



# Interinstitutional Style Guide

EN



# Interinstitutional Style Guide



# References

## Legal basis

Decision 69/13/Euratom, ECSC, EEC of 16 January 1969 establishing the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (OJ L 13, 18.1.1969), repealed and last replaced by Decision 2009/496/EC, Euratom of the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, the Court of Justice, the Court of Auditors, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 26 June 2009 on the organisation and operation of the Publications Office of the European Union (OJ L 168, 30.6.2009, p. 41):

*Article 1*

The task of the Publications Office of the European Union, which is an interinstitutional office, shall be to publish the publications of the institutions of the European Communities and the European Union under optimum conditions.'

\*

The Consultative Committee on Publications of the Commission has defined a publication as 'a duplicated text, intended mainly for external use, the production of which constitutes a budgetary expense'.

The Publications Office is required, among other tasks:

- to standardise formats;
- to harmonise the presentation of publications.

NB: In accordance with the abovementioned decision, the name 'Office for Official Publications of the European Communities' has been changed to 'Publications Office of the European Union', with effect from 1 July 2009.

## Mandate

The style guide is governed by the following entities:

- the **Interinstitutional Committee**, designated by the Management Board of the Publications Office, comprising general representatives from the following institutions: European Parliament, Council of the European Union, European Commission, Court of Justice of the European Union, European Central Bank, European Court of Auditors, European Economic and Social Committee, European Committee of the Regions;
- the **general coordination section for the style guide**, based at the Publications Office;
- the **interinstitutional linguistic groups** (one per language), whose representatives are appointed by members of the Interinstitutional Committee.

The Interinstitutional Committee appoints official representatives to participate directly in the work of the linguistic groups. The committee can act as an arbitrator in the case of a major problem.

The general coordination section is responsible for the overall management procedure: organising the work, ensuring the coherence of decisions taken in the different groups, updating and developing the process. This section is also responsible for overall management of the style guide website and participates directly in its development.

The linguistic groups are responsible for the development and follow-up of their respective language versions, with guidance from the general coordination section. The Publications Office representatives in the groups coordinate the work and relay information back to the general coordination section. The groups comprise representatives from the various linguistic entities of the institutions: lawyer-linguists, translators, terminologists, proofreaders, etc.

Furthermore, various decision-making bodies – notably, in the Commission, the Secretariat-General, the protocol service and the services in charge of external relations – are consulted regularly according to

the subject being dealt with. Close contact is also maintained with various international organisations, particularly with regard to standardisation (ISO).



# Introduction

Following a process that began in 1993 with the launch of the *Vade-mecum for editors*, the *Interinstitutional Style Guide* was originally published in 1997 in 11 languages, with this number later being increased to 24. It represents an achievement in linguistic harmonisation unique in its field due to the number of language communities involved in its development. It is intended to serve as a reference tool for written works for all European Union institutions, bodies and organisations.

Its development required the establishment of an interinstitutional steering committee, which designated representatives for each institution and for each language, working under the leadership of a coordinating group based at the Publications Office.

The effort of harmonising sometimes divergent practices is carried out taking into account the multilingual perspective of the institutions, which requires texts in all official languages to be comparable while retaining the specific character of each language.

Part One assembles the rules for strict application in editing the acts published in the Official Journal while Part Two gives the main technical and editorial norms for general publications. As well as being in agreement with the individual language rules indicated in Part Four, the 24 groups have concluded unique working conventions for all languages; these are indicated in Part Three of the guide, which serves as a base providing for the augmentation of the harmonisation process between all languages and all institutions.

The uniform conventions retained in the guide prevail over any other solution proposed elsewhere or used previously; they must be applied at all stages of the written work.

Finally, the present work is intended, above all, to encourage the dynamic interaction of all users as it undergoes a process of continual update. Its authors, therefore, call for the active contribution of all readers by communicating useful information, signalling any error or omission or sending suggestions to the following service:

## **Publications Office of the European Union**

### **'Style guide' Coordination**

(Unit A.1.002)

L-2985 Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG

Contact by email:

- [general questions](mailto:op-isg-coordination@publications.europa.eu)  
([op-isg-coordination@publications.europa.eu](mailto:op-isg-coordination@publications.europa.eu)),
- [questions concerning English language](mailto:op-code-de-redaction-en@publications.europa.eu)  
([op-code-de-redaction-en@publications.europa.eu](mailto:op-code-de-redaction-en@publications.europa.eu)).

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## Part One

# Official Journal

The *Official Journal of the European Union*, the documents published in it and specific drafting rules are described here. It should be read together with the conventions common to all languages, the language-specific rules and the annexes.



# Preamble

## History

### 1952

Following the entry into force of the ECSC Treaty, an official journal is created for the publication of notices, decisions, etc. The Official Journal is published for the first time on 30 December. From 1952 to 19 April 1958 its title is equivalent to *Official Journal of the European Coal and Steel Community*, the official languages being Dutch, French, German and Italian.

### 1958

Following the entry into force of two additional treaties, the EEC Treaty and the Euratom Treaty, the title of the Official Journal is modified, becoming the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. The new Official Journal is published for the first time on 20 April.

### 1968

The L (*Legislation*) and C (*Information and Notices*) series are created in January.

The first issue of the [L series](#) is published on 3 January.

The first issue of the [C series](#) is published on 12 January.

### 1978

The S series (*Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Communities*) is created for the publication of public procurement notices; it is first published on 7 January. Calls for tender and European Development Fund notices were previously published in the L series (until the end of 1974) and in the C series (until the end of 1977) respectively.

### 1981

The CELEX database – an interinstitutional automated multilingual documentation system for Community law – becomes available to the public. Distributed through the Commission, CELEX is available online and on magnetic tape.

### 1986

The S series becomes available in electronic form (tenders electronic daily ([TED](#)) database).

### 1987

The L and C series become available in microfiche form.

### 1991

The [C ... A](#) series is created in January.

### 1992

In October the management of CELEX is transferred from the Commission to the Publications Office.

### 1997

The S series becomes available on CD-ROM.

### 1998

The L and C series become available on the [EUR-Lex](#) site on the internet. As of 1 July, the S series is no longer published in a paper version but only in CD-ROM form and on the internet (TED database).



**1999**

As of 31 August the new [C... E](#) series is published in electronic form (E = electronic).

**2001**

The L and C series become available on CD-ROM.

**2002**

Access to EUR-Lex becomes free of charge from 1 January.

**2003**

As of 1 February the Official Journal is renamed *Official Journal of the European Union* (Treaty of Nice).

**2004**

As of 1 May the Official Journal is published in 20 languages due to enlargement. Under Council Regulation (EC) No 930/2004, a derogation is made for the Maltese edition of the OJ: for 3 years (1.5.2004 to 30.4.2007) the institutions are only obliged to publish in Maltese the regulations adopted jointly by the European Parliament and the Council. The colour strip on the spine of the cover of the OJ is removed as of 1 May and the language versions are identified by an ISO code on the cover. As of 1 May the CELEX and EUR-Lex databases are loaded with all 20 languages.

**2007**

As of 1 January the Official Journal is published in 23 languages following the accession of Bulgaria and Romania and the decision to publish secondary legislation in Irish. However, a derogation similar to that concerning Maltese applies for the Irish edition: for 5 years (1.1.2007 to 31.12.2011, the institutions are only obliged to publish in Irish regulations adopted jointly by the European Parliament and the Council (Council Regulation (EC) No 920/2005).

**2009**

As of 1 December, the date the Treaty of Lisbon entered into force, a temporary L V heading is added to the OJ, entitled 'Acts adopted from 1 December 2009 under the Treaty on European Union, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Euratom Treaty'. This heading was later removed on 31 December.

**2010**

As of 1 January a new structure for the classification of the acts published in the OJ is introduced, reflecting the changes made by the Treaty of Lisbon.

**2012**

The derogation for Irish that was established in 2007 is extended for a further 5 years by Council Regulation (EU) No 1257/2010 (from 1.1.2012 to 31.12.2016).

**2013**

As of 1 July, following the accession of Croatia, the Official Journal is published in 24 languages.

**2014**

Production of the C ... E series ceases on 1 April.

**2016**

The L ... I and C ... I series are created on 1 January.

In March [European Legislation Identifier](#) (ELI) is introduced on the [EUR-Lex](#) portal.

**2017**

The derogation for Irish is again extended by Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2015/2264, but its scope must be gradually reduced, with a view to phasing it out by 31 December 2021.

**2022**

The Irish derogation ceases to apply as from 1 January.

**2023**

As of 1 October, the publication of the Official Journal act by act is introduced.

The L ... I, C ... A and C ... I series are discontinued.

## Author services of the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies

The full list of institutions, bodies, offices and agencies can be found in [Section 9.5](#).

**European Parliament** (Brussels, Luxembourg, Strasbourg)

Texts are sent by various departments to the Official Journal.

**European Council** (Brussels)

Texts are sent by the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union.

**Council of the European Union** (Brussels)

Texts are sent by the General Secretariat.

**European Commission** (Brussels, Luxembourg)

The Secretariat-General is responsible for sending Commission texts to be published in the Official Journal, namely, binding legal acts ([L series](#)), Commission proposals, information and notices ([C series](#)), and notices of calls for tender and European Development Fund notices ([S series](#)).

**Court of Justice of the European Union** (Luxembourg)

The registry of the Court of Justice is responsible for providing the texts.

**European Central Bank** (Frankfurt am Main)

Texts are sent by the Directorate-General Secretariat and Language Services or by the Directorate-General Legal Services.

**European Court of Auditors** (Luxembourg)

The 'Communication and reports' Unit is responsible for sending texts.

**High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy** (Brussels)

Texts are sent by the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union.

**European Economic and Social Committee** (Brussels)

Texts are sent by the registry.

**European Committee of the Regions** (Brussels)

Texts from the various units are sent by the registry.

**European Investment Bank** (Luxembourg)

Texts are provided by the various authors.

**European Ombudsman (Strasbourg) and European Data Protection Supervisor (Brussels)**

Texts are provided by the various authors.

**Offices and agencies**

For the list of offices and agencies, see [Sections 9.5.3 to 9.5.6](#).



For a multilingual list of the institutions, bodies, interinstitutional services, offices and agencies, see [Annex A9](#).

## LegisWrite

LegisWrite is a computer tool for the creation, revision and exchange between the institutions of official documents, whether or not they are of a legal nature. It standardises the structure and presentation of texts.

More information on LegisWrite may be obtained on GoPro (Guide to procedures), which is accessible to the staff of the EU institutions and bodies:

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/wikis/display/REGISTRY/Legiswrite>

## Reference works

The main reference works for texts to be published in the Official Journal are:

- (a) for spelling problems and matters of a linguistic nature:
  - [Oxford Dictionaries Premium](#) website (subscription required) or [Oxford Learner's Dictionaries](#) website,
  - *Concise Oxford English Dictionary* (Oxford University Press),
  - *Butcher's Copy-editing – The Cambridge handbook for editors, copy-editors and proofreaders* (Cambridge University Press),
  - *New Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors* (Oxford University Press),
  - *New Hart's Rules* (Oxford University Press),
  - [English Style Guide](#) (European Commission, Directorate-General for Translation),
  - *Fowler's Modern English Usage* (Oxford University Press);
- (b) for matters concerning legislative drafting:
  - [Joint practical guide of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission for persons involved in the drafting of European Union legislation](#), Publications Office of the European Union, 2015,
  - [Joint handbook for the presentation and drafting of acts subject to the ordinary legislative procedure](#) (Parliament, Council, Commission), 2023 edition (\*),
  - *Manual of precedents for acts established within the Council of the European Union* (Council), 2023 edition,
  - [Legislative Drafting – A Commission manual](#) (\*);

(\*) Internal link / working document for staff of the European Union institutions.

- (c) for acronyms and abbreviations:
  - [IATE](#) (a terminology database system for the collection, dissemination and shared management of terminology between the institutions, agencies and other bodies of the European Union);
- (d) for checking the titles, contents, last amendments, etc. of acts:
  - [EUR-Lex](#) (provides direct and free access to European Union law – the OJ can be consulted, along with the treaties, legislation, case-law and legislative proposals).

Moreover, certain editions of the Official Journal serve as standing references in areas such as agriculture, fisheries, trade agreements, the Combined Nomenclature, agreements with third countries, etc.

# 1. Structure of the Official Journal

EU legal acts and documents are published in different series of the Official Journal.

## 1.1. General structure

The *Official Journal of the European Union* consists of three series:

- [L series](#): *Legislation*,
- [C series](#): *Information and Notices*,
- [S series](#): *Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Union*.

The L and C series are published act by act on a daily basis, from Monday to Friday, and also on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays in urgent cases.

### Publication of the Official Journal act by act

Until 30 September 2023, the daily editions of the Official Journal were compilations of documents published on the same day. With the introduction of act-by-act publication on 1 October 2023, every issue of the Official Journal contains only one document.

Publishing act by act increases both the flexibility and the speed of the publication process. All documents are now published independently, making the use of additional series for urgent publications unnecessary. As a result, the L ... I and C ... I series were discontinued as of 1 October 2023, and only the main L and C series remain. The C ... A series has also been discontinued.

Referencing of the Official Journal is based on its series, the number of the document (except for international agreements and corrigenda), the date of publication and the ELI – the page reference has become obsolete. For more on referencing, see [Section 3.1 ‘References to the Official Journal’](#).

## L series

The L series covers the following headings:

- legislative acts (L I),
- non-legislative acts (L II),
- other acts (L III),
- corrigenda.

See also [Section 1.2 ‘L series’](#).

## C series

The C series covers the following headings:

- resolutions, recommendations and opinions (C I),
- information (C II),
- preparatory acts (C III),
- notices (C IV),
- announcements (C V),
- corrigenda.

Given the number of different acts published in the C series, there is a greater variety of form (typographical presentations) than in the L series, but the rules to be complied with are the same for both.

See also [Section 1.3 ‘C series’](#).

## **i** The C series before 1 October 2023

The C series was supplemented by the C ... A, the C ... E (discontinued as of 1 April 2014) and the C ... I series. The ellipses represent the daily C series edition number of the same day.

- C ... A series (A = Annex).  
This series was reserved for the publication of open competitions, vacancy notices and common catalogues (varieties of agricultural species etc.).
- C ... E series (E = electronic).  
This series was reserved for the publication of certain texts, such as Council positions under the ordinary legislative procedure or minutes and texts adopted by the European Parliament. They are available on the [EUR-Lex](#) site (and on the monthly DVD that was produced at the time).
- C ... I series (I = isolated).
  - OJ C 137, 27.5.2010
  - OJ C 137 A, 27.5.2010
  - OJ C 137 E, 27.5.2010
  - OJ C 119 I, 5.4.2018

## **S series**

The S series (S = supplement) is for the publication of calls for tender for public contracts, along with notices from the European Development Fund and other institutions, bodies, offices and agencies. It is available on the internet ([TED database](#)) and on DVD.

## 1.2. L series

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The L series covers legislative, non-legislative and other acts grouped by headings and subheadings.

### 1.2.1. Classification of acts

Acts are classified by heading (L I, L II, etc.) and subheading ('Regulations', 'Directives', etc.) in the order given below (see also the [structure of the Official Journal on EUR-Lex](#)).

## **i** Official Journal – L series

### **L I – Legislative acts**

- Regulations
- Directives
- Decisions
- Budgets

### **L II – Non-legislative acts**

- International agreements
- Regulations
- Directives
- Decisions
- Recommendations
- Guidelines
- Rules of procedure
- Acts adopted by bodies created by international agreements
- Interinstitutional agreements

### **L III – Other acts**

- European Economic Area

NB: Heading **L IV – Acts adopted before 1 December 2009 under the EC Treaty, the EU Treaty and the Euratom Treaty**, was temporarily used after 1 January 2010 to include acts adopted before 1 December 2009 under the EC Treaty, the EU Treaty and the Euratom Treaty. This heading is now obsolete.

Under each heading, acts are classified according to:

- type (regulation, directive, decision, budget, etc.), and
- order by author (see [Section 3.4.2](#)): European Parliament, European Council, European Parliament and the Council, Council, European Commission, Court of Justice of the European Union, European Central Bank, Court of Auditors, etc.

NB: Under Heading L II, subheadings ‘Regulations’, ‘Directives’ and ‘Decisions’, in accordance with the order mentioned above and for the authors concerned, the acts are classified in the following order:

1. acts based directly on the Treaties;
2. delegated acts;
3. implementing acts.

For examples, see [‘Summary tables’](#).

## Headings

The L series of the Official Journal includes the following headings.

### L I – Legislative acts

This heading covers ‘legislative acts’ (within the meaning of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)): regulations, directives and decisions that are adopted:

- by ‘the ordinary legislative procedure’ (joint adoption by the European Parliament and the Council),
- by ‘a special legislative procedure’ (adoption by the Council with the participation of the European Parliament or adoption by the Parliament with the participation of the Council).

Legislative acts also cover the annual budget of the European Union (along with any related amending budgets), as it is adopted according to a special legislative procedure.

NB: The European Union’s ‘annual budget’ was previously called the ‘general budget’. In 2022, the title of the act definitely adopting the budget changed accordingly (‘Definitive adoption of the European Union’s annual budget’).

Before 1 December 2009, the budget of the European Union was published under Heading L II (Non-legislative acts), with the adopting act titled ‘Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union’. The statements of revenue and expenditure of the agencies that were published in the L series are now to be found in the C series.

### L II – Non-legislative acts

This heading covers ‘non-legislative acts’ within the meaning of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union: regulations, directives and decisions that are not adopted by legislative procedure (delegated acts (Article 290) and implementing acts (Article 291) and acts based directly on the Treaties (acts relating to international agreements, CFSP decisions, etc.)), along with other acts, such as recommendations and ECB guidelines.

### L III – Other acts

This heading covers the ‘other acts’, such as those of the European Economic Area.

## 1.2.2. Numbering of acts

The Publications Office provides the numbering.

With the exception of international agreements and corrigenda, all acts and other texts receive a number. This number is unique and is either part of the title or placed at the end of the title in square brackets. It also represents the number of the Official Journal in which the act or other text is published.

## Numbering

The number of an act is made up of three parts, presented in the following order:

- the abbreviation for the domain placed within brackets ('EU' for the European Union, 'Euratom' for the European Atomic Energy Community, 'EU, Euratom' for the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, 'CFSP' for the common foreign and security policy),
- a reference to the year of publication, comprising four digits,
- the sequential number, based on a yearly sequence, and comprising as many digits as necessary.

(domain) YYYY/N

NB: For certain acts, the number assigned by the Publications Office does not include a domain and is placed in square brackets at the end of the title. This number is not considered to be part of the title and is not cited in references to the act in question.

[YYYY/N]



## Before 1 January 2015

The numbering of acts varied according to the type of act, and is still used in references to these acts.

### General principles

- (a) When the sequential number precedes the year, the abbreviation 'No' is used:

**Commission Regulation (EU) No 16/2010**

**Decision No 284/2010/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council**

However, when the year precedes the sequential number, the abbreviation 'No' is not used:

**Commission Decision 2010/300/EU**

- (b) The year comprises four digits (two before 1 January 1999):

**Commission Regulation (EC) No 23/1999**

**Council Decision 2010/294/EU**

**Council Regulation (EC) No 2820/98**

NB: The abbreviations for the domain have changed over the years as new treaties and amendments to the Treaties have been adopted.

- Before 1 November 1993: the abbreviations used are 'EEC', 'ECSC', 'Euratom'.
- As of 1 November 1993 (date of entry into force of the Treaty of Maastricht): 'EEC' becomes 'EC'. The abbreviations 'JHA' (for Justice and Home Affairs), 'CFSP' (for the common foreign and security policy) and 'CMS' (for conventions signed between Member States) are added.
- Since 24 July 2002 (the date on which the ECSC Treaty expired), 'ECSC' is no longer used.
- On 1 December 2009, following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the abbreviation 'EU' is introduced. The abbreviation 'EC' is no longer used. Among the abbreviations created following the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, 'CFSP' is maintained, whereas 'JHA' and 'CMS' are no longer used.



## Numbering

Acts have a sequential number assigned from one of the co-existing series, and the order of the elements depends on the type of act.

## Regulations

These acts are numbered as follows: abbreviation (in brackets), followed by the sequential number and the year:

**Regulation (EU) No 641/2010**

The numbering of regulations has evolved over time. The various stages are:

- from 1952 to 31 December 1962:

**Regulation No 17**

- from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1967 (the reference to the relevant treaty(ies) and the year are added to the number):

**Regulation No 1009/67/EEC**

- from 1 January 1968 (the position of the treaty reference is changed):

**Regulation (EEC) No 1470/68**

## Directives

For directives, the year is followed by the sequential number and the abbreviation:

**Council Directive 2010/24/EU**

From 1 January 1992 to 31 December 2014, these numbers were assigned by the General Secretariat of the Council following adoption.

Some older directives have an ordinal number in the title:

**First Council Directive 73/239/EEC**

## Decisions

For decisions published under heading L I, the sequential number is followed by the year and the abbreviation:

**Decision No 477/2010/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council**

Decisions adopted in accordance with a legislative procedure are assigned numbers from the same series as regulations (Decision No 477/2010/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulation (EU) No 478/2010, Commission Regulation (EU) No 479/2010, etc.).

For decisions published under heading L II, the year is followed by the sequential number and the abbreviation:

**Council Decision 2010/294/EU**

## Budget

The definitive adoption of the general budget and of the amending budgets have a number that is present in the table of contents and on the title page (e.g. '2010/117/EU, Euratom') but is not cited in references.

## Double numbering

Certain acts may have two numbers:

- the number assigned by the Publications Office, e.g. '(EU) 2015/299', and
- a number assigned by the author, e.g. 'ECB/2015/5', 'ATALANTA/4/2015', etc.

