

## **PART 1.**

## **AKN4EU GUIDELINES AND MODELLING**

## PART 1 AKN4EU GUIDELINES AND MODELING

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## 0 Scope

The definition required for AKN4EU is carried out by the Formats subgroup of the Interinstitutional Metadata and Formats Committee (IMFC) on two levels:

- On the business level, the 'Common Vocabulary' (CoV) identifies and describes the semantic and logical concepts extracted from examples of the exchanged documents.
- On the technical level, the OASIS standard Akoma Ntoso is the structured, machine-readable format used for implementation.

Akoma Ntoso is a rather generic standard that is designed to cover a big variety of legal documents, it has to be defined how the semantic and logical concepts that are described by the CoV have to be expressed in Akoma Ntoso. In other words, AKN4EU can be considered as the localisation of Akoma Ntoso for EU legislation.

This documentation explains in depth the general AKN4EU model applicable to every document currently analyzed, but also re-usable on any further documents. It concerns the following subjects:

- The AKN4EU model for documents, components and annexes that is applied to the documents currently studied and that can be reused for the analysis of any documents in the future;
- The AKN4EU content model of the main part of document (<body>, <mainBody>). This is a unique model that is applicable on any document, legislative or not. The content model guarantees a full use of the ELI URI for referencing the subdivisions of the document at any level of hierarchy and is fully aligned on the CoV structure.
- The AKN4EU mark-up of <preamble>, especially for the EU acts and International Agreements
- The AKN4EU mark-up of the cover page and of the preface. This section defines the relationship between these parts of text and the metadata of the document
- The definition of AKN4EU specific metadata, especially in the context of the Ordinary Legislative Procedure
- The way to mark-up amendments via AKN4EU, especially in Amending acts. This approach is based on the content model defined for the main part of the act.

In the current version, AKN4EU focuss on the documents exchanged in the scope of the Ordinary Legislative Procedure (OLP) and represents the result of the ongoing work of the IMFC's Formats subgroup.

It currently covers the following document types:

- Regulation, Directive, Decision,
- Proposal for a Regulation, Proposal for a Directive, Proposal for a Decision.
- Some cases of the EP Texts Adopted
- Council documents including the Position and the Statements of Council reasons.

In addition to these documents and beyond the OLP, the document type 'International Agreement' is also defined following the same principles.

At this stage however, the specific mark-up for codification and recast and the metadata for consolidation are not (yet) covered.

In this AKN4EU 4.0 Baseline version of AKN4EU, the following topics are not treated. They will be taken into account in the next versions of AKN4EU:

- Specification for the .leg package and naming convention for the files inside
- The file formats and best practices for image files
- The character set accepted and the recommended font
- The association of [CSS \(external or inside the AKN4EU file\)](#).

# 1 AKN4EU model for documents, components, annexes

## 1.1 Documents and components

### 1.1.1 Introduction

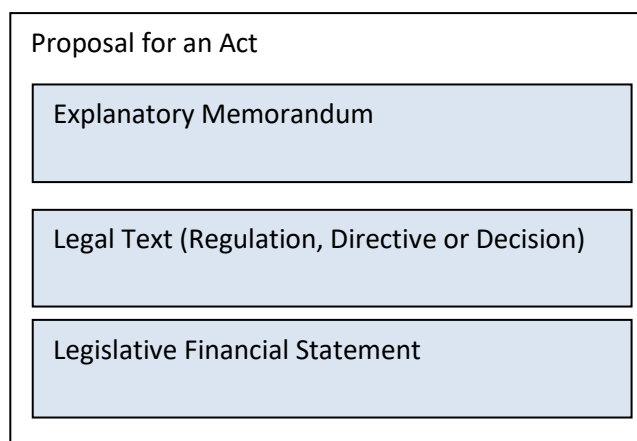


Many documents issued from the institutions share the same structure:

- a cover page providing contextual information on the document,
- one or more components.

For example, when the Commission makes a Proposal for a new EU act, a document is produced (the “Proposal for an act”, that can be a “Proposal for a Regulation”, a “Proposal for a Directive” or a “Proposal for a Decision”) with the following content:

- a cover page
- an explanatory memorandum
- the proposal for an act itself (a bill) – the main part of the document
- optionnaly, a legislative financial statement<sup>1</sup>



Each of these components (Explanatory Memorandum, Legal Text and Legislative Financial Statement) can be seen as subdocuments with their own structure.

So we can see the *Proposal for an act* as a collection of components, each with their own AKN document type and their own internal structure.

Similarly, this description is applicable to the ‘EP Consolidated text’ which marks the Position of the European Parliament regarding the legal text included in the Proposal from the Commission. It is, in fact, a new version of this legal text, in form of a text consolidating all amendments adopted by the Parliament (with all the changes appropriately marked).

The *Council documents* are also intrinsically composed of subdocuments that are aggregate for the need of the internal workflow or for dissemination, internally or outside the institution.

Akoma Ntoso is a standard for the mark-up of documents: just after the standard root element <akomaNtoso>, the immediate subelement is a document type element.

---

<sup>1</sup> Not covered by AKN4EU 4.0 Baseline

Each document type element has an mandatory attribute @name to allow to express a more specific type of the document.

Akoma Ntoso provides different document type elements (<act>, <bill>, <doc>, ...); it provides also a document type element for a collection of document. It is the <documentCollection>.

The main content of the <documentCollection> (the <collectionBody>) is composed of a list of <component> elements, each of these elements allowing to make the link (or put the content) to the corresponding subdocument.

### 1.1.2 The AKN4EU approach

With these building blocks, AKN4EU defines a model for the "official documents", that is a document that is disseminated or shared, internally or externally to the organization, in the context of an internal or an inter-institutional workflow of any type.

#### 1.1.2.1 Structural model

- Every "official document", even if it has only one component, is always marked as a <documentCollection>.
- The <documentCollection> is in a specific AKN4EU file, that is the entry point of the AKN4EU representation of an official document.  
It contains always the <coverPage> of the Official document.
- Each subdocument MUST be referenced in the <documentCollection> in a specific <component> element inside the <documentCollection>.
- One AKN4EU file MUST contain only ONE subdocument content.  
Consequently, the <component> element of the <documentCollection> MUST have a <documentRef> element to reference the subdocument.
- Every subdocument can have its own document type (<act>, <bill> and <doc> ... or even <documentCollection>),

#### General rule:

Each XML file MUST only contain ONE AkomaNtoso document type element.

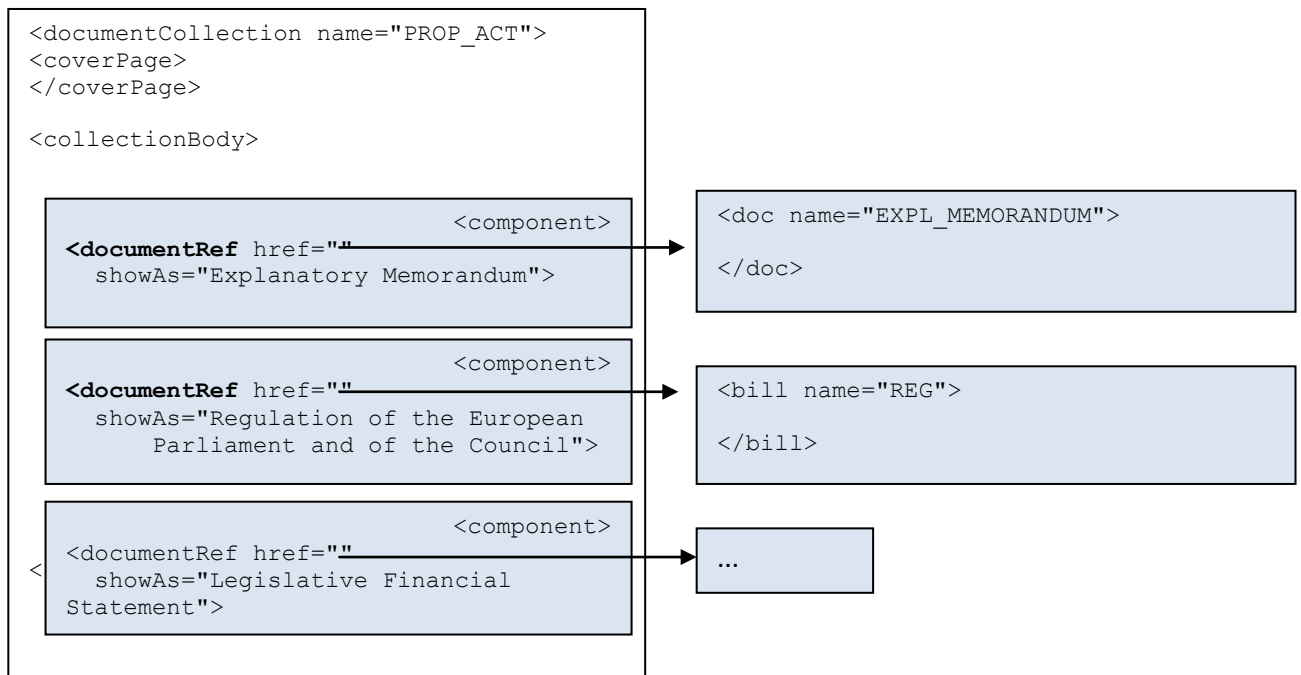
The content of any included document MUST be in a specific file.

When a document is included in official document, this inclusion MUST be represented in AKN4EU by using <documentRef> element.

The mandatory @showAs attribute of the <documentRef> MUST have the following content:

- If exists in the target document a <preface>/<docTitle>/<docStage>/<docType> element, the content of this element
- else, if exists in the target document a <preface>/<docTitle>/<docType> element, the content of this element
- else, the content of the <preface>/<docTitle> element

Taking as example the *Proposal for an act*, the AKN4EU files must be the following:



### 1.1.2.2 Attribute @name of an Akoma Ntoso document type element

The possible value of the @name attribute of any Akoma Ntoso document type element MUST be the authority code of one entry of the Authority table "resource-type".

For example, for a Regulation, the Akoma Ntoso document type element will be

```
<act name="REG">
```

Or

```
<bill name="REG">
```

Depending if the document is an act published in the Official Journal or an intermediate draft version.



## 1.2 The annex of a document

### 1.2.1 Introduction

For EU acts, the annexes are defined as following:

*‘Annexes in the strict sense are used to present material separately from the body of the enacting terms, because it is voluminous or technical or both. Examples of such material might be rules to be applied by customs officers, doctors or veterinarians (such as chemical analysis techniques, sampling methods and forms to be used), lists of products, tables of figures, plans and drawings, etc.*

*An annex is by its very nature an integral part of the act, and there is, therefore, no need to state this in the provision referring to the annex.’*

In Akoma Ntoso, the content or reference to annexes is put in the <attachments> section of a document type element. <attachments> is composed of a list of <attachment> element, each of these elements allowing to make the link (or put the content) to the corresponding annex.

### 1.2.2 The AKN4EU approach

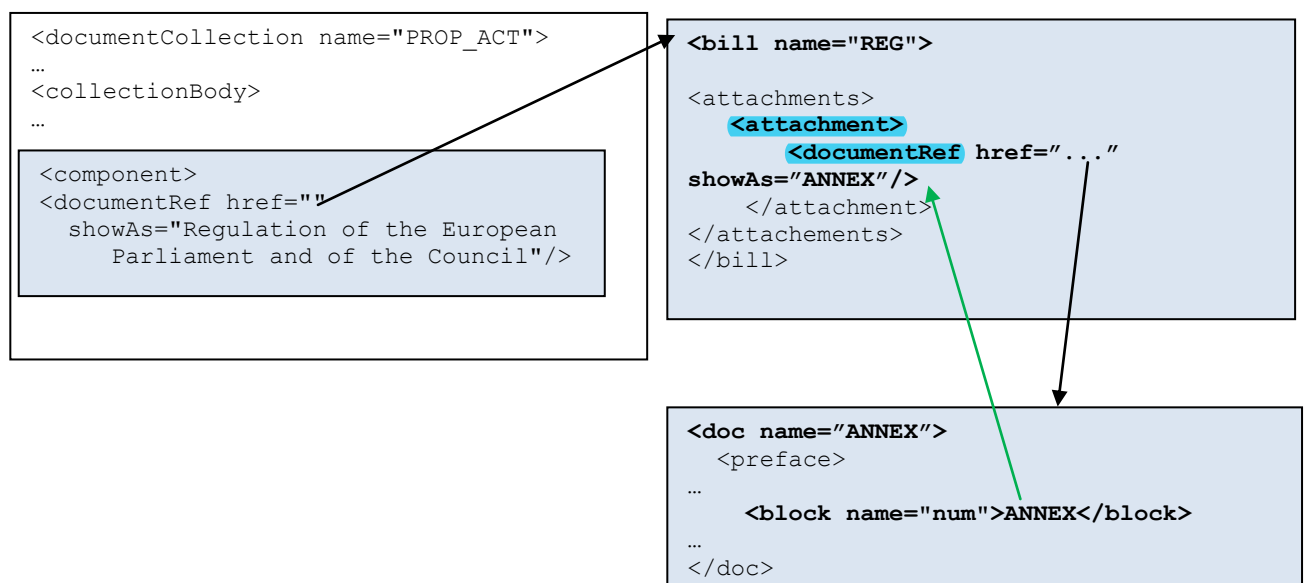
In AKN4EU, the content of an annex MUST be in a <doc name="ANNEX">.

According to the general rule of AKN4EU, the content of each annex is in a specific AKN4EU file.

Each annex MUST be referenced in the master document in an <attachment> element, using a <documentRef> element.

The content of the @showAs attribute of <documentRef> in <attachment> MUST be the content of the element containing the numbering of the annex (<block name="num"> in the <preface> of the corresponding document)

Taking our example of Proposal for an act, adding an annex to the bill, the schema is the following:



## 2 The AKN4EU mark-up for <body> and <mainBody>

### 2.1 Introduction: the Akoma Ntoso families of elements for the <body>/<mainBody>

Akoma Ntoso defines two ways to mark up the structure of a text:

- The *hierarchical family* of elements gives names to the different structural elements, making a correspondence with a functional reference. This family of elements is proposed for the mark-up the legislative text. A hierarchical element has a <num> and <heading> and up to 3 available containers :
    - the element <intro>, for introductory text, if any;
    - either the element <content>, for the content of the element, or other hierarchical element(s) if the structure is more complex; The hierarchical element with a sub-element <content> is the last level of named structure. Inside the <content> element there are block elements containing the text.
    - the element <wrapUp>, for the final block if any.
- The hierarchical family contains 27 elements<sup>2</sup>, but the hierarchical relation between them is not predefined in the standard. It depends on each legal tradition.
- The family of ‘block elements’ enables the marking-up of content, without a clear naming of the structure elements but with a strong predefined relation between the elements.

The table below shows some mapping between these two kinds of elements:

<i>Block elements</i>	<i>Hierarchical elements</i>
tblock	title, part, chapter, section, subsection, article
blockList	list
item	point, indent
listIntroduction	intro
listWrapUp	wrapUp
p	p

<sup>2</sup> The elements are: clause, section, part, paragraph, chapter, title, article, book, tome, division, list, point, indent, alinea, rule, subrule, proviso, subsection, subpart, subparagraph, subchapter, subtitle, subdivision, subclause, sublist, level, transitional.

## 2.2 The AKN4EU principles

### 2.2.1 First principle: use of the hierarchical family of elements

For all documents, AKN4EU uses, inside the <body> and <mainBody> elements, only the model based on the hierarchical family of elements.

The only exception is the *Explanatory Memorandum* that uses the model based on block elements.

### 2.2.2 Second principle: restriction on the hierarchical structure

AKN4EU adds the following restriction to the hierarchical structure:

- The <intro> element is not used and is replaced by <subparagraph refersTo="~\_INP">.
- The <wrapUp> element is not used and is replaced by <subparagraph refersTo="~\_WRP">

These restrictions were introduced to have the same model for every block of text (except <num>, <heading> and <crossheading>). This allows easier manipulation of the blocks during the drafting.

### 2.2.3 Third principle: specialization of the hierarchical elements

- Each block<sup>3</sup> of text MUST be inside its own specific Akoma Ntoso hierarchical element, except for the following:
  - the 'heading' and the 'subject' MUST be marked respectively as <num> and <heading> and are block elements,
  - the <crossheading> is an independent block element.
- Consequently, AKN4EU requires that the <content> subelement of an Akoma Ntoso hierarchical element can only contain ONE <p> or ONE <table>.
- The Akoma Ntoso hierarchical elements are chosen based on the CoV terminology with the following exception:
  - The CoV term 'subparagraph' is marked up as <subparagraph> or <list> depending on the structure (see [AKN4EU content model - The low level structure](#)).
- Some hierarchical elements can only contain hierarchical sub-elements, others can only contain the <content> element and some can contain both, on case by case basis. In practice:
  - <title>, <part>, <chapter>, <section>, <subsection><sup>4</sup>, <list>, <article> MUST always contain hierarchical elements, as they are never the last level of the hierarchy;
  - <subparagraph> MUST have <content> as they are always the last level of the hierarchy;
  - <paragraph>, <point>, <indent> and <level> can have hierarchical sub-elements or <content> element (never both together).



<sup>3</sup> "block" is to be understood as "a simple subparagraph, not composed of point, indent and introductory sentence". We don't use the term "subparagraph" in the text to be more explicit, as one of the hierarchical element is called <subparagraph>.

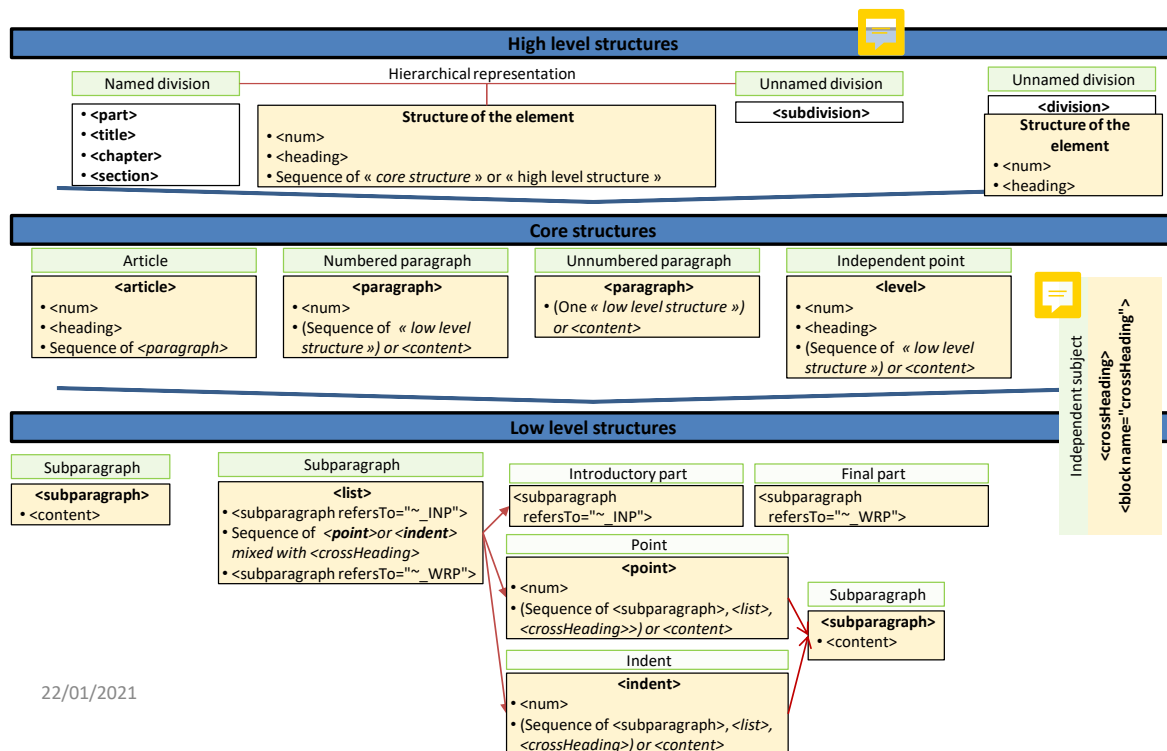
<sup>4</sup> <subsection> is not used anymore and will only be used for legacy documents documents.

