO/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE EVIDENȚĂ A POPULAȚIEI/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OBYVATELOW/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA PREBIVALSTVA/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE/ (SV) UTDRAG UR BEFOLKNINGSREGISTER

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| 3.2.4 | <p>(BG) ПЪЛЕН ПРЕПИС ОТ АКТОВЕ ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) COPIA LITERAL DE ACTAS DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) OPIS MATRÍČNICH ZÁZNAMŮ/ (DA) ORDRET KØPI AF CIVILSTANDSREGISTRE/ (DE) WÖRTLICHE KOPIE VON PERSONENSTANDSEINTRÄGEN/ (ET) PEREKONNAEISUJAKTI KOopia/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟ ΑΝΤΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ/ (EN) VERBATIM COPY OF CIVIL STATUS RECORDS/ (FR) COPIE LITTÉRALE D'ACTES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) COÍP FOCAL AR PHOCAL DE THAIFID AR STÁDAS SIBHIAL/ (HR) DOSLOVNI PRJEPIŠ IZ EVIDENCIJA O OSOBNOM STANJU/ (IT) COPIA LETTERALE DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) CIVILSTĀVOĻĀ AKTU REGISTRA IERAKSTU AUTENTiska kopija/ (LT) CIVILINES BŪKLES AKTU JRAŠU PAŽODINE KOPIJA/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI BEJEGYZÉS SZÓ SZERINTI MÁSOLATA/ (MT) KOPJA VERBATIM TAL-ATTI TAL-STAT CIVILI/ (NL) EENSLUIDEND AFSCHRIFT VAN AKTEN VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIŚ ZUPEŁNY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) CERTIDÃO DE CÓPIA INTEGRAL OU DE NARRATIVA DE ATOS DE REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) COPIE EXACTĂ A UNUI ACT DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) DOSLOVNÝ VÝPIS ZO ZAPISOV O OSOBNOM STAVE/ (SL) DOBESEDNI PREPIS LISTIN O OSOBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERITIEJOEN SANATARKKA JÄLJENNÖS/ (SV) ORDAGRANN AVSKRIFT AV FOLKBOKFÖRINGSHANDLING</p> |
| 3.3 | <p>(BG) НОТАРИАЛЕН АКТ/ (ES) ACTA NOTARIAL/ (CZ) NOTÁRSKÁ LISTINA/ (DA) NOTARBEKRAFTET DOKUMENT/ (DE) NOTARIELLE URKUNDE/ (ET) NOTARIAALDOCUMENT/ (EL) ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΣΗ/ (EN) NOTARIAL ACT/ (FR) ACTE NOTARIE/ (GA) GNIONMH NOTAIREACHTA/ (HR) JAVNOBILJEZNÍČKA ISPRAVÁ/ (IT) ATTO NOTARIALE/ (LV) NOTARIĀLS AKTS/ (LT) NOTARINIS AKTAS/ (HU) KÖZJEGYZŐI OKIRAT/ (MT) ATT NOTARILI/ (NL) NOTARIELE AKTE/ (PL) AKT NOTARIALNY/ (PT) ATO NOTARIAL/ (RO) ACT NOTARIAL/ (SK) NOTÁRSKA LISTINA/ (SL) NOTARSKA LISTINA/ (FI) NOTAARIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) NOTARIELL HANDLING</p> |
| 3.4 | <p>(BG) ОФИЦИАЛНО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, ПРИЛОЖЕНО КЪМ ДОКУМЕНТ, ПОДПИСАН ОТ ЛИЦЕ В ЛИЧНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) CERTIFICACION OFICIAL PUESTA SOBRE UN DOCUMENTO PRIVADO/ (CZ) UŘEDNÍ OSVĚDČENÍ, KTERYM BYLA OPATŘENA LISTINA PODEPŘANÁ SOUKROMOU OSOBOU/ (DA) OFFIEL PÅTEGNING PÅ ET DOKUMENT UNDERTEGNET AF EN PERSON I DENNES EGENSKAB AF PRIVATPERSON/ (DE) AMTLICHE BESCHEINIGUNG AUF EINER PRIVATURKUNDE/ (ET) ISIKU POOLT ERAISKUNA ALLKIRJASTATUD DOKUMENDILE KINNITATUD AMETLIK TÖEND/ (EL) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΣΩΜΑΤΩΜΕΝΟ ΣΕ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΥΠΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙ ΤΗΣ ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑΣ/ (EN) OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE PLACED ON A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY A PERSON IN HIS OR HER PRIVATE CAPACITY/ (FR) DECLARATION OFFICIELLE APPOSÉE SUR UN ACTE SOUS SEING PRIVÉ/ (GA) DEIMHNÍU OIFIÚIL A CHUIRTEAR AR OHOICIMEAD ARNA SHINIÚ AG DUINE INA CHAIL NÓ INA CÁIL PHRIOBHAÍDEACH/ (HR) SLUŽBENA POTVRĐA STAVLJENA NA ISPRAVU KOJU JE OSOBA POTPIŠALA U PRIVATNOM SVOJSTVU/ (IT) DICHIARAZIONE UFFICIALE APPOSTA SU UNA SCRITTURA PRIVATA/ (LV) OFICIĀLS APLIECINĀJUMS UZ DOKUMENTA, KO SAVĀ VĀRDĀ PARAKSTĪJUSI KĀDA PERSONA/ (LT) PRIVAČIŲ ASMENI PASIRAŠYTU DOKUMENTU OFICIĀLUS PATVIRTINTINAI/ (HU) MAGÁNOKIRATON ELHELYEZETT HİVATALOS TANÚSÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CERTIFIKAT UFFIČJALI LI JTQIGRED FDOKUMENT IFIRMATT MINN PERSUNA FIL-KAPACITÀ PRIVATA TAGħRA/ (NL) OFFICIEEL CERTIFICAAT OP EEN DOCUMENT ONDERTEKEND DOOR EEN PERSONO IN ZIJN PARTICULIERE HOEDANIGHEDEN/ (PL) URZĘDOWE ZAŚWIADCZENIE UMIESZCZONE NA DOKUMENCIE PODPISANYM PRZEZ OSOBĘ, DZIAŁAJĄCĄ W CHARAKTERZE PRYWATNYM/ (PT) DECLARAÇÃO OFICIAL INSERTA NUM ATO DE NATUREZA PRIVADA/ (RO) CERTIFICAT OFICIAL APLICAT PE UN DOCUMENT SUB SEMNATURĂ PRIVATĂ/ (SK) URADNÉ OSVĚDČENIE UVEDENÉ NA LISTINE PODPISANEJ OSOBOU KONAJÚCOU AKO SÚKROMNÁ OSOBA/ (SL) URADNA IZJAVA NA ZASEBNI LISTINI/ (FI) VIRALLINEN TODISTUS ASIAKIRJASSA, JONKA HENKILÖ ON ALLEGIRIOITANUT YKSITYISHENKILÖNÄ/ (SV) OFFIELLT INTYG ANBRINGAT PÅ EN HANDLING SOM UNDERTECKNATS AV EN PRIVATPERSON</p> |
| 3.5 | <p>(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ИЗГОТВЕН ОТ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИ ИЛИ КОНСУЛСКИ СЛУЖИТЕЛ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА В СЛУЖЕБНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO O CONSULAR DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO CON CARÁCTER OFICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZASTUPCEM NEBO KONZULÁRNÍM ŘEDÍNICKEM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO SLUŽEBNÍCH POVINNOSTÍ/ (DA) DOKUMENT OFFICIELT UDFÆRDIGET AF EN MEDLEMSSTATS DIPLOMATISKE ELLER KONSULÆRE REPRÆSENTANT/ (DE) VON EINEM DIPLOMATISCHEN ODER KONSULARISCHEN VERTRETER EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS IN SEINER AMTLICHEN FUNKTION ERICHTEUTE URKUNDE/ (ET) LIKKMESRIGI DIPLOMAATILISE VÕI KONSULÄARAMETNIKU POOLT AMETIKOHUSTUSTE TÄITMISEL KOOSTATUD DOKUMENT/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΟ(-Η) Η ΠΡΟΕΝΙΚΟ(-Η) ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΤΗΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR AGENT OF A MEMBER STATE IN HIS OR HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉTABLI EN SA QUALITÉ OFFICIELLE PAR UN AGENT DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD ARNA THARRAINGT SUAS AG GNIONMHAIRE TAIDHLÉOLEIREACHTA NÓ CONSALACH DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT INN CHAIL NÓ INA CÁIL OIFIÚIL/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE U SLUŽBENOM SVOJSTVU SASTAVIO DIPLOMATSKI ILI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO REDATTO DA AGENTI DIPLOMATICI O CONSOLARI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO NELL'ESERCIZIO DELLE LORO FUNZIONI/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU PILDOT AMATA PIENĀKUMUS, SAGATAVOJIS DALĪBALVSTS DIPLOMĀTISKĀS VAI KONSULĀRĀS PĀRSTĀVĀS/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, PARENGBTAS VALSTYBĖS NARES DIPLOMATO AR KONSULINIU PAREIGŪNU, VEIKIANČIO PAGAL OFICIALIUS IGALIQIJUMUS/ (HU) VALAMELY TAGALLAM DIPLOMÁCIAI VAGY KONZULI KÉPVISELŐJE ALTAL HIVATALOS MINŐSEGEBEN KIALLITOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT IMPREJU MINN AGENT DIPLOMATIKU JEV KONSULAR TA' STAT MEMBRU FIL-KAPACITÀ UFFIČJALI TIEGHU/ (NL) DOCUMENT OPGESTELD DOOR DE DIPLOMATIEKE OF CONSULAIRE AMBTEENAREN VAN EEN LIDSTAAT IN ZIJN OFFICIELE HOEDANIGHED/ (PL) DOKUMENT SPORZĄDZONY PRZEZ PRZEDSTAWICIELA DYPLOMATYCZNEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA KONSULARNEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO DZIAŁAJĄCYCH W CHARAKTERZE URZĘDOWYM/ (PT) DOCUMENTO LAVRADO POR UM AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO OU CONSULAR DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO NO EXERCÍCIO DAS SUAS FUNÇÕES OFICIAIS/ (RO) DOCUMENT ÎNCOTRIT DE CĂTRE UN AGENT DIPLOMATIC SAU CONSULAR AL UNUI STAT MEMBRU, ÎN CALITATE OFICIALĂ/ (SK) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZASTUPCOM ALEBO KONZULÁRNÝM ŘEDÁNÍKOM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO FUNKCIE/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO KOT URADNA OSBEA IZDA DIPLOMATSKI ALI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA JÄSENVÄLTIÖN DIPLOMAATTINEN EDUSTAJA TAI KONSULIUDUSTAJA ON LAATINUT VIRRANTOMIUTUKSESSA/ (SV) HANDLING UPPRÄTTAD I TJÄNSTEN AV EN DIPLOMATISK ELLER KONSULÄR TJÄNSTEMÄN I EN MEDLEMSSTAT</p> |

3.6	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DATA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIUNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA) / (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG) / (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIALLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN) / (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-FRUĞ/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA) / (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV) / (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UFTFARDANDE
3.7	(BG) РЕФЕРЕНТЕН НОМЕР НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) REFERENČNÍ ČÍSLO VĚREJNÉ LISTINY/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOCUMENTS REFERENCENUMMER/ (DE) KENNNUMMER DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE/ (ET) AVAKULU DOKUMENDI VIITENUMBER/ (EL) ARIONOS ANAFORAS TOΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) NUMÉRO DE REFERENCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) UIMHLIR THAGARTHÁ AN DOICIMÉID PHOIBIL/ (HR) REFERENTNI BROJ JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) NUMERO DI RIFERIMENTO DEL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTA ATSAUCES NUMURS/ (LT) VIEŠOJO DOKUMENTO NUMERIS/ (HU) A KÖZÖKIRAT HIVATKOZÁSI SZÁMA/ (MT) NUMRUTA REFERENZA TAD-DOKUMENTU PUBBLIKU/ (NL) REFERENTIENUMMER VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT/ (PL) NUMER REFERENCYJNY DOKUMENTU URZEDOWEGO/ (PT) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) NUMÁRUL DE REFERINTĂ AL DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) REFERENČNÉ ČÍSLO VĚREJNEJ LISTINY/ (SL) REFERENČNA ŠTEVILKA JAVNE LISTINE/ (FI) YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN VIITENUMERO/ (SV) DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS REFERENSNUMMER
4.	(BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL INTERESADO/ (CZ) INFORMACE O DOTÝČNÉ OSOBE/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER OM DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSON/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR BETREFFENDEN PERSON/ (ET) ASJAOMAST ISIKUT KÄSITLEV TEAVE/ (EL) ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION ON THE PERSON CONCERNED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS SUR LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE/ (GA) FAISNEIS MADIR LEIS AN DUINE LENA mBAINEANN/ (HR) INFORMACIJE O DOTIČNOJ OSOBI/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI SULLA PERSONA INTERESSATA/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR ATTIECĪGO PERSONU/ (LT) INFORMACIJA APIE ATITINKAMĄ ASMENĮ/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLYRE VONATKOZÓ ADATOK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR IL-PERSUNA KKONCERTATA/ (NL) INFORMATIE OVER DE BETROKKENE/ (PL) DANE OSOBY, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE A PESSOA EM CAUSA/ (RO) INFORMAȚII PRIVIND PERSOANA VIZATĂ/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O DOTKNUTEJ OSOBE/ (SL) INFORMACIJE O ZADEVNI OSOBI/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN TIEDOT/ (SV) UPPGIFTER OM DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN
4.1	(BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) APELLIDO(S)/ (CZ) PŘIJMENÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E)/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N)/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMEDY)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟΛΑ/ (EN) SURNAME(S)/ (FR) NOM(S)/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINTE)/ (HR) PREZIME(NA)/ (IT) COGNOME(/) (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) PAVARDÉ (-ES)/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(/) / (MT) KUNJOMI(KUNJOMIJIET)/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)MENEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A)/ (PT) APELIDO(S)/ (RO) NUME/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á)/ (SL) PRIMEK/PRIMIKI/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN
4.2	(BG) СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) NOMBRE(S)/ (CZ) Jméno (JMÉNA)/ (DA) FORNAVN(E)/ (DE) VORNAME(N)/ (ET) EESNIMI (-NIMEDY)/ (EL) ONOMA(-TA)/ (EN) FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRENOM(S)/ (GA) CÉADAINM (CÉADAINNEACHA)/ (HR) IME(NA)/ (IT) NOME(/) (LV) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) YARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) UTONEVE(/) / (MT) ISEM/ISMIJET/ (NL) VOORNA(M)EN/ (PL) IMIE (IMIONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PROPRIO(S)/ (RO) PRENUME/ (SK) MENO(-A)/ (SL) IME/IMENA/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) FÖRNAMN
4.3	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDSELSDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) GEBURTS DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) SUNNIKUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF BIRTH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE NAissance/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) BREITHE/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) ROĐENJA/ (IT) DATA DI NASCITA (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG) / (LT) GIMIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN) / (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TATT-WELRID/ (NL) GEBOORTEDATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ)/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) URODZENIA/ (PT) DATA DE NASCIMENTO (DD/MM/AAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAA) NASTERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NARODENIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄAIKA (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) FODELSEDATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)
4.4	(BG) МЯСТО И ДРЖАВА НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) LUGAR Y PAÍS DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) MÍSTO A ZEMĚ NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDESTED OG -LAND/ (DE) ORT UND LAND DER GEBURT/ (ET) SÜNNIKOHT JA -RIIK/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΩΡΑ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) PLACE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH/ (FR) LIEU ET PAYS DE NAissance/ (GA) ÁIT AGUS TÍR BRETHE/ (HR) MJESTÓ I ZEMLJA ROĐENJA/ (IT) LUOGO E PAESE DI NASCITA/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS VIETA UN VALSTS/ (LT) GIMIMO VIETA IR ŠALIS/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI HELYE IS ORSZÁGA/ (MT) POST PAJUJŽ TAT-WELRID/ (NL) GEBOORTEPLAATS EN -LAND/ (PL) MIEJSCE I PAŃSTWO URODZENIA/ (PT) LOCAL E PAÍS DE NASCIMENTO/ (RO) LOCUL SI TARA NASTERII/ (SK) Miesto a štát narodenia/ (SL) KRAJ IN DRŽAVA ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄPAIKKA JA -MAA/ (SV) FODELSEORT OCH -LAND
4.5	(BG) ПОЛ/ (ES) SEXO/ (CZ) POHĽAVÍ/ (DA) KÖN/ (DE) GESCHLECHT/ (ET) SUGU/ (EL) ΦΥΛΟ/ (EN) SEX/ (FR) SEXE/ (GA) INSNE/ (HR) SPOL/ (IT) SESSO/ (LV) DZIMUMS/ (LT) LYTIS/ (HU) NEME/ (MT) SESS/ (NL) CESLACHT/ (PL) PLEC/ (PT) SEXO/ (RO) SEXUL/ (SK) POHĽAVIE/ (SL) SPOL/ (FI) SUKUPUOLV/ (SV) KÖN
4.5.1	(BG) ЖЕНСКИ/ (ES) MUJER/ (CZ) ŽENA/ (DA) KVINDER/ (DE) WEIBLICH/ (ET) NAISKOOST/ (EL) ΘΗΑΥ/ (EN) FEMALE/ (FR) FÉMININ/ (GA) BAINEANN/ (HR) ŽENSKI/ (IT) FEMMINILE/ (LV) SIEVIETE/ (LT) MOTERIS/ (HU) NŐ/ (MT) MARA/ (NL) VROUW/ (PL) KOBIETA/ (PT) FEMININO/ (RO) FEMEIESC/ (SK) ŽENSKE/ (SL) ZENSKI/ (FI) NAINEN/ (SV) KVINNA
4.5.2	(BG) МЪЖКИ/ (ES) VARÓN/ (CZ) MUŽ/ (DA) MAND/ (DE) MÄNNLICH/ (ET) MEESKOOST/ (EL) APPEN/ (EN) MALE/ (FR) MASCULIN/ (GA) FIREANN/ (HR) MUSKI/ (IT) MASCHILE/ (LV) VĪRĒITS/ (LT) VYRAS/ (HU) FERFI/ (MT) RAGEL/ (NL) MAN/ (PL) MĘŻCZYZNA/ (PT) MASCULINO/ (RO) BĂRBĂTESC/ (SK) MUŽSKÉ/ (SL) MOŠKI/ (FI) MIES/ (SV) MAN

4.5.3	(BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESTEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MÄÄRAMATA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDÉTERMINE/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNTTHE/ (HR) NEODREBEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYT/ (HU) MEGHATÁROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABBLIT/ (NL) ONBEPAALD/ (PL) PLEC NIEOKRESLONAI/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURCENÉ/ (SL) NEODOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMATON/ (SV) EJ FASTSTÄLLT
4.6	(BG) АДРЕС/ (ES) DIRECCIÓN/ (CZ) ADRESA/ (DA) ADRESSE/ (DE) ANSCHRIFT/ (ET) AADRESS/ (EL) ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ/ (EN) ADDRESS/ (FR) ADRESSE/ (GA) SEOLADH/ (HR) ADRESA/ (IT) INDIRIZZO/ (LV) ADRESA/ (LT) ADRESA/ (HU) CÍME/ (MT) IINDIRIZZ/ (NL) ADRES/ (PL) ADRES/ (PT) ENDEREÇO/ (RO) ADRESA/ (SK) ADRESA/ (SL) NASLOW/ (FI) OSOITE/ (SV) ADRESS
4.6.1	(BG) УЛИЦА И НОМЕР/ПОШЕНСКА КУТИЯ/ (ES) CALLE Y NÚMERO / APARTADO DE CORREOS/ (CZ) Ulice a číslo domu / poštovní příhrádka/ (DA) Vej og husnummer/postboks/ (DE) STRASSE UND HAUSNUMMER/POSTFACH/ (ET) TÄNAV JA MAJA NUMBER/POSTKAST/ (EL) Οδός και αριθμός / τ.ο./ (EN) STREET AND NUMBER/PO BOX/ (FR) RUE ET NUMÉRO/BOÎTE POSTALE/ (GA) SRAID AGUS UIMHIR/BOSCA POIST/ (HR) ULICA I BROU / POŠTANSKI PRETINAC/ (IT) VIA E NUMERO/CASELLA POSTALE/ (LV) IELĀ UN MĀJAS NUMURS / PASTKĀSTE/ (LT) GATVĖ IR NAMO NUMERIS / PAŠTO DÉŽUTÉ/ (HU) UTCA ÉS HÁZSZÁM/POSTAFIOK/ (MT) TRIQ U NUMUR/KAXXA POSTALI/ (NL) STRAAT EN NUMMER/POSTBUS/ (PL) Ulica i numer / SKRYTKA POCZTOWA/ (PT) RUA E NÚMERO/CAIXA POSTAL/ (RO) STRADA SI NUMARUL/CASUTA POSTALĂ/ (SK) Ulica a číslo/POŠTOVÝ PRIEČINOK/ (SL) ULICA IN ŠTEVIĽKA/POŠTNI PREDAL/ (FI) LÄHISOITE/POSTILOKERO/ (SV) GATUADDRESS/POSTBOX
4.6.2	(BG) НАСЕЛЕНО МЯСТО И ПОШЕНСКИ КОД/ (ES) LOCALIDAD Y CÓDIGO POSTAL/ (CZ) MÍSTO A POŠTOVNÍ SMĚROVACÍ ČÍSLO/ (DA) BY OG POSTNUMMER/ (DE) PLZ UND ORT/ (ET) LINN VÕI ASULA JA SIHTNUMBER/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΧΥΔΡΟΜΙΚΟΣ ΚΩΔΙΚΟΣ/ (EN) PLACE AND POSTAL CODE/ (FR) LOCALITÉ ET CODE POSTAL/ (GA) AIT AGUS CÓD POIST/ (HR) MJESTO I POŠTANSKI BROJ/ (IT) LOCALITÀ E CAP/ (LV) VIETA UN PASTA INDEKS/ (LT) VIETA IR PAŠTO KODAS/ (HU) HELYSÉG ÉS IRÁNYÍTÓSZÁM/ (MT) LOKALITÀ Ú KODICI POSTALI/ (NL) PLAATS EN POSTCODE/ (PL) MIEJSKOWOŚĆ I KOD POCZTOWY/ (PT) LOCALIDADE E CODIGO POSTAL/ (RO) LOCALITATEA SI CODUL POSTAL/ (SK) MIESTO A POŠTOVÉ SMEROVACIE ČÍSLO/ (SL) KRAJ IN POŠTNA ŠTEVIĽKA/ (FI) POSTITUNUMERO JA POSTITOIMIPAIKKA/ (SV) ORT OCH POSTNUMMER
4.6.3	(BG) ДЪРЖАВА/ (ES) PAÍS/ (CZ) ZEMĚ/ (DA) LAND/ (DE) LAND/ (ET) RIJK/ (EL) ΧΩΡΑ/ (EN) COUNTRY/ (FR) PAYS/ (GA) TÍR/ (HR) ZEMLJA/ (IT) PAESE/ (LV) VALSTS/ (LT) ŠALIS/ (HU) ORSZÁG/ (MT) PAJJIŽ/ (NL) LAND/ (PL) PAŃSTWO/ (PT) PAÍS/ (RO) TARĂ/ (SK) STÁT/ (SL) DRŽAVA/ (FI) MAA/ (SV) LAND
5.	(BG) СЪГЛАСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ. СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ Е БИЛО ЖИВО КЪМ ДАТАТА НА ИЗДАВАНЕ НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) SEGÚN EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO. EL INTERESADO ESTABA EN VIDA EN LA FECHA DE EXPEDICIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) NA ZÁKLADĚ VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY, K NIŽ JE PŘIPOJEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ, BYLA DOTYČNÁ OSOBA KE DNI VYDÁNÍ VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY NAŽIVU/ (DA) I HENHOLD TIL DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET, VAR DEN PÅGÅELDENDE PERSON I LIVE PÅ DATOEN FOR UDSTEDELSENA AF DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT/ (DE) GEMÄSS DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFGÜT IST, WAR DIE BETREFFENDE PERSON AM TAG DER AUSSTELLUNG DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE AM LEBEN/ (ET) VASTAVALT AVALIKULE DOKUMENDILE, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD, OLI ASJAOMANE ISIK NIMETATUD AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEVÄL ELUS/ (EL) ΣΥΜΦΩΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ. ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΒΡΙΣΚΟΤΑΝ ΣΤΗ ΖΩΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΗΜΕΡΗΜΗΝΙΑ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED. THE PERSON CONCERNED WAS ALIVE ON THE DATE OF ISSUE OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) D'APRÈS LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE EST JOINT. LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE ÉTAIT EN VIE À LA DATE DE DELIVRANCE DE CE DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) DE REIR AN DOICIMÉID PHIOBLÍ LENA BHUIUL AN FOIRMO SEO CEANGAILTE BHÍ AN DUINE LENA MHAINNEANN BEO AR DHÁTA EISÍÚNA AN DOICIMÉID PHIOBLÍ/ (HR) PREMA JAVNOJ ISPRAVI KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN DOTIČNA OSOBA BILA JE ŽIVA NA DAN IZDAVANJA JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) SECONDO IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO. L'ESISTENZA IN VITA DELLA PERSONA INTERESSATA È STATA ACCERTATA ALLA DATA DI RILASCIO DI TALE DOCUMENTO/ (LV) SASKĀNĀ AR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU. KURAM ŠĪ VEIDLĀPA IR PIEVĒRNOTA, ATIECĪGĀ PERSONĀ PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ IZDOŠANAS DIENĀ BJA DZĪVA/ (LT) PAGAL VIEŠAJI DOKUMENTA, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, VIEŠOJO DOKUMENTU IŠDAVIMO DIENĀ ATITINKAMAS ASMUO BUVO GYVAS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSÉRT KÖZÖKIRAT SZERZT AZ ERINTET SZEMÉLY A KÖZÖKIRAT KIÁLLÍTÁSANAK IDÖPONTJÁBAN ELETBEN VOLT/ (MT) SKONT ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGU HJAJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMULA. IL-PERSUNA KKÖNERNATA KIENET RAJAJA FID-DATA TAL-HRUG TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) VOLGENS HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT, WAS DE BETROKKENE IN LEVEN OP DE DATUM VAN AFFIGTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT/ (PL) Z DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO ZAŁĄCZONY JEST NIEJESZY FORMULARZ, WYNIKA, ŻE OSOBA, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT, POZOSTAWAŁA PRZY ŻYCIU W DNIU WYDANIA TEGO DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO/ (PT) SEGUNDO O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULARIO ESTA APENSO, A PESSOA EM CAUSA ESTAVA VIVA Á DATA DA EMISSÃO DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) ÎN CONFORMITATE CU DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR, PERSONA VIZATĂ ERA ÎN VIAȚĂ LA DATA EMITERII DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) PODLA VEREJNEJ LISTINY, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULAR PRIPOJENÝ, BOLA DOTKNUTÁ OSOBA V DEN VYDANIA VĚŘEJNEJ LISTINY NAŽIVE/ (SL) V SKLADU Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC, JE BILA ZADEVNA OSOBA NA DAN IZDAJE JAVNE LISTINE ŽIVA/ (FI) SEN YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN MUKAAN, JONON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LITETÄÄN, ASIANOMAINEN HENKILÖ OLI ELOSSA YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN ANTAMISPÄIVÄNÄ/ (SV) ENLIGT DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULAR AR BILOGAT VAR DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN I LIVET VID TIDPUNKTEN FÖR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS UTFÄRDANDE

6. (BG) ПОЛЕ ЗА ПОДПИС/ (ES) RECUADRO PARA LA FIRMA/ (CZ) POLE PRO PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFTSFELT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFTENFELD/ (ET) ALLKIRJALAHTER/ (EL) ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΙΔΙΟ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ/ (EN) SIGNATURE BOX/ (FR) CADRE POUR LA SIGNATURE/ (GA) BOSCA DON SINIÚ/ (HR) POLJE ZA POTPIS/ (IT) RIQUADRO PER LA FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTA LAUKS/ (LT) PARAŠO LAUKElis/ (HU) AZ ALÁÍRÁS SZÖVEGDOBOZA/ (MT) KAXXA TAL-IFFIRMAR/ (NL) VAK VOOR DE HANDTEKENING/ (PL) POLE PODPISU/ (PT) ESPAÇO DESTINADO A ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) KOLÓNKA NA PODPIS/ (SL) POLJE ZA PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUSKENTTÄ/ (SV) RUTA FÖR UNDERTECKNANDE
- 6.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) И СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) Y NOMBRE(S) DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) PŘÍJEMENÍ A Jméno (JMÉNA) ÚŘEDNIKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) OG FORNAVN(E) PÅ DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) UND VORNAME(N) DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KAESOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU EESNIMI (-NIMED) JA PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ) ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AND FORENAME(S) OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) NOM(S) ET PRÉNOM(S) DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) AGUS CÉADAÍNM (CÉADAÍNMNEACHA) AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) I IME(NA) SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) COGNOME/ E NOME DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU. UZVĀRDS(-I) UN VĀRDS(-V)/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAVĀRĒ/ (ES) IR VĀRDS (-AI) / (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ CSALÁDI NEVE(/) ÉS UTÓNEVE(/) / (MT) KUNJOM(/KUNJOMIJET) U ISEM(/ISMILU) TAL-UFFICJAL LI BAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) NA(A)M(EN) EN VOORNA(M)EN(V) VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) I IMIĘ (IMIONA) URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAL NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) APELIDO(S) E NOME(S) PRÓPIO(S) DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) NUMELE SI PRENUMELE FUNCIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULARU/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) A MENO(-Á) ÚRADNIKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI IN IME/IMENA URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) JA ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN OCH FÖRNAMN PÅ DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR
- 6.2 (BG) ДЛЪЖНОСТ НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CARGO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) FUNKCE ÚŘEDNIKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) STILLING — DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) STELLUNG DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄESOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU AMETIKOHT/ (EL) ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) POSTE DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) POST AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) FUNKCIJA SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) POSIZIONE DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU. AMATS/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAREIGOS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ BEOSZTÁSA/ (MT) KARIGA TAL-UFFICJAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) FUNCTIE VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) STANOWISKO URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAL NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) CARGO DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) POZIȚIA FUNCIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULARU/ (SK) FUNKCIA ÚRADNIKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) POLOŽAJ URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN ASEMA/ (SV) BEFATTNING FÖR DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULAR
- 6.3 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDAÑÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-FRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LI/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
- 6.4 (BG) ПОДПИС/ (ES) FIRMA/ (CZ) PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFT/ (ET) ALLKIRI/ (EL) ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ/ (EN) SIGNATURE/ (FR) SIGNATURE/ (GA) SÍNIU/ (HR) POTPIS/ (IT) FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTS/ (LT) PARAŠAS/ (HU) ALÁÍRÁS/ (MT) FIRMA/ (NL) HANDTEKENING/ (PL) PODPIS/ (PT) ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) PODPIS/ (SL) PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUS/ (SV) NAMNTECKNING
- 6.5 (BG) ПЕЧАТ ИЛИ ЩЕМПЕЛ/ (ES) SELLO O TIMBRE/ (CZ) PEČET NEBO RAZÍTKO/ (DA) SEGL ELLER STEMPEL/ (DE) SIEGEL ODER STEMPEL/ (ET) PITSER VÕI TEMPEL/ (EL) ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ/ (EN) SEAL OR STAMP/ (FR) SCEAU OU TIMBRE/ (GA) SÉALA NO STAMP/ (HR) ŽIGILI/ (IT) BOLLO O TIMBRO/ (LV) ŽĪMOGS VAI SPIEDOGS/ (LT) SPAUDAS ARBA ANTSPAUDAS/ (HU) PECSÉT VAGY BÉLYEGZŐLENYOMAT/ (MT) SÍGILL JEW TIMBRU/ (NL) ZEGEL OF STEMPEL/ (PL) PIECZĘĆ LUB STEMPEŁ/ (PT) SELO OU CARIMBO/ (RO) SIGILUL SAU ŢAMPILA/ (SK) PEČAŤ ALEBO OTDLAČOK PEČIATKY/ (SL) PEČAT ALI ŽIG/ (FI) SINETTI TAI LEIMA/ (SV) SIGILL ELLER STÄMPEL

ANNEX III

DEATH

MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORM — TRANSLATION AID

Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012⁽¹⁾

- Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK) Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE) Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL) Spain (ES)
- France (FR) Croatia (HR)
- Italy (IT) Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV) Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU) Malta (MT)
- Netherlands (NL) Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL) Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO) Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK) Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE) United Kingdom (UK)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The sole purpose of this multilingual standard form is to facilitate the translation of the public document to which it is attached. This form shall not be circulated as an autonomous document between Member States.

This form reflects the content of the public document to which it is attached. However, the authority to which the public document is presented may require, when necessary for the purpose of processing the public document, a translation or transliteration of the information included in the form.

NOTE FOR THE ISSUING AUTHORITY

Mention only information which is given in the public document to which this form is attached⁽²⁾.

If the public document to which this form is attached does not contain certain data or information, indicate '—'.

1. AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM

1.1 Designation⁽³⁾

2. AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

1.1 Designation⁽⁴⁾

(1) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1.

(2) If completing by hand, please use capital letters.

(3) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the form.

(4) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the public document to which this form is attached.

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

3.1 Document emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State3.1.1 Court decision3.1.2 Document emanating from a public prosecutor3.1.3 Document emanating from a clerk of a court3.1.4 Document emanating from a judicial officer ('huissier de justice')3.1.5 Other (to be specified)3.2 Administrative document3.2.1 Certificate3.2.2 Extract from the Civil Status Register3.2.3 Extract from the Population Register3.2.4 Verbatim copy of civil status records3.1.5 Other (to be specified)3.3 Notarial act3.4 Official certificate placed on a document signed by a person in his or her private capacity3.5 Document drawn up by a diplomatic or consular agent of a Member State in his or her official capacity

3.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue

3.7 Reference number of the public document

4. INFORMATION ON THE DECEASED PERSON

4.1 Surname(s)

4.2 Forename(s)

4.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of death

4.4 Place (¹) and country (²) of death

4.5 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth

4.6 Sex

4.6.1 Female4.6.2 Male4.6.3 Undetermined

5. SIGNATURE BOX

5.1 Surname(s) and forename(s) of the official who issued this form

.....

5.2 Position of the official who issued this form

5.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue

5.4 Signature

5.5 Seal or stamp

⁽¹⁾ The term 'place of death' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the person died.⁽²⁾ The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY OF THE STANDARD ENTRY HEADINGS

(DEATH)

1. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DENNE FORMULARS UDSTEDENDE MYNDIGHED/ (DE) BEHORDE. DIE DIESES FORMULAR AUSSTELLT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJA ANDNUUD ASUTUS/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝΤΥΠΟΥ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÍÚDARAS A EISEOIDH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) VEIDLAPAS IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA, IŠDUODANTĮ VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITA EMITTENTI TA' DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN DIT FORMULIER/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGAN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄ LOMAKKEEN ANTAVA VIRANOMAINEN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR FORMULÄRET
- 1.1 (BG) НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ/ (ES) DENOMINACIÓN/ (CZ) NÁZEV/ (DA) BETEGNELSE/ (DE) BEZEICHNUNG/ (ET) NIMETUS/ (EL) ONOMAIZIA/ (EN) DESIGNATION/ (FR) DENOMINATION/ (GA) AINMIÚ/ (HR) NAZIV/ (IT) DENOMINAZIONE/ (LV) NOSAUKUMS/ (LT) PAVADINIMAS/ (HU) MEGNEVEZÉS/ (MT) TITLU/ (NL) BENAMING/ (PL) NAZWAI/ (PT) DESIGNAÇÃO/ (RO) DENUMIRE/ (SK) NÁZOV/ (SL) IME/ (FI) NIMI/ (SV) NAMN
2. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC VĚŘEJNOU LISTINU, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DEN MYNDIGHED. DER HAR UDSTEDT DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) BEHÖRDE. DIE DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST. AUSSTELLT/ (ET) ASUTUS, KES ANDIS VÄLJA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÍÚDARAS A EISEOIDH AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ LENA BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILØŽEN/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠĪ VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) VIESĀJI DOKUMENTĀ, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, IŠDUODANTĮ VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYAL KÍSÉRT KÖZÖKIRATÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITA EMITTENTI TAD-DOKUMENT PUBLIKU LI MIEGRU HJAA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGAN VYDÁVAJÚCI VĚŘEJNÚ LISTINU, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPONJEN/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILØŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) VIRANOMAINEN, JOKA ON ANTANUT YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT
3. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТНОСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN RELATIVA AL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE TYKAJÍCÍ SE VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER VEDRØRENDE DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) TEAVE AVALIKU DOKUMENDI KOHTA, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΗΛΗΡΦΟΦΙΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNEAS A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ LENA BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE KOJE SE ODNOSE NA JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILØŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI RELATIVE AL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) INFORMACIJA, SUSIJUSI SU VIEŠUOJU DOKUMENTU, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYAL KÍSERT KÖZÖKIRATÓ VONATKOZÓ INFORMÁCIÓK/ (MT) INFORMAZJONI DWAR ID-DOKUMENTI PUBBLIKU LI MIEGRU HJAA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE BETREFFENDE HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) INFORMACJE DOTYCZĄCE DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES RELATIVAS AO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) INFORMATII REFERITOARE LA DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O VĚŘEJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPONJEN/ (SL) INFORMACIJE V ZVEZI Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILØŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TIEDOT YLEISESTÄ ASIAKIRJASTA, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT

- 3.1 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ОРГАН ИЛИ ДЛЪЖНОСТНО ЛИЦЕ, СВЪРЗАН/О СЪС СЪДИЛИЩАТА ИЛИ ПРАВОРАЗДАВАТЕЛНИТЕ ОРГАНИ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UNA AUTORIDAD O UN FUNCIONARIO VINCULADO A LOS ÓRGANOS JURISDICCIONALES DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNEM NEBO ÚŘEDNÍKEM S VAZBOU NA SOUDY DANÉHO ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (DA) DOKUMENT, DER ER UDSTEDT AF EN MYNDIGHED ELLER EN EMBEDSMAND, DER ER TILKNYTET DOMSTOLE I EN MEDLEMSSTAT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER BEHÖRDE ODER EINER AMTSPERSON ALS ORGAN DER RECHTSPFLEGE EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD LIIKMESRIIGI KOHTUTEGA SEOTUD AMETIASUTUS VÕI AMETNIKI/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΑ ΑΡΧΗ Η ΕΝΑΝ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM AN AUTHORITY OR AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS OR TRIBUNALS OF A MEMBER STATE/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UNE AUTORITÉ OU D'UN FONCTIONNAIRE RELEVANT D'UNE JURIDICTION D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó ÚDARÁS NÓ Ó OIFIGEACH A BHUIIL BAINTE AIGE NÓ AICI LE CÚIRTEANNA NÓ LE BINSI DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO TIJELO I LI SLUŽBENIK SUDA DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN'AUTORITÀ O DA UN FUNZIONARIO APPARTENENTE AD UNA DELLE GIURISDICTIONI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEGUSI AR DALĪBALSTS TIESĀM SAISTĪTA JESTĀDE VAI AMATPERSONA/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, IŠDUOTAS VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJOS AR PAREIGŪNO, SUSIJUSIŲ SU VALSTYBĖS NARĘS TEISMASI AR TRIBUNOLAI/ (HU) TAGÁLLAMI BÍRÓSÁGGAL KAPCSOLATBAN ÁLLÓ HATÓSÁG VAGY TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLITOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN AWTORITÁ JEW UFFIČJAL LI JKOLLHOM RABTA MAL-QRATI JEW IT-TRIBUNALI TA' STAT MEMBRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN AUTORITEIT OF AMBTENAAR BEHORENDE TOT EEN RECHTERLIJKE INSTANIE VAN EEN LIDSTAAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD ORGANU SĄDOWEGO LUB URZĘDKA SĄDOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMA AUTORIDADE OU DE UM FUNCIONÁRIO DEPENDENTE DE QUALQUER JURISDIÇÃO DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE O AUTORITATE SAU DE UN FUNCTIONAR DE PE LÂNGĂ INSTANTELE UNUI STAT MEMBRU/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNOM ALEBO ÚRADNÍKOM S VÄZBOU NA SÚDY ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU/ (SL) LISTINA, IZDANA S STRANI ORGANA ALI URADNIKA SODNE OBLASTI DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA ON ANTANUT JÄSENVÄLTON OIKEUSLAITOKSEN KUULUVA VIRANOMAINEN TAI VIRKAMIES/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN MYNDIGHET ELLER EN TJÄNSTEMAN TILLHÖRANDE DOMSTOLSVÄSENTET I EN MEDLEMSSTAT
- 3.1.1 (BG) СЪДЕБНО РЕШЕНИЕ/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) ROZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCÚIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI HATÁROZAT/ (MT) DEČIZJONI TAL-QORTI/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE BESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SĄDOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRÂRE JUDECĂTOAREASCĂ/ (SK) SÚDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTÖS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBESLUT
- 3.1.2 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ПРОКУРОР/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZÁSTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD RIIKLIK SÜDISTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó İONCHÚÍSTHEIR POIBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLITOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ PROKURATOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYTTÄJÄN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN ÅKLAGARVÄSENTET
- 3.1.3 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН СЛУЖИТЕЛ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VÝŠÍM SOUDNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITSSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSBEAMTEN DER GESCHÄFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD KOHTUAMETNIKI/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚIRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITELJ SUDSKU PISARNICI/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLITOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN REGISTRATUR TA' QORTI/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SĄDOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANTEI/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM ÚRADNIKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENEC/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIHTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN

- 3.1.4 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE JUDICIAL («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SOUDNÍM VÝKONAVATELEM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN STÆVNINGSMAND («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES GERICHTSVOLLZIEHERS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD KOHTUTÄITUR/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟ(Η) ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗ(ΗΑ) («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A JUDICIAL OFFICER («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN HUISSIER DE JUSTICE/ (GA) DOIČIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó OIFIGEACH BREITHIÚNACH («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO SUDSKI OVRSITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN UFFICIALE GIUDIZIARIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS IZPILDĪTĀJS («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LT) ANTSTOLIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI VÉGREHAJTÓ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHIRUG MINN UFFICIAL GUDIZZJARU («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GERECHTSDEURWAARDER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM ESCRIVÃO DE DIREITO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN EXECUTOR JUDECĂTOARESC («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM VÝKONÁVATEĽOM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI IZVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FI) HAASEMIEHEN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN STÄMMINGSMAN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)
- 3.1.5 (BG) ДРУГИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ)/ (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE)/ (CZ) JINÉ (UPŘESNĚTE)/ (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES)/ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN)/ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGE)/ (EL) ΆΛΛΟ (ΔΙΕΥΚΡΙΝΙΣΤΕ)/ (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED)/ (FR) AUTRE (À PRÉCISER)/ (GA) EILE (LE SONRÚ)/ (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTITI)/ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE)/ (LV) CITS (PRECIZĒTĀ)/ (LT) KITA (NURODYTI)/ (HU) EGYÉB (KÉRJÜK PONTOSÍTANI)/ (MT) OTRAJN (IPPRECÍZA)/ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN)/ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ OKREŚLIĆ)/ (PT) OUTROS (A ESPECIFICAR)/ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA)/ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNIť)/ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTITI)/ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLÄVÄ)/ (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS)
- 3.2 (BG) АДМИНИСТРАТИВЕН ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SPRÁVNÍM ÚRADEM/ (DA) ADMINISTRATIVT DOKUMENT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER VERWALTUNGSEBHÖRDE/ (ET) HALDUSDOKUMENT/ (EL) ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIF/ (GA) DOIČIMÉAD RIARACHÁIN/ (HR) UPRAVNA ISPRAVA/ (IT) DOCUMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO/ (LV) ADMINISTRĀTĪVS DOKUMENTS/ (LT) ADMINISTRACINIS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) KÖZIGAZGATÁSI OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT AMMINISTRATIV/ (NL) ADMINISTRATIEF DOCUMENT/ (PL) DOKUMENT ADMINISTRACYJNY/ (PT) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (RO) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIV/ (SK) SPRÁVNA LISTINA/ (SL) UPRAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) HALLINNOLLINEN ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) ADMINISTRATIV HANDLING
- 3.2.1 (BG) УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CERTIFICADO/ (CZ) OSVĚDČENÍ/ (DA) PÅTEGNING/ (DE) BESCHEINIGUNG/ (ET) TÖEND/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ/ (EN) CERTIFICATE/ (FR) CERTIFICAT/ (GA) DEIMHNUI/ (HR) POTVRDA/ (IT) CERTIFICATO/ (LV) APLIECIĀJUMS/ (LT) PAŽYMA/ (HU) TANÚSÍTVÁNY/BIZONYÍTVÁNY/ (MT) ČERTIFIKAT/ (NL) CERTIFICAAT/ (PL) ZAŚWIADCZENIE/ (PT) CERTIDÃO OU CERTIFICADO/ (RO) CERTIFICAT/ (SK) OSVEDČENIE/ (SL) POTRDILA/ (FI) TODISTUS/ (SV) INTYG
- 3.2.2 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z Matriky/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA CIVILSTANDSREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM PERSONENSTANDSREGISTER/ (ET) PEREKONNASEISUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΔΟΠΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE CIVIL STATUS REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR STÁDAIS SHÍSHIALTA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ REGISTRA OSOBNOG STANJA/ (IT) ESTRATTO DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRĀ/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ CIVILINES BŪKLĒS AKTU REGISTRA/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI KIVONAT/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-STAT STANJA/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET REGISTER VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIS SKRÓCONY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) EXTRATO DE ATOS DO REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OSOBNEHO STAVU/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA O OSBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE (SIVIILISÄÄTY)/ (SV) UTDRAG UR FOLKBOKFÖRINGEN
- 3.2.3 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА НА НАСЕЛЕНИЕТО/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL CENSO/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z REGISTRU OBYVATEL/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA FOLKEREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM MELDEREGISTER/ (ET) RAHVASTIKUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΔΟΠΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE POPULATION REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE LA POPULATION/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR DAONRA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ POPISA STANOVNIŠTVA/ (IT) ESTRATTO ANAGRAFICO/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO IEDZĪVOTĀJU REGISTRĀ/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ GYVENTOJŲ REGISTRA/ (HU) KIVONAT A SZEMÉLYIADAT- ÉS LAKCÍMNYILVÁNTARTÁSBÓL/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-POPOLAZZJONI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET BEVOLKINGSREGISTER/ (PL) WYCIAŁ Z REJESTRU LUDNOŚCI/ (PT) EXTRATO DO REGISTRO DA POPULAÇÃO/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE EVIDENȚĂ A POPULATIEI/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OBYVATELOV/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA PREBIVALSTVA/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE/ (SV) UTDRAG UR BEFOLKNINGSREGISTER

- 3.2.4 (BG) ПЪЛЕН ПРЕПИС ОТ АКТОВЕ ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) COPIA LITERAL DE ACTAS DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) OPIS MATERIÁLNÍCH ZAZNAMŮ/ (DA) ORDRET KOPI AF CIVILSTANDSREGISTRE/ (DE) WÖRTLICHE KOPIE VON PERSONENSTANDESEINTRÄGEN/ (ET) PEREKONNAEISUAKTI KOOPIA/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ/ (EN) VERBATIM COPY OF CIVIL STATUS RECORDS/ (FR) COPIE INTÉGRALE D'ACTES DE L'ETAT CIVIL/ (GA) CÓIP FOCAL AR FHOCAL DE THAIFID AR STÁDAS SIBHALTA/ (HR) DOSLOVNI PRIJEPIS IZ EVIDENCIJA O OSOBНОM STANJU/ (IT) COPIA LETTERALE DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) CIVILSTĀVOKLA AKTU REGISTRA IERAKSTU AUTENTISKA KOPIJA/ (LT) CIVILINES BŪKLES AKTŲ [RAŠU] PAŽODINĖ KOPIJĄ/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI BEJEGETYS SZÓ SZERINTI MÁSOLATA/ (MT) KOPJA VERBATIM TAL-ATTI TAL-STAT CIVILI/ (NL) EENSLUIDEND AFSCHRIFT VAN AKTEN VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIS ZUPEŁNY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) CERTIDÃO DE COPIA INTEGRAL OU DE NARRATIVA DE ATOS DE REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) COPIE EXACTĂ A UNUI ACT DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) DOSLOVNÝ VÝPIS ZO ZÁPISOV O OSOBНОM STAVE/ (SL) DOBESEDNI PREPIS LISTIN O OSEBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERITIEJOEN SANATARKKA JÄLJENNÖS/ (SV) ORDRAGGRANN AVSKRIFT AV FOLKBOKFORINGSHANDLING
- 3.3 (BG) НОТАРИАЛЕН АКТ/ (ES) ACTA NOTARIAL/ (CZ) NOTÁRSKÁ LISTINA/ (DA) NOTARBEKRÆFTET DOKUMENT/ (DE) NOTARIELLE URKUNDE/ (ET) NOTARIAALDOCUMENT/ (EL) ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΞΗ/ (EN) NOTARIAL ACT/ (FR) ACTE NOTARIÉ/ (GA) GNÍOMH NOTAIREACHTA/ (HR) JAVNOBLJEŽNIČKA ISPRAVA/ (IT) ATTO NOTARIALE/ (LV) NOTARIĀLS AKTS/ (LT) NOTARINIS AKTAS/ (HU) KÖZJEGYZŐI OKIRAT/ (MT) ATT NOTARILU/ (NL) NOTARIELE AKTE/ (PL) AKT NOTARIALNY/ (PT) ATO NOTARIAL/ (RO) ACT NOTARIAL/ (SK) NOTARSKA LISTINA/ (SL) NOTARSKA LISTINA/ (FI) NOTAARIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) NOTARIELL HANDLING
- 3.4 (BG) ОФИЦИАЛНО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, ПРИЛОЖЕНО КЪМ ДОКУМЕНТ, ПОДПИСАН ОТ ЛИЦЕ В ЛИЧНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) CERTIFICACIÓN OFICIAL PUESTA SOBRE UN DOCUMENTO PRIVADO/ (CZ) ÚŘEDNÍ OSVĚDČENÍ, KTERÝM BYLA OPATŘENA LISTINA PODEPISANÁ SOUKROMOU OSOBOU/ (DA) OFFICIEL PÅTEGNING PÅ ET DOKUMENT UNDERTEGNET AF EN PERSON I DENNES EGENSKAB AF PRIVATPERSON/ (DE) AMTLICHE BESCHEINIGUNG AUF EINER PRIVATURKUNDE/ (ET) ISIKU POOLT ERAISIKUNA ALLKIRJASTATUD DOKUMENDILE KINNITATAV AMETLIK TÖENDE/ (EL) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΣΩΜΑΤΩΜΕΝΟ ΣΕ ΕΙΤΡΑΦΟ ΥΠΟΤΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙ ΩΣ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΣ/ (EN) OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE PLACED ON A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY A PERSON IN HIS OR HER PRIVATE CAPACITY/ (FR) DECLARATION OFFICIELLE APPOSÉE SUR UN ACTE SOUS SEING PRIVÉ/ (GA) DEIMHNÍU OIFIIGUIL A CHUISTEAR AR DHOICIMÉAD ARNA SHINÍU AG DUINE INA CHÁI NO INA CÁIL PHRIOBHAIDEACH/ (HR) SLUŽBENA POTVRĐA STAVLJENA NA ISPRAVU KOJU JE OSOBA POTPIŠALA U PRIVATNOM SVOJSTVU/ (IT) DICHIARAZIONE UFFICIALE APPOSTA SU UNA SCRITTURA PRIVATA/ (LV) OFICIALS APLIECINAJUMS UZ DOKUMENTU, KO SĀVĀ VĀRDĀ PARAKSTĪJUSI KĀDA PERSONA/ (LT) PRIVĀCAI ASMENI PASIRAŠYTU DOKUMENTU OFICIALUS PATVIRINTIMAI/ (HU) MAGÁNKIRATON ELHELYEZETT HİVATALOS TANÚSÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CERTIFIKAT UFFİCİJALI LI JIQIEGRED F'DOKUMENT İFFIRMAT MINN PERSUNA FIL-KAPACITÀ PRIVATA TAGħha/ (NL) OFFICIEEL CERTIFICAAT OP EEN DOCUMENT ONDERTEKEND DOOR EEN PERSON IN ZIJN PARTICULIERE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) URZĘDOWE ZASWIADCZENIE UMIESZCZONE NA DOKUMENCIE PODPISANYM PRZEZ OSOBĘ DZIAŁAJĄCĄ W CHARAKTERZE PRYWATNYM/ (PT) DECLARAÇÃO OFICIAL INSERTA NUM ATO DE NATUREZA PRIVADA/ (RO) CERTIFICAT OFICIAL APlicat pe un document sub SEMNATURĂ PRIVATĂ/ (SK) ÚRADNÉ OSVĚDČENIE UVEDENÉ NA LISTINE PODPISANEJ OSOBOU KONAJUCOU AKO SÚKROMNÁ OSOBA/ (SL) URADNA IZJAVA NA ZASEBNI LISTINI/ (FI) VIRALLINEN TODISTUS ASIAKIRJASSA, JONKA HENKLÖ ON ALLEKIRJOITANT YKSITYISHENKILONA/ (SV) OFFICIELLT INTYG ANBRINGAT PÅ EN HANDLING SOM UNDERTECKNATS AV EN PRIVATPERSON
- 3.5 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ИЗГОТОВЕН ОТ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИ ИЛИ КОНСУЛСКИ СЛУЖИТЕЛ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА В СЛУЖЕБНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO O CONSULAR DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO CON CARÁCTER OFICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZASTUPCEM NEBO KONZULÁRNÍM ÚŘEDNIKEM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO SLUŽEBNICH POVINNOSTÍ/ (DA) DOKUMENT OFFICIELT UDFØRDIGET AF EN MEDLEMSSTATS DIPLOMATISKE ELLER KONSULÆRE REPRÆSENTANT/ (DE) VON EINEM DIPLOMATISCHEN ODER KONSULARISCHEN VERTRETER EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS IN SEINER AMTLICHEN FUNKTION ERRICHTETE URKUNDE/ (ET) LIIKMESRIIGI DIPLOMAATILISE VÕI KONSULAARAMETNIKU POOLT AMETIKOHUSTUSTE TÄITMISEL KOOSTATUD DOKUMENT/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΟ(Η) Η ΠΡΟΣΕΝΙΚΟ(Η) ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΑΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗΝ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR AGENT OF A MEMBER STATE IN HIS OR HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉTABLI EN SA QUALITÉ OFFICIELLE PAR UN AGENT DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOCIMÉAD ARNA THARRAINGT SUAS AG GNÍOMHAIRE TAIDHLEIREACHTA NÓ CONSALACH DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT INA CHÁI NÓ INA CÁIL OIFIIGUIL/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE U SLUŽBENOM SVOJSTVU SASTAVIO DIPLOMATSKI IЛИ KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO REDATTO DA AGENTI DIPLOMATICI O CONSOLARI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO NELL'ESERCIZIO DELLE LORO FUNZIONI/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU, PILDOT AMATA PIENAKUMUS, SAGATAVOJIS DALIBALSTS DIPLOMĀTISKĀS VAI KONSULĀRAIS PARSTĀVIS/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, PARENTOVAS VALSTYBĖS NARĖS DIPLOMATO AR KONSULINIU PAREIGŪNU, VEIKIANCIO PAGAL OFICIALIUS ĮGALIOJIMUS/ (HU) VALAMELY TAGÁLLAM DIPLOMÁCIÁI VAGY KONZULI KÉPVISELŐJE ÁLTAL HİVATALOS MINŐSÉGE BENKIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT IMHEJJI MINN AGENT DIPLOMATIKU JEW KONSULARI TA' STAT MEMBRU FIL-KAPACITÀ UFFICIALI TIEGĦIU/ (NL) DOCUMENT OPGESTELD DOOR DE DIPLOMATIEKE OF CONSULAIRE AMBTEAAR VAN EEN LIDSTAAT IN ZIJN OFFICIELE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) DOKUMENT SPORZĄDZONY PRZEZ PRZEDSTAWICIELA DIPLOMATYCZNEGO LUB KONSULARKO KONSULARNEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO DZIAŁAJĄCYCH W CHARAKTERZE URZĘDOWYM/ (PT) DOCUMENTO LAVRADO POR UM AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO OU CONSULAR DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO NO EXERCÍCIO DAS SUAS FUNÇÕES OFICIAIS/ (RO) DOCUMENT ÎNCOMIT DE CÂTRE UN AGENT DIPLOMATIC SAU CONSULAR AL UNUI STAT MEMBRU, ÎN CALITATE OFICIALĂ/ (SK) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZASTUPCOM ALEBO KONZULÁRNÝM ÚRADNIKOM ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO FUNKCIEI/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO KOT ÚRADNA OSBEA ZDA DIPLOMATSKI ALI KONZULÁRNÍ PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA JÄSENVÄLTIÖN DIPLOMAATTINEN EDUSTAJA TAI KONSULEDUSTAJA ON LAATINUT VIRANTOMITUKSESSA/ (SV) HANDLING UPPRÄTTAD I TJÄNSTEN AV EN DIPLOMATISK ELLER KONSULÄR TJÄNSTEMAN I EN MEDLEMSSTAT

3.6	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISÚNAV (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA) / (LV) IZDĀŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG) / (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM) / (HU) A KIALLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN) / (MT) DATA (JJXX/SSSS) TAL-MRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDAŃIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA) / (RO) DATA (ZZ/LU/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/LLLL) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV) / (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
3.7	(BG) РЕФЕРЕНТЕН НОМЕР НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) REFERENČNÍ ČÍSLO VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENTS REFERENCENUMMER/ (DE) KENNNUMLER DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE/ (ET) AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VIITENUMBER/ (EL) APIOMOS ANAΦORAΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) NUMERO DE RÉFÉRENCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) UIMHLIR THAGARTHAR AN DOICIMEAD PHÓIBLÍ/ (HR) REFERENTNI BROJ JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) NUMERO DI RIFERIMENTO DEL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTA ATSAUCES NUMURS/ (LT) VIĘSJO DOCUMENTO NUMERIS/ (HU) A KÖZÖKIRAT HIVATKOZÁSI SZÁMA/ (MT) NUMRU TA' REFERENZA TAD-DOKUMENT PUBLIKU/ (INL) REFERENTIENUMMER VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT/ (PL) NUMER REFERENCYJNY DOKUMENTU URZEDOWEGO/ (PT) NÚMERO DE REFERÉNCIA DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) NUMĂRUL DE REFERINȚĂ AL DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) REFERENČNE ČÍSLO VĚŘEJNEJ LISTINY/ (SL) REFERENČNA ŠTEVILKA JAVNE LISTINE/ (FI) YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN VIITENUMERO/ (SV) DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS REFERENSNUMMER
4.	(BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА ПОЧИНАЛОТО ЛИЦЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LA PERSONA FALLECIDA/ (CZ) INFORMACE O ZEMŘELÉM/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER OM AFDØDE/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR PERSON, DEREN TOD ANGEZEIGT WIRD/ (ET) SURNUD ISIKUT KÄSITLEV TEAVE/ (EL) ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΘΑΝΟΝΤΟΣ/ (EN) INFORMATION ON THE DECEASED PERSON/ (FR) INFORMATIONS SUR LA PERSONNE DÉCÉDÉE/ (GA) FAISNEAS MAIDIR LEIS AN DUINE ÉAGHTA/ (HR) INFORMACIJE O PREMINULOM OSOBI/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI SULLA PERSONA DECEDUTA/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR MIRUŠO PERSONU/ (LT) INFORMACIJA APIE MIRUSI ASMENI/ (HU) AZ ELHUNYTRA VONATKOZÓ ADATOK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR IL-PERSUNA DECEDUTA/ (NL) INFORMATIE OVER DE OVERLEDENE/ (PL) DANE DOTYCZĄCE OSOBY ZMARŁEJ/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE A PESSOA FALECIDA/ (RO) INFORMATII PRIVIND PERSONA DECEDATĂ/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O ZOSNÚLEJ OSOBE/ (SL) INFORMACIJE O UMRLEM/ (FI) KUOLLEEN HENKILON TIEDOT/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN AVLIDNE
4.1	(BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) / (ES) APELLIDO(S)/ (CZ) PŘIJEMENÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E)/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N)/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α)/ (EN) SURNAME(S)/ (FR) NOM(S)/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE)/ (HR) PREZIME(NA)/ (IT) COGNOME(I)/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) PAVARDĖ (-ES)/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(/)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMJUET)/ (NL) ACHTERNAAM(E)/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A)/ (PT) APELIDO(S)/ (RO) NUME/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-A)/ (SL) PRIMEK/PRIMKI/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN
4.2	(BG) СОСВЕЧЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) / (ES) NOMBRE(S)/ (CZ) JMÉNO (JMENA)/ (DA) FORNAVNI(E)/ (DE) VORNAME(N)/ (ET) EESNIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ)/ (EN) FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRÉNOM(S)/ (GA) CÉADAÍNM (CÉADAÍNMNEACHA)/ (HR) IME(NA)/ (IT) NOME(I)/ (LV) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) UTONEVE(/)/ (MT) ISEMI/ISMUIJET/ (NL) VOORNA(M)EN)/ (PL) IMIĘ (IMIONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S)/ (RO) PRENUME/ (SK) MENO(-A)/ (SL) IME/IMENA/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMETY)/ (SV) FÖRNAMN
4.3	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА СМЪРТТА/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE FALLECIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) UMRTI/ (DA) DØDSDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ) DES TODES/ (ET) SURMAKUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΓΑΝΑΤΟΥ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF DEATH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DU DÉCES/ (GA) DATA (LL/MM/BBBB) AN BHÁIS/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) SMRTI/ (IT) DATA DI DECESSO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) MIRŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG) / (LT) MIRTIES DATA (DD/MM/MMMM) / (HU) HALÁLESETÉNEK IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN) / (MT) DATA (JJXX/SSSS) TAL-MEWT/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN OVERLIJDEN/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) ZGONU/ (PT) DATA DO ÓBITO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LU/AAAA) DECESULUI/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/LLLL) UMRTIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) SMRTI/ (FI) KUOLINAIIKA (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖRSÄTT
4.4	(BG) МЯСТО И ДЪРЖАВА НА СМЪРТТА/ (ES) LUGAR Y PAÍS DE FALLECIMIENTO/ (CZ) MÍSTO A ZEMÉ UMRTÍ/ (DA) DØDSSTED OG -LAND/ (DE) ORT UND LAND DES TODES/ (ET) SURMAKOHT JA -RIIK/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΩΡΑ ΓΑΝΑΤΟΥ/ (EN) PLACE AND COUNTRY OF DEATH/ (FR) LIEU ET PAYS DU DÉCES/ (GA) AIT AGUS TIR AN BHÁIS/ (HR) MJESTO I ZEMLJA SMRTI/ (IT) LUOGO E PAESE DI DECESSO/ (LV) MIRŠANAS VIETA UN VALSTS/ (LT) MIRTIES VIETA IR ŠALIS/ (HU) HALÁLESETÉNEK HELYE ÉS ORSZÁGA/ (MT) POST PAJIZJÉ TAL-MEWT/ (NL) PLAATS EN LAND VAN OVERLIJDEN/ (PL) MIEJSCE I PAŃSTWO ZGONU/ (PT) LOCAL E PAÍS DO ÓBITO/ (RO) LOCUL SI TARA DECESULUI/ (SK) MIESTO A ŠTÁT UMRTIA/ (SL) KRAJ IN DRŽAVA SMRTI/ (FI) KUOLINPAIKKA JA -MAA/ (SV) ORT OCH LAND DÄR DÖDSFALLET INTRÄFFADE
4.5	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDSELSDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) GEBURTS DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) SÜNNIKUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF BIRTH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE NAISSANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) BREITHE/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) RODENJA/ (IT) DATA DI NASCITA (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG) / (LT) GIMIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM) / (HU) SZÜLETÉSI IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN) / (MT) DATA (JJXX/SSSS) TAT-TWEILI/ (NL) GEBOORTEDATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ)/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) URODZENIA/ (PT) DATA DE NASCIMENTO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LU/AAAA) NASTERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NARODENIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄAIKA (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) FÖDELSEDATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)

4.6	(BG) ПОЛ/ (ES) SEXO/ (CZ) POHĽAVÍ/ (DA) KØN/ (DE) GESCHLECHT/ (ET) SUGU/ (EL) ΦΥΛΟ/ (EN) SEX/ (FR) SEXE/ (GA) INSCNE/ (HR) SPOL/ (IT) SESSO/ (LV) DZIMUMS/ (LT) LYTIS/ (HU) NEME/ (MT) SESS/ (NL) GESLACHT/ (PL) PŁEĆ/ (PT) SEXO/ (RO) SEXUL/ (SK) POHLAVIE/ (SL) SPOL/ (FI) SUKUPUOLI/ (SV) KÖN
4.6.1	(BG) ЖЕНСКИ/ (ES) MUJER/ (CZ) ŽENA/ (DA) KVINDE/ (DE) WEIBLICH/ (ET) NAISKOOST/ (EL) ΘΗΛΑΥ/ (EN) FEMALE/ (FR) FÉMININ/ (GA) BAINEANN/ (HR) ŽENSKI/ (IT) FEMMINILE/ (LV) SIEVIETE/ (LT) MOTERIS/ (HU) NŐ/ (MT) MARA/ (NL) VROUW/ (PL) KOBIETA/ (PT) FEMININO/ (RO) FEMEIESC/ (SK) ŽENSKE/ (SL) ŽENSKI/ (FI) NAINEN/ (SV) KVINNA
4.6.2	(BG) МЪЖКИ/ (ES) VARÓN/ (CZ) MUŽ/ (DA) MAND/ (DE) MÄNNLICH/ (ET) MEESOOST/ (EL) APPEN/ (EN) MALE/ (FR) MASCULIN/ (GA) FIREANN/ (HR) MUŠKI/ (IT) MASCHILE/ (LV) VĪRIETIS/ (LT) VYRAS/ (HU) FÉRFI/ (MT) RAĞEL/ (NL) MAN/ (PL) MĘŻCZYZNA/ (PT) MASCULINO/ (RO) BĂRBĂTESC/ (SK) MUŽSKÉ/ (SL) MOŠKI/ (FI) MIES/ (SV) MAN
4.6.3	(BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MÄÄRAMATA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDÉTERMINÉ/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNTTHE/ (HR) NEODREDEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYTA/ (HU) MEGHATÁROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABILIT/ (NL) ONBEPALD/ (PL) PŁEĆ NIEOKREŚLONA/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENÉ/ (SL) NEDOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMÄTON/ (SV) EJ FASTSTALLT
5.	(BG) ПОЛЕ ЗА ПОДПИС/ (ES) RECUADRO PARA LA FIRMA/ (CZ) POLE PRO PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFTSFELT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFTENFELD/ (ET) ALLKIRJALAHTER/ (EL) TETRAGΩΝΙΟ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ/ (EN) SIGNATURE BOX/ (FR) CADRE POUR LA SIGNATURE/ (GA) BOSCA DON SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POLJE ZA POTPIS/ (IT) RIQUADRO PER LA FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTA LAUKS/ (LT) PARAŠO LAUKELIS/ (HU) AZ ALÁÍRÁS SZÖVEGDOBZOZA/ (MT) KAXXA TAL-IFFIRMAR/ (NL) VAK VOOR DE HANDEKENING/ (PL) POLE PODPISU/ (PT) ESPAÇO DESTINADO A ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) KOLÓNKA NA PODPIS/ (SL) POLJE ZA PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUSKENTÄ/ (SV) RUTA FÖR UNDERTECKNANDE
5.1	(BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) И СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) Y NOMBRE(S) DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) PŘIJMENÍ A JMÉNO (JMÉNA) ÚŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) OG FORNAVN(E) PÅ DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) UND VORNAME(N) DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄESOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU EESNIMI (-NIMED) JA PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ) ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AND FORENAME(S) OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) NOM(S) ET PRÉNOM(S) DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) AGUS CÉADAÍNN (CÉADAÍNMNEACHA) AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) I IME(NA) SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) COGNOME/I E NOME/I DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU. UZVĀRDS(-I) UN VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA ĪSDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAVĀRĒ (-ES) IR VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ CSALÁDI NEVE(-I) ÉS UTÓNEVE(-I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMISET) U ISEM(ISMISJET) TAL-UFFICJAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) NA(A)M(EN) EN VOORNA(A)M(EN) VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) I IMIE(IMIONA) URZEDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) APELIDO(S) E NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S) DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) NUMELE ȘI PRENUMELE FUNCȚIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) A MENO(-Á) ÚRADNÍKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) PRIMEK/PRIMKI IN IME/MENA URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TAMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN SUKUNMI (-NIMET) JA ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN OCH FÖRNAMN PÅ DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDET DETTA FORMULÄR
5.2	(BG) ДЛЪЖНОСТ НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CARGO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) FUNKCE ÚŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) STILLING — DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) STELLUNG DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄESOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU AMETKOHT/ (EL) ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) POSTE DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) POST AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) FUNKCIJA SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) POSIZIONE DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU. AMATS/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA īSDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAREIGOS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ BEOSZTÁSA/ (MT) KARIĜA TAL-UFFICJAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) FUNCTIE VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) STANOWISKO URZEDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) CARGO DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) POZIȚIA FUNCȚIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) FUNKCIA ÚRADNÍKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) POLOŽAJ URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TAMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN ASEMA/ (SV) BEFATTNING FÖR DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDET DETTA FORMULÄR

- 5.3 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANI/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/EEEE) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIALLÍTÁS DATUMA (EEÉÉ/HH/NNN) (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-FRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/L/AAAA) Emitterii/ (SK) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPAIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
- 5.4 (BG) ПОДПИС/ (ES) FIRMA/ (CZ) PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFT/ (ET) ALLKIRI/ (EL) ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ/ (EN) SIGNATURE/ (FR) SIGNATURE/ (GA) SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POTPIŠ/ (IT) FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTS/ (LT) PARAŠAS/ (HU) ALÁÍRÁS/ (MT) FIRMA/ (NL) HANDTEKENING/ (PL) PODPIS/ (PT) ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURĂ/ (SK) PODPIS/ (SL) PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUS/ (SV) NAMTECKNING
- 5.5 (BG) ПЕЧАТ ИЛИ ЩЕМПЕЛ/ (ES) SELLO O TIMBRE/ (CZ) PEČEŤ NEBO RAZÍTKO/ (DA) SEGL ELLER STEMPEL/ (DE) SIEGEL ODER STEMPEL/ (ET) PITSER VÕI TEMPTEL/ (EL) ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ/ (EN) SEAL OR STAMP/ (FR) SCEAU OU TIMBRE/ (GA) SÉALA NÓ STAMPA/ (HR) ŽIG ILI PEČAT/ (IT) BOLLO O TIMBRO/ (LV) ZĪMOGS VAI SPIEDOGS/ (LT) SPAUDAS ARBA ANTSPAUDAS/ (HU) PECSET VAGY BÉLYEGZŐLENYOMAT/ (MT) SIGILL JEW TIMBRU/ (NL) ZEGEL OF STEMPEL/ (PL) PIECZĘĆ LUB STEMPEL/ (PT) SELO OU CARIMBO/ (RO) SIGILUL SAU ŞTAMPILA/ (SK) PEČAŤ ALEBO ODTLAČOK PEČIATKY/ (SL) PEČAT ALI ŽIG/ (FI) SINETTI TAI LEIMA/ (SV) SIGILL ELLER STÄMPEL

ANNEX IV

MARRIAGE**MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORM — TRANSLATION AID**

Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012⁽¹⁾

- Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK) Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE) Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL) Spain (ES)
- France (FR) Croatia (HR)
- Italy (IT) Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV) Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU) Malta (MT)
- Netherlands (NL) Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL) Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO) Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK) Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE) United Kingdom (UK)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The sole purpose of this multilingual standard form is to facilitate the translation of the public document to which it is attached. This form shall not be circulated as an autonomous document between Member States.

This form reflects the content of the public document to which it is attached. However, the authority to which the public document is presented may require, when necessary for the purpose of processing the public document, a translation or transliteration of the information included in the form.

NOTE FOR THE ISSUING AUTHORITY

Mention only information which is given in the public document to which this form is attached⁽²⁾.

If the public document to which this form is attached does not contain certain data or information, indicate '—'.

1. AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM

1.1 Designation⁽³⁾

2. AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

1.1 Designation⁽⁴⁾

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

3.1 Document emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State

3.1.1 Court decision

3.1.2 Document emanating from a public prosecutor

3.1.3 Document emanating from a clerk of a court

3.1.4 Document emanating from a judicial officer ('huissier de justice')

3.1.5 Other (to be specified)

(1) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1.

(2) If completing by hand, please use capital letters.

(3) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the form.

(4) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the public document to which this form is attached.

- 3.2 Administrative document
- 3.2.1 Certificate
- 3.2.2 Extract from the Civil Status Register
- 3.2.3 Extract from the Population Register
- 3.2.4 Verbatim copy of civil status records
- 3.1.5 Other (to be specified)
- 3.3 Notarial act
- 3.4 Official certificate placed on a document signed by a person in his or her private capacity
- 3.5 Document drawn up by a diplomatic or consular agent of a Member State in his or her official capacity
- 3.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 3.7 Reference number of the public document

4. MARRIAGE

- 4.1 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the marriage
- 4.2 Place (¹) and country (²) of marriage

5. SPOUSE A

- 5.1 Surname(s) at birth
- 5.2 Surname(s) before the marriage
- 5.3 Surname(s) following the marriage
- 5.4 Forename(s)
- 5.5 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth
- 5.6 Sex:
- 5.6.1 Female
- 5.6.2 Male
- 5.6.3 Undetermined

(¹) The term 'place of the marriage' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the marriage was celebrated.

(²) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

6. SPOUSE B

5.1 Surname(s) at birth

5.2 Surname(s) before the marriage

5.3 Surname(s) following the marriage

5.4 Forename(s)

5.5 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth

5.6 Sex

5.6.1 Female5.6.2 Male5.6.3 Undetermined

7. SIGNATURE BOX

7.1 Surname(s) and forename(s) of the official who issued this form

.....