For European Central Bank acts, along with Political and Security Committee decisions, the number assigned by the author is placed in brackets at the end of the title:

**Regulation (EU) 2015/534 of the European Central Bank ... (ECB/2015/13)**

**Decision (EU) 2015/299 of the European Central Bank ... (ECB/2015/5)**

**Guideline (EU) 2015/732 of the European Central Bank ... (ECB/2015/20)**

**Political and Security Committee Decision (CFSP) 2015/711 ... (ATALANTA/4/2015)**

NB: Decisions, guidelines and recommendations of the European Central Bank published before 1 January 2015 are cited only with the number assigned by the author:

(4) Decision (EU) 2016/1975 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2016/39) (2) refers to the competences of the Executive Board pursuant to Article 3(2) of Decision ECB/2013/54 of the European Central Bank (3). Decision ECB/2013/54 was repealed by Decision (EU) 2020/637 (ECB/2020/24) ...

(2) Decision (EU) 2016/1975 of the European Central Bank of 8 November 2016 on the sub-delegation of the powers to grant a provisional accreditation (ECB/2016/39) (OJ L 304, 11.11.2016, p. 9, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2016/1975/oj>).

(3) Decision ECB/2013/54 of the European Central Bank of 20 December 2013 on the accreditation procedures for manufacturers of euro secure items and euro items and amending Decision ECB/2008/3 (OJ L 57, 27.2.2014, p. 29, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2013/106\(3\)/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2013/106(3)/oj)).

For certain acts, the number assigned by the Publications Office does not include a domain and is placed in square brackets at the end of the title. These include: decisions of the various councils and committees created by international agreements, acts relating to the European Economic Area (EEA) or to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and regulations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE):

Decision No 1/2015 of the ACP-EU Committee of Ambassadors ... [2015/1909]

Decision of the EEA Joint Committee No 159/2014 ... [2015/94]

EFTA Surveillance Authority Decision No 226/17/COL ... [2018/564]

Regulation No 78 of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE) ... [2015/145]



### Before 1 January 2015

Acts relating to the European Economic Area (EEA) or to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and regulations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) only have a number assigned by the author.

## Unnumbered acts and other texts

International agreements (see '[L II – Non-legislative acts](#)' in Section 1.2.3) and corrigenda are not numbered.

With regard to international agreements, the European Union cannot unilaterally give a number as it is only one of the parties to the agreement.



### Before 1 October 2023

In addition to international agreements and corrigenda, the following documents were not numbered:

- information pertaining to the date of entry into force of an international agreement, and
- rules of procedure.

## 1.2.3. Contents

### L I – Legislative acts

#### (a) Regulations

This subheading covers regulations adopted either jointly by the European Parliament and the Council (ordinary legislative procedure), or individually by one of the two institutions with the participation of the other institution (special legislative procedure):

Regulation (EU) 2015/475 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939

## (b) Directives

This subheading covers directives adopted either jointly by the European Parliament and the Council (ordinary legislative procedure), or individually by the Council with the participation of the European Parliament (special legislative procedure):

Directive (EU) 2015/254 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Council Directive (EU) 2015/121

## (c) Decisions

This subheading covers decisions adopted either jointly by the European Parliament and the Council (ordinary legislative procedure), or individually by the Council with the participation of the European Parliament (special legislative procedure):

Decision (EU) 2015/601 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/457

## (d) Budgets

This subheading covers the annual budgets and related amending budgets of the European Union, preceded by the act definitively adopting them:

Definitive adoption (EU, Euratom) 2023/278 of the European Union's annual budget for the financial year 2023

Definitive adoption (EU, Euratom) 2023/1752 of amending budget No 2 of the European Union for the financial year 2023

The number is attributed to the definitive adoption, i.e. the act preceding the annual budget or amending budget. The annual budget itself does not carry any number, whereas amending budgets are assigned a number by the author ('amending budget No 2 of the European Union for the financial year 2023').

## L II – Non-legislative acts

### (a) International agreements

'International agreements' (hereinafter called agreements) in this context include agreements concluded by the European Union and/or the European Atomic Energy Community, conventions signed by the Member States, agreements, conventions and protocols established by the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, internal agreements between Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, agreements in the form of exchanges of letters, etc.

Agreements, as defined above, are not numbered. The Publications Office will only assign them the Official Journal number (this number appears in the Official Journal header).

This subheading covers:

- decisions relating to an agreement, and to which the text of the agreement is attached:

**Council Decision (EU) 2015/209 of 10 November 2014 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, and provisional application of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Union and the Faroe Islands associating the Faroe Islands to Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)**

Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Union and the Faroe Islands associating the Faroe Islands to Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)

**Council Decision (EU) 2015/105 of 14 April 2014 on the signing, on behalf of the Union, and provisional application of a Protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Azerbaijan, of the other part, on a Framework Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Azerbaijan on the general principles for the participation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Union programmes**

Protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Azerbaijan, of the other part, on a Framework Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Azerbaijan on the general principles for the participation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Union programmes

- decisions relating to an agreement, and to which the text of the agreement is not attached:

**Council Decision (EU) 2015/1796 of 1 October 2015 on the conclusion of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Union and European Atomic Energy Community and the Swiss Confederation associating the Swiss Confederation to Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation and the Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community complementing Horizon 2020, and regulating the Swiss Confederation's participation in the ITER activities carried out by Fusion for Energy**

- information relating to the entry into force of agreements:

**Information relating to the entry into force of the Agreement between the European Union and Saint Lucia on the short-stay visa waiver [2023/2212]**

NB: This is the only information published in the L series.

## (b) Regulations

This subheading covers certain Council regulations (regulations based directly on the Treaties and implementing regulations), Commission regulations (regulations based directly on the Treaties, delegated and implementing regulations) and regulations of the European Central Bank:

Council Regulation (EU) 2015/106

Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/81

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/281

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/52

Regulation (EU) 2015/534 of the European Central Bank ... (ECB/2015/13)

ECB regulations, which are also assigned a number by the author ('ECB/2015/13'), are published with two numbers (see '[Double numbering](#)' in Section 1.2.2).

### (c) Directives

This subheading covers certain Council directives (directives based directly on the Treaties and implementing directives) and Commission directives (directives based directly on the Treaties, delegated and implementing directives):

Council Directive (EU) 2015/652  
Commission Directive (EU) 2015/565  
Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2015/573  
Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2015/1168

### (d) Decisions

This subheading covers:

- decisions of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, decisions of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States and decisions taken by common accord between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States:

Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/578 of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States ...

- certain decisions of the European Parliament:

Decision (EU) 2015/1614 of the European Parliament

- decisions of the European Council:

European Council Decision (EU) 2018/509

- certain decisions of the European Parliament and of the Council:

Decision (EU) 2015/468 of the European Parliament and of the Council

- certain Council decisions (decisions based directly on the Treaties, including CFSP decisions, and implementing decisions):

Council Decision (EU) 2015/1025

Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/156

Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/76

- Commission decisions (decisions based directly on the Treaties, delegated and implementing decisions):

Commission Decision (EU) 2015/119

Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2015/1602

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/103

- European Central Bank decisions:

Decision (EU) 2015/299 of the European Central Bank ... (ECB/2015/5)

ECB decisions, which are also assigned a number by the author ('ECB/2015/5'), are published with two numbers (see '[Double numbering](#)' in Section 1.2.2).

NB: Before 1 December 2009, there were two types of decision (for which certain languages used different terms): on the one hand, decisions that comprised an article mentioning the addressee(s) at the end of the enacting terms and a notification number in the title; on the other hand, *sui generis* decisions whose enacting terms were introduced by ‘has/have decided as follows’ (and not ‘has/have adopted this decision’). This distinction lapsed with the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon. However, in certain cases, decisions without an addressee are used in the same way as with *sui generis* decisions.

### (e) Recommendations

This subheading covers Council recommendations pursuant to Articles 121, 126, 140 and 292 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Commission recommendations (Article 292) and recommendations of the European Central Bank (Article 292):

Council Recommendation (EU) 2015/1029

Commission Recommendation (EU) 2015/682

ECB recommendations, which are also assigned a number by the author, are published with two numbers (see [‘Double numbering’](#) in Section 1.2.2).

Other recommendations are published in the C series.

### (f) Guidelines

This subheading covers guidelines of the European Central Bank. These acts, which are also assigned a number by the author (‘ECB/2015/20’), are published with two numbers (see [‘Double numbering’](#) in Section 1.2.2):

Guideline (EU) 2015/732 of the European Central Bank ... (ECB/2015/20)

### (g) Rules of procedure

This concerns the rules of procedure of the institutions and bodies; the rules of procedure of the offices and agencies are published in the C series. The rules of procedure are given a number at the end of the title, in square brackets:

Rules of Procedure of the Committee of the Regions [YYYY/N]

Rules of Procedure of the Court of Auditors [YYYY/N]

Amendments to the Instructions to the Registrar of the General Court [YYYY/N]

Where the rules of procedure are annexed to an act, they are classified under the same heading as the act and are not assigned a number.

Council Decision (EU) 2015/354 of 2 March 2015 adopting the Rules of Procedure of the Investment Facility Committee set up under the auspices of the European Investment Bank (*act to which the rules of procedure are annexed*)

### (h) Acts adopted by bodies created by international agreements

This subheading covers decisions of bodies created by international agreements, along with the regulations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). These acts have two numbers (see [‘Double numbering’](#) in Section 1.2.2):

Decision No 1/2015 of the ACP-EU Committee of Ambassadors ... [2015/1909]

Decision No 1/2015 of the EU-Switzerland Joint Committee ... [2015/542]

Regulation No 78 of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE) ... [2015/145]

Decision No 3/JP/2018 ... [2019/347]

### (i) Interinstitutional agreements

Interinstitutional agreements regulate certain aspects of consultation and cooperation between the EU institutions and are the product of a consensus between them, i.e. they constitute a form of joint rules of procedure.

The institutions decide to publish these agreements in the L series or in the C series depending on their context, their scope and their effects.

## L III – Other acts

### European Economic Area

This subheading covers:

- decisions adopted within the framework of the European Economic Area (EEA):

Decision of the EEA Joint Committee No 159/2014 ... [2015/94]

- acts adopted within the framework of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA):

EFTA Surveillance Authority Decision No 226/17/COL ... [2018/564]

Decision of the Standing Committee of the EFTA States No 2/2015/SC ... [2015/2024]

- rules of procedure of the EFTA Court.

These acts, except for the rules of procedure of the EFTA Court, have two numbers (see [‘Double numbering’](#) in Section 1.2.2).

In acts originating from the EFTA Surveillance Authority, the year mentioned in the number of the act comprises only two digits: 226/17/COL (‘COL’ being the College of the Surveillance Authority).

### Corrigenda

Corrigenda may appear only in certain linguistic versions and may differ in length and content from one language version to another. These are the only documents published in the Official Journal that are not synoptic.

Corrigenda are not numbered, as they are not considered separate acts. However, they receive the Official Journal number YYYY/9NNNN, where the five-digit sequential number always starts with a 9.



2023/90103

17.11.2023

**Corrigendum to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2484 of 9 November 2023 amending Implementing Decision 2012/715/EU as regards the inclusion of Taiwan in the list of third countries established by that Decision**

*(Official Journal of the European Union L, 2023/2484, 10 November 2023)*

## 1.3. C series

The C series covers a wide variety of documents grouped by headings and subheadings.

### 1.3.1. Classification of documents

The C series of the Official Journal covers a wide variety of documents. Here is a non-exhaustive list of documents grouped by heading and subheading (for the listing order, see the [structure of the Official Journal on EUR-Lex](#)).



#### Official Journal – C series

##### C I – Resolutions, recommendations and opinions

- Resolutions
- Recommendations
- Opinions

##### C II – Information

- Interinstitutional agreements
- Joint Declarations
- Information from European Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies

##### C III – Preparatory acts

- Member States' initiatives
- European Parliament
- Council
- European Commission
- Court of Justice of the European Union
- European Central Bank
- Court of Auditors
- High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
- European Economic and Social Committee
- European Committee of the Regions
- European Investment Bank
- European Union offices and agencies



## C IV – Notices

- Notices from European Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies
- Notices from Member States
- Notices concerning the European Economic Area (*first those from the institutions, then those from the Member States*)
- Notices from third countries

## C V – Announcements

- Administrative procedures
- Court proceedings
- Procedures relating to the implementation of the common commercial policy
- Procedures relating to the implementation of competition policy
- Other acts

Within subheadings, the documents are classified according to the order by author (see [Section 3.4.2](#)).

## 1.3.2. Numbering of documents

### Notice number

With the exception of corrigenda, documents published in the C series are assigned a notice number by the Publications Office.

The notice number consists of:

- letter 'C' corresponding to the C series,
- the year of publication, comprising four digits,
- the sequential number, based on a yearly sequence, and comprising as many digits as necessary.

C/YYYY/N

This number is placed under the title, centred and between brackets.

The notice number is identical to the Official Journal number that appears in the header of the Official Journal.



### Before 1 October 2023

The notice number consisted of:

- the year of publication:
  - up to 31 December 1998, the last two digits,
  - since 1 January 1999, all four digits;
- the Official Journal number;
- a number indicating the order of publication in the Official Journal:

98/C 45/01  
2010/C 2/08

## Special numbering

Certain documents contain their own numbering in the title:

- positions of the Council under the ordinary legislative procedure:

Position (EU) No 11/2010 of the Council at first reading

NB: Under the codecision procedure, there used to be 'Common Positions of the Council':

Common Position (EC) No 14/2005 of the Council

- State aid:

State Aid C 32/09

NB: Take care with numbering: C 55/99, C 55/2000 (four digits for the year 2000), C 55/01, etc.

- cases of the Court of Justice, of the General Court and of the Civil Service Tribunal:

Case C-187/10 (*Court of Justice*)

Case T-211/10 (*General Court – since 15 November 1989*)

Case F-29/10 (*Civil Service Tribunal – from 23 July 2005 to 31 August 2016*)

*before 15 November 1989 (solely for the Court of Justice): Case 84/81*

NB: The Civil Service Tribunal, established in 2004, ceased to operate on 1 September 2016 after its jurisdiction was transferred to the General Court.

- opinions of the Court of Auditors:

Opinion No 1/2010

- cases of the EFTA Court:

Case E-5/10

- notices of open competitions (published in the C ... A series until 30 September 2023:

EPSO/AD/177/10

- vacancy notices:

COM/2010/10275

- Decisions of the Administrative Commission for the coordination of social security systems:

Decision No H8 of 17 December 2015 (updated with minor technical clarifications on 9 March 2016) concerning the methods of operation and the composition of the Technical Commission for Data Processing of the Administrative Commission for the Coordination of Social Security Systems

- amending budgets of the agencies:

Statement of revenue and expenditure of the European Medicines Agency for the financial year 2010 – Amending Budget No 1

- calls for proposals:

Call for proposals IX-2011/01 – 'Grants to political parties at European level'

NB: Until 23 July 2002 (expiry date of the ECSC Treaty), there were ‘assents’ of the Council:

Assent No 22/96

Assent No 6/2002

### 1.3.3. Contents

#### C I – Resolutions, recommendations and opinions

This heading covers:

- resolutions (e.g. (non-legislative) resolutions of the European Parliament, resolutions of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the European Union meeting within the Council, resolutions of the Council, resolutions of the European Economic and Social Committee, resolutions of the European Committee of the Regions),
- recommendations (e.g. recommendations of the European Parliament to the Council, recommendations of the Council, recommendations of the Commission, recommendations of the European Central Bank),
- opinions whose request is not obligatory (e.g. opinion of the Council, opinion of the Commission, opinion of the European Central Bank, opinion of the Court of Auditors, opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee, opinion of the European Committee of the Regions, opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor).

#### C II – Information

This heading covers:

- interinstitutional agreements (including decisions amending those agreements); the institutions decide to publish them in the L series or in the C series depending on their context, their scope and their effects,
- joint declarations,
- information from European Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies (e.g. certain European Parliament decisions, information from the Council, certain Commission decisions, Commission communications, various common catalogues of agricultural plant and vegetable species, Explanatory Notes of the Combined Nomenclature (CN), uniform application of the Combined Nomenclature, non-oppositions to notified concentrations, prior notifications of a concentration, authorisations for State aid, decisions of the management entities, procedures of engagement).

#### C III – Preparatory acts

This heading covers:

- Member States’ initiatives,
- preparatory acts of the European Union’s institutions, bodies, offices and agencies (e.g. legislative resolutions, positions and resolutions of the European Parliament, Council positions, opinions whose request is obligatory and recommendations of the European Central Bank, opinions of the Court of Auditors whose request is obligatory, opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee whose request is obligatory, opinions of the European Committee of the Regions whose request is obligatory).

#### C IV – Notices

This heading covers:

- notices from European Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies (e.g. Statements of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, Council acts, Council decisions, annual reports of the Council, reports on the

budgetary control and financial management of the different institutions and bodies, minutes of part-sessions of the European Parliament, decisions of the European Parliament, Commission decisions, communications of the Commission relating to the designation of members, euro exchange rates, summaries of European Union decisions on marketing authorisations, designation of judges of the Court of Justice of the European Union, annual report of the Court of Auditors, reports of the Court of Auditors, interest rates fixed by the European Central Bank, decisions of the Administrative Commission for the coordination of social security systems, acts from offices and agencies, rules of procedure from offices and agencies),

- notices from Member States (e.g. information communicated by the Member States on authorised State aid, public service obligations, extracts of decisions of national courts of justice, stock assessments of EU products, various national procedures, lists of products),
- notices concerning the European Economic Area (firstly, information from the institutions (the EEA Joint Committee, the EFTA Surveillance Authority, Standing Committee of the EFTA States), followed by notices from the member countries of the EEA or EFTA),
- notices from third countries.

## C V – Announcements

This heading covers:

- administrative procedures (e.g. notices of competition, recruitment, vacancy, calls for proposals, calls for expression of interest, notices of invitation to tender, guides to open competitions, reserve lists),
- court proceedings (e.g. announcements of the Court of Justice of the European Union, announcements of the EFTA Court),
- procedures relating to the implementation of the common commercial policy (e.g. opinions concerning antidumping procedures, planned closures of complaint, notices of initiation of an anti-subsidy proceeding, notices concerning the countervailing measures in force),
- procedures relating to the implementation of competition policy (e.g. State aid, prior notifications of a concentration, views of the governments of the Member States, acknowledgement notice of a complaint),
- other acts (e.g. notices for the attention of persons, groups and entities included on lists, requests for publication, publications of a summary of specifications, communications on a public consultation, notice of invitation to tender, notice concerning a request for a Member State).

## Corrigenda

Corrigenda may appear only in certain linguistic versions and may differ in length and content from one language version to another.

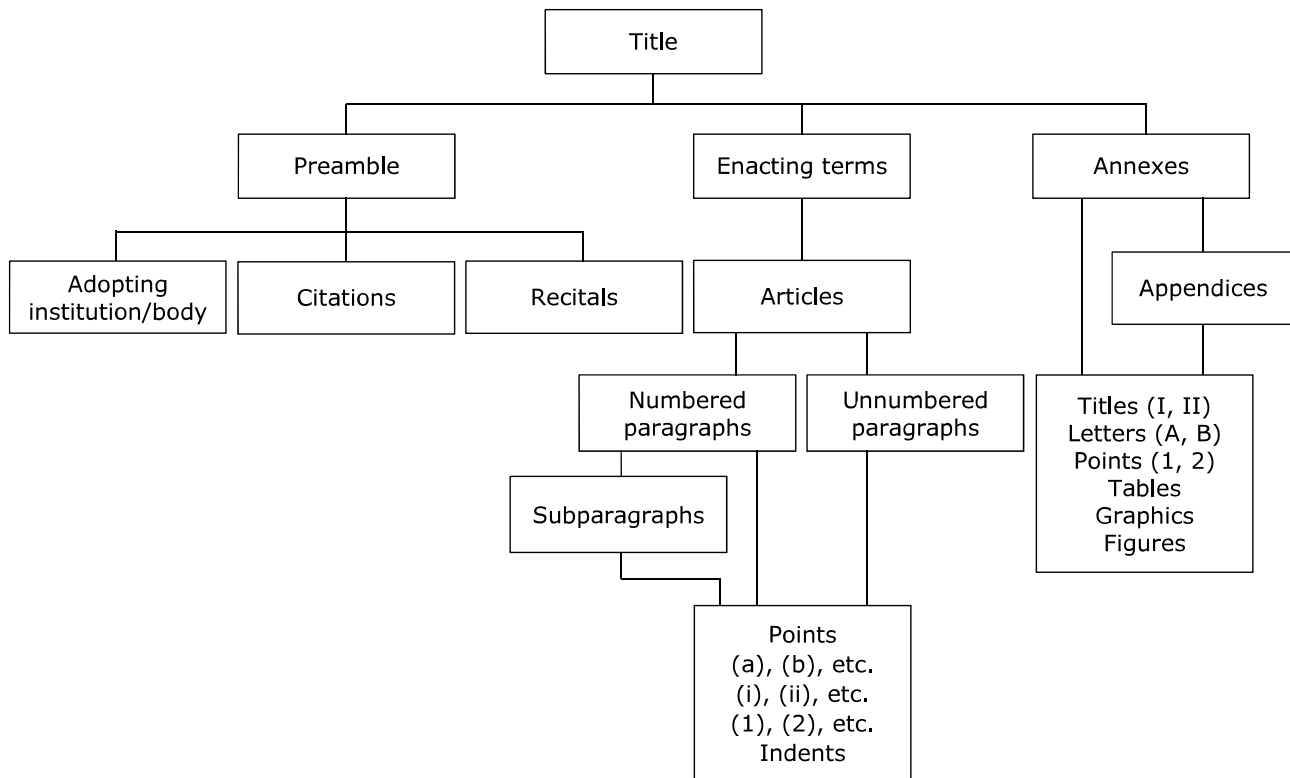
Corrigenda are not assigned a notice number. However, they receive the Official Journal number C/YYYY/9NNNN, where the five-digit sequential number always starts with a 9.

