



EAPO

2017-2-3

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Business Documents

AcknowledgementOfReceipt_BD-EAPO-4

ANNEX VI

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Receipt	1..1	The act of receiving
Date	0..1	The date something is received.
Document	0..*	the receipt of the document
Type	1..1	.
Received Date	0..1	.
Name	0..1	Name of the document
Incorrect Language Indicator	0..1	.
Translate To Language	0..1	The language of the document.
Reason Not Processed Description	0..1	The reason why the document could not be processed
Identifier	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Receiving Party	1..1	A party that is involved in receiving the document.
Authority	1..1	.
Name	1..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Transmitting Party	1..1	A party that is involved in receiving the document.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..*	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Signature	1..1	Data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other electronic data and which serve as a method of authentication (Directive 1999/93)
Date Of Signing	1..1	Time stated in terms of day, month, and year when the act of signing has taken place
Name Of Person Signing	1..1	Name of natural person who signs the form/document and who is bound by it
Place Of Signing	1..1	An area with definite or indefinite boundaries (town, country, building) where the act of signing has taken place.
Attachment	1..*	A file that is sent along with a message.
Content ID	1..1	A unique identifier of the attached file which should be a guid
Content Type	1..1	.
Content Description	0..1	A description of the contents of the attached file
File Name	0..1	The name of the attached file

AdditionalInformation_BD-EAPO-11

The requested information about an EAPO request.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Request	1..1	An act of politely or formally asking for something, based on a legal instrument.
Date	0..1	.
Identifier	0..1	The unique identification of the request.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Court Party	1..1	The court before which the application is lodged.
Authority	1..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Name	1..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Creditor Party	1..1	.
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	1..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Debtor Party	1..1	.
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. “de Boer”, “van de Putte”, “von und zu Orlow”. Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	1..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Information	1..1	.
Subject	1..1	The subject on which information is requested or supplied.
Description	1..1	The actual information that is requested or supplied.
With Reference To EAPO Request	0..1	The EAPO request the current request is about.
Identifier	1..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.

ApplicationAppeal_BD-EAPO-9

ANNEX IX Application for an appeal against the decision on the remedy

Property Term	n..m	Definition
EAPO Decision	1..1	A conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority
Date	1..1	Date of the decision
Identifier	0..1	A unique way of identifying a decision.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Date Of Issue	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Preservation	0..1	The decision for preservation of an account or a sum of money.
To Be Preserved Sum	0..*	.
Amount	0..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	0..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Issuing Court	0..1	The court that takes the decision.
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Legal Remedy Decision	1..1	a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority
Date	1..1	Date of the decision

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Identifier	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Date Of Issue	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Issuing Court	0..1	The court that takes the decision.
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Appeal Legal Remedy	0..1	A legal remedy that is lodged against the decision.
Court	0..1	The court where the legal remedy is filed.
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Applicant Party	0..1	A party that is in some way involved in the legal remedy.
Language	0..*	The language that can be used in communication with the party.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Document	0..1	.
Type	0..1	.
Received Date	0..1	.
Name	0..1	Name of the document
Incorrect Language Indicator	0..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Translation Needed Indicator	0..1	.
Translate Language	To 0..1	The language of the document.
Reason Processed Description	Not 0..1	The reason why the document could not be processed
Identifier	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Date Of Issue	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Date Of Issue	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..*	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Involvement	0..1	.
Role	0..*	Role of the party involved in a case or event.
Representative Party	0..1	A related party.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Document	0..1	.
Type	0..1	.
Received Date	0..1	.
Name	0..1	Name of the document
Incorrect Language Indicator	0..1	.
Translation Needed Indicator	0..1	.
Translate To Language	0..1	The language of the document.
Reason Not Processed Description	0..1	The reason why the document could not be processed
Identifier	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.

Property	Term	n..m	Definition
	Identifier Type	0..1	.
	Date Of Issue	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
	Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
	Communication Channel	0..*	.
	Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
	Address	0..1	The address of the party.
	PO Box	0..1	.
	Postal Code	0..1	.
	Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
	Line Number	0..1	.
	Description	0..1	.
	City	0..1	City
	Name	0..1	.
	Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
	Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
	Other Party	0..1	A party that is in some way involved in the legal remedy.
	Language	0..*	The language that can be used in communication with the party.
	Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
	Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
	Second Name	Family 0..1	.
	Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Document	0..1	.
Type	0..1	.
Received Date	0..1	.
Name	0..1	Name of the document
Incorrect Language Indicator	0..1	.
Translation Needed Indicator	0..1	.
Translate Language	To 0..1	The language of the document.
Reason Processed Description	Not 0..1	The reason why the document could not be processed
Identifier	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Date Of Issue	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Date Of Issue	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Address	0..*	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Involvement	0..1	.
Role	0..*	Role of the party involved in a case or event.
Representative Party	0..1	A related party.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Document	0..1	.
Type	0..1	.
Received Date	0..1	.
Name	0..1	Name of the document
Incorrect Language Indicator	0..1	.
Translation Needed Indicator	0..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Translate Language	To 0..1	The language of the document.
Reason Processed Description	Not 0..1	The reason why the document could not be processed
Identifier	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Date Issue	Of 0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	The address of the party.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Reason	0..1	The reason for filing the legal remedy.
Code	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
PO Condition Code	0..1	.
Evidence	0..1	.
Description	0..1	Detail of the evidence

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Signature	1..1	Data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other electronic data and which serve as a method of authentication (Directive 1999/93)
Date Of Signing	1..1	Time stated in terms of day, month, and year when the act of signing has taken place
Name Of Person Signing	1..1	Name of natural person who signs the form/document and who is bound by it
Place Of Signing	0..1	An area with definite or indefinite boundaries (town, country, building) where the act of signing has taken place.
Attachment	1..*	A file that is sent along with a message.
Content ID	1..1	A unique identifier of the attached file which should be a guid
Content Type	1..1	.
Content Description	0..1	A description of the contents of the attached file
File Name	0..1	The name of the attached file

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.Annex I

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Request	1..1	An act of politely or formally asking for something, based on a legal instrument.
Date	1..1	.
Identifier	0..1	The unique identification of the request.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Court Party	1..1	The court before which the application is lodged.
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Creditor Party	1..1	.
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Domicile Address	0..1	The address of the party.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Representative Party	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Account	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country of the account.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Description	0..1	.
Article14 Indicator	0..1	.
Identifier	0..1	The number of an account
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Bank	0..1	.
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Existence Reason	Belief 0..1	.
Reason Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Informing Party	0..1	A party that relates to the account in some way
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Debtor Party	1..1	.
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. “de Boer”, “van de Putte”, “von und zu Orlow”. Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. “Spain” is an example of a country name; “SW1P 3AD” is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Representative Party	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Name	Family 0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Communication	0..*	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
To Be Preserved Account	0..*	The account of the debtor that is to be preserved
Country	0..1	The country of the account.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Description	0..1	.
Article14 Indicator	0..1	.
Identifier	0..1	The number of an account
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Bank	0..1	.
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Existence Reason	Belief 0..1	.
Reason Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Informing Party	0..1	A party that relates to the account in some way
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Reason	0..*	The reason for seeking the EAPO
Reason Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Jurisdiction Reason	1..*	.
Code	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Evidence	0..1	.
Description	0..1	Detail of the evidence
No Security Reason	0..1	.
Description	1..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Preservation	1..1	.
Other Account Preserve Indicator	1..1	An indicator that signifies the answer to the question whether any other accounts held by the same debtor with the same bank should also be preserved. True means yes
Account	1..*	.
Country	0..1	The country of the account.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Description	0..1	.
Article14 Indicator	0..1	.
Identifier	0..1	The number of an account
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Bank	0..1	.
Legal Entity	0..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Existence Reason	Belief 0..1	.
Reason Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Informing Party	0..1	A party that relates to the account in some way
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
To Be Preserved Sum	1..1	.
Amount	0..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	0..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Specification	0..1	Clear details in order to identify and to support the procedure
Overdue Date	0..1	First date the debtor is overdue
Overdue Description	Event 0..1	The list of the circumstances and the types of evidence that are usually produced in support of pecuniary claims, provided in the application form. .
Interest Indicator	Claimed 0..1	.
Interest Judgment Indicator	Specified In 0..1	.
Interest	0..*	Interest that is to be calculated with respect to the sum.
Amount	0..1	The amount of interest
Rate	0..1	ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security
Over ECB Rate	0..1	ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security
Over National Rate	0..1	ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security
Rate Description	0..1	.
Per Period	0..1	The period the interest is calculated over expressed as a value from a code list.
Rate In Force Date	0..1	The date the rate is in force
Overdue Date	0..1	First date the debtor is overdue
Type Of Interest	0..1	The type of interest expressed as a value from a code list.
Period Of Interest	0..1	Duration of the interest (start and end dates of the interest)
Start Date	0..1	Start date of the period
End Date	0..1	End date of the period
From Event	0..1	.
To Event	0..1	.
Relevant Description	Statute 0..1	The relevant statute for calculation of statutory interest
Per Description	Period 0..1	.
Description	0..1	The list of the circumstances and the types of evidence that are usually produced in support of pecuniary claims, provided in the application form .
Proceedings	1..1	The pre-trial stage, the trial itself and the execution.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Proceedings Initiated Indicator	1..1	Indicates whether any proceedings have started yet
Identifier	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Court Party	0..1	.
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Account Information Request	0..1	An act of politely or formally asking for something, based on a legal instrument.
Judgment Indicator	Available 0..1	A general indicator that is to be qualified in an actual message specification to give meaning to the indicator.
Judgment Indicator	Enforceable 0..1	A general indicator that is to be qualified in an actual message specification to give meaning to the indicator.
Description	0..1	The substance of the request.
Existence Belief Reason	0..1	The reason for making the request.
Code	0..1	The designation of the code expressed as a value from a code list.
Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format