7.2 Position of the official who issued this form

7.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue

7.4 Signature

7.5 Seal or stamp

MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY OF THE STANDARD ENTRY HEADINGS

(MARRIAGE)

1. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍCÍ TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DENNE FORMULARS UDSTEDENDE MYNDIGHED/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIESES FORMULAR AUSSTELLT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJA ANDNUUD ASUTUS/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝΤΥΠΟΥ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN IUDARAS A EISEOIDH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) TUJLO KOJE IZDAJE OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) VEIDLAPAS IZDEVĒJIESTĀDE/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATOSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITA EMITTENTI TA' DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN DIT FORMULIER/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJACY NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTAVA VIRANOMAINEN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SÖM UTFÄRDAR FORMULÄRET
- 1.1 (BG) НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ/ (ES) DENOMINACIÓN/ (CZ) NÁZEV/ (DA) BETEGNELSE/ (DE) BEZEICHNUNG/ (ET) NIMETUS/ (EL) ONOMAZIA/ (EN) DESIGNATION/ (FR) DÉNOMINATION/ (GA) AINMINÍÚ/ (HR) NAZIV/ (IT) DENOMINAZIONE/ (LV) NOSAUKUMS/ (LT) PAVADINIMAS/ (HU) MEGNEVEZÉS/ (MT) TITLU/ (NL) BENAMING/ (PL) NAZWA/ (PT) DESIGNAÇÃO/ (RO) DENUMIRE/ (SK) NAZOV/ (SL) IME/ (FI) NIMI/ (SV) NAMN
2. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍCÍ VEREJNOU LISTINU, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DEN MYNDIGHED, DER HAR UDSTEDT DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST, AUSSTELLT/ (ET) ASUTUS, KES ANDIS VÄLJA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN IUDARAS A EISEOIDH AN DOICIMEAD POIBLÍ LENAI BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TUJLO KOJE IZDAJE JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, IZDEVĒJIESTĀDE/ (LT) VIEŠAJI DOKUMENTAI, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYL KÍSERT KÖZÖKIRATOT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATOSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HIJA MEHMUŽA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGAN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) VIRANOMAINEN, JOKA ON ANTANUT YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SÖM UTFÄRDAR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT
3. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТНОСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ. КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACION RELATIVA AL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE TÝKAJÍCÍ SE VEREJNÉ LISTINY, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER VEDRØRENDE DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) TEAVE AVALIKU DOKUMENDI KOHTA, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΗΛΗΘΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNEAS A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN DOICIMEAD POIBLÍ LENAI BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE KOJE SE ODNOSE NA JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI RELATIVE AL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) INFORMACIJA, SUSIJUSI SU VIEŠUOJU DOKUMENTU, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYL KÍSERT KÖZOKIRATRA VONATKOZÓ INFORMÁCIÓK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HIJA MEHMUŽA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE BETREFFENDE HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) INFORMACJE DOTYCZĄCE DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES RELATIVAS AO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) INFORMAȚII REFERITOARE LA DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O VEREJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) INFORMACIJE V ZVEZI Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TIEDOT YLEISESTÄ ASIAKIRJASTA, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT

- 3.1 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ОРГАН ИЛИ ДЛЪЖНОСТНО ЛИЦЕ, СВЪРЗАН/О СЪС СЪДИЩАТА ИЛИ ПРАВОРАЗДАВАТЕЛНИТЕ ОРГАНИ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UNA AUTORIDAD O UN FUNCIONARIO VINCULADO A LOS ÓRGANOS JURISDICCIONALES DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNEM NEBO ÚŘEDNÍKEM S VAZBOU NA SOUDY DANÉHO ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (DA) DOKUMENT, DER ER UDSTEDT AF EN MYNDIGHED ELLER EN EMBEDSMAND, DER ER TILKNYTET DOMSTOLE I EN MEDLEMSSTAT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER BEHÖRDE ODER EINER AMTPERSON ALS ORGAN DER RECHTSPFLEGE EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD LIIKMESRIIGI KOHTUTEGA SEOTUD AMETIASUTUS VÕI AMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΑ ΑΡΧΗ Η ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM AN AUTHORITY OR AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS OR TRIBUNALS OF A MEMBER STATE/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UNE AUTORITÉ OU D'UN FONCTIONNAIRE RELEVANT D'UNE JURIDICTION D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó ÚDARÁS NÓ Ó OFIGEACH A BIHPUIL BAINTE AIGE NÓ AICI LE CÚIRTEANNA NÓ LE BINÍ DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO TJUELO ILI SLUŽBENIK SUDA DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN'AUTORITÀ O DA UN FUNZIONARIO APPARTENENTE AD UNA DELLE GIURISDIZIONI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEGUSI AR DALĪBALSTS TIESĀM SAISTĪTA IESTĀDE VAI AMATPERSONA/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, IŠDUOTAS VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJOS AR PAREIGŪNU, SUSIJUSIU SU VALSTYBES NARES TEISMĀS AR TRIBUNOLAI/ (HU) TAGÁLLAMI BÍRÓSÁGGAL KAPCSOLATBAN ÁLLÓ HATÓSÁG VAGY TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN AWTORITÀ JEW UFFICIALI LI JKOLLHOM RABTA MAL-QRATI JEW IT-TRIBUNALI TA' STAT MEMBRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN AUTORITEIT OF AMBTENAAR BEHORENDE TOT EEN RECHTERLIJKE INSTANTIE VAN EEN LIDSTAAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD ORGANU SĄDOWEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMA AUTORIDADE OU DE UM FUNCIONÁRIO DEPENDENTE DE QUALQUER JURISDIÇÃO DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE O AUTORITATE SAU DE UN FUNCTIONAR DE PE LÂNGĂ INSTANTELE UNUI STAT MEMBRU/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNOM ALEBO ÚRADNÍKOM S VÁZBOU NA SÚDY ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU/ (SL) LISTINA, IZDANA S STRANI ORGANA ALI URADNIKA SODNE OBLASTI DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA ON ANTANUT JAISENVÄLTON OIKEUSLAITOKSEEN KUULUVA VIRANOMAINEN TAI VIRKAMIES/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN MYNDIGHET ELLER EN TJÄNSTEMAN TILLHÖRANDE DOMSTOLSVÄSENDET I EN MEDLEMSSTAT
- 3.1.1 (BG) СЪДЕБНО РЕШЕНИЕ/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) ROZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCÚIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI HATÓROZAT/ (MT) DECİJONI TAL-QORTI/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE BESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SĄDOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRÂRE JUDECĂTOAREASCĂ/ (SK) SÚDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTOS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBESLUT
- 3.1.2 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ПРОКУОР/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZÁSTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD RIILIK SÜÜDISTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó İONCHÚISITHEOIR POIBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DAL PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ PROKURATOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYYTÄJÄN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN ÅLAGARVÄSENDET
- 3.1.3 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН СЛУЖИТЕЛ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VYŠŠÍM SOUDNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITSSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSBEAMTEN DER GESCHÄFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KOHTUAMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚIRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITELJ SUDSKE PISARNICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN REGISTRATUR TA' QORTI/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SĄDOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANTEI/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM ÚRADNÍKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENE/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIHTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN

- 3.1.4 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE JUDICIAL («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SOUDNÍM VÝKONAVATELEM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN STÆVNINGSMAND («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES GERICHTSVOLLZIEHERS/ (ET) DOKUMENT MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KOHTUTÄITUR/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟ(Η) ΕΠΙΜΕΛΑΝΤΗ(Η) («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A JUDICIAL OFFICER («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN HUISSIER DE JUSTICE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó FIIGEACH BREITHIÚNACH («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDA SUDSKI OVRŠTELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN UFFICIALE GIUDIZIARIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS IZPILDĪTĀJS («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LT) ANTSTOLIO (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE) IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BIRÓSÁGI VÉGREHAJTÓ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRU MINN UFFIĊJAL GUDIZZJARJU («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GERECHTSDEURWAARDER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMESCRIVÃO DE DIREITO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN EXECUTOR JUDECĂTOARESC («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM VÝKONAVATEĽOM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SL) LISTINA, KIJO IZDA SODNI IZVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FI) HAASEMIEHEN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN STÄMMINGSMAN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)
- 3.1.5 (BG) ДРУГИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ) (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE)/ (CZ) JINÉ (UPŘESNĚTE)/ (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES)/ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN)/ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGEV)/ (EL) ΆΛλο (ΔΙΕΥΚΠΙΝΣΤΕ)/ (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED)/ (FR) AUTRE (À PRÉCISER)/ (GA) EILE (LE SONRU)/ (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTI)/ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE)/ (LV) CITS (PRECIZĒT)/ (LT) KITA (NURODYTI)/ (HU) EGYÉB (KÉRJÜK PONTOSÍTANI)/ (MT) OMRAJN (IPPRECÍZA)/ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN)/ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ, OKRĘŚLIĆ)/ (PT) OUTROS (A ESPECIFICAR)/ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA)/ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNÍTY)/ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTI)/ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLÄVÄ)/ (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS)
- 3.2 (BG) АДМИНISTRATИВЕН ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SPRÁVNÍM ÚRADEM/ (DA) ADMINISTRATIVT DOKUMENT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER VERWALTUNGSBEHÖRDE/ (ET) HALDUSDOKUMENT/ (EL) ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIF/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD RIARACHÁIN/ (HR) UPRAVNA ISPRAVA/ (IT) DOCUMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO/ (LV) ADMINISTRATĪVS DOKUMENTS/ (LT) ADMINISTRACINIS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) KÖZIGAZGATÁSI OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT AMMINISTRATIVU/ (NL) ADMINISTRATIEF DOCUMENT/ (PL) DOKUMENT ADMINISTRACYJNY/ (PT) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (RO) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIV/ (SK) SPRÁVNA LISTINA/ (SL) UPRAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) HALLINNOLLINEN ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) ADMINISTRATIV HANDLING
- 3.2.1 (BG) УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CERTIFICADO/ (CZ) OSVĚDČENÍ/ (DA) PÁTEGNING/ (DE) BESCHEINIGUNG/ (ET) TÖÖEND/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ/ (EN) CERTIFICATE/ (FR) CERTIFICAT/ (GA) DEMHNÍÚ/ (HR) POTVRDA/ (IT) CERTIFICATO/ (LV) APLIECINĀJUMS/ (LT) PAŽYMA. LIUDIJIMAS/ (HU) TANÚSITVÁNY/BIZONYÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CÉRTIFIKAT/ (NL) CERTIFICAAT/ (PL) ZAŚWIADCZENIE/ (PT) CERTIDÃO OU CERTIFICADO/ (RO) CERTIFICAT/ (SK) OSVEDČENIE/ (SL) POTRDILO/ (FI) TODISTUS/ (SV) INTYG
- 3.2.2 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z Matriky/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA CIVILSTANDSREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM PERSONENSTANDSREGISTER/ (ET) PEREKONNASEISUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΑΪΚΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE CIVIL STATUS REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE L'ETAT CIVIL/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR STÁDAIS SHIBHALTA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ REGISTRA OSOBNOG STANJA/ (IT) ESTRATO DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ CIVILINĖS BŪKLES AKTU REGISTRO/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI KIVONAT/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-STAT CIVILI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET REGISTER VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIŚ SKRÓCONY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) EXTRATO DE ATOS DO REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OSOBNEHO STAVU/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA O OSOBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE (SIVILLISÄÄTY)/ (SV) UTDRAG UR FOLKBOKFÖRINGEN
- 3.2.3 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА НА НАСЕЛЕНИЕТО/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL CENSO/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z REGISTRU OBYVATEL/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA FOLKeregistret/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM MELDEREGISTER/ (ET) RAHVASTIKUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE POPULATION REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE LA POPULATION/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR DAONRA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ POPISA STANOVNIŠTVA/ (IT) ESTRATO ANAGRAFICO/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO IEDZĪVOTĀJU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ GYVENTOJŲ REGISTRO/ (HU) KIVONAT A SZEMÉLYIADAT- ÉS LAKCÍMNYILVÁNTARTÁSBÓL/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-POPOLAZZJONI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET BEVOLKINGSREGISTER/ (PL) WYCIĄG Z REJESTRU LUDNOŚCI/ (PT) EXTRATO DO REGISTRO DA POPULAÇÃO/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE EVIDENȚĂ A POPULAȚIEI/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OBYVATELOV/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA PREBIVALSTVA/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE/ (SV) UTDRAG UR BEFOLKNINGSREGISTER

- 3.2.4 (BG) ПЪЛЕН ПРЕПИС ОТ АКТОВЕ ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) COPIA LITERAL DE ACTAS DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) OPIS MATRÍČNÍCH ZÁZNAMŮ/ (DA) ORDRET KOPI AF CIVILSTANDSREGISTER/ (DE) WÖRTLICHE KOPIE VON PERSONENSTANDEINTRÄGEN/ (ET) PEREKONNAEISUAKTI KOOPIA/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ/ (EN) VERBATIM COPY OF CIVIL STATUS RECORDS/ (FR) COPIE INTÉGRALE D'ACTES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) COÍP FOCAL AR FHOCAL DE THAIFID AR STÁDAS SIBHIALTA/ (LV) CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRĀ IERAKSTU AUTENTISKĀ KOPIJA/ (LT) CIVILINES BŪKLĒS AKTU IERAŠU PAŽODINE KOPIJA/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI BEJEGETÉSZ SZÓ SZERINTI MÁSOLÁSA/ (MT) KOPIJA VERBATIM TAL-ATTI TAL-ISTAT CIVILI/ (NL) EENSLUIDEND AFSCHRIFT VAN AKTEN VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIS ZUPEŁNY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) CERTIDO DE COPIA INTEGRAL OU DE NARRATIVA DE ATOS DE REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) COPIE EXACTĂ A UNUI ACT DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) DOSLOVNÝ VÝPIS ZO ZÁPISOV O OSOBNOM STAVE/ (SL) DOBESEDI PREPIS LISTIN O OSOBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERITIEJOEN SANATARKKA JÄLJENNÖS/ (SV) ORDRAGRANN AVSKRIFT AV FOLKBOKFÖRINGSHANDLING
- 3.3 (BG) НОТАРИАЛЕН АКТ/ (ES) ACTA NOTARIAL/ (CZ) NOTÁŘSKÁ LISTINA/ (DA) NOTARBEKRÆFTET DOKUMENT/ (DE) NOTARIELLE URKUNDE/ (ET) NOTARIAALDOOKUMENT/ (EL) ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΞΗ/ (EN) NOTARIAL ACT/ (FR) ACTE NOTARIEL/ (GA) GNÍOMH NOTAIREACHTA/ (HR) JAVNOBILJEŽNIČKA ISPRAVA/ (IT) ATTO NOTARILE/ (LV) NOTARIĀLS AKTS/ (LT) NOTARINIS AKTAS/ (HU) KÖZJEGYZŐI OKIRAT/ (MT) ATT NOTARILI/ (NL) NOTARIELE AKTE/ (PL) AKT NOTARIALNY/ (PT) ACTO NOTARIAL/ (RO) ACT NOTARIAL/ (SK) NOTÁRSKA LISTINA/ (SL) NOTARSKA LISTINA/ (FI) NOTAARIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) NOTARIEL HANDLING
- 3.4 (BG) ОФИЦИАЛНО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, ПРИЛОЖЕНО КЪМ ДОКУМЕНТ, ПОДПИСАН ОТ ЛИЦЕ В ЛИЧНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) CERTIFICACION OFICIAL PUESTA SOBRE UN DOCUMENTO PRIVADO/ (CZ) ÚŘEDNÍ OSVĚDČENÍ, KTERÝM BYLA OPATŘENA LISTINA PODEPSENÁ SOUKROMOU OSOBOU/ (DA) OFFICIEL PÅTEGNING PÅ ET DOKUMENTER UNDERTEGNET AF EN PERSON I DENNES EGENSKAB AF PRIVATPERSON/ (DE) AMTLICHE BESCHEINIGUNG AUF EINER PRIVATURKUNDE/ (ET) ISIKU POOLT ERAISIKUNA ALLKIRJASTATUD DOKUMENDILE KINNITATAV AMETLIK TÖENDI/ (EL) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΣΩΜΑΤΩΜΕΝΟ ΣΕ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΥΠΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙ ΣΩΣ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΣ/ (EN) OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE PLACED ON A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY A PERSON IN HIS OR HER PRIVATE CAPACITY/ (FR) DÉCLARATION OFFICIELLE APPOSÉE SUR UN ACTE SOUS SEING PRIVÉ/ (GA) DEIMHNÍÚ OFÍOGIÚIL A CHUIREAR AR DHOICIMÉAD ARNA SHÍNIÚ AG DUINE INA CHÁIL NO INA CÁIL PHRIODHÁIDEACH/ (HR) SLUŽBENA POTVRĐA STAVLJENA NA ISPRAVU KOJU JE OSOBA POTPIŠALA U PRIVATNOM SVOJSTVU/ (IT) DICHIARAZIONE UFFICIALE APPOSTA SU UNA SCRITTURA PRIVATA/ (LV) OFICIĀLS APLIECINĀJUMS UZ DOKUMENTA, KO SAVĀ VĀRDĀ PARAKSTĪJUSI KĀDA PERSONA/ (LT) PRIVĀCIJAI ASMENĮ PASIRAŠYTU DOKUMENTU OFICIĀLUS PATVIRINTIMAI/ (HU) MAGÁNKIRATON ELHELYEZETT HÍVATALOS TANÚSÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CERTifikat UFFİCİJALI LI JİTQİEGHED FDOKUMENT İFFİRMAT MINN PERSUNA FIL-KAPACİTİ PRIVATA TAGRHA/ (NL) OFFICIEEL CERTIFICAT OP EEN DOCUMENT ONDERTEKEND DOOR EEN PERSON IN ZIJN PARTICULIERE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) URZEDOWE ZASWIADCZENIE UMIESZCZONE NA DOKUMENCIE PODPISANYM PRZEZ OSOBĘ DZIAŁAJĄCĄ W CHARAKTERZE PRYWATNYM/ (PT) DECLARAÇÃO OFICIAL INSERTA NUM ATO DE NATUREZA PRIVADA/ (RO) CERTIFICAT OFICIAL APLICAT PE UN DOCUMENT SUB SEMNATURĂ PRIVATĂ/ (SK) ÚRADNÉ OSVĚDČENIE UVEDENÉ NA LISTINE PODPISANEJ OSOBOU KONAJÚCOU AKO SUKROMNÁ OSOBA/ (SL) URADNA IZJAVA NA ZASEBNI LISTINI/ (FI) VIRALLINEN TODISTUS ASIAKIRJASSA, JONKA HENKILÖ ON ALLEGIRJOITANUT YKSITYISHENKILÖÄ/ (SV) OFFICIELLT INTYG ANBRINGAT PÅ EN HANDLING SOM UNDERTEKNATS AV EN PRIVATPERSON
- 3.5 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ИЗГОТОВЕН ОТ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИ ИЛИ КОНСУЛСКИ СЛУЖИТЕЛ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА В СЛУЖЕБНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO O CONSULAR DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO CON CARÁCTER OFICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCEM NEBO KONZULÁRNÍM ŪREDNÍKEM ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO SLUŽEBNICH POVINNOSTÍ/ (DA) DOKUMENT OFFICIELT UDFÆRDIGET AF EN MEDLEMSSTATS DIPLOMATISKE ELLER KONSULÆRE REPRÆSENTANT/ (DE) VON EINEM DIPLOMATISCHEN ODER KONSULARISCHEN VERTRETER EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS IN SEINER AMTLICHEN FUNKTION ERRICHTETE URKUNDE/ (ET) LIIKMESRIIGI DIPLOMAATILISE VÕI KONSULAARAMETNIKU POOLT AMETIKOHUSTUSTE TÄITMISEL KOOSTATUD DOKUMENT/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΟ(Η) ή ΠΡΟΣΕΝΙΚΟ(Η) ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΑΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΙΔΙΩΤΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR AGENT OF A MEMBER STATE IN HIS OR HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉTABLI EN SA QUALITÉ OFFICIELLE PAR UN AGENT DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD ARNA THARRAINGT SUAS AG GNOMHAIRE TAIDHLEIREACHTA NÓ CONSALACH DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT INA CHAIL NÓ INA CÁIL OFÍOGIÚIL/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE U SLUŽBENOM SVOJSTVU SASTAVIO DIPLOMATSKI ILLI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO REDATTO DA AGENTI DIPLOMATICI O CONSOLARI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO NELL'ESERCIZIO DELLE LORO FUNZIONI/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU PILDOT AMATA PIENĀKUMUS, SAGATAVOJIS DAĻBALSTS DIPLOMĀTISKAI VAI KONSULĀRAIS PĀRSTĀVIS/ (LT) DOKUMENTAMS PARENGBTAS VALSTYBĖS NARES DIPLOMATO AR KONSULINIU PAREIGNU. VEIKIANČIO PAGAL OFICIALIUS IGAUCIJUMUS/ (HU) VALAMELY TAGÁLLAM DIPLOMÁCIAI VAGY KONZULI KÉPVISELŐJE ÁLTAL HÍVATALOS MINŐSEGÉBEN KÍÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT IMPĒJU MINN AGENT DIPLOMATIKU JEW KONSULARI TA' STAT MEMBRU FIL-KAPAÇITA UFFİCİJALI TIEGRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT OPGESTELD DOOR DE DIPLOMATIEKE OF CONSULAIRE AMBTENAAR VAN EEN LIDSTAAT IN ZIJN OFFICIELE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) DOKUMENT SPORZĄDZONY PRZEZ PRZEDSTAWICIELA DYPLOMATYCZNEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA KONSULARNEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO DZIAŁAJĄCYCH W CHARAKTERZE URZĘDOWYM/ (PT) DOCUMENTO LAVRADO POR UM AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO OU CONSULAR DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO NO EXERCÍCIO DAS SUAS FUNÇÕES OFICIAIS/ (RO) DOCUMENT INTOCMIT DE CÂTRE UN AGENT DIPLOMATIC SAU CONSULAR AL UNUI STAT MEMBRU. ÎN CALITATE OFICIALĂ/ (SK) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCOM ALEBO KONZULÁRNÝM ÚRADNÍKOM ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO FUNKCIE/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO KOT ÚRADNA OSOBA IZDA DIPLOMATSKI ALI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA JÄSENVALTION DIPLOMAATTINEN EDUSTAJA TAI KONSULIEDUSTAJA ON LAATINUT VIRANTOIMITUKSESSA/ (SV) HANDLING UPPRÄTTAD I TJÄNSTEN AV EN DIPLOMATISK ELLER KONSULÄR TJÄNSTEMAN I EN MEDLEMSSTAT

- 3.6 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) HMEPOMHNIA (HH/MM/EEEE) ΕΚΔΟΣΗ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/BBBB)/ (HU) A KIALÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉ/H/N/N)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-RIRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFARDANDE
- 3.7 (BG) РЕФЕРЕНТН НОМЕР НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) REFERENČNÍ ČISLO VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENTS REFERENCENUMMER/ (DE) KENNNUMLER DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE/ (ET) AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VIITENUMBER/ (EL) ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) NUMÉRO DE RÉFÉRENCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) UIMHÍR THAGARTHA AN DOICIMEAD PHOIBLÍ/ (HR) REFERENTNI BROJ JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) NUMERO DI RIFERIMENTO DEL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOCUMENTA ATSAUCES NUMURS/ (LT) VIĘSOJO DOCUMENTO NUMERIS/ (HU) A KÖZÖKIRAT HIVATKOZÁSI SZAMMA/ (MT) NUMURA TA' REFERENZA TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) REFERENTIENUMMER VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENTA/ (PL) NUMER REFERENCYJNY DOKUMENTU URZEDOWEGO/ (PT) NÚMERO DE REFERÉNCIA DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) NUMĂRUL DE REFERINTĂ AL DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) REFERENČNÉ ČISLO VĚŘEJNEJ LISTINY/ (SI) REFERENČNA ŠTEVILKA JAVNE LISTINE/ (FI) YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN VIITENUMERO/ (SV) DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS REFERENSNUMMER
4. (BG) БРАКА/ (ES) MATRIMONIO/ (CZ) MANŽELSTVÍ/ (DA) ÆGTESKAB/ (DE) EHESCHLIESSUNG/ (ET) ABIELU/ (EL) ΓΑΜΟΣ/ (EN) MARRIAGE/ (FR) MARIAGE/ (GA) PÓSADH/ (HR) SKLAPANJE BRAKA/ (IT) MATRIMONIO/ (LV) LAULĪBAS/ (LT) SANTUOKA/ (HU) HÁZASSÁGKÖTÉS/ (MT) ZWIEG/ (NL) HUWELIJK/ (PL) MALŻENSTWO/ (PT) CASAMENTO/ (RO) CĂSĂTORIA/ (SK) MANŽELSTVO/ (SL) SKLENITEV ZAKONSKE ZVEZE/ (FI) AVIOLIITTO/ (SV) ÅKTENSKAP
- 4.1 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА БРАКА/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DEL MATRIMONIO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) UZAVŘENÍ MANŽELSTVÍ/ (DA) VIELSESSTDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ) DER EHESCHLIESSUNG/ (ET) ABIELLUMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) HMEPOMHNIA (HH/MM/EEEE) ΤΕΛΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΓΑΜΟΥ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF THE MARRIAGE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DU MARIAGE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) AN PHÓSTA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) SKLAPANJA BRAKA/ (IT) DATA DI MATRIMONIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) LAULĪBAS NOSLĒŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) SANTUOKOS SUDARYMO DATA (DD/MM/BBBB)/ (HU) A HÁZASSÁGKÖTÉS IDEJE (ÉÉÉ/H/N/N)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAZ-ZWIEG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN HET HUWELIJK/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) ZAWARCIA MALŻENSTWA/ (PT) DATA DE CASAMENTO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) CĂSĂTORIEI/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) UZAVREȚIA MANŽELSTVA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) SKLENITEV ZAKONSKE ZVEZE/ (FI) AVIOLIUTON SOLMIMISPAIVA (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR ÅKTENSKAPETS INGÄNDE
- 4.2 (BG) МЯСТО И ДЪРЖАВА НА БРАКА/ (ES) LUGAR Y PAÍS DEL MATRIMONIO/ (CZ) MÍSTO A ZEMĚ UZAVŘENÍ MANŽELSTVÍ/ (DA) VIELSESSTED OG -LAND/ (DE) ORT UND LAND DER EHESCHLIESSUNG/ (ET) ABIELLUMISE KOHT JA RIIKI/ (EL) TOPOS KAI XΩΡΑ ΤΕΛΕΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΓΑΜΟΥ/ (EN) PLACE AND COUNTRY OF THE MARRIAGE/ (FR) LIEU ET PAYS DU MARIAGE/ (GA) ÁIT AGUS TIR AN PHÓSTA/ (HR) Mjesto i zemlja sklapanja braka/ (IT) LUOGO E PAESE DI MATRIMONIO/ (LV) LAULĪBAS NOSLĒŠANAS VIETA UN VALSTS/ (LT) SANTUOKOS SUDARYMO VIETA IR ŠALIS/ (HU) A HÁZASSÁGKÖTÉS HELYE ÉS ORSZÁGA/ (MT) POST U PAJIZ TAZ-ZWIEG/ (NL) PLAATS EN LAND VAN HET HUWELIJK/ (PL) MIEJSCE I PAŃSTWO ZAWARCIA MALŻENSTWA/ (PT) LOCAL E PAÍS DE CASAMENTO/ (RO) LOCUL SI TARA CĂSĂTORIEI/ (SK) Miesto a štát uzavretia manželstva/ (SI) Kraj in država sklenitve zakonske zvezze/ (FI) AVIOLIUTON SOLMIMISPAIKKA JA -MAA/ (SV) ORT OCH LAND DÄR ÅKTENSKAPET INGICKS
5. (BG) СЪПРУГ А/ (ES) CÓNYUGE A/ (CZ) MANŽEL/MANŽELKA A/ (DA) ÆGTEFÆLLE A/ (DE) EHEPARTNER A/ (ET) ABIIKASA A/ (EL) ΣΥΖΥΓΟΣ A/ (EN) SPOUSE A/ (FR) CONJOINT A/ (GA) CÉILE A/ (HR) BRAĆNI DRUG A/ (IT) CONIUGE A/ (LV) LAULATAIS A/ (LT) SUTUOKTINIS A/ (HU) A HÁZASTÁRS/ (MT) KONJUGI A/ (NL) ECHTGENO(O)IT(E) A/ (PL) MAŁZONEK A/ (PT) CÔNJUGE A/ (RO) SOTUL A/ (SK) MANŽEL/MANŽELKA A/ (SL) ZAKONEC A/ (FI) PUOLISO A/ (SV) MAKE/MAKA A
- 5.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ПО РОЖДЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) RODNÉ/À PŘIJMENÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) VED FØDSEN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) BEI DER GEBURT/ (ET) SÜNNIJÄRGNE PEREKONNANIMI (SÜNNIÄRGSED PEREKONNANIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AT BIRTH/ (FR) NOM(S) À LA NAISSANCE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) BREITHE/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) PRI ROĐENJU/ (IT) COGNOME/ ALLA NASCITA/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) DZIMŠANAS BRĪDI/ (LT) PAVARDE (-ES), SUTEIKTA (-OS) GIMIS/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI CSALÁDI NEVE(-I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMISET) MAT-TWELED/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)M(EN) BIJ DE GEBOORTE/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) RODOWE/ (PT) APELIDO(S) À DATA DO NASCIMENTO/ (RO) NUMELE LA NAȘTERE/ (SK) RODNÉ PRIEZVISKO(-A)/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI OB ROJSTVU/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) SYNTYMÄHETKELLÄ/ (SV) EFTERNAMN VID FÖDSELN

- 5.2 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ПРЕДИ БРАКА/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) ANTES DE CONTRAER MATRIMONIO/ (CZ) PŘIJMENÍ PŘED UZAVŘENÍM MANŽELSTVÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) FØR VIELSEN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) VOR DER EHESCHLIESSUNG/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED) ENNE ABIELLUMIST/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΠΡΙΝ ΤΟΝ ΓΑΜΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) BEFORE THE MARRIAGE/ (FR) NOM(S) AVANT LE MARIAGE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) ROIMH AN bpÓSAHD/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) PRIJE SKLAPANJA BRAKA/ (IT) COGNOME/ PRIMA DEL MATRIMONIO/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) PIJMS LAULĪBAS/ (LT) PAVARDĖ (-ES) PRIEŠ SANTUOKA/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(/) A HÁZASSÁGKÖTÉS ELŐTT/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMISET) QABEL IZ-ZWIEG/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)M(EN) VÓOR HET HUWELIJK/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) PRZED ZAWARCIM MŁAŻEŃSTWA/ (PT) APELIDO(S) ANTES DO CASAMENTO/ (RO) NUMELE ĩNAINTE DE CĂSĂTORIE/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) PRED UZAVRETÍM MANŽELSTVA/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI PRED SKLENITVIJO ZAKONSKE ZVEZE/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) ENNEN AVIOLIITTOA/ (SV) EFTERNAMN FÖRE ÄKTENSKAPETS INGÄENDE
- 5.3 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ НА БРАКА/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) DESPUÉS DE CONTRAER MATRIMONIO/ (CZ) PŘIJMENÍ PO UZAVŘENÍ MANŽELSTVÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) EFTER VIELSEN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) NACH DER EHESCHLIESSUNG/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED) PÁRAST ABIELLUMIST/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) META TON GAMO/ (EN) SURNAME(S) FOLLOWING THE MARRIAGE/ (FR) NOM(S) À LA SUITE DU MARIAGE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) TAR ÉIS AN PHÓSTA/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) NAKON SKLAPANJA BRAKA/ (IT) COGNOME/ DOPO IL MATRIMONIO/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) PĒC LAULĪBAS/ (LT) PAVARDE (-ES) PO SANTUOKOS/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(/) A HÁZASSÁGKÖTÉS UTÁNI/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMISET) WARÄ Z-ZWIEG/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)M(EN) NA HET HUWELIJK/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) PO ZAWARCIU MŁAŻEŃSTWA/ (PT) APELIDO(S) APÓS O CASAMENTO/ (RO) NUMELE DUPĂ CĂSĂTORIE/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) PO UZAVRETÍ MANŽELSTVA/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI PO SKLENITVY ZAKONSKE ZVEZE/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) AVIOLIITON SOLMIMISEN JÄLKEEN/ (SV) EFTERNAMN EFTER ÄKTENSKAPETS INGÄENDE
- 5.4 (BG) СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) NOMBRE(S)/ (CZ) JMENO (JMÉNA)/ (DA) FORNAVN(E)/ (DE) VORNAME(N)/ (ET) EESNIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ONOMA(-TA)/ (EN) FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRÉNOM(S)/ (GA) CÉADAINM (CÉADAINMNEACHA)/ (HR) IME(NAV) / (IT) NOME(/)/ (LV) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) UTÓNEVE(/) (MT) ISEM/ISMIJET/ (NL) VOORNA(A)M(EN)/ (PL) IMIE (IMIONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S)/ (RO) PRENUME/ (SK) MENO(-Á)/ (SL) IME/IMENA/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) FÖRNAMN
- 5.5 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDSELDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) / (DE) GEBURTSDATUM (TT/MM/BBBB) / (ET) SÜNNIKUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) HMEROMHNIA (HH/MM/EEEE) ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF BIRTH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE NAISSANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) BREITHE/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) ROĐENJA/ (IT) DATA DI NASCITA (GG/MM/AAAA) / (LV) DZIMŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG) / (LT) Gimimo DATA (DD/MM/MMMM) / (HU) SZÜLETÉSI IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN) / (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAT-TWELEID/ (NL) GEBOORTEDATUM (DD/MM/BBBB) / (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) URODZENIA/ (PT) DATA DE NASCIMENTO (DD/MM/AAAA) / (RO) DATA (ZZ/LU/AAAA) NAŞTERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NARODENIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄAIKA (PP/KK/VVVV) / (SV) FÖDELSEDATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)
- 5.6 (BG) ПОЛ/ (ES) SEXO/ (CZ) POHLAVÍ/ (DA) KØN/ (DE) GESCHLECHT/ (ET) SUGU/ (EL) ΦΥΛΟ/ (EN) SEX/ (FR) SEXE/ (GA) INSCHNE/ (HR) SPOL/ (IT) SESSO/ (LV) DZIMUMS/ (LT) LYTIS/ (HU) NEME/ (MT) SESS/ (NL) GESLACHT/ (PL) PŁEC/ (PT) SEXO/ (RO) SEXU/ (SK) POHLAVIE/ (SL) SPOL/ (FI) SUKUPUOLI/ (SV) KÖN
- 5.6.1 (BG) ЖЕНСКИ/ (ES) MUJER/ (CZ) ŽENA/ (DA) KVINDE/ (DE) WEIBLICH/ (ET) NAISSOOST/ (EL) ΘΗΥΑ/ (EN) FEMALE/ (FR) FÉMININ/ (GA) BAINEANN/ (HR) ŽENSKI/ (IT) FEMMINILE/ (LV) SIEVIETE/ (LT) MOTERIS/ (HU) NŐ/ (MT) MARA/ (NL) VROUW/ (PL) KOBIETA/ (PT) FEMININO/ (RO) FEMEIESC/ (SK) ŽENSKE/ (SL) ŽENSKI/ (FI) NAINEN/ (SV) KVINNA
- 5.6.2 (BG) МЪЖКИ/ (ES) VARÓN/ (CZ) MUŽ/ (DA) MAND/ (DE) MÄNNLICH/ (ET) MEESOOOST/ (EL) APPEN/ (EN) MALE/ (FR) MASCULIN/ (GA) FIREANN/ (HR) MUŠKI/ (IT) MASCHILE/ (LV) VIRIETIS/ (LT) VYRAS/ (HU) FÉRFI/ (MT) RAGEL/ (NL) MAN/ (PL) MĘŻCZYZNA/ (PT) MASCULINO/ (RO) BĂRBĂTESC/ (SK) MUŽSKÉ/ (SL) MOŠKI/ (FI) MIES/ (SV) MAN
- 5.6.3 (BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MÄÄRAMATA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDÉTERMINÉ/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNITHE/ (HR) NEOREDEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTAUTYTA/ (HU) MEGHATÁROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABILIT/ (NL) ONBEPAALD/ (PL) PŁEC NIEOKREŚLONA/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENÉ/ (SL) NEDOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMÄTÖN/ (SV) EJ FASTSTÄLLT
6. (BG) СЪПРУГ B/ (ES) CÓNYUGE B/ (CZ) MANŽEL/MANŽELKA B/ (DA) ÆGTEFÆLLE B/ (DE) EHEPARTNER B/ (ET) ABIKAASA B/ (EL) ΣΥΖΥΓΟΣ B/ (EN) SPOUSE B/ (FR) CONJOINT B/ (GA) CÉILE B/ (HR) BRAĆNI DRUG B/ (IT) CONIGUE B/ (LV) LAULĀTAIS B/ (LT) SUTUOKTINIS B/ (HU) „B” HÁZASTÁRS/ (MT) KONJUGI B/ (NL) ECHTGENO(O)T(E) B/ (PL) MŁAŻONEK B/ (PT) CÔNJUGE B/ (RO) SOTUL B/ (SK) MANŽEL/MANŽELKA B/ (SL) ZAKONEC B/ (FI) PUOLISO B/ (SV) MAKE/MAKA B

7. (BG) ПОЛЕ ЗА ПОДПИС/ (ES) RECUADRO PARA LA FIRMA/ (CZ) POLE PRO PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFTSFELT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFTENFELD/ (ET) ALLKIRJAALHTER/ (EL) ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΙΔΙΟ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ/ (EN) SIGNATURE BOX/ (FR) CADRE POUR LA SIGNATURE/ (GA) BOSCA DON SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POLJE ZA POTPIS/ (IT) RIQUEDRO PER LA FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTA LAUKS/ (LT) PARAŠO LAUKEIS/ (HU) AZ ALAIRÁS SZÖVEGDOBOZA/ (MT) KAXXA TAL-IFFIRMAR/ (NL) VAK VOOR DE HANDTEKENING/ (PL) POLE PODPISU/ (PT) ESPAÇO DESTINADO À ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) KOLONKA NA PODPIS/ (SL) POLJE ZA PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUSKENTTÄ/ (SV) RUTA FÖR UNDERTECKNANDE
- 7.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) И СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ. ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) Y NOMBRE(S) DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) PRÍJEMENI A Jméno (JMÉNA) ÚŘEDNIKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULAR/ (DA) EFTERNAVNE(S) OG FORNAVNE(S) PÅ DEN EMBEDSMAND. DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) UND VORNAME(N) DES BEAMTEN. DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSOSLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU EESNIMI (-NIMED) JA PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ) ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AND FORENAME(S) OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) NOM(S) ET PRÉNOM(S) DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) AGUS CÉADAÍNN (CÉADAÍNMEACHA) AN OIFIGIGH A DEISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) I IME(NA) SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) COGNOMEI E NOMEI DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU, UZVĀRS(-I) UN VĀRD(-I)/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAVARDE (-ĒS) IR VĀRDAS (-AI)/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ CSALÁDI NEVE(/ ÉS UTÓNEVE(/)/ (MT) KUNJOM/KUNJOMJET) U ISEM/ISMJET) TAL-UFFICJAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) NA(A)M(EN) EN VOORNA(A)M(EN) VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) I IMIE, (IMIONA) URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) APELIDO(S) E NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S) DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) NUMELE SI PRENUMELE FUNCTIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) A MENO(-Á) ÚRADNIKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULAR/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI IN IME/MENA URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) JA ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN OCH FÖRNAMN PA DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDET DETTA FORMULÄR
- 7.2 (BG) ДЛЪЖНОСТ НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ. ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CARGO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) FUNKCE ÚŘEDNIKA. KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULAR/ (DA) STILLING — DEN EMBEDSMAND. DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) STELLUNG DES BEAMTEN. DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSOSLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU AMETIKONT/ (EL) ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) POSTE DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) POST AN OIFIGIGH A DEISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) FUNKCIJA SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) POSIZIONE DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU, AMATS/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAREIGOS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ BEOSZTÁSA/ (MT) KARIGA TAL-UFFICJAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) FUNCTIE VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) STANOWISKO URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) CARGO DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) POZIȚIA FUNCȚIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) FUNKCIA ÚRADNIKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULAR/ (SL) POLOŽAJ URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN ASEMA/ (SV) BEFATTNING FÖR DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDET DETTA FORMULÄR
- 7.3 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) (DE) AUSSTELLUNGS DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAA) (EL) HMEROMNIA (HH/MM/EEE) EKDOΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAA) (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG) (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (EEÉÉ/HH/NN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-PRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVV) (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDA NDE
- 7.4 (BG) ПОДПИС/ (ES) FIRMA/ (CZ) PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFT/ (ET) ALLKIRJA/ (EL) ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ/ (EN) SIGNATURE/ (FR) SIGNATURE/ (GA) SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POTPIS/ (IT) FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTS/ (LT) PARAŠAS/ (HU) ALÁIRÁS/ (MT) FIRMA/ (NL) HANDTEKENING/ (PL) PODPIS/ (PT) ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) PODPIS/ (SL) PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUS/ (SV) NAMNTECKNING
- 7.5 (BG) ПЕЧАТ ИЛИ ЩЕМПЕЛ/ (ES) SELLO O TIMBRE/ (CZ) PEČET NEBO RAZÍTKO/ (DA) SEGL ELLER STEMPEL/ (DE) SIEGEL ODER STEMPEL/ (ET) PITSER VÕI TEMPEL/ (EL) ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ/ (EN) SEAL OR STAMP/ (FR) SCEAU OU TIMBRE/ (GA) SÉALA NO STAMPA/ (HR) ŽIG ILI PEČAT/ (IT) BOLLO O TIMBRO/ (LV) ŽĪMOGS VAI SPIEDOGS/ (LT) SPAUDAS ARBA ANTSPAUDAS/ (HU) PECSÉT VAGY BÉLYEGZÖLÉNYOMAT/ (MT) SIGILL JEW TIMBRU/ (NL) ZEGEL OF STEMPEL/ (PL) PIECZEĆ LUB STEMPEL/ (PT) SELO OU CARIMBO/ (RO) SIGILIUL SAU STAMPILA/ (SK) PEČAT ALEBO OTDLAČOK PEČIATKY/ (SL) PEČAT ALI ŽIG/ (FI) SINETTI TAI LEIMA/ (SV) SIGILL ELLER STÄMPEL

ANNEX V

CAPACITY TO MARRY**MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORM — TRANSLATION AID**

Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (¹)

- Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK) Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE) Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL) Spain (ES)
- France (FR) Croatia (HR)
- Italy (IT) Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV) Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU) Malta (MT)
- Netherlands (NL) Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL) Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO) Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK) Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE) United Kingdom (UK)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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This form reflects the content of the public document to which it is attached. However, the authority to which the public document is presented may require, when necessary for the purpose of processing the public document, a translation or transliteration of the information included in the form.

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If the public document to which this form is attached does not contain certain data or information, indicate '—'.

1. AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM

1.1 Designation (³)

2. AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

1.1 Designation (⁴)

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

3.1 Document emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State

3.1.1 Court decision

3.1.2 Document emanating from a public prosecutor

3.1.3 Document emanating from a clerk of a court

3.1.4 Document emanating from a judicial officer ('huissier de justice')

3.1.5 Other (to be specified)

(¹) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1.

(²) If completing by hand, please use capital letters.

(³) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the form

(⁴) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the public document to which this form is attached.

- 3.2 Administrative document
- 3.2.1 Certificate
 - 3.2.2 Extract from the Civil Status Register
 - 3.2.3 Extract from the Population Register
 - 3.2.4 Verbatim copy of civil status records
 - 3.1.5 Other (to be specified)
- 3.3 Notarial act
- 3.4 Official certificate placed on a document signed by a person in his or her private capacity
- 3.5 Document drawn up by a diplomatic or consular agent of a Member State in his or her official capacity
- 3.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 3.7 Reference number of the public document

4. INFORMATION ON THE PERSON CONCERNED

- 4.1 Surname(s)
- 4.2 Forename(s)
- 4.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth
- 4.4 Place (¹) and country (²) of birth
- 4.5 Sex:
- 4.5.1 Female
 - 4.5.2 Male
 - 4.5.3 Undetermined
- 4.6 Nationality:

5. ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED. (³)

- 5.1 The person concerned has the capacity to marry under the national law of the Member State where the public document is issued.
- 5.2 The person concerned appears to have no marriage in his or her name under the national law of the Member State where the public document is issued.
- 5.3 There is no known impediment for the person concerned to marry under the national law of the Member State where the public document is issued.
- 5.4 There is no known impediment to a marriage between the person concerned and his or her intended spouse under the national law of the Member State where the public document is issued.
- 5.5 There is no opposition known to a marriage between the person concerned and his or her intended spouse under the national law of the Member State where the public document is issued.

(¹) The term 'place of birth' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the person was born

(²) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

(³) Several boxes may be ticked.

6. INFORMATION ON THE INTENDED SPOUSE OF THE PERSON CONCERNED

- 4.1 Surname(s)
- 4.2 Forename(s)
- 4.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth
- 4.4 Place (¹) and country (²) of birth
- 4.5 Sex
- 4.5.1 Female
- 4.5.2 Male
- 4.5.3 Undetermined
- 4.6 Nationality

7. SIGNATURE BOX

- 7.1 Surname(s) and forename(s) of the official who issued this form
-

- 7.2 Position of the official who issued this form
- 7.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 7.4 Signature
- 7.5 Seal or stamp

(¹) The term 'place of birth' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the person was born.
(²) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY OF THE STANDARD ENTRY HEADINGS

(CAPACITY TO MARRY)

1. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DENNE FORMULARS UDSTEDENDE MYNDIGHED/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIESES FORMULAR AUSSTELLT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJA ANDNUUD ASUTUS/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝΤΥΠΟΥ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN IUDARAS A EISEOIDH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) TUELO KOJE IZDAJE OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) VEIDLAPAS IZDEVĒJIESTĀDE/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATOSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TA' DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN DIT FORMULIER/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJACY NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTAVA VIRANOMAINEN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SÖM UTFÄRDAR FORMULÄRET
- 1.1 (BG) НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ/ (ES) DENOMINACIÓN/ (CZ) NÁZEV/ (DA) BETEGNELSE/ (DE) BEZEICHNUNG/ (ET) NIMETUS/ (EL) ONOMAZIA/ (EN) DESIGNATION/ (FR) DÉNOMINATION/ (GA)AINMINÍÚ/ (HR) NAZIV/ (IT) DENOMINAZIONE/ (LV) NOSAUKUMS/ (LT) PAVADINIMAS/ (HU) MEGNEVEZÉS/ (MT) TITLU/ (NL) BENAMING/ (PL) NAZWA/ (PT) DESIGNAÇÃO/ (RO) DENUMIRE/ (SK) NAZOV/ (SL) IME/ (FI) NIMI/ (SV) NAMN
2. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC VEREJNOU LISTINU, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DEN MYNDIGHED, DER HAR UDSTEDT DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST, AUSSTELLT/ (ET) ASUTUS, KES ANDIS VÄLJA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN IUDARAS A EISEOIDH AN DOICIMEAD POIBLÍ LENAI BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TUELO KOJE IZDAJE JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, IZDEVĒJIESTĀDE/ (LT) VIEŠAJI DOKUMENTAI, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYL KÍSERT KÖZOKIRATOT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATOSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HIJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) VIRANOMAINEN, JOKA ON ANTANUT YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SÖM UTFÄRDAR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT
3. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТНОСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ. КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACION RELATIVA AL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE TÝKAJÍCÍ SE VEREJNÉ LISTINY, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER VEDRØRENDE DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) TEAVE AVALIKU DOKUMENDI KOHTA, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΗΛΗΘΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNEAS A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN DOICIMEAD POIBLÍ LENAI BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE KOJE SE ODNOSE NA JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI RELATIVE AL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) INFORMACIJA, SUSIJUSI SU VIEŠUOJU DOKUMENTU, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYL KÍSERT KÖZOKIRATRA VONATKOZÓ INFORMÁCIÓK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HIJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE BETREFFENDE HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) INFORMACJE DOTYCZĄCE DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES RELATIVAS AO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) INFORMAȚII REFERITOARE LA DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O VEREJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) INFORMACIJE V ZVEZI Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TIEDOT YLEISESTÄ ASIAKIRJASTA, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT

- 3.1 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ОРГАН ИЛИ ДЛЪЖНОСТНО ЛИЦЕ, СВЪРЗАН/О СЪС СЪДИЩАТА ИЛИ ПРАВОРАЗДАВАТЕЛНИТЕ ОРГАНИ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UNA AUTORIDAD O UN FUNCIONARIO VINCULADO A LOS ÓRGANOS JURISDICCIONALES DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNEM NEBO ÚŘEDNÍKEM S VAZBOU NA SOUDY DANÉHO ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (DA) DOKUMENT, DER ER UDSTEDT AF EN MYNDIGHED ELLER EN EMBEDSMAND, DER ER TILKNYTET DOMSTOLE I EN MEDLEMSSTAT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER BEHÖRDE ODER EINER AMTPERSON ALS ORGAN DER RECHTSPFLEGE EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD LIIKMESRIIGI KOHTUTEGA SEOTUD AMETIASUTUS VÕI AMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΑ ΑΡΧΗ Η ΕΝΑΝΙΜΙΑ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM AN AUTHORITY OR AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS OR TRIBUNALS OF A MEMBER STATE/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UNE AUTORITÉ OU D'UN FONCTIONNAIRE RELEVANT D'UNE JURIDICTION D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó ÚDARÁS NÓ Ó OFIGEACH A BHÍUIL BANT AIGE NÓ AICI LE CÚIRTEANNA NÓ LE BINÍ DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO TJEOLO ILI SLUŽBENIK SUDA DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN'AUTORITÀ O DA UN FUNZIONARIO APPARTENENTE AD UNA DELLE GIURISDIZIONI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEGUSI AR DALĪBALSTS TIESĀM SAISTĪTA IESTĀDE VAI AMATPERSONA/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, IŠDUOTAS VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJOS AR PAREIGŪNU, SUSIJUSIU SU VALSTYBES NARES TEISMĀS AR TRIBUNOLAI/ (HU) TAGÁLLAMI BÍRÓSÁGGAL KAPCSOLATBAN ÁLLÓ HATÓSÁG VAGY TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN AWTORITÀ JEW UFFICIALI LI JKOLLHOM RABTA MAL-QRATI JEW IT-TRIBUNALI TA' STAT MEMBRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN AUTORITEIT OF AMBTENAAR BEHORENDE TOT EEN RECHTERLIJKE INSTANCIË VAN EEN LIDSTAAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD ORGANU SĄDOWEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMA AUTORIDADE OU DE UM FUNCIONÁRIO DEPENDENTE DE QUALQUER JURISDIÇÃO DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE O AUTORITATE SAU DE UN FUNCTIONAR DE PE LÂNGĂ INSTANTELE UNUI STAT MEMBRU/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNOM ALEBO ÚRADNÍKOM S VÁZBOU NA SÚDY ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU/ (SL) LISTINA, IZDANA S STRANI ORGANA ALI URADNIKA SODNE OBLASTI DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA ON ANTANUT JAISENVÄLTON OIKEUSLAITOKSEEN KUULUVA VIRANOMAINEN TAI VIRKAMIES/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN MYNDIGHET ELLER EN TJÄNSTEMAN TILLHÖRANDE DOMSTOLSVÄSENDET I EN MEDLEMSSTAT
- 3.1.1 (BG) СЪДЕБНО РЕШЕНИЕ/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) ROZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCÚIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI HATÓROZAT/ (MT) DECİJONI TAL-QORTI/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE BESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SĄDOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRÂRE JUDECĂTOAREASCĂ/ (SK) SÚDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTOS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBESLUT
- 3.1.2 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ПРОКУОР/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZÁSTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD RIILLIK SÜÜDISTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó İONCHÚISITHEoir POBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DAL PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ PROKURATOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYYTÄJÄN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN ÅLAGARVÄSENDET
- 3.1.3 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН СЛУЖИТЕЛ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VYŠŠÍM SOUDNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITSSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSBEAMTEN DER GESCHÄFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KOHTUAMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚIRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITELJ SUDSKE PISARNICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN REGISTRATUR TA' QORTI/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SĄDOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANTEI/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM ÚRADNÍKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENE/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIITTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN

- 3.1.4 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE JUDICIAL («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SOUDNÍM VÝKONAVATELEM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN STÆVNINGSMAND («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES GERICHTSVOLLZIEHERS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KOHTUTÄITUR/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟ(Η) ΕΠΙΜΕΛΑΝΤΗ(ΗΑ) («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A JUDICIAL OFFICER («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN HUISSIER DE JUSTICE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó FIIGEACH BREITHIÚNACH («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDA SUDSKI OVRŠTELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN UFFICIALE GIUDIZIARIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS IZPILDĪTĀJS («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LT) ANTSTOLIO (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE) IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BIRÓSÁGI VÉGREHAJTÓ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRU MINN UFFIċJAL GUDIZZJARJU («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GERECHTSDEURWAARDER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM ESCRIVÃO DE DIREITO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN EXECUTOR JUDECĂTOARESC («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM VÝKONAVATELOM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SL) LISTINA, KIJO IZDA SODNI IZVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FI) HAASEMIEHEN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN STÄMMINGSMAN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)
- 3.1.5 (BG) ДРУГИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ) (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE)/ (CZ) JINÉ (UPŘESNĚTE)/ (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES)/ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN)/ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGEV)/ (EL) ΆΛλο (ΔΙΕΥΚΠΙΝΣΤΕ)/ (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED)/ (FR) AUTRE (À PRÉCISER)/ (GA) EILE (LE SONRU)/ (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTI)/ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE)/ (LV) CITS (PRECIZĒT)/ (LT) KITA (NURODYTI)/ (HU) EGYÉB (KÉRJÜK PONTOSÍTANI)/ (MT) OMRAJN (IPPRECÍZA)/ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN)/ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ, OKRĘŚLIĆ)/ (PT) OUTROS (A ESPECIFICAR)/ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA)/ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNÍTY)/ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTI)/ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLÄVÄ)/ (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS)
- 3.2 (BG) АДМИНISTRATИВЕН ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SPRÁVNÍM ÚRADEM/ (DA) ADMINISTRATIVT DOKUMENT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER VERWALTUNGSBEHÖRDE/ (ET) HALDUSDOKUMENT/ (EL) ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIF/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD RIARACHÁIN/ (HR) UPRAVNA ISPRAVA/ (IT) DOCUMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO/ (LV) ADMINISTRATĪVS DOKUMENTS/ (LT) ADMINISTRACINIS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) KÖZIGAZGATÁSI OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT AMMINISTRATIVU/ (NL) ADMINISTRATIEF DOCUMENT/ (PL) DOKUMENT ADMINISTRACYJNY/ (PT) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (RO) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIV/ (SK) SPRÁVNA LISTINA/ (SL) UPRAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) HALLINNOLLINEN ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) ADMINISTRATIV HANDLING
- 3.2.1 (BG) УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CERTIFICADO/ (CZ) OSVĚDČENÍ/ (DA) PÁTEGNING/ (DE) BESCHEINIGUNG/ (ET) TÖÖEND/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ/ (EN) CERTIFICATE/ (FR) CERTIFICAT/ (GA) DEMHNÍÚ/ (HR) POTVRDA/ (IT) CERTIFICATO/ (LV) APLIECIŅĀJUMS/ (LT) PAŽYMA. LIUDIJIMAS/ (HU) TANÚSITVÁNY/BIZONYÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CERTIFIKAT/ (NL) CERTIFICAAT/ (PL) ZAŚWIADCZENIE/ (PT) CERTIDÃO OU CERTIFICADO/ (RO) CERTIFICAT/ (SK) OSVEDČENIE/ (SL) POTRDILO/ (FI) TODISTUS/ (SV) INTYG
- 3.2.2 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z Matriky/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA CIVILSTANDSREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM PERSONENSTANDSREGISTER/ (ET) PEREKONNASEISUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΑΪΚΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE CIVIL STATUS REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE L'ETAT CIVIL/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR STÁDAIS SHIBHALTA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ REGISTRA OSOBNOG STANJA/ (IT) ESTRATO DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ CIVILINĖS BŪKLES AKTU REGISTRO/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI KIVONAT/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-STAT CIVILI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET REGISTER VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIŚ SKRÓCONY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) EXTRATO DE ATOS DO REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OSOBNEHO STAVU/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA O OSOBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE (SIVILLISÄÄTY)/ (SV) UTDRAG UR FOLKBOKFÖRINGEN
- 3.2.3 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА НА НАСЕЛЕНИЕТО/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL CENSO/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z REGISTRU OBYVATEL/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA FOLKeregistret/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM MELDEREGISTER/ (ET) RAHVASTIKUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE POPULATION REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE LA POPULATION/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR DAONRA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ POPISA STANOVNIŠTVA/ (IT) ESTRATO ANAGRAFICO/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO IEDZĪVOTĀJU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ GYVENTOJŲ REGISTRO/ (HU) KIVONAT A SZEMÉLYIADAT- ÉS LAKCÍMNYILVÁNTARTÁSBÓL/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-POPOLAZZJONI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET BEVOLKINGSREGISTER/ (PL) WYCIĄG Z REJESTRU LUDNOŚCI/ (PT) EXTRATO DO REGISTRO DA POPULAÇÃO/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE EVIDENȚĂ A POPULAȚIEI/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OBYVATEĽOV/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA PREBIVALSTVA/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE/ (SV) UTDRAG UR BEFOLKNINGSREGISTER

- 3.2.4 (BG) ПЪЛЕН ПРЕПИС ОТ АКТОВЕ ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) COPIA LITERAL DE ACTAS DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) OPIS MATRÍČNÍCH ZÁZNAMŮ/ (DA) ORDRET KOPI AF CIVILSTANDSREGISTER/ (DE) WÖRTLICHE KOPIE VON PERSONENSTANDEINTRÄGEN/ (ET) PEREKONNAEISUAKTI KOOPIA/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ/ (EN) VERBATIM COPY OF CIVIL STATUS RECORDS/ (FR) COPIE INTÉGRALE D'ACTES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) COÍP FOCAL AR FHOCAL DE THAIFID AR STÁDAS SIBHIALTA/ (LV) CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRĀ IERAKSTU AUTENTISKĀ KOPIJA/ (LT) CIVILINES BŪKLĒS AKTU IERAŠU PAŽODINE KOPIJA/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI BEJEGETÉSZ SZÓ Szerinti MÁSOLÁSA/ (MT) KOPIJA VERBATIM TAL-ATTI TA-LISTAT CIVILI/ (NL) EENSLUIDEND AFSCHRIFT VAN AKTEN VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIS ZUPEŁNY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) CERTIDO DE COPIA INTEGRAL OU DE NARRATIVA DE ATOS DE REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) COPIE EXACTĂ A UNUI ACT DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) DOSLOVNÝ VÝPIS ZO ZÁPISOV O OSOBNOM STAVE/ (SL) DOBESEDNI PREPIS LISTIN O OSEBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERITIEJOEN SANATARKKA JÄLJENNÖS/ (SV) ORDRAGGRANN AVSKRIFT AV FOLKBOKFÖRINGSHANDLING
- 3.3 (BG) НОТАРИАЛЕН АКТ/ (ES) ACTA NOTARIAL/ (CZ) NOTÁŘSKÁ LISTINA/ (DA) NOTARBEKRÆFTET DOKUMENT/ (DE) NOTARIELLE URKUNDE/ (ET) NOTARIAALDOOKUMENT/ (EL) ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΞΗ/ (EN) NOTARIAL ACT/ (FR) ACTE NOTARIEL/ (GA) GNÍOMH NOTAIREACHTA/ (HR) JAVNOBILJEŽNIČKA ISPRAVA/ (IT) ATTO NOTARILE/ (LV) NOTARIĀLS AKTS/ (LT) NOTARINIS AKTAS/ (HU) KÖZJEGYZŐI OKIRAT/ (MT) ATT NOTARILI/ (NL) NOTARIELE AKTE/ (PL) AKT NOTARIALNY/ (PT) ATO NOTARIAL/ (RO) ACT NOTARIAL/ (SK) NOTÁRSKA LISTINA/ (SL) NOTARSKA LISTINA/ (FI) NOTAARIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) NOTARIEL HANDLING
- 3.4 (BG) ОФИЦИАЛНО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, ПРИЛОЖЕНО КЪМ ДОКУМЕНТ, ПОДПИСАН ОТ ЛИЦЕ В ЛИЧНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) CERTIFICACIÓN OFICIAL PUESTA SOBRE UN DOCUMENTO PRIVADO/ (CZ) ÚREDNÍ OSVĚDČENÍ, KTERÝM BYLA OPATŘENA LISTINA PODEPSANÁ SOUKROMOU OSOBOU/ (DA) OFFICIEL PÅTEGNING PÅ ET DOKUMENT UNDERTEGNET AF EN PERSON I DENNES EGENSKAB AF PRIVATPERSON/ (DE) AMTLICHE BESCHEINIGUNG AUF EINER PRIVATURKUNDE/ (ET) ISIKU POOLT ERAISIKUNA ALLKIRJASTATUD DOKUMENDILE KINNITATAV AMETLIK TÖENDI/ (EL) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΣΩΜΑΤΩΜΕΝΟ ΣΕ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΥΠΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙ ΣΩΣ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΣ/ (EN) OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE PLACED ON A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY A PERSON IN HIS OR HER PRIVATE CAPACITY/ (FR) DÉCLARATION OFFICIELLE APPOSÉE SUR UN ACTE SOUS SEING PRIVÉ/ (GA) DEIMHNÍÚ OFÍOGIÚIL A CHUIREAR AR DHOICIMÉAD ARNA SHÍNIÚ AG DUINE INA CHÁIL NO INA CÁIL PHRIODHÁIDEACH/ (HR) SLUŽBENA POTVRDA STAVLJENA NA ISPRAVU KOJU JE OSOBA POTPISSALA U PRIVATNOM SVOJSTVU/ (IT) DICHIARAZIONE UFFICIALE APPOSTA SU UNA SCRITTURA PRIVATA/ (LV) OFICIĀLS APLIECINĀJUMS UZ DOKUMENTA, KO SAVĀ VĀRDĀ PARAKSTĪJUSI KĀDA PERSONA/ (LT) PRIVĀCIJAI ASMENĮ PASIRAŠYTU DOKUMENTU OFICIĀLUS PATVIRINTIMAI/ (HU) MAGÁNKIRATON ELHELYEZETT HÍVATALOS TANÚSÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CERTifikat UFFİCİJALI LI JİTQİEGHED FDOKUMENT İFFİRMAT MINN PERSUNA FIL-KAPACİTİ PRIVATA TAGRHA/ (NL) OFFICIEEL CERTIFICAT OP EEN DOCUMENT ONDERTEKEND DOOR EEN PERSON IN ZIJN PARTICULIERE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) URZEDOWE ZASWIADCZENIE UMIESZCZONE NA DOKUMENCIE PODPISANYM PRZEZ OSOBĘ DZIAŁAJĄCĄ W CHARAKTERZE PRYWATNYM/ (PT) DECLARAÇÃO OFICIAL INSERTA NUM ATO DE NATUREZA PRIVADA/ (RO) CERTIFICAT OFICIAL APPLICAT PE UN DOCUMENT SUB SEMNATURĂ PRIVATĂ/ (SK) ÚRADNÉ OSVĚDČENIE UVEDENÉ NA LISTINE PODPISANEJ OSOBOU KONAJÚCOU AKO SUKROMNÁ OSOBA/ (SL) URADNA IZJAVA NA ZASEBNI LISTINI/ (FI) VIRALLINEN TODISTUS ASIAKIRJASSA, JONKA HENKILÖ ON ALLEGIRJOITANUT YKSITYISHENKILÖÄ/ (SV) OFFICIELLT INTYG ANBRINGAT PÅ EN HANDLING SOM UNDERTEKNATS AV EN PRIVATPERSON
- 3.5 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ИЗГОТОВЕН ОТ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИ ИЛИ КОНСУЛСКИ СЛУЖИТЕЛ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА В СЛУЖЕБНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO O CONSULAR DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO CON CARÁCTER OFICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCEM NEBO KONZULÁRNÍM ŪREDNÍKEM ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO SLUŽEBNICH POVINNOSTÍ/ (DA) DOKUMENT OFFICIELL UDFÆRDIGET AF EN MEDLEMSSTATS DIPLOMATISKE ELLER KONSULÆRE REPRÆSENTANT/ (DE) VON EINEM DIPLOMATISCHEN ODER KONSULARISCHEN VERTRÉTER EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS IN SEINER AMTLICHEN FUNKTION ERREICHTE URKUNDE/ (ET) LIIKMESRIIGI DIPLOMAATILISE VÕI KONSULAARAMETNIKU POOLT AMETIKOHUSTUSTE TÄITMISEL KOOSTATUD DOKUMENT/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΟ(Η) Η ΠΡΟΣΕΝΙΚΟ(Η) ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΑΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR AGENT OF A MEMBER STATE IN HIS OR HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉTABLI EN SA QUALITÉ OFFICIELLE PAR UN AGENT DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD ARNA THARRAINGT SUAS AG GNOMHAIRE TAIDHLEIREACHTA NÓ CONSALACH DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT INA CHAIL NÓ INA CÁIL OFÍOGIÚIL/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE U SLUŽBENOM SVOJSTVU SASTAVIO DIPLOMATSKI ILLI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO REDATTO DA AGENTI DIPLOMATICI O CONSOLARI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO NELL'ESERCIZIO DELLE LORO FUNZIONI/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU PILDOT AMATA PIENĀKUMUS, SAGATAVOJIS DAĻUVALSTS DIPLOMĀTISKĀS VAI KONSULĀRĀS PĀRSTĀVĀS/ (LT) DOKUMENTAMS PARENGBTAS VALSTYBĖS NARES DIPLOMATO AR KONSULINIU PAREIGNU. VEIKIANČIO PAGAL OFICIALIUS IGAUCIJUMUS/ (HU) VALAMELY TAGÁLLAM DIPLOMÁCIAI VAGY KONZULI KÉPVISELŐJE ÁLTAL HÍVATALOS MINŐSEGÉBÉN KÍÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT IMPĒJU MINN AGENT DIPLOMATIKU JEW KONSULARI TA' STAT MEMBRU FIL-KAPAÇITA UFFIÇJALI TIEGHU/ (NL) DOCUMENT OPGESTELD DOOR DE DIPLOMATIEKE OF CONSULAIRE AMBTENAAR VAN EEN LIDSTAAT IN ZIJN OFFICIELE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) DOKUMENT SPORZĄDZONY PRZEZ PRZEDSTAWICIELA DYPLOMATYCZNEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA KONSULARNEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO DZIAŁAJĄCYCH W CHARAKTERZE URZĘDOWYM/ (PT) DOCUMENTO LAVRADO POR UM AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO OU CONSULAR DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO NO EXERCÍCIO DAS SUAS FUNÇÕES OFICIAIS/ (RO) DOCUMENT INTOCMIT DE CÂTRE UN AGENT DIPLOMATIC SAU CONSULAR AL UNUI STAT MEMBRU. ÎN CALITATE OFICIALĂ/ (SK) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCOM ALEBO KONZULÁRNÝM ÚRADNÍKOM ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO FUNKCIE/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO KOT ÚRADNA OSOBA IZDA DIPLOMATSKI ALI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA JÄSENVALTION DIPLOMAATTINEN EDUSTAJA TAI KONSULIEDUSTAJA ON LAATINUT VIRANTOIMITUKSESSA/ (SV) HANDLING UPPRÄTTAD I TJÄNSTEN AV EN DIPLOMATISK ELLER KONSULÄR TJÄNSTEMAN I EN MEDLEMSSTAT

3.6	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) HMEPOMHNIA (HH/MM/EEEE) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA) / (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIALÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/H/N/N) / (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-IRRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFARDANDE
3.7	(BG) РЕФЕРЕНТН НОМЕР НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) REFERENČNÍ ČISLO VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENTS REFERENCENUMMER/ (DE) KENNNUMLER DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE/ (ET) AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VIITENUMBER/ (EL) ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) NUMÉRO DE RÉFÉRENCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) UIMHIR THAGARTHA AN DOICIMEAD PHOIBLÍ/ (HR) REFERENTNI BROJ JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) NUMERO DI RIFERIMENTO DEL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOCUMENTA ATSAUCES NUMURS/ (LT) VIĘSOJO DOKUMENTO NUMERIS/ (HU) A KÖZÖKIRAT HIVATKOZÁSI SZAMA/ (MT) NUMURA TA' REFERENZA TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) REFERENTIENUMMER VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENTA/ (PL) NUMER REFERENCYJNY DOKUMENTU URZEDOWEGO/ (PT) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) NUMĂRUL DE REFERINTĂ AL DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) REFERENČNÉ ČISLO VĒREJNEJ LISTINY/ (SI) REFERENČNA ŠTEVILKA JAVNE LISTINE/ (FI) YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN VIITENUMERO/ (SV) DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS REFERENSNUMMER
4.	(BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА СЪВОБОТНОТО ЛИЦЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL INTERESADO/ (CZ) INFORMACE O DOTYČNÉ OSOBĚ/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER OM DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSON/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR BETREFFENDEN PERSON/ (ET) ASJAOMAST ISIKUT KÄSITLEV TEAVE/ (EL) ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION ON THE PERSON CONCERNED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS SUR LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE/ (GA) FAISNEIS MADIR LEIS AN DUINE LENA mBAINEANN (HR) INFORMACIJE O DOTIČNOJ OSOBİ/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI SULLA PERSONA INTERESSATA/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR ATTIECĪGO PERSONU/ (LT) INFORMACIJA APIE ATITINKAMĀ ASMĒNI/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLYRE VONATKOZÓ ADATOK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR IL-PERSUNA KKÖNÇERNATA/ (NL) INFORMATIE OVER DE BETROKKENE/ (PL) DANE OSOBY, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE A PESSOA EM CAUSA/ (RO) INFORMATII PRIVIND PERSONA VIZATĂ/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O DOTKNUTEJ OSOBE/ (SL) INFORMACIJE O ZADEVNI OSEBI/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKILON TIEDOT/ (SV) UPPGIFTER OM DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN
4.1	(BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) APELLIDO(S)/ (CZ) PŘIJMENÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E)/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N)/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α)/ (EN) SURNAME(S)/ (FR) NOM(S)/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTÉ)/ (HR) PREZIME(NA)/ (IT) COGNOME(I)/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) PAVARDÉ (-ES)/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(/)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMISET)/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)M(EN)/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A)/ (PT) APELIDO(S)/ (RO) NUME/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-A)/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMETY) / (SV) EFTERNAMN
4.2	(BG) СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) NOMBRE(S)/ (CZ) JMÉNO (JMENÁ)/ (DA) FORNAVN(E)/ (DE) VORNAME(NV)/ (ET) EESNIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ONOMA(-TA)/ (EN) FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRÉNOM(S)/ (GA) CÉADAINN (CÉADAINNNEACHA)/ (HR) IME(NAV) / (IT) NOME(/)/ (LV) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) UTÓNEVE(/)/ (MT) ISEM(VISMUJET)/ (NL) VOORNA(A)M(EN)/ (PL) IMIE (IMIONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S)/ (RO) PRENUME/ (SK) MENO(-A)/ (SL) IME/MENAV/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) FÖRNAMN
4.3	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDSELSDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) GEBURTS DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) SÜNNIKUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) HMEPOMHNIA (HH/MM/EEEE) ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF BIRTH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE NAissance/ (GA) DATA (LL/MM/BBBB) BREITHE/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) RODENJA/ (IT) DATA DI NASCITA (GG/MM/AAAA) / (LV) DZIMŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) GIMIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/H/N/N) / (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAT-TWELID/ (NL) GEBOORTE DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ)/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) URODZENIA/ (PT) DATA DE NASCIMENTO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) NAŞTERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NARODENIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄÄIKA (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) FÖDELSEDATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)
4.4	(BG) МЯСТО И ДЪРЖАВА НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) LUGAR Y PAÍS DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) MÍSTO A ZEMĚ NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDESTED OG -LAND/ (DE) ORT UND LAND DER GEBURT/ (ET) SUNNIKOHT JA -RIIK/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΩΡΑ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) PLACE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH/ (FR) LIEU ET PAYS DE NAissance/ (GA) ÁIT AGUS TÍR BHREITHE/ (HR) MJESTO I ZEMLJA RODENJA/ (IT) LUOGO E PAESE DI NASCITA/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS VIETA UN VALSTS/ (LT) GIMIMO VIETA IR ŠALIS/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI HELYE ÉS ORSZÁGA/ (MT) POST U PAJJIŽ TAT-TWELID/ (NL) GEBOORTEPLAATS EN -LAND/ (PL) MIEJSCE I PAŃSTWO URODZENIA/ (PT) LOCAL E PAÍS DE NASCIMENTO/ (RO) LOCUL SI TARA NAŞTERII/ (SK) Miesto a štát narodenia/ (SL) KRAJ IN DRŽAVA ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄÄIKA JA -MAA/ (SV) FÖDELSEORT OCH -LAND