NB: The non-ratified Treaties and the consolidated Treaties, along with corrigenda to Treaties, are published in the C series, without a heading.

## 2.

## Structure of a legal act

This diagram shows the basic elements of a legal act. Depending on the complexity of the text, elements such as parts, titles, chapters or sections may be used in the preamble, enacting terms and annexes.



### 2.1. Title

The complete title of an act comprises:

- the type of act (regulation, directive, etc.),
- the number (that is, the abbreviation(s) that apply ('EU', 'Euratom', 'EU, Euratom', 'CFSP'), the year and the sequential number of the act),
- the name of the author of the act,
- the date of adoption (the date of signature for acts adopted jointly by the European Parliament and the Council),
- the subject matter,
- in acts with double numbering, the number assigned by the author (see ['Double numbering'](#) in Section 1.2.2).

The rules for referring to a title are set out in [Section 3.2](#).

Where the title of an act is amended by another act or is the subject of a corrigendum, the amended or corrected title should always be cited thereafter.

NB: On the first page of an act, the term 'codification' or 'recast' may appear below the title. This term, always in bold lower-case letters, is placed under the title, between brackets. It is not mentioned in references to the act in question.

## 2.2. Preamble

Preamble means everything between the title and the enacting terms of the act.

### 2.2.1. Citations

Citations indicate, in the following order:

1. the **legal basis** for the act:
  - (a) primary acts (treaties, acts of accession, protocols annexed to the Treaties) and international agreements (agreements, protocols, conventions) that constitute the general basis for the text in question:

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union [and in particular Article/Articles ... thereof],

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union [and in particular Article/Articles ... thereof],

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community [and in particular Article/Articles ... thereof],

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden,

The abbreviation of the Treaty/Treaties is not mentioned.

If more than one treaty is referred to, they should be cited on separate lines in the following order: the Treaty on European Union, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community.

Primary acts are cited without a footnote reference. International agreements and protocols to international agreements may be cited in their short form with a footnote reference.

- (b) where applicable, secondary acts that constitute the specific basis for the text. The full title of such acts is followed by a reference to the Official Journal in which the act was published:

Having regard to Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

[...]

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 1, ELI: <https://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2010/30/oj>.

2. the **preparatory acts** (e.g. proposals, initiatives, requests, recommendations, approvals or opinions provided for in the Treaties), possibly followed by a footnote reference:

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,  
Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(1)</sup>,  
Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>(2)</sup>,  
[...]

<sup>(1)</sup> Opinion of 5 May 2010 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

<sup>(2)</sup> Opinion of 17 February 2010 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

In cases where the Treaty requires that an institution or body be consulted, and the consultation results in an opinion, the corresponding citation contains the words 'Having regard to the opinion of ...', followed by a footnote comprising the Official Journal reference or, failing this, the wording 'Opinion of [date] (not yet published in the Official Journal).'

In cases where the Treaty requires that an institution or body be consulted, but the consultation does not result in an opinion, the corresponding citation reads as follows: ‘After consulting ...’ (without a footnote reference and without any other precision).

3. in legislative acts:

- (a) the transmission of the draft legislative act to national parliaments:

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

- (b) the procedure followed:

- (i) the ordinary legislative procedure:

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure <sup>(3)</sup>,  
[...]

<sup>(3)</sup> Position of the European Parliament of 10 March 2009 (OJ C 87 E, 1.4.2010, p. 191) and position of the Council at first reading of 15 February 2010 (OJ C 107 E, 27.4.2010, p. 1). Position of the European Parliament of 7 July 2010 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 8 November 2010.

- (ii) the ordinary legislative procedure, with the Conciliation Committee:

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, in the light of the joint text approved by the Conciliation Committee on 24 January 2011 <sup>(2)</sup>,  
[...]

<sup>(2)</sup> Position of the European Parliament of 23 April 2009 (OJ C 184 E, 8.7.2010, p. 312), position of the Council at first reading of 11 March 2010 (OJ C 122 E, 11.5.2010, p. 1), position of the European Parliament of 6 July 2010 (not yet published in the Official Journal), decision of the Council of 31 January 2011 and legislative resolution of the European Parliament of 15 February 2011 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

- (iii) a special legislative procedure:

Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure,

Citations start with a capital letter and end with a comma.

## 2.2.2. Recitals

Recitals set out the reasons for the contents of the enacting terms (i.e. the articles) of an act.

Recitals are introduced by the word ‘Whereas:’. They are numbered and each sentence in each recital starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, except the last sentence of the concluding recital, which ends with a comma.

- (a) Recitals are presented as follows:

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 establishes common rules for the decennial provision of comprehensive data on population and housing.
- (2) In order to assess the quality of the data transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) by the Member States, it is necessary to define the modalities and structure of the quality reports.  
[...]
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

In the text, recitals are cited as follows (figures without brackets):

recital 1, recital 2, etc.

(b) Where there is only one recital, there is no indentation or numbering. ‘Whereas:’ is on a line of its own. The recital ends with a comma:

**Whereas:**

In order to cover the needs in statistics for the relevant detailed topics set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, the Commission should specify the number and titles of the variables for the dataset in the use of information and communication technologies domain for reference year 2023,

NB: — Until 6 February 2000, recitals began with a capital letter and ended with a semicolon (this method of laying out recitals is still used in certain Council acts):

**Whereas the Commission ...; (for the first and subsequent recitals)**

**Whereas the opinion ..., (for the concluding recital)**

As these recitals were not numbered, they were referred to as the first, second and third recital, etc.

In some texts (in particular those concerning anti-dumping), the recitals were introduced by the formula ‘Whereas:’, the recitals were numbered and every recital had a capital letter at the beginning and a full stop at the end (which has become the general practice.)

There was a transitional period between December 1998 and 6 February 2000 when both ways of structuring the recitals were accepted.

— In European Parliament resolutions on discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget, published in the L series, citations are preceded by a dash and, instead of being numbered, recitals are lettered:

— having regard to the final annual accounts of the European Police College for the financial year 2008,

— having regard to the Court of Auditors’ report on the annual accounts of the European Police College for the financial year 2008, together with the College’s replies,

— having regard to the Council’s recommendation ...,

A. whereas the College ...,

B. whereas the Court of Auditors in its report on the annual accounts of the College ...,

## 2.3. Articles (enacting terms)

### General information

The enacting terms, which constitute the normative part of the act, are divided into articles. Where the enacting terms are simple, they may be set out in a ‘Sole Article’.

NB: Where an act contains more than one article, the articles are numbered consecutively throughout (Article 1, Article 2, Article 3, etc.). The numbering must be continuous from the beginning to the end of the enacting terms.

Articles may be grouped in ‘parts’, ‘titles’, ‘chapters’ and ‘sections’ (see [Section 2.7 ‘Subdivisions of acts’](#)).

Articles may be subdivided into paragraphs, subparagraphs, points, indents and sentences.

Paragraphs may be unnumbered or numbered with Arabic numerals and may contain points or indents, which may be preceded by a dash. (For the terminology of the various parts of an article, see the diagram in [Section 2](#), [Section 2.7](#) and [‘Summary tables: structure of an act’](#).)

NB: In French, numbered paragraphs are termed ‘paragraphe’ and unnumbered paragraphs are termed ‘alinéa’.)

### Final article (in directives and decisions)

In directives and, where applicable, decisions, the addressees are specified in the last article.



## Directives

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

*or*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.  
(Where the directive is not addressed to all Member States: Member States whose currency is not the euro etc.)

*or*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States which [e.g. have inland waterways as referred to in Article 1(1)].

*or*

This Directive is addressed to [the full (official) name of the Member State(s)].

## Decisions

- Decisions addressed to all Member States:

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

- Decisions addressed to specific Member States:

This Decision is addressed to the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

*or*

This Decision is addressed to [the full (official) name of the Member State(s)].

- Decisions addressed to specific parties:

This Decision is addressed to [full name and address of party].

NB: – It is the full names, in protocol order, of the Member States (see [Section 7.1.1](#)) that are used:

This Decision is addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany, the Italian Republic and Romania.

- The last article of European Central Bank guidelines also indicates the addressees:

This Guideline is addressed to all Eurosystem central banks.

## 2.4. Compulsory character of regulations

In regulations, after the final article, the following formula is used:

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

*or*

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

(This formula is used when the regulation is not applicable to and in all the Member States (for example, Member States whose currency is not the euro (see, for example, Regulation (EU) No 1210/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council), (... enhanced cooperation ...)).

This sentence does not form part of the last article and follows a special typographic presentation. It is placed apart and centred on a shorter text width than the text of the articles.

## 2.5. Concluding formulas (place, date and signature)

The act ends with the following:

- first the words ‘Done at ..., ...’ indicating the place and date of signature,
- followed by the signature(s).

## Place and date

In secondary legislation, the place and date are presented as follows:

Done at Brussels, 1 September 2010.

the date being that on which the act was signed (acts adopted jointly by the European Parliament and the Council) or adopted (in other cases).

In treaties, international agreements, etc. the full date is written in words:

Done at Brussels on the twenty-fourth day of March in the year two thousand and ten, in two originals in the English language.

The place of signature of the acts of the institutions can be Brussels (in general), Luxembourg (during the Council sessions in April, June and October), Strasbourg (notably for the European Parliament, including when it signs with the Council) or Frankfurt am Main (for most of the acts of the European Central Bank).

## Signatures (non-exhaustive list)

In secondary legislation:

European Parliament	European Council	Council
<i>For the European Parliament</i> <i>The President</i> ... (initial(s) and full surname)	<i>For the European Council</i> <i>The President</i> ... (initial(s) and full surname)	<i>For the Council</i> <i>The President</i> ... (initial(s) and full surname)

Commission		
Regulations, directives, decisions without addressee		Decisions with addressee
<i>For the Commission</i> <i>The President</i> ... (full name)	<i>For the Commission,</i> <i>On behalf of the President,</i> ... (full name) <i>Member of the Commission</i>	<i>For the Commission</i> ... (full name) <i>Vice-President</i>
<i>For the Commission,</i> <i>On behalf of the President,</i> ... (full name) <i>Vice-President</i>	<i>For the Commission,</i> <i>On behalf of the President,</i> ... (full name) <i>Director-General</i> <i>Directorate General for ...</i>	<i>For the Commission</i> ... (full name) <i>Member of the Commission</i>

EEA Joint Committee	European Central Bank	
	Regulations, guidelines	Decisions, recommendations
<i>For the EEA Joint Committee</i> <i>The President</i> ... (full name)	<i>For the Governing Council of the ECB</i> <i>The President of the ECB</i> ... (full name)	<i>The President of the ECB</i> ... (full name)

EEA Joint Committee	European Central Bank	
	Regulations, guidelines	Decisions, recommendations
	<i>For the Executive Board of the ECB</i> <i>The President of the ECB</i> ... (full name)	

In international agreements:

Agreements, protocols, conventions	
<i>For the European Union</i> (signature)	<i>For the Member States</i> (signature)

Agreements in the form of an exchange of letters	
<i>On behalf of the Council of the European Union</i>	<i>For the European Union</i>

## 2.6. Annexes

The annex to an act generally contains rules or technical data that, for practical reasons, do not appear in the enacting terms, and that frequently take the form of a list or table.

The enacting terms must always indicate clearly, by means of a reference (for example, ‘listed in the Annex’, ‘in Annex I’, ‘set out in the Annex’), the link between its provisions and the annex.

Although there are no strict rules governing the presentation of annexes, they are normally subdivided into points identified by Arabic numerals followed by a dot at each level (e.g. ‘10.2.3.’).

## 2.7. Subdivisions of acts

Name of subdivision	Numbering	Reference in the text
<b>Acts</b>		
<b>Preamble</b> <sup>(1)</sup>		
Citation <sup>(1)</sup>		in the first citation
Numbered recital <sup>(1)</sup>	(1), (2)	in recital 1 <sup>(2)</sup>
Unnumbered recital <sup>(1)</sup>		in the first recital <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Enacting terms</b> <sup>(3)</sup>		
Article <sup>(3)</sup>	Sole Article Article 1, 2	in the Sole Article in Article 1, 2
Numbered paragraph <sup>(3)</sup>	1., 2.	in paragraph 1, 2 (when in the same article) in Article 2(1) (refers to a numbered paragraph in a different article)
Subparagraph <sup>(4)</sup>		in the first, second, third subparagraph in [Article 1(1),] second subparagraph
Unnumbered paragraph		in the first, second, third paragraph in [Article 1,] first paragraph

Name of subdivision	Numbering	Reference in the text
Point <sup>(3)</sup>	(a), (b) (i), (ii) (1), (2)	in point (a), (b) in point (i), (ii) in point (1), (2) in [Article 1(1), first subparagraph,] point (a)(i)(1)
Indent (em rule/em dash) <sup>(5)</sup>	—	in the first, second indent in [Article 1(1), first subparagraph, point (a)(i)(1),] first indent
<b>Annex</b>		
	Annex Annex I, II (or A, B)	in the Annex in Annex I, II (or Annex A, B) (to the act)
<b>Appendix</b>		
	Appendix Appendix 1, 2	in the Appendix in Appendix 1, 2 (to the Annex)
<b>Other subdivisions</b>		
Part	Part I, II (or Part One, Part Two)	in Part I, II (or Part One, Two)
Title	Title I, II	in Title I, II in [Part I,] Title I
Chapter	Chapter I, II (or Chapter 1, 2)	in Chapter I, II (or Chapter 1, 2) in [Part I, Title I,] Chapter I
Section	Section 1, 2	in Section 1, 2 in [Part I, Title I, Chapter I,] Section 1
Point <sup>(6)</sup> (in annexes or international agreements)	I, II (or A, B) I. (or A. or 1.)	in point I, II (or point A, B) in point I (or point A or point 1)

(1) See [Section 2.2.](#)

(2) Before 7 February 2000, when recitals were unnumbered: in the first, second recital.

(3) Where articles, numbered paragraphs or other subdivisions that are identified by a number or a letter are inserted into the enacting terms of an existing act, they are given the number or letter of the preceding subdivision of the same level in addition to the letter 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', etc. See also [Section 3.3.2.](#)

(4) Subdivisions of a numbered paragraph.

(5) Before the introduction of the XML-based drafting tool EdiT in 2021, indents could be used as a first level in lists.

(6) Used in certain recommendations, resolutions, declarations and statements.

NB: — Reference to the introductory phrase may be made by words such as 'at the beginning of', 'the introductory words of' or 'the introductory part of'. The introductory phrase ends with a colon.

— The subdivisions in this table are not classified in a fixed order. The order can vary according to the nature of the text.

## 3.

## Rules on drafting documents

Texts for publication in the Official Journal must exist in each of the [official languages](#) of the EU and follow strict drafting rules.

When published, the texts in all language versions of the Official Journal are synoptic, meaning that the same text can be found on the same page of the same OJ in all official languages.

Acts published in the Official Journal must also follow the rules laid out in [Parts Three](#) and [Four](#) of this guide, as well as in the [annexes](#), especially with regard to capitalisation (including for committees or commissions), abbreviations, addresses, etc.

### 3.1. References to the Official Journal

Reference to the Official Journal can be made in three different ways:

#### Long form

The long form is: *Official Journal of the European Union* (in italics)

It is used:

- (a) in the text:

Two members of the Board of Appeal and two alternates shall be appointed by the Management Board of the Authority from a short-list proposed by the Commission, following a public call for expressions of interest published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, and after consultation of the Board of Supervisors.

- (b) in the formula for the entry into force of an act:

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

- (c) in corrigenda, under the title, as a reference to the original Official Journal concerned:

- for documents published between 1 February 2003 and 30 September 2023:

*(Official Journal of the European Union L 107 of 25 April 2015)*

*(Official Journal of the European Union C 275 of 4 August 2023)*

- for documents published from 1 October 2023:

*(Official Journal of the European Union L, 2023/2122, 18 October 2023)*

*(Official Journal of the European Union C, C/2023/100, 6 October 2023)*

NB: For publications up to and including 31 January 2003, reference should be made to the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

In a corrigendum to an act published in the Special Edition of the Official Journal, the special edition reference is added below the reference to the initial publication:

*(Official Journal of the European Communities L 149 of 1 July 1972)*

*(English special edition, Series I, Volume 1972 (II), p. 606)*

## Short form

The short form is: Official Journal (not italics)

It is used:

- (a) in footnotes as follows:

(<sup>1</sup>) Not yet published in the Official Journal.

- (b) in less formal texts.

## Abbreviated form

The abbreviated form is: OJ L, OJ C, OJ S.

The L ... I, C ... A, C ... I series were discontinued as of 1 October 2023 and the C ... E series was discontinued as of 1 April 2014.

The abbreviated form is used:

- (a) in footnotes consisting of the reference to the Official Journal:

(<sup>1</sup>) OJ L, 2023/2387, 2.10.2023, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2023/2387/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/2387/oj).

(<sup>1</sup>) OJ C, C/2023/90, 2.10.2023, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/90/oj>.

- (b) in tables:

OJ L, 2023/2387, 2.10.2023, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2023/2387/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/2387/oj)

NB: Official Journal references have changed over the course of time:
– before 1 July 1967, pagination is continuous and is followed by the last two figures of the year: OJ 106, 30.10.1962, p. 2553/62
– from 1 July 1967, every Official Journal begins at page 1: OJ 174, 31.7.1967, p. 1
– on 1 January 1968, the <a href="#">L and C series</a> are created: OJ L 32, 6.2.1968, p. 6 OJ C 1, 12.1.1968, p. 1
– on 1 January 1978, the <a href="#">S series</a> is created: OJ S 1, 7.1.1978, p. 1
– on 1 January 1991, the <a href="#">C ... A series</a> is created (discontinued as of 1 October 2023): OJ C 291 A, 8.11.1991, p. 1
– on 31 August 1999, the <a href="#">C ... E series</a> is created (discontinued as of 1 April 2014): OJ C 247 E, 31.8.1999, p. 28
– on 1 January 2016, the <a href="#">L ... I</a> and <a href="#">C ... I series</a> are created (discontinued as of 1 October 2023): OJ L 11 I, 16.1.2016, p. 1 OJ C 15 I, 16.1.2016, p. 1
– on 1 October 2023, publication of the Official Journal act by act is introduced: OJ L, 2023/2387, 2.10.2023, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/2387/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/2387/oj</a> OJ C, C/2023/90, 2.10.2023, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/90/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/90/oj</a>
For documents published in the L series before the introduction of act-by-act publication, adding the ELI to the existing OJ reference is recommended, provided the ELI is available: OJ L 314, 6.12.2022, p. 26, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2371/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2371/oj</a>
Before 1 October 2023, the ELI was not assigned to documents in the C series.

## European Legislation Identifier

With the introduction of act-by-act publication of the Official Journal on 1 October 2023, the European Legislation Identifier (ELI) is assigned to each document published in the L and the C series.

The ELI is a system for making national and EU law available online in a standardised format, so that it can be accessed, exchanged and reused across borders (for detailed information, see [EUR-Lex](#)).

The ELI, when applied to Official Journal documents, contains a fixed part (<http://data.europa.eu/eli/>), variables according to the OJ series and the abbreviation 'oj':

- L series:  
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/type of act/year/sequential number/oj>

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/2065/oj>

- C series:  
<http://data.europa.eu/eli/OJ series/year/sequential number/oj>

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/100/oj>

For corrigenda, the ELI contains the **details of the original publication**, the word ‘**corrigendum**’ and the **publication date** in the format yyyy-mm-dd, followed by the abbreviation ‘oj’:

- L series:

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/2065/corrigendum/2023-10-12/oj>

- C series:

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/100/corrigendum/2023-10-17/oj>

This identifier constitutes a mandatory element of references to the L series of the Official Journal. For references to the C series, the use of the ELI is optional but recommended.

## 3.2. References to an act

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How to cite an act or part of an act depends on where it is cited.

### 3.2.1. Forms of title

Title of an act can take two forms: full title or short title.

When an act is cited for the first time in the body of another act, the **full title** is given, and the reference to the Official Journal in which it was published is always given in a footnote. In citations, the full title is given in the body of the text, while in recitals, articles and annexes it is given in the footnote.

For later references to an act previously cited, the **short title** is used, without mentioning the author or the Official Journal reference.

#### Full title

The components of the full title of an act are:

- the type of act (regulation, directive, etc.),
- the number (that is, the abbreviation(s) that apply (‘EU’, ‘Euratom’, ‘EU, Euratom’, ‘CFSP’), the year and the sequential number of the act),
- the name of the author of the act,
- the date of adoption (the date of signature for acts adopted jointly by the European Parliament and the Council),
- the subject matter,
- in acts with double numbering, the number assigned by the author (see ‘**Double numbering**’ in Section 1.2.2).

The order of these components varies according to the language. In English, the components of the full title are not separated by commas.

The full title is always given with a reference to the Official Journal in which the act was published. In citations, the full title is given in the text and the reference in a footnote:

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/476 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on the measures that the Union may take following a report adopted by the WTO Dispute Settlement Body concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy matters <sup>(1)</sup> ...

(1) OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 6, ELI: <https://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2015/476/oj>.



When an act is cited for the first time in a recital, article or annex, its full title is given in a footnote together with the Official Journal reference:

(14) It is considered that securities financing transactions, as defined in Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council (2), do not contribute to the price discovery process ...

(2) Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 337, 23.12.2015, p. 1, ELI: <https://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2015/2365/oj>).

NB: The citation of the full title includes all the words in the title, such as ‘and amending ...’ or ‘and repealing ...’, but not any words added below it: ‘codification’, ‘recast’, etc.

## Short title

The short title is used in recitals, articles and annexes. Its components are:

- the type of act,
- the number (that is, the abbreviation(s) that apply (‘EU’, ‘Euratom’, ‘EU, Euratom’, ‘CFSP’), the year and the sequential number of the act),
- the name of the author of the act, when first cited,
- in acts with double numbering, the number assigned by the author (see ‘[Double numbering](#)’ in Section 1.2.2):

(45) Purebred breeding animals entered in breeding books should be identified in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council (2).