Property Term	n..m	Definition
To Be Identified Account	0..1	The account the request is about
Country	0..1	The country of the account.
Decision	0..1	a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority
Type	0..1	Type of the decision e.g. conviction, rejection of a claim, order
Date	1..1	Date of the decision
Judgment Not Complied With Indicator	0..1	Indication that the judgment has not been complied with
Partial Compliance Indicator	0..1	Indicates that the judgment has been partially complied with
Identifier	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Issuing Court	1..1	.
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Reason	0..1	.
Reason Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Awarded Sum	0..*	A sum that was awarded in the decision
Amount	0..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	0..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Specification	0..1	Clear details in order to identify and to support the procedure
Overdue Date	0..1	First date the debtor is overdue
Overdue Description	Event 0..1	The list of the circumstances and the types of evidence that are usually produced in support of pecuniary claims, provided in the application form. .
Interest Indicator	Claimed 0..1	.
Interest Judgment Indicator	Specified In 0..1	.
Interest	0..*	Interest that is to be calculated with respect to the sum.
Amount	0..1	The amount of interest
Rate	0..1	ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security
Over ECB Rate	0..1	ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security
Over National Rate	0..1	ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security
Rate Description	0..1	.
Per Period	0..1	The period the interest is calculated over expressed as a value from a code list.
Rate In Force Date	0..1	The date the rate is in force
Overdue Date	0..1	First date the debtor is overdue
Type Of Interest	0..1	The type of interest expressed as a value from a code list.
Period Of Interest	0..1	Duration of the interest (start and end dates of the interest)
Start Date	0..1	Start date of the period
End Date	0..1	End date of the period
From Event	0..1	.
To Event	0..1	.
Relevant Description	Statute 0..1	The relevant statute for calculation of statutory interest
Per Period Description	0..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Description	0..1	The list of the circumstances and the types of evidence that are usually produced in support of pecuniary claims, provided in the application form .
National Request	0..1	An act of politely or formally asking for something, based on a legal instrument.
Date	0..1	.
Description	1..1	.
Existing Application Indicator	0..1	A general indicator that is to be qualified in an actual message specification to give meaning to the indicator.
National Order Obtained Indicator	1..1	.
Identifier	1..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Implementation Status	0..1	The progress of the fulfilment of the request
Description	0..1	.
Court Party	1..1	.
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Rejection	0..1	.
Indicator	1..1	.
Payment	0..1	the action or process of paying someone or something or of being paid
Outstanding Sum	0..1	The amount that is transferred in the payment
Amount	1..1	The quantity of money
Currency	1..1	The currency the amount is specified in, the currency being a system of money in general use in a particular country
Part Paid Sum	0..1	The amount that is transferred in the payment
Amount	1..1	The quantity of money
Currency	1..1	The currency the amount is specified in, the currency being a system of money in general use in a particular country
Claim	0..*	A demand for something based on the assertion of a right
Date	0..1	The date the claim arises
Description Of Claim	1..1	An explanation of the claim
Claim Unpaid Interest On Amount Paid Indicator	0..1	A general indicator, to be specified in a business context.
Sum Claimed	0..*	The sum claimed in the claim
Amount	0..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	0..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Specification	0..1	Clear details in order to identify and to support the procedure
Overdue Date	0..1	First date the debtor is overdue
Overdue Event Description	0..1	The list of the circumstances and the types of evidence that are usually produced in support of pecuniary claims, provided in the application form. .
Interest Claimed Indicator	0..1	.
Interest Specified In Judgment Indicator	0..1	.
Interest	0..*	Interest that is to be calculated with respect to the sum.
Amount	0..1	The amount of interest
Rate	0..1	ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security
Over ECB Rate	0..1	ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Over National Rate	0..1	ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security
Rate Description	0..1	.
Per Period	0..1	The period the interest is calculated over expressed as a value from a code list.
Rate In Force Date	0..1	The date the rate is in force
Overdue Date	0..1	First date the debtor is overdue
Type Of Interest	0..1	The type of interest expressed as a value from a code list.
Period Of Interest	0..1	Duration of the interest (start and end dates of the interest)
Start Date	0..1	Start date of the period
End Date	0..1	End date of the period
From Event	0..1	.
To Event	0..1	.
Relevant Statute Description	0..1	The relevant statute for calculation of statutory interest
Per Period Description	0..1	.
Description	0..1	The list of the circumstances and the types of evidence that are usually produced in support of pecuniary claims, provided in the application form .
Evidence	0..*	Evidence backing the claim
Description	0..1	Detail of the evidence
Statement	1..1	A manifestation of will by a party to sue or oppose a legal claim
Type	1..1	The specification of the category of the statement as a value from a code list.
Signature	1..1	A distinctive mark indicating identity OR Formality which serves as a method of authentication.
Date Of Signing	1..1	Time stated in terms of day, month, and year when the act of signing has taken place
Name Of Person Signing	1..1	Name of natural person who signs the form/document and who is bound by it
Place Of Signing	1..1	An area with definite or indefinite boundaries (town, country, building) where the act of signing has taken place.
Attachment	1..*	A file that is sent along with a message.
Content ID	1..1	A unique identifier of the attached file which should be a guid
Content Type	1..1	.
Content Description	0..1	A description of the contents of the attached file
File Name	0..1	The name of the attached file

ApplicationRemedy_BD-EAPO-7

ANNEX VII

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Decision	1..1	a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority
Type	1..1	Type of the decision e.g. conviction, rejection of a claim, order
Date	1..1	Date of the decision
Identifier	1..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Date Of Issue	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Issuing Court	1..1	.
Authority	1..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	1..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Usage	0..1	The way an address is used expressed as a value from a code list.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Preservation	1..1	.
To Be Preserved Sum	1..1	.
Amount	1..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	1..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Legal Remedy	1..1	.
Type	0..1	.
Requested Decision Code	1..1	.
Description	0..1	The legal means to recover a right or to prevent or obtain redress for a wrong
Evidence Description	0..1	Description of the legal remedy foreseen in national level; The description of the legal remedy in case none of the values from the code list of legal remedies apply.
MS Of Origin Indicator	0..1	Indicates that the legal remedy is lodged in the MS of origin
MS Of Enforcement Indicator	0..1	Indicates that the remedy is lodged in the MS of enforcement
Received By Court Date	0..1	Some date that has some bearing on the legal remedy.
Identifier	0..1	The case reference of the legal remedy
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Date Of Issue	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Court Party	0..1	A party that is in some way involved in the legal remedy.
Authority	1..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address

Property	Term	n..m	Definition
	Line Number	0..1	.
	Description	0..1	.
	City	1..1	City
	Name	1..1	.
	Usage	0..1	The way an address is used expressed as a value from a code list.
	Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
	Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
	Communication	1..*	.
	Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
	Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Applicant Party		1..1	.
Collect Documents At Court MS Origin Indicator		0..1	.
Language		0..1	The language that can be used in communication with the party.
Person		0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name		1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Name	Family	0..1	.
Given Name		0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth		0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Document		0..1	.
Type		0..1	.
Received Date		0..1	.
Name		0..1	Name of the document