- 4.5 (BG) ПОЛ/ (ES) SEXO/ (CZ) POHĽAVÍ/ (DA) KØN/ (DE) GESCHLECHT/ (ET) SUGU/ (EL) ΦΥΛΟ/ (EN) SEX/ (FR) SEXE/ (GA) INSCE/ (HR) SPOL/ (IT) SESSO/ (LV) DZIMUMS/ (LT) LYTIS/ (HU) NEME/ (MT) SESS/ (NL) GESLACHT/ (PL) PŁEC/ (PT) SEXO/ (RO) SEXUL/ (SK) POHĽAVIE/ (SL) SPOL/ (FI) SUKUPUOLI/ (SV) KÖN
- 4.5.1 (BG) ЖЕНСКИ/ (ES) MUJER/ (CZ) ŽENA/ (DA) KVINDE/ (DE) WEIBLICH/ (ET) NAISKOOST/ (EL) ΘΗΛΑΙ/ (EN) FEMALE/ (FR) FÉMININ/ (GA) BAINEANN/ (HR) ŽENSKI/ (IT) FEMMINILE/ (LV) SIEVIETE/ (LT) MOTERIS/ (HU) NŐ/ (MT) MARA/ (NL) VROUW/ (PL) KOBIETA/ (PT) FEMININO/ (RO) FEMEIESC/ (SK) ŽENSKÉ/ (SL) ŽENSKE/ (FI) NAINEN/ (SV) KVINNA
- 4.5.2 (BG) МЪЖКИ/ (ES) VARÓN/ (CZ) MUŽ/ (DA) MAND/ (DE) MÄNNLICH/ (ET) MEESOOOST/ (EL) APPEN/ (EN) MALE/ (FR) MASCULIN/ (GA) FIREANN/ (HR) MUŠKI/ (IT) MASCHILE/ (LV) VĪRVIETIS/ (LT) VYRAS/ (HU) FÉRFI/ (MT) RAGEL/ (NL) MAN/ (PL) MĘŻCZYZNA/ (PT) MASCULINO/ (RO) BĂRBĂTESC/ (SK) MUŽSKÉ/ (SL) MOŠKI/ (FI) MIES/ (SV) MAN
- 4.5.3 (BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESTEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MAARAMATA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDÉTERMINÉ/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNITHE/ (HR) NEODREBEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYTA/ (HU) MEGHATÁROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABILIT/ (NL) ONBEPAALD/ (PL) PŁEC NIEOKREŚLONA/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENÉ/ (SL) NEDOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMÄTÖN/ (SV) EJ FASTSTÄLLT
- 4.6 (BG) ГРАЖДАНСТВО/ (ES) NACIONALIDAD/ (CZ) STÁTNÍ PRÍSLUŠNOST/ (DA) NATIONALITET/ (DE) STAATS-ANGEHÖRIGKEIT/ (ET) KODAKONDUS/ (EL) ΙΟΑΓΕΝΕΙΑ/ (EN) NATIONALITY/ (FR) NATIONALITÉ/ (GA) NÁISIUNTACHT/ (HR) DRŽAVLJANSTVO/ (IT) CITTADINANZA/ (LV) VALSTSPIEDERĪBA/ (LT) PILIETYBĖ/ (HU) ÁLLAMPOLGÁRSÁGA/ (MT) CITTADINANZA/ (NL) NATIONALITEIT/ (PL) OBYWATELSTWO/ (PT) NACIONALIDADE/ (RO) CETĂȚENIA/ (SK) ŠTÁTNA PRÍSLUŠNOSŤ/ (SL) DRŽAVLJANSTVO/ (FI) KANSALAISUUS/ (SV) MEDBORGARSKAP
5. (BG) Съгласно официалния документ, към който е приложено настоящото удостоверение/ (ES) SEGÚN EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) NA ZÁKLADĚ VEŘEJNÉ LISTINY, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) I HENHOLD TIL DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHEFTET/ (DE) GEMÄSS DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) VASTAVALT AVALIKULE DOKUMENDILE, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΣΥΜΦΩΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ οποίο ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) D'APRÈS LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE EST JOINT/ (GA) DE RéIR AN DOICIMÉID PHOIBLI LENA BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) PREMA JAVNOJ ISPRAVI KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) SECONDO IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) SASKĀJĀ AR PUBLISKO DOKUMĒTU, KURĀM ŠĪ VEIDLĀPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) PAGAL VIEŠAJI DOKUMĒTU, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMATVÁNYNAL KÍSÉRT KÖZOKIRAT SZERINT/ (MT) SKONT ID-DOKUMENTU PUBLIKU LI MIEGHU HJA MEHMUŽA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) VOLGENS HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) Z DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO ZAŁĄCZONY JEST NIEJSZY FORMULARZ. WYNIKA, ŹE/ (PT) SEGUNDO O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) ÎN CONFORMITATE CU DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PODĽA VEĽKEJNEJ LISTINY, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁR PRIPÔJENÝ/ (SL) V SKLADU Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) SEN YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN MUKAAN, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) ENLIGT DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT
- 5.1 (BG) Съответното лице притежава брачна дееспособност съгласно националното право на държавата членка, в която е издаден официалният документ/ (ES) EL INTERESADO TIENE CAPACIDAD PARA CONTRAER MATRIMONIO CON ARREGLO AL DERECHO NACIONAL DEL ESTADO MIEMBRO DE EXPEDICIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) JE DOTÝČNÁ OSOBA ZPŮSOBILÁ UZAVŘÍT MANŽELSTVÍ PODLE VNITROSTÁTNÍHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU, V NĚMŽ JE VEŘEJNÁ LISTINA VYDÁNA/ (DA) DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSON HAR ADGANG TIL AT KUNNE INDGÅ ÆGETESKAB I HENHOLD TIL NATIONAL RET I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT, HVOR DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT ER UDSTEDT/ (DE) IST DIE BETREFFENDE PERSON NACH DEM NATIONALEN RECHT DES MITGLIEDSTAATS, IN DEM DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE AUSGESTELLT WURDE. EHEFÄHG/ (ET) ON ASJAOMANE ISIK AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VÄLJA ANDNUD LIJKMESRIIGI ÕIGUSE KOHASELT ABIELUVÖIMELINE/ (EL) TO PROSOPO TO οποιο αφόρα το ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΕΧΕΙ ΤΗΝ ΙΚΑΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΣΥΝΑΨΗ ΓΑΜΟΥ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙ ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΟΠΟΥ ΕΚΔΟΘΗΚΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) THE PERSON CONCERNED HAS THE CAPACITY TO MARRY UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW OF THE MEMBER STATE WHERE THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT IS ISSUED/ (FR) LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE PEUT SE MARIER EN VERTU DU DROIT NATIONAL DE L'ÉTAT MEMBRE OÙ LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC EST DÉLIVRÉ/ (GA) TÁ AN DUINE LENA mBAINEANN DEN CHUMAS CHUN PÓSADH FAOI DHÍ NÁISIUNTA AN BHALLSTÁIT INA nDÉANTAR AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ A EISIÚINT/ (HR) DOTIĆNA OSOBA IMA SPOSOBNOST ZA SKLAPANJE BRAKA PREMA NACIONALNOM PRAVU DRŽAVE ČLANICE U KOJOJ JE JAVNA ISPRAVA IZDANA/ (IT) LA PERSONA INTERESSATA POSSIEDE LA CAPACITÀ DI CONTRARRE MATRIMONIO A NORMA DEL DIRITTO NAZIONALE DELLO STATO MEMBRO CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) ATTIECIGĀ PERSONA SPĒJ DOTIES LAULĪBĀ SASKĀJĀ ARTĀ DALĪBALSTS TIESĪBU AKTIEM KURĀ PUBLISKĀS DOKUMENTĀ IR IZDOTS/ (LT) ATTINKAMAS ASMŪO YRA VEIKSNUS SUDARYTI SANTUOKA PAGAL VALSTYBĖS NARES, KURIJO VIEŠASIS DOKUMENTAS IŠDUODAMAS. NACIONALINĘ TEIGE/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY A KÖZOKIRAT

KIÁLLÍTÁSÁNAK HELYE SZERINTI TAGÁLLAM NEMZETI JOGA SZERINT HÁZASSÁGOT KÖTHET/ (MT) IL-PERSUNA KKONCERNATA GHANDHA L-KAPACITA LI TIJZEWEG TAHT IL-LIGI NAZZJONALI TAL-STAT MEMBRU FEJN INFIREG ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) HEEFT DE BETROKKENE DE BEKWAAHHEID OM TE HUWEN OP GROND VAN HET NATIONALE RECHT VAN DE LIDSTAAT WAAR HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WORDT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) OSOBA, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT, POSIADA ZDOLNOŚĆ DO ZAWARCIA MAŁŻEŃSTWA NA MOCY PRAWA KRAJOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO, W KTÓRYM TEN DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY ZOSTAŁ WYDANY/ (PT) A PESSOA EM CAUSA POSSUI CAPACIDADE MATRIMONIAL NOS TERMOS DO DIREITO NACIONAL DO ESTADO-MEMBRO EM QUE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO FOI EMITIDO/ (RO) PERSOANA VIZATĂ ARE CAPACITATEA DE A SE CĂSĂTORI ÎN CONFORMITATE CU DREPTUL INTERNAȚIONAL AL STATULUI MEMBRU ÎN CARE ESTE EMIS DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL/ (SK) DOTKNUTÁ OSOBA JE SPÔSOBILÁ UZAVRIEť MANŽELSTVO PODĽA VNÚTROŠTÁTNÉHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU, V KTOROM JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDANÁ/ (SL) JE ZADEVNA OSEBA SPOSOBNÁ ZA SKLENITEV ZAKONSKE ZVEZE V SKLADU Z NACIONALNIM PRAVOM DRŽAVE ČLANICE, V KATERI JE IZDANA JAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) ASIANOMAISELLA HENKILÖLLÄ ON KELPOISUUS SOLMIA AVIOLIITTOA SEN JÄSENVÄLTIÖN KANSALLISEN LAINSÄÄDÄNNÖN MUKAAN, JOSSA YLEINEN ASIAKIRJA ON ANNETTU/ (SV) HAR DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN BEHÖRIGHET ATT INGÅ AKTENSÅPPLÖSNING ENLIGT DEN NATIONELLA LAGSTIFTNINGEN I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT DÄR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGEN UTFÄRDADÄS

5.2 (BG) НЯМА ДАННИ СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ ДА Е ВСТЪПИЛО В БРАК СЪГЛАСНО НАЦИОНАЛНОТО ПРАВО НА ДЪРЖАВАТА ЧЛЕНКА, В КОЯТО Е ИЗДАДЕН ОФИЦИЈАЛНИЯТ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NO CONSTA NINGUN MATRIMONIO A NOMBRE DEL INTERESADO CON ARREGLO AL DERECHO NACIONAL DEL ESTADO MIEMBRO DE EXPEDICIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) DOTYČNÁ OSOBA PATRNĚ NEUZAVŘELA MANŽELSTVÍ POD SVÝM JMÉNEM PODLE VNITROŠTÁTNÍHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU, V NĚMŽ JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDÁNA/ (DA) DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSON SES IKKE AT HAVE NOGET ÆGTESKAB OPFØRT UNDER SIT NAVN I HENHOLD TIL NATIONAL RET I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT, HVOR DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT ER UDSTEDT/ (DE) HAT DIE BETREFFENDE PERSON UNTER IHREM NAMEN OFFENBAR KEINE EHE NACH DEM NATIONALEN RECHT DES MITGLIEDSTAATS, IN DEM DIE OFFENTLICHE URKUNDE AUSGESTELLT WURDE, GESCHLOSSEN/ (ET) EI OLE ASJAOMASE ISIKU NIMEL ÜHTEGI AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VÄLJA ANDNUUD LIIKMESRIIGI ÕIGUSE KOHAST ABIELUKANNET/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΦΑΙΝΕΤΑΙ ΝΑ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ ΓΑΜΟΣ ΣΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙ ΤΟΥ ΕΓΝΙΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΟΠΟΥ ΕΚΔΟΘΗΚΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) THE PERSON CONCERNED APPEARS TO HAVE NO MARRIAGE IN HIS OR HER NAME UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW OF THE MEMBER STATE WHERE THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT IS ISSUED/ (FR) LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE NE SEMBLE PAS AVOIR CONTRACTÉ DE MARIAGE EN SON NOM EN VERTU DU DROIT NATIONAL DE L'ÉTAT MEMBRE OÙ LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC EST DÉLIVRÉ/ (GA) NIL AON FHIANAISE ANN GO BHFIUIL AN DUINE LENA mBAINEANN PÓSTA FAOINA AIMH NÓ FAOINA HAINM FAOIN DLI NÁISIÚNTA SA BHALLSTÁT INA nDÉANTAR AN DOI CIMÉAD POIBLÍ A EISIÚINT/ (HR) NIJE POZNATO DA JE DOTIĆNA OSOBA POD SVOJIM IMENOM SKLOPILA BRAK PREMA NACIONALNOM PRAVU DRŽAVE ČLANICE U KOJU JE JAVNA ISPRAVA IZDANA/ (IT) A NOME DELLA PERSONA INTERESSATA NON RISULTA REGISTRATO ALCUN ATTO DI MATRIMONIO A NORMA DEL DIRITTO NAZIONALE DELLO STATO MEMBRO CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) UZ ATIECĪGĀS PERSONAS VĀRDA NAV NOSLĒGTA NEVIENA LAULĪBA SASKANĀ AR TĀS DALĪBALSTS TIESĪBU AKTIEM, KURĀ PUBLISKĀS DOKUMENTS IR IZOTS/ (LT) ATITINKAMAS ASMŪO SAVO VARDU NERA SUDARES SANTUOKOS PAGĀL VALSTĪBES NĀRES, KURIJOE VIEŠĀSIS DOKUMENTAS IŠDUODAMAS. NACIONALINE TEISE/ (HU) AZ ERINTÉTT SZEMÉLYNEK A KÖZÖKIRAT KIÁLLÍTÁSÁNAK HELYE SZERINTI TAGÁLLAM NEMZETI JOGA SZERINT HÁZASSÁGA MEGÁLLAPÍTHATÓAN NINCST/ (MT) IL-PERSUNA KKONCERNATA TIDHER LI MA GHANDHA L-EBDA ZWIEG IRREGISTRAT FISIMHA TARİT IL-LIGI NAZZJONALI TAL-STAT MEMBRU FEJN INFIREG ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) HEEFT DE BETROKKENE GEEN HUWELIJK IN ZIJN OF HAAR NAAM OP GROND VAN HET NATIONALE RECHT VAN DE LIDSTAAT WAAR HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WORDT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) OSOBA, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT, NIE POZOSTAJE W ZWIĄZKU MAŁŻEŃSKIM NA MOCY PRAWA KRAJOWEGO PAŃSTWA, W KTÓRYM TEN DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY ZOSTAŁ WYDANY/ (PT) NÃO SE AFIGURA EXISTIR CASAMENTO EM NOME DA PESSOA EM CAUSA NOS TERMOS DO DIREITO NACIONAL DO ESTADO-MEMBRO EM QUE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO FOI EMITIDO/ (RO) NU SE CUNOAȘTE NICIO CĂSĂTORIE ÎNCHEIATĂ PE NUMELE PERSOANEI VIZATE ÎN CONFORMITATE CU DREPTUL INTERN AL STATULUI MEMBRU ÎN CARE ESTE EMIS DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL/ (SK) DOTKNUTÁ OSOBA ZREJME NEUZAVRELA MANŽELSTVO VO SVOJOM MENE PODĽA VNÚTROŠTÁTNÉHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU, V KTOROM JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDANÁ/ (SL) PO RAZPOLOŽLJIVIH PODATKIH ZADEVNA OSEBA NI V ZAKONSKI ZVEZI, KI BI JO SKLENILA V SVOJEM IMENU IN V SKLADU Z NACIONALNIM PRAVOM DRŽAVE ČLANICE, V KATERI JE IZDANA JAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN NIMELLE EI OLE MERKITTY AVIOLIITTOA SEN JÄSENVÄLTIÖN KANSALLISEN LAINSÄÄDÄNNÖN MUKAAN, JOSSA YLEINEN ASIAKIRJA ON ANNETTU/ (SV) FÖREFALLER DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN INTE HA INGATT ÅKTENSÅPPLÖSNING ENLIGT DEN NATIONELLA LAGSTIFTNINGEN I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT DÄR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGEN UTFÄRDADÄS

5.3 (BG) НЕ СА ИЗВЕСТНИ ПРЕЧКИ СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ ДА ВСТЪПИ В БРАК СЪГЛАСНО НАЦИОНАЛНОТО ПРАВО НА ДЪРЖАВАТА ЧЛЕНКА, В КОЯТО Е ИЗДАДЕН ОФИЦИЈАЛНИЯТ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NO HAY CONSTANCIA DE NINGUN IMPEDIMENTO PARA QUE EL INTERESADO CONTRAIGA MATRIMONIO CON ARREGLO AL DERECHO NACIONAL DEL ESTADO MIEMBRO DE EXPEDICIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) NEEXISTUJE ZÁDNÁ ZNÁMA PŘEKÁŽKA, ABY DOTYČNÁ OSOBA UZAVŘELA MANŽELSTVÍ PODLE VNITROŠTÁTNÍHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU, V NĚMŽ JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDÁNA/ (DA) DER FORELIGGER INGEN KENDTE HINDRINGER FOR DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSONS INGDÅELSE AF ÆGTESKAB I HENHOLD TIL NATIONAL RET I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT, HVOR DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT ER UDSTEDT/ (DE) IST KEIN HINDERNIS BEKANNT, DAS DER EHESCHLIESSUNG DER BETREFFENDEN PERSON NACH DEM NATIONALEN RECHT DES MITGLIEDSTAATS, IN DEM DIE ÖFFENTLICHE

URKUNDE AUSGESTELLT WURDE, ENTGEGENSTEHT/ (ET) EI OLE TEADA DOKUMENDI VÄLJA ANDNUD LIIKMESRIIGI ÕIGUSE KOHASEID ASJAOLUSID, MIS TAKISTAKSID ASJAOMASEL ISIKUL ABIELU SÖLMIDA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΓΝΩΣΤΟ ΚΑΝΕΝΑ ΚΩΔΥΜΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΣΥΝΑΨΗ ΓΑΜΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙ ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΟΠΟΥ ΕΚΔΟΘΗΚΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) THERE IS NO KNOWN IMPEDIMENT FOR THE PERSON CONCERNED TO MARRY UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW OF THE MEMBER STATE WHERE THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT IS ISSUED/ (FR) IL N'EXISTE PAS D'EMPÉCHEMENT CONNU AU MARIAGE DE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE EN VERTU DU DROIT NATIONAL DE L'ÉTAT MEMBRE OÙ LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC EST DÉLIVRÉ/ (GA) NÍL AON BHAC Aitheanta ann ar an duine lena mbaíneann chun pósadh faoin dhí náisiúnta sa bhallstát ina ndéantar an doiciméad poiblí a eisiúint/ (HR) NEMA POZNATE ZAPREKE ZBOG KOJE DOTIČNA OSOBA NE BI MOGLA SKLOPITI BRAK PREMA NACIONALNOM PRAVU DRŽAVE ČLANICE U KOJOJ JE JAVNA ISPRAVA IZDANA/ (IT) NON SONO NOTI IMPEDIMENTI AL MATRIMONIO DELLA PERSONA INTERESSATA A NORMA DEL DIRITTO NAZIONALE DELLO STATO MEMBRO CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) NAV ZINĀMI NEKĀDI ŠKĒRSĻI ATTIECĪGAI PERSONAI STĀTIENS LAULĀBĀ SASKĀNĀ AR TĀS DALĪBALSTS TIESĪBU AKTIEM, KURĀ PUBLISKAIS DOKUMENTS IR IZDOTS/ (LT) NERA ŽINOMU KLIŪCIJU ATITINKAMAM ASMENIUI SUDARYTI SANTUOKĄ PAGAL VALSTYBĘ NARĘS. KURIOSIE VIĘSASIS DOKUMENTAS IŠDUODAMAS, NACIONALINĘ TEISE/ (HU) NINCS A KÖZOKIRAT KIÁLLÍTÁSÁNAK HELYE SZERINTI TAGÁLLAM NEMZETI JOGA SZERINTI ISMERT AKADÁLYA ANNAK, HOGY AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY HÁZASSÁGOT KÖSSÖN/ (MT) MA HEMM L-EBDA IMPEDIMENT MAGARRUF CHALL-PERSUNA KKÖNCERNATA BIEX TIŻŻEWIEG TART IL-LIĞI NAZZJONALI TAL-STAT MEMBRO FEJN INFAREG ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) IS ER GEEN BELEMMERING VOOR DE BETROKKENE OM TE HUWEN OP GROND VAN HET NATIONALE RECHT VAN DE LIDSTAAT WAAR HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WORDT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NIE ISTNIEJA ZNAÑE PRZESZKODY DLA ZAWARCIA PRZEZ OSOBĘ, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT, MAŁŻEŃSTWA NA MOCY PRAWA KRAJOWEGO PANSTWA CZŁONKOWEGO, W KTÓRYM TEN DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY ZOSTAŁ WYDANY/ (PT) NÃO EXISTE IMPEDIMENTO CONHECIDO A QUE A PESSOA EM CAUSA CONTRAIA MATRIMÔNIO NOS TERMOS DO DIREITO NACIONAL DO ESTADO-MEMBRO EM-QUE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO FOI EMITIDO/ (RO) NU SE CUNOSC IMPEDIMENTE LA CĂSAMATORIA PERSOANEI VIZATE ÎN CONFORMITATE CU DREPTUL INTERN AL STATULUI MEMBRU ÎN CARE ESTE EMIS DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL/ (SK) NIE JE ZNÁMA PREKÁŽKA PRE DOTKNUTÍ OSOBY UZAVRIET MANŽELSTVO PODĽA VNÚTROŠTÁTNÉHO PRAVÁ ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU, V KTOROM JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDÁNA/ (SL) NI UGOVOLJENIH ZADRŽKOV, DA ZADEVNA OSOBA NE BI MOGLA SKLENITI ZAKONSKE ZVEZE V SKLADU Z NACIONALNIM PRAVOM DRŽAVE ČLANICE, V KATERI JE IZDANA JAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENkilön AVIoliitolle ei tiedetä olevan esteitä sen jäsenvaltion kansallisesta lainsäädännöstä mukaan, jossa yleinen asiakirja on annettu/ (SV) FINNS DET INGA KÄNDÅ HINDER FÖR DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN ATT INGÅ ÄKTENSKAP ENLIGT DEN NATIONELLA LAGSTIFTNINGEN I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT DÄR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGEN UTFÄRDADES

- 5.4 (BG) НЕ СА ИЗВЕСТНИ ПРЕЧКИ ЗА СКЛЮЧВАНЕТО НА БРАК МЕЖДУ СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ И НЕЙНЯ(НЕГОВАТА) БЪДЕЩ(А) СЪПРУГ(А) СЪГЛАСНО НАЦИОНАЛНОТО ПРАВО НА ДЪРЖАВАТА ЧЛЕНКА. В КОЯТО Е ИЗДАДЕН ОФИЦИАЛНИЯТ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NO HAY CONSTANCIA DE NINGÚN IMPEDIMENTO PARA QUE EL INTERESADO CONTRAIGA MATRIMONIO CON SU FUTURO CÓNYUGE CON ARREGLO AL DERECHO NACIONAL DEL ESTADO MIEMBRO DE EXPEDICIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) NEEXISTUJE ŽÁDNÁ ZNÁMA PREKÁŽKA MANŽELSTVÍ MEZI DOTYČNOU OSOBOU A JEJÍM SNoubencem / JEJÍ SNoubenkou podle VNITROŠTÁTNÍHO PRAVÁ ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU, V NĚMŽ JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDÁNA/ (DA) DER FORELIGGER INGEN KENDTE HINDRINGER FOR INDGÅELSE AF ÅEGTESKAB MELLEM DEN PÅGÅELDENDE PERSON OG DENNES KOMMENDE ÅEGTEFÆLLE I HENHOLD TIL NATIONAL RET I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT, HVOR DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT ER UDSTEDT/ (DE) IST KEIN HINDERNIS BEKANNT, DAS EINER EHESCHLIESSUNG DER BETREFFENDEN PERSON MIT IHREM KÜNTIGEN EHEGATTEN NACH DEM NATIONALEN RECHT DES MITGLIEDSTAATS, IN DEM DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE AUSGESTELLT WURDE, ENTGEGENSTEHT/ (ET) EI OLE TEADA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VÄLJA ANDNUD LIIKMESRIIGI ÕIGUSE KOHASEID ASJAOLUSID, MIS TAKISTAKSID ASJAOMASE ISIKU JA TEMA TULEVASE ABIKASA VAHELI/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΓΝΩΣΤΟ ΚΑΝΕΝΑ ΚΩΔΥΜΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΣΥΝΑΨΗ ΓΑΜΟΥ ΜΕΤΑΞΥ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΪΣΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΛΛΟΝΤΟ Ή ΤΗΣ ΜΕΛΑΟΥΣΑΣ ΣΥΖΥΓΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙ ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΟΠΟΥ ΕΚΔΟΘΗΚΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) THERE IS NO IMPEDIMENT KNOWN TO A MARRIAGE BETWEEN THE PERSON CONCERNED AND HIS OR HER INTENDED SPOUSE UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW OF THE MEMBER STATE WHERE THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT IS ISSUED/ (FR) IL N'EXISTE PAS D'EMPÉCHEMENT CONNU AU MARIAGE DE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE AVEC SON FUTUR CONJOINT EN VERTU DU DROIT NATIONAL DE L'ÉTAT MEMBRE OÙ LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC EST DÉLIVRÉ/ (GA) NÍL AON BHAC Aitheanta ann ar phósadh idir an duine lena mbaíneann agus a c(h)eile beartaithe faoi dhí náisiúnta an bhallstát ina ndéantar an doiciméad poiblí a eisiúint/ (HR) NEMA POZNATE ZAPREKE ZBOG KOJE DOTIČNA OSOBA I NJEZIN BUDUĆI BRAĆNI DRUG NE BI MOGLA SKLOPITI BRAK PREMA NACIONALNOM PRAVU DRŽAVE ČLANICE U KOJOJ JE JAVNA ISPRAVA IZDANA/ (IT) NON SONO NOTI IMPEDIMENTI AL MATRIMONIO E IL FUTURO CONIUGE A NORMA DEL DIRITTO NAZIONALE DELLO STATO MEMBRO CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) NAV ZINĀMI NEKĀDI ŠKĒRSĻI ATTIECĪGO PERSONU UN TĀS TOPOŠO LAULĀTO SASKĀNĀ AR TĀS DALĪBALSTS TIESĪBU AKTIEM, KURĀ PUBLISKAIS DOKUMENTS IR IZDOTS/ (LT) NERA ŽINOMU KLIŪCIJU ATITINKAMO ASMENS IR JO BŪSIMO (-OS) SUTUOKTINIO (-ES) SANTUOKAI PAGAL VALSTYBĘ NARĘS. KURIOSIE VIĘSASIS DOKUMENTAS IŠDUODAMAS, NACIONALINĘ TEISE/ (HU) NINCS A KÖZOKIRAT KIÁLLÍTÁSÁNAK HELYE SZERINTI TAGÁLLAM NEMZETI JOGA SZERINTI, ISMERT AKADÁLYA ANNAK, HOGY AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY ÉS LEENDŐ HÁZASTÁRSA EGYMÁSSAL

HÁZASSÁGOT KÖSSÖN/ (MT) MA HEMM L-EBDA IMPEDIMENT MAGHRUF GRAŽ-ZWIEG BEJN IL-PERSUNA KKONCERNATA U L-KONJUGI FUTUR TAGHIA TART IL-LÍGI NAZZJONALI TAL-ISTAT MEMBRU FEJN INHAREG ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) IS ER GEEN BELEMMERING VOOR EEN HUWELIJK TUSSEN DE BETROKKENE EN ZIJN OF HAAR BEOOGDE ECHTGENO(O)T(E) OP GROND VAN HET NATIONALE RECHT VAN DE LIDSTAAT WAAR HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WORDT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NIE ISTNIEJA ZNANE PRZESZKODA DLA ZAWARCIA MAŁŻEŃSTWA PRZEZ OSOBĘ, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT, Z OSOBĄ, Z KTÓRĄ ZAMIERZA ONA ZAWRZEC MAŁŻEŃSTWO, NA MOCY PRAWA KRAJOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO. W KTÓRYM TEN DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY ZOSTAŁ WYDANY/ (PT) NÃO EXISTE IMPEDIMENTO CONHECIDO A QUE OS NUBENTES CONTRAIAM MATRIMÓNIO NOS TERMOS DO DIREITO NACIONAL DO ESTADO-MEMBRO EM QUE O DOCUMENTO FOI EMITIDO/ (RO) NU SE CUNOSC IMPEDIMENTE LA CĂSATORIA DINTR-E PERSONA VIZATĂ SI VIITORUL SOT (VIITOAREA SOTIE) ÎN CONFORMITATE CU DREPTUL INTERN AL STATULUI MEMBRU ÎN CARE ESTE EMIS DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL/ (SK) NIE JE ZNAMA PREKÁŽKA UZAVRIET MANŽELSTVO MEDZI DOTKNUTOU OSOBOU A JEJ NASTÁVAJUCOU MANŽEKOU ALEBO NASTÁVAJÚCIM MANŽELOM PODĽA VNÚTROŠTÁTNÉHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU, V KTOROM JE VEREJNA LISTINA VYDANÁ/ (SL) NI UGOTOVljENIH ZADRŽKOV, DA ZADEVNA OSOBA IN NJEN PREDVIDENI ZAKONEC NE BI MOGLA SKLENITI ZAKONSKE ZVEZE V SKLADU Z NACIONALNIM PRAVOM DRŽAVE ČLANICE. V KATERI JE IZDANA JAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKLÖN JA HÄNEN TULEVAN PUOLISONA VÄLISELLE AVIOLITOLLE EI TIETÄÄ OLEVAN ESTEITÄ SEN JÄSENVÄLTON KANSALLISEN LAINSÄÄDÄNNÖN MUKAAN, JOSSA YLEINEN ASIAKERJA ON ANNELLU/ (SV) FINNS DET INGA KÄNDÅ HINDER FÖR INGÅENDE AV ÄKTENSKAP MELLAN DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN OCH HANS ELLER HENNES BLIVANDE MAKE ELLER MAKAN ENLIGT DEN NATIONELLA LAGSTIFTNINGEN I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT DÄR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGEN UTFÄRDADES

- 5.5 (BG) НЕ СА ИЗВЕСТНИ ВЪЗРАЖЕНИЯ СРЕДУ СКЛЮЧВАНЕТО НА БРАК МЕЖДУ СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ И НЕЙНЯ(НЕГОВАТА) БЪДЕЩ(A) СЪПРУГ(A) СЪГЛАСНО НАЦИОНАЛНОТО ПРАВО НА ДЪРЖАВАТА ЧЛЕНКА, В КОЯТО Е ИЗДАДЕН ОФИЦИАЛНИЯТ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NO HAY OPOSICIÓN CONOCIDA AL MATRIMONIO ENTRE EL INTERESADO Y SU FUTURO CÓNYUGE CON ARREGLO AL DERECHO NACIONAL DEL ESTADO MIEMBRO DE EXPEDICIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) NEEXISTUJE ŽADNÁ ZNAMÁ NÁMITKA PROTI UZAVŘENÍ MANŽELSTVÍ MEZI DOTYČNOU OSOBU A JEJÍM SNoubencem / JEJÍ SNoubenkou PODLE VNITROŠTÁTNÍHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU, V NĚMŽ JE VEREJNA LISTINA VYDANÁ/ (DA) DER FORELIGGER INGEN KENDTE INDSIGELSER MOD INDGAELSE AF ET ÆGTESKAB MELLEM DEN PÅGÅLDENDE PERSON OG DENNES KOMMENDE ÆGTEFÆLLE I HENHOLD TIL NATIONAL RET I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT. HVOR DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENET ER UDSTEDT/ (DE) IST KEIN EINWAND BEKANNT. DER EINER EHESCHLIESSUNG DER BETREFFENDEN PERSON MIT DEM KÜNFTIGEN EHEGATTEN NACH DEM NATIONALEN RECHT DES MITGLIEDSTAATS. IN DEM DIE OFFENTLICHE URKUNDE AUSGESTELLT WURDE, ENTGEGENSTEHTE/ (ET) EI OLE TEADA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VALJA ANDNUUD LIKMESRIIGI ÖIGUSE KOHAST VASTUSEISU. MIS TAKISTAKS ABIELU SÖLMMIMIST ASJAOMASE ISIKU JA TEMA TULEVASE ABIKAASA VAHEU/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΓΓΩΣΤΗ ΚΑΜΙΑ ΑΝΤΙΡΡΗΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΣΥΝΑΨΗ ΓΑΜΟΥ ΜΕΤΑΞΥ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΛΑΝΤΟΣ Η ΤΗΣ ΜΕΛΑΟΥΣΑΣ ΣΥΖΥΓΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙ ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΟΠΟΥ ΕΚΔΟΘΗΚΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) THERE IS NO OPPOSITION KNOWN TO A MARRIAGE BETWEEN THE PERSON CONCERNED AND HIS OR HER INTENDED SPOUSE UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW OF THE MEMBER STATE WHERE THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT IS ISSUED/ (FR) IL N'EXISTE PAS D'OPPOSITION CONNUE AU MARIAGE DE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE AVEC SON FUTUR CONJOINT EN VERTU DU DROIT NATIONAL DE L'ÉTAT MEMBRE OÙ LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC EST DÉLIVRÉ/ (GA) NÍL AON CHUR IN AGHAIDH AITHANTEÁ ANN AR PHÓSADH IDRÍ AN DUINE LENA ḡBAINEANN AGUS A CHÍHEILE BEARTAITHE FAIG DHLI NAISIUNTA AN BHALLSTAÍT INA ḡDEÁNTAR AN DOIČIMÉAD POIBLÍ A EISÍUNT/ (HR) NEMA POZNATOG PRIGOVORA ZBOG KOJEG DOTIĆNA OSOBA I NJEZIN BUDUĆI BRAĆNI DRUG NE BI MOGLI SKLOPITI BRAK PREMA NACIONALNOM PRAVU DRŽAVE ČLANICE U KOJOJ JE JAVNA ISPRAVA IZDANA/ (IT) NON SONO NOTE OPPOSIZIONI AL MATRIMONIO TRA LA PERSONA INTERESSATA E IL FUTURO CONIUGE A NORMA DEL DIRITTO NAZIONALE DELLO STATO MEMBRO CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) NAV ZINĀMI NEKĀDI IEBILDUMI LAULĪBAS NOSLĒŠANAI STARP ATTCIEGO PERSONU UN TĀS TOPOŠO LAULĀTO SASKĀRĀ AR TĀS DALĪBALSTS TIESĪBU AKTIEM. KURĀ PUBLISKĀS DOKUMENTĀ IR IZDOTS/ (LT) NERA ŽINOMU PRIESTĀRĀVIMU ATITINKAMO ASMENS IR JO BŪSIMO/ (OS) SUTUOKTINIS/ (ES) SANTUOKA PAGAL VALSTYBĖS NARES, KURIJO VIEŠASIS DOKUMENTAS IŠDUODAMAS. NACIONALINĘ TEISE/ (HU) NEM ISMERT OLYAN A KÖZÖKIRAT KIÁLLÍTÁSÁNAK HELYE SZERINTI TAGÁLLAM NEMZETI JOGA SZERINTI ELLENVETÉS, AMELYET AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY ÉS LEENDŐ HÁZASTÁRSA ALTAL KÖTENDŐ HÁZASSÁGGAL SZEMBEN NYÜJTOTTAK BE/ (MT) MA HEMM L-EBDA OPPORIZZJONI MAGHRUFA GRAŽ-ZWIEG BEJN IL-PERSUNA KKONCERNATA U L-KONJUGI FUTUR TAGHIA TART IL-LÍGI NAZZJONALI TAL-ISTAT MEMBRU FEJN INHAREG ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) IS ER GEEN VERZET TEGEN EEN HUWELIJK TUSSEN DE BETROKKENE EN ZIJN OF HAAR BEOOGDE ECHTGENO(O)T(E) OP GROND VAN HET NATIONALE RECHT VAN DE LIDSTAAT WAAR HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WORDT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NIE ISTNIEJA ZNANE PRZESZKODA DLA ZAWARCIA MAŁŻEŃSTWA PRZEZ OSOBĘ, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT, Z OSOBĄ, Z KTÓRĄ ZAMIERZA ONA ZAWRZEC MAŁŻEŃSTWO, NA MOCY PRAWA KRAJOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO. W KTÓRYM TEN DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY ZOSTAŁ WYDANY/ (PT) NÃO EXISTE OPOSIÇÃO CONHECIDA A QUE OS NUBENTES CONTRAIAM MATRIMÓNIO NOS TERMOS DO DIREITO NACIONAL DO ESTADO-MEMBRO EM QUE O DOCUMENTO FOI EMITIDO/ (RO) NU SE CUNOAȘTE NICIO OPONIȚIE LA CĂSATORIA DINTR-E PERSONA VIZATĂ SI VIITORUL SOT (VIITOAREA SOTIE) ÎN CONFORMITATE CU DREPTUL INTERN AL STATULUI MEMBRU ÎN CARE ESTE EMIS DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL/ (SK) NIE JE ZNAMA NÁMITKA VOČI UZAVRIETU MANŽELSTVA MEDZI DOTKNUTOU OSOBOU A JEJ NASTÁVAJUCOU MANŽEKOU ALEBO NASTÁVAJÚCIM MANŽELOM PODĽA VNÚTROŠTÁTNÉHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU, V KTOROM JE VEREJNA LISTINA VYDANÁ/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKLÖN JA HÄNEN TULEVAN PUOLISONA VÄLISELLE AVIOLITOLLE EI OLE VASTUSTETTU SEN JÄSENVÄLTON KANSALLISEN LAINSÄÄDÄNNÖN MUKAAN, JOSSA YLEINEN ASIAKERJA ON ANNELLU/ (SV) FINNS DET INGA KÄNDÅ HINDER FÖR INGÅENDE AV ÄKTENSKAP MELLAN DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN OCH HANS ELLER HENNES BLIVANDE MAKE ELLER MAKAN ENLIGT DEN NATIONELLA LAGSTIFTNINGEN I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT DÄR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGEN UTFÄRDADES

6. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА БЪДЕЩИЯ(АТА) СЪПРУГ(А) НА СЪВРЕМЕНОТО ЛИЦЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL FUTURO CÓNYUGE DEL INTERESADO/ (CZ) INFORMACE O SNOUBENCI / SNOUBENCE DOTÝČNÉ OSOBY/ (DA) OPPLYSNINGER OM DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSONS KOMMENDE ÆGTEFÆLLE/ (DE) ANGABEN ZU DEM KUNFTIGEN EHEGATTEN DER BETREFFENDEN PERSON/ (ET) TEAVE ISIKU KOHTA. KELLEGA ASJAOMANE ISIK SOOVIB ABIELU SÖLMIDA/ (EL) ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΛΑΟΝΤΟΣ Η ΤΗΣ ΜΕΛΑΟΥΣΑΣ ΣΥΖΥΓΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ οποίο άφορα τη ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION ON THE INTENDED SPOUSE OF THE PERSON CONCERNED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS SUR LE FUTUR CONJOINT DE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE/ (GA) FAISNEAS MAIDIR LE CEILE BEARTAITHE AN DUINE LEANA mBAINEANN/ (HR) INFORMACIJE O BUDUĆEM BRAĆNOM DRUGU DOTIČNE OSOBE/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI SUL FUTURO CONIUGE DELLA PERSONA INTERESSATA/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR ATTIĒCĪGĀS PERSONAS TOPOŠO LAULĀTO/ (LT) INFORMACIJA APIE ATITINKAMO ASMENS BŪSIMĄ SUTUOKTINĮ/ (EU) (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY LEENDŐ HAZASTÁRSÁRA VONATKOZÓ ADATOK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR IL-KONJUGI FUTUR TAL-PERSUNA KKONCERNATA/ (NL) INFORMATIE OVER DE BEOOGEDE ECHTGENOOIT/ (DE) VAN DE BETROKKENE/ (PL) DANE OSOBY, Z KTÓRĄ OSOBA, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT. ZAMIERZA ZAWRZEĆ MAŁŻEŃSTWO/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE O FUTURO CÔNJUGE DA PESSOA EM CAUSA/ (RO) INFORMATIVĂ PRIVIND VIITORUL SOT (VIITOAREA SOTIE) AL (A) PERSOANEI VIZATE/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O NASTÁVAJÚCOM MANŽELOVOM/ NASTÁVAJÚcej MANŽELKE DOTKNUTEJ OSOBY/ (SL) INFORMACIJE O PREDVIDENEM ZAKONCU ZADEVNE OSEBE/ (FI) TIETÖT ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN TULEVASTA PUOLISTOA/ (SV) UPPGIFTER OM DEN BERÖRDA PERSONENS BLIVANDE MAKE ELLER MAKÄ
7. (BG) ПОЛЕ ЗА ПОДПИС/ (ES) RECUADRO PARA LA FIRMA/ (CZ) POLE PRO PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFTSFELT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFTENFELD/ (ET) ALLKIRJALAHTER/ (EL) ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΙΔΙΟ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ/ (EN) SIGNATURE BOX/ (FR) CADRE POUR LA SIGNATURE/ (GA) BOSCA DON SINIÚ/ (HR) POLJE ZA POTPIŠ/ (IT) RIQUADRO PER LA FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTA LAUKS/ (LT) PARĀŠO LAUKELIS/ (HU) AZ ALÁÍRÁS SZÖVEGDOBÓZA/ (MT) KAXXA TAL-IFFIRMAR/ (NL) VAK VOOR DE HANDEKENING/ (PL) POLE PODPISU/ (PT) ESPAÇO DESTINADO À ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNATURA/ (SK) KOLÓNKA NA PODPIS/ (SL) POLJE ZA PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUSKENTTA/ (SV) RUTA FÖR UNDERTEKNING
- 7.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) И СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) Y NOMBRE(S) DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) PRÍJEMENÍ A JMÉNO (JMÉNA) ŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) EFTERNAVNE(EN) OG FORNAVNE(EN) PÅ DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) FAMILIENNAMEN(N) UND VORNAME(N) DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KAESOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU EESNIMI (-NIMED) JA PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ) ΤΟΥΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΝΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) SURNAMES(S) AND FORENAME(S) OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) NOM(S) ET PRÉNOM(S) DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) AGUS CÉADAINT (CEADAINTMEACHA) AN OIFIIGH A DEISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) I IME(NA) SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) COGNOME/ I NOME/ DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS. KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU. UZVĀRDS(-I) UN VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAVARDĒ (-ES) IR VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ CSALÁDI NEVE(-I) ÉS UTÓNEVE(-I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMJUJET) U ISEM/ISMIJUET TAL-UFFÍCJAL LI HAREC DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) NAAM(EN) EN VOORNAAM(EN) VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) I IMIE (IMIONA) URZĘDNika. KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) APELIDO(S) E NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S) DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULARIO/ (RO) NUMELE SI PRENUMELE FUNCTIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-A) A MENO(-A) ÚRADNIKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI IN IME/MENA URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) JA ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN OCH FÖRNAMN PÅ DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR
- 7.2 (BG) ДЛЪЖНОСТ НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CARGO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) FUNKCE ŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) STILLING — DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) STELLUNG DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KAESOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU AMETIKOHT/ (EL) ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΝΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) POSTE DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) POST AN OIFIIGH A DEISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) FUNKCIJA SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) POSIZIONE DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS. KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU. AMATS/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAREIGOS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ BEOSZTÁSAI/ (MT) KARIKA TAL-UFFÍCJAL LI HAREC DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) FUNCTIE VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) STANOWISKO URZĘDNika. KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) CARGO DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULARIO/ (RO) POZIȚIA FUNCTIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) FUNKcia ÚRADNIKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) POLOŽAJ URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN ASEMA/ (SV) BEFATTNING FÖR DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR
- 7.3 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANI/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) HΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/EEEE) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DATA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIUNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IŠDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/BBBB)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN)/ (MT) DATA (JJXX/SSSS) TAL-HRUÚ/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/BBBB)/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FOR UTFÄRDANDE

- 7.4 (BG) ПОДПИС/ (ES) FIRMA/ (CZ) PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFT/ (ET) ALLKIRI/ (EL) ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ/ (EN) SIGNATURE/ (FR) SIGNATURE/ (GA) SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POTPIŠ/ (IT) FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTS/ (LT) PARAŠAS/ (HU) ALÁÍRÁS/ (MT) FIRMA/ (NL) HANDTEKENING/ (PL) PODPIS/ (PT) ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURĂ/ (SK) PODPIS/ (SL) PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUS/ (SV) NAMNTECKNING
- 7.5 (BG) ПЕЧАТ ИЛИ ЩЕМПЕЛ/ (ES) SELLO O TIMBRE/ (CZ) PEČETÍ NEBO RAZÍTKO/ (DA) SEGL ELLER STEMPEL/ (DE) SIEGEL ODER STEMPEL/ (ET) PITSER VÕI TEMPTEL/ (EL) ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ/ (EN) SEAL OR STAMP/ (FR) SCEAU OU TIMBRE/ (GA) SÉALA NO STAMPA/ (HR) ŽIG ILI PEČAT/ (IT) BOLLO O TIMBRO/ (LV) ŽĪMOGS VAI SPIEDOGS/ (LT) SPAUDAS ARBA ANTSPAUDAS/ (HU) PECSET VAGY BELYEGZÖLENYOMAT/ (MT) SIGILL JEW TIMBRU/ (NL) ZEGEL OF STEMPEL/ (PL) PIECZEĆ LUB STEMPEL/ (PT) SELO OU CARIMBO/ (RO) SIGILUL SAU ȘTAMPILA/ (SK) PEČAŤ ALEBO ODTLAČOK PEČIATKY/ (SL) PEČAT ALI ŽIG/ (FI) SINETTI TAI LEIMA/ (SV) SIGILL ELLER STÄMPEL

ANNEX VI

MARITAL STATUS**MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORM — TRANSLATION AID**

Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012⁽¹⁾

- Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK) Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE) Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL) Spain (ES)
- France (FR) Croatia (HR)
- Italy (IT) Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV) Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU) Malta (MT)
- Netherlands (NL) Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL) Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO) Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK) Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE) United Kingdom (UK)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The sole purpose of this multilingual standard form is to facilitate the translation of the public document to which it is attached. This form shall not be circulated as an autonomous document between Member States.

This form reflects the content of the public document to which it is attached. However, the authority to which the public document is presented may require, when necessary for the purpose of processing the public document, a translation or transliteration of the information included in the form.

NOTE FOR THE ISSUING AUTHORITY

Mention only information which is given in the public document to which this form is attached⁽²⁾.

If the public document to which this form is attached does not contain certain data or information, indicate '—'.

1. AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM

1.1 Designation⁽³⁾

2. AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

1.1 Designation⁽⁴⁾

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

3.1 Document emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State

3.1.1 Court decision

3.1.2 Document emanating from a public prosecutor

3.1.3 Document emanating from a clerk of a court

3.1.4 Document emanating from a judicial officer ('huissier de justice')

3.1.5 Other (to be specified)

(1) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1.

(2) If completing by hand, please use capital letters.

(3) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the form.

(4) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the public document to which this form is attached.

- 3.2 Administrative document
- 3.2.1 Certificate
- 3.2.2 Extract from the Civil Status Register
- 3.2.3 Extract from the Population Register
- 3.2.4 Verbatim copy of civil status records
- 3.2.5 Other (to be specified)
- 3.3 Notarial act
- 3.4 Official certificate placed on a document signed by a person in his or her private capacity
- 3.5 Document drawn up by a diplomatic or consular agent of a Member State in his or her official capacity
- 3.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 3.7 Reference number of the public document

4. INFORMATION ON THE PERSON CONCERNED

- 4.1 Surname(s) at birth
- 4.2 Current surname(s)
- 4.3 Surname(s) before the marriage
- 4.4 Surname(s) following the marriage
- 4.5 Forename(s)
- 4.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth
- 4.7 Place (⁽¹⁾) and country (⁽²⁾) of birth
- 4.8 Sex:
- 4.8.1 Female
- 4.8.2 Male
- 4.8.3 Undetermined
- 4.9 Nationality:

5. ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED, THE PERSON CONCERNED HAS THE FOLLOWING MARITAL STATUS:

- 5.1 Married/Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of marriage
- 5.2 Not married
- 5.2.1 Never married
- 5.2.2 Divorced/Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of divorce
- 5.2.3 Widowed/ Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of spouse's death
- 5.3 Undetermined

(¹) The term 'place of birth' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the person was born.

(²) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

6. SIGNATURE BOX**6.1 Surname(s) and forename(s) of the official who issued this form**

.....

6.2 Position of the official who issued this form**6.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue****6.4 Signature****6.5 Seal or stamp**

MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY OF THE STANDARD ENTRY HEADINGS
(MARITAL STATUS)

1. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍCÍ TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DENNE FORMULARS UDSTEDENDE MYNDIGHED/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIESES FORMULAR AUSSTELLT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJA ANDNUUD ASUTUS/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝΤΥΠΟΥ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN IUDARAS A EISEOIDH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) TUJLO KOJE IZDAJE OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) VEIDLAPAS IZDEVĒJIESTĀDE/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATOSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TA' DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN DIT FORMULIER/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJACY NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTAVA VIRANOMAINEN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SÖM UTFÄRDAR FORMULÄRET

- 1.1 (BG) НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ/ (ES) DENOMINACIÓN/ (CZ) NÁZEV/ (DA) BETEGNELSE/ (DE) BEZEICHNUNG/ (ET) NIMETUS/ (EL) ONOMAZIA/ (EN) DESIGNATION/ (FR) DÉNOMINATION/ (GA) AINMINÍÚ/ (HR) NAZIV/ (IT) DENOMINAZIONE/ (LV) NOSAUKUMS/ (LT) PAVADINIMAS/ (HU) MEGNEVEZÉS/ (MT) TITLU/ (NL) BENAMING/ (PL) NAZWA/ (PT) DESIGNAÇÃO/ (RO) DENUMIRE/ (SK) NAZOV/ (SL) IME/ (FI) NIMI/ (SV) NAMN

2. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍCÍ VEREJNOU LISTINU, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DEN MYNDIGHED, DER HAR UDSTEDT DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST, AUSSTELLT/ (ET) ASUTUS, KES ANDIS VÄLJA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN IUDARAS A EISEOIDH AN DOICIMEAD POIBLÍ LENAI BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TUJLO KOJE IZDAJE JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, IZDEVĒJIESTĀDE/ (LT) VIEŠAJI DOKUMENTAI, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYL KÍSERT KÖZÖKIRATOT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATOSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HIJA MEHMUŽA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI VEREJNÚ LISTINU, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULAR PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) VIRANOMAINEN, JOKA ON ANTANUT YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SÖM UTFÄRDAR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT

3. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТНОСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ. КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACION RELATIVA AL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE TÝKAJÍCÍ SE VEREJNÉ LISTINY, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER VEDRØRENDE DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) TEAVE AVALIKU DOKUMENDI KOHTA, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΗΛΗΘΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNEAS A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN DOICIMEAD POIBLÍ LENAI BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE KOJE SE ODNOSE NA JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI RELATIVE AL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) INFORMACIJA, SUSIJUSI SU VIEŠUOJU DOKUMENTU, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYL KÍSERT KÖZÖKIRATRA VONATKOZÓ INFORMÁCIÓK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HIJA MEHMUŽA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE BETREFFENDE HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) INFORMACJE DOTYCZĄCE DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES RELATIVAS AO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) INFORMAȚII REFERITOARE LA DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O VEREJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULAR PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) INFORMACIJE V ZVEZI Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TIEDOT YLEISESTÄ ASIAKIRJASTA, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT

- 3.1 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ОРГАН ИЛИ ДЛЪЖНОСТНО ЛИЦЕ, СВЪРЗАН/О СЪС СЪДИЩАТА ИЛИ ПРАВОРАЗДАВАТЕЛНИТЕ ОРГАНИ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UNA AUTORIDAD O UN FUNCIONARIO VINCULADO A LOS ÓRGANOS JURISDICCIONALES DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNEM NEBO ÚŘEDNÍKEM S VAZBOU NA SOUDY DANÉHO ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (DA) DOKUMENT, DER ER UDSTEDT AF EN MYNDIGHED ELLER EN EMBEDSMAND, DER ER TILKNYTET DOMSTOLE I EN MEDLEMSSTAT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER BEHÖRDE ODER EINER AMTPERSON ALS ORGAN DER RECHTSPFLEGE EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD RIJKLIK KOHTUTEGA SEOTUD AMETIASUTUS VÕI AMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΑ ΑΡΧΗ Η ΕΝΑΝ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM AN AUTHORITY OR AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS OR TRIBUNALS OF A MEMBER STATE/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UNE AUTORITÉ OU D'UN FONCTIONNAIRE RELEVANT D'UNE JURIDICTION D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó ÚDARÁS NÓ Ó OFIGEACH A BHUIIL BAINTE AIGE NÓ AICI LE CÚIRTEANNA NÓ LE BINÍ DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO TJEOLO ILI SLUŽBENIK SUDA DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN'AUTORITÀ O DA UN FUNZIONARIO APPARTENENTE AD UNA DELLE GIURISDIZIONI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEGUSI AR DALĪBALSTS TIESĀM SAISTĪTA IESTĀDE VAI AMATPERSONA/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, IŠDUOTAS VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJOS AR PAREIGŪNU, SUSIJUSIU SU VALSTYBES NARES TEISMĀS AR TRIBUNOLAI/ (HU) TAGÁLLAMI BÍRÓSÁGGAL KAPCSOLATBAN ÁLLÓ HATÓSÁG VAGY TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN AWTORITÀ JEW UFFICIAL LI JKOLLHOM RABTA MAL-QRATI JEW IT-TRIBUNALI TA' STAT MEMBRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN AUTORITEIT OF AMBTENAAR BEHORENDE TOT EEN RECHTERLIJKE INSTANCIË VAN EEN LIDSTAAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD ORGANU SĄDOWEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMA AUTORIDADE OU DE UM FUNCIONÁRIO DEPENDENTE DE QUALQUER JURISDIÇÃO DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE O AUTORITATE SAU DE UN FUNCTIONAR DE PE LÂNGĂ INSTANTELE UNUI STAT MEMBRU/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNOM ALEBO ÚRADNÍKOM S VÁZBOU NA SÚDY ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU/ (SL) LISTINA, IZDANA S STRANI ORGANA ALI ÚRADNIKA SODNE OBLASTI DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA ON ANTANUT JAISENVÄLTON OIKEUSLAITOKSEEN KUULUVA VIRANOMAINEN TAI VIRKAMIES/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN MYNDIGHET ELLER EN TJÄNSTEMAN TILLHÖRANDE DOMSTOLSVÄSENDET I EN MEDLEMSSTAT
- 3.1.1 (BG) СЪДЕБНО РЕШЕНИЕ/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) ROZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCÚIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI HATÁROZAT/ (MT) DECIJONI TAL-QORTI/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE BESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SĄDOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRÂRE JUDECĂTOAREASCĂ/ (SK) SÚDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTOS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBESLUT
- 3.1.2 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ПРОКУОР/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZÁSTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD RIJKLIK SÜDISTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó İONCHÚISITHEoir POBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DAL PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAFIRUG MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ PROKURATOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYYTÄJÄN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN ÅKLAGARVÄSENDET
- 3.1.3 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН СЛУЖИТЕЛ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VYŠŠÍM SOUDNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITSSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSBEAMTEN DER GESELLSCHAFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KOHTUAMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚIRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITELJ SUDSKE PISARNICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAFIRUG MINN REGISTRATUR TA' QORTI/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SĄDOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANTEI/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM ÚRADNÍKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENE/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIHTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN

- 3.1.4 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE JUDICIAL («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SOUDNÍM VÝKONAVATELEM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN STÆVNINGSMAND («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES GERICHTSVOLLZIEHERS/ (ET) DOKUMENT MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KOHTUTÄITUR/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟ(Η) ΕΠΙΜΕΛΑΝΤΗ(Η) («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A JUDICIAL OFFICER («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN HUISSIER DE JUSTICE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó IFIGEACH BREITHIÚNACH («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDA SUDSKI OVRŠTELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN UFFICIALE GIUDIZIARIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS IZPILDĪTĀJS («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LT) ANTSTOLIO (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE) IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BIRÓSÁGI VÉGREHAJTÓ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRU MINN UFFIċJAL GUDIZZJARJU («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GERECHTSDEURWAARDER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM ESCRIVÃO DE DIREITO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN EXECUTOR JUDECĂTOARESC («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM VÝKONAVATEĽOM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SL) LISTINA, KIJO IZDA SODNI IZVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FI) HAASEMIEHEN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN STÄMMINGSMAN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)
- 3.1.5 (BG) ДРУГИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ) (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE)/ (CZ) JINÉ (UPŘESNĚTE)/ (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES)/ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN)/ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGEV)/ (EL) ΆΛλο (ΔΙΕΥΚΠΙΝΣΤΕ)/ (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED)/ (FR) AUTRE (À PRÉCISER)/ (GA) EILE (LE SONRU)/ (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTI)/ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE)/ (LV) CITS (PRECIZĒT)/ (LT) KITA (NURODYTI)/ (HU) EGYÉB (KÉRJÜK PONTOSÍTANI)/ (MT) OMRAJN (IPPRECÍZA)/ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN)/ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ, OKRĘŚLIĆ)/ (PT) OUTROS (A ESPECIFICAR)/ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA)/ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNÍTY)/ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTI)/ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLÄVÄ)/ (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS)
- 3.2 (BG) АДМИНISTRATИВЕН ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SPRÁVNÍM ÚRADEM/ (DA) ADMINISTRATIVT DOKUMENT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER VERWALTUNGSBEHÖRDE/ (ET) HALDUSDOKUMENT/ (EL) ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIF/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD RIARACHÁIN/ (HR) UPRAVNA ISPRAVA/ (IT) DOCUMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO/ (LV) ADMINISTRATĪVS DOKUMENTS/ (LT) ADMINISTRACINIS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) KÖZIGAZGATÁSI OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT AMMINISTRATIV/ (NL) ADMINISTRATIEF DOCUMENT/ (PL) DOKUMENT ADMINISTRACYJNY/ (PT) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (RO) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIV/ (SK) SPRÁVNA LISTINA/ (SL) UPRAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) HALLINNOLLINEN ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) ADMINISTRATIV HANDLING
- 3.2.1 (BG) УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CERTIFICADO/ (CZ) OSVĚDČENÍ/ (DA) PÁTEGNING/ (DE) BESCHEINIGUNG/ (ET) TÖÖEND/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ/ (EN) CERTIFICATE/ (FR) CERTIFICAT/ (GA) DEMHNÍÚ/ (HR) POTVRDA/ (IT) CERTIFICATO/ (LV) APLIECIŅĀJUMS/ (LT) PAŽYMA. LIUDIJIMAS/ (HU) TANÚSITVÁNY/BIZONYÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CERTIFIKAT/ (NL) CERTIFICAAT/ (PL) ZAŚWIADCZENIE/ (PT) CERTIDÃO OU CERTIFICADO/ (RO) CERTIFICAT/ (SK) OSVEDČENIE/ (SL) POTRDILO/ (FI) TODISTUS/ (SV) INTYG
- 3.2.2 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z Matriky/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA CIVILSTANDSREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM PERSONEN-STANDSREGISTER/ (ET) PEREKONNASEISUREGISTRI VALJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE CIVIL STATUS REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) SLIOTHAS AS AN gCLÁR STÁDHAIS SHIBHIALTA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ REGISTRA OSOBNOG STANJA/ (IT) ESTRATTO DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ CIVILIŅES BŪKLES AKTU REGISTRO/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI KIVONAT/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-ISTAT CIVILI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET REGISTER VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIŚ SKRÓCONY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) EXTRATO DE ATOS DO REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OSOBNÉHO STAVU/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA O OS EBENEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE (SIVILISÄÄTY)/ (SV) UTDRAG UR FOLKBOKFÖRINGEN
- 3.2.3 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА НА НАСЕЛЕНИЕТО/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL CENSO/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z REGISTRU OBYVATEL/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA FOLKEREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM MELDEREGISTER/ (ET) RAHVASTIKUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE POPULATION REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE LA POPULATION/ (GA) SLIOTHAS AS AN gCLÁR DAONRA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ POPISA STANOVNIŠTVA/ (IT) ESTRATTO ANAGRAFICO/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO IEDZĪVOTĀJU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ GYVENTOJŲ REGISTRO/ (HU) KIVONAT A SZEMÉLYIADAT- ÉS LAKCÍMNYILVÁNTARTÁSBól/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-POPOLAZZJONI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET BEVOLKINGSREGISTER/ (PL) WYCIĄG Z REJESTRU LUDNOŚCI/ (PT) EXTRATO DO REGISTRO DA POPULAÇÃO/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE EVIDENȚĂ A POPULAȚIEI/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OBYVATEĽOV/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA PREBIVALSTVA/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE/ (SV) UTDRAG UR BEFOLKNINGSREGISTER

- 3.2.4 (BG) ПЪЛЕН ПРЕПИС ОТ АКТОВЕ ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) COPIA LITERAL DE ACTAS DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) OPIS MATRÍČNÍCH ZÁZNAMŮ/ (DA) ORDRET KOPI AF CIVILSTANDSREGISTER/ (DE) WÖRTLICHE KOPIE VON PERSONENSTANDEINTRÄGEN/ (ET) PEREKONNAEISUAKTI KOOPIA/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ/ (EN) VERBATIM COPY OF CIVIL STATUS RECORDS/ (FR) COPIE INTÉGRALE D'ACTES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) COÍP FOCAL AR FHOCAL DE THAIFID AR STÁDAS SIBHIALTA/ (LV) CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRĀ IERAKSTU AUTENTISKĀ KOPIJA/ (LT) CIVILINES BŪKLĒS AKTU IERAŠU PAŽODINE KOPIJA/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI BEJEGETŐ SZÓ Szerinti MÁSOLÁSA/ (MT) KOPJA VERBATIM TAL-ATTI TA-LISTAT CIVILI/ (NL) EENSLUIDEND AFSCHRIFT VAN AKTEN VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIS ZUPEŁNY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) CERTIDO DE COPIA INTEGRAL OU DE NARRATIVA DE ATOS DE REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) COPIE EXACTĂ A UNUI ACT DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) DOSLOVNÝ VÝPIS ZO ZÁPISOV O OSOBNOM STAVE/ (SL) DOBESEDNI PREPIS LISTIN O OSEBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERITIEJOEN SANATARKKA JÄLJENNÖS/ (SV) ORDRAGGRANN AVSKRIFT AV FOLKBOKFÖRINGSHANDLING
- 3.3 (BG) НОТАРИАЛЕН АКТ/ (ES) ACTA NOTARIAL/ (CZ) NOTÁŘSKÁ LISTINA/ (DA) NOTARBEKRÆFTET DOKUMENT/ (DE) NOTARIELLE URKUNDE/ (ET) NOTARIAALDOOKUMENT/ (EL) ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΞΗ/ (EN) NOTARIAL ACT/ (FR) ACTE NOTARIEL/ (GA) GNÍOMH NOTAIREACHTA/ (HR) JAVNOBILJEŽNIČKA ISPRAVA/ (IT) ATTO NOTARILE/ (LV) NOTARIĀLS AKTS/ (LT) NOTARINIS AKTAS/ (HU) KÖZJEGYZŐI OKIRAT/ (MT) ATT NOTARILI/ (NL) NOTARIELE AKTE/ (PL) AKT NOTARIALNY/ (PT) ACTO NOTARIAL/ (RO) ACT NOTARIAL/ (SK) NOTÁRSKA LISTINA/ (SL) NOTARSKA LISTINA/ (FI) NOTAARIN ANTAMATA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) NOTARIEL HANDLING
- 3.4 (BG) ОФИЦИАЛНО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, ПРИЛОЖЕНО КЪМ ДОКУМЕНТ, ПОДПИСАН ОТ ЛИЦЕ В ЛИЧНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) CERTIFICACIÓN OFICIAL PUESTA SOBRE UN DOCUMENTO PRIVADO/ (CZ) ÚREDNÍ OSVĚDČENÍ, KTERÝM BYLA OPATŘENA LISTINA PODEPSANÁ SOUKROMOU OSOBOU/ (DA) OFFICIEL PÅTEGNING PÅ ET DOKUMENT UNDERTEGNET AF EN PERSON I DENNES EGENSKAB AF PRIVATPERSON/ (DE) AMTLICHE BESCHEINIGUNG AUF EINER PRIVATURKUNDE/ (ET) ISIKU POOLT ERAISIKUNA ALLKIRJASTATUD DOKUMENDILE KINNITATAV AMETLIK TÖENDI/ (EL) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΣΩΜΑΤΩΜΕΝΟ ΣΕ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΥΠΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙ ΣΩΣ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΣ/ (EN) OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE PLACED ON A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY A PERSON IN HIS OR HER PRIVATE CAPACITY/ (FR) DÉCLARATION OFFICIELLE APPOSÉE SUR UN ACTE SOUS SEING PRIVÉ/ (GA) DEIMHNÍÚ OFÍOGIÚIL A CHUIREAR AR DHOICIMÉAD ARNA SHÍNIÚ AG DUINE INA CHÁIL NO INA CÁIL PHRIODHÁIDEACH/ (HR) SLUŽBENA POTVRDA STAVLJENA NA ISPRAVU KOJU JE OSOBA POTPIŠALA U PRIVATNOM SVOJSTVU/ (IT) DICHIARAZIONE UFFICIALE APPOSTA SU UNA SCRITTURA PRIVATA/ (LV) OFICIĀLS APLIECINĀJUMS UZ DOKUMENTA, KO SAVĀ VĀRDĀ PARAKSTĪJUSI KĀDA PERSONA/ (LT) PRIVĀCIJAI ASMENĮ PASIRAŠYTU DOKUMENTU OFICIALŪS PATVIRINTIMAI/ (HU) MAGÁNKIRATON ELHELYEZETT HÍVATALOS TANÚSÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CERTifikat UFFİCİJALI LI JİTQİEGHED FDOKUMENT İFFİRMAT MINN PERSUNA FIL-KAPACİTİ PRIVATA TAGRHA/ (NL) OFFICIEEL CERTIFICAT OP EEN DOCUMENT ONDERTEKEND DOOR EEN PERSON IN ZIJN PARTICULIERE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) URZEDOWE ZASWIADCZENIE UMIESZCZONE NA DOKUMENCIE PODPISANYM PRZEZ OSOBĘ DZIAŁAJĄCĄ W CHARAKTERZE PRYWATNYM/ (PT) DECLARAÇÃO OFICIAL INSERTA NUM ATO DE NATUREZA PRIVADA/ (RO) CERTIFICAT OFICIAL APLICAT PE UN DOCUMENT SUB SEMNATURĂ PRIVATĂ/ (SK) ÚRADNÉ OSVĚDČENIE UVEDENÉ NA LISTINE PODPISANEJ OSOBOU KONAJÚCOU AKO SUKROMNÁ OSOBA/ (SL) URADNA IZJAVA NA ZASEBNI LISTINI/ (FI) VIRALLINEN TODISTUS ASIAKIRJASSA, JONKA HENKILÖ ON ALLEKIRJOITTANUT YKSITYISHENKILÖÄ/ (SV) OFFICIELLT INTYG ANBRINGAT PÅ EN HANDLING SOM UNDERTEKNATS AV EN PRIVATPERSON
- 3.5 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ИЗГОТОВЕН ОТ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИ ИЛИ КОНСУЛСКИ СЛУЖИТЕЛ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА В СЛУЖЕБНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO O CONSULAR DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO CON CARÁCTER OFICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCEM NEBO KONZULÁRNÍM ÚREDNIKEM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO SLUŽEBNICH POVINNOSTÍ/ (DA) DOKUMENT OFFICIEL UDFÆRDIGET AF EN MEDLEMSSTATS DIPLOMATISCHE ELLER KONSULÆRE REPRÆSENTANT/ (DE) VON EINEM DIPLOMATISCHEN ODER KONSULARISCHEN VERTRETER EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS IN SEINER AMTLICHEN FUNKTION ERRICHTETE URKUNDE/ (ET) LIIKMESRIIGI DIPLOMAATILISE VÕI KONSULAARAMETNIKU POOLT AMETIKOHUSTUSTE TÄITMISEL KOOSTATUD DOKUMENT/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΟ(Η) Η ΠΡΟΣΕΝΙΚΟ(Η) ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΑΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΙΔΙΩΤΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR AGENT OF A MEMBER STATE IN HIS OR HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉTABLI EN SA QUALITÉ OFFICIELLE PAR UN AGENT DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD ARNA THARRAINGT SUAS AG GNÓMHARTE TAIDHLEIREACHTA NÓ CONSALACH DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT INA CHAIL NÓ INA CÁIL OFÍOGIÚIL/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE U SLUŽBENOM SVOJSTVU SASTAVIO DIPLOMATSKI ILLI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO REDATTO DA AGENTI DIPLOMATICI O CONSOLARI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO NELL'ESERCIZIO DELLE LORO FUNZIONI/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU PILDOT AMATA PIENĀKUMUS, SAGATAVOJIS DAĻUVALSTS DIPLOMĀTISKAI VAI KONSULĀRAI PĀRSTĀVĀS/ (LT) DOKUMENTAMS. PARENGBTAS VALSTYBĖS NARES DIPLOMATO AR KONSULINIU PAREIGNU. VEIKIANČIO PAGAL OFICIALIUS IGAUCIJUMUS/ (HU) VALAMELY TAGÁLLAM DIPLOMÁCIAI VAGY KONZULI KÉPVISELŐJE ÁLTAL HÍVATALOS MINŐSEGÉBEN KÍÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT IMPĒJU MINN AGENT DIPLOMATIKU JEW KONSULARI TA' STAT MEMBRU FIL-KAPAÇITA UFFİCİJALI TIEGRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT OPGESTELD DOOR DE DIPLOMATIEKE OF CONSULAIRE AMBTENAAR VAN EEN LIDSTAAT IN ZIJN OFFICIELE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) DOKUMENT SPORZĄDZONY PRZEZ PRZEDSTAWICIELA DYPLOMATYCZNEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA KONSULARNEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO DZIAŁAJĄCYCH W CHARAKTERZE URZĘDOWYM/ (PT) DOCUMENTO LAVRADO POR UM AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO OU CONSULAR DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO NO EXERCÍCIO DAS SUAS FUNÇÕES OFICIAIS/ (RO) DOCUMENT INTOCMIT DE CÂTRE UN AGENT DIPLOMATIC SAU CONSULAR AL UNUI STAT MEMBRU. ÎN CALITATE OFICIALĂ/ (SK) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCOM ALEBO KONZULÁRNÝM ÚRADNÍKOM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO FUNKCIE/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO KOT ÚRADNA OSOBA IZDA DIPLOMATSKI ALI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA JÄSENVALTION DIPLOMAATTINEN EDUSTAJA TAI KONSULIEDUSTAJA ON LAATINUT VIRANTOIMITUKSESSA/ (SV) HANDLING UPPRÄTTAD I TJÄNSTEN AV EN DIPLOMATISK ELLER KONSULÄR TJÄNSTEMAN I EN MEDLEMSSTAT

3.6	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠĀNAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/BBBB)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/H/N/N)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-FIRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
3.7	(BG) РЕФЕРЕНТЕН НОМЕР НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) REFERENČNÍ ČISLO VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENTS REFERENCENUMMER/ (DE) KENNNUMMER DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE/ (ET) AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VIIDENUMBER/ (EL) ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) NUMÉRO DE RÉFÉRENCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) UIMHÍR THAGARTHA AN DOICIMEAD PHOIBLÍ/ (HR) REFERENTNI BROJ JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) NUMERO DI RIFERIMENTO DEL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOCUMENTA ATSAUCES NUMURS/ (LT) VIĘSJO DOCUMENTO NUMERIS/ (HU) A KÖZÖKIRAT HIVATKOZÁSI SZAMA/ (MT) NUMRU TA' REFERENZA TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) REFERENTIENUMMER VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT/ (PL) NUMER REFERENCYJNY DOKUMENTU URZEDOWEGO/ (PT) NÚMERO DE REFERÊNCIA DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) NUMĂRUL DE REFERINȚĂ AL DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) REFERENČNÉ ČÍSLO VĒRJNEJ LISTINY/ (SI) REFERENČNA ŠTEVILKA JAVNE LISTINE/ (FI) YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN VIIDENUUMERO/ (SV) DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS REFERENSNUMMER
4.	(BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА СЪВРЕМЕНОТО ЛИЦЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL INTERESADO/ (CZ) INFORMACE O DOTYČNÉ OSOBE/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER OM DEN PÁGÆLDENDE PERSON/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR BETREFFENDEN PERSON/ (ET) ASJAOMAST ISIKUT KÁSITLEV TEAVE/ (EL) ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΥΠΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION ON THE PERSON CONCERNED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS SUR LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE/ (GA) FAISNEIS MADIR LEIS AN DUINE LENA ḡBAINEANN (HR) INFORMACIJE O DOTIČNOJ OSOBİ/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI SULLA PERSONA INTERESSATA/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR ATTIECIGO PERSONU/ (LT) INFORMACIJA APIE ATITINKAMAI ASMENI/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLYRE VONATKOZÓ ADATOK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR IL-PERSUNA KKÖNÇERNATA/ (NL) INFORMATIE OVER DE BETROKKENE/ (PL) DANE OSOBY, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE A PESSOA EM CAUSA/ (RO) INFORMATII PRIVIND PERSONA VIZATĂ/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O DOTKNUTEJ OSOBE/ (SL) INFORMACIJE O ZADEVNI OSEBI/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN TIEDOT/ (SV) UPPGIFTER OM DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN
4.1	(BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ПО РОЖДЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) RODNÉ/Á PŘIJMENÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) VED FØDSELN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) BEI DER GEBURT/ (ET) SÜNNIJARGNE PEREKONNANIMI (SÜNNIÄRGSED PEREKONNANIMEV)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗ ΤΕΝΗΣΗ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AT BIRTH/ (FR) NOM(S) À LA NAISSANCE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) BREITHE/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) PRI RODENJU/ (IT) COGNOME/ ALLA NASCITA/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) DZIMŠANAS BRĪDĀ/ (LT) PAVARDE (-ES), SUTEIKTA (-OS) GIMUS/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI CSALÁDI NEVE(-I)/ (MT) KUNJOM/(KUNJOMISET) MAT-TWELID/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)M(EN) BIJ DE GEBOORTE/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) RODOWE/ (PT) APELIDO(S) À DATA DO NASCIMENTO/ (RO) NUMELE LA NAȘTERE/ (SK) RODNÉ PRIEZVISKO(-Á)/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI OB ROJSTVU/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) SYNTYMÄHETKELLÄ/ (SV) EFTERNAMN VID FÖDSELN
4.2	(BG) НАСТОЯЩО(И) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) ACTUAL(ES)/ (CZ) SOUČASNÉ/Á PŘIJMENÍ/ (DA) NUJVÆRENDE EFTERNAVN(E)/ (DE) DERZEITIGE(R) FAMILIENNAME(N)/ (ET) PRAEGUNE PEREKONNANIMI (PRAEGUSED PEREKONNANIMEV)/ (EL) ΤΡΕΧΟΝΤΑ ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α)/ (EN) CURRENT SURNAME(SV)/ (FR) NOM(S) ACTUEL(S)/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) REATHA/ (HR) SADAŠNJE(-A) PREZIME(NAY) (IT) COGNOME/ ATTUALE/ (LV) ESOŠAIS(-IE) UZVĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) DABARTINE (-ES) PAVARDE (-ES)/ (HU) JELENLEGI CSALÁDI NEVE(-I)/ (MT) KUNJOM/(KUNJOMISET) ATTVALI/ (NL) HUIDIGE ACHTERNA(A)M(EN)/ (PL) OBECNE NAZWISKO(-A)/ (PT) APELIDO OU APELIDOS ATUAIS/ (RO) NUMELE ACTUAL(E)/ (SK) SUČASNÉ PRIEZVISKO(-Á)/ (SL) SEDANJI PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI/ (FI) NYKYINEN SUKUNIMI (NYKYISET SUKUNIMET)/ (SV) NUVARANDE EFTERNAMN
4.3	(BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ПРЕДИ БРАКА/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) ANTES DE CONTRAER MATRIMONIO/ (CZ) PŘIJMENÍ PŘED UZAVŘENÍM MANŽELSTVÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) FÖR VIELSEN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) VOR DER EHESCHLIESSUNG/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED) ENNE ABIELLUMIST/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΠΡΙΝ ΤΟΝ ΓΑΜΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) BEFORE THE MARRIAGE/ (FR) NOM(S) AVANT LE MARIAGE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) ROIMH AN BPÓSADH/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) PRIJE SKLAPANJA BRAKA/ (IT) COGNOME/ PRIMA DEL MATRIMONIO/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) PIRMS LAULĪBAS/ (LT) PAVARDÉ (-ES) PRIEŠ SANTUOKA/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(-I) A HÁZASSÁGKÖTES ELŐTT/ (MT) KUNJOM/(KUNJOMISET) QABEL IZ-ZWIEG/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)M(EN) VOOR HET HUWELIJK/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) PRZED ZAWARCIMI MAŁŻEŃSTWA/ (PT) APELIDO(S) ANTES DO CASAMENTO/ (RO) NUMELE ÎNAINTE DE CĂSĂTORIE/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-A) PRED UZAVRÉTIM MANŽELSTVA/ (SL) PRIMEK/PRIIMKI PRED SKLENITVUO ZAKONSKE ZVEZE/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) ENNEN AVIOLIITTOA/ (SV) EFTERNAMN FÖR AKTENSKAPETS INGÄNDE