- The generic element <hContainer> with the @name attribute value for the business name of the structure CANNOT be used currently.

## 2.3 The AKN4EU content model

There are 3 levels of elements: high level structures, core structures and low level structures, as shown in the following diagram.

### ■ The patterns for content model



### 2.3.1 The high level structures

The high level structures are divided in two categories:

- Named structures
- Unnamed structures.

The main difference between these two categories is that, in named structures, each name of the structure corresponds to a level of hierarchy.

#### 2.3.1.1 Named structures

AKN4EU uses the following named structures

- **Title** (element <title>),
- **Part** (element <part>),
- **Chapter** (element <chapter>),
- **Section** (element <section>),
- **Subsection** (element <subsection>),

This named structure will not be used anymore and remains only for legacy documents.

#### Structure of the named structures

The named structures contain the following elements:

- A mandatory <num> containing the name and the number of the structure
- A <heading> SHOULD exist containing the subject of the structure
- One of these alternatives
  - o One or more core structure(s) (eventually mixed with independent subjects),
  - o a sequence of named high level structures, eventually preceded by one or more core structure(s) (with optional independent subjects),
  - o a sequence of unnamed high level structures, eventually preceded by one or more core structure(s) (with optional independent subjects).

#### Example

```
<title>
  <num>TITLE II</num>
  <heading>IMPLEMENTATION</heading>
  <chapter>
    <num>CHAPTER I</num>
    <heading>Implementation, management and forms of support</heading>
    ...
  </chapter>
  ...
</title>
```

The following rules are defined for the named structures:

Inside a document, if a named structure is parent of another named structure, it cannot be also the child of this named structure.

For example, the following structure is forbidden

```
<title>
  <part>
    <title>...</title>   wrong
  </part>
</title>
```

If a named structure has, as child, named structures, all these named structures must have the same type.

### 2.3.1.2 Unnamed structures

Unlike the named structure, the unnamed structure has no name, just a number.  
Unnamed structures can be included in unnamed structure recursively.

There are two models to represent the unnamed structures:

- **Hierarchical model**  
marked with the element **<subdivision>**
- **Flat model**  
marked with the element **<division>**

#### 2.3.1.2.1 Hierarchical model (<subdivision>)

##### Structure of the <subdivision>

<subdivision> contain the following elements:

- A mandatory <num> containing the number of the structure
- A mandatory <heading> containing the subject of the structure
- One of these alternatives
  - o One or more core structure(s) (eventually mixed with independent subjects),
  - o a sequence of unnamed structures, eventually preceded by one or more core structure(s) (with optional independent subjects).

#### Example

##### III. MAIN CHANGES PROPOSED TO THE INITIAL NEGOTIATION MANDATE

##### A. Proposed changes concerning antimicrobial resistance

12. The Council and the European Parliament consider that the level of ambition of the Commission's proposal on the measures to tackle the global challenge of antimicrobial resistance should be strengthened. In the negotiations, the European Parliament has confirmed that it also shares the objective of the Council that the provisions should be scientifically sound, proportionate and implementable without unduly restricting the access to veterinary medicinal products in order to maintain animal health and animal welfare. However, some changes have been requested by the European Parliament to the provisions concerning:

- a) the use of antimicrobials,
- b) the collection of data on their sales and use, and
- c) the animals and products of animal origin imported into the Union.

a) *Use of antimicrobials in animals (Articles 4, 110, 111 and 111a and EP amendments 238 and 239)*

13. The Council and the European Parliament share the same approach on this point and have introduced in the Commission's proposal further conditions and restrictions concerning the

```
<subdivision>
  <num>III</num>
  <heading> MAIN CHANGES PROPOSED TO THE INITIAL NEGOTIATION MANDATE</heading>
  <subdivision>
    <num>A.</num>
    <heading>Proposed changes concerning antimicrobial resistance</heading>
    ...
    <subdivision>
      <num>a)</num>
      <heading> Use of antimicrobials in animals (Articles 4, 110, 111 and 111a
and EP amendments 238 and 239)</heading>
    ...
  </subdivision>
```

```
</subdivision>
</subdivision>
```

#### 2.3.1.2.2 Flat model (<division>)

There is an alternative model to represent the unnamed structure: the mark-up flattens the hierarchy of unnamed structures.

In this model, the <division> element CAN ONLY contain

- a mandatory <num> element
- a mandatory <heading> element.

The attribute @class is MANDATORY and is used to conserve the information on the hierarchy.

The value of the attribute @class MUST have one of the following value :

"type\_{number}"  
 where {number} is a number indicating the level in the hierarchy ("1" = first level, "2"  
 = second level, ...).

The same example as above in the flat model will be the following:

```
<division class="type_1">
  <num>III</num>
  <heading> MAIN CHANGES PROPOSED TO THE INITIAL NEGOTIATION MANDATE</heading>
</division>
<division class="type_2">
  <num>A.</num>
  <heading>Proposed changes concerning antimicrobial resistance</heading>
</division>
...
<division class="type_3">
  <num>a)</num>
  <heading> Use of antimicrobials in animals (Articles 4, 110, 111 and 111a and EP
  amendments 238 and 239)</heading>
</division>
...
```

The following rules are defined for the unnamed structures:


As <division> is a "unnamed structure", a hierarchical structure, represented in flat way.  
 The value of the @class attribute must be coherent with this underlying hierarchy of <division>.  
 For example, a <division classe="type\_3"> cannot directly follow a <division class="type\_1">

### 2.3.2 The core structure

The core structure groups the basic elements available.

The most simple document must have at least one of these structures. Which structure is available for a document is defined at the level of the AKN4EU file and its type.

#### 2.3.2.1 Article <article>

An article is the basic structure of EU acts. 

It MUST contain a number and at least one paragraph.

If an article contains unnumbered paragraphs, it cannot contain numbered paragraphs

If an article contains numbered paragraphs, it cannot contain unnumbered paragraphs.

<article> is used to mark an article.

<article> contains

- A mandatory <num>
- An optional <heading> for the subject
- 0, one or more <paragraph> (numbered or unnumbered paragraphs)

#### 2.3.2.2 "Numbered paragraph" and "unnumbered paragraph" (<paragraph>)

<paragraph> is used to mark

- "numbered paragraph" (ELI subdivision 'PAR') and
- "unnumbered paragraph" (ELI subdivision 'UNP').

"Numbered paragraph" starts always with a <num> while "unnumbered paragraph" cannot start with a <num>.

When <paragraph> is a simple block of text, this block of text is inside a <content>/<p> element.

When <paragraph> is a simple table, this table is inside a <content>/<table> element

#### Example

##### Article 2

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

```
<article>
  <num>Article 2</num>
  <paragraph>
    <content>
      <p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the [...] day following that of
its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>. </p>
    </content>
  </paragraph>
</article>
```



The structures of the "numbered paragraph" and of "unnumbered paragraph" are different.  
The main difference is that the "unnumbered paragraph" can only have one "subparagraph" inside:

- **Numbered paragraph** is structured as
  - <paragraph>
    - <num>
      - One of these alternatives
        - <content>
        - <list>
        - Sequence of at least two (<subparagraph> or <list>)
- Unnumbered paragraph is structured as
  - <paragraph>
    - One of these alternative
      - <content>
      - <list>

### Example

#### Article 6

##### Entry into force and application

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2018.

However:

(a) point 11(a) and (b) of Article 3 shall apply from 1 January 2015;

(b) point 23(b) of Article 1 shall apply from 1 January 2016; and

(c) point 3 of Article 4 shall apply from 1 January 2019.

```
<article>
  <num>Article 6</num>
  <heading>Entry into force and application</heading>

  <paragraph>
    <content>
      <p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its
publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>.</p>
    </content>
  </paragraph>

  <paragraph>
    <content>
      <p>It shall apply from 1 January 2018.</p>
    </content>
  </paragraph>

  <paragraph>
    <list>
      ...
    </list>
  </paragraph>
</article>
```

## Example (numbered paragraph)

### *Article 4*

1. Subject to the conditions in paragraph 3, the Union's macro-financial assistance shall be made available by the Commission in two instalments, each of which shall consist of a loan and a grant element. The size of each instalment shall be laid down in the Memorandum of Understanding.
2. The amounts of the Union's macro-financial assistance provided in the form of loans shall be provisioned, where required, in accordance with Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 480/2009<sup>1</sup>.
3. The Commission shall decide on the release of the instalments subject to the fulfilment of all of the following conditions:
  - (a) the precondition set out in Article 2;
  - (b) a continuous satisfactory track record of implementing a policy programme that contains strong adjustment and structural reform measures supported by a non-precautionary IMF credit arrangement; and
  - (c) the implementation, within a specific time-frame, of the economic policy conditions agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding.

The disbursement of the second instalment shall not take place earlier than three months after the release of the first instalment.

```
<article>
  <num>Article 4</num>
  <paragraph>
    <num>1.</num>
    <content>
      <p>...</p>
    </content>
  </paragraph>
  <paragraph>
    <num>2.</num>
    <content>
      <p>...</p>
    </content>
  </paragraph>
  <paragraph>
    <num>3.</num>
    <list>
      ...
    </list>
    <subparagraph>
      <content>
        <p>The disbursement of the second instalment ...</p>
      </content>
    </subparagraph>
  </paragraph>
</article>
```

### 2.3.2.3 independent point (<level>)

The independent point is marked up with the element <level>.

The "independent point" has the following characteristics:

- It is never part of a <list>
- It cannot be included inside another "independent point".
- The "independent point" can be part of high-level structure like title, part, chapter or section or unnamed structures.
- The "independent points" have a specific numbering system (decimal numbering) in order to represent the relationships between them (see next point). Such decimal numbering is composed of one or more numbers, each number ended by a dot.

For example, "point 1.1." indicates that the point is related to 'point 1.'

However, 'point 1.1.' cannot be considered as a sub-point of 'point 1.' because it is in reality an independent point.

#### 2.3.2.3.1 The subject of independent points

An independent point can have a subject that is marked up with the element <heading>.

#### 2.3.2.3.2 The structure of independent points

A <level> can comprise:

- a MANDATORY <num>
- an optional<heading>
- one of these two cases:
  - <content> if the structure of a <level> is simple (one block of text or one table)
  - <list> if the content is a sequence of points or indents with introductory part
- more than one "subparagraph" (<subparagraph> or <list>) eventually mixed with <crossheading>

## Example

### 4. CE marking and EU declaration of conformity

- 4.1. The manufacturer shall affix the CE marking to each individual PPE that satisfies the applicable requirements of this Regulation.
- 4.2. The manufacturer shall draw up a written EU declaration of conformity for a PPE model and keep it, together with the technical documentation, at the disposal of the national authorities for 10 years after the PPE has been placed on the market. The EU declaration of conformity shall identify the PPE for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the EU declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

## Will be marked as

```
<level><num>4.</num>
  <content>
    <p>CE marking and EU declaration of conformity</p>
  </content>
</level>
<level><num>4.1.</num>
  <content>
    <p>The manufacturer shall affix the CE marking to each individual PPE that
satisfies the applicable requirements of this Regulation.</p>
  </content>
</level>
<level><num>4.2.</num>
  <subparagraph>
    <content>
      <p>The manufacturer shall draw up a written EU declaration of conformity for
a PPE model and keep it, together with the technical documentation, at the disposal
of the national authorities for 10 years after the PPE has been placed on the
market. The EU declaration of conformity shall identify the PPE for which it has
been drawn up.</p>
    </content>
  </subparagraph>
  <subparagraph>
    <content>
      <p>A copy of the EU declaration of conformity shall be made available to the
relevant authorities upon request.</p>
    </content>
  </subparagraph>
</level>
```

### 2.3.3 The low level structures

The low level structures are the "subparagraph", the structure available for complex "core structure".

"Subparagraph" corresponds to the ELI subdivision 'SUB'.

AKN4EU 4.0 Baseline defines the following mark-up for the "subparagraph"

#### 2.3.3.1 <subparagraph>

It is the mark-up for a simple block of text or a simple table of a complex "core structure".

Its structure MUST be the following: it MUST contain only one <content> element.

#### 2.3.3.2 <list>

A <list> is a special type of subparagraph composed of

- an optional 'introductory part' (ELI subdivision 'INP'),
- a sequence of 'point' (numbered) (ELI subdivision 'PNT') mixed with <crossheading>  
or  
a sequence of 'indent' (unnumbered) (ELI subdivision 'IDT') mixed with <crossheading>
- an optional 'closing part' (ELI subdivision 'WRP').

##### 2.3.3.2.1 'introductory part'

The 'introductory part' is marked as a <subparagraph refersTo="~\_INP">.

It must exist, inside the metadata, the following entry:

```
<TLCConcept xml:id="_INP"
  href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/subdivision/INP"
  showAs="introductory part"/>
```

The structure of the <subparagraph refersTo="~\_INP"> MUST be a <content> with one <p> element inside.

##### 2.3.3.2.2 'point'

The 'point' is marked with the element <point>

Its structure is the following:

<point>

- A mandatory <num>
- One of this alternative
  - <content> with a <p> or a <table>
  - <list>
  - A sequence of 2 or more <subparagraph> and/or <list> and/or <crossheading>

#### 2.3.3.2.3 'indent'

The 'indent' is marked with the element <indent>

Its structure is the following:

<indent> contains

- A mandatory <num>
- One of these alternatives
  - <content> with a <p> or a <table>
  - <list>
  - A sequence of 2 or more <subparagraph> and/or <list> and/or <crossheading>

#### 2.3.3.2.4 'closing part'

The 'closing part' is marked as a <subparagraph refersTo="~\_WRP">.

It must exist, inside the metadata, the following entry:

```
<TLCCConcept xml:id="~_WRP"
  href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/subdivision/WRP"
  showAs="closing part"/>
```

The structure of the <subparagraph refersTo="~\_WRP"> MUST be a <content> with one <p> element inside.

#### Example

(1) 'intergovernmental agreement' means any legally binding agreement, regardless of its formal designation, between one or more Member States and one or more third countries, or between one or more Member States and an international organisation, which concerns:

- (a) the purchase, trade, sale, transit, storage or supply of energy in or to at least one Member State; or
- (b) the construction or operation of energy infrastructure with a physical connection to at least one Member State;

however, where such a legally binding agreement also covers issues other than those referred to in points (a) and (b), only the provisions relating to those points and the general provisions applicable to those energy-related provisions, are deemed to constitute an intergovernmental agreement;

```
<point>
  <num> (1) </num>
  <list>
    <subparagraph refersTo="~_INP">
      <p>'intergovernmental agreement' means any legally binding agreement,
      regardless of its formal designation, between one or more Member States and one or
      more third countries, or between one or more Member States and an international
      organisation, which concerns:</p>
    </subparagraph>
    <point><num> (a) </num>
      <content>
        <p>the purchase, trade, sale, transit, storage or supply of energy in or to
        at least one Member State; or</p>
      </content>
    </point>
    <point><num> (b) </num>
      <content>
        <p>the construction or operation of energy infrastructure with a physical
        connection to at least one Member State;</p>
      </content>
    </point>
    <subparagraph refersTo="~_WRP">
      <p>however, where such a legally binding agreement also covers issues other
      than those referred to in points (a) and (b), only the provisions relating to those
```

```
points and the general provisions applicable to those energy-related provisions,
are deemed to constitute an intergovernmental agreement;</p>
</subparagraph>
</list>
</point>
```

## Example

### Article 13

#### Training, exercises, lessons learnt and knowledge dissemination

1. The Commission shall within the Union Mechanism carry out the following tasks in the field of training, exercises, lessons learnt and knowledge dissemination:

- (a) set up and manage a training programme for civil protection and emergency management personnel on prevention of, preparedness for and response to disasters. The programme shall include joint courses and a system for exchange of experts, whereby individuals may be seconded to other Member States.

The training programme shall aim to enhance the coordination, compatibility and complementarity between capacities referred to in Articles 9 and 11, and to improve the competence of experts referred to in points (d) and (f) of Article 8;

## Will be marked as

```
<article>
  <num>Article 13</num>
  <heading>Training, exercises, lessons learnt and knowledge dissemination</heading>
  <paragraph>
    <num>1.</num>
    <list>
      <subparagraph refersTo="_INP">
        <content>
          <p>The Commission shall within the Union Mechanism carry out the following
tasks in the field of training, exercises, lessons learnt and knowledge
dissemination:</p>
        </content>
      </subparagraph>
    </list>
    <point>
      <num>(a)</num>
      <subparagraph>
        <content>
          <p>set up and manage a training programme for civil protection and
emergency management personnel on prevention of, preparedness for and response to
disasters. The programme shall include joint courses and a system for exchange of
experts, whereby individuals may be seconded to other Member States.</p>
        </content>
      </subparagraph>
      <subparagraph>
        <content>
          <p>The training programme shall aim to enhance the coordination,
compatibility and complementarity between capacities referred to in Articles 9 and
11, and to improve the competence of experts referred to in points (d) and (f) of
Article 8;</p>
        </content>
      </subparagraph>
    </point>
```

### 2.3.4 The element <content>

The <content> element is the element of a hierarchical element that contains the text. As the AKN4EU model requires to assign to each block of text a hierarchical element, the <content> can only contains one block that can be

- ONE <p> element, for simple block of text. It can contain the marker <img/> for picture in jpeg or png
- ONE <table> element

### 2.3.5 The independent subject

The 'independent subject' is a subject that has no consequence on the hierarchy and acts more like a bookmark.

The 'independent subject' is marked with the following elements:

- <crossHeading> when the element is inside a hierarchical element
- <block name="crossheading" when the element is directly below the <body> or <mainBody>

The 'independent subject' can be mixed with the core structures (for example, <level> or <paragraph>) and with the 'low level' structures (for example, <subparagraph> or <point> or <indent>) and with other independent subjects.