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Incorrect Language Indicator	0..1	.
Translation Needed Indicator	0..1	.
Translate Language	To 0..1	The language of the document.
Reason Processed Description	Not 0..1	The reason why the document could not be processed
Identifier	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Date Of Issue	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	1..1	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Involvement	1..1	.
Role	1..2	Role of the party involved in a case or event.
Address	1..2	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	1..1	City

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Name	1..1	.
Usage	0..1	The way an address is used expressed as a value from a code list.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Representative Party	0..1	A related party.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Document	0..1	.
Type	0..1	.
Received Date	0..1	.
Name	0..1	Name of the document
Incorrect Language Indicator	0..1	.
Translation Needed Indicator	0..1	.
Translate To Language	0..1	The language of the document.
Reason Not Processed Description	0..1	The reason why the document could not be processed
Identifier	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Identifier Type	0..1	issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Date Of Issue	0..1	.
Issuing Authority	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Communication Channel	0..*	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Complete Number	0..1	.
Address	0..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
PO Box	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Postal Code	0..1	The address of the party.
Address Line	1..*	.
Line Number	0..1	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Description	0..1	.
City	1..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Usage	0..1	The way an address is used expressed as a value from a code list.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Legal Remedy Reason	0..1	.
Code	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Other Party	0..1	A party that is in some way involved in the legal remedy.
Language	0..*	The language that can be used in communication with the party.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."

Property	Term	n..m	Definition
Second Name	Family	0..1	.
Given Name		0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth		0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Document		0..1	.
Type		0..1	.
Received Date		0..1	.
Name		0..1	Name of the document
Incorrect Language Indicator		0..1	.
Translation Needed Indicator		0..1	.
Translate Language	To	0..1	The language of the document.
Reason Processed Description	Not	0..1	The reason why the document could not be processed
Identifier		0..1	.
Identifier		1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type		0..1	.
Date Of Issue		0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority		0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Legal Entity		0..1	.
Legal Name		1..1	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Communication		1..*	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	1..2	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	1..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Usage	0..1	The way an address is used expressed as a value from a code list.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Involvement	0..1	.
Role	1..2	Role of the party involved in a case or event.
Signature	1..1	Data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other electronic data and which serve as a method of authentication (Directive 1999/93)
Date Of Signing	1..1	Time stated in terms of day, month, and year when the act of signing has taken place
Name Of Person Signing	1..1	Name of natural person who signs the form/document and who is bound by it
Place Of Signing	0..1	An area with definite or indefinite boundaries (town, country, building) where the act of signing has taken place.
Attachment	1..*	A file that is sent along with a message.
Content ID	1..1	A unique identifier of the attached file which should be a guid
Content Type	1..1	.
Content Description	0..1	A description of the contents of the attached file
File Name	0..1	The name of the attached file

Declaration_BD-EAPO-5

ANNEX IV, Declaration concerning the preservation of funds

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Decision	1..1	a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Type	1..1	Type of the decision e.g. conviction, rejection of a claim, order
Date	1..1	Date of the decision
Implementation Date	1..1	Date of the implementation of the decision
Identifier	1..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Issuing Court	1..1	.
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Creditor Party	1..1	..
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		part of the Family Name, e.g. “de Boer”, “van de Putte”, “von und zu Orlow”. Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. “Spain” is an example of a country name; “SW1P 3AD” is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Domicile Address	0..1	The address of the party.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Debtor Party	1..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Preservation	0..1	.
Preservation On PO Indicator	0..1	An generic indicator
To Be Preserved Sum	0..1	.
Amount	0..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	0..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Not Preserving Reason	0..1	The reason for preserving
Code	0..1	The designation of the code expressed as a value from a code list.
Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Bank Party	0..1	The party that carries out the preservation
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Communication	0..*	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Issuing Party	0..1	A party that has some involvement in the decision or is affected by the decision.
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Actual Preservation	0..1	Where there are concerns that a party intends to dispose of assets in a way that will defeat a claim for financial provision, or has already done so, immediate action may have to be taken to secure the assets.
Account	0..*	.The account that is the object of the preservation.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Identifier	0..1	The number of an account
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Bank	0..1	.
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Funds Preserved Indicator	0..1	A generic indicator that is to be made specific in an actual Business Document by qualifying the indicator.
Not Preserving Reason	0..1	The reason for preserving
Code	0..1	The designation of the code expressed as a value from a code list.
Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Sum	0..1	The amount of money that is or is to be preserved.
Amount	0..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	0..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Less Than EAPO Reason	0..1	The reason for preserving
Code	0..1	The designation of the code expressed as a value from a code list.
Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Signature	1..1	Data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other electronic data and which serve as a method of authentication (Directive 1999/93)

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Date Of Signing	1..1	Time stated in terms of day, month, and year when the act of signing has taken place
Name Of Person Signing	1..1	Name of natural person who signs the form/document and who is bound by it
Place Of Signing	0..1	An area with definite or indefinite boundaries (town, country, building) where the act of signing has taken place.
Attachment	1..*	A file that is sent along with a message.
Content ID	1..1	A unique identifier of the attached file which should be a guid
Content Type	1..1	.
Content Description	0..1	A description of the contents of the attached file
Date	0..1	The date the attached content was created.
File Name	0..1	The name of the attached file

EAPO_BD-EAPO-2

ANNEX II Part A and Part B

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Request	1..1	An act of politely or formally asking for something, based on a legal instrument.
Identifier	0..1	The unique identification of the request.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Decision	1..1	a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority
Type	1..1	Type of the decision e.g. conviction, rejection of a claim, order
Date	1..1	Date of the decision
Description	0..1	Explanation of the decision
Identifier	1..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Issuing Court	0..1	.
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Creditor Party	1..1	..
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Domicile Address	0..1	The address of the party.
Country	1..1	The country the address is in.
Representative Party	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Communication	0..1	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Account	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country of the account.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Description	0..1	.
Article14 Indicator	1..1	.
Identifier	0..1	The number of an account
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Provided By Creditor Identifier	0..1	The number of an account
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Bank	1..1	.
Legal Entity	1..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Existence Reason	Belief 0..1	.
Code	0..1	.
Evidence Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Informing Party	0..1	A party that relates to the account in some way
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Debtor Party	1..1	.
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Representative Party	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Name	Family 0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Communication Channel	0..1	.
	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Payment	0..1	.
Sum	0..*	The amount that is transferred in the payment
Amount	1..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	1..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Cost Sum	0..1	The amount that is transferred in the payment
Currency	0..1	The currency the amount is specified in, the currency being a system of money in general use in a particular country
Amount	0..1	The quantity of money
Specification	0..1	Clear details of the sum in order to identify and to support the procedure
Bank Account	0..1	The details of the bank account that is used to effectuate the payment.
Number	0..1	The number of the bank account assigned by the bank to identify the contract between the bank and one or more parties
IBAN	0..1	IBAN is an extended version of the Basic Bank Account Number (BBAN). The purpose of IBAN is for universal indentication of account numbers
BIC	0..1	An ISO code assigned by SWIFT to identify a financial institution for the purpose of financial transactions
BCC	0..1	A code that identifies a banking institution. The BCC is assigned by a central bank. Usually the BIC is part of the IBAN

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Account Holder	0..1	The party or parties that have signed the contract with the banking institution for the bank account
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK'

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Domicile Address	0..1	The address of the party.
Country	1..1	The country the address is in.
Representative Party	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Communication Channel	0..1	.
	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Account	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country of the account.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Description	0..1	.
Article14 Indicator	1..1	.
Identifier	0..1	The number of an account
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Provided By	0..1	The number of an account
Creditor Identifier		
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Bank	1..1	.
Legal Entity	1..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Existence Reason	0..1	.
Code	0..1	.
Evidence Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Informing Party	0..1	A party that relates to the account in some way
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Preservation	1..1	.
Other Account Indicator	1..1	An indicator that signifies the answer to the question whether any other accounts held by the same debtor with the same bank should also be preserved. True means yes
Account	1..*	.
Country	0..1	The country of the account.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Description	0..1	.
Article14 Indicator	1..1	.
Identifier	0..1	The number of an account