- 4.4 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ НА БРАКА/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) DESPUÉS DE CONTRAER MATRIMONIO/ (CZ) PŘÍJEMNÍ PO UZAVŘENÍ MANŽELSTVÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) EFTER VIELSEN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) NACH DER EHESCHLIESSUNG/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED) PÄRAST ABIELLUMIST/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) META TON GAMO/ (EN) SURNAME(S) FOLLOWING THE MARRIAGE/ (FR) NOM(S) À LA SUITE DU MARIAGE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTÉ) TAR ÉIS AN PHOSTA/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) NAKON SKLAPANJA BRAKA/ (IT) COGNOME/ I DOPO IL MATRIMONIO/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) PĒC LAULĪBAS/ (LT) PAVARDE (-ĖS) PO SANTUOKOS/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(-I) A HÁZZÁGKÖTÉS UTÁN/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMIJIET) WARA Ž-ZWIEG/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)M(EN) NA HET HUWELIJK/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) PO ZAWARCIU MALŻEŃSTWA/ (PT) APELIDO(S) APÓS O CASAMENTO/ (RO) NUMELE DUPĂ CĂSĂTORIE/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) PO UZAVRETÍ MANŽELSTVA/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI PO SKLENITVI ZAKONSKE ZVEZE/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) AVIOLIITON SOLMIMISEN JÄLKEEN/ (SV) EFTERNAMN EFTER ÄKTENSKAPETS INGAENDE
- 4.5 (BG) СОБСТВЕННО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) NOMBRE(S)/ (CZ) JMÉNO (JMÉNA)/ (DA) FORNAVN(E)/ (DE) VORNAME(N)/ (ET) EESNIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ONOMA(-TA)/ (EN) FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRÉNOM(S)/ (GA) CÉADAINM (CÉADAINMNEACHA)/ (HR) IME(NA)/ (IT) NOME(I)/ (LV) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) UTÓNEVE(II)/ (MT) ISEM/ISMIJET/ (NL) VOORNA(A)M(EN)/ (PL) IMIĘ (IMIONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S)/ (RO) PRENUME/ (SK) meno(-á)/ (SL) IME/IMENA/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) FÖRNAMN
- 4.6 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDSELSDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) GEBURTSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) SÜNNIKUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/EEEE) ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF BIRTH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE NAISSANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) BREITHE/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) ROĐENJA/ (IT) DATA DI NASCITA (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) GIMIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAT-TWELID/ (NL) GEBOORTEDATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ)/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) URODZENIA/ (PT) DATA DE NASCIMENTO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZZZ/AAAA) NASTERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NARODENIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄAIKA (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) FÖDELSEDATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)
- 4.7 (BG) МЯСТО И ДЪРЖАВА НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) LUGAR Y PAÍS DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) MÍSTO A ZEMĚ NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDESTED OG -LAND/ (DE) ORT UND LAND DER GEBURT/ (ET) SÜNNIKOHT JA -RIIK/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΩΡΑ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) PLACE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH/ (FR) LIEU ET PAYS DE NAISSANCE/ (GA) ÁIT AGUS TÍR BHREITHE/ (HR) MJESTO I ZEMLJA ROĐENJA/ (IT) LUOGO E PAESE DI NASCITA/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS VIETA UN VALSTS/ (LT) GIMIMO VIETA IR ŠALIS/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI HELYE ÉS ORSZÁGA/ (MT) POST U PAJJIZ TAT-TWELID/ (NL) GEBOORTEPLAATS EN -LAND/ (PL) MIEJSCE I PAŃSTWO URODZENIA/ (PT) LOCAL E PAÍS DE NASCIMENTO/ (RO) LOCUL SI TARA NASTERII/ (SK) MIESTO A ŠTÁT NARODENIA/ (SL) KRAJ IN DRŽAVA ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄAIKA JA -MAA/ (SV) FÖDELSEORT OCH -LAND
- 4.8 (BG) ПОЛ/ (ES) SEXO/ (CZ) POHĽAVÍ/ (DA) KØN/ (DE) GESCHLECHT/ (ET) SUGU/ (EL) ΦΥΛΟ/ (EN) SEX/ (FR) SEXE/ (GA) INSCNE/ (HR) SPOL/ (IT) SESSO/ (LV) DZIMUMS/ (LT) LYTIS/ (HU) NEME/ (MT) SESS/ (NL) GESLACHT/ (PL) PŁEC/ (PT) SEXO/ (RO) SEXUL/ (SK) POHĽAVIE/ (SL) SPOL/ (FI) SUKUPUOLI/ (SV) KÖN
- 4.8.1 (BG) ЖЕНСКИ/ (ES) MUJER/ (CZ) ŽENA/ (DA) KVINDE/ (DE) WEIBLICH/ (ET) NAISKOOST/ (EL) ΘΗΛΥ/ (EN) FEMALE/ (FR) FÉMININ/ (GA) BAINEANN/ (HR) ŽENSKI/ (IT) FEMMINILE/ (LV) SIEVIETE/ (LT) MOTERIS/ (HU) NŐ/ (MT) MARA/ (NL) VROUW/ (PL) KOBIETA/ (PT) FEMININO/ (RO) FEMIESC/ (SK) ŽENSKE/ (SL) ŽENSKI/ (FI) NAINEN/ (SV) KVINNA
- 4.8.2 (BG) МЪЖКИ/ (ES) VARÓN/ (CZ) MUŽ/ (DA) MAND/ (DE) MÄNNLICH/ (ET) MEESOOOST/ (EL) APPEN/ (EN) MALE/ (FR) MASCULIN/ (GA) FIREANN/ (HR) MUŠKI/ (IT) MASCHILE/ (LV) VIRIETIS/ (LT) VYRAS/ (HU) FÉRFI/ (MT) RAGEL/ (NL) MAN/ (PL) MĘŻCZYZNA/ (PT) MASCULINO/ (RO) BĂRBĂTESC/ (SK) MUŽSKÉ/ (SL) MOŠKI/ (FI) MIES/ (SV) MAN
- 4.8.3 (BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESTEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MÄÄRAMATA/ (EL) ÄEN PROSÄDIOPIZETA/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDÉTERMINÉ/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNNTHE/ (HR) NEODREBEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYTA/ (HU) MEGHATÁROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABILIT/ (NL) ONBEPAALD/ (PL) PŁEC NIEOKREŚLONA/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENÉ/ (SL) NEDOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMÄTÖN/ (SV) EJ FASTSTÄLLT
- 4.9 (BG) ГРАЖДАНСТВО/ (ES) NACIONALIDAD/ (CZ) STÁTNÍ PRÍSLUŠNOST/ (DA) NATIONALITET/ (DE) STAATS-ANGEHÖRIGKEIT/ (ET) KODAKONDUS/ (EL) ΙΩΓΕΝΕΙΑ/ (EN) NATIONALITY/ (FR) NATIONALITÉ/ (GA) NAISIUNTACTH/ (HR) DRŽAVLJANSTVO/ (IT) CITTADINANZA/ (LV) VALSTSPIEDERĪBA/ (LT) PILIETYBĖ/ (HU) ÁLLAMPOLGÁRSÁGA/ (MT) CITTADINANZA/ (NL) NATIONALITET/ (PL) OBYWATELSTWO/ (PT) NACIONALIDADE/ (RO) CETĂȚENIA/ (SK) ŠTÁTNA PRÍSLUŠNOSŤ/ (SL) DRŽAVLJANSTVO/ (FI) KANSALAIKUUS/ (SV) MEDBORGARSKAP

5. (BG) СЪГЛАСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, СЕМЕЙНОТО ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ НА СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ Е КАКТО СЛЕДВА/ (ES) SEGÚN EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO, EL ESTADO CIVIL DEL INTERESADO ES EL SIGUIENTE:/ (CZ) NA ZÁKLADĚ VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY, K NIŽ JE PRÍPOJEN TENTO FORMULAR, MA DOTÝČNA OSOBA TENTO RODINNÝ STAV/ (DA) I HENHOLD TIL DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET. HAR DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSON FØLGENDER ÆGTESKABELIGE STATUS/ (DE) FAMILIENSTAND DER BETREFFENDEN PERSON GEMÄSS DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) VASTAVALT AVALIKULE DOKUMENDILE, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD. ON ASJAOMASEL ISIKUL JÄRGMINE PEREKONNASEIS/ (EL) ΣΥΜΦΩΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ οΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ, ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟ ΤΟ οποίο ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΕΧΕΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΗ ΟΙΚΟΤΕΝΕΙΑΚΗ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ/ (EN) ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED, THE PERSON CONCERNED HAS THE FOLLOWING MARITAL STATUS/ (FR) D'APRÈS LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE EST JOINT, LA SITUATION MATRIMONIALE DE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE EST LA SUIVANTE:/ (GA) DE RéIR AN DOICIMÉID PHOBLI LENNA BHFIUIL AN FHOIM SEO CEANGAILTE. TÁ AN STADAS POSTA A LEANAS AG AN DUINE LENNA ḢBAINEANN/ (HR) PREMA JAVNOJ ISPRAVI KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN BRAĆNO STANJE DOTIĆNE OSOBE JE SLJEDEĆE/ (IT) SECONDO IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO. LO STATO CIVILE DELLA PERSONA INTERESSATA È IL SEGUENTE/ (LV) SASKĀNĀ AR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU. KURAM ŠĪ VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, ATTIECIGAJAI PERSONAI IR ŠĀDS ĢIMENES STĀVKLIS/ (LT) PAGAL VIEŠAJĮ DOKUMENTĄ, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, ATTINKAMO ASMENS SANTUOKINĖ PADĒTIS YRA TOKIA/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY CSALÁDI ÁLLAPOTA A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSÉRT KÖZÖKIRAT SZERINT/ (MT) SKONT ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGRU HIJA MEHMUŽA DIN IL-FORMOLA. IL-PERSUNA KKONČERNATA GRANDHA L-STAT ČIVILI KIF GEJ/ (NL) VOLGENGS HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT, IS DE BURGERLIKE STAAT VAN DE BETROKKENE DE VOLGENDE/ (PL) Z DOKUMENTU URZEDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO ZAŁĄCZONY JEST NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ. WYNIKA, ŻE OSOBA, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT, POSIADA NASTĘPUJĄCY STAN CYWILNY/ (PT) SEGUNDO O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENSO, À DATA DA SUA EMISSÃO. O ESTADO CIVIL DA PESSOA EM CAUSA É/ (RO) IN CONFORMITATE CU DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR, PERSOANA VIZATĂ ARE URMAȚOAREA STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) PODĽA VĒREJNEJ LISTINY, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULAR PRIPÔJENÝ, SA DOTKNUTÁ OSOBA NACHÁDZA V TOMTO OSOBNOM STAVE/ (SL) V SKLADU Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC. IMA ZADEVNA OSOBA NASLEDNJI ZAKONSKI STAN/ (FI) SEN YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN MUKAAN. JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN. ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN SIVIILISÄÄTY ON SEURAAVA/ (SV) ENLIGT DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULAR ÄR BIFOGAT ÅR DEN BERÖRDA PERSONENS CIVILSTÅND FÖLJANDE
- 5.1 (BG) СЪС СКЛЮЧЕН БРАК/DATA (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА СКЛЮЧВАНЕ НА БРАКА/ (ES) CASADO / FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DEL MATRIMONIO/ (CZ) VDANÁ – ŽENATÝ/DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) UZAVŘENÍ MANŽELSTVÍ/ (DA) GIFT/DATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FOR INDGÅELSE AF ÆGTESKAB/ (DE) VERHEIRATET/TAG DER EHESCHLIESSUNG (TT/MM/JJJJ) (ET) ABIELUS / ABIELLUMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA) / (EL) ΕΓΓΑΜΟΣ/Η / ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/EEEE) ΓΑΜΟΥ/ (EN) MARRIED/DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF MARRIAGE/ (FR) MARIÉ(E)/DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DU MARIAGE/ (GA) PÓSTA/DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) PÓSTA/ (HR) U BRAKU / DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) SKLAPANJA BRAKA/ (IT) CONIUGATO/A - DATA DI MATRIMONIO (GG/MM/AAAA) / (LV) PRECĒJIES / LAULĪBAS NOSLĒĢŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG) / (LT) SUSITUOKES (-USI) / SANTUOKOS SUDARYMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM) / (HU) HÁZAS/HÁZASSÁGKÖTÉS IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN) / (MT) MIŻZEWEG/MIŻZEWGA U DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAZ-ZWIEG/ (NL) GEHUWD/DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN HET HUWEELJK/ (PL) POZOSTAJE W ZWIĄZKU MAŁŻEŃSKIM/ DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) ZAWARCIA ZWIĄZKU MAŁŻEŃSKIEGO/ (PT) CASADO(A)/DATA DO CASAMENTO (DD/MM/AAAA) / (RO) CĂSĂTORIT(A)/DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) CĂSĂTORIEI/ (SK) ŽENATÝ/VYDATÁ/DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) UZAVRETIA MANŽELSTVA/ (SL) Poročen/DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) SKLENITVE ZAKONSKE ZVEZE/ (FI) NAIMISSA/AVIOLIITON SOLMIMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV) / (SV) GIFT/DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR AKTENSKAPETS INGÄNDE
- 5.2 (BG) БЕЗ СКЛЮЧЕН БРАК/ (ES) NO CASADO/ (CZ) NESEZDANÝ – NESEZDANÝ/ (DA) UGIFT/ (DE) UNVERHEIRATET/ (ET) EI OLE ABIELUS/ (EL) ΑΓΑΜΟΣ/-Η/ (EN) NOT MARRIED/ (FR) NON MARIÉ(E)/ (GA) GAN A BHEITH PÓSTA/ (HR) NIJE U BRAKU/ (IT) NON CONIUGATO/A/ (LV) NEPRECĒJIES/ (LT) NESUSITUOKES (-USI) / (HU) EGYESÜLÁLLÓ/ (MT) MHUX MIŻZEWEG/MHUX MIŻZEWGA/ (NL) ONGEHUWD/ (PL) NIE POZOSTAJE W ZWIĄZKU MAŁŻEŃSKIM/ (PT) NÃO CASADO(A)/ (RO) NECĂSĂTORIT(Â)/ (SK) SLOBODNÝ/SLOBODNÁ/ (SL) NEPOROČEN/ (FI) EI NAIMISSA/ (SV) OGIFT
- 5.2.1 (BG) НИКОГА НЕ Е СКЛЮЧВАЛО БРАК/ (ES) SOLTERO/ (CZ) SVOBODNÁ – SVOBODNÝ/ (DA) ALDRIG GIFT/ (DE) NIC VERHEIRATET/ (ET) EI OLE KUNAGI ABIELUS OLNUD/ (EL) DEN EHEI SYNAFPEI POTE GAMO/ (EN) NEVER MARRIED/ (FR) N'AYANT JAMAIS ÉTÉ MARIÉ(E)/ (GA) GAN A BHEITH PÓSTA RIAMI/ (HR) NIKADA NIJE BIO(-LA) U BRAKU/ (IT) CELIBE/UNBILE/ (LV) NEKAD NAV BIJS PRECĒJIES/ (LT) NIEKADA NEBUVO SUSITUOKES (-USI) / (HU) NŐTLEN / HAJADON/ (MT) ĶŪVNII/XEBA/ (NL) NOOIT GEHUWD/ (PL) NIGDY NIE ZAWART(-A) ZWIĄZKU MAŁŻEŃSKIEGO/ (PT) SOLTEIRO/ (RO) NU A FOST CĂSĂTORIT(Â) NICIODATĂ/ (SK) NIKDY SA NEOŽENIL/NEVYDALA/ (SL) NIKOLI POROČEN/ (FI) EI OLE KOSKAAN OLLUT NAIMISSA/ (SV) HAR ALDRIG VARIT GIFT

- 5.2.2 (BG) С РАЗТРОГНАТ БРАК/ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАЗВОДА/ (ES) DIVORCIADO / FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DEL DIVORCIO/ (CZ) ROZVEDENÁ – ROZVEDENÝ/DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) ROZVODU/ (DA) FRASKILT/DATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FOR SKILSMISSE/ (DE) GESCHIEDEN / DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ) DER SCHEIDUNG/ (ET) LAHUTATUD / LAHUTAMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΔΙΑΖΕΥΓΜΕΝΟΣ/-Η / ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/EEEE) ΔΙΑΖΥΓΙΟΥ/ (EN) DIVORCED/DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF DIVORCE/ (FR) DIVORCE(E)DATE (JJ/MM/AAA) DU DIVORCE/ (GA) COLSCARTHA/DATA (LL/MM/BBBB) COLSCARTHA/ (HR) RAZVEDEN(A)/DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) RAZVODA/ (IT) DIVORZIATO/A - DATA DI DIVORZIO (GG/MM/AAAA) / (LV) ĪŠĶRIES / ŠĶIRŠĀS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG) / (LT) IŠŠITUOKĖS (-USI) / SANTUOKOS NUTRAUKIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM) / (HU) ELVÁLT/A HÁZASSÁG FELBONTÁSÁNAK IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN) / (MT) DIVORZJAT/A U DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAD-DIVORZJU/ (NL) GESCHEIDEN/DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN DE ECHTSCEIDING/ (PL) ROZWIEDZIONY(A) / DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) ROZWODU/ (PT) DIVORCIADO(A)/DATA DO DIVÓRCIO (DD/MM/AAA) / (RO) DIVORTAT(A)/DATA (ZZ/LI/AAA) DIVORTULUI / (SK) ROZVEDENÝ/A/DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) ROZVODU/ (SL) RAZVEZAN/DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) RAZVEZE ZAKONSKE ZVEZE/ (FI) ERONNUT/A/VIODERON PÄIVÄMÄÄRÄ (PP/KK/VVVV) (SV) SKILD/DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR SKILSMÄSSA
- 5.2.3 (BG) С ПОЧИНАЛ(А) СЪПРУГ(А)/ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА СМЪРТТА НА СЪПРУГА(АТА) (ES) VIUDO / FECHA (DD/MM/AAA) DE FALLECIMIENTO DEL CONYUGE/ (CZ) VDOVA – VDOVEC/DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) UMRTÍ MANŽELA/MANŽELKY/ (DA) ENKESTAND/DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FOR ÆGTEFÆLLES DØD/ (DE) VERWITTEL / STERBEDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ) DES EHEGATTEN/ (ET) LEST / ABIKASA SURMA KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAA)/ (EL) ΣΕ ΧΡΕΙΑ / ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/EEE) ΘΑΝΑΤΟΥ ΣΥΖΥΓΟΥ/ (EN) WIDOWED/ DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF SPOUSE'S DEATH/ (FR) VEUF(VE)DATE (JJ/MM/AAA) DU DÉCES DU CONJOINT/ (GA) BAINTREACH/ DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) BÁIS AN CHÉILE/ (HR) UDOVAC(HCA) / DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) SMRTI BRAČNOGA DRUGA/ (IT) VEDOVO/A - DATA DI DECESSO DEL CONIUGE (GG/MM/AAA) / (LV) ATRAITNIS / LAULĀTĀ MIRŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG) / (LT) NAŠLYS (-E) / SUTUOKTINIO (-ES) MIRTIES DATA (DD/MM/MMMM) / (HU) ÖZVEGY/A HAZASTĀRS HALĀLĀNAK IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN) / (MT) ARMELARMLA U DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-MEW'T TAL-KONJUGI/ (NL) WEDUWE/WEDUWNAAR/DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN OVERLIJDEN VAN DE ECHTGENO(O)TE/ (PL) WDOowiec, WDOWA / DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) ZGONU MAŁŻONKA/ (PT) VIUVO(A)/DATA DO ÓBITO DO CÔNJUGE (DD/MM/AAA) / (RO) VÂDUV(Â) / DATA (ZZ/LI/AAA) DECESULUI SOTULUI (SOTIE)/ (SK) VDOVEC/VDOVA/DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) UMRTIA MANŽELA/MANŽELKY/ (SL) OVDOVEL/DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) SMRTI ZAKONCA/ (FI) LESKI/PULISON KUOLINPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV) (SV) ÅNKLING ELLER ÅNKA/DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR MAKENS ELLER MAKANS DÖD
- 5.3 (BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESTEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MÄÄRAMATA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDÉTERMINÉ/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNTITHE/ (HR) NEUTVRĐENO/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYTA/ (HU) MEGHATÁROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABILIT/ (NL) ONBEPAALD/ (PL) STAN NIEUSTALONY/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENE/ (SL) NEDOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMÄTÖN/ (SV) EJ FASTSTÄLLT
6. (BG) ПОЛЕ ЗА ПОДПИС/ (ES) RECUADRO PARA LA FIRMA/ (CZ) POLE PRO PODPIS/ (DA) UNDRERSKRIFTSFELT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFTENFELD/ (ET) ALLKIRJALAHTER/ (EL) ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΙΔΙΟ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ (EN) SIGNATURE BOX/ (FR) CADRE POUR LA SIGNATURE/ (GA) BOSCA DON SINIU/ (HR) POLJE ZA POTPIS/ (IT) RIQUADRO PER LA FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTA LAUKS/ (LT) PARAŠO LAUKELIS/ (HU) AZ ALÁÍRÁS SZÖVEGDOBZA/ (MT) KAXXA TAL-IFFIRMAR/ (NL) VAK VOOR DE HANDTEKENING/ (PL) POLE PODPISU/ (PT) ESPAÇO DESTINADO À ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNATURA/ (SK) KOLÓNKA NA PODPIS/ (SL) POLJE ZA PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUSKENTÄT/ (SV) RUTA FÖR UNDERTECKNANDE
- 6.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) И СОВСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) Y NOMBRE(S) DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) PRÍJIMENI A JMÉNO (JMÉNA) ÚŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) EFTERNAVNE(N) OG FORNAVNE(N) PÅ DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) UND VORNAME(N) DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄESOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU EESNIMI (-NIMED) JA PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ) ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AND FORENAME(S) OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) NOM(S) ET PRÉNOM(S) DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) AGUS CÉADAINM (CÉADAINMNEACHA) AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) I IME(NA) SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) COGNOME/ E NOME/ DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU, UZVĀRDS(-I) UN VĀRDS(-I) / (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAVARDAS (-ES) IR VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) A FÖRMANYÖMTÁTMINTA KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ CSALÁDI NEVE(/) ES UTÓNEVE(/) / (MT) KUNJOM/ (KUNJOMINJET) U ISEM/ (ISMIJET) TAL-UFFİCİAL LI HAREĞ DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) NA(A)M(EN) EN VOORNA(A)M(EN) VAN DE AMBTENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) I IMIE (IMIONA) URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY VYDAL NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) APELIDO(S) E NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S) DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) NUMELE SI PRENUMELE FUNCȚIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-A) A MENO(-Á) ÚRADNÍKA, KTORÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI IN IME/IMENA URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) JA ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN OCH FÖRNAMN PÅ DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR

- 6.2 (BG) ДЛЪЖНОСТ НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CARGO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) FUNKCE ÚŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) STILLING — DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) STELLUNG DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU AMETIKONT/ (EL) ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΟΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) POSTE DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) POST AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FOIRM SEO/ (HR) FUNKCIJA SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAL OBRAZAC/ (IT) POSIZIONE DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU, AMATS/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAREIGOS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIALLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ BEOSZTÁSA/ (MT) KARIGA TAL-UFFICJAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) FUNCTIE VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) STANOWISKO URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) CARGO DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) POZIȚIA FUNCȚIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) FUNKCIA ÚRADNIKA, KTORÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) POLOŽAJ URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN ASEMA/ (SV) BEFATTNING FÖR DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR
- 6.3 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/EEEE) ΕΚΔΟΣΗ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNAV (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠĀNAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-IRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
- 6.4 (BG) ПОДПИС/ (ES) FIRMA/ (CZ) PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFT/ (ET) ALLKIRI/ (EL) ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ/ (EN) SIGNATURE/ (FR) SIGNATURE/ (GA) SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POTPIŠ/ (IT) FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTS/ (LT) PARAŠAS/ (HU) ALÁÍRÁS/ (MT) FIRMA/ (NL) HANDTEKENING/ (PL) PODPIS/ (PT) ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURĂ/ (SK) PODPIS/ (SL) PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUS/ (SV) NAMNTECKNING
- 6.5 (BG) ПЕЧАТ ИЛИ ЩЕМПЕЛ/ (ES) SELLO O TIMBRE/ (CZ) PEČET NEBO RAZÍTKO/ (DA) SEGL ELLER STEMPEL/ (DE) SIEGEL ODER STEMPEL/ (ET) PITSER VÕI TEMPTEL/ (EL) ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ/ (EN) SEAL OR STAMP/ (FR) SCEAU OU TIMBRE/ (GA) SÉALA NO STAMPA/ (HR) ŽIG ILI PEČAT/ (IT) BOLLO O TIMBRO/ (LV) ZĪMOGS VAI SPIELOGS/ (LT) SPAUDAS ARBA ANTSPAUDAS/ (HU) PECSÉT VAGY BÉLYEGZÖLENYOMAT/ (MT) SIGILL JEW TIMBRU/ (NL) ZEGEL OF STEMPEL/ (PL) PIECZEĆ LUB STEMPEL/ (PT) SELO OU CARIMBO/ (RO) SIGILIUL SAU STAMPILA/ (SK) PEČAŤ ALEBO OTDLAČOK PEČIATKY/ (SL) PEČAT ALI ŽIG/ (FI) SINETTI TAI LEIMA/ (SV) SIGILL ELLER STÄMPEL

ANNEX VII

REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP

MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORM — TRANSLATION AID

Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012⁽¹⁾

- Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK) Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE) Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL) Spain (ES)
- France (FR) Croatia (HR)
- Italy (IT) Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV) Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU) Malta (MT)
- Netherlands (NL) Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL) Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO) Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK) Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE) United Kingdom (UK)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The sole purpose of this multilingual standard form is to facilitate the translation of the public document to which it is attached. This form shall not be circulated as an autonomous document between Member States.

This form reflects the content of the public document to which it is attached. However, the authority to which the public document is presented may require, when necessary for the purpose of processing the public document, a translation or transliteration of the information included in the form.

NOTE FOR THE ISSUING AUTHORITY

Mention only information which is given in the public document to which this form is attached⁽²⁾.

If the public document to which this form is attached does not contain certain data or information, indicate '—'.

1. AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM

1.1 Designation⁽³⁾

2. AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

1.1 Designation⁽⁴⁾

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

3.1 Document emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State

3.1.1 Court decision

3.1.2 Document emanating from a public prosecutor

3.1.3 Document emanating from a clerk of a court

3.1.4 Document emanating from a judicial officer ('huissier de justice')

3.1.5 Other (to be specified)

(1) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1.

(2) If completing by hand, please use capital letters.

(3) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the form.

(4) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the public document to which this form is attached.

3.2 Administrative document3.2.1 Certificate3.2.2 Extract from the Civil Status Register3.2.3 Extract from the Population Register3.2.4 Verbatim copy of civil status records3.1.5 Other (to be specified)3.3 Notarial act3.4 Official certificate placed on a document signed by a person in his or her private capacity3.5 Document drawn up by a diplomatic or consular agent of a Member State in his or her official capacity

3.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue

3.7 Reference number of the public document

4. REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP

4.1 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of the registration of the partnership

4.2 Place ⁽¹⁾ and country ⁽²⁾ of the registration of the partnership

5. PARTNER A

5.1 Surname(s) at birth

5.2 Surname(s) before the act

5.3 Surname(s) following the act

5.4 Forename(s)

5.5 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth

5.6 Sex:

5.6.1 Female5.6.2 Male5.6.3 Undetermined

⁽¹⁾ The term 'place of the registration of the act' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the act was registered.

⁽²⁾ The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

6. PARTNER B

5.1 Surname(s) at birth

5.2 Surname(s) before the act

5.3 Surname(s) following the act

5.4 Forename(s)

5.5 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth

5.6 Sex:

5.6.1 Female

5.6.2 Male

5.6.3 Undetermined

7. SIGNATURE BOX

7.1 Surname(s) and forename(s) of the official who issued this form

.....

7.2 Position of the official who issued this form

7.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue

7.4 Signature

7.5 Seal or stamp

MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY OF THE STANDARD ENTRY HEADINGS
(REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP)

1. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DENNE FORMULARS UDSTEDENDE MYNDIGHED/ (DE) BEHORDE, DIE DIESES FORMULAR AUSSTELLT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJA ANDNUUD ASUTUS/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝΤΥΠΟΥ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÍÚDARAS A EISEOIDH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) VEIDLAPAS IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA, IŠDUODANTĮ VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITA EMITTENTI TA' DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN DIT FORMULIER/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGAN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄ LOMAKKEEN ANTAVA VIRANOMAINEN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR FORMULÄRET

- 1.1 (BG) НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ/ (ES) DENOMINACIÓN/ (CZ) NÁZEV/ (DA) BETEGNELSE/ (DE) BEZEICHNUNG/ (ET) NIMETUS/ (EL) ONOMAIZIA/ (EN) DESIGNATION/ (FR) DÉNOMINATION/ (GA) AINMIÚ/ (HR) NAZIV/ (IT) DENOMINAZIONE/ (LV) NOSAUKUMS/ (LT) PAVADINIMAS/ (HU) MEGNEVEZÉS/ (MT) TITLU/ (NL) BENAMING/ (PL) NAZWAI/ (PT) DESIGNAÇÃO/ (RO) DENUMIRE/ (SK) NÁZOV/ (SL) IME/ (FI) NIMI/ (SV) NAMN

2. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC VĚŘEJNOU LISTINU, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DEN MYNDIGHED, DER HAR UDSTEDT DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST, AUSSTELLT/ (ET) ASUTUS, KES ANDIS VÄLJA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÍÚDARAS A EISEOIDH AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ LENA BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILØŽEN/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠĪ VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) VIEŠAJI DOKUMENTAI, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, IŠDUODANTĮ VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYL KÍSÉRT KÖZÖKIRATOT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITA EMITTENTI TAD-DOKUMENT PUBLIKU LI MIEGRU HJAA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGAN VYDÁVAJÚCI VĚŘEJNÚ LISTINU, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁR PRIPONJEN/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILØŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) VIRANOMAINEN, JOKA ON ANTANUT YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGL

3. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТНОСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN RELATIVA AL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE TYKAJÍCÍ SE VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER VEDRØRENDE DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) TEAVE AVALIKU DOKUMENDI KOHTA, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNEAS A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ LENA BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE KOJE SE ODNOSE NA JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILØŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI RELATIVE AL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) INFORMACIJA, SUSIJUSI SU VIEŠUOJU DOKUMENTU, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYL KÍSERT KÖZÖKIRATRA, VONATKOZÓ INFORMÁCIÓK/ (MT) INFORMAZJONI DWAR ID-DOKUMENTI PUBBLIKU LI MIEGRU HJAA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE BETREFFENDE HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) INFORMACJE DOTYCZĄCE DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES RELATIVAS AO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) INFORMATII REFERITOARE LA DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O VĚŘEJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁR PRIPONJEN/ (SL) INFORMACIJE V ZVEZI Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILØŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TIEDOT YLEISESTÄ ASIAKIRJASTA, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGL

- 3.1 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ОРГАН ИЛИ ДЛЪЖНОСТНО ЛИЦЕ. СВЪРЗАН/О СЪС СЪДИЛИЩАТА ИЛИ ПРАВОРАЗДАВАТЕЛНИТЕ ОРГАНИ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UNA AUTORIDAD O UN FUNCIONARIO VINCULADO A LOS ÓRGANOS JURISDICCIONALES DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNEM NEBO ÚŘEDNÍKEM S VAZBOU NA SOUDY DANÉHO ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (DA) DOKUMENT, DER ER UDSTEDT AF EN MYNDIGHED ELLER EN EMBEDSMAND, DER ER TILKNYTET DOMSTOLE I EN MEDLEMSSTAT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER BEHÖRDE ODER EINER AMTSPERSON ALS ORGAN DER RECHTSPFLEGE EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD LIIKMESRIIGI KOHTUTEGA SEOTUD AMETIASUTUS VÕI AMETNIKI/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΑ ΑΡΧΗ Η ΕΝΑΝΙΜΑ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΕΤΑ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM AN AUTHORITY OR AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS OR TRIBUNALS OF A MEMBER STATE/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UNE AUTORITÉ OU D'UN FONCTIONNAIRE RELEVANT D'UNE JURIDICTION D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó ÚDARÁS NÓ Ó OIFIGEACH A BHUIIL BAINTE AIGE NÓ AICI LE CÚIRTEANNA NÓ LE BINSI DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO TIJELO ILI SLUŽBENIK SUDA DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN'AUTORITÀ O DA UN FUNZIONARIO APPARTENENTE AD UNA DELLE GIURISDICTIONI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEGUSI AR DALĪBALSTS TIESĀM SAISTĪTA JESTĀDE VAI AMATPERSONA/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, IŠDUOTAS VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJOS AR PAREIGŪNO, SUSIJUSIŲ SU VALSTYBĖS NARĘS TEISMASI AR TRIBUNOLAI/ (HU) TAGÁLLAMI BÍRÓSÁGGAL KAPCSOLATBAN ÁLLÓ HATÓSÁG VAGY TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN AWTORITÁ JEW UFFIČJAL LI JKOLLHOM RABTA MAL-QRATI JEW IT-TRIBUNALI TA' STAT MEMBRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN AUTORITEIT OF AMBTENAAR BEHORENDE TOT EEN RECHTERLIJKE INSTANIE VAN EEN LIDSTAAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD ORGANU SĄDOWEGO LUB URZĘDKA SĄDOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMA AUTORIDADE OU DE UM FUNCIONÁRIO DEPENDENTE DE QUALQUER JURISDIÇÃO DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE O AUTORITATE SAU DE UN FUNCTIONAR DE PE LÂNGĂ INSTANTELE UNUI STAT MEMBRU/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNOM ALEBO ÚRADNÍKOM S VÄZBOU NA SÚDY ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU/ (SL) LISTINA, IZDANA S STRANI ORGANA ALI URADNIKA SODNE OBLASTI DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA ON ANTANUT JÄSENVÄLTIÖN OIKEUSLAITOKSEN KUULUVA VIRANOMAINEN TAI VIRKAMIES/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN MYNDIGHET ELLER EN TJÄNSTEMAN TILLHÖRANDE DOMSTOLSVÄSENTET I EN MEDLEMSSTAT
- 3.1.1 (BG) СЪДЕБНО РЕШЕНИЕ/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) ROZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCÚIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BIRÓSAGI HATÁROZAT/ (MT) DEČIZJONI TAL-QORTI/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE BESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SĄDOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRÂRE JUDECĂTOAREASCĂ/ (SK) SÚDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTÖS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBESLUT
- 3.1.2 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ПРОКУРОР/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZÁSTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD RIIKLIK SÜDISTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó İONCHÚÍSTHEIR POIBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ PROKURATOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYTTÄJÄN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN ÅKLAGARVÄSENTET
- 3.1.3 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН СЛУЖИТЕЛ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VÝŠÍM SOUDNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITSSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSBEAMTEN DER GESCHÄFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KONTUAMETNIKI/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚIRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITELJ SUDSKU PISARNICI/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN REGISTRATUR TA' QORTI/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SĄDOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANTEI/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM ÚRADNIKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENEC/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIHTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN

- 3.1.4 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE JUDICIAL («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SOUDNÍM VÝKONAVATELEM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDET AF EN STÆVNINGSMAND («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES GERICHTSVOLLZIEHERS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD KOHTUTÄITUR/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟ(Η) ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΑ(ΠΙΑ) («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A JUDICIAL OFFICER («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN HUISSIER DE JUSTICE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó OFIGEACH BREITHIÚNACH («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO SUĐSKI OVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN UFFICIALE GIUDIZIARIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS IZPILDĪTĀJS («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LT) ANTSTOLIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI VÉGREHAJTÓ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHIRUG MINN UFFICIAL GUDIZZJARU («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GERECHTSDEURWAARDER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM ESCRIVÃO DE DIREITO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN EXECUTOR JUDECĂTOARESC («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM VÝKONÁVATEĽOM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI IZVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FI) HAASEMIEHEN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN STÄMMINGSMAN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)
- 3.1.5 (BG) ДРУГИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ) (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE)/ (CZ) JINÉ (UPŘESNĚTE) (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES)/ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN)/ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGEV)/ (EL) ΆΛΛΟ (ΔΙΕΥΚΠΙΝΙΣΤΕ) (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED)/ (FR) AUTRE (À PRÉCISER)/ (GA) EILE (LE SONRÚ) (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTI)/ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE)/ (LV) CITS (SPECIFIZĒT) (LT) KITA (NURODYTI)/ (HU) EGYÉB (KÉRJÜK PONTOSÍTANI)/ (MT) OJERAJN (IPPRECÍZA)/ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN)/ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ OKRĘSIĆ)/ (PT) OUTROS (A ESPECIFICAR)/ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA)/ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNIŤ)/ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTI)/ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLÄVÄ)/ (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS)
- 3.2 (BG) АДМИНИСТРАТИВЕН ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SPRÁVNÍM ÚRADEM/ (DA) ADMINISTRATIVT DOKUMENT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER VERWALTUNGSBEHÖRDE/ (ET) HALDUSDOKUMENT/ (EL) ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIF/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD RIARACHÁIN/ (HR) UPRAWNA ISPRAVA/ (IT) DOCUMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO/ (LV) ADMINISTRĀTĪVS DOKUMENTS/ (LT) ADMINISTRACINIS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) KOZIGAZGATÁSI OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT AMMINISTRATIVU/ (NL) ADMINISTRATIEF DOCUMENT/ (PL) DOKUMENT ADMINISTRACYJNY/ (PT) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (RO) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIV/ (SK) SPRÁVNA LISTINA/ (SL) UPRAWNA LISTINA/ (FI) HALLINNOLLINEN ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) ADMINISTRATIV HANDLING
- 3.2.1 (BG) УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CERTIFICADO/ (CZ) OSVĚDČENÍ/ (DA) PÅTEGNING/ (DE) BESCHEINIGUNG/ (ET) TÖEND/ (EL) PISTITOPIIRIKO/ (EN) CERTIFICATE/ (FR) CERTIFICAT/ (GA) DEIMHNÍU/ (HR) POTVRDA/ (IT) CERTIFICATO/ (LV) APLIECIĀJUMS/ (LT) PAŽYMA. LIUDIJIMAS/ (HU) TANÚSÍTVÁNY/BIZONYÍTVÁNY/ (MT) ČERTIFIKAT/ (NL) CERTIFICAAT/ (PL) ZAŚWIADCZENIE/ (PT) CERTIDÃO OU CERTIFICADO/ (RO) CERTIFICAT/ (SK) OSVĚDČENIE/ (SL) POTRDILO/ (FI) TODISTUS/ (SV) INTYG
- 3.2.2 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z MATRIKY/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA CIVILSTANDSREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM PERSONENSTANDSREGISTER/ (ET) PEREKONNASEISUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΑΪΚΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΩΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE CIVIL STATUS REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) SLIOTHART AS AN gCLÁR STÁDAIS SHIBHALTA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ REGISTRA OSOBNOG STANJA/ (IT) ESTRATTO DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ CIVILINES BŪKLĒS AKTU REGISTRA/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI KIVONAT/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-STAT STĀV/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET REGISTER VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIS SKRÓCONY AKTU STANU CYWLNEGO/ (PT) EXTRATO DE ATOS DO REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OSOBNÉHO STAVU/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA O OSOBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE (SIVIILISÄÄTY)/ (SV) UTDRAG UR FOLKBOKFORINGEN
- 3.2.3 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА НА НАСЕЛЕНИЕТО/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL CENSO/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z REGISTRU OBYVATEL/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA FOLKEREGSTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM MELDEREGISTER/ (ET) RAHVASTIKUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE POPULATION REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE LA POPULATION/ (GA) SLIOTHART AS AN gCLÁR DAONRA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ POPISA STANOVNIŠTVA/ (IT) ESTRATTO ANAGRAFICO/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO IEDZĪVOTĀJU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ GYVENTOJŲ REGISTRO/ (HU) KIVONAT A SZEMÉLYIADAT- ÉS LAKCÍMNYILVÁNTARTÁSBÓL/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-POPOLAZZJONI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET BEVOLKINGSREGISTER/ (PL) WYCIAŁ Z REJESTRU LUDNOŚCI/ (PT) EXTRATO DO REGISTRO DA POPULAÇÃO/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE EVIDENȚĂ A POPULAȚIEI/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OSVYATEĽOV/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA PREBIVALSTVA/ (FI) VAESTÖREKISTERIOTE/ (SV) UTDRAG UR BEFOLKNINGSREGISTER

- 3.2.4 (BG) ПЪЛЕН ПРЕПИС ОТ АКТОВЕ ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) COPIA LITERAL DE ACTAS DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) OPIS MATRÍČNICH ZÁZNAMŮ/ (DA) ORDRET KOPI AF CIVILSTANDSREGISTRE/ (DE) WÖRTLICHE KOPIE VON PERSONENSTANDSEINTRÄGEN/ (ET) PEREKONNASEISUAKTI KOOPIA/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ/ (EN) VERBATIM COPY OF CIVIL STATUS RECORDS/ (FR) COPIE INTÉGRALE D'ACTES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) COIP FOCAL AR FHOCAL DE THAIFID AR STÁDAS SIBHALTA/ (HR) DOSLOVNI PRIJEPIS IZ EVIDENCIJA O OSOBНОM STANJU/ (IT) COPIA LETTERALE DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) CIVILSTĀVOKLA AKTU REGISTRA IERAKSTU AUTENTISKĀ KOPIJA/ (LT) CIVILINES BŪKLES AKTŲ IRAŠŲ PAŽODINE KOPIJA/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI BEJEGYZÉS SZÓ SZERINTI MÁSOLATA/ (MT) KOPJA VERBATIM TAL-ATTI TAL-STAT CIVILI/ (NL) EENSLUIDEND AFSCHRIFT VAN AKTEN VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIS ZUPEŁNY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) CERTIDÃO DE CÓPIA INTEGRAL OU DE NARRATIVA DE ATOS DE REGISTO CIVIL/ (RO) COPIE EXACTĂ A UNUI ACT DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) DOSLOVNÝ VÝPIS ZO ZÁPISOV O OSOBНОM STAVE/ (SL) DOBESEDNI PREPIS LISTIN O OSOBНEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERITIEJOEN SANATARKKA JÄLJENNÖS/ (SV) ORDRAGGR ANN AVSKRIFT AV FOLKBOKFÖRINGSHANDLING
- 3.3 (BG) НОТАРИАЛЕН АКТ/ (ES) ACTA NOTARIAL/ (CZ) NOTÁRSKÁ LISTINA/ (DA) NOTARBEKRAFDET DOCUMENT/ (DE) NOTARIELLE URKUNDE/ (ET) NOTARIAALDOOKUMENT/ (EL) ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΞΗ/ (EN) NOTARIAL ACT/ (FR) ACTE NOTARIÉ/ (GA) GNÍOMH NOTAIREACHTA/ (HR) JAVNOBILJEŽNIČKA ISPRAVA/ (IT) ATTO NOTARILE/ (LV) NOTARIĀLS AKTS/ (LT) NOTARIUS AKTAS/ (HU) KÖZJEGYZŐI OKIRAT/ (MT) ATT NOTARIL/ (NL) NOTARIELE AKTE/ (PL) AKT NOTARIALNY/ (PT) ACTO NOTARIAL/ (RO) ACT NOTARIAL/ (SK) NOTÁRSKA LISTINA/ (SL) NOTARSKA LISTINA/ (FI) NOTAARIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) NOTARIELL HANDLING
- 3.4 (BG) ОФИЦИАЛНО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, ПРИЛОЖЕНО КЪМ ДОКУМЕНТ, ПОДПИСАН ОТ ЛИЦЕ В ЛИЧНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) CERTIFICACIÓN OFICIAL PUESTA SOBRE UN DOCUMENTO PRIVADO/ (CZ) ÚŘEDNÍ OSVĚDČENÍ, KTERÝM BYLA OPATŘENA LISTINA PODEPSANÁ SOUKROMOU OSOBOU/ (DA) OFFICIEL PÅTEGNING PÅ ET DOKUMENT UNDERTEGNET AF EN PERSON I DENNES EGENSKAB AF PRIVATPERSON/ (DE) AMTLICHE BESCHEINIGUNG AUF EINER PRIVATURKUNDE/ (ET) ISIKU POOLT ERAISIKUNA ALLKIRJASTATUD DOKUMENDILE KINNITATAV AMETLIK TÖEND/ (EL) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΣΩΜΑΤΩΜΕΝΟ ΣΕ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΥΠΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙ ΩΣ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΣ/ (EN) OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE PLACED ON A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY A PERSON IN HIS OR HER PRIVATE CAPACITY/ (FR) DECLARATION OFFICIELLE APPOSÉE SUR UN ACTE SOUS SEING PRIVÉ/ (GA) DEIMHNÍÚ OIFIGIUÍL A CHUIRTEAR AR DHOICIMÉAD ARNA SHÍNIÚ AG DUINE INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CÁIL PHRIOBHÁIDEACH/ (HR) SLUŽBENA POTVRDA STAVLJENA NA ISPRAVU KOJU JE OSOBA POTPISALA U PRIVATNOM SVOJSTVU/ (IT) DICHIARAZIONE UFFICIALE APPOSTA SU UNA SCRITTURA PRIVATA/ (LV) OFICIĀLS APLIECINĀJUMS UZ DOKUMENTA, KO SAVĀ VĀRDĀ PARAKSTĪJUSI KĀDA PERSONA/ (LT) PRIVĀCIJĀ ASMENĀ PASIRAŠYTU DOKUMENTU OFICIĀLUS PATVIRTNIMĀI/ (HU) MAGÁNOKIRATON ELHELYEZETT HİVATALOS TANÚSÍTVÁNY/ (MT) ČERTIFIKAT UFFİCİJALI LI JİTQİEGRED İDDİKÜNT MINN PERSUNA FIL-KAPACİTİ PRIVATA TAGħha/ (NL) OFFICIEEL CERTIFICAT OP EEN DOCUMENT ONDERTEKEND DOOR EEN PERSON IN ZIJN PARTICULIERE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) URZĘDOWE ZASWIADCZENIE UMIESZCZONE NA DOKUMENCIE PODPISANYM PRZEZ OSOBĘ, DZIAŁAJĄCĄ W CHARAKTERZE PRYWATNYM/ (PT) DECLARAÇÃO OFICIAL INSERTA NUMATO DE NATUREZA PRIVADA/ (RO) CERTIFICAT OFICIAL APLICAT PE UN DOCUMENT SUB SEMNĂTURĂ PRIVATĂ/ (SK) ÚRADNÉ OSVEDČENIE UVEDENÉ NA LISTINE PODPISANEJ OSOBOU KONAJUCOU AKO SUKROMNÁ OSOBA/ (SL) URADNA IZZAVA NA ZASEBNI LISTINI/ (FI) VIRALLINEN TODISTUS ASIAKIRJASSA, JONKA HENKILÖ ON ALLEKIRJOITTANUT YKSITYISHENKILÖNÄ/ (SV) OFFICIELLT INTYG ANBRINGAT PÅ EN HANDLING SOM UNDERTECKNATS AV EN PRIVATPERSON
- 3.5 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ИЗГОТВЕН ОТ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИ ИЛИ КОНСУЛСКИ СЛУЖИТЕЛ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА В СЛУЖЕБНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO O CONSULAR DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO CON CARÁCTER OFICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCEM NEBO KONZULÁRNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO SLUŽEBNICH POUVINNOSTÍ/ (DA) DOKUMENT OFFICIELT UDFÆRDIGET AF EN MEDLEMSSTATS DIPLOMATISCHE ELLER KONSULÆRE REPRÆSENTANT/ (DE) VON EINEM DIPLOMATISCHEN ODER KONSULARISCHEN VERTRETER EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS IN SEINER AMTLICHEN FUNKTION ERRICHTETE URKUNDE/ (ET) LIIKMESRIIGI DIPLOMAATILISE VÕI KONSULAARAMETNIKU POOLT AMETIKOHUSTUSTE TÄITMISEL KOOSTATUD DOKUMENT/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΟ(Η) Η ΠΡΟΣΕΝΙΚΟ(Η) ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR AGENT OF A MEMBER STATE IN HIS OR HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉTABLI EN SA QUALITÉ OFFICIELLE PAR UN AGENT DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD ARNA THARRAINGT SUAS AG GNÍOMHAIRE TAIDHLEOREACHTA NÓ CONSALACH DE CHUID BALLSTAIT INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CÁIL OIFIGIÚL/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE U SLUŽBENOM SVOJSTVU SASTAVIO DIPLOMATSKI ILI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO REDATTO DA AGENTI DIPLOMATICI O CONSOLARI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO NELL'ESERCIZIO DELLE LORO FUNZIONI/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU, PILDOT AMATA PIENĀKUMUS, SAGATAVOJIS DALĪBALVĀTS DIPLOMĀTISKĀS VAI KONSULĀRAIS PĀRSTĀVIS/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, PARENTOVAS VALSTYBĖS NARES DIPLOMATO AR KONSULINIO PAREIGŪNO. VEIKIANCIO PAGAL OFICIĀLUS JGALIÖJIMUS/ (HU) VALAMELY TAGÁLLAM DIPLOMÁCIÁ VAGY KONZULI KÉPVISELŐJE ÁLTAL HİVATALOS MINŐSÉGBEN KÍÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT IMREJJU MINN AGENT DIPLOMATIKU JEW KONSULARI TA' STAT MEMBRU FIL-KAPACITÀ UFFİCİJALI TIEGRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT OPGESTELD DOOR DE DIPLOMATIEKE OF CONSULAIRE AMBTEENaar VAN EEN LIDSTAAT IN ZIJN OFFICIELE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) DOKUMENT SPORZĄDZONY PRZEZ PRZESTAWICIELA DYPLOMATYCZNEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA KONSULARNEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO DZIAŁAJĄCYCH W CHARAKTERZE URZĘDOWYM/ (PT) DOCUMENTO LAVRADO POR UM AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO OU CONSULAR DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO NO EXERCÍCIO DAS SUAS FUNÇÕES OFICIAIS/ (RO) DOCUMENT ÎNCOTRIT DE CÂTRE UN AGENT DIPLOMATIC SAU CONSULAR AL UNUI STAT MEMBRU. ÎN CALITATE OFICIALĂ/ (SK) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCOM ALEBO KONZULÁRNÝM ÚRADNIKOM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO FUNKCIE/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO KOT URADNA OSEBA IZDA DIPLOMATSKI ALI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA JÄSENVALTION DIPLOMAATTINEN EDUSTAJA TAI KONSULIEDUSTAJA ON LAATINUT VIRANTOMITKUSSA/ (SV) HANDLING UPPRÄTTAD I TJÄNSTEN AV EN DIPLOMATISK ELLER KONSULÄR TJÄNSTEMAN I EN MEDLEMSSTAT

- 3.6. (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLIAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) ISDAVIMO DATUM (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIALLTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-HRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPAIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
- 3.7. (BG) РЕФЕРЕНТН НОМЕР НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) REFERENČNÍ ČISLO VEREJNÉ LISTINY/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENTS REFERENCENUMMER/ (DE) KENNNUMMER DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE/ (ET) AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VIITENUMBER/ (EL) ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) NUMÉRO DE RÉFÉRENCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) UIMHIR THAGARTHAR AN DOICIMÉID PHOIBL/ (HR) REFERENTNI BROJ JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) NUMERO DI RIFERIMENTO DEL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOCUMENTA ATSAUCES NUMURS/ (LT) VIĘŠOJO DOCUMENTO NUMERIS/ (HU) A KÖZÖKIRAT HIVATKOZÁSI SZÁMA/ (MT) NUMRU TA' REFERENZA TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) REFERENTIENUMMER VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT/ (PL) NUMER REFERENCYJNY DOCUMENTU URZEDOWEGO/ (PT) NÚMERO DE REFERÊNCIA DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) NUMĂRUL DE REFERINȚĂ AL DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) REFERENČNÉ ČISLO VEREJNEJ LISTINY/ (SL) REFERENČNA ŠTEVILKA JAVNE LISTINE/ (FI) YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN VIITENUMERO/ (SV) DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS REFERENSNUMMER
4. (BG) РЕГИСТРИРАНО ПАРТНЬОРСТВО/ (ES) UNIÓN DE HECHO REGISTRADA/ (CZ) REGISTROVANÉ PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) REGISTRERET PARTNERSKAB/ (DE) EINGETRAGENE PARTNERSCHAFT/ (ET) REGISTREERITUD KOOSLUK/ (EL) KATAKHΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΗ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗ/ (EN) REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP/ (FR) PARTENARIAT ENREGISTRÉ/ (GA) PÁRTNEIREACHT CHLÁRAITHÉ/ (HR) REGISTRIRANO PARTNERSTVO/ (IT) UNIONE REGISTRATA/ (LV) REGISTRĒTĀS PARTNERATTIECĪBAS/ (LT) REGISTRUOTA PARTNERYSTĒ/ (HU) BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLAT/ (MT) SRUBIJA REGISTRATA/ (NL) GERECHTSTRED PARTNERSCHAP/ (PL) ZAREJESTROWANY ZWIĄZEK PARTNERSKI/ (PT) PARCERIA REGISTADA/ (RO) PARTENERIAT ÎNREGISTRAT/ (SK) REGISTROVANÉ PARTNERSTVO/ (SL) REGISTRIRANA PARTNERSKA SKUPNOST/ (FI) REKISTERÖITY PARISUHDE/ (SV) REGISTRERAT PARTNERSKAP
- 4.1. (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РЕГИСТРИРАНЕ НА АКТА/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE INSCRIPCIÓN DE LA UNIÓN DE HECHO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) REGISTRACE PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) DATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FOR REGISTRERINGEN AF PARTNERSKABET/ (DE) DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ) DER EINTRAGUNG DER PARTNERSCHAFT/ (ET) KOOSLU REGISTREERIMISE KUUPAEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΑΞΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF THE REGISTRATION OF THE PARTNERSHIP/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) D'ENREGISTREMENT DU PARTENARIAT/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) CHLÁRU NA PÁRTNEIREACHTA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) REGISTRIRANJA PARTNERSTVA/ (IT) DATA DI REGISTRAZIONE DELL'ATTO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) PARTNERATTIECĪBU REĢISTRĀCIJAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) PARTNERYSTĒS REGISTRĀCIJAS DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) AZ ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLAT BEJEGYZÉSENÉK IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAR-REGISTRĀZJONI TAS-SRUBIJAI/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN DE REGISTRATIE VAN DE AKTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) REJESTRACJI ZWIĄZEK PARTNERSKIEGO/ (PT) DATA DE REGISTO DA PARCERIA (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) ÎNREGISTRĂRII ACTULUI/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) UZAVRETIA REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) REGISTRACIJE PARTNERSKE SKUPNOSTI/ (FI) PARISUHTEEN REKISTERÖINTIPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR REGISTRERING AV PARTNERSKAPET
- 4.2. (BG) МЯСТО И ДЪРЖАВА НА РЕГИСТРИРАНЕ НА АКТА/ (ES) LUGAR Y PAÍS DE INSCRIPCIÓN DE LA UNIÓN DE HECHO/ (CZ) MÍSTO A ZEMĚ REGISTRACE PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) STED OG LAND FOR REGISTRERINGEN AF PARTNERSKABET/ (DE) ORT UND LAND DER EINTRAGUNG DER PARTNERSCHAFT/ (ET) KOOSLU REGISTREERIMISE KOHT JA RIIK/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΩΡΑ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΑΞΗΣ/ (EN) PLACE AND COUNTRY OF THE REGISTRATION OF THE PARTNERSHIP/ (FR) LIEU ET PAYS D'ENREGISTREMENT DU PARTENARIAT/ (GA) ÁIT AGUS TIR CHLÁRU NA PÁRTNEIREACHTA/ (HR) MJESTO I ZEMLJA REGISTRIRANJA PARTNERSTVA/ (IT) LUOGO E PAESE DI REGISTRAZIONE DELL'ATTO/ (LV) PARTNERATTIECĪBU REĢISTRĀCIJAS VIETA UN VALSTS/ (LT) PARTNERYSTĒS REGISTRĀCIJOS VIETA IR ŠALIS/ (HU) AZ ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLAT BEJEGYZÉSENÉK HELYE ES ORSZÁGA/ (MT) POST U PAJJUZ TAR-REGISTRĀZJONI TAS-SRUBIJAI/ (NL) PLAATS EN LAND VAN DE REGISTRATIE VAN DE AKTE/ (PL) MIEJSCE I PAŃSTWO REJESTRACJI ZWIĄZEK PARTNERSKIEGO/ (PT) LOCAL E PAÍS DE REGISTO DA PARCERIA/ (RO) LOCUL SI TARA ÎNREGISTRĂRII ACTULUI/ (SK) MIESTO A ŠTAT UZAVRETIA REGISTROVANEHO PARTNERSTVA/ (SL) KRAJ IN DRŽAVA REGISTRACIJE PARTNERSKE SKUPNOSTI/ (FI) PARISUHTEEN REKISTERÖINTIPAIKKA JA -MAA/ (SV) ORT OCH LAND DAR AKTEN REGISTRERADES
5. (BG) ПАРТНЬОР А/ (ES) MIEMBRO A/ (CZ) PARTNER/PARTNERKA A/ (DA) PARTNER A/ (DE) PARTNER A/ (ET) PARTNER A/ (EL) ΣΥΝΤΡΟΦΟΣ A/ (EN) PARTNER A/ (FR) PARTENAIRE A/ (GA) PÁRTNEIR A/ (HR) PARTNER A/ (IT) PARTNER A/ (LV) PARTNERIS A/ (LT) PARTNERIS A/ (HU) A' HAZASTÁRS/ (MT) SIEIES A/ (NL) PARTNER A/ (PL) PARTNER A/ (PT) PARCEIRO A/ (RO) PARTENERUL A/ (SK) PARTNER A/ (SL) PARTNER A/ (FI) KUMPPANI A/ (SV) PARTNER A

- 5.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ПО РОЖДЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) RODNÉ/ PŘÍJEMNÍ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) VED FØDSELN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) BEI DER GEBURT/ (ET) SÜNNIJÄRGNE PEREKONNANIMI (SUNNIJARGSED PEREKONNANIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AT BIRTH/ (FR) NOM(S) À LA NAISSANCE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) BREITHE/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) PRI ROĐENJU/ (IT) COGNOME/ ALLA NASCITA/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) DZIMŠANAS BRĪDI/ (LT) PAVARDE (-ES) SUTEIKTA (-OS) GIMIS/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI CSALÁDI NEVE(/) (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMISET) MAT-TWELID/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)MEN(BIJ DE GEBOORTE/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) RODOWE/ (PT) APELIDO(S) À DATA DO NASCIMENTO/ (RO) NUMELE LA NAŞTERE/ (SK) RODNE PRIEZVISKO(-Á)/ (SL) PRIMEK/PRIMKI OB ROJSTVU/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) SYNTYMÄHETKELLÄ/ (SV) EFTERNAMN VID FÖDSELN
- 5.2 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ПРЕДИ АКТА/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) ANTES DE LA INSCRIPCIÓN/ (CZ) PŘÍJEMENI PŘED UZAVŘENIM REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) FØR REGISTRERINGEN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) VOR DER EINTRAGUNG DER PARTNERSCHAFT/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMEO) ENNE REGISTREERIMIST/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΠΡΙΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΑΞΗ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΗΣ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) BEFORE THE ACT/ (FR) NOM(S) AVANT L'ACTE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) ROIMH AN ḤIGNIOMH/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) PRIJE REGISTRIRANJA PARTNERSTVA/ (IT) COGNOME/ PRIMA DELL'ATTO/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) PIRMS AKTA/ (LT) PAVARDE (-ES) PRIEŠ SUDARANT AKTA/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(/) AZ ELETTÁRSI KAPCSOLAT BEJEGYZÉSE ELŐTT/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMISET) QABEL L-ATT/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)MEN(BIJ DE AKTE/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) POZRĘDZENIE REJESTRACJĄ ZWIĄZKU/ (PT) APELIDO(S) ANTES DO ATO/ (RO) NUMELE ÎNAINTE DE ÎNREGISTRAREA PARTENERIATULUI/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) PRED UZAVRETIM REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVIA/ (SL) PRIMEK/PRIMKI PRED REGISTRACIJU PARTNERSKE SKUPNOSTI/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) ENNEN REKISTERÖINTIA/ (SV) EFTERNAMN FÖRE INGÅENDET
- 5.3 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ НА РЕГИСТРИРАНЕТО НА АКТА/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) DESPUÉS DE LA INSCRIPCIÓN/ (CZ) PŘÍJEMENI PO UZAVŘENÍ REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) EFTER REGISTRERINGEN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) NACH DER EINTRAGUNG DER PARTNERSCHAFT/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMEO) PÄRAST REGISTRERIMIST/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) META THN PRAΞΗΣ KATAΧΩΡΙΣΗΣ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) FOLLOWING THE ACT/ (FR) NOM(S) À LA SUITE DE L'ACTE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) TAR ÉIS AN ḤIGNIOMH/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) NAKON REGISTRIRANJA PARTNERSTVA/ (IT) COGNOME/ DOPÓ L'ATTO/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) PĒC AKTA/ (LT) PAVARDE (-ES) PO AKTO SUDARYMO/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(/) AZ ELETTÁRSI KAPCSOLAT BEJEGYZÉSE UTÁN/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMISET) WARA L-ATT/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)MEN(BIJ DE AKTE/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) PO REJESTRACJI ZWIĄZKU/ (PT) APELIDO(S) APÓS O ATO/ (RO) NUMELE DUPĂ ÎNREGISTRAREA PARTENERIATULUI/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-A) PO UZAVRETÍ REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVIA/ (SL) PRIMEK/PRIMKI PO REGISTRACIJI PARTNERSKE SKUPNOSTI/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) REKISTERÖINNIN JÄLKEEN/ (SV) EFTERNAMN EFTER INGÅENDET
- 5.4 (BG) СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) NOMBRE(S)/ (CZ) JMÉNO (JMÉNA)/ (DA) FORNAVN(E)/ (DE) VORNAME(N)/ (ET) EESNIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ONOMA(-TA)/ (EN) FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRÉNOM(S)/ (GA) CÉADAINM (CÉADAINNNEACHA)/ (HR) IME(NA)/ (IT) NOME(/) (LV) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) UTÓNEVE(/) (MT) ISEM/ISMJELT/ (NL) VOORNA(A)MEN/ (PL) IMIE (IMIONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PROPRIO(S)/ (RO) PRENUME/ (SK) MENO(-A)/ (SL) IME/IMENA/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) FÖRNAMN
- 5.5 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАДЖАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NAROŽENÍ/ (DA) FØDELSEDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) GEBURTSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ) (ET) SUNNIKUPAEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) HMEROPOMHNIA (HH/MM/EEEE) ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF BIRTH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE NAISSANCE/ (GA) DATA (LL/MM/BBBB) BREITHE/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) ROĐENJA/ (IT) DATA DI NASCITA (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) GIMIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI IDEJE (EEÉÉ/HH/NN) (MT) DATA (JJXX/SSSS) TAT-TWELID/ (NL) GEBOEDATE (DD/MM/JJJJ)/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) URODZENIA/ (PT) DATA DE NASCIMENTO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) NASTERII/ (SK) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NARODENIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄAIKA (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) FÖDELSE DATUM (DD/MM/AAAA)
- 5.6 (BG) ПОЛ/ (ES) SEXO/ (CZ) POHLAVÍ/ (DA) KØN/ (DE) GESCHLECHT/ (ET) SUGU/ (EL) ΦΥΛΟ/ (EN) SEX/ (FR) SEXE/ (GA) INSCE/ (HR) SPOL/ (IT) SESSO/ (LV) DZIMUMS/ (LT) LYTIS/ (HU) NEME/ (MT) SESS/ (NL) GESLACHT/ (PL) PLEC/ (PT) SEXO/ (RO) SEXUL/ (SK) POHLAVIE/ (SL) SPOL/ (FI) SUKUPOULI/ (SV) KÖN
- 5.6.1 (BG) ЖЕНСКИ/ (ES) MUJER/ (CZ) ŽENA/ (DA) KVINDER/ (DE) WEIBLICH/ (ET) NAISVOOST/ (EL) ΘΗΥΑ/ (EN) FEMALE/ (FR) FÉMININ/ (GA) BAINEANN/ (HR) ŽENSKE/ (IT) FEMMINILE/ (LV) SIEVIETE/ (LT) MOTERIS/ (HU) NŐ/ (MT) MARA/ (NL) VROUW/ (PL) KOBIETA/ (PT) FEMININO/ (RO) FEMEIESCI/ (SK) ŽENSKE/ (SL) ŽENSKI/ (FI) NAINEN/ (SV) KVINNA
- 5.6.2 (BG) МЪЖКИ/ (ES) VARÓN/ (CZ) MUŽ/ (DA) MAND/ (DE) MÄNNLICH/ (ET) MEESVOOST/ (EL) APPEN/ (EN) MALE/ (FR) MASCULIN/ (GA) FIREANN/ (HR) MUŠKI/ (IT) MASCHILE/ (LV) VÍRGETIS/ (LT) VYRAS/ (HU) FÉRFI/ (MT) RÁGEL/ (NL) MAN/ (PL) MĘŻCZYZNA/ (PT) MASCULINO/ (RO) BĂRBĂTESC/ (SK) MUŽSKÉ/ (SL) MOŠKI/ (FI) MIES/ (SV) MAN
- 5.6.3 (BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESTEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MÄÄRAMATA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDÉTERMINÉ/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNTIHE/ (HR) NEODREDEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYTA/ (HU) MEGHATAROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABILIT/ (NL) ONBEPAALD/ (PL) PLEC NIEOKREŠLONA/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENÉ/ (SL) NEDOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMÄTÖN/ (SV) EJ FASTSTÄLLT
6. (BG) ПАРТНЬОР Б/ (ES) MIEMBRO B/ (CZ) PARTNER/PARTNERKA B/ (DA) PARTNER B/ (DE) PARTNER B/ (ET) PARTNER B/ (EL) ΣΥΝΤΡΟΦΟΣ B/ (EN) PARTNER B/ (FR) PARTENAIRE B/ (GA) PÁRTNÉIR B/ (HR) PARTNER B/ (IT) PARTNER B/ (LV) PARTNERIS B/ (LT) PARTNERIS B/ (HU) B/ ELETTÁRS/ (MT) SIEHEB B/ (NL) PARTNER B/ (PL) PARTNER B/ (PT) PARCEIRO B/ (RO) PARTENERUL B/ (SK) PARTNER B/ (SL) PARTNER B/ (FI) KUMPPANI B/ (SV) PARTNER B

7. (BG) ПОЛЕ ЗА ПОДПИС/ (ES) RECUADRO PARA LA FIRMA/ (CZ) POLE PRO PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFTSFELT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFTENFELD/ (ET) ALLKIRJALAHITER/ (EL) ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΙΔΙΟ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ/ (EN) SIGNATURE BOX/ (FR) CADRE POUR LA SIGNATURE/ (GA) BOSCA DON SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POLJE ZA POTPIS/ (IT) RIQUADRO PER LA FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTA LAUKS/ (LT) PARAŠO LAUKELIS/ (HU) AZ ALÁÍRÁS SZÖVEGDOBÓZVA/ (MT) KAXXA TAL-IFFIRMAR/ (NL) VAK VOOR DE HANDTEKENING/ (PL) POLE PODPISU/ (PT) ESPAÇO DESTINADO À ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) KOLÓNKA NA PODPIS/ (SL) POLJE ZA PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUSKENTTÄ/ (SV) RUTA FÖR UNDERTECKNANDE
- 7.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) И СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) Y NOMBRE(S) DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) PŘIJMENÍ A Jméno (jména) ÚŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) OG FORNAVN(E) PÅ DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) FAMILIENNAMEN(N) UND VORNAME(N) DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU EESNIMI (-NIMED) JA PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ) ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AND FORENAME(S) OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) NOM(S) ET PRÉNOM(S) DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNT) AGUS CÉADAINT (CÉADAINTMNEACHA) AN OIFIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) I IME(NA) SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) COGNOME/I E NOME/I DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU. UZVĀRS(-I) UN VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PĀRVARDĒ (-ES) IR VARDAS (-AI) (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNT KIALLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ CSALÁDI NEVE(-I) ÉS UTÓNEVE(-I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMIET) U ISEM/ISMIJET) TAL-UFFICJAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLAU (NL) NA(A)MEN(V) EN VOORNA(A)MEN(V) VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) I IMIE (IMIONA) URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) APELIDO(S) E NOME(S) PRÓPRIOS DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULARIO/ (RO) NUMELE SI PRENUMELE FUNCTIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-A) A MENO(-Á) ÚRADNÍKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) PRIMEK/PRIMKI IN IME/IMENA URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TAMAN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) JA ETUNIMI (-NIMETY) (SV) EFTERNAMN OCH FÖRNAMN PÅ DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR
- 7.2 (BG) ДЛЪЖНОСТ НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CARGO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) FUNKCE ÚŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) STILLING — DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) STELLUNG DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KAESOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU AMETIKOHT/ (EL) ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) POSTE DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) POST AN OIFIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) FUNKCIJA SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) POSIZIONE DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU. AMATS/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PĀRIGOS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNT KIALLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ BEOSZTÁSAV/ (MT) KARIGA TAL-UFFICJAL LI RAREÓ DIN IL-FORMOLAU (NL) FUNCTIE VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) STANOWISKO URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) CARGO DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULARIO/ (RO) POZIȚIA FUNCIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) FUNKCIA ÚRADNÍKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) POLOŽAJ URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TAMAN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN ASEMA/ (SV) BEFATTNING FOR DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR
- 7.3 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DELIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LJ/MM/BB88) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAAY) (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/BBBB) (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIALLÍTÁS DATUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN) (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-FRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LJ/AAAAY) EMITERI/ (SK) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
- 7.4 (BG) ПОДПИС/ (ES) FIRMA/ (CZ) PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFT/ (ET) ALLKIRI/ (EL) ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ/ (EN) SIGNATURE/ (FR) SIGNATURE/ (GA) SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POTPIS/ (IT) FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTS/ (LT) PARAŠAS/ (HU) ALÁÍRÁS/ (MT) FIRMA/ (NL) HANDTEKENING/ (PL) PODPIS/ (PT) ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) PODPIS/ (SL) PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUS/ (SV) NAMNTECKNING
- 7.5 (BG) ПЕЧАТ ИЛИ ЩЕМПЕЛ/ (ES) SELLO O TIMBRE/ (CZ) PEČET̄ NEBO RAZÍTKO/ (DA) SEGL ELLER STEMPEL/ (DE) SIEGEL ODER STEMPEL/ (ET) PITSER VÕI TEMPTEL/ (EL) ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ/ (EN) SEAL OR STAMP/ (FR) SCEAU OU TIMBRE/ (GA) SÉALA NÓ STAMPA/ (HR) ŽIG ILI PEČAT/ (IT) BOLLO O TIMBRO/ (LV) ZĪMOGS VAI SPIELOGS/ (LT) SPAUDAS ARBA ANTSPAUDAS/ (HU) PECSÉT VAGY BÉLYEGZÖLÉNYOMAT/ (MT) SIGILL JEW TIMBRU/ (NL) ZEGEL OF STEMPEL/ (PL) PIECZEC LUB STEMPEL/ (PT) SELO OU CARIMBO/ (RO) SIGILIUL SAU STAMPILA/ (SK) PEČAT ALEBO OTLACOK PEČIATKY/ (SL) PEČAT ALI ŽIG/ (FI) SINETTI TAI LEIMA/ (SV) SIGILL ELLER STÄMPEL

ANNEX VIII

CAPACITY TO ENTER INTO A REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP**MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORM — TRANSLATION AID**

Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (¹)

- Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK) Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE) Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL) Spain (ES)
- France (FR) Croatia (HR)
- Italy (IT) Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV) Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU) Malta (MT)
- Netherlands (NL) Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL) Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO) Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK) Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE) United Kingdom (UK)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The sole purpose of this multilingual standard form is to facilitate the translation of the public document to which it is attached. This form shall not be circulated as an autonomous document between Member States.