#### Example

## II. MAIN CHANGES

### Link to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Independent subject

5. The Presidency has tried to further clarify the interplay between the ePR and GDPR in a **new recital 2a** (merged with text coming from former recital 5, now deleted) and **art. 1(3)**. The aim of the changes was to make clear that the ePR is a *lex specialis vis-à-vis* the GDPR as far as personal data (i.e. of natural persons) are concerned. If no specific rules are established in the ePR, the provisions of the GDPR apply to any processing of electronic communications data that qualify as personal data. Moreover, since the GDPR as such does not apply to legal persons, recital 2a makes clear that relevant provisions of the GDPR shall apply to them only if the ePR makes a specific reference (as for example in art. 4a).

Will be marked as

```
<division>
  <num>II.</num>
  <heading>MAIN CHANGES</heading>
</division>
<block name="crossHeading">Link to the General Data Protection Regulation
(GDPR) </block>
<level>
  <num>5.</num>
  <content>
    <p>The Presidency has tried to further clarify the interplay between the ePR
and GDPR in a <b>new recital 2a</b> (merged with text coming from former
recital 5, now deleted) and <b>art. 1(3)</b>. The aim of the changes was
to make clear that the ePR is a lex specialis vis-à-vis the GDPR as far
as personal data (i.e. of natural persons) are concerned. If no specific
rules are established in the ePR, the provisions of the GDPR apply to
```



any processing of electronic communications data that qualify as personal data. Moreover, since the GDPR as such does not apply to legal persons, recital 2a makes clear that relevant provisions of the GDPR shall apply to them only if the ePR makes a specific reference (as for example in art. 4a).

#### Example of "independent subjects" between "indents":

The IA report and the options considered in the IA report were developed based on the following documents and evidence:

##### Commission documents

- Commission Notice 2016/C 115/05 providing Guidelines for the interpretation of Directive 2000/59/EC on port reception facilities for ship generated waste and cargo residues (31/3/2016);
- Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: REFIT Evaluation of Directive 2000/59/EC (31/3/2016), COM(2016)168final;

##### Documents from EMSA

- EMSA technical assessment on the list of open issues in the context of the IA for the revision of the PRF Directive (January 2017); supplement on enforcement (March 2017), available upon request;

Will be marked as:

```
<list>
<subparagraph refersTo="~_INP">
  <content>
    <p>The IA report and the options considered in the IA report were developed based on the following documents and evidence:</p>
  </content>
</subparagraph>
<crossHeading>Commission documents</crossHeading>
<indent>
  <num>•</num>
  <content>
    <p>Commission Notice 2016/C 115/05 providing Guidelines for the interpretation of Directive 2000/59/EC on port reception facilities for ship generated waste and cargo residues (31/3/2016);</p>
  </content>
</indent>
<indent>
  <num>•</num>
  <content>
    <p>Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: REFIT Evaluation of Directive 2000/59/EC (31/3/2016), COM(2016)168final;</p>
  </content>
</indent>
<crossHeading>Documents from EMSA</crossHeading>
<indent>
  <num>•</num>
  <content>
    <p>EMSA technical assessment on the list of open issues in the context of the IA for the revision of the PRF Directive (January 2017); supplement on enforcement (March 2017), available upon request;</p>
  </content>
</indent>
</list>
```

## 2.4 AKN4EU representation of tables

### 2.4.1 Akoma Ntoso mark-up

Akoma Ntoso provides some mark-up to help to store specific layouts introduced by authors or publishers that need to be preserved with the document. CSS is used for the stylesheet instruction.

#### Sharing an external standard CSS stylesheet, available from common repository

In this case, in order to display the XML file using this CSS, link the XML file with CSS using the processing instruction "xml-stylesheet". This processing instruction is to place in the XML file just after the "xml" declaration and before the root element

```
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="name_of_css_file.css"?>
```

#### Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="name_of_css_file.css"?>
<akomaNtoso>
...
</akomaNtoso>
```

#### 2.4.1.1 General attributes for style

These attributes are taken from HTML and has the same role as in HTML

@style	Specifies an inline style for an element.
@class	specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class attribute is used to point to a class in a style sheet.  Multiple classnames can be specified, each separate with a blank.
@title	This attribute <b>CANNOT</b> be used in AKN4EU documents

#### 2.4.1.2 Attributes specific to table

@border	to set a visible border width for a table.
@width	specifies the <i>width</i> of the table.
@cellspacing	specifies the space between cells. Akoma Ntoso allows only integer as value for this field. In AKN4EU, this value indicates a percentage and cannot be higher than 100
@cellpadding	specifies the space between the cell wall and the cell content Akoma Ntoso allows only integer as value for this field. In AKN4EU, this value indicates a percentage and cannot be higher than 100

### 2.4.1.3 Overall layout: landscape versus portrait

Sometimes it is necessary to rotate a block element so that it fits on the page. This is common with tables.

If this information is to be stored in the AKN4EU document, so that it can be exploited by everybody, then a common mark-up must be defined in the specification.

**Proposal:** There are multiple possibilities:

- use the **@style** attribute at the corresponding element (<table>, <subdivision> ...) to have the information
- define a stylesheet class local to this document, use the **@class** attribute at the level of the top element that need to be landscaped and put the associated css stylesheet in the **<presentation>** section of the metadata
- define a AKN4EU stylesheet for the landscape of an element and indicate it in the **@class** attribute at the level of the top element that need to be landscaped

### 2.4.1.4 Span of cell

The span of cell is expressed by two attributes, containing the number of cells spanned:

- **@colspan** when the cell spans multiple columns
- **@rowspan** when the cell spans multiple rows

Example:

Cargo residues <sup>361</sup> not contained in wash water	Discharge permitted ≥12 nm from the nearest land and en route	Discharge prohibited	Discharge prohibited
Cargo residues <sup>1</sup> contained in wash water		Discharge only permitted in specific circumstances <sup>37</sup> and ≥12 nm from the nearest land and en route	Discharge prohibited

```

<tr>
  <td>
    <p>Cargo residues <authorialNote marker="5"
placement="bottom">...</authorialNote><sup>361</sup> not contained in wash water </p>
  </td>
  <td rowspan="2">
    <p>Discharge permitted ≥12 nm from the nearest land and en route </p>
  </td>
  <td>
    <p>Discharge prohibited </p>
  </td>
  <td>
    <p>Discharge prohibited </p>
  </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    <p>Cargo residues<sup>1</sup> contained in wash water </p>
  </td>
  <td>
    <p>Discharge only permitted in specific circumstances <authorialNote marker="6"
placement="bottom">...</authorialNote> and ≥12 nm from the nearest land and en
route </p>
  </td>
  <td>
    <p>Discharge prohibited </p>
  </td>

```

```
</td>
</tr>
```

## 2.4.2 AKN4EU structure in cell

The current version of Akoma Ntoso defines that the structure of a cell must be of the block level (<p>, <block>, <blockContainer>, <foreign>, <table>, <tbody>, <tr>, <td>, <th>...) and does not allow having the "hierarchical element" inside the <td> element.<sup>5</sup>

This section explains how to represent, in AKN4EU, complex structures in a cell with the current version of Akoma Ntoso.

### 2.4.2.1 Unnumbered paragraphs

By default, a cell (<td> or <th>) contains one <p>. This is the structure of a simple cell.

If there are multiples blocks, each block is marked with a <p> element (see below, column 1 and 2).

### 2.4.2.2 Sequence of points or indents

If a cell contains a sequence of points or a sequence of indents (with or without the introductory part), the workaround to mark-it in AKN4EU is the following:

An element <block name=complexContent> is used for the overall content of the cell.

This block contains only one element : <subFlow name="structuredContent">.

All the content of the cell is inside this element, using AKN4EU low level structures (<subparagraph>, <list>, ...).

For example,

<b>Member State competent authorities</b>	Maritime Transport/Environment departments at national or regional level, national Inspection bodies	Implementation and enforcement of the requirements under the Directive 2000/59/EC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment and approval of exemption requests</li> <li>• Assessment and approval of the WRH Plans</li> <li>• Assessment of waste notifications</li> <li>• Conducting inspections</li> </ul>
---	--	---

Will be marked as

```
<tr>
  <th>
    <p>Member State competent authorities</p>
  </th>
  <td>
    <p>Maritime Transport/Environment departments at national or regional level,
national Inspection bodies</p>
  </td>
  <td>
    <block name="complexContent">
      <subFlow name="structuredContent">
        <subparagraph>
          <content>
```

<sup>5</sup> This would change with the next version of Akoma Ntoso, as one of the change requests is to allow hierarchical structure inside <td>.

```
<p>Implementation and enforcement of the requirements under the Directive
2000/59/EC.</p>
</content>
</subparagraph>
<list>
  <indent><num>•</num>
  <content>
    <p>Assessment and approval of exemption requests</p>
  <content>
  </indent>
...
</list>
</subFlow>
</block>
</td>
</tr>
```

### 3 The AKN4EU mark-up for <preamble>

The preamble of a document contains very specific information and forms part of documents like the EU acts, the International agreements and some EP documents like the EP Legislative Resolution. It contains citations, recitals and solemn forms.

AKN4EU defines the following elements acceptable in a preamble:

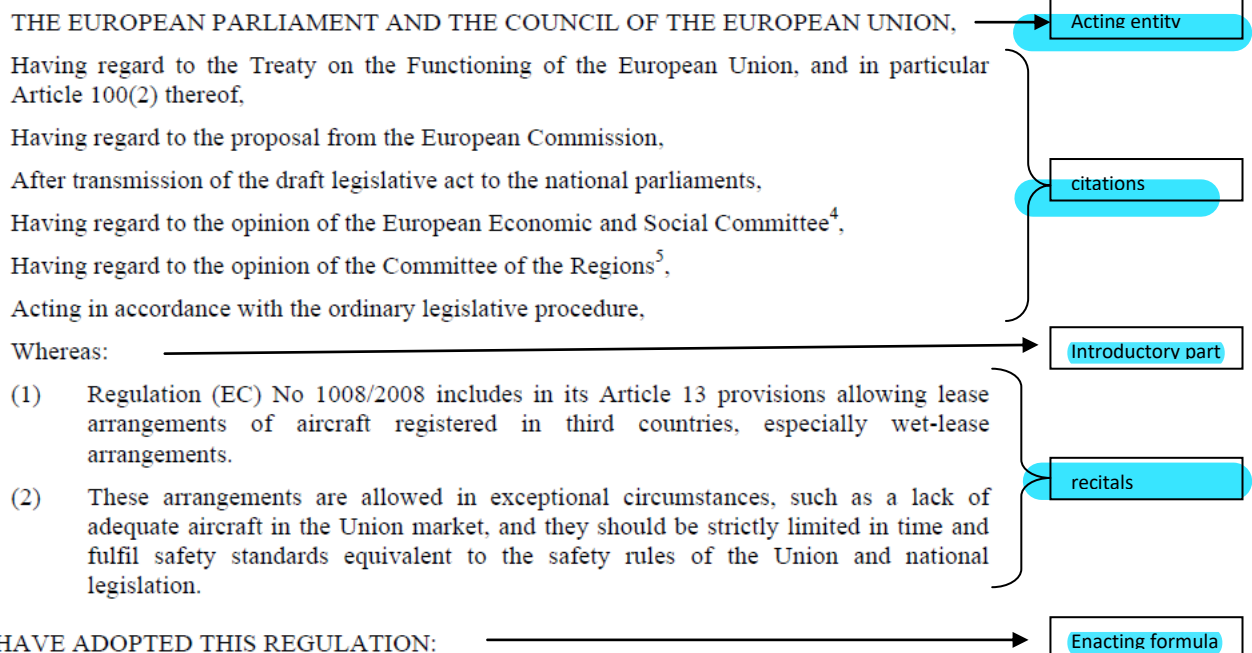
- **<formula>**  
used for the solemn forms. Each line is on a specific <p> element.
  - o @name="actingEntity" for the solemn form that contains the name of the acting entity(ies)
  - o @name="enactingFormula" for the solemn form that ends the preamble
- **<citations>**  
This element is optional and, when exist, must contain at least one <citation>  
  
Normally, the <citations> is displayed without number or dash.  
  
However if, for some document, a dash must be displayed on every <citation>, in this case, the <citations> element SHOULD have a @refersTo pointing to the meta <TLCCConcept> that references the entry " CITATION\_DASH" of the authority table "subdivision-content".
- **<recitals>**  
This element is optional and, when exist, must contain at least one <recital>.  
If there is an introductory part to the recitals, it is marked with the <intro> element and one <p> inside.  
If the recitals are numbered, each <recital> MUST have a <num> element.

#### Specific case

##### Citation containing the legal basis

This citation MUST have a @refersTo attribute with a reference to the entry of the metadata with the reference to the eurovoc entry for "legal basis" (= "<http://eurovoc.europa.eu/5456>")

## Example



```

<preamble>
  <formula name="actingEntity">
    <p>THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, </p>
  </formula>
  <citations>
    <citation refersTo="~ legalBasis">
      <p>Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in
particular Article 100(2) thereof, </p>
    </citation>
    <citation>
      <p>Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission, </p>
    </citation>
    <citation>
      <p>After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments, </p>
    </citation>
    ...
  </citations>
  <recitals>
    <intro>
      <p>Whereas: </p>
    </intro>
    <recital>
      <num>(1)</num>
      <p>Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 includes in its Article 13 provisions allowing lease
arrangements of aircraft registered in third countries, especially wet-lease
arrangements.</p>
    </recital>
    <recital>
      <num>(2)</num>
      <p>These arrangements are allowed in exceptional circumstances, such as a lack of
adequate aircraft in the Union market, and they should be strictly limited in time and fulfil
safety standards equivalent to the safety rules of the Union and national legislation.
      </p>
    </recital>
  </recitals>
  <formula name="enactingFormula">
    <p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION: </p>
  </formula>
</preamble>

```

## 4 The AKN4EU mark-up for <preface> and <longTitle>

The preface covers the information found at the beginning of a document.

The most important information of the preface is the title of the document, or the heading and the subject of an annex. But sometimes, it contains additional information like the procedure reference or the identifier of the document.

In AKN4EU, the <preface> is **mandatory** for any document type except for the <documentCollection> where it is optional.

A <preface> MUST always have a <longTitle>, composed of one <p> for the title of the document, except the <doc name="ANNEX"> which has a <container name="headerOfAnnex"> for the number and the subject of the annex.

### <longTitle>

The title of the document contains a lot of information regarding the identification and the type of the document. Akoma Ntoso provides a large set of inline elements that can be used for the different part of the title of the document:

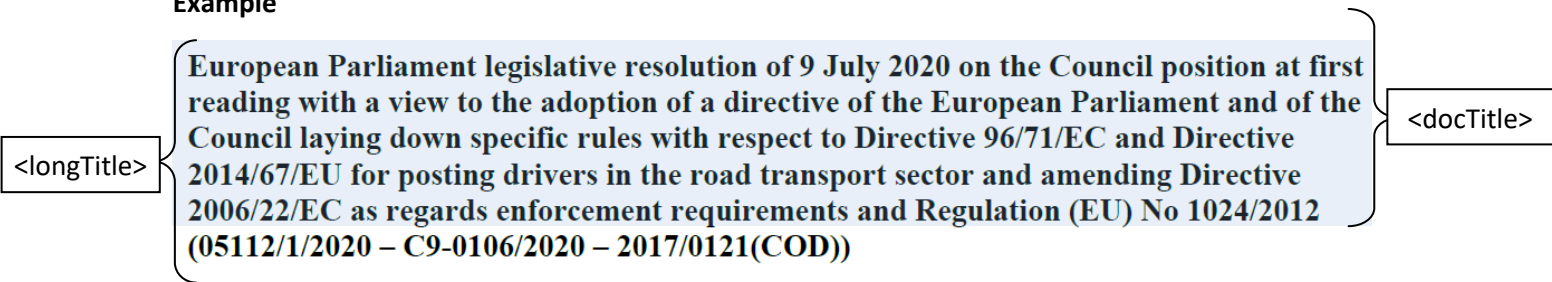
Name of the element	Meaning	Additional AKN4EU constraints
docType	String that contains the type of the document	It SHOULD have a @refersTo attribute pointing to a <TLCReference name="docType">
<docStage>	String containing the information on the role of the document inside the legislative procedure.	It can contain a <docType> element.
<docNumber>	String containing the number of the document	
<docPurpose>	String identifying the subject of the document	If there are references to an EU act, these references SHOULD be marked with a <ref> element with the mandatory @href attribute containing the ELI URI of the EU act.
<date>	The date of the document	

Sometimes, the line containing the title of the document contains also other information that are not part of the title of the document.

In this case, the title of the document MUST be inside a <docTitle> element.



### Example



```
<longTitle>
  <p><docTitle><docType refersTo="~_RES_LEGIS">European Parliament legislative
resolution</docType> of <date date="2020-07-09">9 July 2020</date> <docPurpose>on
the Council position at first reading ...</docPurpose></docTitle>
<inline name="relatedProc">( ... )</inline></p>
</longTitle>
```

If the title of a document is not displayed, then the <preface> MUST have the @status attribute set to "ignored".

### Example