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Provided By Creditor Identifier	0..1	The number of an account
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Bank	1..1	.
Legal Entity	1..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Country	0..1	.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Existence Reason	Belief 0..1	.
Code	0..1	.
Evidence Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Informing Party	0..1	A party that relates to the account in some way
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	0..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
To Be Preserved Sum	1..*	.
Amount	1..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	1..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Reason	0..1	.
Code	0..1	.
Evidence Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Proceedings	0..1	The pre-trial stage, the trial itself and the execution.
Proceedings Initiated Indicator	0..1	Indicates whether any proceedings have started yet
Provide Proof Of Initiation Deadline Date	0..1	The last date the creditor can provide proof of his having initiated proceedings
Signature	1..1	Data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other electronic data and which serve as a method of authentication (Directive 1999/93)
Date Of Signing	1..1	Time stated in terms of day, month, and year when the act of signing has taken place
Name Of Person Signing	1..1	Name of natural person who signs the form/document and who is bound by it
Place Of Signing	0..1	An area with definite or indefinite boundaries (town, country, building) where the act of signing has taken place.
Attachment	1..*	A file that is sent along with a message.
Content ID	1..1	A unique identifier of the attached file which should be a guid
Content Type	1..1	.
Content Description	0..1	A description of the contents of the attached file
File Name	0..1	The name of the attached file

RequestAdditionalInformation_BD-EAPO-10

Request for additional information concerning an EAPO Request.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Request	1..1	An act of politely or formally asking for something, based on a legal instrument.
Date	0..1	.
Identifier	0..1	The unique identification of the request.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Court Party	1..1	The court before which the application is lodged.
Authority	1..1	.
Name	1..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Creditor Party	1..1	.
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	1..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Debtor Party	1..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Identifier	0..1	A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Date Of Birth	0..1	A date that specifies the birth date of a person
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	1..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Information	1..1	.
Subject	1..1	The subject on which information is requested or supplied.
Description	1..1	The actual information that is requested or supplied.
With Reference To EAPO Request	0..1	The EAPO request the current request is about.
Identifier	1..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.

RequestRelease_BD-EAPO-6

ANNEX V Request to release oer-preserved amounts

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Request	1..1	An act of politely or formally asking for something, based on a legal instrument.
Court Party	1..1	The court before which the application is lodged.
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Release Preservation	1..1	.
Declaration Over Preservation Received Date	0..1	The date the declaration about over preservation was received.
To Be Preserved Sum	0..*	.
Amount	1..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	1..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Bank Party	0..1	The party that carries out the preservation
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
To Be Released Sum	0..1	The amount of money that is or is to be preserved.
Amount	1..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	1..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Decision	1..1	a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority
Type	1..1	Type of the decision e.g. conviction, rejection of a claim, order
Date	1..1	Date of the decision
Identifier	1..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Issuing Court	1..1	.
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Creditor Party	0..1	..
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Representative Party	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Communication	0..1	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Account	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
Article14 Indicator	0..1	.
Identifier	0..1	The number of an account
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Provided By Creditor Identifier	0..1	The number of an account
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Bank	0..1	.
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Communication	0..*	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Existence Reason	Belief 0..1	.
Code	0..1	.
Evidence Description	0..1	.Description of the reason in free format
Informing Party	0..1	A party that relates to the account in some way
Authority	0..1	.
Name	0..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Debtor Party	0..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. “de Boer”, “van de Putte”, “von und zu Orlow”. Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Preservation	1..1	.
Declaration Over Preservation Received Date	0..1	The date the declaration about over preservation was received.
To Be Preserved Sum	0..*	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Amount	1..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	1..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Bank Party	0..1	The party that carries out the preservation
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Legal Identifier	0..1	he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.
Licence Held	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Establishment	0..1	The establishment of the legal entity
Date	0..1	The date the legal entity was established
Place	0..1	The place where the legal entity was established
Geographic Name	0..1	Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	0..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
To Be Released Sum	0..1	The amount of money that is or is to be preserved.
Amount	1..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	1..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Signature	1..1	Data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other electronic data and which serve as a method of authentication (Directive 1999/93)
Date Of Signing	1..1	Time stated in terms of day, month, and year when the act of signing has taken place
Name Of Person Signing	1..1	Name of natural person who signs the form/document and who is bound by it
Place Of Signing	0..1	An area with definite or indefinite boundaries (town, country, building) where the act of signing has taken place.
Attachment	1..*	A file that is sent along with a message.
Content ID	1..1	A unique identifier of the attached file which should be a guid
Content Type	1..1	.
Content Description	0..1	A description of the contents of the attached file

Property Term	n..m	Definition
File Name	0..1	The name of the attached file

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ANNEX III

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Decision	1..1	a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority
Type	1..1	Type of the decision e.g. conviction, rejection of a claim, order
Date	1..1	Date of the decision
Identifier	1..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Identifier Type	0..1	.
Date Of Issue	0..1	The date on which the identifier was issued.
Issuing Authority	0..1	An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.
Issuing Court	1..1	.
Authority	1..1	.
Name	1..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	1..1	.
Description	1..1	.
City	1..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Creditor Party	1..1	..
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. “de Boer”, “van de Putte”, “von und zu Orlow”. Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	1..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	1..1	.
Description	1..1	.
City	1..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Representative Party	0..1	.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Person	1..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. “de Boer”, “van de Putte”, “von und zu Orlow”. Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Debtor Party	1..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. “de Boer”, “van de Putte”, “von und zu Orlow”. Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	1..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	1..1	.
Description	1..1	.
City	1..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Representative Party	0..1	.
Person	1..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	0..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Proceedings	0..1	The pre-trial stage, the trial itself and the execution.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Provide Proof Of Initiation Deadline Date	0..1	The last date the creditor can provide proof of his having initiated proceedings
Signature	1..1	Data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other electronic data and which serve as a method of authentication (Directive 1999/93)
Date Of Signing	1..1	Time stated in terms of day, month, and year when the act of signing has taken place
Name Of Person Signing	1..1	Name of natural person who signs the form/document and who is bound by it
Place Of Signing	0..1	An area with definite or indefinite boundaries (town, country, building) where the act of signing has taken place.
Attachment	1..*	A file that is sent along with a message.
Content ID	1..1	A unique identifier of the attached file which should be a guid
Content Type	1..1	.
Content Description	0..1	A description of the contents of the attached file
File Name	0..1	The name of the attached file

TransmissionDecisionRemedy_BD-EAPO-8

Annex VIII

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Decision	1..1	a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority
Type	1..1	Type of the decision e.g. conviction, rejection of a claim, order
Date	1..1	Date of the decision
Identifier	1..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Issuing Court	0..1	.
Authority	1..1	.
Name	1..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	1..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Preservation	0..1	.
To Be Preserved Sum	0..*	.
Amount	0..1	The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;
Currency	0..1	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Legal Remedy	1..1	.
Deciding Court Party	0..1	.
Authority	1..1	.
Name	1..1	.
Kind Of Authority	0..1	Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions
Address	1..1	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	1..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Applicant Party	1..1	.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Communication	1..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	1..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Involvement	1..1	.
Role	1..1	Role of the party involved in a case or event.
Address	1..*	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Representative Party	0..1	A related party.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	1..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	The address of the party.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Decision	1..1	.
Date	0..1	Date of the decision
Type	0..1	Type of the decision e.g. conviction, rejection of a claim, order
Description	0..1	Explanation of the decision
Identifier	0..1	.
Identifier	1..1	The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency

Property Term	n..m	Definition
		or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.
Other Party	1..1	A party that is in some way involved in the legal remedy.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. “de Boer”, “van de Putte”, “von und zu Orlow”. Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Legal Entity	0..1	.
Legal Name	0..*	The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	1..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..*	.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Involvement	0..1	.
Role	1..1	Role of the party involved in a case or event.
Representative Party	0..1	A related party.
Person	0..1	Natural person (individual)
Family Name	1..1	A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. "de Boer", "van de Putte", "von und zu Orlow". Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."
Second Family Name	0..1	.
Given Name	0..1	A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'
Communication	0..*	.
Channel	1..1	Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"
Complete Number	1..1	A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..
Address	0..1	The address of the party.
PO Box	0..1	.
Postal Code	0..1	.
Address Line	1..*	additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address
Line Number	0..1	.
Description	0..1	.
City	0..1	City
Name	1..1	.
Country	0..1	The country the address is in.
Code	1..1	Code according to ISO 3166-1.
Signature	1..1	Data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other electronic data and which serve as a method of authentication (Directive 1999/93)
Date Of Signing	1..1	Time stated in terms of day, month, and year when the act of signing has taken place