This form reflects the content of the public document to which it is attached. However, the authority to which the public document is presented may require, when necessary for the purpose of processing the public document, a translation or transliteration of the information included in the form.

NOTE FOR THE ISSUING AUTHORITY

Mention only information which is given in the public document to which this form is attached (²).

If the public document to which this form is attached does not contain certain data or information, indicate '—'.

1. AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM

1.1 Designation (³)

2. AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

1.1 Designation (⁴)

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

3.1 Document emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State

3.1.1 Court decision

3.1.2 Document emanating from a public prosecutor

3.1.3 Document emanating from a clerk of a court

3.1.4 Document emanating from a judicial officer ('huissier de justice')

3.1.5 Other (to be specified)

(¹) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1.

(²) If completing by hand, please use capital letters.

(³) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the form

(⁴) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the public document to which this form is attached.

- 3.2 Administrative document
- 3.2.1 Certificate
- 3.2.2 Extract from the Civil Status Register
- 3.2.3 Extract from the Population Register
- 3.2.4 Verbatim copy of civil status records
- 3.1.5 Other (to be specified)
- 3.3 Notarial act
- 3.4 Official certificate placed on a document signed by a person in his or her private capacity
- 3.5 Document drawn up by a diplomatic or consular agent of a Member State in his or her official capacity
- 3.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 3.7 Reference number of the public document

4. INFORMATION ON THE PERSON CONCERNED

- 4.1 Surname(s)
- 4.2 Forename(s)
- 4.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth
- 4.4 Place (¹) and country (²) of birth
- 4.5 Sex:
- 4.5.1 Female
- 4.5.2 Male
- 4.5.3 Undetermined
- 4.6 Nationality:

5. ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED. (³)

- 5.1 The person concerned has the capacity to enter into a registered partnership under the national law of the Member State where the public document is issued.
- 5.2 The person concerned appears to have no registered partnership in his or her name under the national law of the Member State where the public document is issued.
- 5.3 There is no known impediment for the person concerned to enter into a registered partnership under the national law of the Member State where the public document is issued.
- 5.4 There is no known impediment to a registered partnership between the person concerned and his or her intended partner under the national law of the Member State where the public document is issued.
- 5.5 There is no opposition known to a registered partnership between the person concerned and his or her intended partner under the national law of the Member State where the public document is issued.

(¹) The term 'place of birth' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the person was born.

(²) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

(³) Several boxes may be ticked.

6. INFORMATION ON THE INTENDED PARTNER OF THE PERSON CONCERNED

- 4.1 Surname(s)
- 4.2 Forename(s)
- 4.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth
- 4.4 Place (¹) and country (²) of birth
- 4.5 Sex
- 4.5.1 Female
- 4.5.2 Male
- 4.5.3 Undetermined
- 4.6 Nationality

7. SIGNATURE BOX

- 7.1 Surname(s) and forename(s) of the official who issued this form

.....

- 7.2 Position of the official who issued this form

- 7.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue

- 7.4 Signature

- 7.5 Seal or stamp

(¹) The term 'place of birth' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the person was born.
(²) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY OF THE STANDARD ENTRY HEADINGS

(CAPACITY TO ENTER INTO A REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP)

1. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DENNE FORMULARS UDSTEDENDE MYNDIGHED/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIESES FORMULAR AUSSTELLT/ (ET) KAESOLEVA VORMI VALJA ANDNUD ASUTUS/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝΤΥΠΟΥ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÚDARÁS A EISEOIDH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCI IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) VEIDLAPAS IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) ŠIĄ FORMĄ IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TA' DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN DIT FORMULIER/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄ LOMAKKEEN ANTAVA VIRANOMAINEN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR FORMULÄRET
- 1.1 (BG) НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ/ (ES) DENOMINACIÓN/ (CZ) NÁZEV/ (DA) BETEGNELSE/ (DE) BEZEICHNUNG/ (ET) NIMETUS/ (EL) ONOMAΣΙΑ/ (EN) DESIGNATION/ (FR) DÉNOMINATION/ (GA)AINMINIÚ/ (HR) NAZIV/ (IT) DENOMINAZIONE/ (LV) NOSAUKNIS/ (LT) PAVADINIMAS/ (HU) MEGNEVEZÉS/ (MT) TITLU/ (NL) BENAMING/ (PL) NAZWA/ (PT) DESIGNAÇÃO/ (RO) DENUMIRE/ (SK) NÁZOV/ (SL) IME/ (FI) NIMI/ (SV) NAMN
2. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC VĚŘEJNOU LISTINU, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DEN MYNDIGHED, DER HAR UDSTEDT DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST, AUSSTELLT/ (ET) ASUTUS, KES ANDIS VÄLJA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI. MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÚDARÁS A EISEOIDH AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ LENA BHUIIL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCI IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA. IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) VIEŠAJŲ DOKUMENTŲ, PRIE KURIOS PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYNAL KÍSERT KÖZOKIRATRA KIÁLLÍTÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TA'D-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HJAJA MEHMUŽA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENSO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI VĚŘEJNÚ LISTINU, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULAR PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA JAVNO LISTINO, KI JE PRILØŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) VIRANOMAINEN, JOKA ON ANTANUT YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN. JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETAAN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGLAT
3. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТНОСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ. КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN RELATIVA AL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE TÝKAJÍCÍ SE VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) OFLYSNINGER VEDRØRENDE DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) TEAVE AVALIKU DOKUMENDI KOHTA. MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΙΝΦΟΡΜΑΡΙΕΣ ΙΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNEÁS A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ LENA BHUIIL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE KOJE SE ODNOSE NA JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI RELATIVE AL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU. KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) INFORMACIJA, SUSIJUSI SU VIEŠUOJU DOKUMENTU. PRIE KURIOS PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSERT KÖZOKIRATRA VONATKOZÓ INFORMÁCIÓ/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HJAJA MEHMUŽA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE BETREFFENDE HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) INFORMACJE DOTYCZĄCE DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES RELATIVAS AO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENSO/ (RO) INFORMATII REFERITOARE LA DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O VĚŘEJNEJ LISTINE. KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULAR PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) INFORMACIJE V ZVEZI JAVNO LISTINO, KI JE PRILØŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TIĘDÖT YLEISESTÄ ASIAKIRJASTA. JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULAR AR BIFOGLAT

- 3.1 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ОРГАН ИЛИ ДЛЪЖНОСТНО ЛИЦЕ. СВЪРЗАНО СЪС СЪДИЛИЩАТА ИЛИ ПРАВОРАЗДАВАТЕЛНИТЕ ОРГАНИ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UNA AUTORIDAD O UN FUNCIONARIO VINCULADO A LOS ÓRGANOS JURISDICCIONALES DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNEM NEBO ÚŘEDNÍKEM S VAZBOU NA SOUDY DANÉHO ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (DA) DOKUMENT, DER ER UDSTEDT AF EN MYNDIGHED ELLER EN EMBEDSMAND, DER ER TILKNYTET DOMSTOLE I EN MEDLEMSSSTAT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER BEHÖRDE ODER EINER AMTPERSON ALS ORGAN DER RECHTSPFLEGE EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS/ (ET) DOKUMENT MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD LIIKMESRIIGI KOHTUTEGA SEOTUD AMETIASUTUS VÕI AMETNIKI/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΑ ΑΡΧΗ Η ΕΝΑΝΤΙΑ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM AN AUTHORITY OR AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS OR TRIBUNALS OF A MEMBER STATE/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UNE AUTORITÉ OU D'UN FONCTIONNAIRE RELEVANT D'UNE JURIDICTION D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó ÚDARÁS NÓ Ó OIFIGEACH A BHFUL BAITN AIGE NÓ AICI LE CÚIRTEANNA NÓ LE BINSÍ DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO TIJELO ILI SLUŽBENI SUDA DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN'AUTORITÀ O DA UN FUNZIONARIO APPARTENENTE AD UNA DELLE GIURISDIZIONI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEGUSI AR DALĪBALSTS TIESĀM SAISTĪTA IESTĀDE VAI AMATPERSONA/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, IŠDUOTAS VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJOS AR PAREIGŪNO. SUSIJUSIU SU VALSTYBĖS NARĖS TEISMAIS AR TRIBUNOLAI/ (HU) TAGÁLLAMI BÍRÓSÁGGAL KAPCSOLATBAN ÁLLÓ HATÓSAG VAGY TISZTVISÉLŐ ALALT KIÁLLÍTTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN AWTORITÀ JEW UFFICIALI LI JKOLLHOM RABTA MAL-GRATI JEW IT-TRIBUNALI TA' STAT MEMBRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN AUTORITEIT OF AMBTENAAR BEHORENDE TOT EEN RECHTERLIJKE INSTANTIE VAN EEN LIDSTAAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD ORGANU SĄDOWEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMA AUTORIDADE OU DE UM FUNCIONÁRIO DEPENDENTE DE QUALQUER JURISDIÇÃO DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE O AUTORITATE SAU DE UN FUNCIONAR DE PE LÂNGĂ INSTANTELE UNUI STAT MEMBRU/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNOM ALEBO ÚRADNÍKOM S VÁZBOU NA SUDY ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (SL) LISTINA, IZDANA S STRANI ORGANA ALI URADNIKA SODNE OBLASTI DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA ON ANTANUT JÄSENVÄLTIÖN OIKEUSLAITOKSEEN KUULUVA VIRANOMAINEN TAI VIRKAMIES/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN MYNDIGHET ELLER EN TJÄNSTEMAN TILLHÖRANDE DOMSTOLSVARASENDET I EN MEDLEMSSSTAT
- 3.1.1 (BG) Съдебно решение/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) ROZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCÚIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI HATÁROZAT/ (MT) DECIJONI TAL-CORT/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE EESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SĄDOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRÂRE JUDECĂTOAREASCĂ/ (SK) SÚDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTÖS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBeslut
- 3.1.2 (BG) Документ, произхождащ от прокурор/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZÁSTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD RIILIK SÜDISTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó IONCHÚISITHEOIR POIBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DAL PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS. KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ PROKURÁTOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYYTÄJÄN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN ÅKLAGARVÄSENDET
- 3.1.3 (BG) Документ, произхождащ от съдебен служител/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VÝŠIM SOUDNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITISSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSBEAMTEN DER GESCHÄFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD KOHTUAMETNIKI/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITELJ SUDSKE PISARNICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS. KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI TISZTVISÉLŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN REGISTRATUR TA' CORT/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SĄDOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANTE/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM ÚRADNÍKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENEC/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIHTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN

- 3.1.4 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДЯЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE JUDICIAL («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SUDNÍM VYKONAVATELEM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN STÆVNINGSMAND («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES GERICHTSVOLLZIEHERS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD KOHTUTAITUR/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟ(Η) ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗ(Η) («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A JUDICIAL OFFICER («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN HUISSIER DE JUSTICE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó IFIGEACH BREITHÍÚNACH («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO SUDSKI OVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN UFFICIALE GIUDIZIARIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS IZPILDĪTĀJS («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LT) ANTSTOLIO (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE) IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BIRÓSAGI VÉGREHAJTÓ (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE) ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUG MINN UFFIċJAL GUDIZZJARU (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE)/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GERECHTSDEURWAARDER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD URZEDNIKA SĄDOWEGO (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE)/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM ESCRIVÃO DE DIREITO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN EXECUTOR JUDECĂTOARESC (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE)/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SUDNYM VYKONÁVATELOM (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI IZVRŠITELJ (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FI) HAASEMIEHEN (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE) ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRÖR FRÅN EN STÄMNINGSMAN (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE)
- 3.1.5 (BG) ДРУГИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ) (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE)/ (CZ) JINÉ (UPŘESNĚTE)/ (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES)/ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN)/ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGE)/ (EL) ΆΛΛΟ (ΔΙΕΥΚΡΙΝΙΣΤΕ)/ (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED)/ (FR) AUTRE (À PRÉCISER)/ (GA) EILE (LE SONRÚY/ (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTIT)/ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE)/ (LV) CITS (PRECIZĒT)/ (LT) KITA (NURODYTI)/ (HU) EGYÉB (KÉRJÜK PONTOSÍTANI)/ (MT) OFRAJN (IPPRECIZA)/ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN)/ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ OKRĘSIĆ)/ (PT) OUTROS (A ESPECIFICAR)/ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA)/ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNÍT)/ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTIT)/ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLÄVÄ)/ (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS)
- 3.2 (BG) АДМИНISTRATИВЕН ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANA SPRÁVNÍM ÚŘADEM/ (DA) ADMINISTRATIVT DOKUMENT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER VERWALTUNGSBEHÖRDE/ (ET) HALDUSDOKUMENT/ (EL) ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIF/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD RIARACHÁIN/ (HR) UPRAVNA ISPRAVA/ (IT) DOCUMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO/ (LV) ADMINISTRATĪVS DOKUMENTS/ (LT) ADMINISTRACINIS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) KÖZIGAZGATÁSI OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT AMMINISTRATIV/ (NL) ADMINISTRATIEF DOCUMENT/ (PL) DOKUMENT ADMINISTRACYJN/ (PT) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (RO) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIV/ (SK) SPRÁVNA LISTINA/ (SL) UPRAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) HALLINNOLLINEN ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) ADMINISTRATIV HANDLING
- 3.2.1 (BG) УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CERTIFICADO/ (CZ) OSVĚDČENÍ/ (DA) PÅTEGNING/ (DE) BESCHEINIGUNG/ (ET) TÖEND/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ/ (EN) CERTIFICATE/ (FR) CERTIFICAT/ (GA) DEIMHNÍU/ (HR) POTVRDA/ (IT) CERTIFICATO/ (LV) APLIECIŅĀJUMS/ (LT) PAŽYMA. LIUDIJIMAS/ (HU) TANÚSITVÁNY/BIZONYÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CERTIFIKAT/ (NL) CERTIFICAAT/ (PL) ZASWIADCZENIE/ (PT) CERTIDÃO OU CERTIFICADO/ (RO) CERTIFICAT/ (SK) OSVEDČENIE/ (SL) POTRDILO/ (FI) TODISTUS/ (SV) INTYG
- 3.2.2 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z Matriky/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA CIVILSTANDSREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM PERSONENSTANDSREGISTER/ (ET) PEREKONNASEISUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE CIVIL STATUS REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) SLIOTHAS AS AN gCLÁR STÁDAIS SHIBHIALTA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ REGISTRA OSOBNOG STANJA/ (IT) ESTRATTO DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ CIVILINĖS BŪKLES AKTU REGISTRO/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI KIVONAT/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-STAT CIVILI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET REGISTER VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIS SKRÓCONY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) EXTRATO DE ATOS DO REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OSOBNEHO STAVU/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA O OSOBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE (SIVILISÄÄTY)/ (SV) UTDRAG UR FOLKBOKFÖRINGEN
- 3.2.3 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТРА НА НАСЕЛЕНИЕТО/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL CENSO/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z REGISTRU OBYVATEL/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA FOLKEREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM MELDEREGISTER/ (ET) RAHVASTIKUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE POPULATION REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE LA POPULATION/ (GA) SLIOTHAS AS AN gCLÁR DAONRA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ POPISA STANOVNIŠTVA/ (IT) ESTRATTO ANAGRAFICO/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO IEDZĪVOTĀJU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ GYVENTOJŲ REGISTRO/ (HU) KIVONAT A SZEMÉLYIADAT- ÉS LAKCÍMNYILVÁNTARTÁSBÓL/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-POPOLAZZJONI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET BEVOLKINGSREGISTER/ (PL) WYCIAŁ Z REJESTRU LUDNOŚCI/ (PT) EXTRATO DO REGISTRO DA POPULAÇÃO/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE EVIDENȚĂ A POPULAȚIEI/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OBYVATEĽOV/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA PREBIVALSTVA/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE/ (SV) UTDRAG UR BEFOLKNINGSREGISTER

- 3.2.4 (BG) ПЪЛЕН ПРЕПИС ОТ АКТОВЕ ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) COPIA LITERAL DE ACTAS DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) OPIS Matričních ZÁZNAMŮ/ (DA) ORDRET KOPÍ AF CIVILSTANDSREGISTER/ (DE) WÖRTLICHE KOPÍE VON PERSONENSTANDESEINTRÄGEN/ (ET) PEREKÖNNASEISUAKTI KOOPIA/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟ ΑΝΤΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ/ (EN) VERBATIM COPY OF CIVIL STATUS RECORDS/ (FR) COPIE INTÉGRALE D'ACTES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL/ (GA) COIP FOCAL AR FHOCAL DE THAIFID AR STADAS SIBHALTA/ (HR) DOSLOVN PRIJEPIS IZ EVIDENCIJA O OSOBNOM STANJU/ (IT) COPIA LETTERALE DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRĀ JERAKSTU AUTENTiska KOPija/ (LT) CIVILINES BÜKLĖS AKTU IRAŠU PAŽODINĘ KOPIJĄ/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI BEJEGETÉ SZÓ SZERINTI MÁSOLATA/ (MT) KOPJA VERBATIM TAL-ATTI TAL-ISTAT CIVILI/ (NL) EENSLUIDEND AFSCHRIFT VAN AKTEN VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIS ZUPEŁNY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) CERTIDÃO DE COPIA INTEGRAL OU DE NARRATIVA DE ATOS DE REGISTO CIVIL/ (RO) COPIE EXACTĂ A UNUI ACT DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) DOSLOVNÝ VÝPIS ZO ZÁPISOV O OSOBNOM STAVE/ (SL) DOBESEDNI PREPIS LISTIN O OS EBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VAESTÖREKISTERITIEJOSEN SANATARKKA JALJENNÖS/ (SV) ORDAGRANN AVSKRIFT AV FOLKBOKFÖRINGSHANDLING
- 3.3 (BG) НОТАРИАЛЕН АКТ/ (ES) ACTA NOTARIAL/ (CZ) NOTAŘSKÁ LISTINA/ (DA) NOTARBEKRAFTET DOCUMENT/ (DE) NOTARIELLE URKUNDE/ (ET) NOTARIAALDOCUMENT/ (EL) ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦIKΗ ΠΡΑΞΗ/ (EN) NOTARIAL ACT/ (FR) ACTE NOTARIAL/ (GA) GNÍOMH NOTAIREACHTA/ (HR) JAVNOBILJEŽNIČKA ISPRAVA/ (IT) ATTO NOTARILE/ (LV) NOTARIĀLS AKTS/ (LT) NOTARINIS AKTAS/ (HU) KÖZJEGYZŐI OKIRAT/ (MT) ATT NOTARILI/ (NL) NOTARIËLE AKTE/ (PL) AKT NOTARIALNY/ (PT) ATTO NOTARIAL/ (RO) ACT NOTARIAL/ (SK) NOTÁRSKA LISTINA/ (SL) NOTARSKA LISTINA/ (FI) NOTAARIIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) NOTARIELL HANDLING
- 3.4 (BG) ОФИЦИЈАЛНО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ. ПРИЛОЖЕНО КЪМ ДОКУМЕНТ, ПОДПИСАН ОТ ЛИДЕ В ЛИЧНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) CERTIFICACIÓN OFICIAL PUESTA SOBRE UN DOCUMENTO PRIVADO/ (CZ) ÚŘEDNÍ OSVĚDČENÍ, KTERÝM BYLA OPATŘENA LISTINA PODEPSANÁ SOUKROMOU OSOBOU/ (DA) OFFICIEL PATEGNING PÅ ET DOKUMENT UNDERTEGNET AF EN PERSON I DENNES EGENSKAB AF PRIVATPERSON/ (DE) AMTLICHE BESCHREIBUNG AUF EINER PRIVATURKUNDE/ (ET) ISIKU POOLT ERAISIKUNA ALLKIRJASTAUD DOKUMENDILE KINNITATAV AMETLIK TÖEND/ (EL) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΣΩΜΑΤΩΜΕΝΟ ΖΕ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΥΠΟΤΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙ ΩΣ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΣ/ (EN) OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE PLACED ON A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY A PERSON IN HIS OR HER PRIVATE CAPACITY/ (FR) DECLARATION OFFICIELLE APPOSÉE SUR UN ACTE SOUS SEING PRIVE/ (GA) DEIMHNÍU OIFIIGIUÍL A CHUIRTEAR AR DHOICIMÉAD ARNA SHINIÚ AG DUINE INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CÁIL PHRIOBHÁIDEACH/ (HR) SLUŽBENA POTVRDA STAVLJENA NA ISPRAVU KOJI JE OSOBA POTPISALA U PRIVATNOM SVOJSTVU/ (IT) DICHIARAZIONE UFFICIALE APPOSTA SU UNA SCRITTURA PRIVATA/ (LV) OFICIĀLS APLIECINĀJUMS UZ DOKUMENTA, KO SAVĀ VĀRDĀ PARAKSTĪJUSI KĀDA PERSONA/ (LT) PRIVĀCIĀS ASMĒNU PASIRAŠYTŪ Dokumentu OFICIALĀS PATVIRTINIMAI/ (HU) MAGANOKIRATON ELHELYEZETT HIVATALOS TANÚSÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CÉRTIFIKAT UFFICJALI LI JITOQIED FIDOKUMENT IFIRMAT MINN PERSUNA FIL-KAPACITĀ PRIVATA TAGħRA/ (NL) OFFICIEEL CERTIFICAAT OP EEN DOCUMENT ONDERTEKEND DOOR EEN PERSON IN ZIJN PARTICULIERE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) URZEDOWE ZASWIADCZENIE UMIESZCZONE NA DOKUMENCIE PODPISANYM PRZEZ OSOBĘ DZIAŁAJĄCĄ W CHARAKTERZE PRYWATNYM/ (PT) DECLARAÇÃO OFICIAL INSERTA NUMATO DE NATUREZA PRIVADA/ (RO) CERTIFICAT OFICIAL APLICAT PE UN DOCUMENT SUB SEMNATURĂ PRIVATĂ/ (SK) ÚRADNÉ OSVEDČENIE UVEDENÉ NA LISTINE PODPISANEJ OSOBOU KONAJÚCOU AKO SÚKROMNÁ OSOBA/ (SL) URADNA IZJAVA NA ZASEBNI LISTINI/ (FI) VIRALLINEN TODISTUS ASIAKIRJASSA. JONKA HENKLÖ ON ALLEKIRJOITTANUT YKSITYISHENKILÖNÄ/ (SV) OFFICIELLT INTYG ANBRINGAT PÅ EN HANDLING SOM UNDERTECKNATS AV EN PRIVATPERSON
- 3.5 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ИЗГОТОВЕН ОТ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИ ИЛИ КОНСУЛСКИ СЛУЖИТЕЛ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА В СЛУЖЕБНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO O CONSULAR DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO CON CARÁCTER OFICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZASTUPCEM NEBO KONZULÁRNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO SLUŽEBNICH POVINNOSTÍ/ (DA) DOKUMENT OFFICIELT UDFAÐDIGET AF EN MEDLEMSSTATS DIPLOMATISCHE ELLER KONSULÆRE REPRÆSENTANT/ (DE) VON EINEM DIPLOMATISCHEN ODER KONSULARISCHEN VERTRÉTER EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS IN SEINER AMTLICHEN FUNKTION ERRICHTETE URKUNDE/ (ET) LIIKMESRIIGI DIPLOMAATILISE VÕI KONSULAARAMETNIKU POOLT AMETIKOHUSTUSTE TÄTMISEL KOOSTATUD DOKUMENT/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΟ(Η) Η ΠΡΟΕΝΙΚΟ(Η) ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR AGENT OF A MEMBER STATE IN HIS OR HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉTABLI EN SA QUALITÉ OFFICIELLE PAR UN AGENT DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE DUN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOIOMÉAD ARNA THARRAINGT SUAS AG GNÍOMHAIRE TAIDHLÉIREACHTA NÓ CONSALACH DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CAIL OIFIIGIUÍL/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJI JE U SLUŽBENOM SVOJSTVU SASTAVIO DIPLOMATSKI ILI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO REDATTO DA AGENTI DIPLOMATICI O CONSOLARI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO NELL'ESERCIZIO DELLE LORO FUNZIONI/ (LV) DOKUMENTS. KURU PILDOT AMATA PIENĀKUMUS. SAGATAVOJIS DALĪBALSTS DIPLOMĀTISKĀS VAI KONSULĀRAIS PĀRSTĀVIS/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS. PARENĀS VALSTĪBES NĀRĀS DIPLOMATĀ AR KONSULINĀ PĀRSTĀVĀ/ (HU) VEIKIANCIÓ PAGAL OFICIALIUS /GALIOJIMUS/ (MT) VALAMELY TAGÁLLAM DIPLOMACIAI VAGY KONZULI KÉPVISELŐJE ÁLTAL HIVATALOS MINŐSEGÉBEN KIÁLLITOTT OKIRAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT IMPREJJI MINN AGENT DIPLOMATIKU JEW KONSULARI TA' STAT MEMBRU FIL-KAPACITĀ UFFICJALI TIEGRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT OPGESTELD DOOR DE DIPLOMATIEKE OF CONSULARE AMBTENAAR VAN EEN LIDSTAAT IN ZIJN OFFICIELE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PT) DOCUMENTO LAVRADO POR UM AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO OU CONSULAR DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO NO EXERCÍCIO DAS SUAS FUNÇÕES OFICIAIS/ (RO) DOCUMENT INTOCMIT DE CÂTRE UN AGENT DIPLOMATIC SAU CONSULAR AL UNUI STAT MEMBRU. ÎN CALITATE OFICIALĂ/ (SK) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZASTUPCOM ALEBO KONZULÁRNÝM ÚRADNÍKOM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO FUNKCIE/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO KOT URADNA OSOBA IZDA DIPLOMATSKI ALI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA JASENVALTION DIPLOMAATTINEN EDUSTAJA TAI KONSULIEDUSTAJA ON LAATINUT VIRANTOIMITUKSESSA/ (SV) HANDLING UPPRÄTTAD I TJÄNSTEN AV EN DIPLOMATISK ELLER KONSULÄR TJÄNSTEMAN I EN MEDLEMSSTAT

3.6	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNI/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) HMEROMHNIA (HH/MM/EEEE) EKDOΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DELIVRANCE/ (GA) DATA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIUNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAAY)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KILÁTÁS DATUMA (EEEÉ/HH/NNN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-FRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
3.7	(BG) РЕФЕРЕНТЕН НОМЕР НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) REFERENČNÍ ČÍSLO VĚRZEJNÉ LISTINY/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENTS REFERENCENUMMER/ (DE) KENNNUMMER DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE/ (ET) AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VIITENUMBER/ (EL) APIÓMOS ANAFÓRA TΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) NUMÉRO DE RÉFÉRENCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) UIMHIR THAGARTHA AN DOICIMÉID PHOIBLÍ/ (HR) REFERENTNI BROJ JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) NUMERO DI RIFERIMENTO DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (LV) PUBLISKA DOKUMENTA ATSAUCES NUMURS/ (LT) VIĘŠOJO DOKUMENTO NUMERIS/ (HU) A KÖZÖKIRAT HIVATKOZÁSI SZÁMA/ (MT) NUMRU TA REFERENZA TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) REFERENTIENUMMER VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT/ (PL) NUMER REFERENCYJNY DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO/ (PT) NÚMERO DE REFERÊNCIA DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) NUMĂRALUI DE REFERINTĂ AL DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) REFERENČNÉ ČÍSLO VĒRZEJNEJ LISTINY/ (SL) REFERENČNA ŠTEVILKA JAVNE LISTINE/ (FI) YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN VIITENUMERO/ (SV) DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS REFERENSNUMMER
4.	(BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА СЪБОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL INTERESADO/ (CZ) INFORMACE O DOTÝČNÉ OSOBE/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER OM DEN PÁGÆLDENDE PERSON/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR BETREFFENDEN PERSON/ (ET) ASJAOMAST ISIKUT KÄSITLEV TEAVE/ (EL) ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ οποίο ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION ON THE PERSON CONCERNED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS SUR LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE/ (GA) FAISNEIS MAIDIR LEIS AN DUINE LENA mBAINEANN/ (HR) INFORMACIJE O DOTIČNOJ OSOBI/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI SULLA PERSONA INTERESSATA/ (LV) INFORMĀCJĀ PAR ATTIECIĜO PERSONU/ (LT) INFORMACIJA APIE ATITINKAMĄ ASMENĮ/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLYRE VOLATKOZÓ ADATOK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DÌWAR IL-PERSUNA KKÖNCERNATA/ (NL) INFORMATIE OVER DE BETROKKENE/ (PL) DANE OSOBY, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE A PESSOA EM CAUSA/ (RO) INFORMATII PRIVIND PERSOANA VIZATĂ/ (SK) INFORMACIE O DOTKNUTEJ OSOBE/ (SL) INFORMACIJE O ZADEVNI OSOBI/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKILON TIEDOT/ (SV) UPPGIFTER OM DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN
4.1	(BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) APELLIDO(S)/ (CZ) PŘÍJEMENÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E)/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N)/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-ΑΥ)/ (EN) SURNAME(S)/ (FR) NOM(S)/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTÉ)/ (HR) PREZIME(NAY)/ (IT) COGNOME(I)/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) PAVARDĒ (-ES)/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(/)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMJUET)/ (NL) ACHTERNAAM(A)(EN)/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A)/ (PT) APELIDO(S)/ (RO) NUME/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á)/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN
4.2	(BG) СОСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) NOMBRE(S)/ (CZ) Jméno (JMÉNA)/ (DA) FORNAVN(E)/ (DE) VORNAME(N)/ (ET) EESNIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΟΝΟΜΑ(ΤΑ)/ (EN) FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRENOM(S)/ (GA) CÉADAINN (CÉADAINNNEACHA)/ (HR) IME(NA)/ (IT) NOME(/)/ (LV) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) UTONEVE(/)/ (MT) ISEMI(ISMILJET)/ (NL) VOORNA(A)M(EN)/ (PL) IMIE (IMIONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S)/ (RO) PRENUME/ (SK) MENO(-Á)/ (SL) IME/IMENA/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) FÖRNAMN
4.3	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАДЖАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDSELSDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) GEBURTS DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) SUNNIKUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) HMEROMHNIA (HH/MM/EEEE) ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF BIRTH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE NAissance/ (GA) DATA (LL/MM/BBBB) BREITHE/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) ROĐENJA/ (IT) DATA DI NASCITA (GG/MM/AAAAY)/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) GIMIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI IDEJE (EEEÉ/HH/NNN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAT-TWELEID/ (NL) GEBOORTEDATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ)/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) URODZENIA/ (PT) DATA DE NASCIMENTO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) NASTERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NARODENIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄAIIKA (PP/KK/VVV)/ (SV) FÖDELSEDATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)
4.4	(BG) МЯСТО И ДЪРЖАВА НА РАДЖАНЕ/ (ES) LUGAR Y PAÍS DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) MÍSTO A ZEMÍ NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDESTED OG -LAND/ (DE) ORT UND LAND DER GEBURT/ (ET) SUNNIKOHT JA -RIIK/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΩΡΑ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) PLACE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH/ (FR) LIEU ET PAYS DE NAissance/ (GA) ÁIT AGUS TÍR BHREITHÉ/ (HR) MJESTO I ZEMLJA ROĐENJA/ (IT) LUOGO E PAESE DI NASCITA/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS VIETA UN VALSTS/ (LT) GIMIMO VIETA IR ŠALIS/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI HELYE ÉS ORSZÁGA/ (MT) POST PAJUŽ TAT-TWELEID/ (NL) GEBOORTEPLAATS EN -LAND/ (PL) MIEJSCE I PAŃSTWO URODZENIA/ (PT) LOCAL E PAÍS DE NASCIMENTO/ (RO) LOCUL SI TARA NASTERII/ (SK) MIESTO A ŠTÁT NARODENIA/ (SL) KRAJ IN DRŽAVA ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄPAIKKA JA -MAA/ (SV) FÖDELSEORT OCH -LAND
4.5	(BG) ПОП/ (ES) SEXO/ (CZ) POHLAVÍ/ (DA) KÖN/ (DE) GESCHLECHT/ (ET) SUGU/ (EL) ΦΥΛΟ/ (EN) SEX/ (FR) SEX/ (GA) INSCHNE/ (HR) SPOL/ (IT) SESSO/ (LV) DZIMUMS/ (LT) LYTIS/ (HU) NEME/ (MT) SESS/ (NL) GESLACHT/ (PL) PŁEĆ/ (PT) SEXO/ (RO) SEXUL/ (SK) POHLAVIE/ (SL) SPOL/ (FI) SUKUPUOLI/ (SV) KÖN
4.5.1	(BG) ЖЕНСКИ/ (ES) MUJER/ (CZ) ŽENA/ (DA) KVINDE/ (DE) WEIBLICH/ (ET) NAISKOOST/ (EL) ΘΗΛΥ/ (EN) FEMALE/ (FR) FEMININ/ (GA) BAINEANN/ (HR) ŽENSKI/ (IT) FEMMINILE/ (LV) SIEVIETE/ (LT) MOTERIS/ (HU) NŐ/ (MT) MARA/ (NL) VROUW/ (PL) KOBIETA/ (PT) FEMININO/ (RO) FEMEIESC/ (SK) ŽENSKE/ (SL) ŽENSKI/ (FI) NAINEN/ (SV) KVINNA
4.5.2	(BG) МЪЖКИ/ (ES) VARÓN/ (CZ) MUŽ/ (DA) MAND/ (DE) MÄNNLICH/ (ET) MEESKOOST/ (EL) APPEN/ (EN) MALE/ (FR) MASCULIN/ (GA) FIREANN/ (HR) MUŠKI/ (IT) MASCHILE/ (LV) VIRIETIS/ (LT) VYRAS/ (HU) FÉRFI/ (MT) RÁGEL/ (NL) MAN/ (PL) MĘŻCZYZNA/ (PT) MASCULINO/ (RO) BĂRBĂTESC/ (SK) MUŽSKÉ/ (SL) MOŠKI/ (FI) MIES/ (SV) MAN

- 4.5.3 (BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESTEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MÄÄRAMATA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDETERMINÉ/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNTITHE/ (HR) NEODREĐEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYT/ (HU) MEGHATÁROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABBILO/ (NL) ONBEPAALD/ (PL) PŁEĆ NIEOKREŚLONA/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENÉ/ (SL) NEDOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMATON/ (SV) EJ FASTSTÄLLT
- 4.6 (BG) ГРАЖДАНСТВО/ (ES) NACIONALIDAD/ (CZ) STÁTNÍ PRÍSLUŠNOSŤ/ (DA) NATIONALITET/ (DE) STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT/ (ET) KODAKONDUS/ (EL) ΙΩΑΤΕΝΙΑ/ (EN) NATIONALITY/ (FR) NATIONALITÉ/ (GA) NÁISIUNTACHT/ (HR) DRŽAVLJANSTVO/ (IT) CITTADINANZA/ (LV) VALSTSPIEDERĪBA/ (LT) PILIETYBĖ/ (HU) ÁLLAMPOLGÁRSÁGA/ (MT) CITTADINANZA/ (NL) NATIONALITEIT/ (PL) OBYWATELSTWO/ (PT) NACIONALIDADE/ (RO) CETĂȚEAN/ (SK) ŠTÁTNA PRÍSLUŠNOSŤ/ (SL) DRŽAVLJANSTVO/ (FI) KANSALAIKUSA/ (SV) MEDBORGARSKAP
5. (BG) СЪГЛАСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) SEGÚN EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) NA ZAKLADĚ VĚŘEJNE LISTINY, K NIŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) I HENHOLD TIL DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) GEMASS DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFUGT IST/ (ET) VASTAVALT AVALIKULE DOKUMENDILE. MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΣΥΜΦΩΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) D'APRÈS LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE EST JOINT/ (GA) DE REIR AN DOICIMÉID FHOIBLI LENA BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) PREMA JAVNOJ ISPRAVI KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) SECONDO IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) SASKĀNA AR PUBLIKU DOKUMENTU. KURAM ŠÍ VEIDLAPA IR PIEVĒNOTA/ (LT) PAGAL VIEŠAJI DOKUMENTA, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠÍ FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMATATVÁNNYAL KÍSÉRT KÖZOKIRAT SZERINT/ (MT) SKONT ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) VOLGENS HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) Z DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO ZAŁĄCZONY JEST NIEJSZY FORMULARZ. WYNIKA, ŻE/ (PT) SEGUNDO O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENSO/ (RO) ÎN CONFORMITATE CU DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PODĽA VĒREJNEJ LISTINY, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁR PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) V SKLADU Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) SEN YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN MUKAAN. JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) ENLIGT DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT
- 5.1 (BG) СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ ПРИТЕКАВА ДЕЕСПОСОБНОСТ ДА ВСЪПИ В РЕГИСТРИРАНО ПАРТНЬОРСТВО СЪГЛАСНО НАЦИОНАЛНОТО ПРАВО НА ДЪРЖАВАТА ЧЛЕНКА. В КОЯТО Е ИЗДАДЕН ОФИЦИАЛНИЯТ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) EL INTERESADO TIENE CAPACIDAD PARA INSCRIBIRSE COMO MIEMBRO DE UNA UNIÓN DE HECHO CON ARREGLO AL DERECHO NACIONAL DEL ESTADO MIEMBRO DE EXPEDICIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) JE DOTYČNÁ OSOBA ZPŮSOBILA UZAVŘIT REGISTROVANÉ PARTNERSTVÍ PODLE VNITROSTÁTNÍHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU. V NĚMŽ JE VĚŘEJNÁ LISTINA VYDÁNA/ (DA) DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSON HAR ADGANG TIL AT KUNNE INDGÅ REGISTRERET PARTNERSKAB I HENHOLD TIL NATIONAL RET I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT, HVOR DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT ER UDSTEDT/ (DE) HAT DIE BETREFFENDE PERSON NACH DEM NATIONALEN RECHT DES MITGLIEDSTAATS, IN DEM DIE OFFENTLICHE URKUNDE AUSGESTELLT WURDE, DIE FÄHIGKEIT, EINE EINGETRAGENE PARTNERSCHAFT EINZUGEN/ (ET) ON ASJANOAMESEL ASIKUL AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VÄLJA ANDNUD LIKKMESRIIGI ÒIGUSE KOHASELT REGISTRERERUDT KOOSSELLA ASTUMISE VÕIME/ (EL) TO PROSOPO TO OPOIO AFORA TO ENTYPO EXEI THN IKANOTHTA SYNAFHS KATAKHORIOPENHS SXEHSIS SYMBIOSHS DYNAMEI TOY EΘNIKOY DIKAOY TOY KRATOUS MELOUS OPOU EKDOΘHKE TO ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) THE PERSON CONCERNED HAS THE CAPACITY TO ENTER INTO A REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW OF THE MEMBER STATE WHERE THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT IS ISSUED/ (FR) LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE PEUT CONCLURE UN PARTENARIAT ENREGISTRÉ EN VERTU DU DROIT NATIONAL DE L'ÉTAT MEMBRE OÙ LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC EST DÉLIVRÉ/ (GA) TÁ AN DUINE LENA MBANAINEANN DEN CHUMAS DUL I mbUN PAIRTEIREACHT CHLÁIRTHE FAOI DHÍ NÁISIÚNTA AN BHALLSTÁIT INA nDÉANTAR AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ A EISIÚINT/ (HR) DOTIČNA OSOBAIMA SPOSOBNOST ZA SKLAPANJE REGISTRIRANOG PARTNERSTVA PREMA NACIONALNOM PRAVU DRŽAVE ČLANICE U KOJOJ JE JAVNA ISPRAVA IZDANA/ (IT) LA PERSONA INTERESSATA POSSEEDE LA CAPACITÀ DI SOTTOSCRIVERE UNUNIONE REGISTRATA A NORMA DEL DIRITTO NAZIONALE DELLO STATO MEMBRO CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) ATTIECIGĀ PERSONA SPĒJ STĀTIES REGISTRĒTĀS PARTNERATTIEBĀS SASKĀNA AR TĀS DALĪBALSTS TIESĪBU AKTIEM. KURĀ PUBLISKĀS DOKUMENTS IR IZDOTS/ (LT) ATITINKAMAS ASMŪO YRA VEIKSNUS SUDARYTI REGISTRUOTĀ PARTNERYSTE, PAGAL VALSTYBĖS NARĘS, KURIOME VIEŠASIS DOKUMENTAS IŠDUODAMAS, NACIONALINĘ TEISE/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY A KÖZOKIRAT KIÁLLÍTÁSÁNAK HELYE SZERINTI TAGÁLLAM NEMZETI JOGA SZERINT BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLATOT LÉTESÍTHET/ (MT) IL-PERSUNA KKONČERNATA GHANDHA L-KAPACITÀ LI TİDROL FI STUBUJA REGISTRATA TART IL-LIGI NAZZJONALI TAL-ISTAT MEMBRU FEJN INFIREG ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) HEEFT DE BETROKKENHEID OM EEN GERECHTSTELD PARTNERSCHAP AAN TE GAAN OP GROND VAN HET NATIONALE RECHT VAN DE LIDSTAAT WAAR HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WORDT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) OSOBA, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT, POSIADA ZDOLNOŚĆ DO ZAWARCIA ZAREJSTROWANEGO ZWIĄZKU PARTNERSKIEGO NA MOCY PRAWA KRAJOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO, W KTÓRYM TEN DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY ZOSTAŁ WYDANY/ (PT) A PESSOA EM CAUSA POSSUI A CAPACIDADE DE ESTABELECER UMA PARCERIA REGISTADA NOS TERMOS DO DIREITO NACIONAL DO ESTADO-MEMBRO EM QUE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO FOI EMITIDO/ (RO) PERSOANA VIZATĂ ARE CAPACITATEA DE A ÎNCHEIA UN PARTENERIAT ÎNREGISTRAT ÎN CONFORMITATE CU DREPTUL INTERN AL STATULUI MEMBRU ÎN CARE ESTE EMIS DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL/ (SK) DOTKNUTA OSOBA JE SPÔSOBILA UZAVRIET REGISTROVANÉ PARTNERSTVO PODĽA VNITROSTÁTNHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU. V KTOROM JE VĚŘEJNÁ LISTINA VYDANÁ/ (SL) JE ZADEVNÁ OSOBA SPOSOBNA ZA REGISTRACIJU PARTNERSKE SKUPNOSTI V SKLADU Z NACIONALNIM PRAVOM DRŽAVE ČLANICE, V KATERI JE IZDANA JAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) ASIANOMAISELLA HENKLÖLLÄ ON KELPOISUUS REKISTERÖIDA PARISUHDE SEN JÄSENVALTION KANSALLISEN LAINSÄÄDÄNNON MUKAAN, JOSSA YLEINEN ASIAKIRJA ON ANNUTTU/ (SV) HAR DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN BEHÖRIGHET ATT INGÅ REGISTRERAT PARTNERSKAP ENLIGT DEN NATIONELLA LAGSTIFTNINGEN I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT DÄR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGEN UTFÄRDADES

- 5.2 (BG) НЯМА ДАННИ СЪВОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ ДА Е ВСТЪПИЛО В РЕГИСТРИРАНО ПАРТНЬОРСТВО СЪГЛАСНО НАЦИОНАЛНОТО ПРАВО НА ДЪРЖАВАТА ЧЛЕНКА, В КОЯТО Е ИЗДАЕН ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NO CONSTA EL REGISTRO DE NINGUNA UNIÓN DE HECHO A NOMBRE DEL INTERESADO CON ARREGLO AL DERECHO NACIONAL DEL ESTADO MIEMBRO DE EXPEDICIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) DOTÝČNÁ OSOBA PATRNĚ NEUZAVŘELA POD SVÝM JMÉNEM REGISTROVANÉ PARTNERSTVÍ PODLE VNITROSTÁTNÍHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU, V NĚMŽ JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDÁNA/ (DA) DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSON SES IKKE AT HAVE NOGET REGISTRERET PARTNERSKAB OPFØRT UNDER SIT NAVN I HENHOLD TIL NATIONAL RET I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT, HVOR DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT ER UDSTEDT/ (DE) BESTEHT KEIN HINWEIS, DASS DIE BETREFFENDE PERSON UNTER IHREM NAMEN EINE EINGETRAGENE PARTNERSCHAFT NACH DEM NATIONALEN RECHT DES MITGLIEDSTAATS, IN DEM DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE AUSGESTELLT WURDE, EINGEGANGEN IST/ (ET) EI OLE ASJAOMASE ISIKU NIMEL ÜHTEGI AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VÄLJA ANDNUUD LIIKMESRIIGI ÕIGUSE KOHAST REGISTREERITUD KOOSELLI LEPINGUT/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΦΑΙΝΕΤΑΙ ΝΑ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΗ ΣΧΕΣΗ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗΣ ΣΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΔΥΝΑΜΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΑΥΣ ΟΠΟΥ ΕΚΔΟΘΗΚΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) THE PERSON CONCERNED APPEARS TO HAVE NO REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP IN HIS OR HER NAME UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW OF THE MEMBER STATE WHERE THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT IS ISSUED/ (FR) LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE NE SEMBLE PAS AVOIR CONCLU DE PARTENARIAT ENREGISTRÉ EN SON NOM EN VERTU DU DROIT NATIONAL DE L'ÉTAT MEMBRE OÙ LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC EST DÉLIVRÉ/ (GA) NI DHEALRAIONN SÉ GO BHFUL AN DUINE LENA mbAINNEANN PÁRTEACH i bpártneireacht CHLÁRAITHE FAOI DHUÍ NÁISIÚNTA AN BHALLSTÁIT INA nDÉANTAR AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ A EISIÚINT/ (HR) NIJE POZNATO DA JE DOTIĆNA OSOBA POD SVIJIM IMENOM SKLOPLJA REGISTRIRANO PARTNERSTVO PREMA NACIONALNOM PRAVU DRŽAVE ČLANICE U KOJOJ JE JAVNA ISPRAVA IZDANA/ (IT) A NOME DELLA PERSONA INTERESSATA NON RISULTA STIPULATA alcuna UNIONE REGISTRATA A NORMA DEL DIRITTO NAZIONALE DELLO STATO MEMBRO CHE RILASCI IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) UZ ATTIECĪGĀS PERSONAS VĀRDĀ NAV NOSLĒGTAS REGISTRĒTĀS PARTNERATTIECĪBĀS SASKĀNĀ AR TĀS DALĪBALSTS TIESĪBU AKTIEM, KURĀ PUBLISKĀS DOKUMENTS IR IZDOTS/ (LT) ATTINKAMAS ASMŪO SAVO VARDU NERA SUDARES REGISTRUOTOS PARTNERYSTES PAGAL VALSTYBĖS NARĘS, KURIJO VIEŠASIS DOKUMENTAS IŠDUODAMAS, NACIONALINĖ TEISE/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLYNEK A KÖZÖKIRAT KIÁLLÍTÁSÁNAK HELYE SZERINT TAGLALLAM NEMZETI JOGA SZERINT MEGÁLLAPÍTHATÓAN NINCS BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLATA/ (MT) IL-PERSUNA KKONCERTATA TIOHER LI MA GRANDHIEX SRUBJJA REGISTRATA F'SIMHA TAFT IL-LIGI NAZZJONALI TAL-ISTAT MEMBRU FEJN INHAREG ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLICO/ (NL) HEEFT DE BETROKKENE GEEN GERECHTERSTELD PARTNERSCHAP IN ZIJN OF HAAR NAAM OP GROND VAN HET NATIONALLE RECHT VAN DE LIDSTAAT WAAR HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WORDT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) OSOBA, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT, NIE POZOSTAJE W ZAREJESTROWANYM ZWIĄZKU PARTNERSKIM NA MOCY PRAWA KRAJOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO, W KTÓRYM TEN DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY ZOSTAŁ WYDANY/ (PT) NÃO SE AFIGURA EXISTIR PARCERIA REGISTRADA EM NOME DA PESSOA EM CAUSA NOS TERMOS DO DIREITO NACIONAL DO ESTADO-MEMBRO EM QUE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO FOI EMITIDO/ (RO) NU SE CUNOAȘTE NICIUN PARTENERIAT ÎNREGISTRAT ÎNCHEIAT PE NUMELE PERSOANEI VIZATE IN CONFORMITATE CU DREPTUL INTERN AL STATULUI MEMBRU ÎN CARE ESTE EMIS DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL/ (SK) DOTKNUTÁ OSOBA ZREJME NEUZAVŘELA REGISTROVANÉ PARTNERSTVO VO SVOJOM MENE PODĽA VNÚTROSTÁTNÉHO PRAVÁ ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU, V KTOROM JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDÁNA/ (SL) PO RAZPOLOŽljIVIH PODATKIH ZADEVNA OSOBA NI V PARTNERSKI SKUPNOSTI, KI BI JO REGISTRIRALA V SVOJEM IMENU IN SKLADU Z NACIONALNIM PRAVOM DRŽAVE ČLANICE, V KATERI JE IZDANA JAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN NIMELLE EI OLE MERKITTY REKISTERÖITYÄ PARISUHDETTA SEN JÄSENVÄLTON KANSALLISEN LAINSÄÄDÄNNÖN MUKAAN, JOSSA YLEINEN ASIAKERJA ON ANNETTU/ (SV) FÖREFALLER DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN INTE HA INGÅTT REGISTRERAT PARTNERSKAP ENLIGT DEN NATIONELLA LAGSTIFTNINGEN I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT DÄR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGEN UTFÄRDADES
- 5.3 (BG) НЕ СА ИЗВЕСТИИ ПРЕЧКИ СЪВОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ ДА ВСТЪПИ В РЕГИСТРИРАНО ПАРТНЬОРСТВО СЪГЛАСНО НАЦИОНАЛНОТО ПРАВО НА ДЪРЖАВАТА ЧЛЕНКА, В КОЯТО Е ИЗДАЕН ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NO HAY CONSTANCIA DE NINGÚN IMPEDIMENTO PARA QUE EL INTERESADO REGISTRE UNA UNIÓN DE HECHO CON ARREGLO AL DERECHO NACIONAL DEL ESTADO MIEMBRO DE EXPEDICIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) NEEXISTUJE ŽÁDNÁ ZNAMÁ PŘEKÁŽKA, ABY DOTÝČNÁ OSOBA UZAVŘELA REGISTROVANÉ PARTNERSTVÍ PODLE VNITROSTÁTNÍHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU, V NĚMŽ JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDÁNA/ (DA) DER FORELIGGER INGEN KENDTE HINDRINGER FOR, AT DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSON KAN INDGÅ REGISTRERET PARTNERSKAB I HENHOLD TIL NATIONAL RET I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT, HVOR DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT ER UDSTEDT/ (DE) IST KEIN HINDERNIS BEKANNT, DAS DEM EINGEHEN EINER EINGETRAGENEN PARTNERSCHAFT DURCH DIE BETREFFENDE PERSON NACH DEM NATIONALEN RECHT DES MITGLIEDSTAATS, IN DEM DIE OFFENTLICHE URKUNDE AUSGESTELLT WURDE, ENTGEGENSTEHT/ (ET) EI OLE TEADA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VÄLJA ANDNUUD LIIKMESRIIGI ÕIGUSE KOHASEID ASJAOLUSID, MIS TAKISTAKSID ASJAOMASEL ISIKUL REGISTREERITUD KOOSELLI ASTUDAV/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΓΝΩΣΤΟ ΚΑΝΕΝΑ ΚΛΩΔΑ ΠΑΓ ΤΗ ΣΥΝΑΨΗ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΗΣ ΣΧΕΣΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΔΥΝΑΜΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΑΥΣ ΟΠΟΥ ΕΚΔΟΘΗΚΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) THERE IS NO KNOWN IMPEDIMENT FOR THE PERSON CONCERNED TO ENTER INTO A REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW OF THE MEMBER STATE WHERE THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT IS ISSUED/ (FR) IL NEXISTE PAS D'EMPÊCHEMENT CONNU À LA CONCLUSION PAR LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE D'UN PARTENARIAT ENREGISTRÉ EN VERTU DU DROIT NATIONAL DE L'ÉTAT MEMBRE OÙ LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC EST DÉLIVRÉ/ (GA) NI AITHEANTA ANN AR AN DUINE LENA mbAINNEANN AG DUL I mbUN PÁRTNEIREACHT CHLÁRAITHE FAOI DHUÍ NÁISIÚNTA AN BHALLSTÁIT INA nDÉANTAR AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ A EISIÚINT/ (HR) NEMA POZNATE ZAPREKE ZBOG KOJE DOTIĆNA OSOBA NE BI MOGLA SKLOPITI REGISTRIRANO PARTNERSTVO PREMA PRAVU DRŽAVE ČLANICE U KOJOJ JE JAVNA ISPRAVA IZDANA/ (IT) NON SONO NOTI IMPEDIMENTI ALLA SOTTOSCRIZIONE DI UN'UNIONE REGISTRATA DELLA PERSONA INTERESSATA A NORMA DEL DIRITTO NAZIONALE DELLO STATO MEMBRO CHE RILASCI IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) NAV ZINĀMI NEKĀDI ŠĶERŠĻI ATTIECĪGAI PERSONAI

STĀTIES REGISTRĒTĀS PARTNERATTIECĪBĀS SASKĀNĀ AR TĀS DALĪBALSTS TIESĪBU AKTIEM, KURĀ PUBLIKĀS DOKUMENTS IR IZDOTS/ (LT) NERA ŽINOMU KLIŪCIU ATITINKAMAM ASMENIUI SUDARYTI REGISTRUOTA PARTNERSTĒ PAGAL VALSTYBES NARES, KURIOJE VIEŠASIS DOKUMENTAS ISDUODAMAS. NACIONALINE TEISE/ (HU) NINCS A KÖZOKIRAT KIÁLLITÁSÁNAK HELYE SZERINTI TAGÁLLAM NEMZETI JOGA SZERINTI. ISMERT AKADÁLYA ANNAK, HOGY AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLATOT LÉTESÍTSEN/ (MT) MA HEMM L-EBDA IMPEDIMENT MAGHRUF GHALL-PERSUNA KKONCERNATA BIEX TIDROL FI SHUBUA REGISTRATA TAFT IL-LIĞI NAZZJONALI TAL-ISTAT MEMBRU FEJN INHAREG ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) IS ER GEEN BELEMMERING VOOR DE BETROKKEN PERSON OM EEN GERECHTREGISTREERD PARTNERSCHAP AAN TE GAAN OP GROND VAN HET NATIONALE RECHT VAN DE LIESTAAT WAAR HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WORDT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NIE ISTNIEJA ZNANE PRZESZKODA DLA ZAWARCIA PRZEZ OSOBĘ, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT. ZAREJESTROWANEGO ZWIĄZKU PARTNERSKIEGO NA MOCY PRAWA KRAJOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO. W KTÓRYM TEN DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY ZOSTAŁ WYDANY/ (PT) NÃO EXISTE IMPEDIMENTO CONHECIDO A QUE A PESSOA EM CAUSA ESTABELEÇA UMA PARCERIA REGISTADA NOS TERMOS DO DIREITO NACIONAL DO ESTADO-MEMBRO EM QUE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO FOI EMITIDO/ (RO) NU SE CUNOSC IMPEDIMENTE LA ÎNCHEIEREA PARTENERIALUI ÎNREGISTRAT ÎN CONFORMITATE CU CREDPUL INTERN AL STATULUI MEMBRU ÎN CARE ESTE EMIS DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL/ (SK) NIE JE ZNAMA PREKÁZKA PRE DOTKNUTÝ OSOBU UZAVRIET REGISTRÓVANE PARTNERSTVO PODĽA VNÚTROSTÁTNÉHO PRAVÁ ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU, V KTOROM JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDANÁ/ (SL) NI UGOTOVLJENIH ZADRŽKOV, DA ZADEVNA OSEBA NE BI MOGLA REGISTRIRATI PARTNERSKE SKUPNOSTI V SKLADU Z NACIONALNM PRAVOM DRŽAVE ČLANICE, V KATERI JE IZDANA JAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN REKISTERÖDYLLE PARISUUTEELLE EI TIETÄÄ OLEVAN ESTEITÄ SEN JÄSEVALTION KANSALLISEN LAINSAÄÄNNÖN MUKAAN, JOSSA YLEINEN ASIAKIRJA ON ANNETTU/ (SV) FINNS DET INGA KÅNDA HINDER FÖR DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN ATT INGÅ REGISTRERAT PARTNERSKAP ENLIGT DEN NATIONELLA LAGSTIFTNINGEN I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT DÄR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGEN UTFÄRDADES

- 5.4 (BG) НЕ СА ИЗВЕСТИИ ПРЕЧКИ ЗА РЕГИСТРИРАНЕТО НА ПАРТНЬОРСТВО МЕЖДУ СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ И НЕГОВИЯ БЪДЕЩ ПАРТНЬОР СЪГЛАСНО НАЦИОНАЛНОТО ПРАВО НА ДЪРЖАВАТА ЧЛЕНКА. В КОЯТО Е ИЗДАДЕН ОФИЦИАЛНИЯТ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NO HAY CONSTANCIA DE NINGÚN IMPEDIMENTO PARA EL REGISTRO DE UNA UNIÓN DE HECHO ENTRE EL INTERESADO Y SU FUTURA PAREJA DE HECHO REGISTRADA CON ARREGLO AL DERECHO NACIONAL DEL ESTADO MIEMBRO DE EXPEDICIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) NEXISTUJE ŽÁDNÁ ZNAMÁ PREKÁZKA REGISTRÓVANÉHO PARTNERSTVÍ MEZI DOTÝČNOU OSOBOU A JEJÍM BUDOUCÍM PARTNEREM / JEJÍ BUDOUCÍ PARTNEROU PODLE VNITROSTÁTNÍHO PRAVÁ ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU. V NĚMŽ JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDÁNA/ (DA) DER FORELIGGER INGEN KENDTE HINDRINGER FOR ET REGISTRERET PARTNERSKAB MELLEM DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSON OG DENNES KOMMENDE PARTNER I HENHOLD TIL NATIONAL RET I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT, HVOR DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENTER ER UDSTEDT/ (DE) IST KEIN HINDERNIS BEKANNT, DAS EINER EINGETRAGENEN PARTNERSCHAFT ZWISCHEN DER BETREFFENDEN PERSON UND IHREM KÜNTIGEN PARTNER NACH DEM NATIONALEN RECHT DES MITGLIEDSTAATS, IN DEM DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE AUSGESTELLT WURDE, ENTGEGENSTEHT/ (ET) EI OLE TEADA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VÄLJA ANDNUUD LIIKMESRIIGI ÕIGUSE KOHASEID ASJAOLUSID, MIS TAKISTAKS ASJAOMASE ISIKU JA TEMA TULEVASE REGISTREERITUD ELUKAASLASE KOOSSELI ASTUMIST/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΓΝΩΣΤΟ ΚΑΝΕΝΑ ΚΩΔΥΜΑ ΠΑ ΤΗ ΣΥΝΑΨΗ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΗΝ ΣΧΕΣΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗΣ ΜΕΤΑΞΥ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΛΑΝΤΟΣ Η ΤΗΣ ΜΕΛΑΟΥΣΑΣ ΣΥΝΤΡΟΦΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙ ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΟΠΟΥ ΕΚΔΟΘΗΚΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) THERE IS NO KNOWN IMPEDIMENT TO A REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE PERSON CONCERNED AND HIS OR HER INTENDED PARTNER UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW OF THE MEMBER STATE WHERE THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT IS ISSUED/ (FR) IL NEXISTE PAS D'EMPÉCHEMENT CONNU À LA CONCLUSION D'UN PARTENARIAT ENREGISTRÉ ENTRE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE ET SON FUTUR PARTENAIRE EN VERTU DU DROIT NATIONAL DE L'ÉTAT MEMBRE OÙ LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC EST DÉLIVRÉ/ (GA) NÍL AON BHAC AITHREANTA ANN AR PHÁIRTNEIRÉACHT CHLÁRAITHE IDIR AN DUINE LEANA mBAINEANN AGUS A P(H)AIRTNÉIR BEARTAITHE FAOI DHÍL NÁISÍUNTÁ AN BHALLSTÁT INA nDÉANTAR AN DOIICIMÉAD POIBLÍ A EISÍUNT/ (HR) NEMA POZNATE ZAPREKE ZBOG KOJE DOTIĆNA OSOBA I NJEZIN BUDUĆI PARTNER NE BI MOGLI SKLOPITI REGISTRIRANO PARTNERSTVO PREMA NACIONALNOM PRAVU DRŽAVE ČLANICE U KOJOJ JE JAVNA ISPRAVA IZDANA/ (IT) NON SONO NOTI IMPEDIMENTI ALLA SOTTOSCRIZIONE DI UN'UNIONE REGISTRATA TRA LA PERSONA INTERESSATA E IL FUTURO PARTNER A NORMA DEL DIRITTO NAZIONALE DELLO STATO MEMBRO CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) NAV ZINĀMI NEKĀDI ŠĶĒRŠĻI REGISTRĒTU PARTNERATTIECIĒU NOSLĒĢĀSHANAI STARP ATIECĪGO PERSONU UN TĀS TOPOŠO PARTNERI SASKĀNĀ AR TĀS DALĪBALSTS TIESĪBU AKTIEM, KURĀ PUBLIKĀS DOKUMENTS IR IZDOTS/ (LT) NERA ŽINOMU KLIŪCIU ATITINKAMO ASMENS IR JO BŪSIMO (-OS) PARTNERIO (-ES) REGISTRUOTAI PARTNERSTĒI PAGAL VALSTYBES NARES, KURIOJE VIEŠASIS DOKUMENTAS ISDUODAMAS. NACIONALINE TEISE/ (HU) NINCS A KÖZOKIRAT KIÁLLITÁSÁNAK HELYE SZERINTI TAGÁLLAM NEMZETI JOGA SZERINTI. ISMERT AKADÁLYA ANNAK, HOGY AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY ÉS LEENDŐ ÉLETTÁRSA EGYMÁSSAL BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLATOT LÉTESÍTSEN/ (MT) MA HEMM L-EBDA IMPEDIMENT MAGHRUF GHALL SHUBUA REGISTRATA BEJN IL-PERSUNA KKONCERNATA U S-SIEBEB JEW SIEBHA FUTUR TAGħRA TART IL-LIĞI NAZZJONALI TAL-ISTAT MEMBRU FEJN INHAREG ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) IS ER GEEN BELEMMERING VOOR DE BETROKKEN PERSON OM EEN GERECHTREGISTREERD PARTNERSCHAP AAN TE GAAN OP GROND VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WORDT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NIE ISTNIEJA ZNANE PRZESZKODY DLA ZAWARCIA ZAREJESTROWANEGO ZWIĄZKU PARTNERSKIEGO PRZEZ OSOBĘ, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT Z OSOBĄ, Z KTÓRĄ ZAMIERZA ONA ZAWRZEC TAKI ZWIĄZEK, NA MOCY PRAWA KRAJOWEGO PAŃSTWA.

CZŁONKOWSKIEGO, W KTÓRYM TEN DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY ZOSTAŁ WYDANY; (PT) NÃO EXISTE OPOSIÇÃO CONHECIDA A QUE A PESSOA EM CAUSA ESTABELEÇA COM O(A) FUTURO(A) PARCEIRO(A) UMA PARCERIA REGISTADA NOS TERMOS DO DIREITO NACIONAL DO ESTADO-MEMBRO EM QUE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO FOI EMITIDO/ (RO) NU SE CUNOAȘTE NICIO OPPOZITIE LA ÎNCHEIEREA UNUI PARTENERIAT INREGISTRAT ÎNTRÉ PERSOANA VIZATĂ ȘI VIITORUL PARTENER (VIITOAREA PARTENERĂ) ÎN CONFORMITATE CU DREPTUL INTERNAL AL STATULUI MEMBRU ÎN CARE ESTE EMIS DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL (SK) NIE JE ZNÁMA NÁMIETKA VOĆI REGISTROVANÉMU PARTNERSTVU MEDZI DOTKNUTOU OSOBOU A JEJ NASTÁVAJÚCIM PARTNEROM PODĽA VNÚTROŠTÁTNÉHO PRÁVA ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU. V KTOROM JE VEREJNÁ LISTINA VYDANÁ (SL) NI UGOTOVLJENEGA NASPROTOVANJA. DA ZADEVNA OSEBA IN NJEN PREDVIDENI PARTNER NE BI MOGLA REGISTRIRATI PARTNERSKA SKUPNOSTI V SKLADU Z NACIONALNM PRAVOM DRŽAVE ČLANICE, V KATERI JE IZDANA JAVNA LISTINA (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN JA HÄNEN TULEVAN KUMPPANINSA VÄLISTÄ REKISTERÖITYÄ PARISUHDETTA EI OLE VASTUSTETTU SEN JÄSENVÄLTON KANSALLISEN LAINSÄÄDÄNNÖN MUKAAN, JOSSA YLEINEN ASIAKERJA ON ANNETTU/ (SV) FINNS DET INGA KÄNDÅ INVÄNDNINGAR MOT INGÅENDE AV REGISTRERAT PARTNERSKAP MELLAN DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN OCH HANS ELLER HENNES BLIVANDE PARTNER ENLIGT DEN NATIONELLA LAGSTIFTNINGEN I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT DÄR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGEN UTFÄRDADES

6. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА БЪДЕЩИЯ ПАРТНЬОР НА СЪВТЕЧНОТО ЛИЦЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LA FUTURA PAREJA DE HECHO REGISTRADA DEL INTERESADO/ (CZ) INFORMACE O BUDOUĆIM PARTNEROVÍ / BUDOUĆI PARTNERCE DOTÝČNÉ OSOBY/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER OM DEN PÁGÆLDENDE PERSONS KOMMENDE PARTNER/ (DE) ANGABEN ZU DEM KUNFTIGEN PARTNER DER BETREFFENDEN PERSON/ (ET) TEAVE ISIKU KOHTA, KELLEGA ASJAOMANE ISIK SOOVIB REGISTREERITUD KOOSELLU ASTUDA/ (EL) ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ Η ΤΗΣ ΜΕΛΛΟΥΣΑΣ ΣΥΝΤΡΟΦΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION ON THE INTENDED PARTNER OF THE PERSON CONCERNED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS SUR LE FUTUR PARTENAIRE DE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE/ (GA) FAISNÉS MAIDIR LE PÁIRTNEIR BEARTAITHE AN DUINE LÉNA mBAINÉANN/ (HR) INFORMACIJE O BUDUĆEM PARTNERU DOTIĆNE OSOBE/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI SUL FUTURO PARTNER DELLA PERSONA INTERESSATA/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR ATIECIĜĀS PERSONAS TOPOŠO PARTNERI/ (LT) INFORMACIJA APIE ATITINKAMO ASMENS BŪSIMĀ PARTNERI/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY LEENDŐ ELETTÁRSÁRA VONATKOZÓ ADATOK/ (MT) INFORMAZJONI DWAR IS-SIEHER JEW SIEHERA FUTUR TAL-PERSUNA KKONCERTATA/ (NL) INFORMATIE OVER DE BEOGDE PARTNER VAN DE BETROKKENE/ (PL) DANE OSOBY, Z KTÓRĄ OSOBA, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT. ZAMIERZA ZAWRZEĆ ZAREJESTROWANY ZWIĄZEK PARTNERSKI/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE O(A) FUTURO(A) PARCEIRO(A)DA PESSOA EM CAUSA/ (RO) INFORMATII PRIVIND VIITORUL PARTENER (VIITOAREA PARTENERĂ) AL (A) PERSOANEI VIZATE/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O NASTÁVAJÚCOM PARTNEROVÍ DOTKNUTEJ OSOBY/ (SL) INFORMACIJE O PREDVIDENEM PARTNERU ZADEVNE OSEBE/ (FI) TIEDOT ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN TULEVASTA KUMPPANISTA/ (SV) UPPGIFTER OM DEN BERÖRDA PERSONENS BLIVANDE PARTNER
7. (BG) ПОЛЕ ЗА ПОДПИС/ (ES) RECUADRO PARA LA FIRMA/ (CZ) POLE PRO PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFTSFELT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFTENFELD/ (ET) ALLKIRJALANTER/ (EL) ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΙΔΙΟ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ/ (EN) SIGNATURE BOX/ (FR) CADRE POUR LA SIGNATURE/ (GA) BOSCA DON SINIÚ/ (HR) POLJE ZA POTPIŠ/ (IT) RIQUADRO PER LA FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTA LAUKS/ (LT) PARAŠO LAUKELIS/ (HU) AZ ALÁÍRÁS SZÖVEGDOBOZA/ (MT) KAXXA TAL-IFFIRMAR/ (NL) VAK VOOR DE HANDTEKENING/ (PL) POLE PODPISU/ (PT) ESPAÇO DESTINADO À ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) KOLÓNKA NA PODPIS/ (SL) POLJE ZA PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUSKENTTÄ/ (SV) RUTA FÖR UNDERTECKNANDE
- 7.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) И СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ. ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) Y NOMBRE(S) DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) PŘÍJEMENÍ JA Jméno (JMÉNA) ÚŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) EFTERNAVNE(ER) OG FORNAVNE(E) PÅ DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) UND VORNAME(N) DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KAESOLEVA VORMI VALJASTANUD AMETNIKU EESNIMI (-NIMED) JA PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED) (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ) ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΑΖΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AND FORENAME(S) OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) NOM(S) ET PRÉNOM(S) DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) AGUS CÉADAINNIM (CÉADAINNNEACHA) AN OIFIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) I IME(NA) SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAL OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) COGNOME(I) E NOME(I) DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU. UZVĀRDS(-I) UN VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAVARDĖ (-ES) IR VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) A FORMANYOMATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ CSALÁDI NEVE(I) ÉS UTÓNEVE(I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMIJET) U ISEM/ISMIJET TAL-UFFIČJAL LI PAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) NA(A)M(E)N EN VOORNA(A)M(E)N VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) I IMIE (IMIONA) URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) APELIDO(S) E NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S) DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) NUMELE SI PRENUMELE FUNCIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) A MENO(-Á) ÚRADNÍKA, KTORY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI IN IME/IMENA URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) JA ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN OCH FÖRNAMN PÅ DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR

- 7.2 (BG) ДПЪЖНОСТ НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CARGO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) FUNKCE ÚŘEDNIKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) STILLING — DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) STELLUNG DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU AMETIKONT/ (EL) ΦΕΣΗ ΤΟΥΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) POSTE DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) POST AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIR SEO/ (HR) FUNKCIJA SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) POSIZIONE DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU, AMATS/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA ĮŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAREIGOS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZVISELŐ BEOSZTÁSA/ (MT) KARIGA TAL-UFFICIAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) FUNCTIE VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) STANOWISKO URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NIEJESZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) CARGO DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) POZITIA FUNCTIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) FUNKCIA ÚRADNIKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) POLOŽAJ URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN ASEMA/ (SV) BEFATTNING FÖR DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR
- 7.3 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) ĮŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/BBBB)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-MIRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
- 7.4 (BG) ПОДПИС/ (ES) FIRMA/ (CZ) PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFT/ (ET) ALLKIRI/ (EL) ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ/ (EN) SIGNATURE/ (FR) SIGNATURE/ (GA) SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POTPIS/ (IT) FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTS/ (LT) PARAŠAS/ (HU) ALÁÍRÁS/ (MT) FIRMA/ (NL) HANDEKENING/ (PL) PODPIS/ (PT) ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) PODPIS/ (SL) PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUS/ (SV) NAMNTECKNING
- 7.5 (BG) ПЕЧАТ ИЛИ ЦЕМПЕЛ/ (ES) SELLO O TIMBRE/ (CZ) PEČET NEBO RAZÍTKO/ (DA) SEGEL ELLER STEMPEL/ (DE) SIEGEL ODER STEMPEL/ (ET) PITSER VÕI TEMPEL/ (EL) ΣΦΡΑΓΔΑ/ (EN) SEAL OR STAMP/ (FR) SCEAU OU TIMBRE/ (GA) SÉALA NÓ STAMPA/ (HR) ŽIGILI/ (IT) BOLLO O TIMBRO/ (LV) ZĪMOGS VAI SPIEDOGS/ (LT) SPAUDAS ARBA ANTSPAUDAS/ (HU) PECSSET VAGY BÉLYEGZÖLENYOMAT/ (MT) SIGILL JEW TIMBRU/ (NL) ZEGEL OF STEMPEL/ (PL) PIECZĘĆ LUB STEMPEL/ (PT) SELO OU CARIMBO/ (RO) SIGILUL SAU ȘTIMPLA/ (SK) PEČAT ALEBO ODTLAČOK PEČIATKY/ (SL) PEČAT ALI ŽIG/ (FI) SINETTI TAI LEIMA/ (SV) SIGILL ELLER STÄMPEL

ANNEX IX

REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP STATUS

MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORM — TRANSLATION AID

Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012⁽¹⁾

- Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK) Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE) Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL) Spain (ES)
- France (FR) Croatia (HR)
- Italy (IT) Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV) Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU) Malta (MT)
- Netherlands (NL) Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL) Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO) Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK) Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE) United Kingdom (UK)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The sole purpose of this multilingual standard form is to facilitate the translation of the public document to which it is attached. This form shall not be circulated as an autonomous document between Member States.