```
<preface status="ignored">
  <longTitle>
    <p><docType refersTo="~_EXPL_COUNCIL">Explanatory</docType></p>
  </longTitle>
</preface>
```

Other <container> can also be present in <preface> like, for example:

- <container name="procedureReference">  
containing the procedure reference
- <container name="mainDoc">  
containing in a <block name="reference"> the reference of the current document.
- <container name="eeaRelevance">

## 5 The AKN4EU mark-up for <coverPage>

The <coverPage> element is used to mark the information comprising the cover page.

Every <documentCollection> MUST have a <coverPage>.

The element <coverPage> can be empty or is composed of one or more <container> element(s) and/or ONE <longTitle> element.

By default, <container> is composed of one <p> with optional inline elements.

The following <container> can be found in for AKN4EU official documents:

<container>	Meaning
container name="actingEntity"	It contains the organization responsible of the document. It contains at least one <p> that MUST contain an <organization> element with a @refersTo pointing to a TLCOrganization metadata. For EP documents, it can also contain another <p> element with the <legislature>
container name="associatedReferences"	Contains the references to documents that are associated to this document. For example, in the context of a Proposal for an act, it contains the reference to the related SWD documents. It is composed of <p> elements. Inside, each reference MUST be marked with a <docNumber> or a <ref> inline element. The <ref> element has a @href attribute containing the corresponding ELI reference.
container name="distribution"	Contains the information on the distribution, in a <p> element.
container name="docHeader"	This container contains the main information on the document when various information is grouped inside one center block on the cover page. It CAN only contain <container> elements like <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- container name="typeOfDocument"</li> <li>- container name="titleOfDocument"</li> <li>- container name="stakeholders"</li> </ul>
container name="logo"	Contains the picture of the logo of the organization responsible of the document
longTitle	This container contains the title of the document when this title is isolated on the page
container name="mainDoc"	This container contains <block> elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- &lt;block name="placeAndDate"&gt; that MUST contain a &lt;location&gt; and a &lt;date&gt;</li> <li>- &lt;block name="reference"&gt; This element MUST contain a &lt;docNumber&gt;. The &lt;docNumber&gt; CAN have a @refersTo attribute pointing to a &lt;TLCReference name="identifier"&gt; metadata.</li> </ul>

container name="mainDocLanguage"	<p>This container contains the language of the document as it indicated in the cover page (generally, in the footer).</p> <p>It MUST contain an &lt;inline name="language"&gt; with a @refersTo pointing to the metadata &lt;FRBRLanguage&gt;</p>
container name="mainDocReference"	<p>This container MUST contain a &lt;block name="reference"&gt; and is used when the reference of the document is not grouped with the place and date information.</p> <p>The &lt;block&gt; element MUST contain a &lt;docNumber&gt;. The &lt;docNumber&gt; CAN have a @refersTo attribute pointing to a &lt;TLReference name="identifier"&gt; metadata.</p>
container name="otherReferences"	<p>This container is composed of &lt;block&gt; elements. For the Council documents, the following blocks are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- &lt;block name="prevDoc"&gt;</li> <li>- &lt;block name="cionDoc"&gt;</li> </ul>
container name="procedureIdentifier"	<p>This container contains a &lt;p&gt; element.</p> <p>Inside, the identifier of the legislative procedure MUST be in a &lt;docketNumber&gt; with a mandatory @refersTo attribute that points to a &lt;TLReference name="procedureReference"&gt;</p>
container name="responsible"	<p>In the Council document, this &lt;container&gt; contains the information on the service and the person(s) responsible of the document.</p> <p>It contains one &lt;p&gt; element with the &lt;organization&gt; inline element and one &lt;p&gt; element with one or multiple &lt;person&gt; inline element(s). In both cases, the mandatory @refersTo attribute can be empty.</p>
container name="stakeholders"	<p>This container can have the following &lt;block&gt; elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- &lt;block name="issuer"&gt;</li> <li>- &lt;block name="addressee"&gt;</li> <li>- &lt;block name="eventDate"&gt;</li> </ul>
container name="subjectMatter"	<p>This container is specific to the Council document can contain multiple &lt;p&gt; elements</p> <p>Each &lt;p&gt; element MUST have a &lt;inline name="subjectCode"&gt; element</p>
container name="titleOfDocument"	Contains the title of the document
container name="typeOfDocument"	<p>Contains the information on the type of the document.</p> <p>It SHOULD contain a &lt;docType&gt; element with a mandatory @refersTo pointing to a &lt;TLReference name="docType"&gt;</p>

## 6 The AKN4EU metadata

### 6.1 Attribute @source for the section of the metadata

According to Akoma Ntoso specifications,

*'Editors (i.e., the creators of the FRBR Manifestation) have two main tasks in the production process of Akoma Ntoso documents: on the one hand to identify and label (i.e. mark up) the fragments of the original content according to their role and structure, and on the other, to provide additional information about the document itself that is not contained in the official text as created by the original author.'*

*Collectively, this additional information is called metadata. Since these are metadata elements, and since they are added at markup time, their specification is an editorial process, and not an authorial process, and come under the responsibility of the creator of the markup.'*

For this reason, each section of the metadata has an attribute @source, containing the information on the provider of the section.

In AKN4EU, the attribute @source MUST contain the reference to the TLCOrganization entry corresponding to the responsible organisation that completes this section.

The element TLCOrganization has a mandatory attribute @href with, as value, the URI of the corresponding entry in the authority table 'Corporate Body' (<https://publications.europa.eu/en/web/eu-vocabularies/at-dataset/-/resource/dataset/corporate-body>).

Example:

```
<identification source="~_PUBL">
...
<references source="~_PUBL">
  <TLCOrganization xml:id="~_PUBL"
    href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/corporate-body/PUBL"
    showAs="Publications Office"/>
...
```

### 6.2 The <identification> section of the metadata

In this version of AKN4EU, only the following information is provided:

#### 6.2.1 FRBRWork/FRBRcountry

For the EU legislation, the value MUST be "EU":

```
<FRBRcountry value="EU"/>
```

#### 6.2.2 FRBRWork/FRBRprescriptive

This element is mandatory in the context of AKN4EU and provides information on which AKN4EU file is part of an act or a bill.

FRBRprescriptive has a @value attribute that is set to "true" if the AKN4EU file is part of an act or a bill (including the annexes and appendices) and "false" in other cases. It means for example, that

- every <documentCollection> has the @value of <FRBRprescriptive> set to "false"
- every <doc name="ANNEX"> has the @value of <FRBRprescriptive> set to "true" if the main document is a <bill> or an <act>

- the "Explanatory Memorandum" of the "Proposal for an act" MUST have the @value of <FRBRprescriptive> set to "false".

### 6.2.3 FRBRExpression/preservation

From the AKN4EU 4.0 baseline, this element is **MANDATORY** and is used to store the information related to the version of AKN4EU used for the mark-up of the instance.

For AKN4EU 4.0 Baseline, the mark-up **MUST** be the following:

```
<preservation xmlns:akn4eu="http://imfc.europa.eu/akn4eu">
  <akn4eu:akn4euVersion value="4.0.0.0"/>
</preservation>
```

### 6.2.4 FRBRExpression/FRBRlanguage

The attribute @language contains the language of the document.

The EU documents display the language in a two-letter code, following the rules and conventions of the Interinstitutional style guide (<http://publications.europa.eu/code/en/en-000100.htm>). For this reason, the attribute @language **MUST** contain the two-letter code of the language of the XML document.

However, AKN4EU defines a method to provide the correspondence between the two-letter and the three-letter code of the language from the authority table 'Language'<sup>6</sup>:

In the references section of the metadata, a TLCReference entry MUST be provided, giving the information on the three-letter code. The @showAs of this element MUST be the corresponding two-letter code of the language.

Example:

```
<FRBRlanguage language="en"/>
...

<references source="...">
  <TLCReference name="language"
    href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/language/ENG"
    showAs="en"/>
</references>
```

<sup>6</sup> <https://publications.europa.eu/en/web/eu-vocabularies/at-dataset/-/resource/dataset/language>

### 6.3 The <references> section of the metadata

The references section contains entries pointing to the ontology.

The types of references are the following:

Type of reference	Mark-up
Act amended (to be related with the <activeModifications> metadata) See the <a href="#">section concerning amendments</a>	<activeRef>
Type of document	<TLReference name="docType">
Subject	<TLReference name="contentSubject">
Location	<TLCLocation>
Institution or other organisation	<TLCOrganization>
Role	<TLRole>
Language	<TLReference name="language">
Indicates the step in a Legislative process	<TLProcess>
Provides the structure of a document identifier	<TLReference name="identifier"> @href is the URI of entry in the authority table "document-identifier-format" corresponding to the type of document identifier (for example for the COM-NUMBER it would be " <a href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/document-identifier-format/COM_NUMBER">http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/document-identifier-format/COM_NUMBER</a> ") @showAs contains the identifier as it is inside the document or according to the naming convention of the organization responsible of the document @shortForm contains the normalized syntax of the identifier, splitting the identifier into its component.
Other references. Currently <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>subdivision-content</li> <li>subdivisions</li> </ul>	TLConcept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The content of a subdivision of text</li> <li>The type of a subdivision of text</li> </ul>
Provides the information on one Legislative procedure	<TLReference name="procedureReference"> @href contains the eur-lex reference of the procedure; @showAs contains the identifier as it is inside the document or according to the naming convention of the organization responsible of the document; @shortForm contains the normalized syntax of the identifier, splitting the identifier into its component.

## Examples

```
<TLCReference xml:id="_REG" name="docType"
  href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/resource-type/REG"
  showAs="Regulation"/>
```

```
<TLCLocation xml:id="_BEL_BRU"
  href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/place/BEL_BRU"
  showAs="Brussels"/>

<TLCOrganization xml:id="_CONSIL"
  href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/corporate-body/CONSIL"
  showAs="Council of the European Union"/>

  <TLCOrganization xml:id="_EP"
  href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/corporate-body/EP"
  showAs="European Parliament"/>

<TLCRole xml:id="_PRESID"
  href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/role/PRESID" showAs="Presid

<TLCReference xml:id="_prs3y" name="identifier"
  href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/document-identifier-
format/COM_NUMBER" showAs="COM(2016)818" shortForm="COM/2016/618"/>

<TLCProcess xml:id="_RDG1"
  href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/procedure-phase/RDG1"
  showAs="First reading"/>
```

## 6.4 The <analysis>/<otherReferences>

Inside this section, the following metadata can be defined:

### 6.4.1 <implicitReference>

This metadata is used to identify the document on which this document reacts.

The following attributes MUST be used

- @refersTo  
contains a reference to the metadata that defines the type of the document
- @href  
provides the ELI URI of the document
- @showAs  
provides the string that is the identifier of the document, with the syntax used inside the document or by the organization responsible of the document.

The following attribute CAN be used

- @for  
Contains the reference to the corresponding <TLCReference name="identifier">

For example, for an EP Text Adopted, it can be the "Proposal for an act" that initiates the procedure.

```
<analysis source=~_PUBL">
  <otherReferences source=~_PUBL">
    <implicitReference xml:id="_com-2015-583" for=~_prs3y1" refersTo=~_PROP_ACT"
      href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/prop_act/2015/583" showAs="COM(2015) 0583"/>
  </otherReferences>
</analysis>

<references source=~_PUBL">
  <TLCReference xml:id="_PROP_ACT" name="docType"
    href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/resource-type/PROP_ACT"
    showAs="Proposal for an act"/>
  <TLCReference xml:id="_prs3y1" name="identifier"
    href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/document-identifier-
format/COM_NUMBER" showAs="COM(2015) 0583" shortForm="COM/2015/583"/>
</references>
```

### 6.4.2 <alternativeReference>

This metadata is used to indicate an alternative reference for the legal reference.

It is used, for example, for the EP Text Adopted, when, inside the consolidated text abridged, there is a comment indicating the corresponding act.

For example

```
<alternativeReference xml:id="_reg-2017-1129"
href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/1129" showAs="Regulation (EU) 2017/1129"/>
```

<sup>7</sup> Draft syntax of ELI URI



## 7 Amending acts in AKN4EU

### 7.1 The organization of the amendments

In an amending act, the amendment (the specification of a modification to another act) is always specified inside a structure, generally a point. In case of multiple amendments, their order follows the order of the structures affected in the amended act.

Each amendment specifies the location affected in the amended act and the operation to perform on this fragment.

The points containing an amendment can be grouped by structure of the amended document, such as for example:

- by article
- by paragraph of article
- by subparagraph
- by point.

In practical terms, the standard structure of the amending part of an act is the following:

Structure of the amending act	Content
article	all the amendments on one act
intermediate points inside the article	all the amendments on one structure of an act where there are multiple amendments on it
last level of point	one amendment

Example:

<p><i>Article 1</i></p> <p><b>Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013</b></p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(1) in Article 2(1), the second subparagraph is amended as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) point (n) is replaced by the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘(n) “young farmer” means a person who is no more than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence and is setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of that holding; the setting up may be done solely or jointly with other farmers, irrespective of its legal form;’;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) the following point is added:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘(s) “date of setting up” means the date when the applicant performs or completes (an) action(s) related to the setting up referred to in point (n).’;</p>
---

## 7.2 The reference to the amended act

The amending act contains a reference to the amended act. This reference is generally included in the introductory part introducing all the amendments to this act (see previous example).

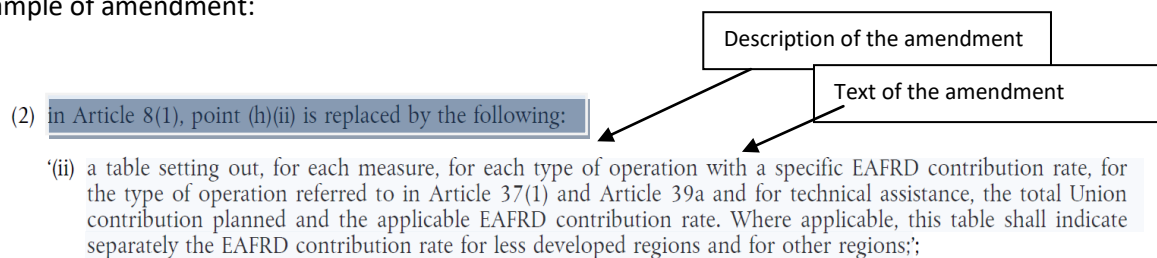
The reference inside an act is a reference without information on a precise version of the amended act.

## 7.3 The overall structure of an amendment

The amendment contains:

- the description of the amendment (the precise location of the modification inside the amended act and the operation to apply);
- if the amendment is a modification or an addition/insertion of a new subdivision, the 'text of the amendment', that is:
  - the new subdivision(s) of text that replace(s) existing subdivision(s) or is(are) added/inserted. In these cases, all new subdivisions of one amendment are encompassed by the same quotation marks;
  - when the amendment is a fragment of structure (text or sentence), the old and the new text are inside their own quotation marks.

Example of amendment:



### 7.3.1 The description of the amendment

The description of each amendment is composed of the following components:

#### 7.3.1.1 The location

The reference is not a complete reference but only the last part of a reference. The complete reference for the previous example above would be:

Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, Article 8(1), point (h)(ii)

### 7.3.1.2 The operation

The operation of the amendment on the amended act can be one of the values of the first ("Text") column in the table below.

Text	Characteristics
<i>is replaced by</i> <i>are replaced by</i>	Provides the new content for a structure.
<i>is added</i> <i>are added</i>	Introduces a new structure at the end of the parent structure.
<i>is inserted</i> <i>are inserted</i>	Introduces a new structure before or in-between the sibling structures.
<i>is deleted</i> <i>are deleted</i>	Removes the structure referenced.

### 7.3.2 The 'text of the amendment'

The 'text of the amendment' is in the amending act and corresponds to the text to be added, inserted or which replaces the existing text in the act to be amended.

The text of the amendment is always completely encompassed by quotation marks. Footnotes are also inside the quoted structure.

Example:

<p>(6) in Article 62, the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'5. Member States may apply this Chapter to areas producing wine suitable for producing wine spirits with a geographical indication as registered in accordance with Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*). For the purposes of this Chapter, those areas may be treated as areas where wines with a protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication may be produced.</p> <p>(*) Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 (OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16).;</p>	<p>text of the amendment</p>
--	------------------------------

The amendment can be:

- on a complete structure,
- on text. In this case, the amendment can be general or specific to a particular position. In the latter case, the amending provision contains also the old word(s) to be replaced.

<p>(2) Article 13(1) is amended as follows:</p> <p>(a) in points (d), (f) and (p), the words '50 kilometre' or '50 km' are replaced by the words '100 km';</p>	<p>text of the amendment</p>
--	------------------------------

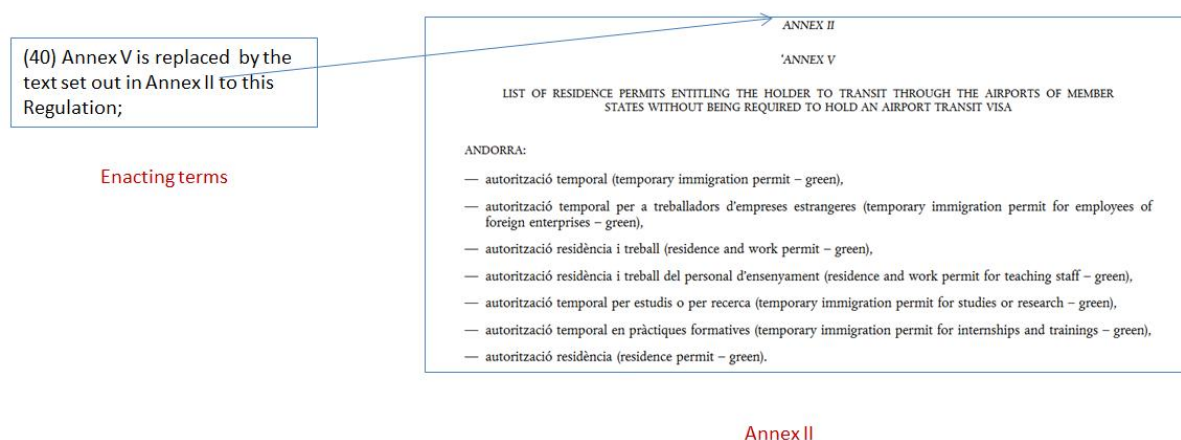
## 7.4 The amendment of an annex

### 7.4.1 The addition, insertion or replacement of a complete annex

To express the addition, insertion or replacement of an annex, the amending act can have the following structures:

1. In the enacting terms, an amending provision indicating:
  - a. the operation to perform;
  - b. the relevant annex in the amended act; and
  - c. the annex of the amending act that contains the new annex.
2. An annex of the amending act containing the new annex.

Example:



*eli/reg/2019/1155/art\_1.pnt\_40*

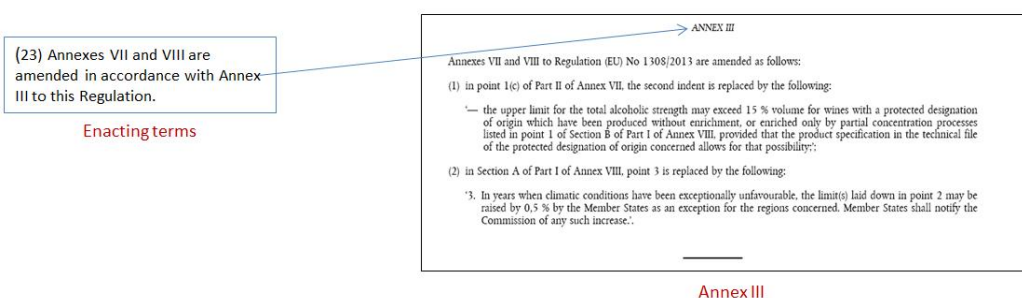
### 7.4.2 Modification inside an annex

When only part of an annex is changed, the amendments are described like the amendments to the enacting terms of an act.

Sometimes, the amendment is expressed completely in the enacting terms, but often the amendments are expressed in the annex and one provision of the enacting terms provides the information on:

- The annex(es) that is(are) amended;
- The annex of the amending act that contains all the amendments to the annex(es).

Example:



eli/reg/2017/2393/art\_4.par\_1.spg\_1.pnt\_23

### 7.4.3 Deletion of an annex

The amending provision is in the enacting terms.

Example:

(42) Annexes VII, VIII and IX are deleted;
--

### 7.4.4 Special cases

#### 7.4.4.1 Addition of an annex in an act that has only one annex.

When an act has only a single annex, the annex is not numbered.

For adding a new annex, two amending provisions are provided:<sup>8</sup>

- One to assign a number to the existing annex;
- One to provide the information on the annex(es) to be added.

Example:

(44) the Annex becomes Annex I; ... (46) the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation is added as Annex II.
---

---

<sup>8</sup> A GRITL rule on this is pending.

## 7.5 The AKN4EU mark-up for the amendment

Akoma Ntoso provides two types of mark-up for amendments:

- the mark-up of the text;
- the metadata expressing in a standardized way the operation to be applied.

### 7.5.1 The reference to the amended act

Inside the text, the reference to the amended act (see [The reference to the amended act](#)) SHOULD be marked up with the element <affectedDocument>. If <affectedDocument> is used, the @href attribute MUST contain the ELI URI of the act.

The reference inside an act will be a reference without information on a precise version of the amended act (a 'relative' or 'virtual reference', so the ELI URI does not end with "/oj").

Therefore, in the following example:

Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 is amended as follows:

the mark-up will be as follows:

```
<p><affectedDocument href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305">Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013</affectedDocument> is amended as follows:</p>
```

In the amending act, there is no indication of the specific version of the amended act to be modified. The version to be amended is the version 'in force' at the moment in time when the amendment is to be applied, which is not necessarily the last version published in the Official Journal.

In our example, the amended act *Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013* had been modified several times prior to the modifications stated in the amending act of the example. The OP builds a consolidated version of the act, i.e. a new Expression of the act after applying the amendments of the successive amending acts on this act.

For the example amended act Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 OP had created consolidated versions with the following dates:

- [05/02/2018](#)
- [01/01/2018](#)
- [20/05/2017](#)
- [23/05/2015](#)
- [24/12/2014](#)
- [25/09/2014](#)
- [01/01/2014](#)

The consolidated versions do not have legal value, so they cannot be referenced as is in the content of an act. This is the reason why the value of the @href attribute of the <affectedDocument> MUST only contain an ELI virtual reference (= dynamic reference). It corresponds to a reference to a Work.

If a reference to the specific consolidation (Expression) exists, it is inserted in the metadata <activeRef><sup>9</sup>, in the <references> section.

<sup>9</sup> <activeRef> is the reference in relation with <activeModification>, so it references the **amended** act.

According to Akoma Ntoso, 'The element *activeRef* is a metadata reference to the Akoma Ntoso IRI of a document that is modified by this document (i.e., an active reference).'

The following attributes of <activeRef> MUST be used:

- @href MUST contain the ELI reference of the relevant version to take into account (the latest consolidated version at the time of the amendment or the original version in case there had been no amendment to this act before).
- @showAs MUST contain the content of the element <affectedDocument> and between parentheses,
  - the date of the consolidation used or
  - "OJ" if the original version is used.

Examples:

The reference to a consolidated version of the act:

```
<meta>
...
  <activeRef href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/2017-05-20"
showAs="Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 (consolidation 2017-05-20)"/>
</meta>
```

The reference to the original version as published in the OJ:

```
<meta>
...
  <activeRef href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/oj"showAs="Regulation
(EU) No 1305/2013 (OJ)"/>
</meta>
```

If no consolidated version exists, but the current version is not the version published in the Official Journal, the <activeRef> MUST not be used.

## 7.5.2 The mark-up of the text of an amendment

### 7.5.2.1 The element <mod>

To encapsulate all the text of an amendment, Akoma Ntoso provides the element <mod>. Only the text specific to one amendment is to be marked-up with the element <mod>.

Consequently, in the following example, the part in green must be in a <mod> element (there are two <mod> in the following example):

Article 1
Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013
Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 is amended as follows:
(1) in Article 2(1), the second subparagraph is amended as follows:
<div>(a) point (n) is replaced by the following:</div> <div>'(n) "young farmer" means a person who is no more than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence and is setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of that holding; the setting up may be done solely or jointly with other farmers, irrespective of its legal form';</div>
<div>(b) the following point is added:</div> <div>'(s) "date of setting up" means the date when the applicant performs or completes (an) action(s) related to the setting up referred to in point (n).';</div>

### 7.5.2.2 The elements <quotedStructure> and <quotedText>

To encapsulate the 'text of the amendment', two elements are provided:

- <quotedStructure> MUST be used if the content is a complete subdivision
- <quotedStructure> MUST be used if the content is a complete annex
- <quotedText> MUST be used if the content is a fragment of a subdivision (word or sentence).

Both elements have the following attributes to manage the quotation marks:

- @startQuote containing the opening quotation mark of the 'text of the amendment',
- @endQuote containing the closing quotation mark of the 'text of the amendment',
- @inlineQuote containing the character showing continuation of a quote e.g at the beginning of each line of the quote (*not used*).

Examples:

#### When the content is a complete subdivision

```
<quotedStructure startQuote="\" endQuote="\">
  <point><num> (n) </num>
    <content><p>"young farmer" means a person who is no more than 40 years of age at the
moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence
and is setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of that holding; the
setting up may be done solely or jointly with other farmers, irrespective of its legal
form;</p></content>
  </point>
</quotedStructure>
```



**When the content is a complete annex**

In this case, the <quotedStructure> MUST only contain a <documentRef> element. The @href mandatory attribute of this element MUST contain the relative path to the xml file containing the text of the annex.

```
<quotedStructure startQuote="\" endQuote="\">
  <documentRef href="annex2-annex5.xml" showAs="ANNEX V"/>
</quotedStructure>
```

**When the content is a fragment of a subdivision**

the words <quotedText startQuote="\" endQuote="\">50 kilometre</quotedText> or <quotedText startQuote="\" endQuote="\">50 km</quotedText> are replaced by the words <quotedText startQuote="\" endQuote="\">100 km</quotedText>...

**7.5.2.3 The last punctuation character of an amendment**

If exists, the last punctuation character included at the end of <mod>, but outside the <quotedStructure> SHOULD be marked with the element <inline> with value "punctuationMod" for the mandatory @name attribute.

This mark-up CAN be used to mark the last punctuation mark of a <mod> element even if there is no 'text of the amendment'.

```
<mod>in paragraph 5, the second subparagraph is deleted<inline name="punctuationMod">
.</inline></mod>
```

**7.5.2.4 General example of mark-up of the text of an amendment**

For the following example:

(a) point (n) is replaced by the following:

‘(n) “young farmer” means a person who is no more than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence and is setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of that holding; the setting up may be done solely or jointly with other farmers, irrespective of its legal form;’;

the mark-up will be as follows:

```
<point>
  <num>(a)</num>
  <content>
    <p><mod>point (n) is replaced by the following:
      <quotedStructure startQuote="\" endQuote="\">
        <point><num>(n)</num>
        <content><p>"young farmer" means a person who is no more than 40 years of age at the
moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence
and is setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of that holding; the
setting up may be done solely or jointly with other farmers, irrespective of its legal
form;</p></content>
      </point>
    </quotedStructure><inline name="punctuationMod"></inline></mod></p>
  </content>
</point>
```

### 7.5.2.5 The footnote in an amendment

If the amendment modifies a text containing a footnote, all the footnotes included inside a ‘text of an amendment’ are displayed at the end of this ‘text of the amendment’ and the closing quotation mark is placed just after the text of the last footnote. The numbering of the footnote is expressed by a number of "\*".

Example

(6) in Article 62, the following paragraph is added:

‘5. Member States may apply this Chapter to areas producing wine suitable for producing wine spirits with a geographical indication as registered in accordance with Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (\*)’. For the purposes of this Chapter, those areas may be treated as areas where wines with a protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication may be produced.

(\*) Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 (OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16).;

The mark-up of the footnote MUST be an element <authorialNote> with the following characteristics:

- The @marker is not a number but one or more '\*' (the number of '\*' is the number of the note; the numbering is related to the current ‘text of the amendment’)
- The @placement MUST be "bottom"
- The @placementBase MUST always reference the last element in the <quotedStructure>, because the footnote must be displayed as last element of <quotedStructure>, just before the closing quotation mark.

The above example will be marked up as follows (here the <quotedStructure> contains only one <paragraph> that is also the last element in the <quotedStructure>, so the @placementBase references this <paragraph>):

```
<p><mod>in Article 62, the following paragraph is added:
  <quotedStructure startQuote="'" endQuote="'">
    <paragraph xml:id="_qstruc_1__para_5">
      <num>5.</num>
      <content>
        <p>Member States may apply this Chapter to areas producing wine suitable for producing
        wine spirits with a geographical indication as registered in accordance with Annex III to
        Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council<authorialNote
        placement="bottom" placementBase="~_qstruc_1__para_5" marker="*"><p>Regulation (EC) No
        110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of <date date="2008-01-15">15 January
        2008</date> on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of
        geographical indications of spirit drinks and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89
        (OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16).</p></authorialNote>. For the purposes of this Chapter, those
        areas may be treated as areas where wines with a protected designation of origin or protected
        geographical indication may be produced.</p>
      </content>
    </paragraph>
  </quotedStructure><inline name="punctuationMod"></inline></mod></p>
```

### 7.5.3 The metadata associated to an amendment

The following subsections inside the metadata section <analysis> concern amendments:

- <activeModifications> groups the metadata related to the modification that the current amending act applies on another act.

The metadata is linked to the <activeRef> metadata of the <references> section, which contains the reference to the Expression that is modified by the current amending act.

- <passiveModifications> groups the metadata related to the modification that are at the source of the current consolidation of the act. The metadata is linked to the <passiveRef> metadata of the <references> section, which contains the reference to the act that modifies the current Expression.

Inside <activeModifications> and <passiveModifications>, the <textualMod> metadata provides the textual modification.

#### 7.5.3.1 <textualMod>

The <textualMod> metadata provides metadata related to a textual modification.

Each amendment in the amending act (or bill) MUST be inside its own <mod> element and the “text of the amendment” clearly identified in a <quotedStructure> or <quotedText>.

Each <mod> element CAN have at least one corresponding <textualMod> metadata formalizing the operation of the amendment.

##### 7.5.3.1.1 Attributes of <textualMod>

- @type, mandatory

The type of the amendment can have the following values:

@type	operation in the text of the amending act	entry of the authority table 'modification type'
repeal	deleted	<a href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/modification-type/DELETION">http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/modification-type/DELETION</a>
substitution	replaced	<a href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/modification-type/REPLACEMENT">http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/modification-type/REPLACEMENT</a>
insertion	added or inserted	<a href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/modification-type/INSERTION">http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/modification-type/INSERTION</a>
replacement	/	/
renumbering	/	<a href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/modification-type/RENUMBERING">http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/modification-type/RENUMBERING</a>
split	/	/
join	/	/

The four last values of the table are not used in the amendments of an amending act.

- @incomplete

Value: "true" or "false"

When the metadata is incomplete, this attribute MUST be used and set to "true"

Example:

In the following example, the <textualMod> is about a provision in the enacting terms that modifies two annexes. However, the real amendments on these annexes are in an annex of the amending act. For this reason, the <textualMod> related to the provision in the enacting terms has the @incomplete attribute set to "true". The <source> sub element that points to the provision in the enacting terms has also the @incomplete attribute set to "true".

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="substitution" incomplete="true">
  <source href="_ar5896" incomplete="true"/>
  <source href="annex3.xml"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/ann_7/">
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/ann_8/">
</textualMod>
...
</meta>
...
<p><mod xml:id="_ar5896">Annexes VII and VIII are amended in accordance with
Annex III to this Regulation<inline name="punctuationMod">.</inline></mod>
</p>
...
```

#### 7.5.3.1.2 Sub-elements of <textualMod>

The main sub-elements are the following:

- <source>  
metadata element specifying the IRI of the source of the modification (reference to the <mod> element),
- <destination>  
metadata element specifying the IRI of the destination of the modification (part of the act that is modified by this amendment),
- <old>  
metadata element containing the old text of the modification,
- <new>  
metadata element containing the new text of the modification.

For information, the following sub-elements are also available to correctly define the legal scope of the modification:

- <force>  
metadata element specifying the period of the force modification,
- <efficacy>  
metadata element specifying the period of the efficacy modification,
- <application>  
metadata element specifying the period of the application modification,
- <duration>  
metadata element specifying the period of the duration modification,

- `<condition>`  
metadata element specifying an open set of conditions on the modification (not managed by Akoma Ntoso),
- `<previous>`  
used for the renumbering.

In AKN4EU the elements `<old>` and `<new>` MUST only be used in the following cases:

- when the `<mod>` element contains multiple `<quotedStructure>` or multiple `<quotedText>`, (with some for the old, and some for the new text), `<old>` and `<new>` are used to mark the distinction;
- when the `<quotedStructure>` is outside the element `<mod>`: for example, in case of an amendment that inserts or replaces a complete annex (the new version of the annex is in one annex of the amending act but the amendment is in the enacting terms), or when the result of the amendment is provided in a consolidated version (consolidated amendment of EP, for example).

The attribute `@href` of the `<source>` element MUST contain a reference to an element `<mod>`, using the `@xml:id` of this element (technical reference).

## 7.5.4 Example

### 7.5.4.1 Amendment of a subdivision

Considering the following amendment:

(5) Article 16 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, the introductory part is replaced by the following:

'1. Support under this measure shall cover new participation, or participation in the five preceding years, by farmers and groups of farmers, in:'

#### **Context: textual subdivision identifier during the drafting and after the publication of a document: the technical and functional identifier**

A *technical identifier* is an identifier that carries no meaning.

A *functional identifier* is an identifier that is meaningful. It is a machine-readable form of the way the user references a subdivision, based on its location inside the document.

During the drafting process, the main feature of the identifier of a subdivision is its immutability (once initialised, never to be changed thereafter), allowing to follow the evolution of the same text throughout the drafting process.

As the structure of the document evolves a lot during the drafting without necessarily following a strict formal procedure, the use of a functional (business) identifier built on the location of the subdivision does not make sense. Therefore, the identifier of a subdivision is, during the drafting, a technical identifier (@xml:id).

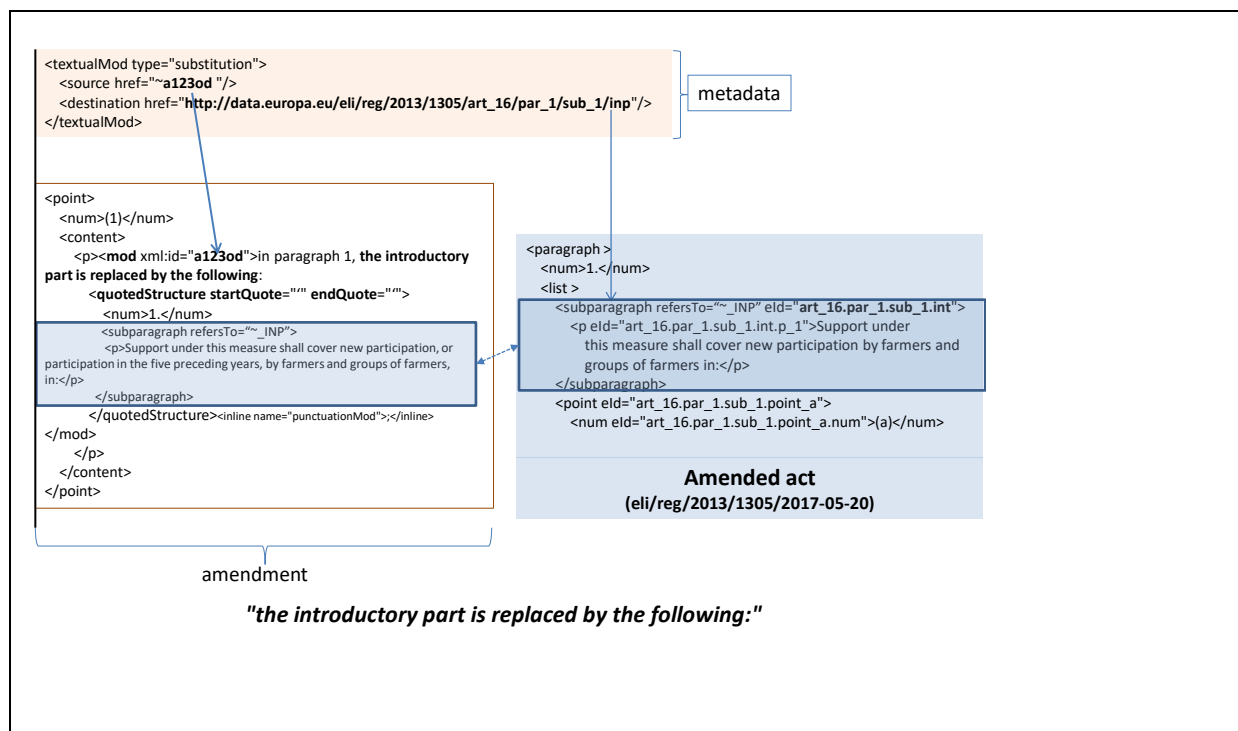
After the publication of a document, the users (e.g. lawyers) make reference to a subdivision by providing its location in the text, especially when the document is a legal act. This makes sense as the document will not evolve a lot and any modification is formalized by amendments following a legislative procedure. Modifications never comprise implicit renumbering, so a subdivision's location remains correct.

ELI defines, for the reference to a subdivision, a syntax mapped to the business approach to referencing. The subdivision reference is based on the CoV concepts structuring the text.

In Akoma Ntoso, the @eld attribute is provided to store the identifier used for the business reference in a well-defined structure and machine readable way.

The following example of mark-up is based on this logic:

- in the proposal, the identifier is the @xml:id attribute.
- for the amended act already published in the Official Journal, the identifier is (for the example) stored in the @eld attribute to indicate that it corresponds to a business way to identify the subdivision. This value is used as the subdivision part of the ELI reference.



The mark-up for `<textualMod>` (metadata) is based on the following principles:

- the @type MUST be completed following the [table](#) ;
- the @href attribute of the `<source>` element MUST reference the element `<mod>`;
- the @href attribute of the `<destination>` MUST be an ELI reference to the subdivision specified in the amendment (see [the syntax for the ELI references](#)).

#### 7.5.4.2 Example of an amendment of text

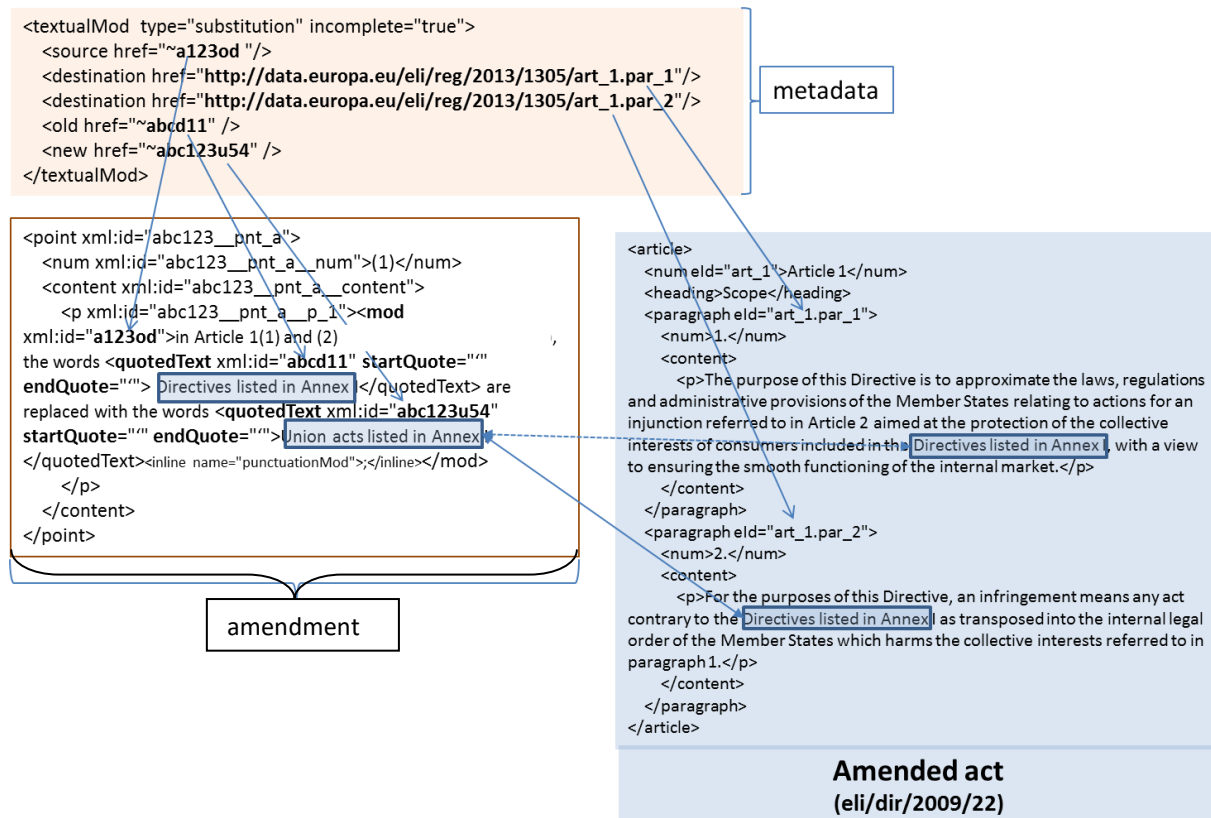
The following amendment:

Directive 2009/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(2)</sup> is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 1(1) and (2) ..., the words 'Directives listed in Annex I' are replaced with the words 'Union acts listed in Annex I';

will be represented as follows<sup>10</sup>:

<sup>10</sup> Only part of the destinations are in the mark-up.