Property Term	n..m	Definition
Name Of Person Signing	1..1	Name of natural person who signs the form/document and who is bound by it
Place Of Signing	0..1	An area with definite or indefinite boundaries (town, country, building) where the act of signing has taken place.
Attachment	1..*	A file that is sent along with a message.
Content ID	1..1	A unique identifier of the attached file which should be a guid
Content Type	1..1	.
Content Description	0..1	A description of the contents of the attached file
File Name	0..1	The name of the attached file

Business Vocabulary

Justice

Account

Bank account or credit card

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Country: The country of the account.	0..1	Country
Description: .	0..1	Text
Article14 Indicator: .	0..1	Indicator
Identifier: The number of an account	0..1	Identifier
Provided By Creditor Identifier: The number of an account	0..1	Identifier
Bank: .	0..1	Legal Entity Party
Existence Belief Reason: .	0..1	Reason
Informing Party: A party that relates to the account in some way	0..1	Authority Party

Account Information Request

An act of politely or formally asking for something, based on a legal instrument.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Judgment Available Indicator: A general indicator that is to be qualified in an actual message specification to give meaning to the indicator.	0..1	Indicator
Judgment Enforceable Indicator: A general indicator that is to be qualified in an actual message specification to give meaning to the indicator.	0..1	Indicator
Description: The substance of the request.	0..1	Text
Existence Belief Reason: The reason for making the request.	0..1	Existence Belief Reason
To Be Identified Account: The account the request is about	0..1	To Be Identified Account

Actual Preservation

Where there are concerns that a party intends to dispose of assets in a way that will defeat a claim for financial provision, or has already done so, immediate action may have to be taken to secure the assets.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Account: .The account that is the object of the preservation.	0..*	Account
Funds Preserved Indicator: A generic indicator that is to be made specific in an actual Business Document by qualifying the indicator.	0..1	Indicator
Not Preserving Reason: The reason for preserving	0..1	Not Preserving Reason
Sum: The amount of money that is or is to be preserved.	0..1	Sum
Less Than EAPO Reason: The reason for preserving	0..1	Less Than EAPO Reason

Address

Structured Address

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
PO Box: .	0..1	Text
Postal Code: .	0..1	Text
Address Line: additional unstructured address information or complete unstructured address	0..*	Address Line
City: City	0..1	City
Usage: The way an address is used expressed as a value from a code list.	0..1	Usage Of Address
Country: The country the address is in.	0..1	Country

Address Line

Unstructured address information or complete unstructured address

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Line Number: .	0..1	Numeric
Description: .	0..1	Text

Appeal Legal Remedy

The legal means to recover a right or to prevent or obtain redress for a wrong .

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Court: The court where the legal remedy is filed.	0..1	Authority Party
Applicant Party: A party that is in some way involved in the legal remedy.	0..1	Party
Other Party: A party that is in some way involved in the legal remedy.	0..1	Party
Reason: The reason for filing the legal remedy.	0..1	Legal Reason
Evidence: .	0..1	Evidence

Applicant Party

A natural person or legal person involved in a proceeding (case) in a specific role (e.g. claimant, defendant, representative, witness). Note: The possible roles of a party depend on the proceeding type (case type) of the claim. Typical roles of parties in civil cases are e.g. claimant, defendant, representative of claimant/defendant. Typical roles of parties in criminal cases are e.g. offender, victim, witness, representative of offender/victim.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Collect Documents At Court MS Origin Indicator: .	0..1	Indicator
Language: The language that can be used in communication with the party.	0..1	EU Language
Person: Natural person (individual)	0..1	Person
Legal Entity: .	0..1	Legal Entity
Communication: .	0..*	Communication
Involvement: .	0..1	Involvement
Address: .	1..*	Address
Representative Party: A related party.	0..1	Representative Party

Attachment

A file that is sent along with a message.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Content ID: A unique identifier of the attached file which should be a guid	1..1	Identifier
Content Type: .	1..1	IANA Mime Media Type
Content Description: A description of the contents of the attached file	0..1	Text
Date: The date the attached content was created.	0..1	Date
File Name: The name of the attached file	0..1	Text

Authority

A person or organization having political or administrative power and control

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Name: .	0..1	Text
Kind Of Authority: Codelist listing all kinds of authorities that can take decisions	0..1	Kind Of Authority

Authority Party

A natural person or legal person involved in a proceeding (case) in a specific role (e.g. claimant, defendant, representative, witness). Note: The possible roles of a party depend on the proceeding type (case type) of the claim. Typical roles of parties in civil cases are e.g. claimant, defendant, representative of claimant/defendant. Typical roles of parties in criminal cases are e.g. offender, victim, witness, representative of offender/victim.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Authority: .	0..1	Authority
Address: .	0..1	Address
Communication: .	0..*	Communication

Bank Account

.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Number: The number of the bank account assigned by the bank to identify the contract between the bank and one or more parties	0..1	Identifier
IBAN: IBAN is an extended version of the Basic Bank Account Number (BBAN). The purpose of IBAN is for universal indentication of account numbers	0..1	Identifier
BIC: An ISO code assigned by SWIFT to identify a financial institution for the purpose of financial transactions	0..1	Identifier
BCC: A code that identifies a banking institution. The BCC is assigned by a central bank. Usually the BIC is part of the IBAN	0..1	Identifier
Account Holder: The party or parties that have signed the contract with the banking institution for the bank account	0..1	Creditor Party

City

Term used generically today to denote any urban form but applied particularly to large urban settlements. There are, however, no agreed definitions to separate a city from the large metropolis or the smaller town.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Name: .	0..1	Name

Claim

A demand for something based on the assertion of a right

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Date: The date the claim arises	0..1	Date
Description Of Claim: An explanation of the claim	0..1	Text
Claim Unpaid Interest On Amount Paid Indicator: A general indicator, to be specified in a business context.	0..1	Indicator
Sum Claimed: The sum claimed in the claim	0..*	Sum
Evidence: Evidence backing the claim	0..*	Evidence

Communication

Specification of possible means of communication with for a specific partner (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure).

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Channel: Type of communication channel (e.g. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail, fax, e-codex infrastructure) defined by code-list "Communication Channel"	1..1	Communication Channels
Complete Number: A text string of characters that make up the complete number for this communication..	0..1	Text

Cost Sum

A specified amount of money

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Currency: The currency the amount is specified in, the currency being a system of money in general use in a particular country	0..1	Code
Amount: The quantity of money	0..1	Amount
Specification: Clear details of the sum in order to identify and to support the procedure	0..1	Specification Of Sum

Country

A nation or state

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Code: Code according to ISO 3166-1.	0..1	Country

Creditor Party

A natural person or legal person involved in a proceeding (case) in a specific role (e.g. claimant, defendant, representative, witness). Note: The possible roles of a party depend on the proceeding type (case type) of

the claim. Typical roles of parties in civil cases are e.g. claimant, defendant, representative of claimant/defendant. Typical roles of parties in criminal cases are e.g. offender, victim, witness, representative of offender/victim.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Identifier: A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.	0..1	Identifier
Person: Natural person (individual)	0..1	Person
Legal Entity: .	0..1	Legal Entity
Communication: .	0..*	Communication
Address: .	0..1	Address
Domicile Address: The address of the party.	0..1	Domicile Address
Representative Party: .	0..1	Representative Party
Account: .	0..1	Account

Debtor Party

A natural person or legal person involved in a proceeding (case) in a specific role (e.g. claimant, defendant, representative, witness). Note: The possible roles of a party depend on the proceeding type (case type) of the claim. Typical roles of parties in civil cases are e.g. claimant, defendant, representative of claimant/defendant. Typical roles of parties in criminal cases are e.g. offender, victim, witness, representative of offender/victim.