[...]

(2) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health (‘Animal Health Law’) (OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1, ELI: <https://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/429/oj>).

The short title without the author and without footnote is used for the later references of an act already cited:

(46) In the case of purebred breeding animals of the equine species, Regulation (EU) 2016/429 provides ...

NB: When a precise delegated or implementing act is cited, either with its full or its short title, the indication of the type of act always contains the term ‘delegated’ or ‘implementing’:

**The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation.**

On the other hand, the indication of the type of act does not include the term ‘delegated’ or ‘implementing’ when, in the text of the act, reference is made to the act, for example: ‘Has adopted this Regulation’, ‘the Annex to this Regulation’, ‘This Directive is addressed to the Member States’, ‘Article 2 of this Decision’, etc.

## 3.2.2. Referring to other acts

### In a title

The title of an act never includes the full title of another act. There is never a footnote reference to the title of the other act.

### Date

The date of the cited act is normally not mentioned:

Commission Regulation (EU) No 127/2010 of 5 February 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 2042/2003 (*no date*) on the continuing airworthiness of aircraft and aeronautical products, parts and appliances, and on the approval of organisations and personnel involved in these tasks

The date is only mentioned where there is no number assigned to the cited act:

Council Decision 2008/182/Euratom of 25 February 2008 amending the **Decision of 16 December 1980** setting up the Consultative Committee for the Fusion Programme

Commission Decision 2005/769/EC of 27 October 2005 laying down rules for the procurement of food aid by NGOs authorised by the Commission to purchase and mobilise products to be supplied under Council Regulation (EC) No 1292/96 and repealing its **Decision of 3 September 1998**

### Author

The author of the act referred to is only mentioned if the author is different:

**Commission** Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/281 of 26 November 2014 replacing Annexes I and II of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 **of the European Parliament and of the Council** on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters

NB: Nevertheless, to avoid certain unclear hybrid forms, when several acts of different authors are cited, reference is always made to their respective authors (even if this involves repeating the name of the author of the citing act), for example:

**Commission** Regulation (EU) No 86/2010 of 29 January 2010 amending Annex I to **Council** Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 as regards the definition of fishery products and amending **Commission** Regulation (EC) No 1010/2009 as regards exchange of information on inspections of third country vessels and administrative arrangements on catch certificates

### Statement of subject matter

The statement of the subject matter of the act referred to may be shortened or omitted:

Regulation (EU) 2015/1525 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 amending **Council Regulation (EC) No 515/97 on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Member States and cooperation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of the law on customs and agricultural matters** (*full statement of subject matter*)

Commission Directive 2010/3/EU of 1 February 2010 amending, for the purpose of adaptation to technical progress, Annexes III and VI to **Council Directive 76/768/EEC concerning cosmetic products** (*shortened statement of subject matter*)

Regulation (EU) 2015/847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on information accompanying transfers of funds and repealing **Regulation (EC) No 1781/2006** (*statement of subject matter omitted*)

The parts ‘[and] amending ...’ or ‘[and] repealing ...’ in the act referred to are omitted:

Regulation (EU) No 165/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 February 2014 on tachographs in road transport, repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 on recording equipment in road transport and amending **Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of certain social legislation relating to road transport**



To sum up, an act cited in the title of another act is cited **without its date** (save for a few exceptions), **with its author if it is different** and with all or parts of its **subject matter**, or without it, according to the author’s needs.

## In citations

Primary acts are cited without a footnote reference. International agreements may, however, be cited using their short form or with a footnote reference, see [Section 2.2.1](#).

However, the full title of a secondary act is always given and is followed by a footnote reference indicating the Official Journal in which it was published:

Having regard to Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 10 thereof,  
[...]

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 1, ELI: <https://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2010/30/oj>.

NB: In the case of a reference to the Staff Regulations, the main part of the subject matter is cited, followed only by the author and the number of the regulation:

Having regard to the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union and the conditions of employment of other servants of the European Union, laid down by Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 259/68 <sup>(1)</sup>,  
[...]

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 56, 4.3.1968, p. 1, ELI: [https://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/1968/259\(1\)/oj](https://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/1968/259(1)/oj).

## In recitals, articles and annexes

In recitals, articles and annexes, only the short title of an act is cited:

- If the act is cited for the first time, the short title includes the name of the author of the act. It is followed by a footnote reference indicating the full title of the act and the Official Journal in which it was published:

(5) Where trade defence measures become necessary, they should be adopted in accordance with the general provisions laid down in Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(6)</sup> ...

<sup>(6)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports (OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 16, ELI: <https://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2015/478/oj>).

In principle, the enacting terms (i.e. the articles) should not refer to acts that have not already been referred to in the citations or recitals.

- Where the act has already been cited (except in the title), the short title does not include the author and is not followed by a footnote reference:

2. For the purpose of Articles 5 to 8 of this Regulation, the Commission shall be assisted by the Committee on Safeguards established by Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) 2015/478.

There can be certain exceptions to this rule, in particular in the case of annexes comprising forms or other documents that may be used in isolation, where it may be necessary to repeat the full title and the Official Journal reference of an act that has already been cited.

For the sake of readability, long lists of acts may present the full titles in the body of the text and only the Official Journal references in the footnotes.

### 3.2.3. References to subdivisions of an act

1. The various parts of a reference are cited in descending order, from the general to the particular:

Article 1(2), point (a), of Regulation ...

Article 2 and Article 3(2) provide that ...

Article 1(1), second sentence,

Article 2(3) and Article 3 provide that ...

2. Where subdivisions of the same type are mentioned, the name is not repeated:

Chapters I and II

Articles 1, 4 and 9

the first and third indents

(or: the first and the third indents)

Where several articles, paragraphs or other subdivisions are mentioned, which are consecutively numbered, a distinction has to be made between ‘Articles 2, 3 and 4’ (which excludes additional articles like Articles 3a, 3b, etc.) and ‘Articles 2 to 4’ (which includes all articles added later).

3. Where reference is made to subdivisions of the same type of which one or more are accompanied by subdivisions of a lower level, the subdivision of the same type is mentioned each time:

Article 2 and Article 3(1) of Regulation ...  
(and not ‘Articles 2 and 3(1) of Regulation ...’)

Article 2, Article 5(2) and (3) and Articles 6 to 9 of Regulation ...  
(and not ‘Articles 2, 5(2) and (3) and 6 to 9’)

... and in particular Article 1, point (a) and point (c)(iii), ...

4. Where points are subdivided into further points, repetition of the word ‘point’ should be avoided:

in point (b)(ii)

in point (b)(ii)(1)  
(and not ‘in point (b), point (ii), point (1)’)

5. Annexes are referred to as follows:

... catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation ...  
(and not ‘of this Regulation’).

Annex I is replaced by the text appearing in Annex I to this Decision.

The provisions of an annex are referred to as follows:

point 2.1.3.7. (a)(iii)(2), fourth indent, of the Annex to this Regulation

International agreements are not referred to as annexes:

The text of the Agreement is attached to this Decision  
(note the word ‘attached’, not ‘annexed’)

### 3.2.4. References to amendments to an act

Footnotes in the Official Journal no longer include the last modification of an act, but limit themselves to the OJ reference of the act in its initial version. The acts referred to in the texts published in the OJ are

understood to be the acts in their version in force. The expressions ‘as (last) amended by’, ‘corrected by’ and ‘repealed by’ are no longer used.

Occasionally, however, the author may wish to refer to a specific text as it stands on a specific date or to stress an amending act in particular. In this case, the amending act is cited as a ‘static reference’ in its short form and with a footnote reference if it is cited for the first time:

(6) Annex III B to Regulation (EC) No 517/94 as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1398/2007 <sup>(5)</sup> was ...

[...]

(5) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1398/2007 of 28 November 2007 amending Annexes II, III B and VI to Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94 on common rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries not covered by bilateral agreements, protocols or other arrangements, or by other specific Community import rules (OJ L 311, 29.11.2007, p. 5, ELI: <https://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2007/1398/oj>).

### 3.3. Amending provisions

There are provisions concerning the amendments and the numbering in the amended act.

#### 3.3.1. Amendments in the text

1. Where a **whole article** is replaced, the new text starts with the designation of the article (preceded by an opening quotation mark), placed on the left against the margin:

Article 3 of Decision 2001/689/EC is replaced by the following:

*‘Article 3*

The ecological criteria for the product group dishwashers, as well as the related assessment and verification requirements, shall be valid until 28 February 2009.’.

NB: A full stop (or semicolon) follows the closing quotation mark.

2. Where the amendment relates to a **marked subdivision** of an article (paragraph, point, indent, etc.), the new text starts with an opening quotation mark, followed by the paragraph number, point, indent, etc.:

Regulation (EC) No 409/2009 is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 3, **point (g)** is replaced by the following:

‘(g) “state of processing” means the way the fish is preserved (fresh, fresh salted and frozen).’;

(2) in Article 4, **paragraph 1** is replaced by the following:

‘1. The Community conversion factors set out in Annexes II, III and IV shall apply to convert fish processed weight into fish live weight.’.

Where only the first subparagraph of a numbered paragraph is replaced, the number of the paragraph is not cited in the new text:

(3) in Article 28(1), the **first subparagraph** is replaced by the following:

‘Any proposal or initiative submitted to the legislative authority by the Commission, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (hereinafter the “High Representative”) or by a Member State, which may have an impact on the budget, including changes in the number of posts, must be accompanied by a financial statement and by the evaluation provided for in Article 27(4).’

3. Where the text to be replaced is **not marked**, the following formula is used:

- (1) in Article 19, the **first paragraph** is replaced by the following:  
'Members of the Scientific Committees, scientific advisors from the Pool and external experts shall be entitled to an indemnity for their participation, in person or from a distance by electronic means, in the meetings of the committees, thematic workshops, working groups and other meetings and events organised by the Commission, and for serving as Rapporteur on a specific question, as provided for in Annex III.';
- (7) in Article 15(2), the **second subparagraph** is replaced by the following:  
'Producers shall pay, before 1 June following the marketing year concerned, an amount equal to EUR 500 per tonne for the quantities of sugar referred to in point (c) of the first subparagraph, for which they cannot provide a proof, acceptable to a Member State, that refining took place for justified and exceptional technical reasons.'

4. If a **sentence** is being replaced, no subdivision marker is repeated, even if the first sentence of a numbered paragraph is subject to an amendment:

in paragraph 4, the first sentence is replaced by the following:  
'In case a serious infringement, as defined in Section I(1) of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 302/2009, is discovered onboard a Community fishing vessel, the flag Member State shall ensure that, following the inspection, the fishing vessel flying its flag ceases all fishing activities.'

Where the amendment refers to a **part of a sentence** (expression, word, date, amount) the subdivision indication is not used and the replacement is written in one single line:

In Article 7 of Decision 2005/692/EC, the date '31 December 2010' is replaced by '30 June 2012'.

NB: In the interests of clarity and to prevent translation problems, it is recommended that amendments should be made by replacing complete units of text (an article or a subdivision of an article).

5. The introductory wording varies according to whether there are one or more amendments:

- (a) if there are several amendments, the introductory wording is as follows:

Regulation (EU) 2017/745 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 1(2), the second subparagraph is amended as follows:
- (a) ...;
  - (b) ...;
- (2) Article 17 is amended as follows:
- (a) paragraph 5 is amended as follows:
    - (i) ...;
    - (ii) ...;

- (b) if there is only one amendment, the wording is as follows:

Article 3 of Decision 2007/884/EC is replaced by the following:

'...'

(and not:

Decision 2007/884/EC is amended as follows:

Article 3 is replaced by the following)

6. Where an annex is amended, the wording is as follows:

Annex ... is amended as follows:

or, when the amendments are mentioned in annex:

Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Where the entire annex is replaced, the enacting terms use the following wording:

The Annex to Regulation (EU) No 7/2010 is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

The new text is set out as follows:

ANNEX  
'ANNEX

.....'

### 3.3.2. Additions and numbering

Where articles, numbered paragraphs or other subdivisions that are identified by a number or a letter are inserted into the enacting terms of an existing act, they are given the number or letter of the preceding subdivision of the same level in addition to the letter 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', etc. For example, articles inserted after Article 1 become 'Article 1a', 'Article 1b', etc. Likewise, an article inserted between Article 1a and Article 1b becomes 'Article 1aa'.

Special rules are to be applied in the following cases:

- in exceptional cases, where articles, paragraphs or other numbered subdivisions are inserted before a subdivision of the same level appearing in first place, they are designated 'Article –1', 'Article –1a', 'paragraph –1', 'paragraph –1a', 'point –a', 'point –aa', etc.,
- more complex insertions can also be resolved by using a '–' sign (e.g. the insertion of 'Article 1–a' between Article 1 and Article 1a).

Where articles, numbered paragraphs or other subdivisions that are identified by a number or a letter are inserted, the articles, paragraphs or other subdivisions that follow should not be renumbered because other acts may already refer to them. Renumbering should be carried out only in the case of codification or a recast.

(Source: [Joint handbook](#), Section C.8.3.2.)

## 3.4. Order of citation

The Treaties, authors, countries, languages and currencies are cited in a specific order and using given forms.

### 3.4.1. Order of the Treaties

Since 1 December 2009 (the date on which the Treaty of Lisbon entered into force), the order in which the Treaties have been cited (in particular in the citations) has been as follows:

- Having regard to the Treaty on European Union,
- Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
- Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community.

NB: Until 30 November 2009, the order in which the Treaties were cited was as follows:

- Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,
- Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, *(the ECSC Treaty expired on 23 July 2002)*
- Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community,
- Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, *(this Treaty often comes last, but may come first)*.

The order in which the ‘Communities’ were cited has varied over time:

1. Until the end of 1997, the order in which the Communities were cited in the titles of acts varied each year according to the following scheme:
  - E(E)C, Euratom, ECSC:  
1968, 1971, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995,
  - Euratom, ECSC, E(E)C:  
1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1981, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1996,
  - ECSC, E(E)C, Euratom:  
1970, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997.
2. From 1998 until 23 July 2002, the order was invariable as follows:
  - EC, ECSC, Euratom
3. Between 24 July 2002 (the date on which the ECSC Treaty expired) and 30 November 2009, the order in which the Communities were cited was as follows:
  - EC, Euratom
4. From 1 December 2009:
  - EU, Euratom

The terms ‘European Economic Community’ and ‘European Community’ were used as follows:

- European Economic Community or EEC: for acts adopted before 1 November 1993,
- European Community or EC: for acts adopted since 1 November 1993.



## Reference to the Treaties

The full titles of the Treaties must be used when mentioned for the first time.

For further citations:

- (1) where a sole treaty is cited in the same text, the word ‘Treaty’ is used;
- (2) where several treaties are cited in the same text, the full denomination shall be given as much as possible. Otherwise, treaty titles may be cited in abridged form:
  - ‘EU Treaty’ for the Treaty on European Union,
  - ‘TFEU’ for the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
  - ‘EC Treaty’ for the Treaty establishing the European Community,
  - ‘Euratom Treaty’ for the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community,
  - ‘ECSC Treaty’ for the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community.

NB: A renumbering of the provisions of the Treaties took place in 1999 (Treaty of Amsterdam) and in 2009 (Treaty of Lisbon). The Court of Justice of the European Union and the Court of Auditors follow particular practices for citing articles, according to whether they wish to refer to the earlier or later versions of these successive renumberings.

### 3.4.2. Order by author

The order in which authors are listed under different headings and subheadings of the Official Journal (L and C series) is as follows:

- Representatives of the Governments of the Member States (meeting within the Council or not),
- Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States,
- European Parliament,



- European Council,
- European Parliament and Council,
- Council,
- European Commission,
- Court of Justice of the European Union,
- European Central Bank,
- Court of Auditors,
- High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,
- European Economic and Social Committee,
- European Committee of the Regions,
- European Investment Bank,
- European Ombudsman,
- European Data Protection Supervisor,
- offices and agencies,
- bodies created by international agreements.

For acts and notices concerning the European Economic Area (headings L III and C IV), the order by author is as follows:

- EEA Joint Committee,
- EFTA Surveillance Authority,
- Standing Committee of the EFTA States,
- EEA Consultative Committee,
- EFTA Court.

For the protocol order of the different names of institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, see [Section 9.5](#).

### 3.4.3. Countries

For the names and abbreviations of countries and the order in which they are listed, see [Section 7.1](#) and [Annexes A5](#) and [A6](#).

NB: In references to international agreements for a state whose name has been changed, the name in force at the time of signing the aforesaid acts must be used and must not be replaced by the new name.

### 3.4.4. Languages and multilingual texts

For the names and abbreviations of languages and the order in which languages and language versions appear, see [Section 7.2](#).

### 3.4.5. Currencies

For the names and abbreviations of currencies and the order in which they appear, see [Section 7.3](#) and [Annex A7](#).

For the rules for expressing monetary units, see [Section 7.3.3](#).

## 3.5. Lists

Listed points and acts listed in a text follow specific rules.

### 3.5.1. Listed points – presentation

1. If the various points of a list are preceded by an introductory phrase, the phrase ends in a colon, even if it introduces another introductory phrase:

Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 92 is amended as follows:
  - (a) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:
    - (i) point (c) is replaced by the following:  
'(c) the place of establishment ...:'

2. The points of a list are numbered using lower-case letters between brackets for the first level, lower-case Roman numerals between brackets for the second level and Arabic numerals between brackets for the third level. Indents are used for the fourth level:

This Directive applies to:

- (a) ...:
  - (i) ...:
    - (1) ...:
      - ...:

By way of exception, in the article on definitions and in amending provisions (see [Section 3.3](#)), points are numbered using Arabic numerals within brackets for the first level, lower-case letters within brackets for the second level and lower-case Roman numerals within brackets for the third level.

3. Listed points that are preceded by a figure or a letter are separated by semicolons. Those which are preceded by a dash are separated by commas:

This Directive applies to:

- (a) ...;
- (b) ...:
  - (i) ...;
  - (ii) ...;
  - (iii) ...:
    - (1) ...;
    - (2) ...:
      - ...,
      - ...,
      - ...;
    - (3) ...

4. In tables or lists, punctuation is not usually used after the listed points.

### 3.5.2. Listing of acts

When listing acts of the same type, neither the name of the author nor the type of act is repeated if it is identical:

(1) Commission Directives 2003/90/EC (3) and 2003/91/EC (4) were adopted to ensure that the varieties the Member States include in their national catalogues comply with the ...

[...]

(3) Commission Directive 2003/90/EC of 6 October 2003 setting out implementing measures for the purposes of Article 7 of Council Directive 2002/53/EC as regards the characteristics to be covered as a minimum by the examination and the minimum conditions for examining certain varieties of agricultural plant species (OJ L 254, 8.10.2003, p. 7, ELI: <https://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/90/oj>).

(4) Commission Directive 2003/91/EC of 6 October 2003 setting out implementing measures for the purposes of Article 7 of Council Directive 2002/55/EC as regards the characteristics to be covered as a minimum by the examination and the minimum conditions for examining certain varieties of vegetable species (OJ L 254, 8.10.2003, p. 11, ELI: <https://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/91/oj>).

The abbreviations for the Treaties form an integral part of the number of the act and are therefore repeated for each number:

Regulations (EC) No 852/2004 and (EC) No 853/2004 ...

Directives 94/35/EC and 94/36/EC ...

It is preferable to cite acts in chronological order.

### 3.6. Definition of an expression or of a word

To highlight an expression or word in a definition, it always appears within single inverted commas (double when already within inverted commas):

The Commission notes that according to the Shipbuilding Regulation, ‘shipbuilding’ means building of self-propelled seagoing commercial vessels.

In a list, the expression or word is placed within single inverted commas:

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) ‘environmentally sustainable investment’ means ...;
- (2) ‘financial market participant’ means ...

The points are numbered with Arabic numerals between brackets. Where it is necessary to have further subdivisions, lower-case letters between brackets are used for the second level and lower-case Roman numerals between brackets are used for the third level.

### 3.7. International agreements

International agreements may be linked to an act of secondary legislation, which generally approves them. They are ‘attached’ (and not ‘annexed’) to this act (decision or regulation).

Since these acts have also been signed by third countries, no changes to the text are permitted.

In international agreements etc. the full date is written in words (see [Section 2.5](#)).

# Summary tables

## Content of the series

L <sup>(1)</sup>	C <sup>(2)</sup>	S
Legislative acts (L I) Non-legislative acts (L II) Other acts (L III)	Resolutions, recommendations and opinions (C I) Information (C II) Preparatory acts (C III) Notices (C IV) Announcements (C V)	Public contracts (calls for tender): works, supplies, services (open, restricted, accelerated procedures) Notices by European Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies or Union programmes (e.g. European Development Fund, European Investment Bank, etc.)

(1) Series supplemented by the L ... I (discontinued as of 1 October 2023) (see [Section 1.1 'L series'](#)).

(2) Series supplemented by the C ... A (discontinued as of 1 October 2023), the C ... E (discontinued as of 1 April 2014) and the C ... I series (discontinued as of 1 October 2023) (see [Section 1.1 'C series'](#)).