*"the words "... " are replaced with the words "...":*

The mark-up for <textualMod> (metadata) is based on the following principles:

- The @type MUST be completed following the [table](#).
- The @incomplete attribute **MUST** be used to indicate that the change cannot be automated.
- The @href attribute of the <source> element **MUST** reference the element <mod>.
- The @href attribute of the <old> element references the element <quotedText> with the old value.
- The @href attribute of the <new> element references the <quotedText> with the new value.
- The @href attribute of the <destination> MUST be an ELI reference to the subdivision specified in the amendment (see ).

If multiple subdivisions are provided, two cases can be distinguished<sup>11</sup>:

- uses one <destination> and the attribute @upTo to indicate the end of the interval.
- provides one element <destination> per first level subdivision of the text that is affected by the amendment.

<sup>11</sup> The second alternative is preferred, to manage evolution during the legislative procedure (easier way to manage the change of the destination (for example, from "paragraph 3 to 15" to "paragraph 3 to 6" and "paragraph 10 to 15").



#### 7.5.4.3 Metadata for the replacement

The replacement of a structure ("substitution" as AKN type) has the following characteristics:

- The 'text of the amendment' MUST be in a <quotedStructure>.
- The corresponding <textualMod> in the <activeModification> has the following characteristics:
  - The @type of the <textualMod> MUST have the value "substitution".
  - The @href of the <source> MUST point to the corresponding <mod> element.
  - The @href of the <destination> sub-element MUST point to the structure of the amended act that is referenced in the amendment.
  - If a range of structures is modified, two options are available to specify the destination:<sup>12</sup>
    - there is one <destination> sub-element and the @upTo attribute of this element points to the last structure modified in the amended act.
    - there is one <destination> per first level of subdivision modified.

#### 7.5.4.4 Metadata for the insertion

The insertion of a structure ("insertion" as AKN type) inserts a new structure before or after an already existing structure. As the principle of the amendment is to never renumber the existing structure, the insertion uses a specific type of numbering.

For the insertion, the characteristics are as follows:

- The 'text of the amendment' MUST be in a <quotedStructure>.
- The corresponding <textualMod> in the <activeModification> has the following characteristics:
  - The @type of the <textualMod> MUST have the value "insertion".
  - The @href of the <source> MUST point to the corresponding <mod> element.
  - The <destination> sub-element has the following attributes:
    - The @href MUST point to the structure indicated in the amendment as the "reference structure"<sup>13</sup>.
    - The @pos MUST be used with the following value:
      - "after" if the referenced structure is the preceding structure;
      - "start" if the referenced structure is the parent structure;
      - "before" if the referenced structure is the following structure.

---

<sup>12</sup> The second alternative is preferred, to manage evolution during the legislative procedure (easier way to manage the change of the destination (for example, from "paragraph 3 to 15" to "paragraph 3 to 6" and "paragraph 10 to 15").

<sup>13</sup> For example, if the amendment insert an "article 3a", the reference structure is the "article 3"

#### 7.5.4.5 Metadata for the addition

The addition of a structure ("insertion" as AKN type) adds a new structure at the end of an existing structure. In this case, if the new structure is a numbered structure, it is an increment of the last sibling structure.

For the addition, the characteristics are as follows:

- The 'text of the amendment' MUST be in a <quotedStructure>.
- The corresponding <textualMod> in the <activeModification> has the following characteristics:
  - The @type of the <textualMod> MUST have the value "insertion".
  - The @href of the <source> MUST point to the corresponding <mod> element.
  - The <destination> sub-element has the following attributes:
    - The @href MUST point to the parent structure.
    - The @pos MUST be used with the value "end" = insert at the end of the parent structure.

#### 7.5.4.6 Metadata for the deletion

For the deletion, the characteristics are as follows:

- There is no text of the amendment.
- The corresponding <textualMod> in the <activeModification> has the following characteristics :
  - The @type of the <textualMod> MUST have the value "repeal".
  - The @href of the <source> MUST point to the corresponding <mod> element.
  - the <destination> element has the following attribute:
    - the @href MUST point to the structure to be deleted.

In case of deletion of an interval of subdivisions, two alternative mark-ups are possible<sup>14</sup>:

- One <destination> element with the @href attribute pointing to the start of the interval and @UpTo attribute pointing to the end of the interval.
- Multiple <destination> elements (one per subdivision of the sequence), each with the @href attribute pointing to the corresponding subdivision (no @upTo attribute used in this case).

---

<sup>14</sup> The second alternative is preferred, to manage evolution during the legislative procedure (easier way to manage the change of the destination (for example, from "paragraph 3 to 15" to "paragraph 3 to 6" and "paragraph 10 to 15").

Example 1:

(c) paragraph 3 is deleted;

```
<point>
<num>(c)</num>
<content>
  <p><mod xml:id="_a123od">paragraph 3 is deleted<inline name="punctuationMod"></inline></mod></p>
</content>
</point>
```

will have the following metadata:

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="repeal">
  <source href="~_a123od "/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/art_152/par_3"/>
</textualMod>
...
</meta>
```

Example 2: Mark-up of the provision for deletion of annex(es)

(42) Annexes VII, VIII and IX are deleted;

```
<point>
<num>(42)</num>
<content>
  <p><mod xml:id="_ab123">Annexes VII, VIII and IX are deleted<inline
name="punctuationMod">.</inline></mod></p>
</content>
</point>
```

or

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="repeal">
  <source href="~_ab123"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1308/ann_7"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1308/ann_8"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1308/ann_9"/>
</textualMod>
```

## 7.5.5 Special cases

### 7.5.5.1 Modification of the first unnumbered structure of a numbered structure

When the first substructure of a modified structure is on the same line as the number of the englobing structure, generally, the whole line is included in the quoted structure, including this number.

In this case, the mark-up in the <quotedStructure> MUST be isolate in two sibling elements, the amended text and the contextual text (generally the number of the parent structure) like in the following examples:

(b) in paragraph 3, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

3. The authorities or bodies selected to provide advice shall have appropriate resources in the form of regularly trained and qualified staff and advisory experience and reliability with respect to the fields in which they advise. The providers under this measure shall be chosen through a selection procedure open to both public and private bodies. That selection procedure shall be objective and shall exclude candidates with conflicts of interest.;

The corresponding mark-up will be as follows:

```
<p><mod xml:id="_a123od">in paragraph 3, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:
<quotedStructure xml:id="_qstruc_1" startQuote="'" endQuote="'">
  <num>3.</num>

  <subparagraph>
    <content>
      <p>The authorities or bodies selected to provide advice shall have appropriate resources in the form of regularly trained
      and qualified staff and advisory experience and reliability with respect to the fields in which they advise. The providers under this
      measure shall be chosen through a selection procedure open to both public and private bodies. That selection procedure shall
      be objective and shall exclude candidates with conflicts of interest.</p>
    </content>
  </subparagraph>
</quotedStructure><inline name="punctuationMod"></inline></mod></p>
```

With the following metadata

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="substitution">
  <source href="~_a123od"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/art_15/par_3/sub_1"/>
</textualMod>
...
</meta>
```

The amendment:

(5) Article 16 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, the introductory part is replaced by the following:

1. Support under this measure shall cover new participation, or participation in the five preceding years, by farmers and groups of farmers, in;

will be marked as follows:

```
<point>
  <num>(a)</num>
  <content>
    <p><mod xml:id="_a123od">in paragraph 1, the introductory part is replaced by the following:
    <quotedStructure xml:id="_qstruc_1" startQuote="'" endQuote="'">
      <num>1.</num>

      <subparagraph refersTo="~_INP">
        <p>Support under this measure shall cover new participation, or participation in the five preceding years, by
        farmers and groups of farmers, in:</p>
```

```

</subparagraph>
  <quotedStructure><inline name="punctuationMod";</inline></mod></p>
</content>
</point>

```

The corresponding metadata refers to the <quotedStructure>:

```

<meta>
...
  <textualMod type="substitution">
    <source href="~_a123od "/>
    <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/art_16/par_1/sub_1/inp"/>
  </textualMod>
...
  <references>
    <TLCCConcept xml:id="_INP"
      href="http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/subdivision/INP"
      showAs="introductory part"/>
  </references>
...
</meta>

```

**General rule:** the consolidation will never take into account a <num> element that is the first child of the <quotedStructure>

### 7.5.5.2 Amendment of multiple sibling structures

When an amendment modifies multiple sibling structures, only these structures are included in the <quotedStructure>.

(b) paragraphs 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:

‘2. Support under this measure may also cover costs arising from information and promotion activities implemented by groups of producers, concerning products covered by a quality scheme receiving support in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article. By way of derogation from Article 70(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, those activities may only be implemented in the internal market.

3. Support under paragraph 1 shall be granted as an annual incentive payment, the level of which shall be determined in accordance with the level of the fixed costs arising from participation in supported schemes, for a maximum duration of five years.

In the case of initial participation prior to the application for support under paragraph 1, the maximum duration of five years shall be reduced by the number of years which have elapsed between the initial participation in a quality scheme and the time of the application for the support.

For the purposes of this paragraph, “fixed costs” means the costs incurred for entering a supported quality scheme and the annual contribution for participating in that scheme, including, where necessary, expenditure on checks required to verify compliance with the specifications of the scheme.

For the purposes of this Article, “farmer” means active farmer within the meaning of Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, as applicable in the Member State concerned.’

The mark-up will be as follows:

```
<p><mod xml:id="a123od">paragraphs 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:
<quotedStructure startQuote="'" endQuote="'">

<paragraph>
  <num>2.</num>
  <content>
    <p>Support under this measure may also cover costs arising from information and
    promotion activities implemented by groups of producers, concerning products covered by a
    quality scheme receiving support in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article. By way of
    derogation from Article 70(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, those activities may only be
    implemented in the internal market.</p>
  </content>
</paragraph>

<paragraph>
  <num>3.</num>
  <subparagraph>
    <content>
      <p>Support under this measure may also cover costs arising from information and
      promotion activities implemented by groups of producers, concerning products covered by a
      quality scheme receiving support in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article. By way of
      derogation from Article 70(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, those activities may only be
      implemented in the internal market.</p>
    </content>
  </subparagraph>
  <subparagraph>
    <content>
      <p>In the case of initial participation prior to the application for support under
      paragraph 1, the maximum duration of five years shall be reduced by the number of years which
      have elapsed between the initial participation in a quality scheme and the time of the
      application for the support. </p>
    </content>
  </subparagraph>
  <subparagraph>
    <content>
      <p>For the purposes of this paragraph, "fixed costs" means the costs incurred for
      entering a supported quality scheme and the annual contribution for participating in that
      scheme, including, where necessary, expenditure on checks required to verify compliance with
      the specifications of the scheme. </p>
    </content>
  </subparagraph>
  <subparagraph>
    <content>
      <p>For the purposes of this Article, "farmer" means active farmer within the meaning
      of Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, as applicable in the Member State concerned.
    </p>
    </content>
  </subparagraph>
  ...
</paragraph>
</quotedStructure><inline name="punctuationMod"></inline></mod></p>
```

Inside the metadata, there are two alternative options to specify the <destination>:

- One <destination> element with the @href attribute pointing to the start of the interval and @UpTo attribute pointing to the end of the interval.
- Multiple <destination> elements (one per subdivision of the sequence), each with the @href attribute pointing to the corresponding subdivision (no @upTo attribute used in this case).

The mark-up of the metadata can be as follows:

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="substitution">
  <source href="~_a123od"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/art_16/par_2"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/art_16/par_3"/>
</textualMod>
...
</meta>
```

The sibling structure can be an introductory part and one or more following points of a list. For example:

- (d) in paragraph 4, the introductory part and point (a) of the second subparagraph are replaced by the following:
- Notwithstanding the first subparagraph, one or more of the following shall apply:
- (a) where a Member State decides to make a written contract for the delivery of raw milk compulsory in accordance with paragraph 1, it may establish:
    - (i) an obligation for the parties to agree on a relationship between a given quantity delivered and the price payable for that delivery;
    - (ii) a minimum duration, applicable only to written contracts between a farmer and the first purchaser of raw milk; such a minimum duration shall be at least six months, and shall not impair the proper functioning of the internal market;

In this case, only the modified subdivisions MUST be included in the <quotedStructure>; the subdivision <list> MUST not be part of the <quotedStructure>.

The mark-up will be as follows:

```
<p><mod xml:id="_a123od">in paragraph 4, the introductory part and point (a) of the second
subparagraph are replaced by the following:
<quotedStructure xml:id="_abc123 __mod__qstr" startQuote="'" endQuote="'">

  <subparagraph refersTo="~ INP">
    <content>
      <p>Notwithstanding the first subparagraph, one or more of the following shall apply:</p>
    </content>
  </subparagraph>

  <point>
    <num>(a)</num>
    <list>
      <subparagraph refersTo="~ INP">
        <content>
          <p>where a Member State decides to make a written contract for the delivery of raw
milk compulsory in accordance with paragraph 1, it may establish:</p>
        </content>
      </subparagraph>
      <point>
        <num>(i)</num>
        <content>
          <p>an obligation for the parties to agree on a relationship between a given
quantity delivered and the price payable for that delivery;</p>
        </content>
      </point>
      <point>
        <num>(ii)</num>
        <content>
          <p>a minimum duration, applicable only to written contracts between a farmer
and the first purchaser of raw milk; such a minimum duration shall be at least six months, and
shall not impair the proper functioning of the internal market;</p>
        </content>
      </point>
    </list>
  </point>
</quotedStructure><inline name="punctuationMod"></inline></mod></p>
```

The corresponding metadata can be as follows:

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="substitution">
  <source href="~_a123od"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/art_16/par_4/sub_2/inp"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/art_16/par_4/sub_2/pnt_a"/>
</textualMod>
...
</meta>
```



### 7.5.5.3 Modification of the subject of an article

For the following example:

(9) Article 23 is amended as follows:

(a) the heading is replaced by the following:

*Article 23*

**Establishment, regeneration or renovation of agroforestry systems;**

the amendment will be marked as follows:

```
<p><mod xml:id="_a123od">the heading is replaced by the following:
<quotedStructure startQuote="" endQuote="">
  <num>Article 23 </num>
  <heading>Establishment, regeneration or renovation of agroforestry systems </heading>
</quotedStructure><inline name="punctuationMod"></inline></mod></p>
```

And the corresponding metadata:

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="substitution">
  <source href=~_a123od"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/art_23/tit"/>
</textualMod>
...
</meta>
```

#### 7.5.5.4 Insertion of multiple numbered structures

The following example:

(b) the following paragraphs are inserted:

'1a. By way of derogation from Article 101(1) TFEU, a producer organisation recognised under paragraph 1 of this Article may plan production, optimise the production costs, place on the market and negotiate contracts for the supply of agricultural products, on behalf of its members for all or part of their total production.

The activities referred to in the first subparagraph may take place:

- (a) provided that one or more of the activities referred to in point (b)(i) to (vii) of paragraph 1 is genuinely exercised, thus contributing to the fulfilment of the objectives set out in Article 39 TFEU;
- (b) provided that the producer organisation concentrates supply and places the products of its members on the market, whether or not there is a transfer of ownership of agricultural products by the producers to the producer organisation;
- (c) whether or not the price negotiated is the same as regards the aggregate production of some or all of the members;
- (d) provided that the producers concerned are not members of any other producer organisation as regards the products covered by the activities referred to in the first subparagraph;
- (e) provided that the agricultural product is not covered by an obligation to deliver arising from the farmer's membership of a cooperative, which is not itself a member of the producer organisations concerned, in accordance with the conditions set out in the cooperative's statutes or the rules and decisions provided for in or derived from those statutes.

However, Member States may derogate from the condition set out in point (d) of the second subparagraph in duly justified cases where producer members hold two distinct production units located in different geographical areas.

1b. For the purposes of this Article, references to producer organisations shall also include associations of producer organisations recognised under Article 156(1) if such associations meet the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of this Article.