No properties of this ABIE were used in this context

Decision

a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Type: Type of the decision e.g. conviction, rejection of a claim, order	0..1	Decisions
Date: Date of the decision	0..1	Date
Implementation Date: Date of the implementation of the decision	0..1	Date
Description: Explanation of the decision	0..1	Text
Judgment Not Complied With Indicator: Indication that the judgment has not been complied with	0..1	Indicator
Partial Compliance Indicator: Indicates that the judgment has been partially complied with	0..1	Indicator
Identifier: .	0..1	Identifier
Issuing Court: .	0..1	Authority Party
Creditor Party: ..	0..1	Creditor Party
Debtor Party: .	0..1	Debtor Party
Payment: .	0..1	Payment
Preservation: .	0..1	Preservation
Reason: .	0..1	Reason
Legal Remedy: .	0..1	Legal Remedy
Awarded Sum: A sum that was awarded in the decision	0..*	Sum
Issuing Party: A party that has some involvement in the decision or is affected by the decision.	0..1	Legal Entity Party

Document

.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Type: .	0..1	Type Of Document
Received Date: .	0..1	Date
Name: Name of the document	0..1	Name
Incorrect Language Indicator: .	0..1	Indicator
Translation Needed Indicator: .	0..1	Indicator
Translate To Language: The language of the document.	0..1	Country
Reason Not Processed Description: The reason why the document could not be processed	0..1	Text
Identifier: .	0..1	Identifier

Domicile Address

A description of the location of domicile of a person or organization.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Country: The country the address is in.	0..1	Code

Duration

.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Quantity: .	0..1	Quantity
Unit: .	0..1	Code

EAPO Decision

A conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority

No properties of this ABIE were used in this context

Establishment

The foundation of a legal entity

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Date: The date the legal entity was established	0..1	Date
Place: The place where the legal entity was established	0..1	Location

Evidence

The available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid .

No properties of this ABIE were used in this context

Existence Belief Reason

The explanation of the cause or ground. A cause, explanation, or justification to decision. This including force majeure or due to extraordinary circumstance without any fault on his part

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Code: The designation of the code expressed as a value from a code list.	0..1	Existence Account
Description: .Description of the reason in free format	0..1	Text

Information

.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Subject: The subject on which information is requested or supplied.	1..1	Text
Description: The actual information that is requested or supplied.	1..1	Text

Interest

1. under the terms of the financial instrument agreed between them or derived from a legal basis, interest is the amount that the debtor becomes liable to pay to the creditor over a given period of time without reducing the amount of principal outstanding. .

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Amount: The amount of interest	0..1	Amount
Rate: ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security	0..1	Percent
Over ECB Rate: ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security	0..1	Percent
Over National Rate: ratio, usually expressed as a percentage per annum, of the amount that a debtor has to pay to the creditor over a given period of time to the amount of the principal of the loan, deposit or debt security	0..1	Percent
Rate Description: .	0..1	Text
Per Period: The period the interest is calculated over expressed as a value from a code list.	0..1	Period
Rate In Force Date: The date the rate is in force	0..1	Date
Overdue Date: First date the debtor is overdue	0..1	Date
Type Of Interest: The type of interest expressed as a value from a code list.	0..1	Type Of Interest
Period Of Interest: Duration of the interest (start and end dates of the interest)	0..1	Period
Relevant Statute Description: The relevant statute for calculation of statutory interest	0..1	Text
Per Period Description: .	0..1	Text

Involvement

the fact or condition of being associated with or participating in something.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Role: Role of the party involved in a case or event.	0..*	Role

Jurisdiction Reason

The explanation of the cause or ground. A cause, explanation, or justification to decision. This including force majeure or due to extraordinary circumstance without any fault on his part

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Code: .	0..1	Jurisdiction
Description: .Description of the reason in free format	0..1	Text

Legal Entity Party

A natural person or legal person involved in a proceeding (case) in a specific role (e.g. claimant, defendant, representative, witness). Note: The possible roles of a party depend on the proceeding type (case type) of the claim. Typical roles of parties in civil cases are e.g. claimant, defendant, representative of claimant/defendant. Typical roles of parties in criminal cases are e.g. offender, victim, witness, representative of offender/victim.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Legal Entity: .	0..1	Legal Entity
Communication: .	0..*	Communication
Address: .	0..1	Address
Identifier: A way of identifying a party by a registration number in a registry.	0..1	Identifier

Legal Remedy

the legal means to recover a right or to prevent or obtain redress for a wrong .

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Type: .	0..1	Application Legal Remedy
Requested Decision Code: .	0..1	Decisions
Description: The legal means to recover a right or to prevent or obtain redress for a wrong	0..1	Text
Time Limit: time limit for submission of the legal remedy	0..1	Date
Evidence Description: Description of the legal remedy foreseen in national level; The description of the legal remedy	0..1	Text

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
in case none of the values from the code list of legal remedies apply.		
MS Of Origin Indicator: Indicates that the legal remedy is lodged in the MS of origin	0..1	Indicator
MS Of Enforcement Indicator: Indicates that the remedy is lodged in the MS of enforcement	0..1	Indicator
Received By Court Date: Some date that has some bearing on the legal remedy.	0..1	Date
Identifier: The case reference of the legal remedy	0..1	Identifier
Deciding Court Party: .	0..1	Authority Party
Court Party: A party that is in some way involved in the legal remedy.	0..1	Authority Party
Period: Period for submitting a legal remedy	0..1	Duration
Applicant Party: .	0..*	Applicant Party
Legal Remedy Reason: .	0..1	Legal Reason Remedy
Decision: .	0..1	Legal Decision Remedy
Other Party: A party that is in some way involved in the legal remedy.	0..1	Party

Legal Remedy Decision

a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration by an authority

No properties of this ABIE were used in this context

Legal Remedy Reason

The explanation of the cause or ground. A cause, explanation, or justification to decision. This including force majeure or due to extraordinary circumstance without any fault on his part

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Code: .	0..1	Legal Reason Remedy
Description: .Description of the reason in free format	0..1	Text
PO Condition Code: .	0..1	PO Conditions

Less Than EAPO Reason

The explanation of the cause or ground. A cause, explanation, or justification to decision. This including force majeure or due to extraordinary circumstance without any fault on his part

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Code: The designation of the code expressed as a value from a code list.	0..1	Non Preservation
Description: .Description of the reason in free format	0..1	Text

National Request

An act of politely or formally asking for something, based on a legal instrument.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Date: .	0..1	Date
Description: .	1..1	Text
Existing Application Indicator: A general indicator that is to be qualified in an actual message specification to give meaning to the indicator.	0..1	Indicator
National Order Obtained Indicator: .	1..1	Indicator
Identifier: .	0..1	Identifier
Implementation Status: The progress of the fulfilment of the request	0..1	Status
Court Party: .	1..1	Authority Party
Rejection: .	0..1	Rejection

No Security Reason

The explanation of the cause or ground. A cause, explanation, or justification to decision. This including force majeure or due to extraordinary circumstance without any fault on his part

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Description: .Description of the reason in free format	1..1	Text

Not Preserving Reason

The reason for not preserving

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Code: The designation of the code expressed as a value from a code list.	0..1	Non Preservation
Description: .Description of the reason in free format	0..1	Text

Party

A natural person or legal person involved in a proceeding (case) in a specific role (e.g. claimant, defendant, representative, witness). Note: The possible roles of a party depend on the proceeding type (case type) of the claim. Typical roles of parties in civil cases are e.g. claimant, defendant, representative of claimant/defendant. Typical roles of parties in criminal cases are e.g. offender, victim, witness, representative of offender/victim.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Language: The language that can be used in communication with the party.	0..*	Country
Person: Natural person (individual)	0..1	Person
Legal Entity: .	0..1	Legal Entity
Communication: .	0..*	Communication
Address: .	0..*	Address
Involvement: .	0..1	Involvement
Representative Party: A related party.	0..1	Representative Party

Payment

the action or process of paying someone or something or of being paid

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Outstanding Sum: The amount that is transferred in the payment	0..1	Simple Sum
Part Paid Sum: The amount that is transferred in the payment	0..1	Simple Sum
Sum: The amount that is transferred in the payment	0..*	Sum
Cost Sum: The amount that is transferred in the payment	0..1	Cost Sum
Bank Account: The details of the bank account that is used to effectuate the payment.	0..1	Bank Account

Period

A length or portion of time specified by start date and end date

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Start Date: Start date of the period	0..1	Date
End Date: End date of the period	0..1	Date
Description: .	0..1	Text
Duration: Duration of the period	0..1	Duration
From Event: .	0..1	Text
To Event: .	0..1	Text

Preservation

.