This form reflects the content of the public document to which it is attached. However, the authority to which the public document is presented may require, when necessary for the purpose of processing the public document, a translation or transliteration of the information included in the form.

NOTE FOR THE ISSUING AUTHORITY

Mention only information which is given in the public document to which this form is attached⁽²⁾.

If the public document to which this form is attached does not contain certain data or information, indicate '—'.

1. AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM

1.1 Designation⁽³⁾

2. AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

1.1 Designation⁽⁴⁾

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

3.1 Document emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State

3.1.1 Court decision

3.1.2 Document emanating from a public prosecutor

3.1.3 Document emanating from a clerk of a court

3.1.4 Document emanating from a judicial officer ('huissier de justice')

3.1.5 Other (to be specified)

(1) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1.

(2) If completing by hand, please use capital letters.

(3) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the form.

(4) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the public document to which this form is attached.

- 3.2 Administrative document
- 3.2.1 Certificate
- 3.2.2 Extract from the Civil Status Register
- 3.2.3 Extract from the Population Register
- 3.2.4 Verbatim copy of civil status records
- 3.1.5 Other (to be specified)
- 3.3 Notarial act
- 3.4 Official certificate placed on a document signed by a person in his or her private capacity
- 3.5 Document drawn up by a diplomatic or consular agent of a Member State in his or her official capacity
- 3.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 3.7 Reference number of the public document

4. INFORMATION ON THE PERSON CONCERNED

- 4.1 Surname(s) at birth
- 4.2 Current surname(s)
- 4.3 Surname(s) before the act
- 4.4 Surname(s) following the act
- 4.5 Forename(s)
- 4.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth
- 4.7 Place (⁽¹⁾) and country (⁽²⁾) of birth
- 4.8 Sex
- 4.8.1 Female
- 4.8.2 Male
- 4.8.3 Undetermined
- 4.9 Nationality

5. ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED, THE PERSON CONCERNED HAS THE FOLLOWING REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP STATUS:

- 5.1 Registered partner>Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of registration of the partnership
- 5.2 Not in a registered partnership
- 5.2.1 Never in a registered partnership
- 5.2.2 Dissolved registered partnership>Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of dissolution of the partnership
- 5.2.3 Surviving partner>Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of partner's death
- 5.3 Undetermined

6. SIGNATURE BOX

- 6.1 Surname(s) and forename(s) of the official who issued this form
- 6.2 Position of the official who issued this form
- 6.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 6.4 Signature
- 6.5 Seal or stamp

(¹) The term 'place of birth' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the person was born.

(²) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY OF THE STANDARD ENTRY HEADINGS
(REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP STATUS)

1. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DENNE FORMULARS UDSTEDENDE MYNDIGHED/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIESES FORMULAR AUSSTELLT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VÄLJA ANDNUUD ASUTUS/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝΤΥΠΟΥ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN IUDARAS A EISEOIDH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) TUJLO KOJE IZDAJE OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) VEIDLAPAS IZDEVĒJIESTĀDE/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATOSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TA' DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN DIT FORMULIER/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJACY NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTAVA VIRANOMAINEN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SÖM UTFÄRDAR FORMULÄRET

- 1.1 (BG) НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ/ (ES) DENOMINACIÓN/ (CZ) NÁZEV/ (DA) BETEGNELSE/ (DE) BEZEICHNUNG/ (ET) NIMETUS/ (EL) ONOMAZIA/ (EN) DESIGNATION/ (FR) DÉNOMINATION/ (GA)AINMINÍÚ/ (HR) NAZIV/ (IT) DENOMINAZIONE/ (LV) NOSAUKUMS/ (LT) PAVADINIMAS/ (HU) MEGNEVEZÉS/ (MT) TITLU/ (NL) BENAMING/ (PL) NAZWA/ (PT) DESIGNAÇÃO/ (RO) DENUMIRE/ (SK) NAZOV/ (SL) IME/ (FI) NIMI/ (SV) NAMN

2. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC VĚŘEJNOU LISTINU, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DEN MYNDIGHED, DER HAR UDSTEDT DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST, AUSSTELLT/ (ET) ASUTUS, KES ANDIS VÄLJA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN IUDARAS A EISEOIDH AN DOICIMEAD POIBLÍ LENAI BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TUJLO KOJE IZDAJE JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, IZDEVĒJIESTĀDE/ (LT) VIEŠAJI DOKUMENTAI, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSERT KÖZOKIRATOT KIÁLLÍTÓ HATOSÁG/ (MT) AWTORITÀ EMITTENTI TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HIJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) VIRANOMAINEN, JOKA ON ANTANUT YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SÖM UTFÄRDAR DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT

3. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТНОСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ. КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACION RELATIVA AL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE TÝKAJÍCÍ SE VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER VEDRØRENDE DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) TEAVE AVALIKU DOKUMENDI KOHTA, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΗΛΗΘΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNEAS A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN DOICIMEAD POIBLÍ LENAI BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE KOJE SE ODNOSE NA JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI RELATIVE AL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) INFORMACIJA, SUSIJUSI SU VIEŠUOJU DOKUMENTU, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSERT KÖZOKIRATRA VONATKOZÓ INFORMÁCIÓK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HIJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE BETREFFENDE HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) INFORMACJE DOTYCZĄCE DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES RELATIVAS AO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) INFORMAȚII REFERITOARE LA DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O VĚŘEJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) INFORMACIJE V ZVEZI Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TIEDOT YLEISESTÄ ASIAKIRJASTA, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT

- 3.1 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ОРГАН ИЛИ ДЛЪЖНОСТНО ЛИЦЕ, СВЪРЗАН/О СЪС СЪДИЩАТА ИЛИ ПРАВОРАЗДАВАТЕЛНИТЕ ОРГАНИ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UNA AUTORIDAD O UN FUNCIONARIO VINCULADO A LOS ÓRGANOS JURISDICCIONALES DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNEM NEBO ÚŘEDNÍKEM S VAZBOU NA SOUDY DANÉHO ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (DA) DOKUMENT, DER ER UDSTEDT AF EN MYNDIGHED ELLER EN EMBEDSMAND, DER ER TILKNYTET DOMSTOLE I EN MEDLEMSSTAT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER BEHÖRDE ODER EINER AMTPERSON ALS ORGAN DER RECHTSPFLEGE EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD LIIKMESRIIGI KOHTUTEGA SEOTUD AMETIASUTUS VÕI AMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΑ ΑΡΧΗ Η ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM AN AUTHORITY OR AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS OR TRIBUNALS OF A MEMBER STATE/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UNE AUTORITÉ OU D'UN FONCTIONNAIRE RELEVANT D'UNE JURIDICTION D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó ÚDARÁS NÓ Ó OFIGEACH A BHÍNUIL BAINTE AIGE NÓ AICI LE CÚIRTEANNA NÓ LE BINÍ DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO TJUELO ILI SLUŽBENIK SUDA DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN'AUTORITÀ O DA UN FUNZIONARIO APPARTENENTE AD UNA DELLE GIURISDIZIONI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEGUSI AR DALĪBALSTS TIESĀM SAISTĪTA IESTĀDE VAI AMATPERSONA/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, IŠDUOTAS VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJOS AR PAREIGŪNU, SUSIJUSIU SU VALSTYBES NARES TEISMĀS AR TRIBUNOLAI/ (HU) TAGÁLLAMI BÍRÓSÁGGAL KAPCSOLATBAN ÁLLÓ HATÓSÁG VAGY TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN AWTORITÀ JEW UFFICIALI LI JKOLLHOM RABTA MAL-QRATI JEW IT-TRIBUNALI TA' STAT MEMBRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN AUTORITEIT OF AMBTENAAR BEHORENDE TOT EEN RECHTERLIJKE INSTANTIE VAN EEN LIDSTAAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD ORGANU SĄDOWEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMA AUTORIDADE OU DE UM FUNCIONÁRIO DEPENDENTE DE QUALQUER JURISDIÇÃO DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE O AUTORITATE SAU DE UN FUNCTIONAR DE PE LÂNGĂ INSTANTELE UNUI STAT MEMBRU/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ ORGÁNOM ALEBO ÚRADNÍKOM S VÁZBOU NA SÚDY ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU/ (SL) LISTINA, IZDANA S STRANI ORGANA ALI URADNIKA SODNE OBLASTI DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA ON ANTANUT JAISENVÄLTON OIKEUSLAITOKSEEN KUULUVA VIRANOMAINEN TAI VIRKAMIES/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN MYNDIGHET ELLER EN TJÄNSTEMAN TILLHÖRANDE DOMSTOLSVÄSENDET I EN MEDLEMSSTAT
- 3.1.1 (BG) СЪДЕБНО РЕШЕНИЕ/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) ROZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCÚIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI HATÓROZAT/ (MT) DECİJONI TAL-QORTI/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE BESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SĄDOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRÂRE JUDECĂTOAREASCĂ/ (SK) SÚDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTOS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBESLUT
- 3.1.2 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ПРОКУОР/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZÁSTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD RIILIK SÜÜDISTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó İONCHÚISITHEoir POIBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DAL PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ PROKURATOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYYTÄJÄN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN ÅLAGARVÄSENDET
- 3.1.3 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН СЛУЖИТЕЛ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VYŠŠÍM SOUDNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITSSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSBEAMTEN DER GESCHÄFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KOHTUAMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚIRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITELJ SUDSKÉ PISARNICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN REGISTRATUR TA' QORTI/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SĄDOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANTEI/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM ÚRADNÍKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENE/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIHTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN

- 3.1.4 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE JUDICIAL («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SOUDNÍM VÝKONAVATELEM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN STÆVNINGSMAND («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES GERICHTSVOLLZIEHERS/ (ET) DOKUMENT MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KOHTUTÄITUR/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟ(Η) ΕΠΙΜΕΛΑΝΤΗ(Η) («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A JUDICIAL OFFICER («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN HUISSIER DE JUSTICE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó FIIGEACH BREITHIÚNACH («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDA SUDSKI OVRŠTELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN UFFICIALE GIUDIZIARIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS IZPILDĪTĀJS («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LT) ANTSTOLIO (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE) IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BIRÓSÁGI VÉGREHAJTÓ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRU MINN UFFIċJAL GUDIZZJARJU («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GERECHTSDEURWAARDER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM ESCRIVÃO DE DIREITO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN EXECUTOR JUDECĂTOARESC («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SÚDNYM VÝKONAVATELOM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SL) LISTINA, KIJO IZDA SODNI IZVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FI) HAASEMIEHEN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN STÄMMINGSMAN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)
- 3.1.5 (BG) ДРУГИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ) (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE)/ (CZ) JINÉ (UPŘESNĚTE)/ (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES)/ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN)/ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGEV)/ (EL) ΆΛλο (ΔΙΕΥΚΠΙΝΩΤΕ)/ (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED)/ (FR) AUTRE (À PRÉCISER)/ (GA) EILE (LE SONRU)/ (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTI)/ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE)/ (LV) CITS (PRECIZĒT)/ (LT) KITA (NURODYTI)/ (HU) EGYÉB (KÉRJÜK PONTOSÍTANI)/ (MT) OMRAJN (IPPRECÍZA)/ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN)/ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ, OKRĘŚLIĆ)/ (PT) OUTROS (A ESPECIFICAR)/ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA)/ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNÍTY)/ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTI)/ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLÄVÄ)/ (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS)
- 3.2 (BG) АДМИНISTRATИВЕН ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SPRÁVNÍM ÚRADEM/ (DA) ADMINISTRATIVT DOKUMENT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER VERWALTUNGSBEHÖRDE/ (ET) HALDUSDOKUMENT/ (EL) ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIF/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD RIARACHÁIN/ (HR) UPRAVNA ISPRAVA/ (IT) DOCUMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO/ (LV) ADMINISTRATĪVS DOKUMENTS/ (LT) ADMINISTRACINIS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) KÖZIGAZGATÁSI OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT AMMINISTRATIVU/ (NL) ADMINISTRATIEF DOCUMENT/ (PL) DOKUMENT ADMINISTRACYJNY/ (PT) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (RO) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIV/ (SK) SPRÁVNA LISTINA/ (SL) UPRAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) HALLINNOLLINEN ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) ADMINISTRATIV HANDLING
- 3.2.1 (BG) УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CERTIFICADO/ (CZ) OSVĚDČENÍ/ (DA) PÁTEGNING/ (DE) BESCHEINIGUNG/ (ET) TÖÖEND/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ/ (EN) CERTIFICATE/ (FR) CERTIFICAT/ (GA) DEMHNÍÚ/ (HR) POTVRDA/ (IT) CERTIFICATO/ (LV) APLIECIŅĀJUMS/ (LT) PAŽYMA. LIUDIJIMAS/ (HU) TANÚSITVÁNY/BIZONYÍTVÁNY/ (MT) CERTIFIKAT/ (NL) CERTIFICAAT/ (PL) ZAŚWIADCZENIE/ (PT) CERTIDÃO OU CERTIFICADO/ (RO) CERTIFICAT/ (SK) OSVEDČENIE/ (SL) POTRDILO/ (FI) TODISTUS/ (SV) INTYG
- 3.2.2 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТЪРА ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z Matriky/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA CIVILSTANDSREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM PERSONENSTANDSREGISTER/ (ET) PEREKONNASEISUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΑΪΚΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΔΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE CIVIL STATUS REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE L'ETAT CIVIL/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR STÁDAIS SHIBHALTA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ REGISTRA OSOBNOG STANJA/ (IT) ESTRATO DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO CIVILSTĀVOKLA AKTU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ CIVILINĖS BŪKLES AKTU REGISTRO/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI KIVONAT/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-STAT CIVILI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET REGISTER VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIIS SKRÓCONY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) EXTRATO DE ATOS DO REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OSOBNEHO STAVU/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA O OSOBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE (SIVILLISÄÄTY)/ (SV) UTDRAG UR FOLKBOKFÖRINGEN
- 3.2.3 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТЪРА НА НАСЕЛЕНИЕТО/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL CENSO/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z REGISTRU OBYVATEL/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA FOLKeregistret/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM MELDEREGISTER/ (ET) RAHVASTIKUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΛΟΓΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE POPULATION REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE LA POPULATION/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR DAONRA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ POPISA STANOVNIŠTVA/ (IT) ESTRATO ANAGRAFICO/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO IEDZĪVOTĀJU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ GYVENTOJŲ REGISTRO/ (HU) KIVONAT A SZEMÉLYIADAT- ÉS LAKCÍMNYILVÁNTARTÁSBÓL/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-POPOLAZZJONI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET BEVOLKINGSREGISTER/ (PL) WYCIAG Z REJESTRU LUDNOŚCI/ (PT) EXTRATO DO REGISTRO DA POPULAÇÃO/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE EVIDENȚĂ A POPULAȚIEI/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA OBYVATELOV/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA PREBIVALSTVA/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE/ (SV) UTDRAG UR BEFOLKNINGSREGISTER

- 3.2.4 (BG) ПЪЛЕН ПРЕПИС ОТ АКТОВЕ ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) COPIA LITERAL DE ACTAS DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) OPIS MATERIÁLNÍCH ZÁZNAMŮ/ (DA) ORDRET KØPI AF CIVILSTANDSREGISTRE/ (DE) WÖRTLICHE KØPIE VON PERSONENSTANDESEINTRÄGEN/ (ET) PEREKONNASEISUAKTI KOOPIA/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ/ (EN) VERBATIM COPY OF CIVIL STATUS RECORDS/ (FR) COPIE INTÉGRALE D'ACTES DE L'ETAT CIVIL/ (GA) COÍP FOCAL AR FHOCAL DE THAIFID AR STÁDAS SIBHALTA/ (HR) DOSLOVNÝ PRIJEPIS IZ EVIDENCIJA O OSOBNOM STANJU/ (IT) COPIA LETTERALE DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REĢİSTRA IERAKSTU AUTENTiska KOPIJA/ (LT) CIVILINES BÜKLES AKTU IRAŠU PAŽODINĖ KOPIJA/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI BEJEGETYES SZÓ SZERINTI MASOLATA/ (MT) KOPJA VERBATIM TAL-ATTI TAL-ISTAT CIVILI/ (NL) EENSLUIDEND AFSCHRIFT VAN AKTEN VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIŚ ZUPEŁNY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) CERTIDÃO DE COPIA INTEGRAL OU DE NARRATIVA DE ATOS DE REGISTO CIVIL/ (RO) COPIE EXACTĂ A UNUI ACT DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) DOSLOVNÝ VÝPIS ZO ZÁPISOV O OSOBNOM STAVE/ (SL) DOBESEDNI PREPIS LISTIN O OSOBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERITIEJOEN SANATARKKA JÄLJENNÖS/ (SV) ORDAGRANN AVSKRIFT AV FOLKBOKFÖRINGSHANDLING
- 3.3 (BG) НОТАРИАЛЕН АКТ/ (ES) ACTA NOTARIAL/ (CZ) NOTÁRSKÁ LISTINA/ (DA) NOTARBEKRAFTET DOKUMENT/ (DE) NOTARIELLE URKUNDE/ (ET) NOTARIAALDOOKUMENT/ (EL) ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΞΗ/ (EN) NOTARIAL ACT/ (FR) ACTE NOTARIAL/ (GA) GNÍOMH NOTÁIREACHTA/ (HR) JAVNOBLJĘNIČKA ISPRAVA/ (IT) ATTO NOTARILE/ (LV) NOTARIĀLS AKTS/ (LT) NOTARINIS AKTAS/ (HU) KÖZJEGYZŐI OKIRAT/ (MT) ATT NOTARILU/ (NL) NOTARIËLE AKTE/ (PL) AKT NOTARIALNY/ (PT) ACTO NOTARIAL/ (RO) ACT NOTARIAL/ (SK) NOTÁRSKA LISTINA/ (SL) NOTARSKA LISTINA/ (FI) NOTAARIN ANTAMA ASIAKERJA/ (SV) NOTARELL HANDLING
- 3.4 (BG) ОФИЦИАЛНО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, ПРИЛОЖЕНО КЪМ ДОКУМЕНТ, ПОДПИСАН ОТ ЛИЦЕ В ЛИЧНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) CERTIFICACIÓN OFICIAL PUESTA SOBRE UN DOCUMENTO PRIVADO/ (CZ) ÚŘEDNÍ OSVĚDČENÍ, KTERÝM BYLA OPATŘENA LISTINA PODEPSANÁ SOUKROMOU OSOBOU/ (DA) OFFICIEL PÅTEGNING PÅ ET DOKUMENTER UNDERTEGNET AF EN PERSON I DENNES EGENSKAB AF PRIVATPERSON/ (DE) AMTLICHE BESCHEINIGUNG AUF EINER PRIVATURKUNDE/ (ET) ISIKU POOLT ERAISIKUNA ALLKIRJASTATUD DOKUMENDILE KINNITATAV AMETLIK TÖEND/ (EL) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΙΣΧΥΤΟΜΕΝΟ ΖΕ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΥΠΟΤΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙ ΟΣ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΣ/ (EN) OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE PLACED ON A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY A PERSON IN HIS OR HER PRIVATE CAPACITY/ (FR) DÉCLARATION OFFICIELLE APPOSÉE SUR UN ACTE SOUS SEING PRIVÉ/ (GA) DEIMHNÍÙ OIFIÚIL A CHUIRTEAR AR DHOICIMÉAD ARNA SHÍNIÙ AG DUINE INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CÁIL PHRÌOBHAÍDEACH/ (HR) SLUŽBENA POTVRDA STAVLJENA NA ISPRAVU KOJI JE OSOBA POTPISSALA U PRIVATNOM SVOJSTVU/ (IT) DICHIARAZIONE UFFICIALE APPOSTA SU UNA SCRITTURA PRIVATA/ (LV) OFICIĀLS APLIECIŅĀJUMS UZ DOKUMENTA, KO SAVĀ VĀRDĀ PARAKSTĪJUSI KĀDA PERSONA/ (LT) PRIVAČIŲ ASMENŲ PASIRASYTŲ DOKUMENTŲ OFICIALŪS PATVIRTINIMAI/ (HU) MAGÁNOKIRATON ELHELYEZETT HÍVATALOS TANÚSÍTVÁNY/ (MT) ČERTIFIKAT UFFIČJALI LI JITQIEGRED FDOKUMENT IFIRMAT MINN PERSUNA FIL-KAPACITÀ PRIVATA TAGRIHA/ (NL) OFFICIEEL CERTIFICAAT OP EEN DOCUMENT ONDERTEKEND DOOR EEN PERSON IN ZIJN PARTICULIERE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) URZEDOWE ZASWIADCZENIE UMIESZCZONE NA DOKUMENCIE PODPISANYM PRZEZ OSOBĘ DZIAŁAJĄCĄ W CHARAKTERZE PRYWATNYM/ (PT) DECLARAÇÃO OFICIAL INSERTA NUM ATO DE NATUREZA PRIVADA/ (RO) CERTIFICAT OFICIAL APPLICAT PE UN DOCUMENT SUB SEMNATURĂ PRIVATĂ/ (SK) ÚRADNÉ OSVĚDČENIE UVEDENÉ NA LISTINE PODPISANEJ OSOBOU KONAJÚCOU AKO SÚKROMNÁ OSOBA/ (SL) URADNA IZJAVA NA ZASEBNI LISTINI/ (FI) VIRALLINEN TODISTUS ASIAKERJASSA, JONKA HENKILÖ ON ALLEKIRJOITTANUT YKSITYISHENKILÖNÄ/ (SV) OFFICIELLT INTYG ANBRINGAT PÅ EN HANDLING SOM UNDERTEKNATS AV EN PRIVATPERSON
- 3.5 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ИЗГОТОВЕН ОТ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИИЛИ КОНСУЛСКИИ СЛУЖИТЕЛ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА В СЛУЖЕБНОЕ КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO O CONSULAR DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO CON CARÁCTER OFICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCEM NEBO KONZULÁRNÍM ÚŘEDNIKEM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO SLUŽEBNÍCH POVINNOSTÍ/ (DA) DOKUMENT OFFICIELT UDFÆRDIGET AF EN MEDLEMSSTATS DIPLOMATISKE ELLER KONSULÆRE REPRÆSENTANT/ (DE) VON EINEM DIPLOMATISCHEN ODER KONSULARISCHEN VERTRETER EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS IN SEINER AMTLICHEN FUNKTION ERRICHTETE URKUNDE/ (ET) LIIKMESRIIGI DIPLOMAATILISE VÕI KONSULAARAMETNIKU POOLT AMETIKOHUSTUTE TÄTMISEL KOOSTATUD DOKUMENT/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΟ(Η)- Η ΠΡΟΣΕΝΙΚΟ(Η) ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥΤΗΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR AGENT OF A MEMBER STATE IN HIS OR HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉTABLI EN SA QUALITÉ OFFICIELLE PAR UN AGENT DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD ARNA THARRAINGT SUAS AG GNÍOMHAIRE TAIDHLÉOIREACHTA NÓ CONSALACH DE CHUID BALLSTAÍT INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CÁIL OIFIÚIL/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJI JE U SLUŽBENOM SVOJSTVU SASTAVIO DIPLOMATSKI ILLI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO REDATTO DA AGENTI DIPLOMATICI O CONSOLARI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO NELL'ESERCIZIO DELLE LORO FUNZIONI/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU, PILDOT AMATA PIENĀKUMUS, SAGATAVOJIS DALĪBALSTS DIPLOMATISKĀS VAI KONSULĀRĀS PĀRSTĀVĀS/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, PARENKTAS VALSTYBES NARES DIPLOMATO AR KONSULINIO PAREIGU. VEIKIANČIO PAGAL OFICIALIUS/ (HU) VALAMELY TAGÁLLAM DIPLOMÁCIÁI VAGY KONZULI KÉPVISELŐJE ÁLTAL HÍVATALOS MINŐSÉGBÉN KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT IMHEJLI MINN AGENT DIPLOMATIK JEW KONSULARI TA' STAT MEMBRU FIL-KAPAÇITÀ UFFIČJALI TIEGHU/ (NL) DOCUMENT OPGESETLD DOOR DE DIPLOMATIEKE OF CONSULARE AMBTEENAAR VAN EEN LIDSTAAT IN ZIJN OFFICIELE HOEDANIGHEID/ (PL) DOKUMENT SPORZADZONY PRZEZ PRZEDSTAWICIELA DYPLOMATYCZNEGO LUB URZEDNIKA KONSULARNEGO PANSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO DZIAŁAJĄCYCH W CHARAKTERZE URZEDOWYM/ (PT) DOCUMENTO LAVRADO POR UM AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO OU CONSULAR DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO NO EXERCÍCIO DAS SUAS FUNÇÕES OFICIAIS/ (RO) DOCUMENT INTOCMIT DE CÂTRE UN AGENT DIPLOMATIC SAU CONSULAR AL UNU STAT MEMBRU. ÎN CALITATE OFICIALĂ/ (SK) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCOM ALEBO KONZULÁRNÝM URADNIKOM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO FUNKCIE/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO KOT URADNA OSOBA IZDA DIPLOMATSKI ALI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKERJA. JONKA JÄSENVALTION DIPLOMAATTINEN EDUSTAJA TAI KONSULIEDUSTAJA ON LAATINUT VIRANTOIMITUKSESSA/ (SV) HANDLING UPPRÄTTAD I TJÄNSTEN AV EN DIPLOMATISK ELLER KONSULÄR TJÄNSTEMAN I EN MEDLEMSSTAT

- 3.6 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/EEEE) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIUNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠĀNAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/BBBB)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-FIRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDAÑIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
- 3.7 (BG) РЕФЕРЕНТЕН НОМЕР НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) REFERENČNÍ ČÍSLO VEŘEJNÉ LISTINY/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENTS REFERENCENUMMER/ (DE) KENNNUMMER DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE/ (ET) AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VIIDENUMBER/ (EL) ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) NUMERO DE RÉFÉRENCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) UIMHIR THAGARTHAN DOICIMÉID PHOIBLÍ/ (HR) REFERENTNI BROJ JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) NUMERO DI RIFERIMENTO DEL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTA ATSAUCES NUMURS/ (LT) VIEŠOJO DOKUMENTO NUMERIS/ (HU) A KÖZÖKIRAT HIVATKOZÁSI SZÁMA/ (MT) NUMRU TA' REFERENZA TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) REFERENTIENUMMER VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT/ (PL) NUMER REFERENCYJNY DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO/ (PT) NÚMERO DE REFERÊNCIA DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) NUMĂRUL DE REFERINȚĂ AL DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) REFERENČNÉ ČÍSLO VEREJNEJ LISTINY/ (SL) REFERENČNA ŠTEVILKA JAVNE LISTINE/ (FI) YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN VIIDENUOMERO/ (SV) DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS REFERENSNUMMER
4. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL INTERESADO/ (CZ) INFORMACE O DOTÝČNÉ OSOBĚ/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER OM DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSON/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR BETREFFENDEN PERSON/ (ET) ASJAOMAST ISIKUT KÁSITLEV TEAVE/ (EL) ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION ON THE PERSON CONCERNED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS SUR LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE/ (GA) FAISNEÁS MAIDIR LEIS AN DUINE LENA nBAINEANN/ (HR) INFORMACIJE O DOTIČNOJ OSOBI/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI SULLA PERSONA INTERESSATA/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR ATTIEČIGO PERSONU/ (LT) INFORMACIJA APIE ATITINKAMAI ASMENI/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLYRE VONATKOZÓ ADATOK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR IL-PERSUNA KKÖNÇERNATAV/ (NL) INFORMATIE OVER DE BETROKKENE/ (PL) DANE OSOBY, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE A PESSOA EM CAUSA/ (RO) INFORMAȚII PRIVIND persoana vizată/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O DOTKNUTEJ OSOBE/ (SL) INFORMACIJE O ZADEVNI OSOBI/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN TIEDOT/ (SV) UPPGIFTER OM DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN
- 4.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ПО РОЖДЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) RODNÉ/ PŘIJMENÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAV(N) VED FØDSELEN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) BEI DER GEBURT/ (ET) SÜNNIJÄRGNE PEREKONNANIMI (SÜNNIJÄRGSED PEREKONNANIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AT BIRTH/ (FR) NOM(S) À LA NAISSANCE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) BREITHET/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) PRI RODENJU/ (IT) COGNOME/ ALLA NASCITA/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) DZIMŠĀNAS BRĪDĪ/ (LT) PAVARDE (-ES), SUTEIKTA (-OS) GIMUS/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI CSALÁDI NEVE(-I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMUIJET) MAT-TWELID/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)M(EN) BIJ DE GEBOORTE/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) RODOWE/ (PT) APELIDO(S) A DATA DO NASCIMENTO/ (RO) NUMELE LA NASTERE/ (SK) RODNÉ PRIEZVISKO(-Á)/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI OB ROJSTVU/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) SYNTYMÄHETKELLÄ/ (SV) EFTERNAMN VID FÖDSELN
- 4.2 (BG) НАСТОЯЩО(И) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) ACTUAL(ES)/ (CZ) SOUČASNÉ/ PŘIJMENÍ/ (DA) NUVAERENDE EFTERNAV(E)/ (DE) DERZEITIGE(R) FAMILIENNAME(N)/ (ET) PRAEGUNE PEREKONNANIMI (PRAEGUSED PEREKONNANIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) (EN) CURRENT SURNAME(S)/ (FR) NOM(S) ACTUEL(S)/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) REATHA/ (HR) SADAŠNJE(-A) PREZIME(NA) (IT) COGNOME/ ATTUALE/ (LV) ESOSAIS(-IE) UZVĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) DABARTINĖ (-ES) PAVARDĖ (-ES)/ (HU) JELENLEGI CSALÁDI NEVE(-I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMUIJET) ATTVALI/ (NL) HUIDIGE ACHTERNA(A)M(EN)/ (PL) OBECNE NAZWISKO(-A)/ (PT) APELIDO OU APELIDOS ATUAIS/ (RO) NUMELE ACTUAL(E)/ (SK) SÚČASNÉ PRIEZVISKO(-Á)/ (SL) SEDANJI PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI/ (FI) NYKYINEN SUKUNIMI (NYKYISET SUKUNIMET)/ (SV) NUVARANDE EFTERNAMN
- 4.3 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ПРЕДИ АКТА/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) ANTES DE LA INSCRIPCIÓN/ (CZ) PŘIJMENÍ PŘED UZAVŘENÍM REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAV(E) FÖR REGISTRERINGEN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) VOR DER EINTRAGUNG DER PARTNERSCHAFT/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED) ENNE REGISTREERIMIST/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) PRIN AΠΟ THN ΠΡΑΞΗ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΗΣ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) BEFORE THE ACT/ (FR) NOM(S) AVANT L'ACTE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) ROIMH AN nGNIONMI/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) PRIJE REGISTRIRANJA PARTNERSTVA/ (IT) COGNOME/ PRIMA DELL'ATTO/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) PIIRMS AKTA/ (LT) PAVARDE (-ES) PRIEŠ SUDARANT AKTA/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(-I) AZ ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLAT BEJEGYZÉSE ELŐTT/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMUIJET) QABEL L-ATT/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)M(EN) VÓÓR DE AKTE/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) PRZED REJESTRACJĄ ZWIĄZKU/ (PT) APELIDO(S) ANTES DO ATO/ (RO) NUMELE ÎNAINTE DE ÎNREGISTRAREA PARTENERIATULUI/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) PRED UZAVRETÍM REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVA/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI PRED REGISTRACIJO PARTNERSKE SKUPNOSTI/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) ENNEN REKISTERÖINTIA/ (SV) EFTERNAMN FÖRE INGÅENDET

- 4.4 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ НА РЕГИСТРИРАНЕТО НА АКТА/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) DESPUÉS DE LA INSCRIPCIÓN/ (CZ) PŘJUMENÍ PO UZAVŘENÍ REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) EFTER REGISTRERINGEN/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) NACH DER EINTRAGUNG DER PARTNERSCHAFT/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED) PÄRAST REGISTREERIMIST/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΜΕΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΑΞΗ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΗΣ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) FOLLOWING THE ACT/ (FR) NOM(S) À LA SUITE DE L'ACTE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) TAR EIS AN GHNÍMH/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) NAKON REGISTRIRANJA PARTNERSTVA/ (IT) COGNOME(DOPO L'ATTO)/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I) PĒC AKTA/ (LT) PAVARDĖ (-ES) PO AKTO SUDARYMO/ (HU) OSZÁDI NEVE(I) AZ ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLAT BEJEGYZÉSE UTÁN/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMMET) WARA L-ATT/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)MEN NA DE AKTE/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) PO REJESTRACJI ZWIĄZKU/ (PT) APELIDO(S) APÓS O ATO/ (RO) NUMELE DUPĂ ÎNREGISTRAREA PARTENERIATULUI/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) PO UZAVRETÍ REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVA/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIMKI PO REGISTRACIJI PARTNERSKE SKUPNOSTI/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) REKISTERÖINNIN JÄLKEEN/ (SV) EFTERNAMN EFTER INGÄendet
- 4.5 (BG) СОСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) NOMBRE(S)/ (CZ) JMÉNO (JMÉNA)/ (DA) FORNAVN(E)/ (DE) VORNAME(N)/ (ET) EESNIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ONOMA(-TA)/ (EN) FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRENOM(S)/ (GA) CÉADAINN (CÉADAINNNEACHA)/ (HR) IME(NA)/ (IT) NOME(I)/ (LV) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) VARDAS (-A)/ (HU) UTÓNEVE(I)/ (MT) ISEM/ISMÍJET)/ (NL) VOORNA(A)MEN/ (PL) IMIE (IMIONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S)/ (RO) PRENUME/ (SK) MENO(-Á)/ (SL) IME/IMENA/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) FÖRNAMN
- 4.6 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDSELSDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) (DE) GEBURTSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) SÜNNIKUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF BIRTH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE NAISSANCE/ (GA) DATA (LL/MM/BBBB) BREITHE/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) RODENJA/ (IT) DATA DI NASCITA (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) GIMIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) SZULETÉSI IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HHNNN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAT-TWELD/ (NL) GEBOORTEDATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ)/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) URODZENIA/ (PT) DATA DE NASCIMENTO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) NASTERIU/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NARODENIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄÄIKA (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) FÖDELSEDATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)
- 4.7 (BG) МЯСТО И ДЪРЖАВА НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) LUGAR Y PAÍS DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) MÍSTO A ZEMĚ NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDESTED OG LAND/ (DE) ORT UND LAND DER GEBURT/ (ET) SÜNNIKOHT JA -RIIK/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΩΡΑ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) PLACE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH/ (FR) LIEU ET PAYS DE NAISSANCE/ (GA) ÁIT AGUS TIR BHREITHÉ/ (HR) MJESTO I ŽEMLJA RODENJA/ (IT) LUOGO E PAESE DI NASCITA/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS VIETA UN VALSTS/ (LT) GIMIMO VIETA IR ŠALIS/ (HU) SZULETÉSI HELYE ÉS ORSZÁGA/ (MT) POST U PAJIZ TAT-TWELD/ (NL) GEBOORTEPLAATS EN LAND/ (PL) MIEJSCE I PAŃSTWO URODZENIA/ (PT) LOCAL E PAÍS DE NASCIMENTO/ (RO) LOCUL ŞI TARA NASTERII/ (SK) Miesto a štát narodenia/ (SL) KRAJ IN DRŽAVA ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄÄIKA JA -MAA/ (SV) FÖDELSEORT OCH -LAND
- 4.8 (BG) ПОЛ/ (ES) SEXO/ (CZ) POHĽAVÍ/ (DA) KÖN/ (DE) GESCHLECHT/ (ET) SUGU/ (EL) ΦΥΛΟ/ (EN) SEX/ (FR) SEXE/ (GA) INSONE/ (HR) SPOL/ (IT) SESSO/ (LV) DZIMUMS/ (LT) LYTIS/ (HU) NEME/ (MT) SESS/ (NL) GESLACHT/ (PL) PŁEC/ (PT) SEXO/ (RO) SEXUL/ (SK) POHLAVIE/ (SL) SPOU/ (FI) SUKUPUOLI/ (SV) KÖN
- 4.8.1 (BG) ЖЕНСКИ/ (ES) MUJER/ (CZ) ŽENA/ (DA) KVINDE/ (DE) WEIBLICH/ (ET) NAISKOOST/ (EL) ΘΗΥ/ (EN) FEMALE/ (FR) FÉMININ/ (GA) BAINEANN/ (HR) ŽENSKI/ (IT) FEMMINILE/ (LV) SIEVIETE/ (LT) Moteris/ (HU) NŐ/ (MT) MARA/ (NL) Vrouw/ (PL) KOBIETA/ (PT) FEMININO/ (RO) FEMEIESC/ (SK) ŽENSKE/ (SL) ŽENSKI/ (FI) NAINEN/ (SV) KVINNA
- 4.8.2 (BG) МЪЖКИ/ (ES) VARÓN/ (CZ) MUŽ/ (DA) MAND/ (DE) MÄNNLICH/ (ET) MEESKOOST/ (EL) APPEN/ (EN) MALE/ (FR) MASCULIN/ (GA) FIREANN/ (HR) MUŠKI/ (IT) MASCHILE/ (LV) VĪRITIES/ (LT) VYRAS/ (HU) FÉRFI/ (MT) RAGEL/ (NL) MAN/ (PL) MĘŻCZYZNA/ (PT) MASCULINO/ (RO) BÁRBATESC/ (SK) MUŽSKÉ/ (SL) MOŠKI/ (FI) MIES/ (SV) MAN
- 4.8.3 (BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESTEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MAARAMATA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDÉTERMINÉ/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNITHE/ (HR) NEODREĐEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYTA/ (HU) MEGHATÁROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABILIT/ (NL) ONBEPAALD/ (PL) PŁEC NIEOKREŚLONA/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENÉ/ (SL) NEDOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMÄTÖN/ (SV) EJ FASTSTÄLLT
- 4.9 (BG) ГРАЖДАНСТВО/ (ES) NACIONALIDAD/ (CZ) STÁTNÍ PRÍSLUŠNOSŤ/ (DA) NATIONALITET/ (DE) STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT/ (ET) KODAKONDUS/ (EL) ΙΩΑΤΕΝΙΑ/ (EN) NATIONALITY/ (FR) NATIONALITÉ/ (GA) NÁISJUNTACHT/ (HR) DRŽAVLJANSTVO/ (IT) CITTADINANZA/ (LV) VALSTSPIEDERĪBA/ (LT) PILIETYBĖ/ (HU) ÁLLAMPOLGÁRSÁGA/ (MT) CÍTTADINANZA/ (NL) NATIONALITEIT/ (PL) OBYWATELSTWO/ (PT) NACIONALIDADE/ (RO) CETĂȚENIA/ (SK) ŠTÁTNA PRÍSLUŠNOSŤ/ (SL) DRŽAVLJANSTVO/ (FI) KANSALISUUS/ (SV) MEDBORGARSKAP

5. (BG) СЪГЛАСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, ПОЛОЖЕНИЕТО НА РЕГИСТРИРАНО ПАРТНЬОРСТВО НА СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ Е, КАКТО СЛЕДВА/ (ES) SEGÚN EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO. EL ESTADO DEL INTERESADO EN LO QUE RESPECTA A SU CALIDAD DE MIEMBRO DE UNA UNIÓN DE HECHO REGISTRADA ES EL SIGUIENTE/ (CZ) NA ZÁKLADĚ VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY, K NÍŽ JE PŘIPOJEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ, MÁ DOTÝČNÁ OSOBA TENTO STATUS REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) I HENHOLD TIL DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET, HAR DEN PÁGÆLDENDE PERSON FØLGENDE REGISTRERERDE PARTNERSKABSSTATUS/ (DE) STATUS DER EINGETRAGENEN PARTNERSCHAFT DER BETREFFENDEN PERSON GEMÄSS DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) VASTAVALT AVALIKULE DOKUMENDILE, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD, ON ASJAOMASEL ISIKUL JÄRGMINE REGISTRERITUD KOOSELUGA SEOTUD STAATUS/ (EL) ΣΥΜΦΩΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ οποίο ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ. ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟ ΤΟ οποίο ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΕΧΕΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΗΝ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΝ ΑΠΟ ΑΠΟΨΗ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΗΣ ΣΧΕΣΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗΣ/ (EN) ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED. THE PERSON CONCERNED HAS THE FOLLOWING REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP STATUS/ (FR) D'APRÈS LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE EST JOINT. LE STATUT DE PARTENARIAT ENREGISTRÉ DE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE EST LE SUIVANT/ (GA) DE Réir an doiméid phoiblí lena bhfuil an fhoirm seo ceangailte. Tá an stádas pártneireachta cláraithe a leanas ag an duine lena mbaíneann/ (HR) PREMA JAVNOJ ISPRAVI KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRIOŽEN STATUS REGISTRIRANOG PARTNERSTVA DOTIĆNE OSOBE JE SLJEĐEĆI/ (IT) SECONDO IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO, LO STATO DI UNIONE REGISTRATA DELLA PERSONA INTERESSATA È IL SEGUENTE/ (LV) SASKĀŅĀ PAR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, ATTIECĪGAIJ PERSONAI IR ŠĀDS REGISTRĒTU PARTNERATTIECĪBU STATUSS/ (LT) PAGAL VIĘŠAJŲ DOKUMENTĄ, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, ATITINKAMO ASMENS REGISTRUOTOS PARTNERSTYS PADETIS YRA TOKIA/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLATTAL ÖSSZEFÜGGŐ JOGÁLLÁSA A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSÉRT KÖZÖKIRAT SZERINT/ (MT) SKONT ID-DOKUMENTU PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HIJA MEHMUŽA DIN IL-FORMOLA, IL-PERSUNA KKONCERNATA GRANDHA L-STATUS TA' SFUBBJA REGISTRATA KIF GEJ/ (NL) VOLGENS HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT, IS DE STATUS VAN HET GERECHTERD PARTNERSCHAP VAN DE BETROKKENE DE VOLGENDE/ (PL) Z DOKUMENTU URZEDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO ZAŁĄCZONY JEST NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ, WYNIKA, ŻE OSOBA, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT, POSIADA NASTĘPUJĄCY STATUS ZWIĄZANY Z ZAREJESTROWANYM ZWIĄZKIEM PARTNERSKIM/ (PT) SEGUNDO O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENSO, À DATA DA SUA EMISSÃO, O ESTATUTO DE PARCERIA REGISTADA DA PESSOA EM CAUSA É/ (RO) ÎN CONFORMITATE CU DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR, PERSOANA VIZATĂ ARE URMATORUL STATUT PRIMIND PARTENERIATUL ÎNREGISTRAT/ (SK) PODĽA VĒREJNEJ LISTINY, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOMEŇ. MÁ DOTKNUTÁ OSOBA TENTO ŠTATÚT REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVA/ (SL) V SKLADU Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JE PRIMOŽEN TA OBRAZEC, JE STATUS REGISTRIRANE PARTNERSKE SKUPNOSTI ZADEVNE OSOBE NASLEDNUJ/ (FI) SEN YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN MUKAAN, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN, ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN REKISTERÖITYYN PARISUHTEESEN LIITTYVA SIVILISÄÄTÄÄN SEURAAVA/ (SV) ENLIGT DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGLAT ÄR DEN BERÖRDA PERSONENS STATUS AVSEENDE REGISTRERAT PARTNERSKAP FÖLJANDE
- 5.1 (BG) С РЕГИСТРИРАНО ПАРТНЬОРСТВО/ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РЕГИСТРИРАНЕ НА ПАРТНЬОРСТВОТО/ (ES) TIENE PAREJA DE HECHO REGISTRADA / FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE REGISTRO DE LA UNIÓN DE HECHO/ (CZ) JE V REGISTROVANÉM PARTNERSTVÍ/DATUM (DD/MM/YYYY) REGISTRACE PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) REGISTRERET PARTNER/DATO (DD/MM/AAAA) FOR REGISTRERINGEN AF PARTNERSKABET/ (DE) EINGETRAGENER PARTNER/DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ) DER EINTRAGUNG DER PARTNERSCHAFT/ (ET) REGISTRERITUD ELUKAASLANE / KOOSLU REGISTRERERIMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΟΣ(-Η) ΣΥΝΤΡΟΦΟΣ / ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΧΕΣΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗΣ/ (EN) REGISTERED PARTNER/DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF REGISTRATION OF THE PARTNERSHIP/ (FR) AYANT CONCLU UN PARTENARIAT ENREGISTRÉ/DATE (JJ/MM/AAA) D'ENREGISTREMENT DU PARTENARIAT/ (GA) PÁRTNEIRÉ CLÁRAITHE/DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) CHLÁRÚ NA PÁRTNEIREACHTA/ (HR) REGISTRIRANI PARTNER / DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) REGISTRIRANJA PARTNERSTVA/ (IT) PARTNER REGISTRATO/DATA DI REGISTRAZIONE DELL'UNIONE (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) REGISTRĒTAIS PARTNERIS / PARTNERATTIECĪBU REĢISTRĒŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) REGISTRUOTAS (-A) PARTNERIS (-É) / PARTNERSTYS SUDARYMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSIA BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLAT LÉTESÍTÉSÉNEK IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN) (MT) SIEREB/SIERBA/ REGISTRAT(A) U DATA (JJXX/SSSS) TAR-REGISTRAZZJONI TAS-SFUBBJA/ (NL) GERECHTERD PARTNER/DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN REGISTRATIE VAN HET PARTNERSCHAP/ (PL) POZOSTAJE W ZAREJESTROWANYM ZWIĄZKU PARTNERSKIEGO/ (PT) PARCEIRO(A) REGISTADO(A)/DATA DO REGISTO DA PARCERIA (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) PARTENER ÎNREGISTRAT/DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) ÎNREGISTRÁRII PARTENERIATULUI/ (SK) REGISTROVANÝ PARTNER/DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) UZAVRETIA REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVA/ (SL) REGISTRIRAN PARTNER/DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) REGISTRACIJE PARTNERSKE SKUPNOSTI/ (FI) REKISTERÖITY KUMPPANI/PARISUHTEEN REKISTERÖINTIPAIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) REGISTRERAD PARTNER/DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR REGISTRERING AV PARTNERSKAPET

- 5.2 (BG) БЕЗ РЕГИСТРИРАНО ПАРТНЬОРСТВО/ (ES) NO TIENE PAREJA DE HECHO REGISTRADA/ (CZ) NENÍ V REGISTROVANÉM PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) IKKE I ET REGISTRERET PARTNERSKAB/ (DE) NICHT IN EINER EINGETRAGENEN PARTNERSCHAFT/ (ET) EI OLE KUNAGI REGISTRERITUD KOOSELUS/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΒΡΙΞΕΤΑΙ ΣΕ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΗ ΣΧΕΣΗ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗΣ/ (EN) NOT IN A REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP/ (FR) N'YAYANT PAS CONCLU DE PARTENARIAT ENREGISTRÉ/ (GA) NI AN DUINE PAIRTEACH I ÓPAIRTNÉIREACHT CHLÁRAITHE/ (HR) NIJE U REGISTRIRANOM PARTNERSTVU/ (IT) NON IN UNIONE REGISTRATA/ (LV) NAV REGISTRĒTĀS PARTNERATTIECĪBĀS/ (LT) NESUDARES (-IUSI) REGISTRUOTOS PARTNERYSTES/ (HU) NINCS BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLATA/ (MT) MHUX FI SRUBIJA REGISTRATA/ (NL) NIET IN EEN GERECHTERD PARTNERSCHAP/ (PL) NIE POZOSTAJE W ZAREJESTROWANYM ZWIĄZKU PARTNERSKIM/ (PT) NÃO TEM UMA PARCERIA REGISTRADA/ (RO) NU SE AFLĂ ÎNTR-UN PARTENERIAT ÎNREGISTRAT/ (SK) NEŽJE V REGISTROVANOM PARTNERSTVE/ (SL) NI V REGISTRIRANI PARTNERSKI SKUPNOSTI/ (FI) EI REKISTEROIDYSSÄ PARISUHTEESSA/ (SV) EJ I REGISTRERAT PARTNERSKAP
- 5.2.1 (BG) НИКОГА НЕ Е РЕГИСТРИРАЛО ПАРТНЬОРСТВО/ (ES) NO HA TENIDO NUNCA PAREJA DE HECHO REGISTRADA/ (CZ) NIKDY NEBYLA V REGISTROVANEM PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) ALDRIG I ET REGISTRERET PARTNERSKAB/ (DE) NIE IN EINER EINGETRAGENEN PARTNERSCHAFT/ (ET) EI OLE REGISTRERITUD KOOSELUS OLNUUD/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΕΧΕΙ ΣΥΝΑΨΕΙ ΝΟΤΕ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΗ ΣΧΕΣΗ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗΣ/ (EN) NEVER IN A REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP/ (FR) N'YAYANT JAMAIS CONCLU DE PARTENARIAT ENREGISTRÉ/ (GA) NI RAIBH AN DUINE PÁIRTEACH I ÓPAIRTNÉIREACHT CHLÁRAITHE RIAMH/ (HR) NIKADA NIJE BIO(LA) U REGISTRIRANOM PARTNERSTVU/ (IT) MAI CONTRATTA UN'UNIONE REGISTRATA/ (LV) NEKAD NAV STĀJIES REGISTRĒTĀS PARTNERATTIECĪBĀS/ (LT) NIEKADA NEBUVO SUDARES (-IUSI) REGISTRUOTOS PARTNERYSTES/ (HU) SOSEM VOLT BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLATA/ (MT) QATT MA KONT FI SRUBIJA REGISTRATA/ (NL) NOOT IN EEN GERECHTERD PARTNERSCHAP/ (PL) NIGDY NIE ZAWARŁ(-A) ZAREJESTROWANEGO ZWIĄZKU PARTNERSKIEGO/ (PT) NUNCA TEVE UMA PARCERIA REGISTRADA/ (RO) NU S-A AFLAT NICIODATA ÎNTR-UN PARTENERIAT ÎNREGISTRAT/ (SK) NIKDY NEŽILA V REGISTROVANOM PARTNERSTVE/ (SL) NIKOLI NI BIL V REGISTRIRANI PARTNERSKI SKUPNOSTI/ (FI) EI OLE KOSKAAN OLLUT REKISTEROIDYSSÄ PARISUHTEESSA/ (SV) HAR ALDRIG VARIT I ETT REGISTRERAT PARTNERSKAP
- 5.2.2 (BG) С РАЗТРОГНАТО РЕГИСТРИРАНО ПАРТНЬОРСТВО/ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАЗТРОГВАНЕ НА ПАРТНЬОРСТВО/ (ES) HA CANCELADO EL REGISTRO DE UNA UNIÓN DE HECHO / FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE LA CANCELACIÓN/ (CZ) REGISTROVANE PARTNERSTVÍ BYLO ZRUŠENO/DATUM (DD/MM/YYYY) ZRUŠENÍ PARTNERSTVÍ/ (DA) OPLØST REGISTRERET PARTNERSKAB/DATO (DD/MM/AAAA) FOR OPLØSNING AF PARTNERSKABET/ (DE) AUFGEHOBENE EINGETRAGENE PARTNERSCHAFT/DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ) DER AUFHEBUNG DER PARTNERSCHAFT/ (ET) REGISTRERITUD KOOSELU ON LÖPETATUD / KOOSELU LÖPETAMISE KUUPEÄV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΑΥΓΕΙΣΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΗ ΣΧΕΣΗ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗΣ/ ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/EEEE) ΑΥΓΗΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΣΧΕΣΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΙΩΣΗΣ/ (EN) DISSOLVED REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP/DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF DISSOLUTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP/ (FR) AYANT CONCLU UN PARTENARIAT ENREGISTRÉ DISSOUS/DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DISSOLUTION DU PARTENARIAT/ (GA) PÁIRTNÉIREACHT CHLÁRAITHE DHÍSCAOILTE/DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) DHÍSCAOILEADH NA ÓPAIRTNÉIREACHTA/ (HR) RAZVRGNUĆA REGISTRIRANOG PARTNERSTVA/ (IT) UNIONE REGISTRATA SCIOLTA/DATA DI SCIOLGIMENTO DELL'UNIONE (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZBEIGUŠĀS REGISTRĒTĀS PARTNERATTIECĪBĀS / REGISTRĒTU PARTNERATTIECĪBU IZBEIGŠANĀS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) REGISTRUOTA PARTNERYSTĒ NUTRAUKTA / PARTNERYSTES NUTRAUKIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) MEGSZÜNT BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLAT/A BEJEGYZETT ÉLETTÁRSI KAPCSOLAT MEGSZÜNÉSENEK IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN) / (MT) SRUBIJA REGISTRATA XOLTA U DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAX-XOLIMENT TAS-SRUBIJA REGISTRATA/ (NL) ONTBONDEN GERECHTERD PARTNERSCHAP/DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN ONTBINDING VAN HET PARTNERSCHAP/ (PL) ROZWIĄZANIE ZAREJESTROWANEGO ZWIĄZKU PARTNERSKIEGO / DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) ROZWIĄZANIA ZAREJESTROWANEGO ZWIĄZKU PARTNERSKIEGO/ (PT) PARCERIA REGISTADA DISSOLVIDA/DATA DA DISSOLUÇÃO DA PARCERIA (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) PARTENERIAT ÎNREGISTRAT DIZOLVAT/DATA (ZZ/LL/AAA) DIZOLVĂRI PARTENERIATULU/ (SK) REGISTROVANÉ PARTNERSTVO BOLO ZRUŠENÉ/DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) ZRUŠENIA REGISTROVANÉHO PARTNERSTVA/ (SL) REGISTRIRANA PARTNERSKA SKUPNOST JE PRENEHALA/DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) PRENEHANJA REGISTRIRANE PARTNERSKE SKUPNOSTI/ (FI) REKISTERÖTY PARISUHDE PURETTU/PARISUHTEEN PURKAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV) / (SV) UPPLÖST REGISTRERAT PARTNERSKAP/DATUM (DD/MM/AAAA) FÖR UPPLÖSNING AV PARTNERSKAPET
- 5.2.3 (BG) С ПОЧИНАЛ ПАРТНЬОР/ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА СМЪРТТА НА ПАРТНЬОРА/ (ES) MIEMBRO SUPÉRSTITE DE UNA UNIÓN DE HECHO REGISTRADA / FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE FALLECIMIENTO DE LA PAREJA DE HECHO REGISTRADA/ (CZ) PREŽIVŠÍ PARTNER – PARTNERKA/DATUM (DD/MM/YYYY) ÚMRТИ PARTNERA – PARTNERKY/ (DA) LÆNGSTLEVENEDE PARTNER/DATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FOR PARTNERS DØD/ (DE) ÜBERLEBENDER PARTNER/STERBEDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ) DES PARTNERS/ (ET) ÜLEELANUD REGISTRERITUD ELUKAASLANE / REGISTRERITUD ELUKAASLASE SURMA KUUPAEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΕΠΙΖΩΝ(ΣΑ) ΣΥΝΤΡΟΦΟΣ / ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/EEEE) ΓΑΝΑΤΟΥ ΣΥΝΤΡΟΦΟΥ/ (EN) SURVIVING PARTNER/ DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF PARTNER'S DEATH/ (FR) PARTENAIRE SURVIVANT/DATE (JJ/MM/AAA) DU DECÈS DU PARTENAIRE/ (GA) PÁIRTNÉIR MARTHANACHÍ/DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) BÁIS AN PHÁIRTNÉARA/ (HR) NADŽIVJELI PARTNER / DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) SMRTI PARTNERA/ (IT) PARTNER SUPERSTITE/DATA DE DECESSO DEL PARTNER (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) PĀRDZĪVOJŪSĀS PARTNERIS / PARTNERA MIRŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) PERGYVENĘS (-IUSI) PARTNERIS (-E) / PARTNERIO (-ES) MIRTIES DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) TÚLÉLÓ ÉLETTÁRS/AZ ÉLETTÁRS HALÁLANAK IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN) / (MT) SIEFEB/SIEFBA SUPERSTITI U DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-MEWXT TAS-SIEFEB/SIEFBA/ (NL) OVERLEVENDE PARTNER/DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN OVERLIEDEN VAN DE PARTNER/ (PL) PARTNER POZOSTAJĄCY PRZY ŻYCIU / DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) ZGONU DRUGIEGO PARTNERA/ (PT) PARCEIRO(A) SOBREVIVO(A) / DATA DO OBITO DO(A) PARCEIRO(A) (DD/MM/AAA)/ (RO) PARTENER SUPRAVIETUITOR/DATA (ZZ/L/AAA) DECESULUI PARTENERULU/ (SK) POZOSTALÝ PARTNER/DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) ÚMRTİA PARTNERA/ (SL) PREŽIVELI PARTNER/DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) PARTNERJEVE SMRTI/ (FI) ELOONJÄÄNTY KUMPPANI/KUMPPANIN KUOLINPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV) / (SV) EFTERLEVANTE PARTNER/DATUM (DD/MM/AAA) FOR PARTNERS DÖD

5.3	<p>(BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESTEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MÄÄRAMATA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDETERMINE/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNTIHE/ (HR) NEUTVRDEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYTA/ (HU) MEGHATÁROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABBILIT/ (NL) ONBEPALD/ (PL) NIEUSTALONY/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENÉ/ (SL) NEDOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMÄTÖN/ (SV) EJ FASTSTÄLLT</p>
6.	<p>(BG) ПОЛЕ ЗА ПОДПИС/ (ES) RECUADRO PARA LA FIRMA/ (CZ) POLE PRO PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFTSFELT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFTENFELD/ (ET) ALLKIRJAHTAHER/ (EL) TETRAΓΩΝΙΟΥ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ/ (EN) SIGNATURE BOX/ (FR) CADRE POUR LA SIGNATURE/ (GA) BOSCA DON SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POLJE ZA POTPIS/ (IT) RIQUADRO PER LA FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTA LAUKS/ (LT) PARAŠO LÄKELEIS/ (HU) AZ ALAIRÁS SZÖVEGDOKOZA/ (MT) KAXXA TAL-IFIIRMAR/ (NL) VAK VOOR DE HANDTEKENING/ (PL) POLE PODPISU/ (PT) ESPAÇO DESTINADO À ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) KOLÓNKA NA PODPIS/ (SL) POLJE ZA PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUSKENTÄ/ (SV) RUTA FÖR UNDERTECKNANDE</p>
6.1	<p>(BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) И СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ. ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) Y NOMBRE(S) DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) PRŮJMENI A Jméno (JMéNA) ÚREDNIKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) OG FORNAV(N) PÅ DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) UND VORNAME(N) DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSOSLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU EESNIMI (-NIMED) JA PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ) ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AND FORENAME(S) OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) NOM(S) ET PRÉNOM(S) DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) SLOINNTE (SLOINNTE) AGUS CÉADAÍNM (CÉADAÍNMNEACHA) AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) I IME(NA) SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) COGNOME/ E NOME DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU, UZVĀRS(-I) UN VĀRDS(-I); (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAVARDE (-ĒS) IR VARDAS (-AI); (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNTY KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ CSALÁDI NEVÉ(-I) ÉS UTÓNEVE(-I); (MT) KUNJOM/ (KUNJOMIJIET) U ISEM/ (ISMUJIET) TAL-UFFICIJAL LI RAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) NA(A)M(EN) EN VOORNA(M)EN(EN) VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) I IMIE, (IMIONA) URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) APELIDO(S) E NOME(S) PROPRIO(S) DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULARIO/ (RO) NUMELE SI PRENUMELE FUNCTIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) A meno(-á) úRADNIKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIMKI IN IME/IMENA URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) JA ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN OCH FÖRNAMN PA DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR</p>
6.2	<p>(BG) ДЛЪЖНОСТ НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ. ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CARGO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) FUNKCE ÚREDNIKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) STILLING — DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) STELLUNG DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSOSLEVA VORMI VÄLJASTANUD AMETNIKU AMETIKONT/ (EL) ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) POSTE DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) POST AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) FUNKCIJA SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) POSIZIONE DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU, AMATS/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAREIGOS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNTY KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ BEOSZTASA/ (MT) KARIGA TAL-UFFICIJAL LI RAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) FUNCTIE VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) STANOWISKO URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) CARGO DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULARIO/ (RO) POZIȚIA FUNCTIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) FUNKCIA ÚRADNIKA, KTÓRY VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) POLOŽAJ URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN ASEMA/ (SV) BEFATTNING FÖR DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR</p>
6.3	<p>(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSdato (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HHMM/EEEE) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNAH/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN)/ (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-FRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE</p>
6.4	<p>(BG) ПОДПИС/ (ES) FIRMA/ (CZ) PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFT/ (ET) ALLKIR/ (EL) ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ/ (EN) SIGNATURE/ (FR) SIGNATURE/ (GA) SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POTPIS/ (IT) FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTS/ (LT) PARAŠAS/ (HU) ALÁÍRÁS/ (MT) FIRMA/ (NL) HANDTEKENING/ (PL) PODPIS/ (PT) ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) PODPIS/ (SL) PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUS/ (SV) NAMNTECKNING</p>
6.5	<p>(BG) ПЕЧАТ ИЛИ ЩЕМПЕЛ/ (ES) SELLO O TIMBRE/ (CZ) PEČET NEBO RAZITKO/ (DA) SEGL ELLER STEMPEL/ (DE) SIEGEL ODER STEMPEL/ (ET) PITSER VÕI TEMPTEL/ (EL) ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ/ (EN) SEAL OR STAMP/ (FR) SCEAU OU TIMBRE/ (GA) SÉALA NO STAMPA/ (HR) ŽIG ILI PEČAT/ (IT) BOLLO O TIMBRO/ (LV) ŽĪMOGS VAI SPIEDOGS/ (LT) SPAUDAS ARBA ANTSPAUDAS/ (HU) PECSÉT VAGY BĚLYEGZÖLENYOMAT/ (MT) SIGILL JEW TIMBRU/ (NL) ZEGEL OF STEMPEL/ (PL) PIECZĘC LUB STEMPEL/ (PT) SELO OU CARIMBO/ (RO) SIGILIUL SAU STAMPILA/ (SK) PEČAT ALEBO OTDLAČOK PEČIATKY/ (SL) PEČAT ALI ŽIG/ (FI) SINETTI TAI LEIMA/ (SV) SIGILL ELLER STÄMPEL</p>

ANNEX X

DOMICILE and/or RESIDENCE**MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORM — TRANSLATION AID**

Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

- Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK) Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE) Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL) Spain (ES)
- France (FR) Croatia (HR)
- Italy (IT) Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV) Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU) Malta (MT)
- Netherlands (NL) Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL) Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO) Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK) Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE) United Kingdom (UK)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The sole purpose of this multilingual standard form is to facilitate the translation of the public document to which it is attached. This form shall not be circulated as an autonomous document between Member States.

This form reflects the content of the public document to which it is attached. However, the authority to which the public document is presented may require, when necessary for the purpose of processing the public document, a translation or transliteration of the information included in the form.

NOTE FOR THE ISSUING AUTHORITY

Mention only information which is given in the public document to which this form is attached⁽³⁾.

If the public document to which this form is attached does not contain certain data or information, indicate '—'.

1. AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM

1.1 Designation⁽⁴⁾

2. AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

1.1 Designation⁽⁵⁾

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

3.1 Document emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State

3.1.1 Court decision

3.1.2 Document emanating from a public prosecutor

3.1.3 Document emanating from a clerk of a court

3.1.4 Document emanating from a judicial officer ('huissier de justice')

3.1.5 Other (to be specified)

(1) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1.

(2) For the purposes of this Regulation, the concepts of 'domicile' and 'residence' should be interpreted in accordance with national law.

(3) If completing by hand, please use capital letters.

(4) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the form

(5) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the public document to which this form is attached.