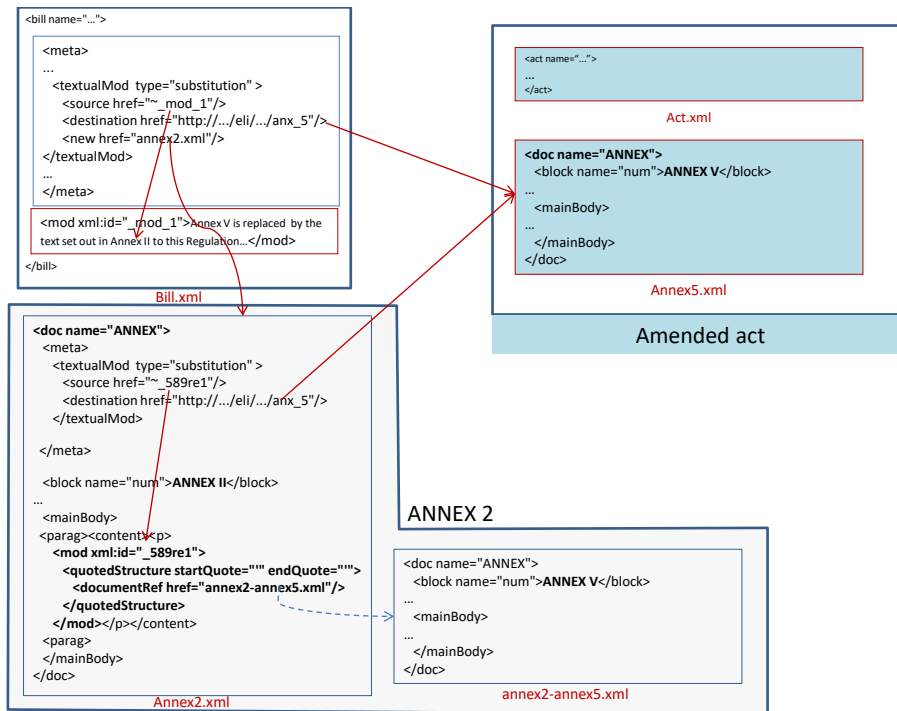
1c. The national competition authority referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2003 may decide in individual cases that, for the future, one or more of the activities referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1a are to be modified, discontinued or not take place at all if it considers that this is necessary in order to prevent competition from being excluded or if it considers that the objectives set out in Article 39 TFEU are jeopardised.

will have the following metadata:

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="insertion">
  <source href="_a123od"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/art_152/par_1" pos="after"/>
</textualMod>
...
</meta>
```

### 7.5.5.5 Addition, insertion or replacement of an annex

The overall mark-up for this kind of amendment corresponds to the following schema:



Mark-up of the text and metadata are needed in both the main part of the amending act and the annex of the amending act, as both components contain part of the information on the amendment.

#### 7.5.5.5.1 In enacting terms

The amending provision MUST be marked with a <mod> element but the <mod> element MUST be without <quotedStructure>, as the text of the amendment is not there.

The punctuation after the <mod> element SHOULD be marked with the <inline name="punctuationMod"> element as usual.

For example:

```
(40) Annex V is replaced by the text set out in Annex II to this Regulation.
```

The mark-up will be as follows:

```
<point>
  <num> (40) </num>
  <content>
    <p><mod xml:id=" uy8547"> Annex V is replaced by the text set out in Annex
    II to this Regulation<inline name="punctuationMod">.</inline></mod></p>
  </content>
</point>
```

The corresponding metadata in the main document will contain:

- in the attribute @type, the operation,
  - in the sub-element <source>, the link to the <mod> in the enacting terms,
  - in the sub-element <destination>, in the @href attribute, the location in the amended act,
- When the operation is insertion or addition:
- @href attribute contains the reference point (for addition it is the uri of the act) and
  - @pos attribute indicates where to put the insertion/ addition ("end" or "after" or "before").
- There MUST be a sub-element <new> that contains the information related to the place where the 'text of the amendment' is. In this case, it MUST be the relative path to the annex of the amending act, which contains the text of the amendment.

#### Example

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="substitution">
  <source href="_uy8547"/>
  <destination
    href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2009/818/ann_v"/>
  <new href="annex2.xml"/>
</textualMod>
...
</meta>
```

#### 7.5.5.2 In the corresponding annex of the amending act

In this case, the content of the annex is the new annex. For example:

```

ANNEX II
\
ANNEX V
LIST OF RESIDENCE PERMITS ENTITLING THE HOLDER TO TRANSIT THROUGH THE AIRPORTS OF
MEMBER STATES WITHOUT BEING REQUIRED TO HOLD AN AIRPORT TRANSIT VISA
... .
... . ' .
```

In this case, the annex MUST contain:

- the heading of the annex with its numbering; then
- between quotation marks, the new annex;
- finally, (optionally) the last punctuation mark.

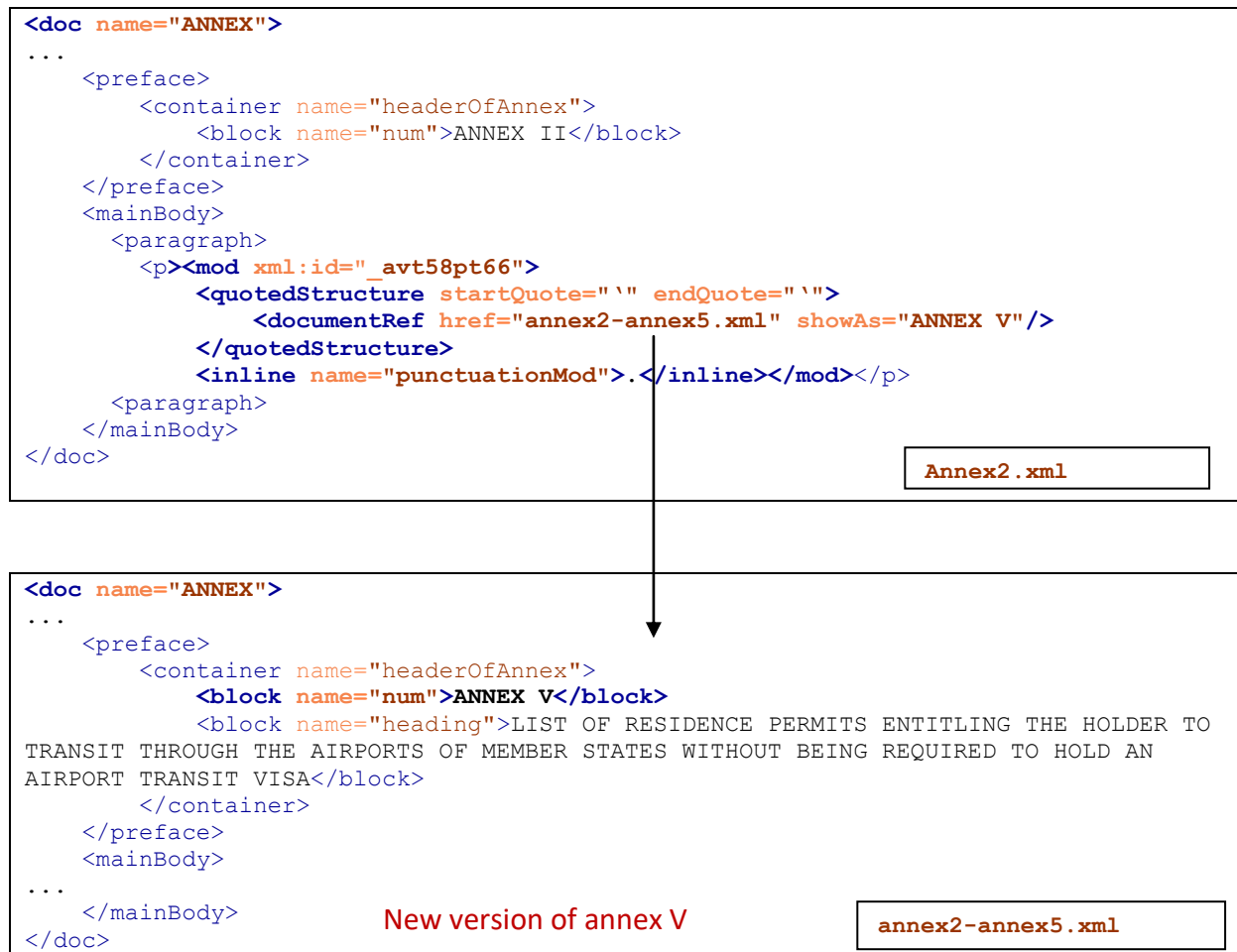
The new annex MUST be marked-up by a <quotedStructure> element inside a <mod> element.

The <mod> SHOULD contain also the last punctuation mark. If it exists, it MUST be in an <inline name="punctuationMod"> element.

<mod> is the only content of the <paragraph> element.

As one of the rules in AKN4EU is to not allow subdocument inside document, the content of the annex as amended is not put directly in the annex of the amending act, but in a specific file. The relative path MUST be referenced in this annex in the @href attribute of the element <documentRef>.

So, the above example will be marked as follows:



The corresponding metadata in the annex of the amending act SHOULD contain a <textualMod> corresponding to the amendment. It is very similar to the corresponding <textualMod> of the main part of the amending act, except that it MUST not have a <new> element, as the text of the amendment is in the same file.

Therefore, the <textualMod> has the following information:

- in the attribute @type, the operation (as it is defined in the enacting terms of the amending act),
- in the sub-element <source>, the link to the <mod> in the annex,
- in the sub-element <destination>, the location in the amended act (same as it is defined in the enacting terms of the amending act).

Example:

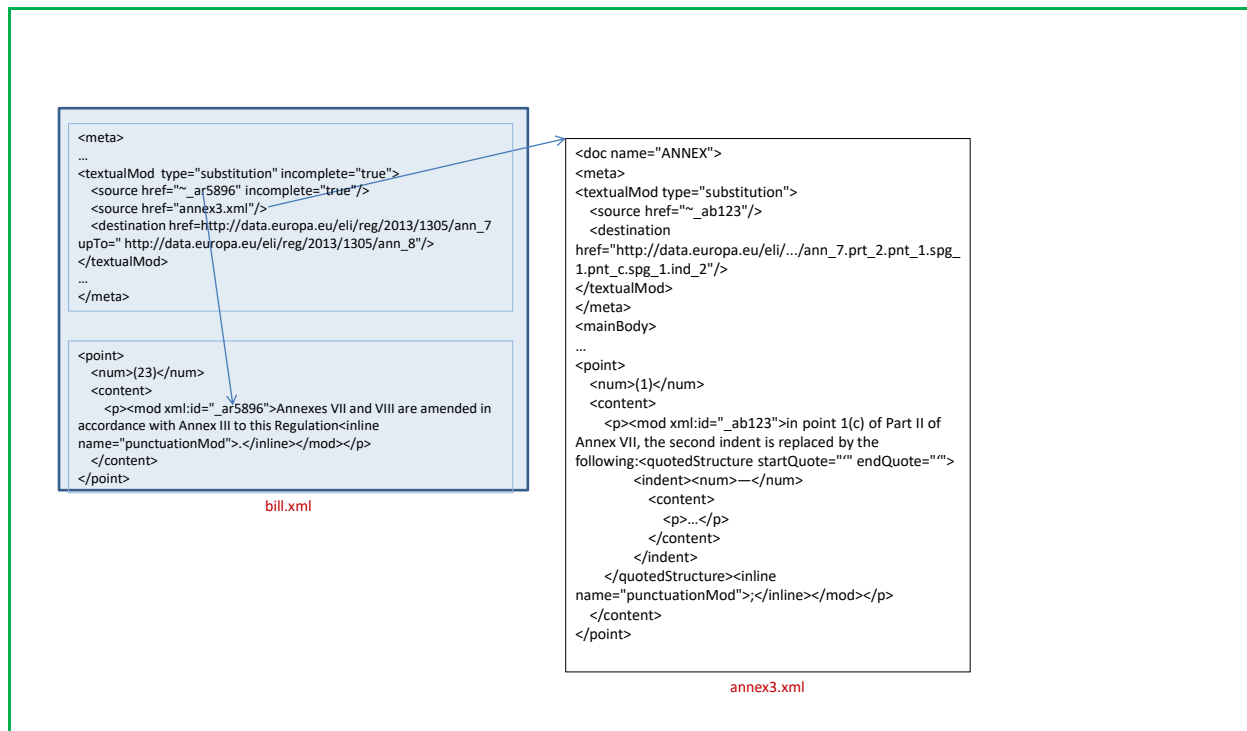
```

<meta>
...
<textualMod type="substitution">
  <source href="~_avt58pt66"/>
  <destination
    href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2009/818/ann_V"/>
</textualMod>
...
</meta>

```

### 7.5.5.6 The modifications of an annex

The overall mark-up for this kind of amendment corresponds to the following schema:



#### 7.5.5.6.1 In the enacting terms

In this case, the point related to the modification inside an annex in the enacting terms is not really an amendment: it does not contain the list of modifications to apply to an annex but only the reference to the annex that contains these amendments.

Nevertheless, for technical reason, this content MUST be marked with a <mod> element and a corresponding metadata <textualMod> SHOULD exist (the @href attribute of the <source> element of the <textualMod> references this <mod>).

For example:

```
(23) Annexes VII and VIII are amended in accordance with Annex III to this
Regulation.
```

In this case, the mark-up will be the following:

```
<point xml_id="_abc12">
  <num>(23)</num>
  <content>
    <p><mod xml:id="_ar5896">Annexes VII and VIII are amended in accordance
with Annex III to this Regulation<inline name="punctuationMod">.</inline></mod></p>
  </content>
</point>
```

and the corresponding metadata will contain:

- in the attribute @type, the operation 'substitution',
- an @attribute @incomplete MUST be set to "true" (this point is not really an amendment but only a reference to the annex containing the amendments),
- It MUST exist two sub-element <source>:
  - in a first sub-element <source>,
    - the link to the <mod>.
    - the attribute @incomplete is set to "true" as the source does not contain all the information and is not really an amendment;
  - in a second sub-element <source>, the reference to the amending annex,
- one or more sub-element <destination> MUST contain the location(s) in the amended act, so the reference to the annexes that are amended.

Example

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="substitution" incomplete="true">
  <source href="_ar5896" incomplete="true"/>
  <source href="annex3.xml"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/ann_7"
upTo="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/ann_8"/>
</textualMod>
...
</meta>
```

or

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="substitution" incomplete="true">
  <source href="_ar5896" incomplete="true"/>
  <source href="annex3.xml"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/ann_7"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1305/ann_8"/>
</textualMod>
...
</meta>
```

#### 7.5.5.6.2 In the amending annex

The introductory part of the sequence of amendments contain the reference to the amended act. In this case, it SHOULD be marked with the element <affectedDocument>.

In such case, the annex MUST contain <mod> elements for each amendment and each <mod> SHOULD have a <textualMod> metadata associated to this amendment.

For example

ANNEX III
Annexes VII and VIII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 are amended as follows:
(1) in point 1(c) of Part II of Annex VII, the second indent is replaced by the following:
<p>— the upper limit for the total alcoholic strength may exceed 15 % volume for wines with a protected designation of origin which have been produced without enrichment, or enriched only by partial concentration processes listed in point 1 of Section B of Part I of Annex VIII, provided that the product specification in the technical file of the protected designation of origin concerned allows for that possibility;</p>
(2) in Section A of Part I of Annex VIII, point 3 is replaced by the following:
<p>3. In years when climatic conditions have been exceptionally unfavourable, the limit(s) laid down in point 2 may be raised by 0,5 % by the Member States as an exception for the regions concerned. Member States shall notify the Commission of any such increase.</p>

The introductory part will be marked as follows:

```
<p>Annexes VII and VIII to <affectedDocument
href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1308">Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013</affectedDocument>
are amended as follows:</p>
```

The first amendment will be marked as follows:

```
<point>
  <num>(1)</num>
  <content>
    <p><mod xml:id="_ab123">in point 1(c) of Part II of Annex VII, the second
indent is replaced by the following:<quotedStructure startQuote="'" endQuote="'">
      <indent><num>—</num>
      <content>
        <p>the upper limit for the total alcoholic strength may
exceed 15 % volume for wines with a protected designation of origin which have been
produced without enrichment, or enriched only by partial concentration processes
listed in point 1 of Section B of Part I of Annex VIII, provided that the product
specification in the technical file of the protected designation of origin
concerned allows for that possibility;</p>
      </content>
    </indent>
  </quotedStructure><inline name="punctuationMod">;</inline></mod></p>
  </content>
</point>
```

and the corresponding metadata will contain:

- in the attribute @type, the operation,
- in the sub-element <source>, the link to the <mod> in the annex,
- in the sub-element <destination>, the location in the amended act.

```
<meta>
...
  <textualMod type="substitution">
    <source href="~_ab123"/>
    <destination
href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1308/ann_7/prt_1/pnt_1/spg_1/pnt_c/spg_1/ind_2"/>
  </textualMod>
```



### 7.5.5.7 Addition of an annex in an act that has only one annex.

The case of the addition of an annex in an act that has only one annex can be expressed with two amendments:

- the previous sole annex, that had no numbering, receives a number;
- the new annex is added.

Each amendment MUST be marked with a <mod> element.

For example,

```
(44) the Annex becomes Annex I;
...
(46) the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation is added as Annex II.
```

will be marked as

```
<point><num>(44)</num>
  <content>
    <p><mod xml:id="_jt123"> the Annex becomes Annex I<inline
name="punctuationMod">;</inline></mod></p>
  </content>
</point>
...
<point><num>(46) </num>
  <content>
    <p><mod xml:id="_pz521"> the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation is
added as Annex II<inline name="punctuationMod">.</inline></mod></p>
  </content>
</point>
```

In the metadata related to the amendment, two <textualMod> SHOULD be defined:

- one <textualMod type="substitution" incomplete="true"> :  
the @href attribute of <source> MUST point to the <mod> regarding the renumbering of the existing annex. The <source> MUST have an @incomplete attribute sets to "true".  
The @href of <destination> MUST be an ELI reference to the heading (<num> element) of the sole annex.
- one <textualMod type="insertion"> :  
the @href attribute of <source> MUST point to the <mod> regarding the addition of the new annex inside the enacting terms.  
The @href of <destination> MUST be an ELI reference to the act and the @pos attribute of <destination> has the "end" value.  
The <new> element MUST contain the relative path (inside .leg file) of the annex of the amending act that contains the new annex.

```
<meta>
...
<textualMod type="substitution" incomplete="true">
  <source href="~_jt123" incomplete="true"/>
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/.../anx 1/num" />
</textualMod>
<textualMod type="insertion">
  <source href="~_pz521" />
  <destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/<ACT>..." pos="end"/>
  <new href="annex1.xml"/>
</textualMod>
```

### 7.5.5.8 Case of the amending Act: text that repeals an act

The act may contain articles that repeal another act.

<p>Article 18</p> <p><b>Repeal</b></p> <p>Decision No 1926/2006/EC is repealed with effect from 1 January 2014.</p>
---

in this case the title of the act contains also the information:

<p><b>REGULATION (EU) No 254/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL</b></p> <p><b>of 26 February 2014</b></p> <p><b>on a multiannual consumer programme for the years 2014-20 and repealing Decision No 1926/2006/EC</b></p>
--

For the repeal of an act, the characteristics of the mark-up are as follows:

- The text that indicates this repeal is not marked with a <mod>
- The corresponding <textualMod> metadata SHOULD exist that MUST have the following characteristics :
  - empty <source> child
  - the attribute @href of the sub-element <destination> MUST contain the ELI IRI of the act.