## Distinctive elements of regulations, directives and decisions (L I and L II)

Institution	Act	Nature of the act	Identifying components – legislative acts / non-legislative acts	Under heading	Signatory
<b>European Parliament + Council</b>	Regulation	Legislative (ordinary legislative procedure)	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> + citation: <i>Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure</i>	L I	The President of the European Parliament + The President of the Council
	Directive	Legislative (ordinary legislative procedure)	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> + citation: <i>Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure</i>	L I	The President of the European Parliament + The President of the Council
	Decision	Legislative (ordinary legislative procedure)	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> + citation: <i>Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure</i>	L I	The President of the European Parliament + The President of the Council
	Decision (e.g. mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund)	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ...,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the European Parliament + The President of the Council
<b>European Parliament</b>	Regulation	Legislative (special legislative procedure)	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> + citation: <i>Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure</i>	L I	The President of the European Parliament
	Decision	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the European Parliament
<b>European Council</b>	Decision	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the European Council

(Continued)

Institution	Act	Nature of the act	Identifying components – legislative acts / non-legislative acts	Under heading	Signatory
<b>Council</b>	Regulation	Legislative (special legislative procedure)	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> + citation: <i>Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure</i>	L I	The President of the Council
	Regulation (based directly on the Treaties)	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Council
	Implementing Regulation	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ...,</i> + second citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Council
	Directive	Legislative (special legislative procedure)	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> + citation: <i>Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure</i>	L I	The President of the Council
	Directive (based directly on the Treaties)	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Council
	Implementing Directive	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ...,</i> + second citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular Article ...</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Council
	Decision	Legislative (special legislative procedure)	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> + citation: <i>Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure</i>	L I	The President of the Council
	Decision (based directly on the Treaties, including CFSP Decisions)	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> In the case of CFSP decisions, First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Council
	Implementing Decision	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ...,</i> + second citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Council
<b>Commission</b>	Regulation (based directly on the Treaties)	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Commission
	Delegated Regulation	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty...,</i> + second citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Commission
	Implementing Regulation	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ...,</i> + second citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Commission
	Directive (based directly on the Treaties)	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty..., and in particular Article ... thereof,</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Commission

(Continued)

Institution	Act	Nature of the act	Identifying components – legislative acts / non-legislative acts	Under heading	Signatory
	Delegated Directive	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty...</i> , + second citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular Article ... thereof</i> , no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Commission
	Implementing Directive	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ...</i> , + second citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular Article ... thereof</i> , no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Commission
	Decision (based directly on the Treaties)	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ..., and in particular Article ... thereof</i> , no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Commission
					Member of the Commission (if addressees)
	Delegated Decision	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ...</i> , + second citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular Article ... thereof</i> , no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Commission
					Member of the Commission (if addressees)
Implementing Decision	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to the Treaty ...</i> , + second citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular Article ... thereof</i> , no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the Commission Member of the Commission (if addressees)	
<b>European Central Bank</b>	Regulation	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular ...</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the European Central Bank
	Decision	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular ...</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the European Central Bank
	Guideline	Non-legislative	First citation: <i>Having regard to ..., and in particular ...</i> no citation about legislative procedure	L II	The President of the European Central Bank

## Numbering of Official Journals

Date	Number
From 1952 to 30.6.1967 (pagination for a whole year and year included)	OJ 106, 30.12.1962, p. 2553/62
From 1.7.1967 (each number starts with page 1)	OJ 174, 31.7.1967, p. 1
<b>From 1968 (OJ L and C created)</b>	<b>OJ L 76, 28.3.1968, p. 1</b> <b>OJ C 108, 19.10.1968, p. 1</b>
From 1978 (OJ S created)	OJ S 99, 5.5.1978, p. 1
From 1991 to 30.9.2023 (OJ C ... A)	OJ C 194 A, 31.7.2008, p. 1
From 31.8.1999 to 31.3.2014 (OJ C ... E)	OJ C 189 E, 26.7.2008, p. 1
From 1.1.2016 to 30.9.2023 (L ... I and C ... I)	OJ L 11 I, 16.1.2016, p. 1 OJ C 15 I, 16.1.2016, p. 1
From 1.10.2023 (introduction of the act-by-act publication of the Official Journal)	OJ L, 2023/2387, 2.10.2023, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/2387/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/2387/oj</a> OJ C, C/2023/90, 2.10.2023, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/90/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/90/oj</a>

## Numbering of acts (L series)

### Regulations

Date	Number
From 1952 to 31.12.1962	Regulation No 17
From 1.1.1963 to 31.12.1967	Regulation No 1009/67/EEC
From 1.1.1968 to 31.10.1993	Regulation (EEC) No 1470/68
From 1.11.1993 to 31.12.1998	Regulation (EC) No 3031/93
From 1.1.1999 to 30.11.2009	Regulation (EC) No 302/1999 Regulation (EC) No 1288/2009
From 1.12.2009 to 31.12.2014	Regulation (EU) No 1178/2009
<b>From 1.1.2015</b>	<b>Regulation (EU) 2015/475</b>

### Directives, decisions

Acts	Date	Number
Directives (L I and L II)	Until 31.12.2014	Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council Council Directive 2010/12/EU Commission Directive 2010/29/EU
	<b>From 1.1.2015</b>	<b>Directive (EU) 2015/254 of the European Parliament and of the Council</b> <b>Council Directive (EU) 2015/121</b> <b>Commission Directive (EU) 2015/565</b>
Decisions (L I)	Until 31.12.2014	Decision No 284/2010/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council
	<b>From 1.1.2015</b>	<b>Decision (EU) 2015/601 of the European Parliament and of the Council</b>
Decisions (L II)	Until 31.12.2014	Commission Decision 2010/261/EU Decision 2010/204/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council Council Decision 2010/231/CFSP

**Directives, decisions**

Acts	Date	Number
	<b>From 1.1.2015</b>	<b>Commission Decision (EU) 2015/119</b> <b>Decision (EU) 2015/468 of the European Parliament and of the Council</b> <b>Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/76</b>

**Recommendations, guidelines (L II)**

Acts	Date	Number
Recommendation	Until 31.12.2014	2009/1019/EU
	<b>From 1.1.2015</b>	<b>(EU) 2015/682</b>
Guideline	Until 31.12.2014	2009/1021/EU (ECB/2009/28)
	<b>From 1.1.2015</b>	<b>(EU) 2015/732(ECB/2015/20)</b>

NB: Recommendations are published:

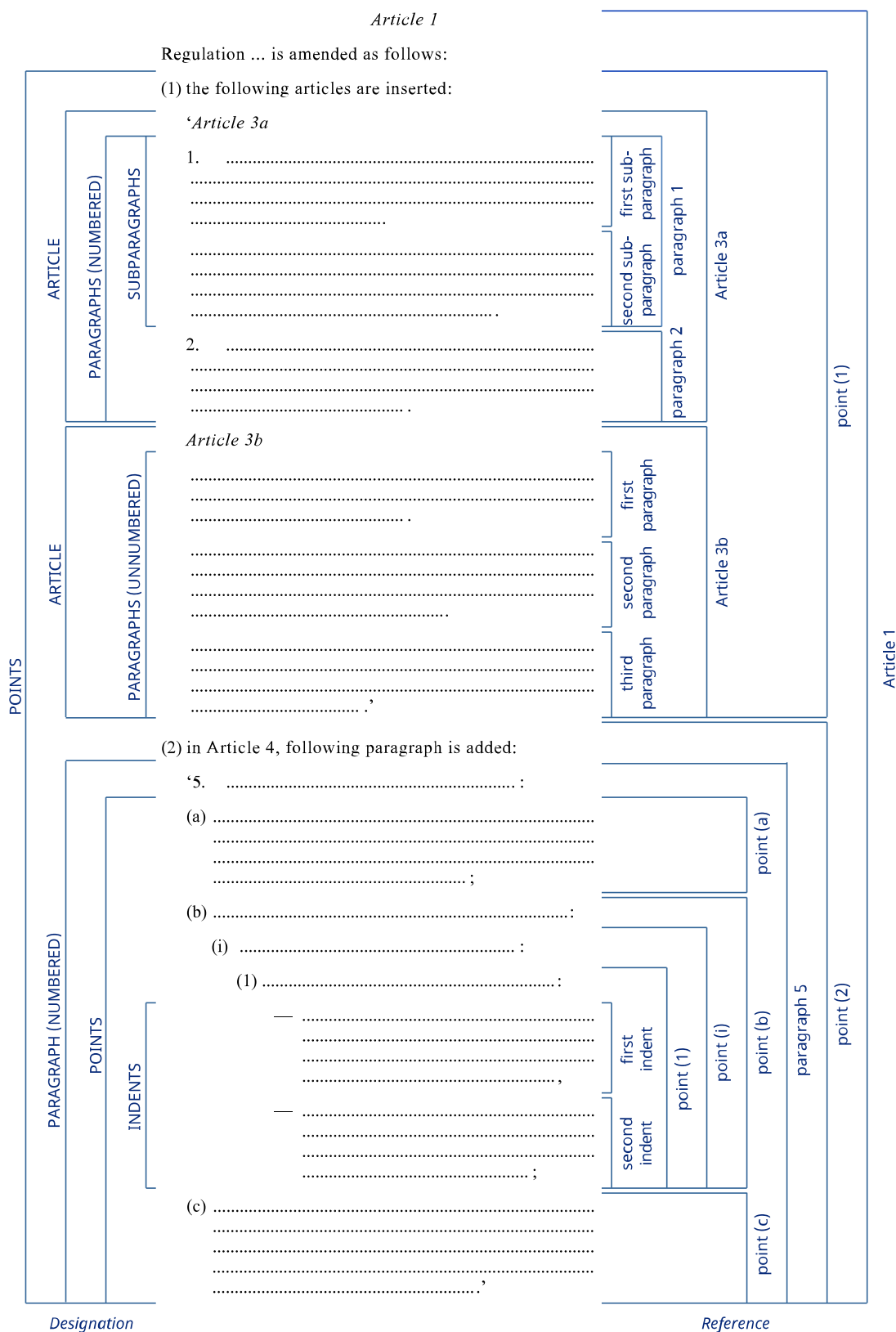
- in the L series (non-legislative acts – L II): Council recommendations (Articles 121, 126 and 140 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union), Commission recommendations (Article 292), European Central Bank recommendations (Article 292);
- in the C series (resolutions, recommendations and opinions – C I): European Parliament recommendations for the attention of the Council, Council recommendations, Commission recommendations, European Central Bank recommendations;
- in the C series (preparatory acts – C III): European Central Bank recommendations (Articles 129 and 219).

**EEA decisions, EFTA decisions and recommendations**

Acts	Date	Number
Decision of the EEA Joint Committee	Until 31.12.2014 (numbered by author only)	No 38/2010
	<b>From 1.1.2015 (double numbering)</b>	<b>No 159/2014 [2015/94]</b>
Decision of the EFTA Surveillance Authority	Until 31.12.2014 (numbered by author only)	No 133/09/COL
	<b>From 1.1.2015 (double numbering)</b>	<b>No 30/15/COL [2015/1813]</b> <b>No 226/17/COL [2018/564]</b>
Recommendation of the EFTA Surveillance Authority	Until 31.12.2014 (numbered by author only)	No 119/07/COL
	<b>From 1.1.2015 (double numbering)</b>	<b>No 93/16/COL [2017/608]</b>



# Structure of an act



## Part Two

# General publications

General publications use specific identifiers and editorial elements such as copyright notices, and follow norms for emphasis, references, quotations, etc.



## 4. Document preparation and identifiers

Documents are prepared by various actors during the publication process, and identifiers are assigned depending on the types of publication.

### 4.1. Authors, authorising departments, Publications Office and printshops

Authors, project managers and proofreaders participate in the production process of a text.

#### 4.1.1. Authors and the Publications Office

The European Union's institutions, bodies and organisations may call upon the Publications Office in connection with any planned publication. The Office provides authors (inter alios) with the following services:

- preparation of publications in paper and multimedia form (CD-ROMs, DVDs, websites and electronic books) and contracts with external providers,
- graphic design,
- proofreading,
- printing on demand (POD),
- provision of identifiers (ISBN, ISSN, DOI, catalogue numbers – see [Section 4.4](#)).

NB: In the case of publications prepared by the Office itself, identifiers are assigned automatically.

#### Procedure overview

The originating departments must first submit a service-provision request to the authorising department of their institution, body or organisation. A publication request is then drawn up and sent to the Publications Office, which issues an estimate or quotation to be used as a basis for preparing the order forms. In turn, the order forms are sent to the authorising department to be signed.

After receiving the final version of the manuscript and the signed order form, the Publications Office carries out typographical preparation and a preliminary reading of the document. At the end of the production process, the 'passed for press' form is issued after the number of copies, the identifiers (ISBN, ISSN, DOI, catalogue number), the selling price (where applicable) and the delivery details have been checked.

After reception, the Publications Office carries out a quality acceptance of the publication and checks that the publication delivered corresponds to what appears on the invoice.

As regards periodicals, any change of title or appearance in the course of the year should be avoided, since such changes tend to complicate and delay the series and the cataloguing thereof, to hamper sales and to confuse readers.



#### For authors

**Producing a publication? Creating a poster? Targeting an audience?**

**For answers to your questions on technical and administrative matters, please go to:**

<https://op.europa.eu/en/web/publicare/providing-publishing-and-preservation-services>

*(Internal link for staff of the European Union's institutions, bodies and organisations)*

## 4.1.2. Project management at the Publications Office

### The project managers' role

Project managers carry out the typographical preparation of the manuscript. The typographical information shown, the characters and formats selected and the timetable drawn up must reflect what is stated in the framework contracts and calls for tender and on the order forms.

The project managers then check the international identifiers (ISBN, ISSN, DOI (see [Section 4.4](#))) and the Publications Office catalogue number.

Particular attention must be paid to the cover; if the thickness of the publication allows for it the title is printed on the spine.

The 'passed for press' form is issued after the preliminary pages (title, copyright, table of contents, etc.) have been checked. It must in all cases be given in writing to the printshop and must contain the following points:

- title of the publication,
- reference to the language(s) of publication,
- print run,
- main characteristics,
- delivery times, including information concerning deliveries on account and partial deliveries,
- place(s) of delivery, together with a breakdown of locations (where appropriate).

### Graphic designers

The graphic-design office produces drafts and models for posters, pamphlets, covers and specimen pages, which can be submitted to authors before actual typesetting takes place.

Graphic designers can also help to develop visual identities (logos, graphs, etc.) and the graphic design of websites (visual presentation, banners, etc.).

## 4.1.3. Proofreading at the Publications Office

Proofreaders, who cast a fresh eye over the text to be published, are responsible for checking both linguistic matters (language rules and conventions) and technical aspects (typographical conventions). However, they are not revisers: proofreaders must remain impartial with regard to the author's intentions; the latter still bears sole responsibility for the substance of the text.

### Finalisation of manuscripts

Manuscripts are handed to proofreaders for what is known as finalisation (typographical preparation and text reading). This stage, which precedes production, is aimed at rectifying any spelling and grammatical mistakes and at revealing any imprecision and inconsistency, so as to ensure that the message is perfectly comprehensible. A detailed examination must be carried out in order to ensure that there are no discrepancies in the manuscript. Any doubts or queries must be dealt with in close cooperation with the originating department.

Proofreaders are also responsible for harmonising the text on the basis of the interinstitutional rules and conventions laid down in this style guide.

**NB:** At the request, or with the prior agreement, of the originating department, more thorough editorial changes may be made (editorial revision of the text).

The page-numbering of the manuscript, which the originating department must do beforehand, is checked and, where necessary, completed. Any missing part of the manuscript must be reported immediately. The footnote markers in the text must be checked to make sure that they correspond to the actual footnotes themselves.

It is the originating department's responsibility to check that the language versions of a manuscript tally with one another. The Publications Office may, where necessary, carry out this check if the originating department agrees to allow sufficient time.

The main purpose of manuscript finalisation is to facilitate typesetting in such way that subsequent additional costs can be avoided. The quality of the manuscript delivered to the printshop is therefore a key factor in the production process. If authors follow the instructions for preparing and presenting manuscripts (see [Section 4.2](#)) and ensure that the text is of the highest quality, they can keep production costs down and speed up production (as the 'passed for press' form can even be issued on the first proofs).

A defective manuscript can be sent back to its author.



A good manuscript is the key to fast, high-quality production.

## Proofs and author's corrections

Proofs are reviewed by the proofreaders, who check that the text tallies with the manuscript provided and complies with the rules in force for each language. A set of first proofs is sent at the same time to the originating department for approval and for any author's corrections to be inserted.

Author's corrections on the proofs must be kept to a minimum. The originating department must insert its author's corrections clearly, legibly and in such a way that the proofreader is not obliged to review the text line by line (corrections should be in red, clearly visible, perhaps circled or marked in the margin; annotating author's corrections on a separate sheet should be avoided).

From the point of view of the printer, 'author's correction' means any correction on the proofs that differs from the original manuscript (improvements, corrections, harmonisations, updates, clarifications arising from a confusing or poorly prepared manuscript, etc.). Such corrections will be invoiced separately. At this stage, turns of phrase should not be changed, digital data received at the last minute (and more recently than the reference period of the work) should not be updated and punctuation marks should not be added in the quest for some form of elusive perfection.

Any additions or deletions – from a simple comma to a whole paragraph – are author's corrections that must as far as possible be avoided, on account of the delays and extra costs that they may entail. Such changes can be very costly and seemingly disproportionate in terms of the corrections requested. Even the smallest change can lead to the reworking of whole paragraphs, or to a new page-setting for several pages or even the whole work, with potential impact on the pagination, on the table of contents and on references in the body of the text or the index (in the case of changes deemed essential, it is for the originating department to deal with any subsequent changes).

The typesetting usually requires two proofs. During the first proof, the proofreader rereads the entire text, comparing it to the manuscript, checking that all elements are present and that all typographical instructions have been observed. A second proof then enables any corrections made to the first proof to be checked. No author's corrections should be accepted at the second proof stage.

Given the timescales involved with periodicals or urgent publications, a deadline for the final draft must be met by the originating department. This requirement ensures not only that work will be delivered on time but also that last-minute author's corrections (hence extra costs) can be avoided.

Please note that the Publications Office cannot agree to input author's corrections without the authorising department's formal consent.

## 4.2. Original documents (manuscripts)

Manuscripts have been produced in electronic format (Word, PDF, HTML, etc.) since the end of the 1990s. Text preparation and word processing are closely linked to the use of well-defined IT procedures (macros, spell-check programs, etc.). This section describes the procedures recommended to optimise the word processing of texts for publication, which can simply be in addition to the traditional work of preparing a text (linguistic preparation).

These recommendations are focused on the processing of files in Word format, since Word is the standard tool for inputting original documents in the European Union institutions. The basic principles described below can easily be adapted to any other software on the market.

### 4.2.1. Principle of a production chain

The original documents ('manuscripts') provided by the originating departments must undergo a meticulously organised preparation process. To ensure that production is efficient, and therefore speedy, it is advisable to set up 'production chains' between the originating departments, the Publications Office and the printers.

The term 'production chain' simply means common working principles applied right from the time the text is created electronically:

- style sheets/templates or markup protocols (see [Section 4.2.2](#)),
- standard writing rules (applying the rules and conventions of this style guide at the earliest possible stage of the document preparation procedure).

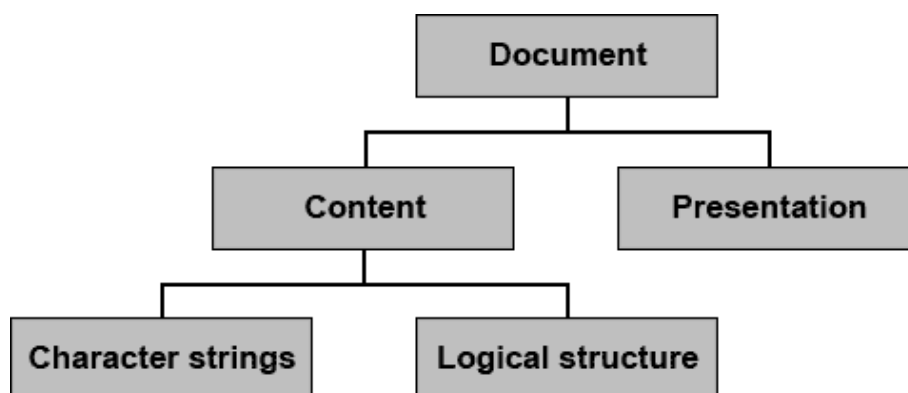
When starting any work, the project manager must work in close collaboration with the authors and printers to establish all the production parameters. This begins by defining the required file configuration. It is at this stage that the use of markup protocols or style sheets (see [Section 4.2.2](#)) must be precisely determined, as their definition is highly dependent on the contractors' transcoding/recovery programs.

Any action must extend as far as possible along the production chain, to cut out a whole range of pointless, possibly expensive, manual operations, which are often the source of errors. This makes production much faster, optimises quality and reduces production costs.

A stable and uniform work plan allows each party involved to optimise their procedures. By generalising the framework, identical procedures can be set up for all parties involved in production, particularly the contractors, which will allow the Publications Office and thus the authors to quickly switch to another contractor should unforeseen events arise, without the production process grinding to a halt.

### 4.2.2. Logical structure of documents

A printed document is composed of two elements: content, i.e. the character strings associated with their logical structure, and presentation.



Presentation, which falls into the category of typography, is finalised by the contractor in accordance with the instructions of the graphic designers. Very often the presentation of the original text, its page layout, etc. do not correspond to the final presentation of the text compiled by the contractor. So, when the manuscript is being prepared, it is pointless to try to stick too closely to the print presentation (e.g. care must be taken not to insert manual text breaks, as these have to be removed when the document is processed by the contractor).

However, it is essential that the contractor can recognise the different parts of the text. To this effect, when inputting the document, it is important to either:

- apply a style sheet;
- apply markup following a well-defined protocol.

## Style sheets

In order for the contractor to correctly interpret the text, it is crucial that the different text levels be correctly marked (headings, normal text, annotations, etc.).

To this effect, Word provides a simple solution, but it must be applied rigorously: styles. Each component of the text is differentiated by the application of a different marker (style):

- heading level (*Heading 1*, *Heading 2*, etc.),
- normal, justified, ragged, etc. text (*Normal* etc.),
- references, boxes, footnotes, etc.

Each element must have a unique style attributed to it, preferably based on a logical structure.



Do not, for example, differentiate headings manually (bold, italic, etc.)!

Allowing each author to freely choose which styles they use can quickly lead to difficulties: namely that each work requires individual processing, with a profusion of styles that can very quickly become difficult to manage. This is why standardisation of styles is desirable.