- 3.2 Administrative document
- 3.2.1 Certificate
- 3.2.2 Extract from the Civil Status Register
- 3.2.3 Extract from the Population Register
- 3.2.4 Verbatim copy of civil status records
- 3.1.5 Other (to be specified)
- 3.3 Notarial act
- 3.4 Official certificate placed on a document signed by a person in his or her private capacity
- 3.5 Document drawn up by a diplomatic or consular agent of a Member State in his or her official capacity
- 3.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 3.7 Reference number of the public document

4. INFORMATION ON THE PERSON CONCERNED

- 4.1 Surname(s)
- 4.2 Forename(s)
- 4.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth
- 4.4 Place (¹) and country (²) of birth
- 4.5 Sex:
- 4.5.1 Female
- 4.5.2 Male
- 4.5.3 Undetermined

5. CURRENT DOMICILE AND/OR RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

- 5.1 Domicile
- 5.1.1 Address:
- 5.1.1.1 Street and number/PO Box
- 5.1.1.2 Place and postal code
- 5.1.1.3 Country (¹)
- 5.2 Residence
- 5.1.1 Address
- 5.1.1.1 Street and number/PO Box
- 5.1.1.2 Place and postal code
- 5.1.1.3 Country (²)

6. SIGNATURE BOX

- 6.1 Surname(s) and forename(s) of the official who issued this form
.....
- 6.2 Position of the official who issued this form
- 6.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 6.4 Signature
- 6.5 Seal or stamp

(¹) The term 'place of birth' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the person was born

(²) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY OF THE STANDARD ENTRY HEADINGS

(DOMICILE and/or RESIDENCE)

1. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DENNE FORMULARS UDSTEDENDE MYNDIGHED/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIESES FORMULAR AUSSTELLT/ (ET) KAASOLEVA VORMI VÄLJA ANDNUUD ASUTUS/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝΤΥΠΟΥ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÚDARÁS A EISEOIDH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) VEIDLAPAS IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) ŠIĄ FORMĄ IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KÍÁLLÍTÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AUTORITÀ EMMITTENTI TA' DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN DIT FORMULIER/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O PRESENTE FORMULARIO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTAVA VIRANOMAINEN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR FORMULÄRET
- 1.1 (BG) НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ/ (ES) DENOMINACIÓN/ (CZ) NÁZEV/ (DA) BETEGNELSE/ (DE) BEZEICHNUNG/ (ET) NIMETUS/ (EL) ΟΝΟΜΑΣΙΑ/ (EN) DESIGNATION/ (FR) DÉNOMINATION/ (GA) AINMINNÚ/ (HR) NAZIV/ (IT) DENOMINAZIONE/ (LV) NOSAUKUMS/ (LT) PAVADINIMAS/ (HU) MEGNEVEZÉS/ (MT) TITLU/ (NL) BENAMING/ (PL) NAZWIA/ (PT) DESIGNAÇÃO/ (RO) DENUMIRE/ (SK) NAZOV/ (SL) IME/ (FI) NIMI/ (SV) NAMN
2. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍCI VĚŘEJNÝ LISTINU, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DEN MYNDIGHED, DER HAR UDSTEDT DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST, AUSSTELLT/ (ET) ASUTUS, KES ANDIS VÄLJA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΣΤΟ οποίο ειναι ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÚDARÁS A EISEOIDH AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLI LENA BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILØŽEN/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURĀM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) VIEŠAJI DOKUMENTAI, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSÉRT KÖZÖKIRATOT KÍÁLLÍTÓ HATÓSÁG/ (MT) AUTORITÀ EMMITTENTI TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HJAJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULARÍO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI VĚŘEJNÚ LISTINU, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILØŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) VIRANOMAINEN, JOKA ON ANTANUT YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR DEN OFFICIËLLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGLAT
3. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТНОСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN RELATIVA AL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE TÝKAJÍCI SE VĚŘEJNÝ LISTINY, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) OPFLYSNINGER VEDRØRENDE DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) TEAVE AVALIKU DOKUMENDI KONTA, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ οποίο ειναι ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNEÁS A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLI LENA BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE KOJE SE ODNOSE NA JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILØŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI RELATIVE AL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURĀM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) INFORMACIJA, SUSIJUSI SU VIEŠUOJI DOKUMENTU, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSÉRT KÖZÖKIRATRA VONATKOZÓ INFORMÁCIÓK/ (MT) INFORMAZZJONI DWAR ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HJAJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE BETREFFENDE HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) INFORMACJE DOTYCZĄCE DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES RELATIVAS AO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULARÍO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) INFORMATII REFERITOARE LA DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O VĚŘEJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) INFORMACIJE V ZVEZI Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JI JE PRILØŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TIEDOT YLEISESTÄ ASIAKIRJASTA, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN OFFICIËLLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGLAT

3.1	<p>(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ОРГАН ИЛИ ДЛЪЖНОСТНО ЛИЦЕ, СВЪРЗАНО СЪС СЪДИЩАТА ИЛИ ПРАВОРАЗДАВАТЕЛНИТЕ ОРГАНИ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UNA AUTORIDAD O UN FUNCIONARIO VINCULADO A LOS ÓRGANOS JURISDICCIONALES DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ ÓRGÁNEM NEBO ÚREDNÍKEM S VAZBOU NA SOUDY DANÉHO ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (DA) DOKUMENT, DER ER UDSTEDT AF EN MYNDIGHED ELLER EN EMBEDSMAND, DER ER TILKNYTET DOMSTOLE I EN MEDLEMSSTAT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER BEHÖRDE ODER EINER AMTSPERSON ALS ORGAN DER RECHTSPFLEGE EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD LIIKMESRIIGI KOHTUTEGA SEOUTUD AMETIASUTUS VÕI AMETNIKI/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΑ ΑΡΧΗ Η ΕΝΑΝΤΙ ΜΙΑΥ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM AN AUTHORITY OR AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS OR TRIBUNALS OF A MEMBER STATE/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UNE AUTORITÉ OU D'UN FONCTIONNAIRE RELEVANT D'UNE JURIDICTION D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó ÚDARAS NÓ Ó OIFIGEACH A BHFUL BAINT AIGE NÓ AICI LE CÚIRTEANNA NÓ LE BINSI DE CHUID BALLSTÁT/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO TIJELO ILI SLUŽBENIK SUDA DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN'AUTORITÀ O DA UN FUNZIONARIO APPARTENENTE AD UNA DELLE GIURISDIZIONI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEGUSI AR DALIBALVSTS TIESĀM SAISTĪTA IESTĀDE VAI AMATPERSONA/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, IŠDUOTAS VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJOS AR PAREIGŪNO, SUSIJUSI SU VALSTYBĖS NARĘS TEISMAMS AR TRIBUNALASI/ (HU) TAGÁLLAMI BÍRÓSÁGGAL KAPCSOLATBAN ÁLLÓ HATÓSÁG VAGY TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUÓ MINN AUTORITÀ JEW UFFICIALI LI JKOLLHOM RABTA MAL-QRATI JEW IT-TRIBUNALI TA' STAT MEMBRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN AUTORITEIT OF AMBENTAAR BEHORENDE TOT EEN RECHTERLIJKE INSTANTIE VAN EEN LIDSTAAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD ORGANU SADOWEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA SADOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMA AUTORIDADE OU DE UM FUNCIONÁRIO DEPENDENTE DE QUALQUER JURISDIÇÃO DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE O AUTORITATE SAU DE UN FUNCTIONAR DE PE LÂNGĂ INSTANTELE UNUI STAT MEMBRU/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ ÓRGÁNOM ALEBO ÚRADNÍKOM S VAZBOU NA SUDY ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (SL) LISTINA, IZDANA S STRANI ORGANA ALI URADNIKA SODNE OBLASTI DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA ON ANTANUT JÄSENVÄLTIÖN OIKEUSLAITOKSEEN KUULUVA VIRANOMAINEN TAI VIRKAMIES/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN MYNDIGHET ELLER EN TJANSTEMAN TILLHÖRANDE DOMSTOLSVASENDET I EN MEDLEMSSTAT</p> <p>(BG) Съдебно решение/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) RÓZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCUIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI HATÁROZAT/ (MT) DECİZİÖNİ TAL-QORTI/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE BESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SADOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRÂRE JUDECĂTOAREASCĂ/ (SK) SÚDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTÖS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBESET</p> <p>(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ПРОКУРОР/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZÁSTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD RIJKLIK SÜDISTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó INCHÚISITHEOIR POIBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DAL PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUÓ MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANA PROKURATOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYTTAJAN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN ÅKLAGARVÄSENDET</p> <p>(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН СЛУЖИТЕЛ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VÝŠÍM SOUDNÍM ÚREDNIKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITSSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSEBEAMTEN DER GESCHAFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KOHTUAMETNIKI/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚIRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITELJ SUDSKE PISARNICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUÓ MINN REGISTRATOR TA' QORTI/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SADOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANTE/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SUDNÝM ÚRADNÍKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENEC/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIHTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN</p>
3.1.1	(BG) Съдебно решение/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) RÓZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCUIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI HATÁROZAT/ (MT) DECİZİÖNİ TAL-QORTI/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE BESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SADOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRÂRE JUDECĂTOAREASCĂ/ (SK) SÚDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTÖS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBESET
3.1.2	(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ПРОКУРОР/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZÁSTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD RIJKLIK SÜDISTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó INCHÚISITHEOIR POIBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DAL PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUÓ MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANA PROKURATOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYTTAJAN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN ÅKLAGARVÄSENDET
3.1.3	(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН СЛУЖИТЕЛ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VÝŠÍM SOUDNÍM ÚREDNIKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITSSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSEBEAMTEN DER GESCHAFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KOHTUAMETNIKI/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚIRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITELJ SUDSKE PISARNICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MARRUÓ MINN REGISTRATOR TA' QORTI/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SADOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANTE/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ SUDNÝM ÚRADNÍKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENEC/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIHTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN

3.1.4	(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДЯЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE JUDICIAL («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SOUDNÍM VÝKONAVATELEM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN STÆVNINGSMAND («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES GERICHTSVOLLZIEHERS/ (ET) DOKUMENT MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD KOHTUTAHTUR/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ·Η· ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗ·Π·Α· («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A JUDICIAL OFFICER («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN HUISSIER DE JUSTICE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN O OIFIGEACH BREITHIÚNACH («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO SUDSKI OVRŠTELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN UFFICIALE GIUDIZIARIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIES TIESAS IZPILDĪTĀJS («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LT) ANTSTOLIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BIRÓSÁGI VÉGREHAJTÓ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAHRUG MINN UFFICIAL GUDIZJAR («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GERECHTSDEURWAARDER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD URZĘDNIKA SADOWEGO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM ESCRIVÃO DE DIREITO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN EXECUTOR JUDECĂTORESC («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANA SUDNYM VÝKONÁVATELOM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI IZVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FI) HAASEMIEHEN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN STÄMNINGSMAN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)
3.1.5	(BG) ДРУГИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ)/ (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE)/ (CZ) JINÉ (UPŘESNĚTE)/ (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES)/ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN)/ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGEV)/ (EL) ΆΛΔΟ (ΔΙΕΥΚΡΙΝΙΣΤΕV)/ (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED)/ (FR) AUTRE (A PRÉCISER)/ (GA) EILE (LE SONRÚV)/ (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTI)/ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE)/ (LV) CITS (PRECIZĒTĀ)/ (LT) KITA (NURODYTI)/ (HU) EGYÉB (KERÜJK PONTOSÍTANI)/ (MT) OHRAJN (IPPRECIZA)/ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN)/ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ OKRESŁIĆ)/ (PT) OUTROS (A ESPECIFICAR)/ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA)/ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNÍT)/ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTI)/ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLÄVÄY)/ (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS)
3.2	(BG) АДМИНИСТРАТИВЕН ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SPRÁVNÍM ÚRADEM/ (DA) ADMINISTRATIVT DOKUMENT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER VERWALTUNGSBEHÖRDE/ (ET) HALDUSDOKUMENT/ (EL) ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIF/ (GA) DOICIMEAD RIARACHAIN/ (HR) UPRAVNA ISPRAVA/ (IT) DOCUMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO/ (LV) ADMINISTRĀTĪVS DOKUMENTS/ (LT) ADMINISTRACINIS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) KÖZIGAZGATÁSI OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT AMMINISTRATIVI/ (NL) ADMINISTRATIEF DOCUMENT/ (PL) DOKUMENT ADMINISTRACYJNY/ (PT) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (RO) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIV/ (SK) SPRÁVNA LISTINA/ (SL) UPRAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) HALLINNOLLINEN ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) ADMINISTRATIV HANDLING
3.2.1	(BG) УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CERTIFICADO/ (CZ) OSVĚDČENÍ/ (DA) PÄTEGNING/ (DE) BESCHEINIGUNG/ (ET) TÖEND/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΩΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ/ (EN) CERTIFICATE/ (FR) CERTIFICAT/ (GA) DEIMHNÍÚ/ (HR) POTVRDA/ (IT) CERTIFICATO/ (LV) APLIECIĀJUMS/ (LT) PAŽYMA/ (HU) TANÚSÍTVÁNY/BIZONYÍTVÁNY/ (MT) ČERTIFIKAT/ (NL) CERTIFICAAT/ (PL) ZASWIADCZENIE/ (PT) CERTIDÃO OU CERTIFICADO/ (RO) CERTIFICAT/ (SK) OSVEDČENIE/ (SL) POTRDILO/ (FI) TODISTUS/ (SV) INTYG
3.2.2	(BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТЪРА ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) VÝPIŠ Z Matriky/ (DA) UDRAG FRA CIVILSTANDSREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM PERSONENSTANDSREGISTER/ (ET) PEREKONNAISESUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΤΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΔΟΠΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE CIVIL STATUS REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE L'ETAT CIVIL/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR STÁDAIS SHIBHALTA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ REGISTRA OSOBNOG STANJA/ (IT) ESTRATTO DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ CIVILINES BŪKLĒS AKTU REGISTRO/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI KIVONAT/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-STAT CIVILI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET REGISTER VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIS SKRÓCONAKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) EXTRATO DE ATOS DO REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE STARE CIVILA/ (SK) VÝPIŠ Z REGISTRA OSOBNEHO STAVU/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA O SEBNEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE (SIVILISÄÄTY)/ (SV) UDRAG UR FOLKBOKFÖRINGEN
3.2.3	(BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТЪРА НА НАСЕЛЕНИЕТО/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL CENSO/ (CZ) VÝPIŠ Z REGISTRU OBYVATEL/ (DA) UDRAG FRA FOLKREGISTRET/ (DE) AUSZUG AUS DEM MELDEREGISTER/ (ET) RAHVASTIKUREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΤΑΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΤΟΔΟΠΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE POPULATION REGISTER/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE DE LA POPULATION/ (GA) SLOCHT AS AN gCLÁR DAONRA/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ POPISA STANOVIŠTVA/ (IT) ESTRATTO ANAGRAFICO/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO IEDZĪVOTĀJU REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRAŠAS IŠ GYVENTOJO REGISTRO/ (HU) KIVONAT A SZEMELYIADAT- ÉS LAKCÍMNYILVANTARTÁSBÓL/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REGISTRU TAL-POLAPAZZJONI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET BEVOLKINGSREGISTER/ (PL) WYCIAĞ Z REJESTRU Ludnosci/ (PT) EXTRATO DO REGISTRO DA POPULAÇÃO/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN REGISTRUL DE EVIDENȚĂ A POPULAȚIEI/ (SK) VÝPIŠ Z REGISTRA OBYVATELOV/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ REGISTRA PREBIVALSTVA/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERIOTE/ (SV) UDRAG UR BEFOLKNINGSREGISTER
3.2.4	(BG) ПЪЛЕН ПРЕПИС ОТ АКТОВЕ ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКО СЪСТОЯНИЕ/ (ES) COPIA LITERAL DE ACTAS DEL REGISTRO CIVIL/ (CZ) OPIS Matričních záznamů/ (DA) ORDRET KOPÍ AF CIVILSTANDSREGISTRE/ (DE) WÖRTLICHE KOPIE VON PERSONENSTANDSEINTRÄGEN/ (ET) PEREKONNAISESUAKTI KOopia/ (EL) ΠΛΩΤΟ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΙΣΤΩΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ/ (EN) VERBATIM COPY OF CIVIL STATUS RECORDS/ (FR) COPIE INTÉGRALE D'ACTES DE L'ETAT CIVIL/ (GA) COÍP FOCAL AR FHOCAL DE THAIFID AR STÁDAS SIBHALTA/ (HR) DOSLOVNI PRNJEPIŠ IZ EVIDENCIJA O OSOBНОМ STANJU/ (IT) COPIA LETTERALE DI ATTO DI STATO CIVILE/ (LV) CIVILSTĀVOKĻA AKTU REGISTRA IERAKSTU AUTENTiska KOPÍA/ (LT) CIVILINES BŪKLĒS AKTU Irašu PAŽODINE KOPÍA/ (HU) ANYAKÖNYVI BEJEKYZÉS SZÓ Szerinti MÁSOLATA/ (MT) KOPJA VERBATIM TAL-ATTI TAL-STAT CIVILI/ (NL) EENSLUIDEND AFSCHRIFT VAN AKTEN VAN DE BURGERLIJKE STAND/ (PL) ODPIS ZUPEŁNY AKTU STANU CYWILNEGO/ (PT) CERTIDÃO DE COPIA INTEGRAL OU DE NARRATIVA DE ATOS DE REGISTRO CIVIL/ (RO) COPIE EXACTĂ A UNUI ACT DE STARE CIVILĂ/ (SK) DOSLOVNY VÝPIŠ ZO ZÁPISOV O OSOBНОM STAVE/ (SL) DOBESEDNI PREPIS LISTIN O OSOBНEM STANJU/ (FI) VÄESTÖREKISTERITIEOJEN SANATARKKA JÄLJENNÖS/ (SV) ORDAGRANN AVSKRIFT AV FOLKBOKFÖRINGSHANDLING

3.3	(BG) НОТАРИАЛЕН АКТ/ (ES) ACTA NOTARIAL/ (CZ) NOTÁŘSKÁ LISTINA/ (DA) NOTARBEKRAEFTET DOKUMENT/ (DE) NOTARIELLE URKUNDE/ (ET) NOTARIAALDOOKUMENT/ (EL) ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΞΗ/ (EN) NOTARIAL ACT/ (FR) ACTE NOTARIE/ (GA) GNÍOMH NOTAIREACHTA/ (HR) JAVNOBILJEŽNIČKA ISPRAVA/ (IT) ATTO NOTARILE/ (LV) NOTARIĀLS AKTS/ (LT) NOTARINIS AKTAS/ (HU) KOZJEGYZŐ OKIRAT/ (MT) ATT NOTARILI/ (NL) NOTARIELE AKTE/ (PL) AKT NOTARIALNY/ (PT) ATO NOTARIAL/ (RO) ACT NOTARIAL/ (SK) NOTÁRSKA LISTINA/ (SL) NOTÁRSKA LISTINA/ (FI) NOTAARIN ANTAMA ASIAKERJA/ (SV) NOTARIELL HANDLING
3.4	(BG) ОФИЦИАЛНО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, ПРИЛОЖЕНО КЪМ ДОКУМЕНТ, ПОДПИСАН ОТ ЛИЦЕ В ЛИЧНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) CERTIFICACIÓN OFICIAL PUESTA SOBRE UN DOCUMENTO PRIVADO/ (CZ) ÚŘEDNÍ OSVĚDČENÍ, KTERÝM BYLA OPATŘENA LISTINA PODPISANÁ SOUKROMOU OSOBOU/ (DA) OFFICIEL PÁTEGNING PÅ ET DOKUMENT UNDERTEGNET AF EN PERSON I DENNES EGENSEKAB AF PRIVATPERSON/ (DE) AMTLICHE BESCHEINIGUNG AUF EINER PRIVATURKUNDE/ (ET) ISIKU POOLT ERAISIKUNA ALLKIRJASTATUD DOKUMENDILE KINNITATAV AMETLIK TÖEND/ (EL) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΩΔΙΑΤΟΜΕΝΟ ΣΕ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΥΠΟΓΕΡΑΜΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙ ΩΣ ΙΔΙΩΤΗΣ/ (EN) OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE PLACED ON A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY A PERSON IN HIS OR HER PRIVATE CAPACITY/ (FR) DECLARATION OFFICIELLE APPOSÉE SUR UN ACTE SOUS SEING PRIVE/ (GA) DEIMHNÍU OIFIGIÚIL A CHUIRTEAR AR DHOICIMÉAD ARNA SHINÍU AG DUINE INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CÁIL PHRIODHÁDEACH/ (HR) SLUŽBENA POTVRDA STAVLJENA NA ISPRAVU KOJU JE OSOBA POTPIŠALA U PRIVATNOM SVOJSTVU/ (IT) DICHIARAZIONE UFFICIALE APPOSTA SU UNA SCRITTURA PRIVATA/ (LV) OFICIĀLS APLIECINĀJUMS UZ DOKUMENTA, KO SAVĀ VĀRDĀ PARAKSTĪJUSI KĀDA PERSONA/ (LT) PRIVAČIU ASMENŲ PASIRAŠYTŲ DOKUMENTU OFICIALŪS PATVIRTINIMAI/ (HU) MAGÁNKIRATON ELHELYEZETT HIVATALOS TANÚSÍTVÁNY/ (MT) ČERTIFIKAT UFFIČJALI LI JTQJEGRED FDOKUMENT IFFIRMAT MINN PERSUNA FIL-KAPAÇITÀ PRIVATA TAGħHA/ (NL) OFFICIEEL CERTIFICAAT OP EEN DOCUMENT ONDERTEKEND DOOR EEN PERSOON IN ZIJN PARTICULIERE HOEDANIGHED/ (PL) URZĘDOWE ZAŚWIADCZENIE UMIESZCZONE NA DOKUMENCIE PODPISANYM PRZEZ OSOBĘ DZIAŁAJĄCĄ W CHARAKTERZE PRYWATNYM/ (PT) DECLARAÇÃO OFICIAL INSERTA NUMATO DE NATUREZA PRIVADA/ (RO) CERTIFICAT OFICIAL APLICAT PE UN DOCUMENT SUB SEMNĂTURĂ PRIVATĂ/ (SK) ÚRADNÉ OSVEDČENIE UVEDENÉ NA LISTINE PODPISANEJ OSOBOU KONAJÚCOU AKO SÚKROMNÁ OSOBA/ (SL) URADNA IZJAVA NA ZASEBNI LISTINI/ (FI) VIRALLINEN TODISTUS ASIAKERJASSA JONKA HENKLÖ ON ALLEKIRJOITTANUT YKSITYISHENKILÖNÄ/ (SV) OFFICIELLT INTYG ANBRINGAT PÅ EN HANDLING SOM UNDERTECKNATS AV EN PRIVATPERSON
3.5	(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ИЗГОТОВЕН ОТ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИ ИЛИ КОНСУЛСКИ СЛУЖИТЕЛ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА В СЛУЖЕБНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO O CONSULAR DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO CON CARÁCTER OFICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCEM NEBO KONZULÁRNÍM ŘEDNÍKEM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO SLUŽEBNÍCH POVINNOSTÍ/ (DA) DOKUMENT OFFICIELT UDFÆRDIGET AF EN MEDLEMSSTATS DIPLOMATISKE ELLER KONSULÆRE REPRÆSENTANT/ (DE) VON EINEM DIPLOMATISCHEN ODER KONSULARISCHEN VERTRETER EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS IN SEINER AMTLICHEN FUNKTION ERRICHTETE URKUNDE/ (ET) LIIKMESRIIGI DIPLOMAATILISE VÕI KONSULAARAMETNIKU POOLT AMETIKOHUSTUSTE TÄITMISEL KOOSTATUD DOKUMENT/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΟ(-Η) Η ΠΡΟΣΕΝΙΚΟ(-Η) ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR AGENT OF A MEMBER STATE IN HIS OR HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉTABLI EN SA QUALITÉ OFFICIELLE PAR UN AGENT DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD ARNA THARRAINGT SUAS AG GNÍOMHAIRE TAIDHLÉOIREACHTA NÓ CONSALACH DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CÁIL OIFIGIÚIL/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE U SLUŽBENOM SVOJSTVU SASTAVIO DIPLOMATSKI ILI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO REDATTO DA AGENTI DIPLOMATICI O CONSOLARI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO NELL'ESERCIZIO DELLE LORO FUNZIONI/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU PILDOT AMATA PIENĀKUMUS. SAGATAVOJIS DALĪBALSTS DIPLOMĀTIKĀS VAI KONSULĀRAIS PĀRSTĀVIS/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, PARENGTAS VALSTYBĖS NARĖS DIPLOMATO AR KONSULINIO PAREIGŪNO, VEIKIANČIO PAGAL OFICIALIAS IGALIOJIMUS/ (HU) VALAMELY TAGÁLLAM DIPLOMÁCIAI VAGY KONZULI KÉPVISELŐJÉ ÁLTAL HIVATALOS MINŐSÉGBEN KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT IMREJJU MINN AGENT DIPLOMATIKAU JEW KONSULARI TA' STAT MEMBRU FIL-KAPACITÀ UFFICJALI TIEGHU/ (NL) DOCUMENT OPGESTELD DOOR DE DIPLOMATIEKE OF CONSULAIRE AMBTENAAR VAN EEN LIDSTAAT IN ZIJN OFFICIELE HOEDANIGHED/ (PL) DOKUMENT SPORZĄDZONY PRZEZ PRZEDSTAWICIELA DYPLOMATYCZNEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA KONSULARNEGO Państwa członkowskiego DZIAŁAJĄCYCH W CHARAKTERZE URZĘDOWYM / (PT) DOCUMENTO LAVRADO POR UM AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO OU CONSULAR DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO NO EXERCÍCIO DAS SUAS FUNÇÕES OFICIAIS/ (RO) DOCUMENT INTOCMIT DE CÂTRE UN AGENT DIPLOMATIC SAU CONSULAR AL LINIU STAT MEMBRU, ÎN CALITATE OFICIALĂ/ (SK) LISTINA VYHOTOVENÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZÁSTUPCOM ALEBO KONZULÁRNÝM ÚRADNÍKOM ČLENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO FUNKCIE/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO KOT ÚRADNA OSOBA IZDA DIPLOMATSKI ALI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKERJA, JONKA JÄSENVÄLTON DIPLOMAATTINEN EDUSTAJA TAI KONSULIEDUSTAJA ON LAATINUT VIRANTOIMITUKSESSA/ (SV) HANDLING UPPRÄTTAD I TJÄNSTEN AV EN DIPLOMATISK ELLER KONSULAR TJÄNSTEMÄN I EN MEDLEMSSTAT

3.6	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) ĮŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIÁLLITÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNY) (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAL-FIRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/L/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPAIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV) (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/AAÅÅ) FÖR UTFARDANDE
3.7	(BG) РЕФЕРЕНТЕН НОМЕР НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) REFERENČNÍ ČISLO VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENTS REFERENCENUMMER/ (DE) KENNNUMMER DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE/ (ET) AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VIITENUMBER/ (EL) ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) NUMÉRO DE REFERENCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) UIMHÍR THAGARTHAR AN DOICIMEID PHOIBLÍ (HR) REFERENTNI BROJ JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) NUMERO DI RIFERIMENTO DEL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTA ATSAUCES NUMURS/ (LT) VIEŠOJO DOKUMENTU NUMERIS/ (HU) A KOZOKIRAT HIVATKOZÁSI SZÁMA/ (MT) NUMRU TA' REFERENZA TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) REFERENTIENUMMER VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT/ (PL) NUMER REFERENCYJNY DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO/ (PT) NÚMERO DE REFERÊNCIA DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) NUMĂRUL DE REFERINȚĂ AL DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) REFERENČNÉ ČÍSLO VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY/ (SL) REFERENČNA ŠTEVILKA JAVNE LISTINE/ (FI) YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN VIITENUMERO/ (SV) DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS REFERENSNUMMER
4.	(BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА СЪОТВЕТСТВУЮЩОТО ЛИЦЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL INTERESADO/ (CZ) INFORMACE O DOTYCŇNÉ OSOBE/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER OM DEN PÁGÆLDENDE PERSON/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR BETREFFENDEN PERSON/ (ET) ASJAOMAST ISIKUT KÁSITLEV TEAVE/ (EL) ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION ON THE PERSON CONCERNED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS SUR LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE/ (GA) FAISNEIS MAIDIR LEIS AN DUINE LENA mBAINEANN/ (HR) INFORMACIJE O DOTIČNOJ OSOBI/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI SULLA PERSONA INTERESSATA/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR ATTIECĪGO PERSONU/ (LT) INFORMACIJA APIE ATITINKAMĄ ASMENĮ/ (HU) AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLYRE VONATKOZÓ ADATOK/ (MT) INFORMAZJONI ÓWAR IL-PERSUNA KKONCERTATA/ (NL) INFORMATIE OVER DE BETROKKENE/ (PL) DANE OSOBY, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOKUMENT/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE A PESSOA EM CAUSA/ (RO) INFORMAȚII PRIVIND PERSOANA VIZATĂ/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O DOTKNUTEJ OSOBE/ (SL) INFORMACIJE O ZADEVNI OSOBI/ (FI) ASIANOMAISEN HENKILÖN TIEDOT/ (SV) UPPGIFTER OM DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN
4.1	(BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) (ES) APELLIDO(S)/ (CZ) PŘIJMENÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E)/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N)/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMEDY)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α)/ (EN) SURNAME(S)/ (FR) NOM(S)/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTÉ)/ (HR) PREZIME(NAY)/ (IT) COGNOME(I)/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) PAVARDĖ (-ES)/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMISET)/ (NL) ACHTERNA(A)M(EN)/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A)/ (PT) APELIDO(S)/ (RO) NUME/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á)/ (SL) PRIIMEK(PRIIMKI)/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN
4.2	(BG) СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) (ES) NOMBRE(S)/ (CZ) JMÉNO (JMÉNA)/ (DA) FORNAVN(E)/ (DE) VORNAME(N)/ (ET) EESNIMI (-NIMEDY)/ (EL) ONOMA (-TA)/ (EN) FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRÉNOM(S)/ (GA) CÉADAINM (CÉADAINNMEACHA)/ (HR) IME(NA)/ (IT) NOME(I)/ (LV) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) UTONEVE(I)/ (MT) ISEM(ISMIJET)/ (NL) VOORNA(A)M(EN)/ (PL) IMIE (-IMONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PRÓPRIOS(S)/ (RO) PRENUME/ (SK) MENO(-Á)/ (SL) IME/IMENA/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) FÖRNAMN
4.3	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDSELSDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) GEBURTS DATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) SÜNNIKUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF BIRTH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE NAissance/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) BREITHET/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) ROĐENJA/ (IT) DATA DI NASCITA (GG/MM/AAAA) (LV) DZIMŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) GIMIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNY) (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAT-TWELID/ (NL) GEBOORTEDATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ)/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) URODZENIA/ (PT) DATA DE NASCIMENTO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/L/AAAA) NASTERII/ (SK) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NARODENIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄAIKA (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) FÖDELSEDATUM (DD/MM/AAÅÅ)
4.4	(BG) МЯСТО И ДЪРЖАВА НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) LUGAR Y PAÍS DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) MÍSTO A ZEMĚ NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDESTED OG -LAND/ (DE) ORT UND LAND DER GEBURT/ (ET) SUNNIKOHT JA -RIIK/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΩΡΑ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) PLACE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH/ (FR) LIEU ET PAYS DE NAissance/ (GA) ÁIT AGUS TÍR BHREITHET/ (HR) MJESTO I ZEMLJA ROĐENJA/ (IT) LUOGO E PAESE DI NASCITA/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS VIETA UN VALSTS/ (LT) GIMIMO VIETA IR ŠALIS/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI HELYE ÉS ORSZÁGA/ (MT) POST U PAJIŽ TAT-TWELID/ (NL) GEBOORTEPLAATS EN -LAND/ (PL) MIEJSCE I PAŃSTWO URODZENIA/ (PT) LOCAL E PAÍS DE NASCIMENTO/ (RO) LOCUL SI TARA NASTERII/ (SK) MIESTO A ŠTÁT NARODENIA/ (SL) KRAJ IN DRŽAVA ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄPAIKKA JA -MAA/ (SV) FÖDELSEORT OCH -LAND

		(BG) ПОЛ/ (ES) SEXO/ (CZ) POHLAVÍ/ (DA) KØN/ (DE) GESCHLECHT/ (ET) SUGU/ (EL) ΦΥΛΟ/ (EN) SEX/ (FR) SEXE/ (GA) INSCNE/ (HR) SPOU/ (IT) SESSO/ (LV) DZIMUMS/ (LT) LYTIS/ (HU) NEME/ (MT) SESS/ (NL) GESLACHT/ (PL) PŁEĆ/ (PT) SEXO/ (RO) SEXUL/ (SK) POHLAVIE/ (SL) SPOL/ (FI) SUKUPUOLI/ (SV) KÖN
4.5.1		(BG) ЖЕНСКИ/ (ES) MUJER/ (CZ) ŽENA/ (DA) KVINDE/ (DE) WEIBLICH/ (ET) NAISKOOST/ (EL) GHAY/ (EN) FEMALE/ (FR) FÉMININ/ (GA) BAINNEANN/ (HR) ŽENSKI/ (IT) FEMINILE/ (LV) SIEVIETE/ (LT) MOTERIS/ (HU) NŐ/ (MT) MARA/ (NL) VROUW/ (PL) KOBIETA/ (PT) FEMININO/ (RO) FEMEIESC/ (SK) ŽENSKE/ (SL) ŽENSKI/ (FI) NAINEN/ (SV) KVINNA
4.5.2		(BG) МЪЖКИ/ (ES) VARÓN/ (CZ) MUŽ/ (DA) MAND/ (DE) MÄNNLICH/ (ET) MEESSOOST/ (EL) APPEN/ (EN) MALE/ (FR) MASCULIN/ (GA) FIREANN/ (HR) MUŠKI/ (IT) MASCHILE/ (LV) VĪRIETIS/ (LT) VYRAS/ (HU) FÉRFI/ (MT) RAGEL/ (NL) MAN/ (PL) MĘŻCZYZNA/ (PT) MASCULINO/ (RO) BĂRBĂTESC/ (SK) MUŽSKÉ/ (SL) MOŠKI/ (FI) MIES/ (SV) MAN
4.5.3		(BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESTEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MÄÄRAMATA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDÉTERMINÉ/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNTITHE/ (HR) NEODREDEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYTA/ (HU) MEGHATÁROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABBILIT/ (NL) ONBEPAALD/ (PL) PŁEĆ NIEOKREŚLONA/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENE/ (SL) NEDOLOCEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMÄTON/ (SV) EJ FASTSTALLT
5.		(BG) НАСТОЯЩО МЕСТОЖИВЕЕНЕ ИЛИ МЕСТОПРЕБИВАНАЕ НА СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ СЪГЛАСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ. КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) DOMICILIO Y/O RESIDENCIA ACTUALES DE LA PERSONA A LA QUE SE REFIERE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) SOUČASNÉ BYDLIŠTĚ NEBO MÍSTO POBYTU OSOBY UVEDENÉ VE VEREJNÉ LISTINĚ. K NÍŽ JE PRIPJOHEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) NUJVÆRENDE BOPÆL OG/ELLER OPHOLDSSTED FOR PERSONEN, DER ER BERØRT AF DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT. SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) AKTUELLER WOHNSITZ UND/ODER ORT DES GEWÖHNLICHEN AUFENTHALTS DER BETREFFENDEN PERSON GEMÄSS DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE. DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) AVALIKUS DOKUMENDIS. MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD. NIMETATUD ISIKU PRAEGUNE ALALINE ASUKOHT JA/VÕI ELUKOHT/ (EL) TRÈCHOUSA ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΗ ΚΑΤΟΙΚΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ/Η ΔΙΑΜΟΝΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) CURRENT DOMICILE AND/OR RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) DOMICILE ET/OU RÉSIDENCE ACTUELLES DE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE PAR LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE EST JOINT/ (GA) SAINCHÓNAIR REATHA AGUS/NO GNATHCHÓNAIR DUINE ATÁ AIMNHITHE SA DOICIMÉAD POIBLI LENA BHUIIL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TRENUTNO PREBIVALIŠTE IILI BORAVIŠTE OSOBE NAVEDENE U JAVNOJ ISPRAVI KOJU JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) DOMICILIO E/O RESIDENZA ATTUALE DELLA PERSONA INTERESSATA DAL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) ATTIECTĀGĀS PERSONAS PAŠREIZĒJĀS DOMICILS UN/VAI UZTURĒŠĀNĀS VIETA, KAS MINETA PUBLISKĀJĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTĀ/ (LT) VIEŠAJAME DOKUMENTE, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, NURODYTO ASMENS DABARTINE NUOLATINE GYVENAMOJI VIETA IR (ARBA) GYVENAMOJI VIETA/ (HU) A FORMANYOKTATVÁNNYAL KÍSÉRT KÖZÖKIRATBAN MEGNEVEZETT SZEMÉLY JELENLEGI LAKÓHELYE ÉS/VAGY TARTÓZKODÁSI HELYE/ (MT) DOMICILJU UJEW RESIDENZA ATTVALI TAL-PERSUNA MSEMMLJA FID-DOKUMENT PUBLIKU LI MIEGRU HI MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) HUIDIGE WOON- EN/OF VERBLIJFPLAATS VAN DE BETROKKENE OP GROND VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) OBECNE MIEJSCE ZAMIESZKANIA LUB MIEJSCE POBYTU OSOBY WSKAZANEJ W DOMUMENCIE URZĘDOWYM, DO KTÓREGO ZAŁĄCZONY JEST NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) DOMICÍLIO E/OU RESIDÊNCIA ATUAL DA PESSOA DESIGNADA NO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENO/ (RO) DOMICILIUL SI/SAU RESEDINȚA ACTUALĂ AL (A) PERSOANEI VIZATE DE DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) SÚČASNÉ BYDLISKO AALEBO POBYT OSOBY UVEDENEJ VO VEREJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE PRIPJOHENÝ TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (SL) TRENUTNO STALNO PREBIVALIŠČE IN/ALI TRENUTNO PREBIVALIŠČE OSOBE. NA KATERO SE NANAŠA JAVNA LISTINA, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) YLEISESSÄ ASIASKIRJASSA. JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETAÄN. TARKOITETUN HENkilÖN KOTI-JA/TAI ASUINPAIKKA/ (SV) NUVARANDE HEMVIST OCH/ELLER BOSTADSORT FÖR DEN PERSON SOM BERÖRS AV DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT
5.1		(BG) МЕСТОЖИВЕЕНЕ/ (ES) DOMICILIO/ (CZ) BYDLIŠTĚ/ (DA) BOPÆL/ (DE) WOHN SITZ/ (ET) ALALINE ASUKOHT/ (EL) KATOIKIA/ (EN) DOMICILE/ (FR) DOMICILE/ (GA) SAINCHÓNAI/ (HR) PREBIVALIŠTE/ (IT) DOMICILIO/ (LV) DOMICILS/ (LT) NUOLATINE GYVENAMOJI VIETA/ (HU) LAKÓHELY/ (MT) DOMICILJU/ (NL) WOONPLAATS/ (PL) MIEJSCE ZAMIESZKANIA/ (PT) DOMICÍLIO/ (RO) DOMICILIUL/ (SK) BYDLISKO/ (SL) STALNO PREBIVALIŠČE/ (FI) KOTIPAIKKA/ (SV) HEMVIST
5.1.1		(BG) АДРЕС/ (ES) DIRECCIÓN/ (CZ) ADRESA/ (DA) ADRESSE/ (DE) ANSCHRIFT/ (ET)AADRESS/ (EL) ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΗ/ (EN) ADDRESS/ (FR) ADRESSE/ (GA) SEOLADH/ (HR) ADRESA/ (IT) INDIRIZZO/ (LV) ADRESE/ (LT) ADRESAS/ (HU) CÍME/ (MT) INDIRIZZ/ (NL) ADRES/ (PL) ADRES/ (PT) ENDEREÇO/ (RO) ADRESA/ (SK) ADRESA/ (SL) NASLOV/ (FI) OSOITE/ (SV) ADRESS

- 5.1.1.1 (BG) УЛИЦА И НОМЕР/ПОЩЕНСКА КУТИЯ/ (ES) CALLE Y NÚMERO / APARTADO DE CORREOS/ (CZ) Ulice a číslo domu / poštovní příhrádka/ (DA) vej og husnummer/postboks/ (DE) strasse und hausnummer/postfach/ (ET) tanav ja maja number / postkasti/ (EL) οδός και αριθμός / το/ (EN) street and number/PO BOX/ (FR) rue et numéro/boîte postale/ (GA) sráid agus uimhir/bosca poist/ (HR) ulica i broj / poštanski pretinac/ (IT) via e numero/casella postale/ (LV) iela un mājas numurs / pastkaste/ (LT) gatvė ir namo numeris / pašto dézuté/ (HU) utca és házszám/postafiók/ (MT) triq u numru/kaxxa postal/ (NL) straat en nummer/postbus/ (PL) ulica i numer / skrytka pocztowa/ (PT) rua e número/caixa postal/ (RO) strada si numărul/căsuță postală/ (SK) ulica a číslo/ poštový priečinok/ (SL) ulica in številka/poštni predal/ (FI) lähiosoite/postilokerö/ (SV) gatuadress/postbox
- 5.1.1.2 (BG) НАСЕЛЕНО МЯСТО И ПОЩЕНСКИ КОД/ (ES) LOCALIDAD Y CÓDIGO POSTAL/ (CZ) MÍSTO A POŠTOVNÍ SMĚROVACÍ ČÍSLO/ (DA) BY OG POSTNUMMER/ (DE) PLZ UND ORT/ (ET) Linn või asula ja sihtnumber/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΧΥΔΡΟΜΙΚΟΣ ΚΩΔΙΚΟΣ/ (EN) PLACE AND POSTAL CODE/ (FR) LOCALITÉ ET CODE POSTAL/ (GA) ÁIT AGUS CÓD POIST/ (HR) MJESTO I POŠTANSKI BROJ/ (IT) LOCALITA E CAP/ (LV) VIETA UN PASTA INDEKSS/ (LT) VIETA IR PAŠTO KODAS/ (HU) HELYSÉG ÉS IRÁNYÍTÓSZÁM/ (MT) LOKALITÁT U KODÍČI POSTAL/ (NL) PLAATS EN POSTCODE/ (PL) MIEJSKOWOŚĆ I KOD POCZTOWY/ (PT) LOCALIDADE E CÓDIGO POSTAL/ (RO) LOCALITATEA ȘI CODUL POSTAL/ (SK) MIESTO A POŠTOVÉ SMEROVACIE ČÍSLO/ (SL) KRAJ IN POŠTNA ŠTEVILKA/ (FI) POSTINUMERO JA POSTITOIMIPAIKKA/ (SV) ORT OCH POSTNUMMER
- 5.1.1.3 (BG) ДЪРЖАВА/ (ES) PAÍS/ (CZ) ZEMĚ/ (DA) LAND/ (DE) LAND/ (ET) RIIK/ (EL) XORA/ (EN) COUNTRY/ (FR) PAYS/ (GA) TÍR/ (HR) ZEMLJA/ (IT) PAESE/ (LV) VALSTS/ (LT) ŠALIS/ (HU) ORSZÁG/ (MT) PAJIZ/ (NL) LAND/ (PL) PAŃSTWO/ (PT) PAÍS/ (RO) TARĂ/ (SK) ŠTÁT/ (SL) DRŽAVA/ (FI) MAA/ (SV) LAND
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- 5.2 (BG) МЕСТОПРЕБИВАНАЕ/ (ES) RESIDENCIA/ (CZ) MÍSTO POBYTU/ (DA) OPHOLDSSTED/ (DE) ORT DES GEWÖHNLICHEN AUFTENTHALTS/ (ET) ELUKONT/ (EL) ΔΙΑΜΟΝΗ/ (EN) RESIDENCE/ (FR) RÉSIDENCE/ (GA) SAINCHÓNAI/ (HR) BORAVIŠTE/ (IT) RESIDENZA/ (LV) UZTURĒŠANĀS VIETA/ (LT) GYVENAMOJI VIETA/ (HU) TARTOZKODÁSI HELY/ (MT) RESIDENZA/ (NL) VERBLIJFPLAATS/ (PL) MIEJSCE POBYTU/ (PT) RESIDÊNCIA/ (RO) RESEDINȚA/ (SK) POBYT/ (SL) PREBIVALIŠČE/ (FI) ASUINPAIKKA/ (SV) BOSTADSORT
6. (BG) ПОЛЕ ЗА ПОДПИС/ (ES) RECUADRO PARA LA FIRMA/ (CZ) POLE PRO PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFTSFELT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFTENFELD/ (ET) ALLKIRJALAHTER/ (EL) ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΙΔΙΟ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ/ (EN) SIGNATURE BOX/ (FR) CADRE POUR LA SIGNATURE/ (GA) BOSCA DON SINIU/ (HR) POLJE ZA POTPIS/ (IT) Riquadro per la firma/ (LV) PARAKSTA LAUKS/ (LT) PARAŠO LAUKELIS/ (HU) AZ ALÁÍRÁS SZÖVEGDOBÓZA/ (MT) KAXXA TAL-IFFIRMAR/ (NL) VAK VOOR DE HANDEKENING/ (PL) POLE PODPISU/ (PT) ESPAÇO DESTINADO À ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) KOLÓNKA NA PODPIS/ (SL) POLJE ZA PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUSKENTTÄ/ (SV) RUTA FÖR UNDERTECKNANDE
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- 6.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) И СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ. ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) Y NOMBRE(S) DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) PŘÍJMENÍ A JMÉNO (JMÉNA) ÚREDNIKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) OG FORNAVNE(E) PÅ DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) UND VORNAME(N) DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KAESOLEVA VORMI VALJASTANUD AMETNIKU EESNIMI (-NIMED) JA PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ) ΤΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AND FORENAME(S) OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) NOM(S) ET PRÉNOM(S) DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) AGUS CÉADAÍNM (CÉADAÍNMNEACHA) AN OIFIIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) I IME(NA) SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) COGNOME/I E NOME/I DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU, UZVĀRS(-I) UN VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAVARDĒ (-ES) IR VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ CSALÁDI NEVE(-I) ÉS UTÓNEVE(-I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(/KUNJOMISET) U ISEM(/ISMISET) TAL-UFFICIAL LI NAREG DIN IL-FORMULA/ (NL) NAAM(EN) EN VOORNAAM(A)M(EN) VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) I IMIE (IMIONA) URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) APELIDO(S) E NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S) DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) NUMELE SI PRENUMELE FUNCIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) A MENO(-Á) ÚRADNIKA, KTORÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI IN IME/IMENA URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) JA ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAVN OCH FÖRNAMN PÅ DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR

6.2	(BG) ДЛЪЖНОСТ НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ, ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CARGO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) FUNKCE ÚŘEDNÍKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (DA) STILLING — DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) STELLUNG DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSEOLEVA VORMI VALJASTANUD AMETNIKU AMETIKOHT/ (EL) ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) POSTE DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) POST AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) FUNKCIJA SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) POSIZIONE DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU AMATS/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAREIGOS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNTY KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ BEOSZTÁSA/ (MT) KARIGA TAL-UFFICIAL LI BIAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) FUNCTIE VAN DE AMBTENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) STANOWISKO URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) CARGO DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) POZIȚIA FUNCȚIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) FUNKCIA ÚRADNIKA, KTORÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) POLOŽAJ URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIIEHEN ASEMA/ (SV) BEFÄTTNING FÖR DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR
6.3	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LUMM/BBBB) EISIÚNAV (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/AAAAA) IZDAVANJA/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN)/ (MT) DATA (JJXX/SSSS) TAL-FRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) Emitteril/ (SK) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVVV)/ (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
6.4	(BG) ПОДПИС/ (ES) FIRMA/ (CZ) PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFT/ (ET) ALLKIRJ/ (EL) ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ/ (EN) SIGNATURE/ (FR) SIGNATURE/ (GA) SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POTPIŠ/ (IT) FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTS/ (LT) PARAŠAS/ (HU) ALÁIRÁS/ (MT) FIRMA/ (NL) HANDTEKENING/ (PL) PODPIS/ (PT) ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURĂ/ (SK) PODPIS/ (SL) PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUS/ (SV) NAMNTECKNING
6.5	(BG) ПЕЧАТ ИЛИ ЩЕМПЕЛ/ (ES) SELLO O TIMBRE/ (CZ) PEČET NEBO RAZÍTKO/ (DA) SEGL ELLER STEMPEL/ (DE) SIEGEL ODER STEMPEL/ (ET) PITSER VÕI TEMPTEL/ (EL) ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ/ (EN) SEAL OR STAMP/ (FR) SCEAU OU TIMBRE/ (GA) SÉALA NÓ STAMPA/ (HR) ŽIG ILI PEČAT/ (IT) BOLLO O TIMBRO/ (LV) ZĪMOGS VAI SPIEDOGS/ (LT) SPAUDAS ARBA ANTSPAUDAS/ (HU) PECSET VAGY BÉLYEGZŐLENYOMAT/ (MT) SIGILL JEW TIMBRU/ (NL) ZEGEL OF STEMPEL/ (PL) PIECZEĆ LUB STEMPEL/ (PT) SELO OU CARIMBO/ (RO) SIGILIUL SAU STAMPILA/ (SK) PEČAŤ ALEBO ODTLAČOK PEČIATKY/ (SL) PEČAT ALI ŽIG/ (FI) SINETTI TAI LEIMA/ (SV) SIGILL ELLER STÄMPEL

ANNEX XI

ABSENCE OF A CRIMINAL RECORD IN THE MEMBER STATE OF NATIONALITY OF THE PERSON CONCERNED**MULTILINGUAL STANDARD FORM — TRANSLATION AID**

Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012⁽¹⁾

- Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK) Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE) Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL) Spain (ES)
- France (FR) Croatia (HR)
- Italy (IT) Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV) Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU) Malta (MT)
- Netherlands (NL) Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL) Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO) Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK) Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE) United Kingdom (UK)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The sole purpose of this multilingual standard form is to facilitate the translation of the public document to which it is attached. This form shall not be circulated as an autonomous document between Member States.

This form reflects the content of the public document to which it is attached. However, the authority to which the public document is presented may require, when necessary for the purpose of processing the public document, a translation or transliteration of the information included in the form.

NOTE FOR THE ISSUING AUTHORITY

Mention only information which is given in the public document to which this form is attached⁽²⁾.

If the public document to which this form is attached does not contain certain data or information, indicate '—'.

1. AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM

1.1 Designation⁽³⁾

2. AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

1.1 Designation⁽⁴⁾

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

3.1 Document emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of a Member State

3.1.1 Court decision

3.1.2 Document emanating from a public prosecutor

3.1.3 Document emanating from a clerk of a court

3.1.4 Document emanating from a judicial officer ('huissier de justice')

3.1.5 Other (to be specified)

(1) OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1.

(2) If completing by hand, please use capital letters.

(3) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the form.

(4) The term 'designation' should be interpreted as referring to the official designation of the authority issuing the public document to which this form is attached.

- 3.2 Administrative document
- 3.2.1 Certificate
- 3.2.2 Extract from the Criminal Record
- 3.2.3 Verbatim copy of the Criminal Record
- 3.1.5 Other (to be specified)
- 3.3 Notarial act
- 3.4 Official certificate placed on a document signed by a person in his or her private capacity
- 3.5 Document drawn up by a diplomatic or consular agent of a Member State in his or her official capacity
- 3.6 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 3.7 Reference number of the public document

4. INFORMATION ON THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED

- 4.1 Surname(s)
- 4.2 Previous surname(s)
- 4.3 Forename(s)
- 4.4 Previous forename(s)
- 4.5 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of birth
- 4.6 Place (¹) and country (²) of birth
- 4.7 Sex:
- 4.7.1 Female
- 4.7.2 Male
- 4.7.3 Undetermined
- 4.8 Nationality
- 4.9 Identity number
- 4.10 Type and number of the person's identification document:
- 4.10.1 National identity card/No
- 4.10.2 Passport/No
- 4.10.3 Driving licence/No
- 4.10.4 Other (to be specified)
- /No

5. THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED DOES NOT MENTION ANY CONVICTION IN RESPECT OF THE PERSON CONCERNED IN THE CRIMINAL RECORD OF THE MEMBER STATE OF NATIONALITY OF THAT PERSON.

6. SIGNATURE BOX

- 6.1 Surname(s) and forename(s) of the official who issued this form
.....
- 6.2 Position of the official who issued this form
- 6.3 Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of issue
- 6.4 Signature
- 6.5 Seal or stamp

(¹) The term 'place of birth' refers to the name of the city, town, village, or hamlet and province in which the person was born.

(²) The name of the country and, where it exists, the ISO code of that country or the option 'Other (to be specified)' should be chosen from the drop-down list in the model multilingual standard form available in the European e-Justice Portal.

MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY OF THE STANDARD ENTRY HEADINGS

(ABSENCE OF A CRIMINAL RECORD IN THE MEMBER STATE OF NATIONALITY
OF THE PERSON CONCERNED)

1. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DENNE FORMULARS UDSTEDENDE MYNDIGHED/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIESES FORMULAR AUSSTELLT/ (ET) KAESOLEVA VORMI VÄLJA ANDNUUD ASUTUS/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝΤΥΠΟΥ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THIS FORM/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÚUDARAS A EISEOIDH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) VEIDLAPAS IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIALLÍTÓ HATOSÁG/ (MT) AUTORITÀ EMITTENTI TA' DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITEIT VAN AFGIFTE VAN DIT FORMULIER/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O PRESENTE FORMULARIO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A PREZENTULUI FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTAVA VIRANOMAINEN/ (SV) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR FORMULÄRET
- 1.1. (BG) НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ/ (ES) DENOMINACIÓN/ (CZ) NÁZEV/ (DA) BETEGNELSE/ (DE) BEZEICHNUNG/ (ET) NIMETUS/ (EL) ONOMAZIA/ (EN) DESIGNATION/ (FR) DÉNOMINATION/ (GA) AINMINÚ/ (HR) NAZIV/ (IT) DENOMINAZIONE/ (LV) NOSAUKUMS/ (LT) PAVADINIMAS/ (HU) MEGNEVEZÉS/ (MT) TITLU/ (NL) BENAMING/ (PL) NAZWIA/ (PT) DESIGNAÇÃO/ (RO) DENUMIRE/ (SK) NÁZOV/ (SL) IME/ (FI) NIMI/ (SV) NAMN
2. (BG) ОРГАН, ИЗДАВАЩ ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) AUTORIDAD QUE EXPIDE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÍC VĚŘEJNOU LISTINU, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) DEN MYNDIGHED, DER HAR UDSTEDT DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) BEHÖRDE, DIE DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST, AUSSTELLT/ (ET) ASUTUS, KES ANDIS VÄLJA AVALIKU DOKUMENDI, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΑΡΧΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) AUTHORITY ISSUING THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) AUTORITÉ DE DÉLIVRANCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) AN ÚUDARAS A EISEOIDH AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLI LENA BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) TIJELO KOJE IZDAJE JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) AUTORITÀ CHE RILASCIA IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, IZDEVĒJESTĀDE/ (LT) VIEŠAJI DOKUMENTAI, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, IŠDUODANTI VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJAI/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSERT KÖZÖKIRATOT KIALLÍTÓ HATOSÁG/ (MT) AUTORITÀ EMITTENTI TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HJAJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) AUTORITÀ EMITTENTI AFGIFTE VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) ORGAN WYDAJĄCY DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) AUTORIDADE QUE EMITE O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULARIO ESTA APENO/ (RO) AUTORITATEA EMITENTĂ A DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) ORGÁN VYDÁVAJÚCI VĚŘEJNÚ LISTINU, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) ORGAN, KI IZDA JAVNO LISTINO, KI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) MYNDIGHET SOM UTFÄRDAR DEN OFFICIËLLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGLAT
3. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОТНОСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACIÓN RELATIVA AL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE TÝKAJÍCÍ SE VĚŘEJNÉ LISTINY, K NÍŽ JE PŘILOŽEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) OPLYSNINGER VEDRØRENDE DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET/ (DE) ANGABEN ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST/ (ET) TEAVE AVALIKU DOKUMENDI KOHTA, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNEAS A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍ LENA BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE KOJE SE ODNOSE NA JAVNU ISPRAVU KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI RELATIVE AL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR PUBLISKO DOKUMENTU, KURAM ŠI VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA/ (LT) INFORMACIJA, SUSIJUSI SU VIEŠUOJI DOKUMENTU, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KÍSERT KÖZÖKIRATRA VONATKOZÓ INFORMÁCIÓK/ (MT) INFORMAZJONI DWAR ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGHU HJAJA MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE BETREFFENDE HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) INFORMACJE DOTYCZĄCE DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO, DO KTÓREGO NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ JEST ZAŁĄCZONY/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES RELATIVAS AO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULARIO ESTA APENO/ (RO) INFORMATII REFERITOARE LA DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O VĚŘEJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁŘ PRIPOJENÝ/ (SL) INFORMACIJE V ZVEZI Z JAVNO LISTINO, KI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TIEDOT YLEISESTÄ ASIAKIRJASTA, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN/ (SV) INFORMATION OM DEN OFFICIËLLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGLAT

<p>3.1</p>	<p>(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ОРГАН ИЛИ ДЛЪЖНОСТНО ЛИЦЕ, СВЪРЗАНО СЪС СЪДИЛИЩАТА ИЛИ ПРАВОРАЗДАВАТЕЛНИТЕ ОРГАНИ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UNA AUTORIDAD O UN FUNCIONARIO VINCULADO A LOS ORGANOS JURISDICCIONALES DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ OGÁNOM NEBO ÚŘEDNÍKEM S VAZBOU NA SOUDY DANÉHO ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (DA) DOKUMENT, DER ER UDSTEDT AF EN MYNDIGHED ELLER EN EMBEDSMAND, DER ER TILKNYTET DOMSTOLE I EN MEDLEMSSTAT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER BEHÖRDE ODER EINER AMTSPERSON ALS ORGAN DER RECHTSPFLEGE EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD LIIKMESRIIGI KOHTUTEAGA SEOTUD AMETIASUTUS VÕI AMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΜΙΑ ΑΡΧΗ Η ΕΝΑΝΤΙΑ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM AN AUTHORITY OR AN OFFICIAL CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS OR TRIBUNALS OF A MEMBER STATE/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UNE AUTORITÉ OU D'UN FONCTIONNAIRE RELEVANT D'UNE JURIDICTION D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó ÚDARÁS NÓ Ó IFIGEACH A BHFUL BAIT AIGE NÓ AICI LE CÚIRTEANNA NÓ LE BINSI DE CHUID BALLSTÁTI/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO TIJELO ILI SLUŽBENIK SUDA DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN'AUTORITÀ O DA UN FUNZIONARIO APPARTENENTE AD UNA DELLE GIURISDIZIONI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEGUSI AR DALBALSTS TIESĀM SAISTĪTA IESTĀDE VAI AMATPERSONA/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, IŠDUOTAS VALDŽIOS INSTITUCIJOS AR PAREIGŪNO, SUSIJUSIU SU VALSTYBĖS NARĘS TEISMAMS AR TRIBUNOLASI/ (HU) TAGÁLLAMI BIRÓSÁGGAL KAPCSOLATBAN ÁLLÓ HATÓSÁG VAGY TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAJRUG MINN AUTORITÀ JEW UFFICJAL LI JKOLLHOM RABTA MAL-QRATI JEW IT-TIBRANAL TA' STAT MEMBRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN AUTORITEIT OF AMBTEENAAR BEHORENDE TOT EEN RECHTERLIJKE INSTANTIE VAN EEN LIDSTAAT/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD ORGANU SĄDOWEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA SĄDOWEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UMA AUTORIDADE OU DE UM FUNCIONÁRIO DEPENDENTE DE QUALQUER JURISDIÇÃO DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE O AUTORITATE SAU DE UN FUNCTIONAR DE PE LÂNGĂ INSTANTELE UNUI STAT MEMBRU/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ OGÁNOM ALEBO ÚRADNÍKOM S VAZBOU NA SUDY ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU/ (SL) LISTINA, IZDANA S STRANI ORGANA ALI URADNIKA SODNE OBLASTI DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKIRJA, JONKA ON ANTANUT JÄSENVÄLTON OIKEUSLAITOKSEN KUULUVA VIRANOMAINEN TAI VIRKAMIES/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN MYNDIGHET ELLER EN TJÄNSTEMAN TILLHÖRANDE DOMSTOLSVÄSENDET I EN MEDLEMSSTAT</p>
<p>3.1.1</p>	<p>(BG) Съдебно решение/ (ES) RESOLUCIÓN JUDICIAL/ (CZ) ROZHODNUTÍ SOUDU/ (DA) DOMSTOLSAFGØRELSE/ (DE) GERICHTSENTSCHEIDUNG/ (ET) KOHTUOTSUS/ (EL) ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ/ (EN) COURT DECISION/ (FR) DÉCISION DE JUSTICE/ (GA) CINNEADH ÓN gCÚIRT/ (HR) SUDSKA ODLUKA/ (IT) DECISIONE GIURISDIZIONALE/ (LV) TIESAS LĒMUMS/ (LT) TEISMO SPRENDIMAS/ (HU) BIRÓSAGI HATÁROZAT/ (MT) DECIZJONI TAL-QORTI/ (NL) RECHTERLIJKE BESLISSING/ (PL) ORZECZENIE SĄDOWE/ (PT) DECISÃO JUDICIAL/ (RO) HOTĂRÂRE JUDECĂTOAREASCĂ/ (SK) SÚDNE ROZHODNUTIE/ (SL) SODNA ODLOČBA/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN PÄÄTÖS/ (SV) DOMSTOLSBESLUT</p>
<p>3.1.2</p>	<p>(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ ПРОКУРОР/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR EL MINISTERIO FISCAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ STÁTNÍM ZÁSTUPCEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN ANKLAGEMYNDIGHED/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER STAATSANWALTSCHAFT/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD RIJKLIK SÜDÍSTAJA/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΕΑ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT DU MINISTÈRE PUBLIC/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó İONCHÚSÍTHEOR POIBLÍ/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDALO DRŽAVNO ODVJETNIŠTVO/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DAL PUBBLICO MINISTERO/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS PROKURORS/ (LT) PROKURORO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) ÜGYÉSZ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAJRUG MINN PROSEKUTUR PUBLIKU/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN OPENBAAR MINISTERIE/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD PROKURATORA/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DO MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN PROCUROR/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANÁ PROKURATOROM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA DRŽAVNO TOŽilstvo/ (FI) VIRALLISEN SYTTAJÄN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN ÅKLAGARVÄSENDET</p>
<p>3.1.3</p>	<p>(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН СЛУЖИТЕЛ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN SECRETARIO JUDICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ VÝŠÍM SOUDNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN JUSTITSSEKRETÆR/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES URKUNDSBEAMTEN DER GESCHÄFTSSTELLE EINES GERICHTS/ (ET) DOKUMENT. MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUD KOHTUAMETNIK/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A CLERK OF A COURT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN GREFFIER/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN Ó CHLÉIREACH DE CHUID CÚIRTE/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO UPRAVITEJ SUDSKÉ PISARNICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN CANCELLIERE/ (LV) DOKUMENTS. KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS SEKRETĀRS/ (LT) TEISMO TARNAUTOJO IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BIRÓSÁGI TISZTVISELŐ ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAJRUG MINN REGISTRATUR TA' QORTI/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GRIFFIER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD SEKRETARZA SĄDOWEGO/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM OFICIAL DE JUSTIÇA/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN GREFIER AL INSTANTE/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANA SUDNYM ÚRADNÍKOM/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI USLUŽBENECK/ (FI) TUOMIOISTUIMEN SIHTEERIN ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HARROR FRÅN EN DOMSTOLSTJÄNSTEMAN</p>

- 3.1.4 (BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ПРОИЗХОДАЩ ОТ СЪДЕБЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE JUDICIAL («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SOUDNÍM VYKONAVATELEM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DA) DOKUMENT UDSTEDT AF EN STÆVNINGSMAND («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (DE) URKUNDE EINES GERICHTSVOLLZIEHERS/ (ET) DOKUMENT, MILLE ON VÄLJA ANDNUUD KOHTUTÄITUR/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΡΟΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟ(Η) ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗ(ΠΙΑ) («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (EN) DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM A JUDICIAL OFFICER («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉMANANT D'UN HUISSIER DE JUSTICE/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD A THAGANN O OIFIGEACH BREITHIÚNACH («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE IZDAO SUDSKI OVRŠTELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (IT) DOCUMENTO EMANATO DA UN UFFICIALE GIUDIZIARIO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU IZSNIEDZIS TIESAS IZPILDĪTĀJS («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (LT) ANTSTOLIO (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE) IŠDUOTAS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) BÍRÓSÁGI VÉGREHAJTÓ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE») ÁLTAL KIÁLLÍTTÖT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT MAJRUG MINN UFFİCJAL GUDIZZJARU («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (NL) DOCUMENT AFGEGEVEN DOOR EEN GERECHTSDEURWAARDER/ (PL) DOKUMENT POCHODZĄCY OD URZĘDNIKA SADOWEGO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (PT) DOCUMENTO PROVENIENTE DE UM ESCRIVÃO DE DIREITO («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (RO) DOCUMENT EMIS DE UN EXECUTOR JUDECĂTORESC («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SK) LISTINA VYDANA SUDNÝM VYKONÁVATELOM («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO IZDA SODNI IZVRŠITELJ («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)/ (FI) HAASEMIEHEN (HUISSIER DE JUSTICE) ANTAMA ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) HANDLING SOM HÄRRÖR FRÅN EN STÄMNINGSMAN («HUISSIER DE JUSTICE»)
- 3.1.5 (BG) ДРУПИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ)/ (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE)/ (CZ) JINÉ (UPRESNĚTE)/ (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES)/ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN)/ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGEV)/ (EL) ΆΛλο (ΔΙΕΥΚΡΙΝΙΣΤΕ)/ (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED)/ (FR) AUTRE (À PRÉCISER)/ (GA) EILE (LE SONRÚ)/ (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTI)/ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE)/ (LV) CITS (PRECİZĒT)/ (LT) KITA (NURODYTI)/ (HU) EGYÉB (KERJUK PONTOSÍTANI)/ (MT) OHRAJN (IPPREČÍZA)/ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN)/ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ OKREŚLIĆ)/ (PT) OUTROS (A ESPECIFICAR)/ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA)/ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNIŤ)/ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTI)/ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLÄVÄY)/ (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS)
- 3.2 (BG) АДМИНISTRATИВЕН ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (CZ) LISTINA VYDANÁ SPRÁVNÍM ÚRADEM/ (DA) ADMINISTRATIVT DOKUMENT/ (DE) URKUNDE EINER VERWALTUNGSBEHÖRDE/ (ET) HALDUSDOKUMEND/ (EL) ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ/ (EN) ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT/ (FR) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIF/ (GA) DOICIMÉAD RIARACHÁIN/ (HR) UPRAVNA ISPRAVA/ (IT) DOCUMENTO AMMINISTRATIVO/ (LV) ADMINISTRATĪVS DOKUMENTS/ (LT) ADMINISTRACINIS DOKUMENTAS/ (HU) KÓZIGAZGATÁSI OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT AMMINISTRATIVU/ (NL) ADMINISTRATIEF DOCUMENT/ (PL) DOKUMENT ADMINISTRACYJNY/ (PT) DOCUMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO/ (RO) DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATIV/ (SK) SPRÁVNA LISTINA/ (SL) UPRAVNA LISTINA/ (FI) HALLINOLLINEN ASIAKIRJA/ (SV) ADMINISTRATIV HANDLING
- 3.2.1 (BG) УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CERTIFICADO/ (CZ) OSVĚDČENÍ/ (DA) PÄTEGNING/ (DE) BESCHEINIGUNG/ (ET) TÖEND/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ/ (EN) CERTIFICATE/ (FR) CERTIFICAT/ (GA) DEIMHNÍÚ/ (HR) POTVRDA/ (IT) CERTIFICATO/ (LV) APLIECIŅĀJUMS/ (LT) PAŽYMA, LIUDUJIMAS/ (HU) TANÚSÍTVÁNY/BIZONYITVÁNY/ (MT) CERTIFIKAT/ (NL) CERTIFICAAT/ (PL) ZAŠWIADCZENIE/ (PT) CERTIDÃO OU CERTIFICADO/ (RO) CERTIFICAT/ (SK) OSVEDČENIE/ (SL) POTRDILO/ (FI) TODISTUS/ (SV) INTYG
- 3.2.2 (BG) ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОТ РЕГИСТЪРА ЗА СЪДИМОСТ/ (ES) EXTRACTO DEL REGISTRO DE ANTECEDENTES PENALES/ (CZ) VÝPIS Z REJSTŘÍKU TRESTŮ/ (DA) UDDRAG FRA STRAFFEREGISTRET/ (DE) STRAFFREGISTERAUSZUG/ (ET) KARISTUSREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE/ (EL) ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ ΠΟΙΝΙΚΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΥ/ (EN) EXTRACT FROM THE CRIMINAL RECORD/ (FR) EXTRAIT DU CASIER JUDICIAIRE/ (GA) SLIUGHT AS AN TAIFead COIRIUL/ (HR) IZVADAK IZ KAZNENE EVIDENCIJE/ (IT) ESTRATTO DEL CASELLARIO GIUDIZIALE/ (LV) IZRĀKSTS NO SODĀĪBAS REGISTRA/ (LT) IŠRĀSAS IS NUOSPRENDŽI REGISTRO/ (HU) KIVONAT A BÜNUGYI NYILVÁNTARTÁSBÓL/ (MT) ESTRATT MIR-REKORD KRIMINALI/ (NL) UITTREKSEL UIT HET STRAFREGISTER/ (PL) WYCIAĞ Z REJESTRU KARNEGO/ (PT) CERTIFICADO DO REGISTRO CRIMINAL/ (RO) EXTRAS DIN CAZIERUL JUDICIAR/ (SK) VÝPIS Z REGISTRA TRESTOV/ (SL) IZPISEK IZ KAZENSKE EVIDENCE/ (FI) RIKOSREKISTERIOTE/ (SV) UTDRAG UR KRIMINALREGISTRET
- 3.2.3 (BG) ПЪЛЕН ПРЕПИС ОТ АКТ ОТ РЕГИСТЪРА ЗА СЪДИМОСТ/ (ES) COPIA LITERAL DE INSCRIPCIONES DEL REGISTRO DE ANTECEDENTES PENALES/ (CZ) OPIS ZÁZNAMU Z REJSTŘÍKU TRESTŮ/ (DA) ORDRET KOPI AF STRAFFEREGISTRET/ (DE) WORTLICHE ABSCHRIFT DES STRAFREGISTERS/ (ET) KARISTUSREGISTRI VÄLJAVÖTE KOPIA/ (EL) ΠΙΣΤΟ ΑΝΤΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΟΙΝΙΚΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΥ/ (EN) VERBATIM COPY OF THE CRIMINAL RECORD/ (FR) COPIE INTEGRALE DU CASIER JUDICIAIRE/ (GA) CÓIP FOCAL AR FHOCAL DEN TAIFead COIRIUL/ (HR) DOSLOVNI PRIJEPIS IZ KAZNENE EVIDENCIJE/ (IT) COPIA LETTERALE DEL CASELLARIO GIUDIZIALE/ (LV) SODĀĪBAS REGISTRA AUTENTiska KOPija/ (LT) NUOSPRENDŽI REGISTRO Irašu PAŽODINE KOPija/ (HU) A BÜNUGYI NYILVÁNTARTÁS SZÓ Szerinti MÁSOLATA/ (MT) KOPJA VERBATIM TAR-REKORD KRIMINALI/ (NL) EENSLUIDEND AFSCHRIFT VAN HET STRAFREGISTER/ (PL) ODPIIS ZUPELNÝ Z REJESTRU KARNEGO/ (PT) CERTIDÃO DE CÓPIA INTEGRAL OU DE NARRATIVA DO REGISTRO CRIMINAL/ (RO) COPIE EXACTĂ A CAZIERULUI JUDICIAR/ (SK) DOSLOVNY OPIS Z REGISTRA TRESTOV/ (SL) DOBESEDNI PREPIS IZ KAZENSKE EVIDENCE/ (FI) RIKOSREKISTERIOTTEEN SANATARKKA JÄLJENNÖS/ (SV) ORDAGRANN AVSKRIFT AV UPPGIFTER UR KRIMINALREGISTRET

3.3	(BG) НОТАРИАЛЕН АКТ/ (ES) ACTA NOTARIAL/ (CZ) NOTÁRSKÁ LISTINA/ (DA) NOTARBEKRAÆFTET DOKUMENT/ (DE) NOTARIELLE URKUNDE/ (ET) NOTARIAALDOOKUMENT/ (EL) ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΞΗ/ (EN) NOTARIAL ACT/ (FR) ACTE NOTARIÉ/ (GA) GNÍOMH NOTAIREACHTA/ (HR) JAVNOBILJEŽNIČKA ISPRAVA/ (IT) ATTO NOTARILE/ (LV) NOTARIĀLS AKTS/ (LT) NOTARINIS AKTAS/ (HU) KÖZIEGYZŐI OKIRAT/ (MT) ATT NOTARILI/ (NL) NOTARIÉLE AKTE/ (PL) AKT NOTARIALNY/ (PT) ATO NOTARIAL/ (RO) ACT NOTARIAL/ (SK) NOTÁRSKA LISTINA/ (SL) NOTARSKA LISTINA/ (FI) NOTAARIN ANTAMA ASIAKERJA/ (SV) NOTARIELL HANDLING
3.4	(BG) ОФИЦИАЛНО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, ПРИЛОЖЕНО КЪМ ДОКУМЕНТ, ПОДПИСАН ОТ ЛИЦЕ В ЛИЧНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) CERTIFICACIÓN OFICIAL PUESTA SOBRE UN DOCUMENTO PRIVADO/ (CZ) ÚŘEDNÍ OSVĚDČENÍ, KTERÝM BYLA OPATŘENA LISTINA PODEPSANÁ SOUKROMOU OSOBOU/ (DA) OFFICIEL PÅTEGNING PÅ ET DOKUMENT UNDERTEGNET AF EN PERSON I DENNES EGENSKAB AF PRIVATPERSON/ (DE) AMTLICHE BESCHEINIGUNG AUF EINER PRIVATURKUNDE/ (ET) ISIKU POOLT ERAISKUNA ALLKIRJASTATUD DOKUMENDILE KINNITATAV AMETLIK TÖENDI/ (EL) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟ ΗΠΕΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΣΩΜΑΤΩΜΕΝΟ ΖΕ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΥΠΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙ ΩΣ ΙΔΙΩΤΗ/ (EN) OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE PLACED ON A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY A PERSON IN HIS OR HER PRIVATE CAPACITY/ (FR) DÉCLARATION OFFICIELLE APPOSÉE SUR UN ACTE SOUS SEING PRIVÉ/ (GA) DEIMHNÍÚ OIFIGIÚIL A CHUIRTEAR AR DHOICIMÉAD ARNA SHINÍÚ AG DUINE INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CÁIL PHRIODHAIDEACH/ (HR) SLUŽBENA POTVRDA STAVLJENA NA ISPRAVU KOJU JE OSOBA POTPISALA U PRIVATNOM SVOJSTVU/ (IT) DICHIARAZIONE UFFICIALE APPOSTA SU UNA SCRITTURA PRIVATA/ (LV) OFICIĀLS APLIECINĀJUMS UZ DOKUMENTA, KO SAVĀ VĀRDĀ PARAKSTĪJUSI KĀDA PERSONA/ (LT) PRIVAČIŲ ASMENŲ PASIRAŠYTI DOKUMENTY OFICIALŪS PATVIRTINIMAI/ (HU) MAGÁNKIRATON ELHELYEZETT HIVATALOS TANÚSÍTVÁNY/ (MT) ČERTIFIKAT UFFIČJALI LI JTQIEGREDD F'DOKUMENT IFFIRMAT MINN PERSUNA FIL-KAPAÇITÀ PRIVATA TAGħIHA/ (NL) OFFICIEEL CERTIFICAAT OP EEN DOCUMENT ONDERTEKEND DOOR EEN PERSOON IN ZIJN PARTICULIERE HOEDANIGHED/ (PL) URZĘDOWE ZASWIADCZENIE UMIESZCZONE NA DOKUMENCIE PODPISANYM PRZEZ OSOBĘ DZIAŁAJĄCĄ W CHARAKTERZE PRYWATNYM/ (PT) DECLARAÇÃO OFICIAL INSERTA NUMATO DE NATUREZA PRIVADA/ (RO) CERTIFICAT OFICIAL APLICAT PE UN DOCUMENT SUB SEMNĂTURĂ PRIVATĂ/ (SK) ÚRADNÉ OSVĒDČENIE UVEDENÉ NA LISTINE PODPISANEJ OSOBOU KONAJÚCOU AKO SÚKROMNÁ OSOBA/ (SL) URADNA IZJAVA NA ZASEBNI LISTINI/ (FI) VIRALLINEN TODISTUS ASIAKERJASSA, JONKA HENKLÖ ÖN ALLEGIRJOITTANUT YKSITYISHENKILÖNÄ/ (SV) OFFIELLT INTYG ANBRINGAT PÅ EN HANDLING SOM UNDERTECKNATS AV EN PRIVATPERSON
3.5	(BG) ДОКУМЕНТ, ИЗГОТОВЕН ОТ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИ ИЛИ КОНСУЛСКИ СЛУЖИТЕЛ НА ДЪРЖАВА ЧЛЕНКА В СЛУЖЕБНО КАЧЕСТВО/ (ES) DOCUMENTO EXPEDIDO POR UN AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO O CONSULAR DE UN ESTADO MIEMBRO CON CARÁCTER OFICIAL/ (CZ) LISTINA VYHOTOVĚNÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZASTUPCEM NEBO KONZULÁRNÍM ÚŘEDNÍKEM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO SLUŽEBNÍCH POVINNOSTÍ/ (DA) DOKUMENT OFFICIELT UDFÆRDIGET AF EN MEDLEMSSTATS DIPLOMATISKE ELLER KONSULÆRE REPRÆSENTANT/ (DE) VON EINEM DIPLOMATISCHEN ODER KONSULARISCHEN VERTRETER EINES MITGLIEDSTAATS IN SEINER AMTLICHEN FUNKTION ERRICHTETE URKUNDE/ (ET) LIIKMESRIIGI DIPLOMAATILISE VÕI KONSULAARAMETNIKU POOLT AMETIKOHUSTUSTE TÄITMISEL KOOSTATUD DOKUMENT/ (EL) ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΟ(-Η) Η ΠΡΟΣΕΝΙΚΟ(-Η) ΥΠΑΛΛΗΑΚΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥΤΗΣ/ (EN) DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY A DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR AGENT OF A MEMBER STATE IN HIS OR HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY/ (FR) DOCUMENT ÉTABLI EN SA QUALITÉ OFFICIELLE PAR UN AGENT DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE D'UN ÉTAT MEMBRE/ (GA) DOICIMEAD ARNA THARRAINGT SUAS AG GNÍOMHAIRE TAIDHLÉOIREACHTA NÓ CONSALACH DE CHUID BALLSTÁIT INA CHÁIL NÓ INA CÁIL OIFIGIÚIL/ (HR) ISPRAVA KOJU JE U SLUŽBENOM SVOJSTVU SASTAVIO DIPLOMATSKI ILI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (IT) DOCUMENTO REDATTO DA AGENTI DIPLOMATICI O CONSOLARI DI UNO STATO MEMBRO NELL'ESERCIZIO DELLE LORO FUNZIONI/ (LV) DOKUMENTS, KURU, PILDOT AMATA PIENĀKUMUS, SAGATAVOJIS DALĪBALSTS DIPLOMĀTISKĀS VAI KONZULĀRĀS PĀRSTĀVĀS/ (LT) DOKUMENTAS, PARENGTAS VALSTYBES NĀRES DIPLOMATĀ AR KONZULINĀ PĀREIGŪNU, VEIKIANĀKO PAGAL OFICIALIUS/ (HU) VALAMELY TAGÁLLAM DIPLOMÁCIAI VAGY KONZULI KÉPVISELŐJE ÁLTAL HIVATALOS MINŐSÉGÉBEN KIÁLLÍTOTT OKIRAT/ (MT) DOKUMENT IMREJJI MINN AGENT DIPLOMATIKU JEW KONSULARI TA' STAT MEMBRU FIL-KAPACITÀ UFFICJALI TIEGRU/ (NL) DOCUMENT OPGESTELD DOOR DE DIPLOMATIEKE OF CONSULAIRE AMBTENAAAR VAN EEN LIDSTAAT IN ZIJN OFFICIELE HOEDANIGHED/ (PL) DOKUMENT SPORZĄDZONY PRZEZ PRZEDSTAWICIELA DYPLOMATYCZNEGO LUB URZĘDNIKA KONSULARNEGO PANSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO DZIAŁAJĄCYCH W CHARAKTERZE URZĘDOWYM/ (PT) DOCUMENTO LAVRADO POR UM AGENTE DIPLOMÁTICO OU CONSULAR DE UM ESTADO-MEMBRO NO EXERCÍCIO DAS SUAS FUNÇÕES OFICIAIS/ (RO) DOCUMENT ÎNCOCITAT DE CĂTRE UN AGENT DIPLOMATIC SAU CONSULAR AL UNUI STAT MEMBRU, ÎN CALITATE OFICIALĂ/ (SK) LISTINA VYHOTOVĚNÁ DIPLOMATICKÝM ZASTUPCOM ALEBO KONZULÁRNÝM ÚRADNÍKOM ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU V RÁMCI VÝKONU JEHO FUNKCIE/ (SL) LISTINA, KI JO KOT URADNA OSeba Izda DIPLOMATSKI ALI KONZULARNI PREDSTAVNIK DRŽAVE ČLANICE/ (FI) ASIAKERJA, JONKA JÄSENVÄLTIÖN DIPLOMAATTINEN EDUSTAJA TAI KONSULIEDUSTAJA ON LAATINUT VIRANTOIMITUKSESSA/ (SV) HANDLING UPPRÄTTAD I TJANSTEN AV EN DIPLOMATISK ELLER KONSULAR TJÄNSTEMAN I EN MEDLEMSSTAT