No properties of this ABIE were used in this context

Proceedings

The pre-trial stage, the trial itself and the execution.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Proceedings Initiated Indicator: Indicates whether any proceedings have started yet	0..1	Indicator
Provide Proof Of Initiation Deadline Date: The last date the creditor can provide proof of his having initiated proceedings	0..1	Date
Identifier: .	0..1	Identifier
Court Party: .	0..1	Authority Party

Reason

The explanation of the cause or ground. A cause, explanation, or justification to decision. This including force majeure or due to extraordinary circumstance without any fault on his part

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Code: .	0..1	Reason EAPO
Evidence Description: .Description of the reason in free format	0..1	Text
Reason Description: .Description of the reason in free format	0..1	Text

Receipt

The act of receiving

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Date: The date something is received.	0..1	Date
Document: the receipt of the document	0..*	Document
Receiving Party: A party that is involved in receiving the document.	0..1	Authority Party
Transmitting Party: A party that is involved in receiving the document.	0..1	Party

Referenced Request

The request that is referred to.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Identifier: .	0..1	Identifier

Rejection

.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Indicator: .	0..1	Indicator

Representative Party

A natural person or legal person involved in a proceeding (case) in a specific role (e.g. claimant, defendant, representative, witness). Note: The possible roles of a party depend on the proceeding type (case type) of the claim. Typical roles of parties in civil cases are e.g. claimant, defendant, representative of claimant/defendant. Typical roles of parties in criminal cases are e.g. offender, victim, witness, representative of offender/victim.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Person: Natural person (individual)	0..1	Person
Communication: .	0..*	Communication
Address: The address of the party.	0..1	Address

Request

An act of politely or formally asking for something, based on a legal instrument.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Date: .	0..1	Date
Identifier: The unique identification of the request.	0..1	Identifier
Court Party: The court before which the application is lodged.	0..1	Authority Party
Creditor Party: .	0..1	Creditor Party
Debtor Party: .	0..1	Debtor Party
Reason: The reason for seeking the EAPO	0..*	Reason
Jurisdiction Reason: .	0..*	Jurisdiction Reason
Evidence: .	0..1	Evidence
No Security Reason: .	0..1	No Security Reason
Preservation: .	0..1	Preservation
Release Preservation: .	0..1	Preservation
Information: .	0..1	Information
With Reference To EAPO Request: The EAPO request the current request is about.	0..1	Referenced Request

Signature

Data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other electronic data and which serve as a method of authentication (Directive 1999/93)

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Date Of Signing: Time stated in terms of day, month, and year when the act of signing has taken place	1..1	Date
Name Of Person Signing: Name of natural person who signs the form/document and who is bound by it	1..1	Name
Place Of Signing: An area with definite or indefinite boundaries (town, country, building) where the act of signing has taken place.	0..1	Text

Simple Sum

A specified amount of money

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Amount: The quantity of money	0..1	Amount
Currency: The currency the amount is specified in, the currency being a system of money in general use in a particular country	0..1	Code

Statement

A manifestation of will by a party to sue or oppose a legal claim

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Type: The specification of the category of the statement as a value from a code list.	0..1	Type Of Statement
Signature: A distinctive mark indicating identity OR Formality which serves as a method of authentication.	0..1	Signature

Status

.

No properties of this ABIE were used in this context

Sum

A specified amount of money

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Amount: The total of payment awarded to the claimant, including the principal and, where applicable, interest, contractual penalties and costs;	0..1	Amount
Currency: A system of money in general use in a particular country	0..1	Currency
Specification: Clear details in order to identify and to support the procedure	0..1	Specification Of Sum
Overdue Date: First date the debtor is overdue	0..1	Date
Overdue Event Description: The list of the circumstances and the types of evidence that are usually produced in support of pecuniary claims, provided in the application form. .	0..1	Text
Interest Claimed Indicator: .	0..1	Indicator
Interest Specified In Judgment Indicator: .	0..1	Indicator
Interest: Interest that is to be calculated with respect to the sum.	0..*	Interest
Description: The list of the circumstances and the types of evidence that are usually produced in support of pecuniary claims, provided in the application form .	0..1	Text

To Be Identified Account

Bank account or credit card

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Country: The country of the account.	0..1	Country

European Core

Identifier

.For many systems, the identifier is the key piece of information about an individual and therefore an important part of the core person vocabulary. However, all identifiers are contextspecific and when exchanging data between systems it is important to provide additional information that makes this explicit. An individual may have any number of identifiers. For this reason the Formal Identifier class is used

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Identifier: The Formal Identifier class represents any identifier issued by any authority, whether a government agency or not. It captures the identifier itself and details of the issuing authority, the date on which the identifier was issued and so on.	1..1	Identifier
Identifier Type: .	0..1	Text
Date Of Issue: The date on which the identifier was issued.	0..1	Date
Issuing Authority: An issuing authority can be identified by its name as well as its URI. As this field takes a string there is considerable room for error so publishers are urged to use a consistent form of the name.	0..1	Text

Legal Entity

This is the key class for the Business Core Vocabulary and represents a business that is legally registered. In many countries there is a single registry although in others, such as Spain and Germany, multiple registries exist. A Legal Entity is able to trade, is legally liable for its actions, accounts, tax affairs etc. This makes legal entities distinct from the concept of organisations, groups or sole traders. Many organisations exist that are not legal entities yet to the outside world they have staff, hierarchies, locations etc. Other organisations exist that are an umbrella for several legal entities (universities are often good examples of this). This vocabulary is concerned solely with registered legal entities and does not attempt to cover all possible trading bodies.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Legal Name: The legal name of the business. A business might have more than one legal name, particularly in countries with more than one official language. In such cases, and where the encoding technology allows, the language of the string should be identified.	0..*	Name
Legal Identifier: he legal status of a business is conferred on it by an authority within a given jurisdiction. The Legal Identifier is therefore a fundamental relationship between a legal entity	0..1	Identifier

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
and the authority with which it is registered. The details of the registration are provided as properties of the Formal Identifier class. There is no restriction on the type of legal identifier. In many countries, the business register's identifier is the relevant data point. The tax number often fulfils this function in Spain. The cardinality of this relationship is 1..1, i.e. a legal entity must have a legal identifier.		
Licence Held: .	0..1	Identifier
Establishment: The establishment of the legal entity	0..1	Establishment

Location

ISO 19112 defines a location as "an identifiable geographic place." With this in mind, "Eiffel Tower", "Madrid" and "California" are all locations and this is a common way of representing locations in public sector data, i.e. simply by using a recognised name. Such identifiers are common although they can be highly ambiguous as many places share the same or similar names. In addition to a simple (string) label or name for a Location, this vocabulary defines three further ways in which it can be identified: - by URI (such as a GeoNames or DBpedia URI); - by address; - by geometry, that is, a point, line or polygon expressed using coordinates in some coordinate reference system.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Geographic Name: Again quoting from ISO 19112, a geographic name is a "spatial reference in the form of a label or code that identifies a location. "Spain" is an example of a country name; "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode. Both are geographic names. The country codes defined in ISO 3166 are further examples of geographic names. As noted in Section 4.1.10, the Publications Office of the European Union recommends the use of ISO 3166-1 codes for countries in all cases except two: # use 'UK' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GB for the United Kingdom; # use 'EL' in preference to the ISO 3166 code GR for Greece. The 'place' may be an abstract location such as a jurisdiction as opposed to a physical location. The geographic name might be a recognised name, such as 'Paris,' which may or may not be ambiguous in context, or it might be descriptive (such as 'Rhine km 203'). Although geographic names are always useful, it is recommended that an additional method be used to identify a location. Places may have multiple geographic names in a single language or multiple languages. Where a name is language-specific, that language should be identified along with the name (see Section 4.9). There is no cardinality restriction on the number of geographic names that can be used to describe a single location.	0..1	Name
Country: .	0..1	Country

Person

.

Property Term	Cardinality	Representation Term
Family Name: A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. “de Boer”, “van de Putte”, “von und zu Orlow”. Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as "Cervantes Saavedra."	1..1	Name
Second Family Name: .	0..1	Name
Given Name: A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the Given Name for Johan Sebastian Bach is 'Johan Sebastian.'	0..1	Name
Date Of Birth: A date that specifies the birth date of a person	0..1	Date
Document: .	0..1	Document

Qualified Data Types

Codelists

ApplicationLegalRemedy

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(European Union)

Code	Value
01	remedy in MS of origin
02	remedy in MS of enforcement
03	remedy in MS of debtor

CommunicationChannels

.