Ideally, the style sheets applied to the different documents should have the same foundation (a standard sheet). At the same time, style sheets may be accompanied by actual templates, which respond to the diversity of presentations ('actual template' refers to the adaptation of a unique style sheet to the specific typographical presentation of the work being prepared).

The rigorous use of styles, especially in differentiating headings, provides an additional benefit in Word: it allows the author to generate a table of contents automatically, which is impossible when headings are differentiated manually.

## Markup protocol

Another important technique for differentiating text elements is the application of a 'markup protocol', which specifically indicates the logical level of all text elements (e.g. chapter heading, section heading; normal text, indented text; references). A markup protocol must be developed using a description of the said elements, markers and the required typographical presentation.

Markers currently have a <MARKER> type format, e.g. <TCHAP> in the case of a marker for a chapter heading. They are based on SGML (standard generalised markup language). There have been many developments since SGML was first implemented, and at present XML is predominant.

The advantage of the markers used in these protocols is that they can be directly interpreted by desktop publishing programs (as well as by advanced word-processing programs), which makes the laborious process of finalising documents before printing redundant. The application of markup protocols needs to be agreed at a fairly early stage, ideally when the document is created.

In the case of a multilingual document, it is advisable to involve the institution's translation service. The translation service, which acts as a text multiplier by adding the required linguistic versions, can process the marked-up text, focusing on the content without wasting resources reproducing the presentation. It should also be pointed out that a marked-up text, which contains a minimum of formatting codes, is better suited to processing by advanced language technology tools.

## 4.2.3. Text preparation

### Typing conventions

In order to optimise working practices with a view to production (whether paper, CD/DVD, internet, etc.), it is essential to adhere to the following rules.

#### General

- Use plain text (no formatting).
- Do not justify the text or use word splits or hyphens at the end of a line, even for compound words.
- Follow punctuation spacing rules: see [Section 6.4](#).
- Be logical and consistent when processing the text (use the same parameters for identical elements of a document).

#### Special characters

- Use the special characters available.
- Avoid all transliteration ('ss' for 'ß', 'ue' for 'ü', etc.).
- Always use the numbers 1 and 0 on the keyboard, not upper-case 'l' or 'O' in their place.
- Ellipses (...) are obtained by typing *Alt 0133* or *Ctrl-Alt-full stop (.)* (do not use three consecutive full stops (...)).

#### Numbers

- Numbers expressing a quantity: separate each group of three numbers by a hard (protected) space, not a point (e.g. 300 000).
- Figures expressing numbering, such as years, folios, etc.: no space (e.g. 1961, p. 2064).
- Decimal numbers: in English texts, use a point on the baseline (e.g. 13.6). Special rules apply for the Official Journal and multilingual texts (see [Section 6.5](#)).
- Follow the rules for writing out numbers: see [Section 10.5](#).

#### Protected spaces

- Use to prevent elements that must stay together from being separated at the end of a line.
- Use, for example, in the following cases and in the cases indicated in the rules of punctuation (see [Section 6.4](#)):

No•	OJ L•	10•000
p•	OJ C•	Mr C•M. Dupont

NB: In Word, the hard space is obtained by typing *Alt 0160* or *Ctrl-Shift-space bar*.

#### Graphics, images and tables

- Supply graphics and images in separate files, in high-resolution format.
- Check copyright for images and illustrations.
- Clearly mark the place where the image/graphic is to be inserted using a marker (<IMAGE1>, <GRAPHIC1>, <TABLE1>, etc.).
- Supply Excel files separately.



## Quotation marks

- Use the quotation marks appropriate to the language.
- There are two levels of quotation marks in English (the Word shortcut is given in brackets):

level 1 (main quotation)	‘...’	(Alt 0145/Alt 0146)
level 2 (quotation within quotation)	“...”	(Alt 0147/Alt 0148)

Any further levels are repeats of levels 1 and 2.

## Apostrophe

- Use the correct typographical apostrophe (’ or ’, depending on the type of character used), obtained by typing *Alt 0146*, not the apostrophe of the keyboard (').

## Upper/lower-case letters

- Never type a heading entirely in upper case letters. When required, the contractor can automatically capitalise a heading.
- Apply upper/lower-case letters in accordance with the rules of this style guide (see [Section 10.4](#)).

## Footnotes

- Use only the function *References/Insert footnote*.
- It is pointless to manually reformat footnote numbers for a manuscript intended to be produced on paper. E.g.: Word generates 1 - / proofreaders apply (1). The contractor recovers only the *Footnote* function; it is then the responsibility of the contractor to reformat the footnote numbers correctly, following the conventions of this style guide.
- Footnotes must be clearly numbered in Arabic numerals (other symbols, such as asterisks or letters, should only be used in special cases).
- Avoid notes of the type ‘Idem’ or ‘Ibidem’, as the page layout of the printed work will be different to that of the original manuscript.
- The reference to a footnote (including the brackets) is always composed in light roman (even in texts or headings written in italics or bold).

## Dashes

- Use an em dash (*Alt 0151*) to introduce elements in a list (same rule for all languages).

## Headings

- Do not use manual formatting. Instead, use a style sheet.
- If a particular style sheet does not exist, use Word styles (Heading 1, Heading 2, Normal, etc.).
- Never type a heading entirely in upper-case letters.

NB: By using Word styles, a table of contents can be generated automatically when word processing is finished; when the document is converted into PDF to be put online, these headings will automatically generate hyperlinks (bookmarks), elements that play an essential role in making long PDF documents easier to consult online.

## Other recommendations

When a manuscript is delivered in several batches, the originating department must supply a table of contents for the work (even if it is only provisional) along with the first section, so that proofreaders can gain an overview of the document.

The originating department must carefully check all manuscripts before sending them to the Publications Office. Revisions should be the exception and must be perfectly clear, legible and precise. Significant revisions made at the first proof stage may require parts of the document to be retyped, affect the page layout (sometimes disrupting it completely, leading to cumulative changes) and very often lead to additional proofs and rechecking, which would prolong production time and increase costs.

Finally, it is advisable wherever possible to avoid creating composite files consisting of texts produced with different software.

#### 4.2.4. Camera-ready documents

In the case of documents intended for direct reproduction (camera-ready), the originating department must ensure that all the necessary corrections have been made to the text, as no further changes can be introduced at the reproduction stage, other than in exceptional circumstances.

The text must be carefully reread after it has been typed and before the final page layout is established. The page layout must also undergo thorough typographical checks before production can begin.

Camera-ready text should be paginated continuously starting with the title page and including blank pages. It should be noted that, in general, sections and chapters start on a recto (right-hand) page, bearing an odd number. If a section or chapter should end on a recto page, it must be followed by a blank page to make up the verso (left-hand) page, bearing an even number. For example, if Chapter 1 ends on page 19, page 20 will be blank and Chapter 2 will begin on page 21.

The space before a heading or subheading should be larger than that which separates it from the text.

There should be two carriage returns between paragraphs and subparagraphs.

Do not start a page with the last line of a paragraph. If this is the case, it is preferable to leave a line on the previous page, even if it exceeds the margins. Avoid ending a page with a heading or subheading, a dash or the first line of an enumeration (a list).

Quotations and enumerations should not be indented.

### 4.3. Publication types

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Document identification and classification is governed at international level by different agreements and standards, most notably the following:

- ISO 690:2021: bibliographic references  
<https://www.iso.org/standard/72642.html>
- ISO 5127:2017: information and documentation, glossary  
<https://www.iso.org/standard/59743.html>
- ISO 2108:2017: international standard book number (ISBN)  
<https://www.iso.org/standard/65483.html>  
<https://www.isbn-international.org>
- ISO 3297:2020: international standard serial number (ISSN)  
<https://www.iso.org/standard/73846.html>
- international standard bibliographic description (ISBD), International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)  
[https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/isbd/isbd-cons\\_2007-en.pdf](https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/isbd/isbd-cons_2007-en.pdf)



ISO standards can be obtained from ISO members, a list of which is available from the ISO website (<https://www.iso.org/members.html>).

According to these standards and agreements, publications can be divided into two major categories: monographs and continuing resources.

### 4.3.1. Monographs

Pursuant to ISO 2108:2020 (ISBN), monographs are non-serial publications that may be complete in one volume or intended to be complete in a limited number of separate volumes, that may or may not be published simultaneously and that are made available to the public in any product format (hardback, paperback, audiobook on cassette, CD, DVD, Braille book, website, electronic book, etc.).

Monographs in several volumes consist of a predetermined number of physically separate parts (separate volumes), with the exception of publications in instalments. They are intended to form or are published as a complete work. The separate parts may have their own titles and statements of responsibility.

Each monograph is identified by an international standard book number (ISBN) (see [Section 4.4.1](#)).

### 4.3.2. Continuing resources

Pursuant to ISO 3297:2020 (ISSN), continuing resources are works made available to the public in any media format as successive or integrated issues that generally carry a numerical order or chronological indication, and that do not have a predetermined publication duration. Continuing resources include:

- serial publications, which are defined as resources published in successive issues or separate parts with no predetermined conclusion, and which are generally numbered, such as newspapers, magazines, periodicals, printed or electronic journals, annual publications (reports, yearbooks, directories, etc.), memoirs and collections of monographs;
- ongoing integrating resources, which are defined as continuing resources that are completed by updates integrated into the body of the work, with no predetermined conclusion (databases, loose-leaf publications that are continually updated or websites that are continually updated, such as the online version of this style guide).

NB: A collection is a set of separate publications, each with its own title, linked together by a collective title applying to the set. This collective title is the proper title of the collection. Each separate publication may or may not be numbered. Publications that are part of a collection may be monographs or serial publications.

Each continuing resource is identified by an international standard serial number (ISSN) (see [Section 4.4.2](#)).

### 4.3.3. Combined serial publications and monographs

Some serial publications, such as yearbooks and monographic collections, can also be considered as monographs for certain purposes, such as marketing. It must be possible to purchase them either individually or through a subscription.

These publications must be considered first and foremost as serial publications and be assigned an ISSN. They are then assigned an ISBN as monographs.

## 4.4. Identifiers assigned by the Publications Office

Since 2001 the Publications Office has acted as the official agency assigning the following identifiers to publications issued by European Union institutions, bodies and organisations: international standard book number (ISBN); international standard serial number (ISSN) for serial publications and other continuing resources; and digital object identifier (DOI). These international identifiers are used to classify publications all over the world in an unequivocal and exclusive way. An internal identifier (catalogue number) is also assigned for every product (book, leaflet, poster, etc.) in any format (paper, electronic, CD/DVD, etc.).

In order for an identifier to be assigned to a work, the originating services must provide the Publications Office with two physical copies of the work, in addition to sending the electronic version (PDF).

The Publications Office automatically assigns an identifier whenever it receives a publication request.

### 4.4.1. International standard book number (ISBN)

Any monographic publication (see [Section 4.3.1](#)) is assigned an international standard book number (ISBN) by the Publications Office.

The assignment of an ISBN has no legal meaning or value with regard to the copyright of the work concerned or its content.

An ISBN cannot be modified, replaced or reused once it has been assigned to a product.

A separate ISBN is required for:

- each language version of a publication;
- each separate format of a product (in the case of a work published and made available in versions in different formats (PDF, HTML, etc.), each version must be allocated a separate ISBN);
- each separate edition containing significant amendments affecting one or more parts of a product, and also in cases where the title has been changed; on the other hand, it is not necessary to assign a separate ISBN to a product if only the price has been changed or the product has undergone only slight amendments, such as correction of printing errors, if the edition, form and publisher remain unchanged;
- any amendment to the form of a product (hardback, paperback, online version, etc.).

In the case of multiple volumes, an ISBN is assigned to each volume and a collective ISBN is assigned to the set of volumes. The collective ISBN and the ISBN of the respective volumes must be printed on the reverse of the title page of each volume.

**NB:** A separate chapter within a work may also be assigned an ISBN if it forms a complete whole. Separate parts (e.g. chapters) of monographic publications, separate drawings or articles taken from continuing resources made available separately may also be identified by an ISBN.

Where a publication is published jointly or as a co-edition by two or more publishers, each publisher may assign its own ISBN and display it on the copyright page. However, only one ISBN in barcode form must appear on the back cover or dust jacket of a publication.

An ISBN must also be assigned to loose-leaf publications with a predetermined publication end date (i.e. which are not intended to be published indefinitely). On the other hand, continually updated loose-leaf publications (integrated resources) or updated individual parts must not be assigned an ISBN.

#### ISBN location and display

The ISBN, which must always appear on the product itself, has since 1 January 2007 comprised 13 digits organised into five groups, preceded by the prefix ISBN followed by a space:

- Group 1: prefix or EAN (European Article Numbering) code defining the ‘book’ as the article identified (the prefixes currently available are 978 and 979);
- Group 2: group identifier (92 = international organisations);
- Group 3: publisher identifier (author code);
- Group 4: title identifier (within the publisher’s production);
- Group 5: check digit.

ISBN 978-92-79-00077-5

#### Printed publications

For printed publications, the ISBN must be printed together with all other identifiers on the reverse of the title page (see example in [Section 5.3.1](#)). If that is not possible, it must appear at the bottom of the title page or be included with the copyright notice.

It must also appear on the lower portion of the back cover (and the lower portion of the dust jacket) (see example in [Section 5.1.1](#)).

NB: In co-editions, the ISBN of the co-editor may also appear on the lower portion of the back cover and/or the lower portion of the dust jacket in barcode form.

## Electronic publications or other types of non-printed products

For online publications, the ISBN must be included on the title screen or its equivalent, and/or on the screen displaying the copyright notice.

For any other product (CD-ROM, DVD, etc.), the ISBN must appear on a label permanently affixed to the product or, if that is not possible, on the lower portion of all the product's permanent packaging (box, sleeve, holder, etc.).

The ISBN must also be included in all metadata contained within the publication or product.



See also the [quick reference guide](#).

In the case of a publication in different formats, only one ISBN is required if they are packaged together; if they are distributed separately, each version must be assigned an ISBN. Furthermore, all ISBNs must be listed together in each version, with a brief indication of the format, as in the following example:

Print	ISBN 978-951-45-9693-3
PDF	ISBN 978-951-45-9694-0
EPUB	ISBN 978-951-45-9695-7
HTML	ISBN 978-951-45-9696-4

The ISBN must also be indicated on any material accompanying the publication.



### Useful ISBN links

International ISBN Agency:

<https://www.isbn-international.org>

ISBN Users' Manual:

<https://www.isbn-international.org/content/isbn-users-manual>

ISBN FAQs:

[http://www.isbn.org/faqs\\_general\\_questions](http://www.isbn.org/faqs_general_questions)

EAN.UCC system:

<http://www.gs1.org/>

ISO 2108:2017: international standard book number (ISBN):

<https://www.iso.org/standard/65483.html>

ISO standards can be obtained from ISO members, a list of which is available from the ISO website: <https://www.iso.org/members.html>

## 4.4.2. International standard serial number (ISSN)

Continuing resources (serial publications and ongoing integrating resources – see [Section 4.3.2](#)) must be identified by an international standard serial number (ISSN), which is assigned by the Publications Office.

The allocation of an ISSN has no legal meaning or value with regard to the copyright of the work concerned or its content.

An ISSN is assigned exclusively for:

- the entire lifespan of a title;
- each language version;
- each edition (monthly, annual, etc.);
- each separate format.

In the case of multiple volumes, an ISSN is assigned to the key title, regardless of the number of volumes it comprises. An ISSN can also be assigned to a collection of monographs as such, with an ISBN being assigned to each volume in the collection.

The ISSN is permanently associated with a 'key title', created by the ISSN network at the time the resource is registered. The key title is unique to each specific continuing resource.

A new ISSN (and a new key title) must be assigned to a continuing resource if:

- the title changes significantly;
- the format is changed.

Any supplement or sub-series that may accompany a continuing resource must be assigned its own ISSN (and thus a specific key title).

## ISSN location and display

An ISSN is composed of two groups of four digits (Arabic numerals) separated by a hyphen and preceded by the letters ISSN followed by a space. The last character (the control character) may be an X:

ISSN 0251-1479
----------------

ISSN 1831-855X
----------------

The ISSN must be printed clearly on or in the first issue of a serial publication and on or in any subsequent issue, as well as on or in each version of an ongoing integrating resource.

Where an ISSN is accompanied by another identifier, such as an ISBN in the case of a volume in a collection, the two numbers must appear together, each identified by the required prefix (ISBN, ISSN, DOI, etc.).

If a continuing resource has been assigned several ISSNs for different titles (such as the title of a main collection and the titles of its sub-collections), all the ISSNs must be printed on the resource, and be distinguished by the inclusion of (for example) the complete or abridged title in brackets.



See also the [quick reference guide](#).

In the case of publication in different formats (which are assigned different ISSNs and key titles), the relevant ISSNs may appear on the continuing resources, distinguished as in the following example:

Print	ISSN 1562-6585
HTML	ISSN 1063-7710

For printed works, the ISSN must appear on each issue, in the upper right-hand corner of the cover or, if that is not possible, printed clearly and visibly on one of the following (in order of preference): title page, sleeve, data box, back cover, copyright page or masthead area.

For works in electronic format (online works, CD-ROM, etc.), it must be included on the title screen or, if that is not possible, on the main menu, and also, if possible, on any label permanently affixed to the publication. If it is not possible to display the ISSN on the product or its label, it must appear on the container.

For online resources, the ISSN must also appear in the metadata (in the identification field).

## Linking ISSN (ISSN-L)

Pursuant to ISO 3297:2020 (ISSN), a linking ISSN (ISSN-L) is assigned to a continuing resource (see [Section 4.3.2](#)) to link together the various medium versions of the resource, regardless of the number of versions (each version must itself be assigned a separate ISSN).

The ISSN-L is composed of a sequence of two groups of four digits separated by a hyphen and preceded by the letters ISSN-L followed by a space, as in the following example:

ISSN-L 0251-1479

An ISSN-L must be changed when the titles of all medium versions of a resource undergo a major change at the same time. A new ISSN is then assigned to each separate version and a new ISSN-L to the collection.



#### Useful ISSN links

ISSN International Centre:

<http://www.issn.org/>

*ISSN Manual*:

<https://www.issn.org/understanding-the-issn/assignment-rules/issn-manual/>

ISO 3297:2020: international standard serial number (ISSN):

<https://www.iso.org/standard/73846.html>

ISO standards can be obtained from ISO members, a list of which is available from the ISO website:

<https://www.iso.org/members.html>

### 4.4.3. Digital object identifier (DOI)

The digital object identifier (DOI) system is used for identifying a product in a digital environment and is designed to ensure the perennality of hypertext links. It may be applied to:

- an entire publication,
- a photo,
- a table,
- a chapter etc.

Each DOI is unique and permanent. A document keeps the same DOI for its entire lifetime and, if ever the document is deleted, the DOI will not be reused.

The DOI number is composed of a prefix and a suffix, separated by a forward slash. It must be in the following format (preceded by the lower-case letters ‘doi’ followed by a colon, with no space):

doi:10.2788/14231

In principle, the location of the DOI follows the same rules as the ISBN or ISSN.



#### Useful DOI links

International DOI Foundation (IDF):

<http://www.doi.org/>

*The DOI® Handbook*:

<http://www.doi.org/hb.html>

DOI name information and guidelines:

<https://www.crossref.org/display-guidelines/>

### 4.4.4. Catalogue number

In addition to the international identifiers, all works created by the Publications Office are assigned an internal identifier, i.e. a catalogue number.

This is an internal Publications Office management tool, used for distribution purposes. It is used to categorise publications in catalogues, among other things. It is also used as an identification key in various IT applications.

The catalogue number is printed on the back cover, in the upper right-hand corner; if that is not possible, it must be clearly visible elsewhere on the work.

OA-09-22-124-EN-C

## 4.5. Identifier assigned by the Court of Justice of the European Union

### European case-law identifier (ECLI)

The European case-law identifier (ECLI) has been developed to facilitate the correct and unequivocal citation of decisions from European and national courts. It was introduced progressively by the Court of Justice of the European Union in 2014.

The Court of Justice of the European Union has assigned an ECLI to all decisions delivered by the European Union courts since 1954 (judgments, orders, opinions of the Court, decisions (review procedure)), to the opinions and views of the advocates general and to the information about these decisions (summaries and reviews, information on unpublished decisions).

The ECLI is composed of five mandatory elements, in Latin alphanumerical characters only, separated by a colon, as shown below.

1. The ECLI abbreviation, indicating that it is a European case-law identifier.
2. The country code corresponding to the Member State of the court or tribunal concerned (see table in [Section 7.1.1](#)), or the code 'EU' where it is a court of the Court of Justice of the European Union.
3. The code of the court that rendered the decision (for the Court of Justice of the European Union, 'C' corresponds to 'Court of Justice', 'T' corresponds to 'General Court' and 'F' corresponds to 'Civil Service Tribunal').

NB: The Civil Service Tribunal, established in 2004, ceased to operate on 1 September 2016 after its jurisdiction was transferred to the General Court.

4. The year the decision was rendered, in four digits.
5. An ordinal number in a format that is decided upon by each Member State or by the Court of Justice of the European Union. This number consists of up to 25 alphanumeric characters. Points are allowed, but not other punctuation marks.

ECLI:EU:C:2006:710



#### Legal basis

Council conclusions inviting the introduction of the European case-law identifier (ECLI) and a minimum set of uniform metadata for case-law ([OJ C 127, 29.4.2011, p. 1](#)).

#### Useful ECLI links

Court of Justice of the European Union, method of citing the case-law:

[http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/P\\_126035/en](http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/P_126035/en)

European e-Justice Portal:

[https://e-justice.europa.eu/content\\_european\\_case\\_law\\_identifier\\_ecli-175-en.do](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_case_law_identifier_ecli-175-en.do)

Rules for case-law citation:

see [Section 5.9.3](#).