- 3.6. (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) IŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DATUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN)/ (MT) DATA (JJXX/SSSS) TAL-FIRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAA)/ (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVV) (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ) FÖR UTFÄRDANDE
- 3.7. (BG) РЕФЕРЕНТЕН НОМЕР НА ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ/ (ES) NÚMERO DE REFERENCIA DEL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (CZ) REFERENČNÍ ČÍSLO VEREJNÉ LISTINY/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENTS REFERENCENUMMER/ (DE) KENNNUMMER DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE/ (ET) AVALIKU DOKUMENDI VIITENUMBER/ (EL) ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ/ (EN) REFERENCE NUMBER OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT/ (FR) NUMÉRO DE RÉFÉRENCE DU DOCUMENT PUBLIC/ (GA) UIMHIR THAGARTHA AN DOICIMEAD PHOIBLÍ (HR) REFERENTNI BROJ JAVNE ISPRAVE/ (IT) NUMERO DI RIFERIMENTO DEL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO/ (LV) PUBLISKĀ DOKUMENTA ATSAUCES NUMURS/ (LT) VIEŠOJO DOKUMENTO NUMERIS/ (HU) A KÖZÖKIRAT HIVATKOZÁSI SZÁMA/ (MT) NUMRU TA' REFERENZA TAD-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU/ (NL) REFERENTIENUMMER VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT/ (PL) NUMER REFERENCYJNY DOKUMENTU URZĘDOWEGO/ (PT) NÚMERO DE REFERÊNCIA DO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO/ (RO) NUMĂRUL DE REFERINȚĂ AL DOCUMENTULUI OFICIAL/ (SK) REFERENČNÉ ČÍSLO VEREJNEJ LISTINY/ (SL) REFERENČNA ŠTEVILKA JAVNE LISTINE/ (FI) YLEISEN ASIAKIRJAN VIITENUMERO/ (SV) DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLINGENS REFERENSNUMMER
4. (BG) ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗА САМОЛІЧНОСТТА НА СЪВТОВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ СЪГЛАСНО ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) INFORMACION SOBRE LA IDENTIDAD DE LA PERSONA A LA QUE SE REFIERE EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) INFORMACE O TOTOŽNOSTI OSOBY UVEDENE VE VEREJNE LISTINE, K NIŽ JE PŘÍPOJEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) INFORMATION OM IDENTITETEN PÅ PERSONEN, SOM DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET, ER UDSTEDT / (DE) ANGABEN ZUR IDENTITÄT DER BETREFFENDEN PERSON GEMÄSS DER ÖFFENTLICHEN URKUNDE, DER DIESES FORMULAR BEIGEFGÜT IST/ (ET) TEAVE ISIKU ISIKUSAMASUSE KOHTA, KES ON NIMETATUD AVALIKUS DOKUMENDIS. MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD/ (EL) ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΤΑΥΤΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ ΤΟ οποίο ΚΑΤΟΝΟΜΑΖΕΤΑΙ ΣΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ οποίο ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) INFORMATION ON THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED/ (FR) INFORMATIONS SUR L'IDENTITÉ DE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE PAR LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL EST JOINT LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) FAISNEÁS FAOI AITHANTAS AN DUINE ATÁ AIMNIITHE SA DOICIMEAD POIBLÍ LENÁ BHFUL AN FHOIRM SEO CEANGAILTE/ (HR) INFORMACIJE O IDENTITETU OSOBE NAVEDENE U JAVNOJ ISPRAVI KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILOŽEN/ (IT) INFORMAZIONI SULL'IDENITÀ DELLA PERSONA INTERESSATA DAL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO/ (LV) INFORMĀCIJA PAR PUBLISKĀJĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠĪ VEIDLAPA IR PIEVĒROTA, MINĒTĀS PERSONAS IDENTITĀTI/ (LT) INFORMACIJA APIE ASMENS, NURODYTO VIEŠAJAME DOKUMENTE, PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA, TAPATYBE/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNNYAL KISERT KÖZÖKIRATBAN MEGNEVEZETT SZEMÉLYAZONOSÍTÁSÁRA VONATKOZÓ ADATOK/ (MT) INFORMAZJONI DWAR L-IDENTITÀ TAL-PERSUNA MSEMMLIJU FID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU LI MIEGRU HU MEHMUZA DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) INFORMATIE OVER DE IDENTITEIT VAN DE BETROKKENE OP GROND VAN HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT/ (PL) DANE NA TEMAT TOŻSAMOŚCI OSOBY WSKAZANEJ W DOKUMENCIE URZĘDOWYM, DO KTÓREGO ZAŁĄCZONY JEST NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE A IDENTIDADE DA PESSOA DESIGNADA NO DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENSO/ (RO) INFORMAȚII PRIVIND IDENTITATEA PERSOANEI VIZATE DE DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) INFORMÁCIE O TOTOŽNOSTI OSOBY UVEDENEJ VO VEREJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTOREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁR PRÍPOJEN/ (SL) INFORMACIJE O ISTOVETNOSTI OSEBE, NA KATERO SE NANAŠA JAVNA LISTINA, KI JI JE PRILOŽEN TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) YLEISESSÄ ASIAKIRJASSA, JOHON TÄMÄ LOMAKE LIITETÄÄN. TARKOITETUN HENKILÖN HENKILÖTIEDOT/ (SV) UPPGIFTER OM IDENTITETEN PÅ DEN PERSON SOM BERÖRS AV DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR AR BIFOGAT
- 4.1. (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) APELLIDO(S)/ (CZ) PŘÍJMENÍ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E)/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N)/ (ET) PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(Α)/ (EN) SURNAME(S)/ (FR) NOM(S)/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE)/ (HR) PREZIME(NA)/ (IT) COGNOME(I)/ (LV) UZVĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) PAVARDĖ (-ES)/ (HU) CSALÁDI NEVE(-I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(-KUNJOMIETY)/ (NL) ACHTERNAAM(EN)/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A)/ (PT) APELIDO(S)/ (RO) NUME/ (SK) PRIEZVISO(-Á)/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI/ (FI) SUKUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) EFTERNAMN
- 4.2. (BG) ПРЕДШИНО(И) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) ANTERIOR(ES)/ (CZ) PŘEDCHOZÍ PŘÍJMENÍ/ (DA) TIDLIGERE EFTERNAVN(E)/ (DE) FRUHERE(R) FAMILIENNAME(N)/ (ET) VARASEM PEREKONNANIMI (VARASEMAD PEREKONNANIMED)/ (EL) ΠΡΟΗΓΟΥΜΕΝΟ(-Α) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α)/ (EN) PREVIOUS SURNAME(S)/ (FR) NOM(S) PRÉCEDENT(-S)/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) ROIMHE SEO/ (HR) PRIJASNE(-A) PREZIME(NA)/ (IT) COGNOME/ PRECEDENTE/ (LV) IEPRIEKŠĒJĀS(-IE) UZVĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) ANKSTESNE (-ES) PAVARDĖ (-ES)/ (HU) ELŐZŐ CSALÁDI NEVE(-I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMIETY) PRECEDENT(-I)/ (NL) VROEGERE ACHTERNAAM(EN)/ (PL) POPRZEDNIE NAZWISKO(-A)/ (PT) APELIDO(S) ANTERIOR(ES)/ (RO) NUME ANTERIOR (NUME ANTERIOARE)/ (SK) PREDCHÁDZAJÚCE PRIEZVISO(-Á)/ (SL) PREJŠNJI PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI / (FI) ENTINEN SUKUNIMI (ENTISET SUKUNIMET)/ (SV) TIDIGARE EFTERNAMN

4.3	(BG) СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) NOMBRE(S)/ (CZ) JMÉNO (JMÉNA)/ (DA) FORNAVN(E)/ (DE) VORNAME(N)/ (ET) EESNIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ONOMA(-TA)/ (EN) FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRÉNOM(S)/ (GA) CÉADAINTM (CÉADAINTNEACHA)/ (HR) IME(NA)/ (IT) NOME(I)/ (LV) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) UTÓNEVE(I)/ (MT) ISEM(/ISMUIJET)/ (NL) VOORNAAM(EN)/ (PL) IME (IMIONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S)/ (RO) PRENUME/ (SK) MENO(-Á)/ (SL) IME/IMENA/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) FÖRNAMN
4.4	(BG) ПРЕДИШНО(И) СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА)/ (ES) NOMBRE(S) ANTERIOR(ES)/ (CZ) PŘEDCHOZÍ JMÉNO (JMÉNA)/ (DA) TIDLIGERE FORNAVN(E)/ (DE) FRÜHERE(R) VORNAME(N)/ (ET) VARASEM EESNIMI (VARASEMAD EESNIMED)/ (EL) ΠΡΟΗΓΟΥΜΕΝΟ(-Α) ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ)/ (EN) PREVIOUS FORENAME(S)/ (FR) PRÉNOM(S) PRÉCÉDENT(S)/ (GA) CÉADAINTM (CÉADAINTNEACHA) ROIMHE SEO/ (HR) PRIJAŠNJE(-A) IME(NA)/ (IT) NOME/I PRECEDENTE/ (LV) IEPRIEKŠĒJAIS(-IE) VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) ANKSTESNIS (-I) VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) ELŐZŐ UTÓNEVE(I)/ (MT) ISEM(/ISMUIJET PRECEDENT)/ (NL) VROEGERE VOORNAAM(EN)/ (PL) POPRZEDNIE IMIE (IMIONA)/ (PT) NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S) ANTERIOR(ES)/ (RO) PRENUME ANTERIOR (PRENUME ANTERIOARE)/ (SK) PREDCHÁDZAJUCE MENO(-Á)/ (SL) PREJŠNJE IME/IMENA/ (FI) ETUNIMI (-NIMET)/ (SV) TIDIGARE FÖRNAMN
4.5	(BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDSELSDATO (DD/MM/AAAA)/ (DE) GEBURTSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ) (ET) SÜNNIKUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (HH/MM/EEEE) ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF BIRTH/ (FR) DATE (JJ/MM/AAA) DE NAISSANCE/ (GA) DATA (LL/MM/BBBB) BREITHE/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) ROBENJA/ (IT) DATA DI NASCITA (GG/MM/AAA)/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG) (LT) GIMIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI IDEJE (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NN) (MT) DATA (JJ/XX/SSSS) TAT-TWELD/ (NL) GEBOORTEDATUM (DD/MM/JJJJ) (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) URODZENIA/ (PT) DATA DE NASCIMENTO (DD/MM/AAA) (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAA) NASTERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) NARODENIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄAIKA (PP/KK/VVV)/ (SV) FÖDELSEDATUM (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)
4.6	(BG) МЯСТО И ДЪРЖАВА НА РАЖДАНЕ/ (ES) LUGAR Y PAÍS DE NACIMIENTO/ (CZ) MÍSTO A ZEMĚ NAROZENÍ/ (DA) FØDESTED OG -LAND/ (DE) ORT UND LAND DER GEBURT/ (ET) SÜNNIKOHT JA -RIIK/ (EL) ΤΟΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΩΡΑ ΓΕΝΝΗΣΗΣ/ (EN) PLACE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH/ (FR) LIEU ET PAYS DE NAissance/ (GA) ÁIT AGUS TIR BHREITHÉ/ (HR) MJESTO I ZEMLJA RODENJA/ (IT) LUOGO E PAESE DI NASCITA/ (LV) DZIMŠANAS VIETA UN VALSTS/ (LT) GIMIMO VIETA IR ŠALIS/ (HU) SZÜLETÉSI HELYE ÉS ORSZÁGA/ (MT) POST U PAJJZ TAT-TWELD/ (NL) GEBOORTEPLAATS EN -LAND/ (PL) MIEJSCE I PAŃSTWO URODZENIA/ (PT) LOCAL E PAÍS DE NASCIMENTO/ (RO) LOCUL SI TARA NASTERII/ (SK) Miesto a štát NARODENIA/ (SL) KRAJ IN DRŽAVA ROJSTVA/ (FI) SYNTYMÄPAIKKA JA -MAAV (SV) FÖDELSEORT OCH -LAND
4.7	(BG) ПОЛ/ (ES) SEXO/ (CZ) POHLAVÍ/ (DA) KØN/ (DE) GESCHLECHT/ (ET) SUGU/ (EL) ΦΥΛΟ/ (EN) SEX/ (FR) SEXE/ (GA) INSCHNE/ (HR) SPOL/ (IT) SESSO/ (LV) DZIMUMS/ (LT) LYTIS/ (HU) NEME/ (MT) SESS/ (NL) GESLACHT/ (PL) PŁEĆ/ (PT) SEXO/ (RO) SEXUL/ (SK) POHĽAVIE/ (SL) SPOL/ (FI) SUKUPUOLI/ (SV) KON
4.7.1	(BG) ЖЕНСКИ/ (ES) MUJER/ (CZ) ŽENA/ (DA) KVINDE/ (DE) WEIBLICH/ (ET) NAISKOOST/ (EL) ΘΗΥ/ (EN) FEMALE/ (FR) FÉMININ/ (GA) BAINÉANN/ (HR) ŽENSKI/ (IT) FEMMINILE/ (LV) SIEVIETE/ (LT) MOTERIS/ (HU) NŐ/ (MT) MARA/ (NL) VROUW/ (PL) KOBIETA/ (PT) FEMININO/ (RO) FEMEIESC/ (SK) ŽENSKE/ (SL) ŽENSKI/ (FI) NAINEN/ (SV) KVINNA
4.7.2	(BG) МЪЖКИ/ (ES) VARÓN/ (CZ) MUŽ/ (DA) MAND/ (DE) MÄNNLICH/ (ET) MEESKOOST/ (EL) APPEN/ (EN) MALE/ (FR) MASCULIN/ (GA) FIREANN/ (HR) MUŠKI/ (IT) MASCHILE/ (LV) VĪRIETIS/ (LT) VYRAS/ (HU) FÉRFI/ (MT) RACEL/ (NL) MAN/ (PL) MĘŻCZYZNA/ (PT) MASCULINO/ (RO) BĂRBĂTESC/ (SK) MUŽSKÉ/ (SL) MOŠKI/ (FI) MIES/ (SV) MAN
4.7.3	(BG) НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕН/ (ES) INDETERMINADO/ (CZ) NEURČENO/ (DA) UBESTEMT/ (DE) UNBESTIMMT/ (ET) MÄÄRAMATA/ (EL) ΔΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ/ (EN) UNDETERMINED/ (FR) INDÉTERMINÉ/ (GA) NEAMHCHINNTI THE/ (HR) NEODREDEN/ (IT) INDETERMINATO/ (LV) NENOTEIKTS/ (LT) NENUSTATYTA/ (HU) MEGHATÁROZATLAN/ (MT) MHUX STABILIT/ (NL) ONBEPAALD/ (PL) PŁEĆ NIEOKREŚLONA/ (PT) NÃO DEFINIDO/ (RO) NEDETERMINAT/ (SK) NEURČENÉ/ (SL) NEDOLOČEN/ (FI) MÄÄRITTELEMÄTÖN/ (SV) EJ FASTSTÄLLT
4.8	(BG) ГРАЖДАНСТВО/ (ES) NACIONALIDAD/ (CZ) STÁTNÍ PRÍSLUŠNOST/ (DA) NATIONALITET/ (DE) STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT/ (ET) KODAKONDUS/ (EL) ΙΩΑΓΕΝΕΙΑ/ (EN) NATIONALITY/ (FR) NATIONALITÉ/ (GA) NÁISIUNTACTH/ (HR) DRŽAVLJANSTVO/ (IT) CITTADINANZA/ (LV) VALSTSPIEDERĪBA/ (LT) PILIETYBE/ (HU) ÁLLAMPOLGÁRSÁGA/ (MT) CITTADINANZA/ (NL) NATIONALITEIT/ (PL) OBYWATELSTWO/ (PT) NACIONALIDADE/ (RO) CETĂȚENIA/ (SK) ŠTÁTNA PRÍSLUŠNOSŤ/ (SL) DRŽAVLJANSTVO/ (FI) KANSALAIUSUS/ (SV) MEDBORGARSKAP

- 4.9 (BG) ГРАЖДАНСКИ НОМЕР/ (ES) NÚMERO DE IDENTIDAD/ (CZ) IDENTIFIKAČNÍ ČÍSLO/ (DA) IDENTIFIKATIONSNUMMER/ (DE) IDENTITÄTSNUMMER/ (ET) ISIKUKOOD/ (EL) ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΤΑΥΤΟΤΗΤΑΣ/ (EN) IDENTITY NUMBER/ (FR) NUMÉRO D'IDENTITÉ/ (GA) UIMHIR AITHEANTAIS/ (HR) IDENTIFIKACIJSKI BROJ/ (IT) NUMERO D'IDENTIFICAZIONE/ (LV) IDENTITĀTES NUMURS/ (LT) ASMENS KODAS/ (HU) SZEMÉLYI AZONOSÍTÓ SZÁMAJ/ (MT) NUMRU TAL-IDENTITÁ/ (NL) IDENTITEITSNUMMER/ (PL) NUMER IDENTYFIKACYJNY/ (PT) NÚMERO DE IDENTIFICAÇÃO/ (RO) NUMĂRUL DE IDENTIFICARE/ (SK) IDENTIFIKAČNÉ ČÍSLO/ (SL) IDENTIFIKACIJSKA ŠTEVILKA/ (FI) HENKILÖTUNNUS/ (SV) IDENTITETSNR
- 4.10 (BG) ВИД И НОМЕР НА ДОКУМЕНТА ЗА САМОЛИЧНОСТ НА ЛИЦЕТО/ (ES) TIPO Y NÚMERO DE DOCUMENTO DE IDENTIFICACIÓN DEL INTERESADO/ (CZ) DRUH A ČISLO IDENTIFIKAČNÍHO DOKLADU OSOBY/ (DA) TYPEN OG NUMMERET PÅ PERSONENS IDENTIFIKATIONSDOKUMENT/ (DE) ART UND NUMMER DES IDENTITÄTSDOKUMENTS DER PERSON/ (ET) ISIKUT TÖÖENDAVA DOKUMENDI LIIK JA NUMBER/ (EL) ΕΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΤΑΥΤΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ/ (EN) TYPE AND NUMBER OF THE PERSON'S IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT/ (FR) TYPE ET NUMÉRO DE LA PIÈCE D'IDENTITÉ DE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE/ (GA) CINEÁL AGUS UIMHIR DHOICIMÉAD AITHEANTAIS AN DUINE/ (HR) VRSTA I BROJ IDENTIFIKACIJSKE ISPRAVE OSOBE/ (IT) TIPO E NUMERO DEL DOCUMENTO DI IDENTITÀ DELLA PERSONA/ (LV) PERSONAS IDENTIFIKĀCIJAS DOKUMENTA VEIDS UN NUMURS/ (LT) ASMENS TAPATYBĖS DOKUMENTO TIPAS IR NUMERIS/ (HU) A SZEMÉLYAZONOSÍTÓ OKMÁNY TÍPUSA ÉS SZÁMA/ (MT) IT-TIP UN N-NUMRU TAD-DOKUMENT TA' IDENTITÀ TAL-PERSUNA/ (NL) TYPE EN NUMMER VAN HET IDENTITEITSDOCUMENT VAN DE BETROKKENE/ (PL) RODZAJ I NUMER DOKUMENTU TOŻSAMOŚCI/ (PT) TIPO E NÚMERO DO DOCUMENTO DE IDENTIFICAÇÃO/ (RO) TIPUL ȘI NUMĂRUL DOCUMENTULUI DE IDENTIFICARE AL PERSOANEI/ (SK) TYP A ČÍSLO PREUKAZU TOTOŽNOSTI OSOBY/ (SL) VRSTA IN ŠTEVILKA IDENTIFIKACIJSKEGA DOKUMENTA OSEBE/ (FI) HENKILÖTODISTUKSEN TYYPPI JA NUMERO/ (SV) TYP OCH NUMMER PÅ PERSONENS IDENTITETSHANDLING
- 4.10.1 (BG) НАЦИОНАЛНА ЛИЧНА КАРТА/№/ (ES) DOCUMENTO NACIONAL DE IDENTIDAD / NÚM./ (CZ) VNITROSTÁTNÍ PRŮKAZ TOTOŽNOSTI / Č./ (DA) NATIONALT IDENTITETSKORT/-NUMMER/ (DE) NATIONALER PERSONALAUSWEIS/NR./ (ET) RIIKLIK ISIKUTUNNISTUS / NR/ (EL) ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΔΕΛΤΙΟ ΤΑΥΤΟΤΗΤΑΣ / ΑΡΙΘ./ (EN) NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD/NO./ (FR) CARTE NATIONALE D'IDENTITÉ/N°/ (GA) CÁRTA NÁISIÚNTA AITHEANTAIS/UIMH./ (HR) NACIONALNA OSOBNA ISKAZNICA / BR./ (IT) CARTA D'IDENTITÀ NAZIONALE/N°/ (LV) VALSTS PERSONAS APLIECĪBA / NR./ (LT) NACIONALINĖ ASMENS TAPATYBĖS KORTELĖ / NR./ (HU) NEMZETI SZEMÉLYAZONOSÍTÓ IGÁZOLVÁNY/SZÁMA/ (MT) KARTA TAL-IDENTITÀ NAZZJONALI/NR./ (NL) NATIONALE IDENTITEITSKAART/NR./ (PL) KRAJOWY DOWÓD TOŻSAMOŚCI / NR./ (PT) N.º DO DOCUMENTO DE IDENTIFICAÇÃO NACIONAL/ (RO) CARTE DE IDENTITATE NAȚIONALĂ/NR./ (SK) NARODNÝ PREUKAZ TOTOŽNOSTI/ (SL) NACIONALNA OSEBNA IZKAZNICA/ŠT./ (FI) KANSALLINEN HENKILÖKORTTI/NRO/ (SV) NATIONELLT IDENTITETSKORT/NUMMER
- 4.10.2 (BG) ПАСПОРТ/№/ (ES) PASAPORTE / NÚM./ (CZ) PAS / Č./ (DA) PAS/NR./ (DE) REISEPASS/NR./ (ET) PASS/NR./ (EL) ΔΙΑΒΑΤΗΡΙΟ/ΑΡΙΘ./ (EN) PASSPORT/NO./ (FR) PASSEPORT/N°/ (GA) PAS/UIMH./ (HR) PUTOVNICA / BR./ (IT) PASSAPORTO/N./ (LV) PASE/NR./ (LT) PASAS / NR./ (HU) ÚTLEVÉL/SZÁMA/ (MT) PASSAPORT / NR./ (NL) PASPOORT/NR./ (PL) PASZPORT / NR./ (PT) N.º DO PASSAPORTE/ (RO) PAŞAPORT/NR./ (SK) CESTOVNÝ PAS/ / (SL) POTNI LIST/ŠT./ (FI) PASSI/NRO/ (SV) PASS/NUMBER
- 4.10.3 (BG) СВИДЕТЕЛСТВО ЗА УПРАВЛЕНИЕ НА МПС/№/ (ES) PERMISO DE CONDUCCIÓN / NÚM./ (CZ) ŘIDIČSKÝ PRŮKAZ / Č./ (DA) KØREKORT/NR./ (DE) FÜHRERSCHEIN/NR./ (ET) JUHILUBA/NR./ (EL) ΑΔΕΙΑ ΟΔΗΓΗΣΗΣ / ΑΡΙΘ./ (EN) DRIVING LICENCE/NO./ (FR) PERMIS DE CONDUIRE/N°/ (GA) CEADÚNAS TIOMÁNA/UIMH./ (HR) VOZAČKA DOZVOLA / BR./ (IT) PATENTE DI GUIDA/ / (LV) VADITĒJĀ APLIECĪBA / NR./ (LT) VAIRUOTOJO PAŽYMĖJIMAS / NR./ (HU) VEZETŐI ENGEDÉLY/SZÁMA/ (MT) LICENZJA TAS-SEWQAN/NR./ (NL) RIJBEWIJS/NR./ (PL) PRAWO JAZDY / NR./ (PT) N.º DA CARTA DE CONDUÇÃO/ (RO) PERMIS DE CONDUCERE/NR./ (SK) VODIČSKÝ PREUKAZ/ (SL) VOZNIŠKO DOVOLJENJE/ŠT./ (FI) AJOKORTTI/NRO/ (SV) KÖRKORT/NUMBER
- 4.10.4 (BG) ДРУГИ (ДА СЕ ПОСОЧАТ) .../№.../ (ES) OTRO (ESPECIFIQUESE) ... / NÚM. .../ (CZ) JINÉ (UPŘESNĚTE) ... / Č. .../ (DA) ANDRE (ANGIVES) ... / NR. .../ (DE) SONSTIGES (BITTE ANGEBEN) .../NR. .../ (ET) MUU (TÄPSUSTAGE) ... / NR. .../ (EL) ΆΛλο (ΔΙΕΥΚΡΙΝΙΣΤΕ) ... / Apib. .../ (EN) OTHER (TO BE SPECIFIED) .../No. .../ (FR) AUTRE (À PRÉCISER) .../N° .../ (GA) EILE (LE SONRÚ) ... /Uimh. .../ (HR) OSTALO (NAVESTI) ... / br. .../ (IT) ALTRO (PRECISARE) .../N. .../ (LV) CITS (PRECIZĒT) ... / NR. .../ (LT) KITA (NURODYTI) ... /NR. .../ (HU) EGYÉB (KÉRJÜK PONTOSÍTANI) .../Száma: .../ (MT) OTHRAJN (IPPREČIZA) .../Nr. .../ (NL) OVERIGE (SPECIFICEREN) .../NR. .../ (PL) INNY (PROSZĘ OKRĘŚLIĆ) ... / nr .../ (PT) N.º DE OUTRO DOCUMENTO (ESPECIFICAR) .../ (RO) ALTUL (A SE PRECIZA) ... /NR. .../ (SK) INÉ (SPRESNÍT) .../ (SL) DRUGO (NAVESTI) .../Sl. .../ (FI) MUU ASIAKIRJA (TÄSMENNELLATAVA) ... /Nro .../ (SV) ANNAN HANDLING (SPECIFICERAS) .../Nummer ...

5.	(BG) В ОФИЦИАЛНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТ, КЪМ КОЙТО Е ПРИЛОЖЕНО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ, НЕ СЕ ПОСОЧВА СЪОТВЕТНОТО ЛИЦЕ ДА Е БИЛО ОСЪЖДАНО СЪГЛАСНО РЕГИСТРИТЕ ЗА СЪДИМОСТ НА ДЪРЖАВАТА ЧЛЕНКА, ЧИЙТО ГРАЖДАНИН Е ТОВА ЛИЦЕ/ (ES) EL DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO AL QUE SE ADJUNTA ESTE IMPRESO NO MENCIONA QUE CONSTE NINGÚN ANTECEDENTE PENAL DEL INTERESADO EN EL REGISTRO DE ANTECEDENTES PENALES DEL ESTADO MIEMBRO DEL QUE TIENE LA NACIONALIDAD/ (CZ) VĚŘEJNÁ LISTINA, K NIŽ JE PŘIPOJEN TENTO FORMULÁŘ. NEZMIŇUJE ŽÁDNÉ ODSOUZENÍ DOTYČNÉ OSOBY ZAZNAMEANÉ V REJSTŘÍKU TRESTŮ ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU. JEHÓZ JE TATO OSOBA STÁTNÍM PŘÍSLUŠNÍKEM/ (DA) DET OFFENTLIGE DOKUMENT, SOM DENNE FORMULAR ER VEDHÆFTET. NÆVNER INGEN DOM MED HENSYN TIL DEN PÅGÆLDENDE PERSON I STRAFFEREGISTRET I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT, HVOR PERSONEN ER STATSBORGER/ (DE) DIE ÖFFENTLICHE URKUNDE, DER DIESSES FORMULAR BEIGEFÜGT IST, ENTHÄLT KEINEN HINWEIS AUF EINE VERURTEILUNG DER BETREFFENDEN PERSON IM STRAFREGISTER DES MITGLIEDSTAATS IHRER STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT/ (ET) AVALIKUS DOKUMENDIS, MILLELE SEE VORM ON LISATUD. EI OLE MÄRGITUD ÜHTEGI SÜUDIMÖISTVAT KOHTUOTSUST. MIS OLEKS TEHTUD ASJAOMASE ISIKU SUHTES JA KANTUD ASJAOMASE ISIKU KODAKONDUSJÄRGSE LIIKMESRIIGI KARISTUSREGISTRISSE/ (EL) ΣΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ ΣΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΗΜΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΔΕΝ ΑΝΑΦΕΡΕΤΑΙ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΚΑΤΑΔΙΚΗΣ ΕΓΓΕΡΓΑΜΜΕΝΗ ΣΤΟ ΠΟΙΝΙΚΟ ΜΗΤΡΩΟ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΤΗΝ ΙΩΑΤΕΝΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΟΠΟΙΟΥ ΕΧΕΙ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟ ΑΥΤΟ/ (EN) THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS FORM IS ATTACHED DOES NOT MENTION ANY CONVICTION IN RESPECT OF THE PERSON CONCERNED IN THE CRIMINAL RECORD OF THE MEMBER STATE OF NATIONALITY OF THAT PERSON/ (FR) LE DOCUMENT PUBLIC AUQUEL LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE EST JOINT NE MENTIONNE AUCUNE CONDAMNATION FIGURANT AU CASIER JUDICIAIRE DE LA PERSONNE CONCERNÉE DANS L'ÉTAT MEMBRE DONT CETTE PERSONNE A LA NATIONALITÉ/ (GA) SA DOICIMÉAD POIBLÍLENA BHFULAUN FHORM SEO CEANGAILTE. NIL ACN TRÁCHT AR AON CHIONTÚ I LEITH AN DUINE LEANA mBÁINEANN SA TAIFead COIRIUL I mBALLSTAT NÁISIÚNTACHTA AN DUINE LEANA mBÁINEANN/ (HR) U JAVNOJ ISPRAVI KOJOJ JE OVAJ OBRAZAC PRILØŽEN NIJE NAVEDENA NIJEDNA OSUĐUJUĆA PRESUDA PROTIV DOTIĆNE OSOBE U KAZNENOJ EVIDENCIJI DRŽAVE ČLANICE DRŽAVLJANSTVA TE OSOBE/ (IT) IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICO CUI IL PRESENTE MODULO È ALLEGATO NON RIPORTA ALCUNA CONDANNA RELATIVA ALLA PERSONA INTERESSATA PER QUANTO CONCERNIE IL CASELLARIO GIUDIZIALE DELLO STATO MEMBRO DI CITTADINANZA DI TALE PERSONA/ (LV) PUBLISKĀJĀ DOKUMENTĀ, KURAM ŠĪ VEIDLAPA IR PIEVIENOTA, PAR ATTIĒCIGO PERSONU NAV MINĒTA NEVIENA NOTIESĀŠANA. KAS NORĀDITA MINĒTĀS PERSONAS VALSTSPIEDERĪBĀS DALĪBALSTS SODĀMĪBĀS REGISTRĀ/ (LT) VIEŠAJAME DOKUMENTE. PRIE KURIO PRIDEDAMA ŠI FORMA. NENURODOMAS JOKS SU ATTINKAMU ASMENIU SUSIJĘS NUOSPRENDIS TO ASMENS PILIETYBĖS VALSTYBĖS NARES NUOSPRENDŽIŲ REGISTRE/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVANNYAL KISERT KÖZÖKIRAT AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLYEL KAPCSOLATBAN NEM EMLÍT AZ ÉRINTETT SZEMÉLY ÁLLAMPOLGÁRSÁGA SZERINTI TAGÁLLAMI BÜNYUGYI NYILVÁNTARTÁSBÁN SZEREPLŐ ELITÉLÉST/ (MT) ID-DOKUMENT PUBBLIKU MEHMUZ MA DIN IL-FORMOLA MA JSEMJI L-EBDA KUNDANNA FIR-RIGWARD TAL-PERSUNA KKONČERNATA FIR-REKORD KRIMINALI TAL-ISTAT MEMBRU TA'C-CITTADINANZA TA' DIK IL-PERSUNA/ (NL) HET OPENBAAR DOCUMENT WAARAAN DIT FORMULIER IS GEHECHT, VERMELDT GEEN VEROORDELING VOOR DE BETROKKENE IN HET STRAFREGISTER VAN DE LIDSTAAT VAN NATIONALITEIT VAN DE BETROKKENE/ (PL) DOKUMENT URZĘDOWY, DO KTÓREGO ZAŁĄCZONY JEST MINIEJSZY FORMULARZ, NIE ZAWIERA INFORMACJI O ISTNIENIU WYROKU SKAZUJACEGO WYDANEGO WOBEC OSOBY, KTÓREJ DOTYCZY DOCUMENT. WPISANEGO DO REJESTRU KARNEGO PAŃSTWA CZŁONKOWSKIEGO, KTÓREGO OSOBA TA JEST OBYWATELEM/ (PT) O DOCUMENTO PÚBLICO A QUE O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO ESTÁ APENSO NÃO REFERE QUALQUER CONDENAÇÃO DA PESSOA EM CAUSA NO REGISTRO CRIMINAL DO ESTADO-MEMBRO DA NACIONALIDADE DESSA PESSOA/ (RO) DOCUMENTUL OFICIAL LA CARE ESTE ANEXAT PREZENTUL FORMULAR NU MENTIONEAZĂ NICIO CONDAMNARE REFERITOARE LA PERSOANA VIZATĂ DE CAZIERUL JUDICIAR DIN STATUL MEMBRU AL CĂRUI CETĂTEAN ESTE PERSOANOA RESPPECTIVĂ/ (SK) VO VĒREJNEJ LISTINE, KU KTÓREJ JE TENTO FORMULÁR PRIPÔJENÝ, SA NEUVÁDZA ŽIADNE ODSÚDENIE DOTKNUTÉJ OSOBY V REGISTRI TRESTOV ČLENSKÉHO STÁTU, KTÓREHO STÁTNYM PRÍSLUŠNÍKOM JE DANÁ OSOBA/ (SL) V JAVNI LISTINI, KI JI JE PRILØŽEN TA OBRAZEC. NI NAVEDENA NOBENA OBSODBA V ZVEZI Z ZADEVNO OSEBO V KAZENSKI EVIDENCI DRŽAVE ČLANICE. KATERE DRŽAVLJANSTVOIMA TA OSEBA/ (FI) YLEISESSÄ ASIAKIRJASSA. JOHON TÄMÄ LÖMAKE LIITETÄÄN. EI OLE MAININTAA ASIANOMAISTA HENKILÖÄ KOSKEVISTA TUOMIOISTA SEN JÄSENVÄLTON RIKOSREKISTERISSÄ. JONKA KANSALAINEN HENKILÖ ON/ (SV) I DEN OFFICIELLA HANDLING TILL VILKEN DETTA FORMULÄR ÄR BIFOGAT NÄMNS INGEN UPPGIFT OM DOM MOT DEN BERÖRDA PERSONEN I KRIMINALREGISTRET I DEN MEDLEMSSTAT DÄR DENNA PERSON AR MEDBORGARE
6.	(BG) ПОЛЕ ЗА ПОДПИС/ (ES) RECUADRO PARA LA FIRMA/ (CZ) POLE PRO PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFTSFELT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFTENFELD/ (ET) ALLKIRJALAHTER/ (EL) ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΙΟ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ/ (EN) SIGNATURE BOX/ (FR) CADRE POUR LA SIGNATURE/ (GA) BOSCA DON SÍNIÚ/ (HR) POLE ZA POTPIS/ (IT) RIQUEADRO PER LA FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTA LAUKS/ (LT) PARAŠO LAUKELIS/ (HU) AZ ALÁÍRÁS SZÖVEGDÖBOZA/ (MT) KAXXA TAL-IFFIRMAR/ (NL) VAK VOOR DE HANDTEKENING/ (PL) POLE PODPISU/ (PT) ESPAÇO DESTINADO À ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNATURA/ (SK) KOLÓNKA NA PODPIS/ (SL) POLJE ZA PODPIS/ (FI) ALLEKIRJOITUSKENTÄÄ/ (SV) RUTA FÖR UNDERTEKKNANDE

- 6.1 (BG) ФАМИЛНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) И СОБСТВЕНО(И) ИМЕ(НА) НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ. ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) APELLIDO(S) Y NOMBRE(S) DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) PŘÍJMENÍ A JMÉNO (JMÉNA) ÚREDNIKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) EFTERNAVN(E) OG FORNAVN(E) PÅ DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) FAMILIENNAME(N) UND VORNAME(N) DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSOSLEVA VORMI VALJASTANUD AMETNIKU EESNIMI (-NIMED) JA PEREKONNANIMI (-NIMED)/ (EL) ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ(-Α) ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΜΑ(-ΤΑ) ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) SURNAME(S) AND FORENAME(S) OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) NOM(S) ET PRÉNOM(S) DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) SLOINNE (SLOINNTE) AGUS CÉADAINDIM (CÉADAINDINNEACHA) AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) PREZIME(NA) I IME(NA) SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) COGNOME/I E NOME/I DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU, UZVĀRSI(-I) UN VĀRDS(-I)/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA ĮŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAVARDĘ (-ES) IR VARDAS (-AI)/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ OSZLADI NEVE(I) ÉS UTÓNEVE(I)/ (MT) KUNJOM(KUNJOMIET) U ISEM(ISMUJET) TAL-UFFICIAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) NA(A)M(EN) EN VOORNA(A)M(EN) VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) NAZWISKO(-A) I IMIE (IMIONA) URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) APELIDO(S) E NOME(S) PRÓPRIO(S) DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) NUMELE SI PRENUMELE FUNCTIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) PRIEZVISKO(-Á) A MENO(-Á) ÚRADNÍKA, KTORÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) PRIIMEK/PRIIMKI IN IME/IMENA ÚRADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TAMAN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN SUKUNIMI (-NIMET) JA ETUNIMI (-NIMETY)/ (SV) EFTERNAVN OCH FORNAMN PÅ DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDET DETTA FORMULÄR
- 6.2 (BG) ДЛЪЖНОСТ НА ДЛЪЖНОСТНОТО ЛИЦЕ. ИЗДАЛО НАСТОЯЩОТО УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ/ (ES) CARGO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE EXPIDIÓ ESTE IMPRESO/ (CZ) FUNKCE ÚREDNIKA, KTERÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁŘ/ (DA) STILLING — DEN EMBEDSMAND, DER HAR UDSTEDT DENNE FORMULAR/ (DE) STELLUNG DES BEAMTEN, DER DIESES FORMULAR AUSGESTELLT HAT/ (ET) KÄSOSLEVA VORMI VALJASTANUD AMETNIKU AMETIKONT/ (EL) ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΗΣ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΞΕΔΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ/ (EN) POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL WHO ISSUED THIS FORM/ (FR) POSTE DU FONCTIONNAIRE QUI A DÉLIVRÉ LE PRÉSENT FORMULAIRE/ (GA) POST AN OIFIGIGH A D'EISIGH AN FHOIRM SEO/ (HR) FUNKCIJA SLUŽBENIKA KOJI JE IZDAO OVAJ OBRAZAC/ (IT) POSIZIONE DEL FUNZIONARIO CHE HA RILASCIATO IL PRESENTE MODULO/ (LV) AMATPERSONAS, KURA IZDEVUSI ŠO VEIDLAPU. AMATS/ (LT) ŠIA FORMA ĮŠDAVUSIO PAREIGŪNO PAREIGOS/ (HU) A FORMANYOMTATVÁNYT KIÁLLÍTÓ TISZTVISELŐ BEOSZTÁSA/ (MT) KARIGA TAL-UFFICIAL LI HAREG DIN IL-FORMOLA/ (NL) FUNCTIE VAN DE AMBTEENAAR DIE DIT FORMULIER HEEFT AFGEGEVEN/ (PL) STANOWISKO URZĘDNIKA, KTÓRY WYDAŁ NINIEJSZY FORMULARZ/ (PT) CARGO DO FUNCIONÁRIO QUE EMITIU O PRESENTE FORMULÁRIO/ (RO) POZIȚIA FUNCTIONARULUI CARE A EMIS PREZENTUL FORMULAR/ (SK) FUNKCIA ÚRADNÍKA, KTORÝ VYDAL TENTO FORMULÁR/ (SL) POLOŽAJ URADNIKA, KI JE IZDAL TA OBRAZEC/ (FI) TÄMÄN LOMAKKEEN ANTANEEN VIRKAMIEHEN ASEMA/ (SV) BEFATTNING FÖR DEN TJÄNSTEMAN SOM HAR UTFÄRDAT DETTA FORMULÄR
- 6.3 (BG) ДАТА (ДД/ММ/ГГГГ) НА ИЗДАВАНЕ/ (ES) FECHA (DD/MM/AAAA) DE EXPEDICIÓN/ (CZ) DATUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDÁNÍ/ (DA) UDSTEDELSESDATO (DD/MM/ÅÅÅÅ)/ (DE) AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM (TT/MM/JJJJ)/ (ET) VÄLJAANDMISE KUUPÄEV (PP/KK/AAA)/ (EL) ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ (ΗΗ/ΜΜ/ΕΕΕΕ) ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ/ (EN) DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) OF ISSUE/ (FI) DATE (JJ/MM/AAAA) DE DÉLIVRANCE/ (GA) DÁTA (LL/MM/BBBB) EISIÚNA/ (HR) DATUM (DD/MM/GGGG) IZDAVANJA/ (IT) DATA DI RILASCIO (GG/MM/AAAA)/ (LV) IZDOŠĀNAS DATUMS (DD/MM/GGGG)/ (LT) ĮŠDAVIMO DATA (DD/MM/MMMM)/ (HU) A KIÁLLÍTÁS DÁTUMA (ÉÉÉÉ/HH/NNN) (MT) DATA (JJXX/SSSS) TAL-FRUG/ (NL) DATUM (DD/MM/BBBB) VAN AFGIFTE/ (PL) DATA (DD/MM/RRRR) WYDANIA/ (PT) DATA DE EMISSÃO (DD/MM/AAAA) (RO) DATA (ZZ/LL/AAAA) EMITERII/ (SK) DÁTUM (DD/MM/RRRR) VYDANIA/ (SL) DATUM (DD/MM/LLLL) IZDAJE/ (FI) ANTAMISPÄIVÄ (PP/KK/VVV) (SV) DATUM (DD/MM/AAÄÄ) FOR UTFÄRDANDE
- 6.4 (BG) ПОДПИС/ (ES) FIRMA/ (CZ) PODPIS/ (DA) UNDERSKRIFT/ (DE) UNTERSCHRIFT/ (ET) ALLKIRU/ (EL) ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ/ (EN) SIGNATURE/ (FR) SIGNATURE/ (GA) SÍNÍ/ (HR) POTPIS/ (IT) FIRMA/ (LV) PARAKSTS/ (LT) PARAŠAS/ (HU) ALÁÍRÁS/ (MT) FIRMA/ (NL) HANDEKENING/ (PL) PODPIS/ (PT) ASSINATURA/ (RO) SEMNĂTURA/ (SK) PODPIS/ (SL) PODPIS/ (FI) ALÉLKIRJOITUS/ (SV) NAMTECKNING
- 6.5 (BG) ПЕЧАТ ИЛИ ЩЕМПЕЛ/ (ES) SELLO O TIMBRE/ (CZ) PEČET NEBO RAZÍTKO/ (DA) SEGL ELLER STEMPEL/ (DE) SIEGEL ODER STEMPEL/ (ET) PITSER VÕI TEMPTEL/ (EL) ΣΦΡΑΓΙΔΑ/ (EN) SEAL OR STAMP/ (FR) SCEAU OU TIMBRE/ (GA) SÉALA NÓ STAMPA/ (HR) ŽIGILI PEČAT/ (IT) BOLLO O TIMBRO/ (LV) ZĪMOGS VAI SPIEDOGS/ (LT) SPAUDAS ARBA ANTSPAUDAS/ (HU) PECSÉT VAGY BÉLYEGZÖLENYOMAT/ (MT) SIGILL JEW TIMBRU/ (NL) ZEGEL OF STEMPEL/ (PL) PIECZĘĆ LUB STEMPEL/ (PT) SELO OU CARIMBO/ (RO) SIGILUL SAU STAMPILA/ (SK) PEČAT ALEBO ODTLAČOK PEČIATKY/ (SL) PEČAT ALI ŽIG/ (FI) SINETTI TAI LEIMA/ (SV) SIGILL ELLER STÄMPEL

European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters

8a

Council Decision of 28 May 2001 establishing
a European Judicial Network in civil and
commercial matters (2001/470/EC)



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►B

COUNCIL DECISION

of 28 May 2001

establishing a European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters

(2001/470/EC)

(OJ L 174, 27.6.2001, p. 25)

Amended by:

Official Journal

	No	page	date
►M1 Decision No 568/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009	L 168	35	30.6.2009

Corrected by:

►C1 Corrigendum, OJ L 297, 4.11.2016, p. 25 (2001/470/EC)

▼B

COUNCIL DECISION
of 28 May 2001
establishing a European Judicial Network in civil and commercial
matters
(2001/470/EC)

TITLE I

**PRINCIPLES OF THE EUROPEAN JUDICIAL NETWORK IN CIVIL
AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS**

Article 1

Establishment

1. A European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters ('the Network') is hereby established among the Member States.
2. In this Decision, the term 'Member State' shall mean Member States with the exception of Denmark.

Article 2

Composition

1. The Network shall be composed of:
 - (a) contact points designated by the Member States, in accordance with paragraph 2;
 - (b) central bodies and central authorities provided for in Community instruments, instruments of international law to which the Member States are parties or rules of domestic law in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters;

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- (c) the liaison magistrates to whom Joint Action 96/277/JHA of 22 April 1996 concerning a framework for the exchange of liaison magistrates to improve judicial cooperation between the Member States of the European Union (¹) applies, where they have responsibilities in judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters;

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- (d) any other appropriate judicial or administrative authority with responsibilities for judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters whose membership of the Network is considered to be useful by the Member State to which it belongs;

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- (e) professional associations representing, at national level in the Member States, legal practitioners directly involved in the application of Community and international instruments concerning judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters.

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2. Each Member State shall designate a contact point. Each Member State may, however, designate a limited number of other contact points if they consider this necessary on the basis of the existence of separate legal systems, the domestic distribution of jurisdiction, the tasks to be entrusted to the contact points or in order to associate judicial bodies that frequently deal with cross-border litigation directly with the activities of the contact points.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 105, 27.4.1996, p. 1.

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Where a Member State designates several contact points, it shall ensure that appropriate coordination mechanisms apply between them.

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If the contact point designated under this paragraph is not a judge, the Member State concerned shall provide for effective liaison with the national judiciary. To facilitate this, a Member State may designate a judge to support this function. This judge shall be a member of the Network.

2a. Member States shall ensure that the contact points have sufficient and appropriate facilities in terms of staff, resources and modern means of communication to adequately fulfil their tasks as contact points.

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3. The Member States shall identify the authorities mentioned at points (b) and (c) of paragraph 1.

4. The Member States shall designate the authorities mentioned at point (d) of paragraph 1.

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4a. Member States shall determine the professional associations referred to in paragraph 1(e). To that end, they shall obtain the agreement of the professional associations concerned on their participation in the Network.

Where there is more than one association representing a legal profession in a Member State, it shall be the responsibility of that Member State to provide for appropriate representation of that profession on the Network.

5. The Member States shall notify the Commission, in accordance with Article 20, of the names and full addresses of the authorities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, specifying:

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(a) the communication facilities available to them;

(b) their knowledge of languages; and

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(c) where appropriate, their specific functions in the Network, including, where there is more than one contact point, their specific responsibilities.

▼B*Article 3***Tasks and activities of the Network**

1. The Network shall be responsible for:

(a) facilitating judicial cooperation between the Member States in civil and commercial matters, including devising, progressively establishing and updating an information system for the members of the Network;

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- (b) facilitating effective access to justice, through measures providing information on the working of Community and international instruments concerning judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters.

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2. Without prejudice to other Community or international instruments relating to judicial cooperation in civil or commercial matters, the Network shall develop its activities for the following purposes in particular:

- (a) the smooth operation of procedures having a cross-border impact and the facilitation of requests for judicial cooperation between the Member States, in particular where no Community or international instrument is applicable;

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- (b) the effective and practical application of Community instruments or conventions in force between two or more Member States.

In particular where the law of another Member State is applicable, the courts or authorities responsible for the matter may apply to the Network for information on the content of that law;

- (c) the establishment, maintenance and promotion of an information system for the public on judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters in the European Union, on relevant Community and international instruments and on the domestic law of the Member States, with particular reference to access to justice.

The main source of information shall be the Network's website containing up-to-date information in all the official languages of the institutions of the Union.

▼B*Article 4***Modus operandi of the Network**

The Network shall accomplish its tasks in particular by the following means:

1. it shall facilitate appropriate contacts between the authorities of the Member States mentioned in Article 2(1) for the accomplishment of the tasks provided for by Article 3;
2. it shall organise periodic meetings of the contact points and of the members of the Network in accordance with the rules laid down in Title II;
3. it shall draw up and keep updated the information on judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters and the legal systems of the Member States referred to in Title III, in accordance with the rules laid down in that Title.

*Article 5***Contact points**

1. The contact points shall be at the disposal of the authorities referred to in Article 2(1)(b) to (d) for the accomplishment of the tasks provided for by Article 3.

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The contact points shall also be at the disposal of the local judicial authorities in their own Member State for the same purposes, in accordance with rules to be determined by each Member State.

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2. In particular, the contact points shall:

- (a) ensure that the local judicial authorities receive general information concerning the Community and international instruments relating to judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters. In particular, they shall ensure that the Network, including the website of the Network, is better known to the local judicial authorities;
- (b) supply the other contact points, the authorities mentioned in Article 2(1)(b) to (d) and the local judicial authorities in their own Member State with all the information needed for sound judicial cooperation between the Member States in accordance with Article 3, in order to assist them in preparing operable requests for judicial cooperation and in establishing the most appropriate direct contacts;
- (c) supply any information to facilitate the application of the law of another Member State that is applicable under a Community or international instrument. To this end, the contact point to which such a request is addressed may draw on the support of any of the other authorities in its Member State referred to in Article 2 in order to supply the information requested. The information contained in the reply shall not be binding on the contact point, the authorities consulted or the authority which made the request;
- (d) seek solutions to difficulties arising on the occasion of a request for judicial cooperation, without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article and to Article 6;
- (e) facilitate coordination of the processing of requests for judicial cooperation in the relevant Member State, in particular where several requests from the judicial authorities in that Member State fall to be executed in another Member State;
- (f) contribute to generally informing the public, through the Network's website, on judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters in the European Union, on relevant Community and international instruments and on the domestic law of the Member States, with particular reference to access to justice;
- (g) collaborate in the organisation of, and participate in, the meetings referred to in Article 9;
- (h) assist with the preparation and updating of the information referred to in Title III, and in particular with the information system for the public, in accordance with the rules laid down in that Title;
- (i) ensure coordination between members of the Network at national level;
- (j) draw up a two-yearly report on their activities, including, where appropriate, best practice in the Network, submit it at a meeting of the members of the Network, and draw specific attention to possible improvements in the Network.

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3. Where a contact point receives a request for information from another member of the Network to which it is unable to respond, it shall forward it to the contact point or the member of the Network which is best able to respond to it. The contact point shall remain available for any such assistance as may be useful for subsequent contacts.

4. In areas where Community or international instruments governing judicial cooperation already provide for the designation of authorities responsible for facilitating judicial cooperation, contact points shall address requesters to such authorities.

▼M1*Article 5a***Professional associations**

1. In order to contribute to the accomplishment of the tasks provided for by Article 3, the contact points shall have appropriate contacts with the professional associations mentioned in Article 2(1)(e), in accordance with rules to be determined by each Member State.

2. In particular, the contacts referred to in paragraph 1 may include the following activities:

- (a) exchange of experience and information as regards the effective and practical application of Community and international instruments;
- (b) collaboration in the preparation and updating of the information sheets referred to in Article 15;
- (c) participation of the professional associations in relevant meetings.

3. Professional associations shall not request information relating to individual cases from contact points.

▼B*Article 6***Relevant authorities for the purposes of Community or international instruments relating to judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters**

1. The involvement of relevant authorities provided for by Community or international instruments relating to judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters in the Network shall be without prejudice to the powers conferred on them by the instrument providing for their designation.

Contacts within the Network shall be without prejudice to regular or occasional contacts between these authorities.

2. In each Member State the authorities provided for by Community or international instruments relating to judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters and the contact points of the Network shall engage in regular exchanges of views and contacts to ensure that their respective experience is disseminated as widely as possible.

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To this end, each Member State shall ensure, in accordance with the procedures to be determined by it, that the contact point(s) and competent authorities have the means to meet on a regular basis.

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3. The contact points of the Network shall be at the disposal of the authorities provided for by Community or international instruments relating to judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters and shall assist them in all practicable ways.

*Article 7***Language knowledge of the contact points****▼M1**

To facilitate the practical operation of the Network, each Member State shall ensure that the contact points have adequate knowledge of an official language of the institutions of the Union other than their own, given that they need to be able to communicate with the contact points in other Member States.

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Member States shall facilitate and encourage specialised language training for contact point staff and promote exchanges of staff between contact points in the Member States.

▼M1*Article 8***Processing of requests for judicial cooperation**

1. The contact points shall respond to all requests submitted to them without delay and at the latest within fifteen days of receipt thereof. If a contact point cannot reply to a request within that time limit, it shall inform the maker of the request briefly of this fact, indicating how much time it considers that it will need to reply, but this period shall not, as a rule, exceed thirty days.

2. In order to respond as efficiently and rapidly as possible to the requests referred to in paragraph 1, the contact points shall use the most appropriate technological facilities made available to them by the Member States.

3. The Commission shall keep a secure, limited-access electronic register of the requests for judicial cooperation and replies referred to in Article 5(2)(b), (c), (d) and (e). The contact points shall ensure that the information necessary for the establishment and operation of this register is supplied regularly to the Commission.

4. The Commission shall supply the contact points with information on the statistics relating to the judicial cooperation requests and replies referred to in paragraph 3 at least once every six months.

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TITLE II

MEETINGS WITHIN THE NETWORK**▼M1***Article 9***Meetings of the contact points**

1. The contact points of the Network shall meet at least once every six months, in accordance with Article 12.

2. Each Member State shall be represented at those meetings by one or more contact points, who may be accompanied by other members of the Network, but there shall be no more than six representatives per Member State.

▼B*Article 10***Purpose of periodic meetings of contact points**

1. The purpose of the periodic meetings of contact points shall be to:

- (a) enable the contact points to get to know each other and exchange experience, in particular as regards the operation of the Network;
- (b) provide a platform for discussion of practical and legal problems encountered by the Member States in the course of judicial cooperation, with particular reference to the application of measures adopted by the European Community;
- (c) identify best practices in judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters and ensure that relevant information is disseminated within the Network;
- (d) exchange data and views, in particular on the structure, organisation and content of and access to the available information mentioned in Title III;
- (e) draw up guidelines for progressively establishing the practical information sheets provided for by Article 15, in particular as regards the subject matter to be covered and the form of such information sheets;
- (f) identify specific initiatives other than those referred to in Title III which pursue comparable objectives.

2. The Member States shall ensure that experience in the operation of specific cooperation mechanisms provided for by Community or international instruments is shared at meetings of the contact points.

*Article 11***Meetings of members of the Network**

1. Meetings open to all members of the Network shall be held to enable them to get to know each other and exchange experience, to provide a platform for discussion of practical and legal problems met and to deal with specific questions.

Meetings can also be held on specific issues.

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2. Meetings shall be convened, where appropriate, in accordance with Article 12.

3. The Commission, in close cooperation with the Presidency of the Council and with the Member States, shall fix for each meeting the maximum number of participants.

▼M1*Article 11a***Participation of observers in Network meetings**

1. Without prejudice to Article 1(2), Denmark may be represented at the meetings referred to in Articles 9 and 11.

2. Accession countries and candidate countries may be invited to attend these meetings as observers. Third countries that are party to international agreements on judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters concluded by the Community may also be invited to attend certain Network meetings as observers.

3. Each observer State may be represented at the meetings by one or more persons, but under no circumstances may there be more than three representatives per State.

▼B*Article 12***Organisation and proceedings of meetings of the Network**

1. The Commission, in close cooperation with the Presidency of the Council and with the Member States, shall convene the meetings provided for by Articles 9 and 11. It shall chair them and provide secretarial services.

2. Before each meeting the Commission shall prepare the draft agenda in agreement with the Presidency of the Council and in consultation with the Member States via their respective contact points.

3. The contact points shall be notified of the agenda prior to the meeting. They may ask for changes to be made or for additional items to be entered.

4. After each meeting the Commission shall prepare a record, which shall be notified to the contact points.

5. Meetings of the contact points and of members of the Network may take place in any Member State.

▼M1*Article 12a***Relations with other networks and international organisations**

1. The Network shall maintain relations and share experience and best practice with the other European networks that share its objectives, such as the European Judicial Network in criminal matters. The Network shall also maintain relations with the European Judicial Training Network with a view to promoting, where appropriate and without prejudice to national practices, training sessions on judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters for the benefit of the local judicial authorities of the Member States.

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2. The Network shall maintain relations with the European Consumer Centres Network (ECC-Net). In particular, in order to supply any general information on the working of Community and international instruments to facilitate consumer access to justice, the contact points of the Network shall be at the disposal of the members of ECC-Net.

3. In order to meet its responsibilities under Article 3 concerning international instruments on judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters, the Network shall maintain contact and exchanges of experience with the other judicial cooperation networks established between third countries and with international organisations that promote international judicial cooperation.

4. The Commission, in close cooperation with the Presidency of the Council and the Member States, shall be responsible for implementing the provisions of this Article.

TITLE III

INFORMATION AVAILABLE WITHIN THE NETWORK AND INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE PUBLIC

▼B*Article 13***Information disseminated within the Network**

1. The information disseminated within the network shall include:

- (a) the information referred to in Article 2(5);
- (b) any further information deemed useful by the contact points for the proper functioning of the Network;

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- (c) the information referred to in Article 8.

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2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, the Commission shall progressively establish a secure limited-access electronic information exchange-system in consultation with the contact points.

▼M1*Article 13a***Provision of general information to the public**

The Network shall contribute towards providing the public with general information, using the most appropriate technological facilities to inform it about the content and working of Community or international instruments on judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters.

To that end, and without prejudice to the provisions of Article 18, the contact points shall promote to the public the information system referred to in Article 14.

▼B*Article 14***Information system for the public**

1. An Internet-based information system for the public, including the dedicated website for the Network, shall be progressively established in accordance with Articles 17 and 18.
2. The information system shall comprise the following elements:
 - (a) Community instruments in force or in preparation relating to judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters;
 - (b) national measures for the domestic implementation of the instruments in force referred to in point (a);
 - (c) international instruments in force relating to judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters to which the Member States are parties, and declarations and reservations made in connection with such instruments;
 - (d) the relevant elements of Community case-law in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters;
 - (e) the information sheets provided for by Article 15.
3. For the purposes of access to the information mentioned in paragraph 2(a) to (d), the Network should, where appropriate, in its site, make use of links to other sites where the original information is to be found.
4. The site dedicated to the Network shall likewise facilitate access to comparable public information initiatives in related matters and to sites containing information relating to the legal systems of the Member States.

*Article 15***Information sheets**

1. The information sheets shall be devoted by way of priority to questions relating to access to justice in the Member States and shall include information on the procedures for bringing cases in the courts and for obtaining legal aid, without prejudice to other Community initiatives, to which the Network shall have the fullest regard.
2. Information sheets shall be of a practical and concise nature. They shall be written in easily comprehensible language and contain practical information for the public. They shall progressively be produced on at least the following subjects:
 - (a) principles of the legal system and judicial organisation of the Member States;
 - (b) procedures for bringing cases to court, with particular reference to small claims, and subsequent court procedures, including appeal possibilities and procedures;
 - (c) conditions and procedures for obtaining legal aid, including descriptions of the tasks of non-governmental organisations active in this field, account being taken of work already done in the Dialogue with Citizens;

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- (d) national rules governing the service of documents;
- (e) rules and procedures for the enforcement of judgments given in other Member States;
- (f) possibilities and procedures for obtaining interim relief measures, with particular reference to seizures of assets for the purposes of enforcement;
- (g) alternative dispute-settlement possibilities, with an indication of the national information and advice centres of the Community-wide Network for the Extra-Judicial Settlement of Consumer Disputes;
- (h) organisation and operation of the legal professions.

►C1 3. ◀ The information sheets shall, where appropriate, include elements of the relevant case-law of the Member States.

►C1 4. ◀ The information sheets may provide more detailed information for the specialists.

Article 16

Updating of information

All information distributed within the Network and to the public under Articles 13 to 15 shall be updated regularly.

Article 17

Role of the Commission in the public information system

The Commission shall:

1. be responsible for managing the information system for the public;
2. construct, in consultation with the contact points, a dedicated website for the Network on its Internet site;
3. provide information on relevant aspects of Community law and procedures, including Community case-law, in accordance with Article 14;
4. (a) ensure that the format of the information sheets is consistent and that they include all information considered necessary by the Network;

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- (b) arrange for the translations into the official languages of the institutions of the Union of information on the relevant aspects of Community law and procedures, including Community case-law, and of the information system's general pages and the information sheets referred to in Article 15, and install them on the Network's dedicated website.

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Article 18

Role of contact points in the public information system

Contact points shall ensure that

1. the appropriate information needed to create and operate the information system is supplied to the Commission;

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2. the information installed in the system is accurate;
3. the Commission is notified forthwith of any updates as soon as an item of information requires changing;
4. the information sheets relating to their respective Member States are ►M1 _____ ◀ established, according to the guidelines referred to in Article 10(1)(e);
5. the broadest possible dissemination of the information sheets installed on the site dedicated to the Network is arranged in their Member State.

TITLE IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

▼M1*Article 19***Reporting**

No later than 1 January 2014, and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the activities of the Network. This report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by proposals aimed at adapting this Decision and shall include information on the Network's activities aimed at making progress with the design, development and implementation of European e-justice, particularly from the point of view of facilitating access to justice.

*Article 20***Notification**

No later than 1 July 2010, the Member States shall notify the Commission of the information referred to in Article 2(5).

▼B*Article 21***Date of application**

This Decision shall apply from 1 December 2002, except for Articles 2 and 20 which shall apply from the date of notification of the Decision to the Member States to which it is addressed.

This Decision is addressed to the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

Mediation in civil and commercial matters

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Directive 2008/52/EC of the
European Parliament and of the Council
of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of
mediation in civil and commercial matters



DIRECTIVES

**DIRECTIVE 2008/52/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 21 May 2008
on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 61(c) and the second indent of Article 67(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee⁽¹⁾,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The Community has set itself the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice, in which the free movement of persons is ensured. To that end, the Community has to adopt, inter alia, measures in the field of judicial cooperation in civil matters that are necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) The principle of access to justice is fundamental and, with a view to facilitating better access to justice, the European Council at its meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999 called for alternative, extra-judicial procedures to be created by the Member States.
- (3) In May 2000 the Council adopted Conclusions on alternative methods of settling disputes under civil and commercial law, stating that the establishment of basic principles in this area is an essential step towards enabling the appropriate development and operation of extrajudicial procedures for the settlement of disputes in civil and commercial matters so as to simplify and improve access to justice.

(4) In April 2002 the Commission presented a Green Paper on alternative dispute resolution in civil and commercial law, taking stock of the existing situation as concerns alternative dispute resolution methods in the European Union and initiating widespread consultations with Member States and interested parties on possible measures to promote the use of mediation.

(5) The objective of securing better access to justice, as part of the policy of the European Union to establish an area of freedom, security and justice, should encompass access to judicial as well as extrajudicial dispute resolution methods. This Directive should contribute to the proper functioning of the internal market, in particular as concerns the availability of mediation services.

(6) Mediation can provide a cost-effective and quick extra-judicial resolution of disputes in civil and commercial matters through processes tailored to the needs of the parties. Agreements resulting from mediation are more likely to be complied with voluntarily and are more likely to preserve an amicable and sustainable relationship between the parties. These benefits become even more pronounced in situations displaying cross-border elements.

(7) In order to promote further the use of mediation and ensure that parties having recourse to mediation can rely on a predictable legal framework, it is necessary to introduce framework legislation addressing, in particular, key aspects of civil procedure.

(8) The provisions of this Directive should apply only to mediation in cross-border disputes, but nothing should prevent Member States from applying such provisions also to internal mediation processes.

(9) This Directive should not in any way prevent the use of modern communication technologies in the mediation process.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 286, 17.11.2005, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Opinion of the European Parliament of 29 March 2007 (OJ C 27 E, 31.1.2008, p. 129). Council Common Position of 28 February 2008 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Position of the European Parliament of 23 April 2008 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

- (10) This Directive should apply to processes whereby two or more parties to a cross-border dispute attempt by themselves, on a voluntary basis, to reach an amicable agreement on the settlement of their dispute with the assistance of a mediator. It should apply in civil and commercial matters. However, it should not apply to rights and obligations on which the parties are not free to decide themselves under the relevant applicable law. Such rights and obligations are particularly frequent in family law and employment law.
- (11) This Directive should not apply to pre-contractual negotiations or to processes of an adjudicatory nature such as certain judicial conciliation schemes, consumer complaint schemes, arbitration and expert determination or to processes administered by persons or bodies issuing a formal recommendation, whether or not it be legally binding as to the resolution of the dispute.
- (12) This Directive should apply to cases where a court refers parties to mediation or in which national law prescribes mediation. Furthermore, in so far as a judge may act as a mediator under national law, this Directive should also apply to mediation conducted by a judge who is not responsible for any judicial proceedings relating to the matter or matters in dispute. This Directive should not, however, extend to attempts made by the court or judge seised to settle a dispute in the context of judicial proceedings concerning the dispute in question or to cases in which the court or judge seised requests assistance or advice from a competent person.
- (13) The mediation provided for in this Directive should be a voluntary process in the sense that the parties are themselves in charge of the process and may organise it as they wish and terminate it at any time. However, it should be possible under national law for the courts to set time-limits for a mediation process. Moreover, the courts should be able to draw the parties' attention to the possibility of mediation whenever this is appropriate.
- (14) Nothing in this Directive should prejudice national legislation making the use of mediation compulsory or subject to incentives or sanctions provided that such legislation does not prevent parties from exercising their right of access to the judicial system. Nor should anything in this Directive prejudice existing self-regulating mediation systems in so far as these deal with aspects which are not covered by this Directive.
- (15) In order to provide legal certainty, this Directive should indicate which date should be relevant for determining whether or not a dispute which the parties attempt to settle through mediation is a cross-border dispute. In the absence of a written agreement, the parties should be deemed to agree to use mediation at the point in time when they take specific action to start the mediation process.
- (16) To ensure the necessary mutual trust with respect to confidentiality, effect on limitation and prescription periods, and recognition and enforcement of agreements resulting from mediation, Member States should encourage, by any means they consider appropriate, the training of mediators and the introduction of effective quality control mechanisms concerning the provision of mediation services.
- (17) Member States should define such mechanisms, which may include having recourse to market-based solutions, and should not be required to provide any funding in that respect. The mechanisms should aim at preserving the flexibility of the mediation process and the autonomy of the parties, and at ensuring that mediation is conducted in an effective, impartial and competent way. Mediators should be made aware of the existence of the European Code of Conduct for Mediators which should also be made available to the general public on the Internet.
- (18) In the field of consumer protection, the Commission has adopted a Recommendation⁽¹⁾ establishing minimum quality criteria which out-of-court bodies involved in the consensual resolution of consumer disputes should offer to their users. Any mediators or organisations coming within the scope of that Recommendation should be encouraged to respect its principles. In order to facilitate the dissemination of information concerning such bodies, the Commission should set up a database of out-of-court schemes which Member States consider as respecting the principles of that Recommendation.
- (19) Mediation should not be regarded as a poorer alternative to judicial proceedings in the sense that compliance with agreements resulting from mediation would depend on the good will of the parties. Member States should therefore ensure that the parties to a written agreement resulting from mediation can have the content of their agreement made enforceable. It should only be possible for a Member State to refuse to make an agreement enforceable if the content is contrary to its law, including its private international law, or if its law does not provide for the enforceability of the content of the specific agreement. This could be the case if the obligation specified in the agreement was by its nature unenforceable.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Recommendation 2001/310/EC of 4 April 2001 on the principles for out-of-court bodies involved in the consensual resolution of consumer disputes (OJ L 109, 19.4.2001, p. 56).

- (20) The content of an agreement resulting from mediation which has been made enforceable in a Member State should be recognised and declared enforceable in the other Member States in accordance with applicable Community or national law. This could, for example, be on the basis of Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters⁽¹⁾ or Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility⁽²⁾.
- (21) Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 specifically provides that, in order to be enforceable in another Member State, agreements between the parties have to be enforceable in the Member State in which they were concluded. Consequently, if the content of an agreement resulting from mediation in a family law matter is not enforceable in the Member State where the agreement was concluded and where the request for enforceability is made, this Directive should not encourage the parties to circumvent the law of that Member State by having their agreement made enforceable in another Member State.
- (22) This Directive should not affect the rules in the Member States concerning enforcement of agreements resulting from mediation.
- (23) Confidentiality in the mediation process is important and this Directive should therefore provide for a minimum degree of compatibility of civil procedural rules with regard to how to protect the confidentiality of mediation in any subsequent civil and commercial judicial proceedings or arbitration.
- (24) In order to encourage the parties to use mediation, Member States should ensure that their rules on limitation and prescription periods do not prevent the parties from going to court or to arbitration if their mediation attempt fails. Member States should make sure that this result is achieved even though this Directive does not harmonise national rules on limitation and prescription periods. Provisions on limitation and prescription periods in international agreements as implemented in the Member States, for instance in the area of transport law, should not be affected by this Directive.
- (25) Member States should encourage the provision of information to the general public on how to contact mediators and organisations providing mediation services. They should also encourage legal practitioners to inform their clients of the possibility of mediation.
- (26) In accordance with point 34 of the Interinstitutional agreement on better law-making⁽³⁾, Member States are encouraged to draw up, for themselves and in the interests of the Community, their own tables illustrating, as far as possible, the correlation between this Directive and the transposition measures, and to make them public.
- (27) This Directive seeks to promote the fundamental rights, and takes into account the principles, recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
- (28) Since the objective of this Directive cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale or effects of the action, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.
- (29) In accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, the United Kingdom and Ireland have given notice of their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Directive.
- (30) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Denmark does not take part in the adoption of this Directive and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006 (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2116/2004 (OJ L 367, 14.12.2004, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ OJ C 321, 31.12.2003, p. 1.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Objective and scope

1. The objective of this Directive is to facilitate access to alternative dispute resolution and to promote the amicable settlement of disputes by encouraging the use of mediation and by ensuring a balanced relationship between mediation and judicial proceedings.

2. This Directive shall apply, in cross-border disputes, to civil and commercial matters except as regards rights and obligations which are not at the parties' disposal under the relevant applicable law. It shall not extend, in particular, to revenue, customs or administrative matters or to the liability of the State for acts and omissions in the exercise of State authority (*acta iure imperii*).

3. In this Directive, the term 'Member State' shall mean Member States with the exception of Denmark.

Article 2

Cross-border disputes

1. For the purposes of this Directive a cross-border dispute shall be one in which at least one of the parties is domiciled or habitually resident in a Member State other than that of any other party on the date on which:
 - (a) the parties agree to use mediation after the dispute has arisen;
 - (b) mediation is ordered by a court;
 - (c) an obligation to use mediation arises under national law; or
 - (d) for the purposes of Article 5 an invitation is made to the parties.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, for the purposes of Articles 7 and 8 a cross-border dispute shall also be one in which judicial proceedings or arbitration following mediation between the parties are initiated in a Member State other than that in which the parties were domiciled or habitually resident on the date referred to in paragraph 1(a), (b) or (c).

3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, domicile shall be determined in accordance with Articles 59 and 60 of Regulation (EC) No 44/2001.

Article 3

Definitions

For the purposes of this Directive the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) 'Mediation' means a structured process, however named or referred to, whereby two or more parties to a dispute attempt by themselves, on a voluntary basis, to reach an agreement on the settlement of their dispute with the assistance of a mediator. This process may be initiated by the parties or suggested or ordered by a court or prescribed by the law of a Member State.

It includes mediation conducted by a judge who is not responsible for any judicial proceedings concerning the dispute in question. It excludes attempts made by the court or the judge seised to settle a dispute in the course of judicial proceedings concerning the dispute in question.

- (b) 'Mediator' means any third person who is asked to conduct a mediation in an effective, impartial and competent way, regardless of the denomination or profession of that third person in the Member State concerned and of the way in which the third person has been appointed or requested to conduct the mediation.

Article 4

Ensuring the quality of mediation

1. Member States shall encourage, by any means which they consider appropriate, the development of, and adherence to, voluntary codes of conduct by mediators and organisations providing mediation services, as well as other effective quality control mechanisms concerning the provision of mediation services.

2. Member States shall encourage the initial and further training of mediators in order to ensure that the mediation is conducted in an effective, impartial and competent way in relation to the parties.

Article 5

Recourse to mediation

1. A court before which an action is brought may, when appropriate and having regard to all the circumstances of the case, invite the parties to use mediation in order to settle the dispute. The court may also invite the parties to attend an information session on the use of mediation if such sessions are held and are easily available.

2. This Directive is without prejudice to national legislation making the use of mediation compulsory or subject to incentives or sanctions, whether before or after judicial proceedings have started, provided that such legislation does not prevent the parties from exercising their right of access to the judicial system.

Article 6

Enforceability of agreements resulting from mediation

1. Member States shall ensure that it is possible for the parties, or for one of them with the explicit consent of the others, to request that the content of a written agreement resulting from mediation be made enforceable. The content of such an agreement shall be made enforceable unless, in the case in question, either the content of that agreement is contrary to the law of the Member State where the request is made or the law of that Member State does not provide for its enforceability.

2. The content of the agreement may be made enforceable by a court or other competent authority in a judgment or decision or in an authentic instrument in accordance with the law of the Member State where the request is made.

3. Member States shall inform the Commission of the courts or other authorities competent to receive requests in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. Nothing in this Article shall affect the rules applicable to the recognition and enforcement in another Member State of an agreement made enforceable in accordance with paragraph 1.

Article 7

Confidentiality of mediation

1. Given that mediation is intended to take place in a manner which respects confidentiality, Member States shall ensure that, unless the parties agree otherwise, neither mediators nor those involved in the administration of the mediation process shall be compelled to give evidence in civil and commercial judicial proceedings or arbitration regarding information arising out of or in connection with a mediation process, except:

(a) where this is necessary for overriding considerations of public policy of the Member State concerned, in particular when required to ensure the protection of the best interests of children or to prevent harm to the physical or psychological integrity of a person; or

(b) where disclosure of the content of the agreement resulting from mediation is necessary in order to implement or enforce that agreement.

2. Nothing in paragraph 1 shall preclude Member States from enacting stricter measures to protect the confidentiality of mediation.

Article 8

Effect of mediation on limitation and prescription periods

1. Member States shall ensure that parties who choose mediation in an attempt to settle a dispute are not subsequently prevented from initiating judicial proceedings or arbitration in relation to that dispute by the expiry of limitation or prescription periods during the mediation process.

2. Paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to provisions on limitation or prescription periods in international agreements to which Member States are party.

Article 9

Information for the general public

Member States shall encourage, by any means which they consider appropriate, the availability to the general public, in particular on the Internet, of information on how to contact mediators and organisations providing mediation services.

Article 10

Information on competent courts and authorities

The Commission shall make publicly available, by any appropriate means, information on the competent courts or authorities communicated by the Member States pursuant to Article 6(3).

Article 11

Review

Not later than 21 May 2016, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Directive. The report shall consider the development of mediation throughout the European Union and the impact of this Directive in the Member States. If necessary, the report shall be accompanied by proposals to adapt this Directive.

Article 12**Transposition**

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations, and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive before 21 May 2011, with the exception of Article 10, for which the date of compliance shall be 21 November 2010 at the latest. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When they are adopted by Member States, these measures shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such reference shall be laid down by Member States.

2. 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.

Article 13**Entry into force**

This Directive shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 14**Addressees**

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Strasbourg, 21 May 2008.

For the European Parliament

The President

H.-G. PÖTTERING

For the Council

The President

J. LENARČIČ

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