(eCODEX)

Code	Value
01	Fax
02	Phone landline
03	Cell phone
04	E-mail
05	Web address
06	IP Address

Country

The code according to codelist ISO-3166-1 alpha 2

(ISO)

Currency

The code according to codelist ISO 4217

(ISO)

Decisions

types of decisions

(eCODEX)

Code	Value
01	Conviction
02	Rejection
03	Conviction in appeal

Code	Value
04	Review of judgement
05	European order for payment
06	Freezing
07	Confiscation
08	Recognition
09	Non-recognition
10	Postponement
11	Cancellation
12	Declaration of enforceability
13	European Investigation Order
14	Terminate execution
15	Undertake execution
16	Surrender
17	Expulsion Deportation
18	Modification
19	Revocation
20	limitation of enforcement
21	termination of enforcement
22	European Account Preservation Order
23	Modification of enforcement

EULanguage

A subset of the ISO 639-2 code list containing only official eu languages

(European union)

Code	Value
bul	Bulgarian
cze	Czech
dan	Danish
dut	Dutch
eng	English
est	Estonian
fin	Finnish
fre	French
ger	German
gre	Greek
hun	Hungarian
ita	Italian
lav	Latvian

Code	Value
lit	Lithuanian
mlt	Maltese
pol	Polish
por	Portuguese
rum	Romanian
slo	Slovak
slv	Slovenian
spa	Spanish
swe	Swedish
99	Other

ExistenceAccount

.

(European Union)

Code	Value
01	Habitual residence in MS
02	Work in MS
03	Property in MS

IANAMimeType

A list of all IANA Mime types

(IANA)

Jurisdiction

EAPO Annex I paragraph 6

(European Union)

Code	Value
01	Domicile of debtor: 6.1
02	Place of performance of obligation
03	place of harmful event
04	Choice of court agreed
05	Domicile of maintenance creditor
06	Place of branch
07	Domicile of trust
08	Court authority cargo: 6.8
09	Domicile of policyholder

Code	Value
10	Domicile of consumer
11	Work place of employee
12	Place of business engaging employee
13	Place of immovable property

KindOfAuthority

(eCODEX)

Code	Value
01	Court
02	Judicial Authority
03	Central Authority
04	Competent Authority
05	Investigating judge
06	Public prosecutor

LegalRemedyReason

(European Union)

Code	Value
01	conditions or requirements for issuing the Preservation Order were not fulfilled
02	Regulation 655/2014 not applicable
03	Not a cross-border case (Art 3)
04	Court that issued PO no jurisdiction (Art 6)
05	No risk of impeding enforcement (Art 7(1))
06	Failure to submit evidence (Art 7(2))
07	Creditor failed to initiate proceedings (Art 10)
08	Security not sufficient (Art 12)
09	Required documents not served (Art 28(5))
10	Documents not meeting language requirements (Art 49(1))
11	Preserved amount not released (Art 27)
12	Judgment on substance of matter dismissed claim
13	Judgment on substance of matter set aside or annulled
14	Change of circumstances
15	Settlement out of court
16	Enforcement not in accordance law MS of enforcement
17	Failure to exempt certain amounts

Code	Value
18	Account preserved excluded from scope
19	Enforcement of judgment refused in MS of enforcement
20	Enforceability suspended in MS of origin
21	Claim paid in full
22	Enforcement of PO contrary to public policy MS enforcement
23	Amount exempted from preservation to be adjusted

NonPreservation

.

(European Union)

Code	Value
01	Identifying account not possible
02	Identifying account Regulation 655/2014
03	no funds in account
04	joint account or nominee account
05	amounts exempt from seizure under national law
06	amount already preserved

POConditions

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(European Union)

Code	Value
01	Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 is not applicable
02	the court that issued the Preservation Order has no jurisdiction
03	there is no risk that the subsequent enforcement of the creditor's claim against me will be impeded or made substantially more difficult
04	there is no risk that the subsequent enforcement of the creditor's claim against me will be impeded or made substantially more difficult
05	the creditor should have been required to provide security or a higher security than the one ordered by the court
06	the creditor has not initiated the proceedings on the substance of the matter within 30 days of the date on which he lodged the application or within 14 days of the date of the issue of the Preservation Order, whichever date is the later, or within the prolonged deadline
07	exemptions from seizure not taken into account
08	account preserved excluded from scope
09	enforcement of judgment refused in MS of enforcement
10	enforceability suspended in MS of origin

Code	Value
11	preserved amounts exceeding PO were not released
12	claim has been paid in full or in part
13	contrary to public policy of MS of enforcement
14	amounts exempted must be adjusted

Period

.

(eCODEX)

Code	Value
01	year
02	half year
03	quarter
04	month
00	other

ReasonEAPO

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(European Union)

Code	Value
01	Risk of debtor making assets unavailable: 9.1 in Reasons for a EAPO
02	Risk in case judgment not yet enforceable: 9.2 in Reasons for a EAPO

Role

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(eCODEX)

Code	Value
01	Claimant
02	Defendant
03	Claimant's representative
04	Defendant's representative
05	Claimant's legally authorised representative
06	Defendant's legally authorised representative
07	Assignor to claimant
08	Suspect
09	Convict
10	Custodian

Code	Value
11	Beneficiary
12	Victim
13	Witness
14	Expert
15	Third party
16	Sending Party
17	Receiving Party
18	Creditor
19	Debtor
20	Creditor in the proceedings leading to the issuing of the EAPO
21	Debtor in the proceedings leading to the issuing of the EAPO
22	Guardian
23	Parent
24	Person authorized to sign for a legal person
25	person with power of attorney
26	Heir
27	Legatee
28	Daughter
29	Father
30	Mother
31	Grandson
32	Granddaughter
33	Grandmother
34	Spouse
35	Registered Partner
36	De Facto Partner
37	Brother
38	Sister
39	Nephew
40	Niece
41	Uncle
42	Aunt
43	Cousin
44	Executor
45	suspected or accused person

SpecificationOfSum

.

(eCODEX)

Code	Value
01	Principal
02	Interest
03	Contractual Penalties
04	Costs
05	Total amount
06	Cost of Proceedings
07	Court Fee
08	On conviction of offence
09	Compensation for the benefit of victims
10	Contribution to a public fund for victims
11	Lawyers' fees
12	Cost of service of documents
13	Cost of obtaining judgment
14	Unpaid part of principal
15	Paid part of principal
99	Other

TypeOfDocument

.

(European Union)

Code	Value
01	Revocation Form
02	Request for Information
03	Account Information
04	Part A PO
05	Declaration preservation funds
06	PO and Documents Art28
07	Decision on Remedy

TypeOfEvidence

.

(eCODEX)

Code	Value
01	Written evidence
02	Oral evidence
03	Expert evidence
04	Inspection of an object or site

Code	Value
05	Witness
06	Other

TypeOfInterest

.

(eCODEX)

Code	Value
01	Contractual
02	Statutory
03	Other
04	Capitalized

TypeOfRequest

.

(European union)

Code	Value
01	Recognition
02	Enforcement
03	Execution
04	Confiscation
05	Securing Evidence
06	Information
07	Consult
08	Completion
09	Reconsideration
10	Request for MLA
11	Agreement
12	Withdrawal
13	Request EAPO

TypeOfStatement

.

(European union)

Code	Value
01	Application EoP

Code	Value
02	Declaration of enforceability: Specified in Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006
03	Statement of opposition against the European order for payment
04	opposition to transfer to civil court
05	Acceptance of proposal by court
06	Rejection
07	Refusal of proposal by court
08	Statement of withdrawal
09	Rejection by Court if acceptance of proposal not within time limit
10	Order for payment
11	Acceptance of Claim
12	Partial Acceptance of Claim
13	Certificate
14	Notification of opposition
15	Rejection by court if rectification not within time limit
16	Reception of Form
17	Notification
18	Information
19	Application is true and complete: I declare that the information provided in this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and that I am aware that any deliberately false or incomplete statements may lead to legal consequences under the law of the Member State in which the application is lodged or to liability pursuant to Article 13 of Regulation (EU) No 655/2014.

UsageOfAddress

.

(eCODEX)

Code	Value
01	Domicile or habitual residence
02	Postal
03	Residence
04	Unknown
05	Place of investigative measure
06	For receiving documents