## 5. Structure of a publication

The structure of a publication comprises various parts such as the cover, the title page, edition elements (e.g. copyright notices) and presentation elements such as references and quotations.

### 5.1. Cover

The cover of a book consists of four pages referred to as the front cover, the inside front cover, the inside back cover and the back cover. If the book is thick enough the title should be printed on the spine, reading downwards. The type size used must be in proportion to the width of the spine.

#### 5.1.1. Components



See also the [quick reference guide](#).

Each of the four cover pages has distinctive components.

The [front cover](#) carries the name and emblem of the editor, the title of the publication and, if appropriate, the subtitle and the name of the author (particularly in the case of co-editions).

- **Title.** This should be short, striking and meaningful. In the case of an annual report or a study relating to a given period, the year or period forms an integral part of the title or subtitle.
- **Subtitle.** The title of the work may be supplemented by a subtitle in smaller characters.
- [Editor's emblem.](#) This appears only on the front cover.
- **Author's name.** If it appears on the front cover, it should also appear on the title page.

NB: The title of a directorate-general of an institution or body must not appear on the front cover, except for Eurostat and the Publications Office. However, it may be included on the title page.

- **Volume number.** If there are several volumes, they should be numbered in Roman numerals.

The inside front cover remains blank.

The [inside back cover](#) carries a publicity notice.

The [back cover](#) shows the selling price, if applicable, the Publications Office emblem, the ISBN (international standard book number) and the catalogue number.

- **Selling price.** The basic price for each publication is fixed in euro. All the prices printed on the covers of publications and in catalogues appear in the following standardised form:

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: EUR ...

- **The Publications Office emblem.** The emblem appears at the bottom of the back cover. The name 'Publications Office of the European Union' appears in one of the EU languages for single-language publications and in several languages for multilingual publications.

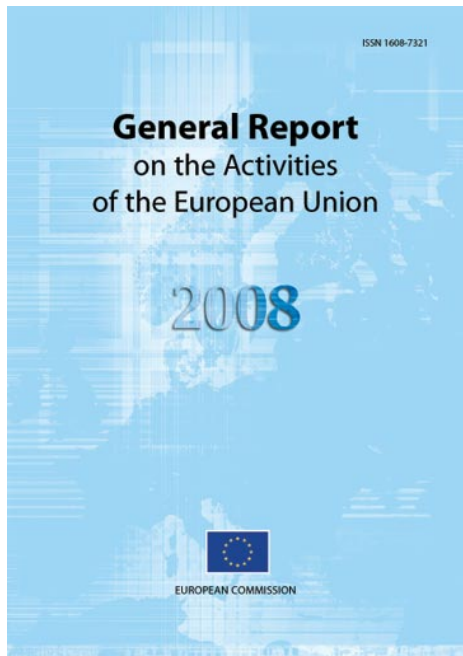
## Specific norms for periodicals or series

In serial publications, the ISSN (international standard series number) is included with the aforementioned items. It is printed in the top right-hand corner of the front cover.

It should be noted that some periodicals have no cover as such. In these cases, the title of the periodical, along with the number and year, must appear on the front cover. In some cases, the inside front cover and the inside back cover are used for a summary of the contents. The yearly publication cycle should coincide with the calendar year.

The prices (subscription and individual issues) are given on the back cover, together with the catalogue number and the Publications Office emblem.

### Front cover



ISSN

Title

Year

European emblem

Editor

### Inside back cover (publicity notice)

**Getting in touch with the EU**

**In person**  
All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you online ([european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us.eu](http://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us.eu)).

**On the phone or in writing**  
Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:  
— by freephone: 00 855 67 89 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),  
— at the following standard number: +32 22999696,  
— via the following form: [european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/write-us.eu](http://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/write-us.eu).

**Finding information about the EU**

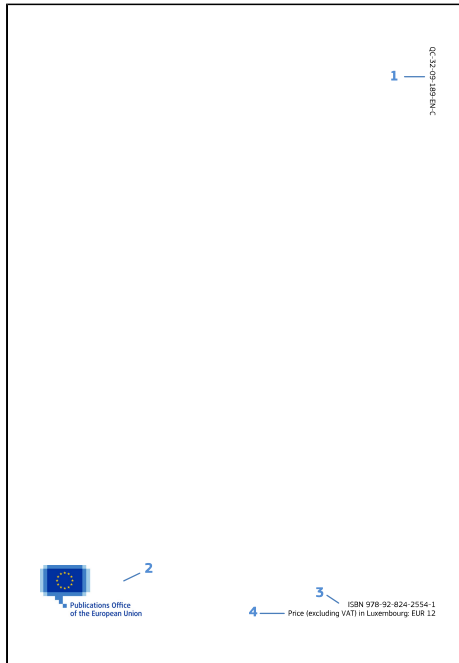
**Online**  
Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website ([european-union.europa.eu](http://european-union.europa.eu)).

**EU publications**  
You can view or order EU publications at [ec.europa.eu/en/publications](http://ec.europa.eu/en/publications). Multiple copies of free publications can be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local documentation centre ([european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us.eu](http://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us.eu)).

**EU law and related documents**  
For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1951 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex ([eur-lex.europa.eu](http://eur-lex.europa.eu)).

**EU open data**  
The portal [data.europa.eu](http://data.europa.eu) provides access to open datasets from the EU institutions, bodies and agencies. These can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes. The portal also provides access to a wealth of datasets from European countries.

## Back cover



1. Catalogue number

2. Emblem of the Publications Office

3. ISBN

4. Selling price

### 5.1.2. Use of colour on covers

The use of colour on covers should be confined to the graphic design in general, and to distinguishing collections and series.

The use of a colour code to indicate the language is not practicable, because of the number of official languages and the risk of confusion.

## 5.2. Title page

---

The title page features:

- the editor (see [Section 4.4.1](#)),
- the title of the work and, if applicable, the subtitle (see [Section 5.1.1](#)),
- the number of the edition (new edition or reprint) and/or the year,
- the seat of the editor (this must be indicated for each editor in accordance with the relevant treaty or protocol),
- the author's name (see [Section 5.1.1](#)),

NB: The title of a directorate-general may appear on the title page, but not on the front cover.

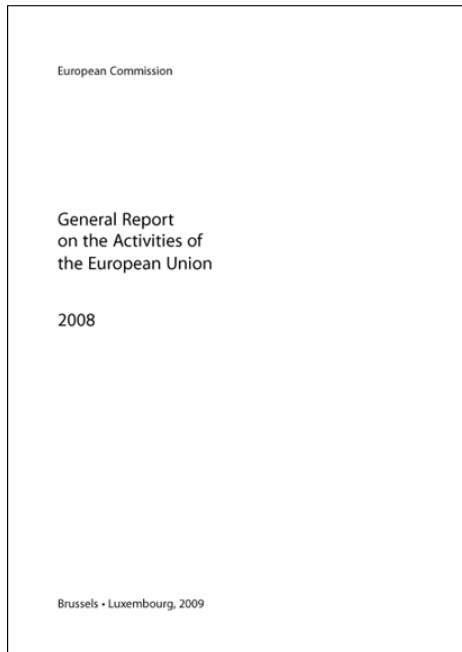
- the volume number if the work is in several volumes (see [Section 5.1.1](#)),
- the title of the collection or series and the serial number if applicable.

## New editions and reprints

If a publication undergoes major changes to its text or typography, a new edition must be published (and the number of the edition indicated).

In the case of a simple reprint, the dates of the various reprints may be given.

## Title page



*Editor*

*Title (the year or period covered must form part of the title for an annual report or a study bearing on a given period)*

*Seat of the editor*

## 5.3. Verso of the title page

The verso of the title page has distinctive components.

### 5.3.1. Components



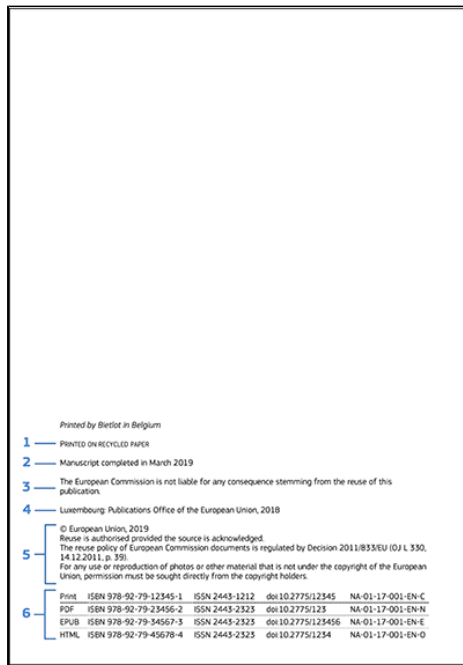
See also the [quick reference guide](#).

The following items feature on the verso of the title page, in this order:

- in a printed publication, the words ‘*Printed by [printer] in [country]*’ and, if appropriate, ecolabel(s) and/or a note relating to the printed paper product (see [Section 5.3.2](#)),
- if appropriate, the words ‘Manuscript completed in [Month] [Year]’,
- if appropriate, the words ‘Revised edition’, ‘Corrected edition’ or ‘[nth] edition’,
- if appropriate, any disclaimers regarding the liability of the author service (legal notice) (see [Section 5.4.3](#)),
- the place of publication (the seat of the Publications Office), the name of the publisher and the year of publication (within the meaning of Decision 2009/496/EC, Euratom of 26 June 2009, the publisher is the Publications Office of the European Union),
- copyright details (with any explanation/authorisation on publication reproduction) (see also [Sections 5.4.1](#) and [5.4.2](#)),
- if appropriate, copyright relating to illustrations, if this is not indicated directly next to the illustration (see [Section 5.4.4](#)),
- identifiers (ISBN, DOI, etc.) (see also [Section 4.4](#)).

NB: The year of publication is given after the name of the actual publisher in order to distinguish it clearly from the year of copyright (see [Section 5.4.1](#)).

## Verso of the title page



1. Information relating to the printed paper product
2. Manuscript/edition information
3. Legal notice (author)
4. Place and year of publication, actual publisher
5. Copyright
6. Identifiers

### 5.3.2. Information relating to the printed paper product

Any printed paper product must in principle include the following information, to be inserted by the printer:

- the name of the printer and the country of printing,
- the applicable ecolabel(s),
- possibly a note relating to the paper used.

#### Name of the printer and country of printing

The note relating to the name of the printer and the country of printing is presented identically in all language versions, in English and in italics:

*Printed by (name of the printer) in (country)*

#### Ecolabel

Information relating to the printed paper product is added in the form of one or several ecolabels, for example:



## Note relating to the paper used

A note relating to the paper used may be added, taking one of the following forms;

- New paper:

PRINTED ON ELEMENTAL CHLORINE-FREE BLEACHED PAPER (ECF)

PRINTED ON TOTALLY CHLORINE-FREE BLEACHED PAPER (TCF)

- Recycled paper:

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

PRINTED ON PROCESS CHLORINE-FREE RECYCLED PAPER (PCF)

In the case of recycled paper, never use the words ‘chlorine-free bleached’ because it is impossible to certify the origin of all paper used in the recycling process (and therefore to guarantee that it is chlorine free). However, the recycling process itself can be carried out without chlorine.

## 5.4. Copyright

The copyright is the exclusive right that an author or an editor holds to exploit a literary or artistic work for a given duration.

### 5.4.1. Reproduction rights (copyright notice)

Protection formalities are satisfied if all copies of a publication have a copyright notice – **reproduction rights** – informing the public of the protection of the author’s rights in the publication in question:

© [name of the holder], [year]  
*for example:*  
© European Union, 2018

For the institutions, bodies and agencies of the European Union, there are two types of copyright depending on whether the entity to which the author service belongs has legal personality or not.

### Institutions and bodies without legal personality

In the case of official publications of the European Union institutions or bodies and the related interinstitutional services (such as the Publications Office), **the copyright belongs to the European Union** as a whole, and not to each institution or body individually, with the exception of those having their own legal personality (the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank and the European Investment Fund):

© European Union, [year]

*Before implementation of the Lisbon Treaty (up to 30 November 2009):*  
© European Communities, [year]

### Entities with legal personality

#### Institutions and bodies

The European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank and the European Investment Fund have their own legal personality and, accordingly, their own copyright:

© European Central Bank, [year]

© European Investment Bank, [year]

© European Investment Fund, [year]

NB: Use the full denomination, not just the abbreviation:

© European Central Bank, [year]  
*and not* © ECB, [year]

### Decentralised organisations (agencies)

The decentralised organisations (agencies; see [Section 9.5.3](#) for the full list) have their own legal personality and **must** therefore **be designated by name as holder of the copyright**:

© European Environment Agency, [year]

NB: — Use the full denomination, not just the abbreviation:

© European Border and Coast Guard Agency, [year]  
*or possibly:*  
© European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), [year]  
*and not* © Frontex, [year]

— If the copyright has been transferred to the European Union by contract or other legal document:

© European Union, [year]



### Euratom

Documents drawn up within the scope of the Euratom Treaty (and under the Euratom budget line) must carry their own reproduction rights:

© European Atomic Energy Community, [year]

This is the case, for example, for various documents or specialised publications in the field of atomic energy published by the Joint Research Centre.

### Note on the year

The duration of protection of an EU publication in a given language begins from the date of its first publication. The year in the copyright notice is therefore not the year of publication of the original language version, but that of publication of the language version in question.

When a publication is first printed in a given language, the year of publication and the copyright year are the same. In the event of reprinting, the copyright notice remains unchanged. On the other hand, in the case of new editions, which constitute new publications, the date of the copyright notice should correspond to the year of publication of the new edition.

When the format of a publication is changed (e.g. going from paper to an e-book), the edition year is the same as the original edition if no changes have been made. If substantial changes are made, a new edition is published, and not only should the publication date of the first edition be published (in this example the paper version), but also that of the new one (e-book).

### Graphical and artistic elements

If the publication contains elements (photographs, illustrations, graphs, texts, etc.) whose copyright belongs to a third party or if the European Union has not obtained all the rights to a publication, the source of each element and, if need be, their conditions of use must be clearly indicated. Author services (institutions, bodies, agencies) must obtain written authorisation from the copyright holders of these elements (see [Section 5.4.4](#)).



Copyright also applies to electronic publications, and thus to any text published on the internet. See also the Europa webpage on copyright notice ([http://europa.eu/european-union/abouteuropa/legal\\_notices\\_en](http://europa.eu/european-union/abouteuropa/legal_notices_en)).

For literary, artistic or scientific works, see also the guidelines on moral rights relating to officials ([https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/corp/intellectual-property/Documents/MAN\\_Guidelines-on-Literary-Scientific-and-Artistic-Works.pdf](https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/corp/intellectual-property/Documents/MAN_Guidelines-on-Literary-Scientific-and-Artistic-Works.pdf) (internal link for staff of the European Union institutions)).

For any questions, contact the service in charge of copyright at the Publications Office ([OP-COPYRIGHT@publications.europa.eu](mailto:OP-COPYRIGHT@publications.europa.eu)).

## 5.4.2. Copyright qualification (right to reproduction and/or reuse)

In the publications of the European Union, the reproduction rights (see [Section 5.4.1](#)) are accompanied by an explanation (**copyright qualification**) modulating the degree of protection.

NB: If there is no qualification, the work is entirely protected, subject to the exceptions laid down in the various pieces of national legislation and international conventions:

© European Union, [year]

### General qualification (reproduction)

For the publications of the institutions, bodies and agencies of the European Union (except for the European Commission, which has a particular formula), the usual qualification recommended by the Publications Office is the following:

© European Union, [year]  
Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

If necessary, the usual qualification may be accompanied by additional reservations or disclaimer formulas (see [Section 5.4.3](#)).

The Council and the Court of Auditors approved, on 9 October 2017 and 16 April 2019 respectively, decisions on the reuse of their documents. The wording ‘reuse is authorised’ may therefore be used, like in the case of Commission publications (see below). For these institutions, mentions of the three conditions described in [Section 5.4.3](#) are always added (the wording of the mentions depends on the institution). The Court of Auditors may also license its publications under the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 licence.

### Qualification specific to the European Commission (reuse)

The European Commission has implemented a reuse policy for its documents, pursuant to [Decision 2011/833/EU of 12 December 2011](#).

For European Commission works, apart from some exceptions (see Article 2 of the aforementioned decision), it is in principle the reuse formula that is applicable. In addition, in accordance with the provisions of that decision, which provides for the possibility of additional conditions (see [Section 5.4.3](#)), the Publications Office recommends inserting the obligation for the user to mention the source of the document.

© European Union, [year]  
Reuse is authorised **provided the source is acknowledged**.  
The reuse policy of European Commission documents is implemented by Commission Decision 2011/833/EU of 12 December 2011 on the reuse of Commission documents (OJ L 330, 14.12.2011, p. 39).

The Commission may also license its publications under the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 licence.



For any questions, contact the service in charge of copyright at the Publications Office ([OP-COPYRIGHT@publications.europa.eu](mailto:OP-COPYRIGHT@publications.europa.eu)).

## 5.4.3. Legal notice (disclaimer formula)

In addition to the copyright notice and the qualification, a legal notice may be added by the author.



## In case of reuse

For European Commission publications, in accordance with Decision 2011/833/EU of 12 December 2011, the author may add to the reuse principle one or more of the following three conditions.

1. The obligation for the reuser to acknowledge the source of the documents (**the Publications Office recommends that this obligation be added systematically**):

Reuse is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

2. The obligation not to distort the original meaning or message of the documents:

Distorting the original meaning or message of this document is not allowed.

3. The non-liability of the Commission for any consequence stemming from the reuse:

The European Commission shall not be liable for any consequence stemming from the reuse of this publication.

## In case of reproduction

The standard formula is as follows (this example is applicable to Commission publications not subject to the reuse policy and can be adapted to other author institutions or bodies):

Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use that might be made of the following information.

Other standard formulas are also available, depending on the origin and/or destination of the publication, and they too can be adapted to the author institution or body:

This document should not be considered as representative of the European Commission's official position.

This report does not involve the European Commission in liability of any kind.

The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the position or opinion of the European Commission.

The opinions expressed are those of the author(s) only and should not be considered as representative of the European Commission's official position.

### 5.4.4. Reproduction of artistic elements (drawings, photographs, etc.)

When creating a publication, copyright issues must be taken into account by the author services. If artistic elements that have been copyrighted by others (third-party copyright) are incorporated, it is crucial to ensure that all the necessary rights to use these elements have been acquired. In any of the above cases, ensure that there is no inconsistency between the mention of reproduction rights of artistic elements in the publication and the rights concerning these elements obtained by the European Union, Euratom or an entity that has legal personality (the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Investment Fund and decentralised organisations).

### Elements belonging to the European Union, Euratom or an entity that has legal personality

For all elements acquired through a [contract](#) <sup>(1)</sup> with an external contractor, the author service must ensure that the contract contains a clause granting it the property rights to the elements. In this case, the reproduction rights must be indicated as follows:

<sup>(1)</sup> Internal link / working document for staff of the European Union institutions.

Illustration/Photo/etc. page ..., © European Union, [year]

Illustration/Photo/etc. page ..., © European Atomic Energy Community, [year]

Illustration/Photo/etc. page ..., © European Central Bank, [year]

Illustration/Photo/etc. page ..., © [name of the agency], [year]

## Elements belonging to third parties

For any use or reproduction of photos or other material that is not under the copyright of the EU, Euratom or an entity that has legal personality, permission must be sought directly for each element from the copyright holder. A copyright notice must be added near each element as described below. Moreover, a general note must be inserted in the liminary pages:

For any use or reproduction of photos or other material that is not under the copyright of the European Union, permission must be sought directly from the copyright holders.

For any use or reproduction of photos or other material that is not under the copyright of ... [name of the entity], permission must be sought directly from the copyright holders.

## Elements belonging to an individual person (a third party or a member of staff in a private capacity)

For any element provided by an external person or a member of staff in a private capacity, a licensing contract outlining the conditions of use of the element must be signed. The reproduction rights must be indicated as follows:

Illustration/Photo/etc. page ..., © [name of the artist], [year]

## Elements from a stock image bank

The proposed licences must be strictly respected. The copyright notice must be indicated as follows:

Illustration/Photo/etc. page ..., [name of the artist], © [name of the image bank], [year]

## Creative commons licences

These licences usually require a mention of the site on which the image is located, along with a link allowing anyone to find the image on that site. Use of these images is usually subject to special conditions and should not take place without legal advice.

## Right of personal portrayal (people appearing in photographs or videos)

In addition to the contract linking the author service to the author of a photograph or a video, the people appearing in the photograph or video must be taken into account (right of personal portrayal).

The author service must include a clause in the contract with the contractor, or ask the member of staff who took the photograph or recorded the video, to ensure that each person appearing in the photograph or video signs a standard contract authorising the European Union to portray them.



For any questions, contact the service in charge of copyright at the Publications Office ([OP-COPYRIGHT@publications.europa.eu](mailto:OP-COPYRIGHT@publications.europa.eu)).

## 5.5. Preliminary pages and end matter

The preliminary pages (also called the front matter) include the dedication, foreword, preface and introduction, while the index is part of the end matter.

### 5.5.1. Dedication

The dedication is generally very short and is printed in characters smaller than those used for the rest of the work. It is placed just above the optical centre of the page. The verso remains blank.

### 5.5.2. Foreword, preface and introduction

There is often confusion among these three preliminary texts, including in the terminology between languages. The distinction in English is as follows.

Because it is not part of the text, the **foreword** is usually placed before the contents page. It is written by someone other than the author, often a prominent public figure, and comprises background information on the work and/or the author. The foreword may be printed in a different typeface from that used for the main text.

As with the foreword, the **preface** may be placed before the contents page. Written by the author personally, it concerns the work as a whole. It too may be printed in a different typeface.

The **introduction**, also written by the author, is placed after the contents page and is considered part of the text. It is primarily a preparation for, or explanation of, the text itself. It is usually printed in the same typeface as the main text.