Example

<pre>&lt;meta&gt; ... &lt;textualMod type="repeal"&gt;   &lt;source/&gt;   &lt;destination href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2006/1926"/&gt; &lt;/textualMod&gt; ... &lt;/meta&gt;</pre>
--

<pre>&lt;longTitle&gt;   &lt;p&gt;&lt;docType refersTo=~_ "REG"&gt;REGULATION &lt;docNumber&gt;(EU) No 254/2014&lt;/docNumber&gt;   OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL&lt;/docType&gt; of &lt;date date="2014-02-   26"&gt;26 February 2014&lt;/date&gt;   &lt;docPurpose&gt;on a multiannual consumer programme for the years 2014-20 and   repealing &lt;ref href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2006/1926"&gt;Decision No   1926/2006/EC&lt;/ref&gt;&lt;/docPurpose&gt;&lt;/p&gt; &lt;/longTitle&gt; ... &lt;article&gt;   &lt;num&gt;Article 18&lt;/num&gt;   &lt;heading&gt;Repeal&lt;/heading&gt;   &lt;paragraph&gt;     &lt;content&gt;       &lt;p&gt;Decision No 1926/2006/EC is repealed with effect from &lt;date       date="2014-01-01"&gt;1 January 2014&lt;/date&gt;.&lt;/p&gt;     &lt;/content&gt;   &lt;/paragraph&gt; &lt;/article&gt;</pre>
---

## 7.6 Summary: AKN4EU mark-up for amendments

Amendment type	Mark-up in the text	Related metadata
<b>Replacement</b>		
Replacement of a structure	<p>The text of the new version is in the &lt;quotedStructure&gt; of a &lt;mod&gt; element.</p> <p><i>NB: Special case</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the structure replaced is the first structure of a point or of a numbered paragraph, then, the &lt;num&gt; element of the parent structure is the first element of the &lt;quotedStructure&gt;.</li> </ul>	<pre>&lt;textualMod&gt;   • @type="substitution" &lt;source&gt;   • @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element &lt;destination&gt; (alternative 1) :   • @href is the ELI URI of the first subdivision modified.   • @upTo (optional) is the ELI URI of the last subdivision modified. multiple &lt;destination&gt; (alternative 2):   There is one &lt;destination&gt; per top level subdivision modified.   • @href is the ELI URI of the corresponding subdivision</pre>
Replacement of the subject of a structure	<p>The text of the new version is in the &lt;quotedStructure&gt; of a &lt;mod&gt; element.</p>	<pre>&lt;textualMod&gt;   • @type="substitution" &lt;source&gt;   • @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element &lt;destination&gt;   • @href is the ELI URI of the subject.</pre>
Replacement of an annex	<p><b>Enacting terms:</b> The amending provision is in a &lt;mod&gt; element without &lt;quotedStructure&gt;</p> <p><b>Annex with the text of the amendment</b> The content (&lt;mainBody&gt;) of the annex is composed of one &lt;paragraph&gt; with as content, one &lt;p&gt; with a &lt;mod&gt; with a &lt;quotedStructure&gt;. The content of the &lt;quotedStructure&gt; is a &lt;documentRef&gt; with a @href attribute containing the relative path to the file with the new version of the annex.</p> <p><b>File with the new version of the annex</b> This document is simply an annex.</p>	<p><b>Metadata in the enacting terms</b></p> <pre>&lt;textualMod&gt;   • @type="substitution" &lt;source&gt;   • @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element &lt;destination&gt;   • @href is the ELI URI of the annex replaced. &lt;new&gt;   • @href is the relative path to the annex containing the &lt;quotedStructure&gt;</pre> <p><b>Metadata in the annex with the text of the amendment</b></p> <pre>&lt;textualMod&gt;   • @type="substitution" &lt;source&gt;   • @href points to the local &lt;mod&gt; element &lt;destination&gt;   • @href is the ELI URI of the annex replaced.</pre>

Amendment type	Mark-up in the text	Related metadata
<b>Insertion</b>		
Insertion of one or more structure(s)	The text of the amendment is in a <quotedStructure> of a <mod> element	<textualMod> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @type="insertion"</li> </ul> <source> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> </ul> <destination> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the subdivision related to which the insertion is done</li> <li>• @pos can have the following values               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "after"</li> <li>○ "before"</li> <li>○ "start"</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Insertion of an annex	<p><b>Enacting terms:</b> The amending provision is in a &lt;mod&gt; element without &lt;quotedStructure&gt;</p> <p><b>Annex with the text of the amendment</b> The content (&lt;mainBody&gt;) of the annex is composed of a &lt;paragraph&gt; with inside &lt;content&gt;, a &lt;p&gt; with a &lt;mod&gt; element with a &lt;quotedStructure&gt;. The content of the &lt;quotedStructure&gt; is a &lt;documentRef&gt; with a @href attribute containing the relative path to the new annex.</p> <p><b>File with the new annex</b> This document is simply an annex.</p>	<p><b>Metadata in the enacting terms</b></p> <textualMod> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @type="substitution"</li> </ul> <source> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> </ul> <destination> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the annex relatively to which the insertion is done</li> <li>• @pos = "after" or "before".</li> </ul> <new> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the relative path to the annex containing the new annex</li> </ul> <p><b>Metadata in the annex with the text of the amendment</b></p> <textualMod> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @type="substitution"</li> </ul> <source> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> </ul> <destination> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the annex replaced</li> </ul>

Amendment type	Mark-up in the text	Related metadata
<b>Addition</b>		
Addition of one or more structure(s)	The text of the amendment is in a <quotedStructure> of a <mod> element	<textualMod> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @type="insertion"</li> </ul> <source> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> </ul> <destination> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the parent subdivision</li> <li>• @pos = "end" .</li> </ul>
Addition of an annex	<p><b>Enacting terms:</b> The amending provision is in a &lt;mod&gt; element without &lt;quotedStructure&gt;</p> <p><b>Annex with the text of the amendment</b> The content (&lt;mainBody&gt;) of the annex is composed of a &lt;paragraph&gt; with inside &lt;content&gt;, a &lt;p&gt; with a &lt;mod&gt; element with a &lt;quotedStructure&gt;. The content of the &lt;quotedStructure&gt; is a &lt;documentRef&gt; with a @href attribute containing the relative path to the new annex.</p> <p><b>File with the new annex</b> This document is simply an annex.</p>	<p><b>Metadata in the enacting terms</b></p> <textualMod> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @type="substitution"</li> </ul> <source> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> </ul> <destination> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the annex replaced.</li> </ul> <new> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the relative path to the annex containing the &lt;quotedStructure&gt;</li> </ul> <p><b>Metadata in the annex with the text of the amendment</b></p> <textualMod> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @type="substitution"</li> </ul> <source> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> </ul> <destination> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the annex replaced</li> </ul>

Amendment type	Mark-up in the text	Related metadata
Addition of an annex in an act that has a sole annex	<p><b>Enacting terms:</b></p> <p>Two amending provision exist for this operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the previous sole annex, that had no numbering, receives a number.</li> <li>the new annex is added.</li> </ul> <p>Each amending provision is inside a &lt;mod&gt; element without &lt;quotedStructure&gt;</p> <p><b>Annex with the text of the amendment</b></p> <p>The content (&lt;mainBody&gt;) of the annex is composed of a &lt;paragraph&gt; with inside &lt;content&gt;, a &lt;p&gt; with a &lt;mod&gt; element with a &lt;quotedStructure&gt;. The content of the &lt;quotedStructure&gt; is a &lt;documentRef&gt; with a @href attribute containing the relative path to the new annex.</p> <p><b>File with the new annex</b></p> <p>This document is simply an annex.</p>	<p><b>Metadata in the enacting terms</b></p> <p>For the addition of a number to the sole Annex</p> <p>&lt;textualMod&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>@type="substitution"</li> <li>@incomplete="true"</li> </ul> <p>&lt;source&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>@href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> <li>@incomplete="true"</li> </ul> <p>&lt;destination&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>@href is the ELI URI to the subject of the annex (tit).</li> </ul> <p>&lt;new&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>@href is the relative path to the annex containing the &lt;quotedStructure&gt;</li> </ul> <p>For the addition of an annex:</p> <p>&lt;textualMod&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>@type="insertion"</li> </ul> <p>&lt;source&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>@href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> </ul> <p>&lt;destination&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>@href is the ELI URI of the amended act</li> <li>@pos="end"</li> </ul> <p>&lt;new&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>@href is the relative path to the file containing the annex with the new annex</li> </ul> <p><b>Metadata in the annex with the text of the amendment</b></p> <p>&lt;textualMod&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>@type="insertion"</li> </ul> <p>&lt;source&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>@href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> </ul> <p>&lt;destination&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>@href is the ELI URI of the act</li> <li>@pos="end"</li> </ul>

Amendment type	Mark-up in the text	Related metadata
<b>Deletion</b>		
Deletion of one or more structure(s)	The provision for the deletion of the structure is in a <mod>. There is no <quotedStructure> inside.	<textualMod> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @type="repeal"</li> </ul> <source> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> </ul> <destination> (alternative 1) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the first subdivision deleted.</li> <li>• @upTo is the ELI URI of the last subdivision deleted.</li> </ul> multiple <destination> (alternative 2): There is one <destination> per top level subdivision modified. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the corresponding deleted subdivision</li> </ul>
Deletion of annex(es)	<b>Enacting terms:</b> The provision for the deletion of the structure is in a <mod>. There is no <quotedStructure> inside.	<b>Metadata in the enacting terms</b> <textualMod> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @type="repeal"</li> </ul> <source> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> </ul> <destination> (alternative 1) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the first annex deleted.</li> <li>• @upTo is the ELI URI of the last annex deleted.</li> </ul> multiple <destination> (alternative 2): There is one <destination> per top level subdivision modified. @href is the ELI URI of the corresponding deleted annex
Repeal of an act	No provision is marked with a <mod> element for this operation	<textualMod> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @type="repeal"</li> </ul> <source> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• empty</li> </ul> <destination> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the act repealed.</li> </ul>

Amendment type	Mark-up in the text	Related metadata
<b>Replacement of a text</b>		
Replacement of a text	The amendment is in a <mod> element. Each term is in a <quotedText> element.	<p>&lt;textualMod&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @type="substitution"</li> <li>• @incomplete="true"</li> </ul> <p>&lt;source&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> </ul> <p>&lt;old&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to a &lt;quotedText&gt; (old version of text)</li> </ul> <p>&lt;new&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to a &lt;quotedText&gt; (new version of the text).</li> </ul> <p>&lt;destination&gt; (alternative 1) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the first subdivision modified.</li> <li>• @upTo (optional) is the ELI URI of the last subdivision modified.</li> </ul> <p>multiple &lt;destination&gt; (alternative 2): There is one &lt;destination&gt; per top level subdivision modified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the corresponding subdivision</li> </ul>



Amendment type	Mark-up in the text	Related metadata
<b>Modification of an annex</b>		
Modification of an annex	<p><b>Enacting terms</b> The provision that specifies the annex containing the amendment and which annex(es) is (are) affected, is in a &lt;mod&gt; element.</p> <p><b>Annex with the amending provision</b> The introductory part of the sequence of amendments contains the reference to the amended act. (marked with &lt;affectedDocument&gt;)</p> <p>Each amending provision is in a &lt;mod&gt; element with or without &lt;quotedStructure&gt; depending on the type of the amendment.</p>	<p><b>Metadata in the enacting terms</b> &lt;textualMod&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @type="substitution"</li> <li>• @incomplete="true"</li> </ul> <p>&lt;source&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href points to the &lt;mod&gt; element</li> <li>• @incomplete="true"</li> </ul> <p>&lt;source&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the relative path of the annex containing the amendments</li> </ul> <p>&lt;destination&gt; (alternative 1) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the first subdivision modified.</li> <li>• @upTo (optional) is the ELI URI of the last subdivision modified.</li> </ul> <p>multiple &lt;destination&gt; (alternative 2): There is one &lt;destination&gt; per top level subdivision modified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• @href is the ELI URI of the corresponding subdivision</li> </ul> <p><b>Metadata in the annex with the annex containing the amendment(s):</b> one &lt;textualMod&gt; per amendment.</p>

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1. *Some Akoma Ntoso background*

#### 1 The Akoma Ntoso document types

The purpose of Akoma Ntoso is to define an XML representation of the parliamentary, legislative, legal and judiciary documents. The standard captures the universal concepts that are found in this kind of documents.

First very important point, the standard is **document-centric**. The schema is applicable on each major type of documents in this domain: legislation, debate, judgment, ...

All Akoma Ntoso documents share the same root element `<akomaNtoso>`, under which the specific document type is selected.

In Akoma Ntoso, all document types share the same partitions of document namely `coverPage`, `preface`, `preamble`, `conclusions`... Not all are mandatory.

The only part that is more specific is the main content as its structure varies: a hierarchical structure for act or bill (called `<body>`), an open structure for doc (called `<mainBody>`)

A special kind of document is the collection document that may contain one or more AKN **documentType** (including other collections). The `<documentCollection>` is the generic type for document that is a collection of documents.

#### 2 The Akoma Ntoso parts of document

As said, in Akoma Ntoso all document types share the same parts of document:

- `<meta>`  
contains the metadata related to the document
- `<coverPage>`  
contains the cover information of a document
- `<preface>`  
contains the front information of a document
- `<preamble>`  
In act, preamble has a well-known meaning, it is the introductory part of an act that specify its purpose, aims, and justification
- The body of the document is the main part of a document.  
Akoma Ntoso defines different elements for this part, as the internal structure can be quite different (`<body>`, `<mainBody>`, `<collectionBody>`, ...)
- `<conclusions>`  
Contains the closing formulas, the date and signature
- `<attachments>`  
Contains informative or technical data which, for practical reasons, does not appear in the body of the document but are put at the end of document.

### 3 The Akoma Ntoso categories of content model

Akoma Ntoso defines the content model of its elements based on ‘categories of content model’ (‘refer to families of elements that share the same conceptual organization of the internals’).

As explained in the Akoma Ntoso Version 1.0. Part 1: XML Vocabulary<sup>15</sup>, there are six categories of content models:

- The *markers*: markers are content-less elements placed inside the document. Inside the content, they are meaningful for their position, their names and their attributes. Metadata are also markers.
- The *inlines*: an inline element is an element to identify a text fragment as relevant for some reason. (semantic or presentation)
- The *blocks*: a block is a container of text or inlines.
- The *subFlow*: a subFlow element is an element placed within a mixed content element to identify a completely separate context that, for any reason, appears within the flow of the text, but does not belong to it or does not follow its rules.
- The *containers*: containers are sequences of specific elements, some of which can be optional. The shared characteristic of containers is that no text is allowed directly inside them, but only a collection of other elements.
- The *hierarchy*: a hierarchy is a set of sections nested to an arbitrary depth, usually provided with title and numbering. No text is allowed directly inside the hierarchy, but only within a block element that is contained within a container element (not considering, of course, titles and numbering). Akoma Ntoso uses only one hierarchy, with predefined names and no constraints on their order or systematic layering.

Therefore, only elements that are inline or block can contain textual content.

### 4 The Akoma Ntoso overall structure of metadata

Every Akoma Ntoso document has a section <meta> containing all the metadata regarding the document. Each metadata element is a marker.

The block <meta> is composed of different main sections; only the sections in bold are currently used.

<b>identification</b>	The <identification> contains all the metadata needed to identify the document (uri, date, author, language, format etc.) It is a mandatory section.
publication	This section contains the information regarding the official publication of an act.
classification	This section contains the keywords defined for this document.
lifecycle	

<sup>15</sup> The Oasis specification is Akoma Ntoso 1.0 and corresponds to the AKN schema 3.0 (namespace <http://docs.oasis-open.org/legaldocml/ns/akn/3.0>)

workflow	This section contains the events in the legislative process.
<b>analysis</b>	<p>This section contains assertions on the text.</p> <p>The metadata regarding the amendments contained in the document as well as the information regarding the changes inside the document (consolidation version) are grouped in this section.</p>
temporalData	definition of time interval
<b>references</b>	<b>external resources connected with the document</b>
notes	editorial annotations
proprietary	proprietary metadata
presentation	information regarding the rendering of the document

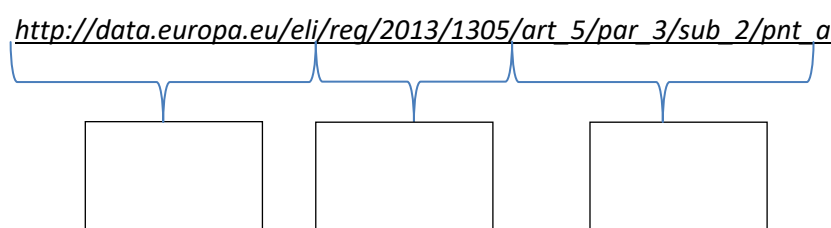
## ANNEX 2. ELI Naming convention

**Important remark:** The syntax regarding the identification of preparatory documents as well as the syntax regarding the identification of subdivisions are draft. They are likely to change significantly.

### 1 URI template for European Union legislation and preparatory acts (draft)

ELI's HTTP URIs enables users to access legislation in a persistent way. The URIs are formally described by machine-readable templates, using semantic components from a legal and an end-user point of view.

Example (!!! this is currently a draft) :



This kind of reference can exist regardless of whether it is marked and regardless of whether the target document is in the AKN4EU format or not. The template for the act and consolidated legislation is defined here: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli-register/eu\\_publications\\_office.html](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli-register/eu_publications_office.html)

#### **ELI for preparatory documents (!!! draft !!!)**

The syntax to identify preparatory documents is the following<sup>16</sup>:

```
http://data.europa.eu/eli/{typedoc}/{year}/{naturalnumber}
```

where

- {typedoc} is the code of the authority table Resource type corresponding to this type of document, in lowercase.
- {year} is the year part of the <docNumber>
- {naturalnumber} is the number part of the <docNumber>

For the {typedoc} of the staff working document referenced in the cover page of a Proposal from the Commission, the following values are available:

- *impact\_assess* for impact assessment (the alias "swd" is also possible)
- *impact\_assess\_sum* for the summary of impact assessment (the alias "swd" is also possible)
- *swd* for Staff Working Document.

The references in the <container name="swdReferences"> will use the alias.

Example:

**SWD(2016)168**

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/swd/2016/168>

<sup>16</sup> see [http://publications.europa.eu/mdr/eli/documentation/uri\\_templates.html](http://publications.europa.eu/mdr/eli/documentation/uri_templates.html) for the syntax of ELI URI for European Union legislation.

## 2 Reference to subdivision in ELI URI templates (!!! **draft** !!!)

The ELI subdivision in the ELI URI templates must be built on a generic, **format-independent** reference, based on the Common Vocabulary. The objective is to ensure that for an EU act, the subdivision used reflects the vocabulary used by drafters/users, is standardised and machine readable and can be interpreted uniquely.

For the current draft, the following syntax is used :

- The information on the subdivision is inserted just after the part identifying the document.
- When a succession of subdivision is needed, each subdivision information is separated by a "/".

For example :

`http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2000/31/art_1/par_2`

- The type of subdivision is separated from the number by using an "\_";
- The **acronym for the subdivision type of an** act is the following :

<article>	art
<authorialNote>	ftn
<body>	enc
<chapter>	cpt
<citation>	cit
<clause>	cls
<indent>	idt
<list>	sub
<paragraph> with <num>	par
<part>	prt
<point>	pnt
<preamble>	pbl
<recital>	rct
<section>	sct
<subject>	tit
<subparagraph>	sub
<subparagraph refersTo="~_INP">	inp
<subparagraph refersTo="~_WRP">	wrp
<subsection>	sbs
<table>	tab
<title>	tis

<paragraph> without <num>	unp
---------------------------	-----

"TEC" subdivision : reference in ELI subdivision using @xml:id **(!!! early draft !!!)**

To allow to use ELI reference for preparatory acts that have been finalized (for example, Proposal) with the subdivision reference specified using technical id, a special subdivision is defined : "TEC". The number contains the value of an @xml:id

for example :

".../eli/prop\_act/2014/123/TEC\_eiroz158

It references the subdivision with @xml:id attribute with the value "eiroz158" of the document COM(2014) 123.