### 5.5.3. Contents

The contents (headed 'Contents') is a table made up of the exact headings that form the sections of the work. In Court judgments, this is called 'Table of Contents'. Opposite each heading, the page number on which each section begins is indicated, sometimes linked to it by leaders (a series of dots).

In addition to a general contents, each section may also have a subsidiary contents. It is standard practice for the general contents to be placed at the beginning of a work.

The contents may be followed by a list of illustrations and a list of tables and graphs.

### 5.5.4. Bibliographies

Bibliographies are usually placed at the end of a work.

For the presentation of bibliographical references, see [Section 5.9.4](#).

### 5.5.5. Index

An index is a detailed list of subjects, persons, places, events, etc. mentioned in a publication, indicating their exact position in the text.

An index can be classified according to different criteria: alphabetical, by subject, chronological, numerical, etc.

Often a number of classification subsystems are used in the same index.

Special indexes (of authors, place-names, etc.) can be compiled or all the entries can be contained in a general index.

#### Presentation of an index

In the print production process, once the work has been made up, the author service must complete and check the index (e.g. the author is responsible for entering the relevant page number(s) against each entry).

If the index to a book is published in a separate volume, its title should give the author, title, place and date of the publication concerned, as they appear on the title page.

The title of the index to a periodical or serial publication must give the complete title, volume number and period covered.

In the case of periodicals, it is recommended that cumulative indexes be produced in addition to the volume indexes. References should then give the year and volume number.

If each section of a volume is paginated separately, the number or date of the section should be included in the reference.

Running headers must appear on the recto and verso of each sheet and should include the title of the work and the type of index. In the case of a large index, it is advisable to print the initial letters of the first and last word, or the words in full, at the top and at the outer edge of each page.

If the index comes at the beginning of the publication, its pagination must be distinct from that of the text.

Indexes to periodicals or other serial publications must be published for each volume, and yearly if possible. In the same way, cumulative indexes must be published at regular intervals.

## 5.6. Divisions of the text

The text of a work must be presented in such a way that a reader finds it easy to follow. In order to present a well-structured work that is not crammed and confusing, the text can be broken down into divisions and subdivisions. These should not exceed seven levels. The headings and subheadings should be followed by amounts of text appropriate to their respective levels.

### Complex numbering system

The text can be broken down into parts, headings, chapters, sections, paragraphs, points, etc. by using figures, letters, hyphens and bullets. This numbering system is usually displayed in the following descending order:

- Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, etc.),
- capital letters (A, B, C, D, etc.),
- Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.),
- lower-case letters in brackets (a), (b), (c), (d), etc.,
- lower-case Roman numerals in brackets (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), etc.,
- dashes (—),
- bullets in bold (•).

- NB: — Lower-case Roman numerals are used mainly in the Official Journal (for subdivisions of points (a), (b), etc.). Bold bullet points should be avoided when editing acts. For rules applying to the Official Journal, see Part I, [Section 2.7](#) and [‘Summary tables’](#).
- Roman numerals and capital letters should be separated from the text of the heading by an en rule (dash); Arabic numerals should be followed by a full point; lower-case letters and lower-case Roman numerals should be enclosed by two brackets: never omit the opening bracket in English texts.

Traditionally, a work is subdivided as follows.

	Part One
	<b>THE WORK OF THE UNION</b>
	Chapter I
	DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNION
	<b>Section I – General political situation</b>
	A – Budgetary powers
<b>1. Main developments</b>	
(a) Directives adopted	

## Non-numbered system

Another way of indicating the subdivisions of a text is to use different typeface values to give an exact value to each heading and subheading, without breaking down the text into sections, chapters, etc.

	<b>THE WORK OF THE UNION</b>
	DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNION
	<b>General political situation</b>
	Budgetary powers
<b>Main developments</b>	
Directives adopted	

## Decimal numbering system

A decimal numbering system can also be used:

	<b>Part I – THE WORK OF THE UNION</b>
	Chapter I – <i>DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNION</i>
	<b>1. General political situation</b>
1.1. Budgetary powers	
<b>1.1.1. Main developments</b>	

It is advisable to limit the levels of subheadings.

## Continuous numbering system

When a publication has many references to other parts of the same publication, it is often more practical to number the paragraphs continuously, as the references can then be inserted before the final pagination is known.

Continuous numbering can be combined with one of the other numbering systems.

## 5.7. Listed points

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### Basic lists

The four basic types of listing are illustrated below.

- (a) Lists of short items (without main verbs) should be introduced by a full sentence and have the following features:
  - (i) an introductory colon,
  - (ii) no initial capitals,
  - (iii) no punctuation (very short items) or a comma after each item,
  - (iv) a full stop at the end.
- (b) Where each item completes the introductory sentence, you should:
  - (i) begin with an introductory colon;
  - (ii) start each item with a small letter;
  - (iii) end each item with a semicolon;
  - (iv) close with a full stop.

Try to avoid running the sentence on after the list of points.

- (c) If all items are complete statements without a grammatical link to the introductory sentence, proceed as follows:
  - (i) introduce the list with a colon;
  - (ii) label each item with the appropriate bullet, number or letter;
  - (iii) start each item with a small letter;
  - (iv) end each one with a semicolon;
  - (v) put a full stop at the end.
  
- (d) If any one item consists of several complete sentences, announce the list with a main sentence and continue as indicated below.
  - (i) Do not introduce the list with a colon.
  - (ii) Label each item with the appropriate bullet, number or letter.
  - (iii) Begin each item with a capital letter.
  - (iv) End each statement with a full stop. This allows several sentences to be included under a single item without throwing punctuation into confusion.

This latter type is the mainstay of administrative writing. The list of points may extend over several pages, making it essential not to introduce it with an incomplete sentence or colon.

NB: For specific rules for the Official Journal, see [Section 3.5](#).

## Multiple listed points

Multiple lists follow the rules for the division of text, with numbers, letters, dashes and bullets.

Double	Triple	Quadruple
Xxxxxxxx: 1. xxxxxx: (a) xxxx, (b) xxxx, (c) xxxx;  2. xxxx.	Xxxxxxxx: 1. xxxxxx: (a) xxxx: — xxxx, — xxxx;  (b) xxxx;  2. xxxx.	Xxxxxxxx: 1. xxxxxx: (a) xxxx: — xxxx; — xxxx: • xxxx, • xxxx;  (b) xxxx;  2. xxxx.

## 5.8. Emphasis

Bold type is often used in titles and headings. It can also be used in running text to show changes of subject, to highlight keywords or for emphasis in the same way that some other languages use italics. However, it should be used sparingly.

If the text is already in bold roman, words to be emphasised should be in light roman characters.

Do not overuse typographical variations for emphasis. It can have a detrimental effect on getting the message across quickly and clearly, as shown in the following examples.

**Mr Paul Chatterton** invited **Mr Mark Godfrey** to explain the **financial situation** with regard to the **provisional annual budget** to the members of the **Executive Committee** in order to **approve and sign** the agreement to **fund the building** of a **new sports centre** on waste ground next to the **comprehensive school**.

**Competing applications** must be sent to the **minister responsible** at the **address below**. **Decisions** on the **initial application** and **competing applications** will be taken within **2 years** of the date on which the **awarding authorities** received the **initial application**.

## 5.9. References

A reference is a precise way of locating a quotation, or citing a work or a part of a work relevant to the subject in question, either in the text or in a footnote. It is important to use the original numbering of regulations, directives, treaty articles, Court of Justice cases, etc. Care must be taken when transcribing references to ensure that the exact form of the titles of the various EU acts is followed scrupulously.

References in the main body of the text should be concise and usually in brackets.

### 5.9.1. References to EU legislation

#### Presentation of references

See [Part I](#) for information on the presentation of references to EU legislation in texts published in the Official Journal and on the numbering of acts.

In publications other than the Official Journal, act titles can be more loosely quoted. However, it should be noted that the different parts of the full title of an act (title, number, author, date and subject of the title) are not separated by commas, and the subject of the title is not followed by a comma:

Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 provides that ...

Regulation (EU) No 1204/2009 provides that ...

Council Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 of 16 November 2009 on setting up a Community system of reliefs from customs duty provides that ...

Council Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 on setting up a Community system of reliefs from customs duty provides that ...

Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 on setting up a Community system of reliefs from customs duty provides that ...

Of course, it is perfectly acceptable to use commas necessitated by syntax within the subject of the title:

Commission Regulation (EC) No 396/2004 of 2 March 2004 initiating an investigation concerning the possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed by Council Regulation (EC) No 964/2003 on imports of certain tube or pipe fittings, of iron or steel, originating, inter alia, in the People's Republic of China by imports of certain tube or pipe fittings, of iron or steel, consigned from Indonesia, whether declared as originating in Indonesia or not and making such imports subject to registration provides that ...

In the case of amending acts, the subject of the title must also form a single block, without punctuation between the various parts of the modified acts:

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1204/2009 of 4 December 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 968/2006 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 320/2006 establishing a temporary scheme for the restructuring of the sugar industry in the Community ...

## Use of ‘and’ and ‘to’

Where several regulations, articles, etc. are grouped together, use of ‘and’ and ‘to’ is determined in accordance with the following rules.

1. For two numbers, use ‘and’ and list the numbers:

Regulations (EU) 2015/17 and 2015/18  
(acts with the same domain)

Regulations (EU) 2015/17 and 2015/18 and (EU, Euratom) 2015/623  
(acts with different domains)

Articles 2 and 3

2. Thereafter:

Regulations (EU) 2016/52 to 2016/56

Articles 2 to 8

Where several articles, paragraphs or subparagraphs are mentioned, which are consecutively numbered, distinction has to be made between ‘Articles 2, 3 and 4’ (which excludes additional articles like Article 3a, 3b, etc.) and ‘Articles 2 to 4’ (which includes all articles added later). This also concerns paragraphs, points, etc.

To avoid any confusion, a hyphen should not be used to denote a range; a format such as ‘Regulations (EU) 2016/52-2016/56’ could mean either 2016/52 and 2016/56, or 2016/52 to 2016/56. For reasons of precision it is therefore necessary to use only ‘and’ or ‘to’.

## References to the Official Journal

See [Section 3.1](#).

### 5.9.2. References to the treaties

In references to treaty articles, careful attention must be paid to the different historical changes that have occurred, particularly with regard to the renumbering of the Treaty on European Union. After each treaty amendment, acts prior to the amendment must retain their numbering and original title.

#### Treaty of Paris (1952)

(signature: 18.4.1951, entry into force: 23.7.1952)

The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was established by the Treaty of Paris, which expired on 23 July 2002.

#### Treaties of Rome (1958)

(signature: 25.3.1957, entry into force: 1.1.1958)

The European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom, or EEAC) were created by the Treaties of Rome.

#### Treaty of Brussels (1967)

(signature: 8.4.1965, entry into force: 1.7.1967)

The Treaty of Brussels, also called the ‘Merger Treaty’, aimed at modernising the European Union institutions by establishing a single Commission and a single Council for the three Communities that existed at the time (ECSC, EEC and Euratom). It was repealed by the Treaty of Amsterdam.

#### Treaty of Maastricht (1993)

(signature: 7.2.1992, entry into force: 1.11.1993)

After the entry into force of the Treaty of Maastricht, or ‘Treaty on European Union’ (EU Treaty or TEU), the name ‘European Economic Community’ was replaced by ‘European Community’. The EEC Treaty became the EC Treaty.



The EU Treaty consisted of articles designated by letters or by letters and numbers: ‘Article A or Article K.1 of the EU Treaty’). Care had to be taken not to use the wrong references, such as ‘Article 130a of the Treaty on European Union’, which was a reference to the EC Treaty.

The formula ‘as amended by the EU Treaty’ had to be avoided (e.g. ‘Article 130a of the EC Treaty’ had to be used and not ‘Article 130a of the EC Treaty as amended by the EU Treaty’).

### Treaty of Amsterdam (1999)

(signature: 2.10.1997, entry into force: 1.5.1999)

Pursuant to Article 12 of the Treaty of Amsterdam, the articles of the EU Treaty were renumbered (Articles A, B, C, etc. became Articles 1, 2, 3, etc.), as shown in a correlation table given in the said treaty.



Treaty of Amsterdam:

<https://publications.europa.eu/s/fp3Q>

### Treaty of Nice (2003)

(signature: 26.2.2001, entry into force: 1.2.2003)

The Treaty of Nice aimed at reforming the institutions to ensure that the EU could continue to function effectively after its enlargement to 25 Member States.

### Treaty of Lisbon (2009)

(signature: 13.12.2007, entry into force: 1.12.2009)

Pursuant to Article 5 of the Treaty of Lisbon, the EU Treaty was again subject to renumbering, as shown in a correlation table annexed to the Treaty of Lisbon.



Correlation table, Treaty of Lisbon:

[https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:8d1c14fc-6be7-4d4e-8416-f28cfc7b3b60.0006.01/DOC\\_17&format=PDF](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:8d1c14fc-6be7-4d4e-8416-f28cfc7b3b60.0006.01/DOC_17&format=PDF)

The Treaty establishing the European Community (EC Treaty or TEC) was amended and renamed the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

The expression ‘European Community’ within the meaning of the EC Treaty was replaced by ‘European Union’. Consequently, the term ‘Community’ must be replaced by ‘Union’ or the relevant appropriate expression:

Union policy (not ‘Community policy’)

currencies of non-EU countries (not ‘currencies of non-Community countries’)

NB: ‘Community’ is still permitted in relation to the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom Treaty) and must remain when used in historical references.



See also [Section 3.4.1 \(order of citation of the treaties in acts\)](#).

## 5.9.3. References to cases before the Court of Justice and the General Court



Publications of the Court of Justice of the European Union: **EU:C:2005:446**

Publications other than those of the Court of Justice of the European Union: **ECLI:EU:C:2005:446**

## Publications of the Court of Justice of the European Union

### Digital reports of cases

The Court of Justice of the European Union has adopted a method of citing case-law that combines the ECLI (without the acronym 'ECLI' itself) with the usual name of the decision and the case's number in the register. It is applicable to all case-law since 1954. It has gradually been brought into use by each EU Court/Tribunal since the first half of 2014, and was harmonised between the Courts of the European Union in 2016:

judgment of 12 July 2005, *Schempp*, C403/03, EU:C:2005:446, paragraph 19

If the decision has not been published in full in the Reports, the formula 'not published' is used:

judgment of 6 June 2007, *Walderdorff v Commission*, T-442/04, not published, EU:T:2007:161



#### For more information

See the website of the Court of justice of the European Union: [Curia \(http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/P\\_125997/en\)](http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/P_125997/en)

#### European case-law identifier (ECLI)

See [Section 4.5](#).



### Reports of cases on paper

Cases were published on paper either in the *Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice and the General Court* (until 2011), or in the *European Court Reports – Reports of European Community Staff Cases* (until 2009).

The Court of Justice, the General Court and the Civil Service Tribunal used a short internal form in their own publications, particularly in the European Court Reports.

The presentation in English was not the same as in all other language versions. In European Court Reports:

Case 52/84 *Commission v Belgium* [1986] ECR 89, paragraph II 33 12

Case T-45/90 *Speybrouck v Parliament* [1992] ECR II 33, paragraph 2

Case T-3/92 *Latham v Commission* [1994] ECR-SC IA 23 and II-83, paragraph 2

If a case was unpublished, it was listed in a special section of the European Court Reports and referenced as follows:

judgment of 31 January 2008 in Case C147/07 *Commission v France*, paragraph 2

NB: Following the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon on 1 December 2009, the 'Court of Justice of the European Communities' became the 'Court of Justice of the European Union' and the 'Court of First Instance' became the 'General Court'.

## Publications other than those of the Court of Justice of the European Union

Case-law may also be cited in publications that are not produced by the Court of Justice of the European Union: general publications, legal acts published in the Official Journal (in particular Commission decisions relating to State aid or mergers, etc.).

As such publications are aimed at a non-specialist public, the citation method contains extra information.

NB: The communications of the Court of Justice of the European Union in the Official Journal have to follow the citation rules of the Court of Justice.

As of 1 January 2015, the method for referencing case-law gives a certain amount of leeway to the author of the body text, but standardises the footnote citing the ECLI.

## Body text

The case-law reference must include at least:

- the decision type (judgment, order, etc.),
- the name of the court.

If they are useful in the context, the following elements may be added:

- the usual name of the case,
- the date of the decision.

## Footnote

The standardised format always contains the following elements, in the order shown below:

- the decision type (judgment, order, etc.),
- the name of the court,
- the date of the decision,
- the usual name of the case,
- the number of the case,
- the ECLI of the decision,
- if necessary, any particularly pertinent paragraph(s).

**Regulation (EC) No 304/2003 was annulled by the Court of Justice <sup>(1)</sup> ...**

<sup>(1)</sup> Judgment of the Court of Justice of 10 January 2006, *Commission v Parliament and Council*, C178/03, ECLI:EU:C:2006:4, paragraphs 60 to 65.

**In its judgment of 10 January 2006 in Case *Commission v Parliament and Council* <sup>(1)</sup>, the Court of Justice annulled Regulation (EC) No 304/2003 ...**

<sup>(1)</sup> Judgment of the Court of Justice of 10 January 2006, *Commission v Parliament and Council*, C178/03, ECLI:EU:C:2006:4, paragraph 60.

If the same decision is mentioned several times in the document, it is best to decide, on its first occurrence, how it should be referred to thereafter:

**Regulation (EC) No 304/2003 was annulled by the Court of Justice <sup>(1)</sup> (hereinafter referred to as the ‘*Commission v Parliament and Council* judgment’) ...**

**In its judgment of 10 January 2006 in Case *Commission v Parliament and Council* <sup>(1)</sup> (hereinafter referred to as the ‘judgment of 10 January 2006’), the Court of Justice annulled Regulation (EC) No 304/2003 ...**

**Regulation (EC) No 304/2003 was annulled by the Court of Justice <sup>(1)</sup> (hereinafter referred to as the ‘judgment in Case C178/03’) ...**

This citation method also applies both to references to decisions of the Court of Justice that have been published on paper in the ECR and to those that, more recently, have only been published in digital format.



### Summary table

[Citation mode in publications other than those of the Court of Justice](#) (in 24 language versions).

#### Where to find the ECLI

For a quick search for the ECLI of any decision, type the case number in the search form of:

- the website of the Court of Justice of the European Union (**field ‘Case number’**) (<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/recherche.jsf?language=en>),
- the EUR-Lex website (**field ‘Text search’**) (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/advanced-search-form.html?locale=en>).

**Where to find the usual name of the case**

The usual name of the case is given by the Court of Justice. To find it, refer to the lists that can be found on the website of the Court of Justice of the European Union ([‘Numerical access’ page](http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/Jo2_7045/en)) ([http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/Jo2\\_7045/en](http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/Jo2_7045/en)). These lists are only available in English and French.

**i Before 1 January 2015**

In publications other than those of the Court of Justice, for references to case-law, the date of the decision and the year of the court report were included to facilitate bibliographic research for the reader, who would not necessarily be aware of the link between the year of publication and the year of the decision.

- Before 15 November 1989:  
    judgment of 15 January 1986 in Case 52/84 *Commission v Belgium* (ECR 1986, p. 89, paragraph 12)
- After 15 November 1989 (reports of cases before the Court of Justice and the General Court, published separately):  
    judgment of 30 January 1992 in Case C328/90 *Commission v Greece* (ECR 1992, p. I-425, paragraph 2)  
    judgment of 28 January 1992 in Case T-45/90 *Speybrouck v Parliament* (ECR 1992, p. II33, paragraph 2)
- From 1 January 1994 to 31 December 2005 (staff cases only):  
    judgment of 9 February 1994 in Case T-3/92 *Latham v Commission* (ECR-SC 1994, p. IA23 and II-83, paragraph 2)
- From 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2014 (staff cases before the Court of Justice, the General Court and the Civil Service Tribunal):  
    judgment of 9 November 2006 in Case C344/05 P *Commission v De Bry* (ECR-SC 2006, p. I-B-2-19 and IIB2127)  
    judgment of 8 June 2006 in Case T-156/03 *Pérez-Díaz v Commission* (ECR-SC 2006, p. I-A-2-135 and IIA2649)  
    judgment of 26 October 2006 in Case F-1/05 *Landgren v ETF* (ECR-SC 2006, p. I-A-1-123 and IIA1-459)

**5.9.4. Bibliographic references****Reference to a complete work**

The following order should be adopted:

- (i) author’s surname and initial(s) or first name followed by a comma;
- (ii) title of the work in italics and, where appropriate, edition number;
- (iii) publisher, place of publication, year of publication, relevant pages, etc.:

Butcher, J., *Copy-editing: The Cambridge handbook*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1975, p. 17.

**Reference to part of a work (contribution or article) or an unpublished paper or mimeograph**

The following order should be adopted:

- (i) author’s surname and initial(s) or first name followed by a comma;
- (ii) title of the contribution, article, unpublished paper or mimeograph, within quotation marks;

- (iii) title of the work in italics; where appropriate the number of the edition;
- (iv) publisher, place of publication, year of publication, relevant page(s):

Hamm, E., 'Return of the English breakfast', *International Cuisine*, Vol. X, No 1, Unwin, London, 1980, pp. 31-34.

## Reference to a periodical or one of a series

The following order should be adopted:

- (i) if known, title of the article (within quotation marks);
- (ii) title of the periodical or the series (in italics);
- (iii) number, date or frequency;
- (iv) publisher, place of publication, year of publication:

'Economic transformation in Hungary and Poland', *European Economy*, No 43, March 1990, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1990, pp. 151-167.

NB: Since 1.7.2009: 'Publications Office of the European Union'. Make sure that the original name is kept for publications issued before that date.

## Specific case

Where an author has two or more publications cited from the same year, it is best to avoid any possible confusion in the references and to make it easier for readers to search for a work in the bibliography. The year of publication should therefore be followed by a lower-case 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., without a space.

The reference in the main text takes one of the following forms:

... according to Xxx [name of author] (2019b), the strategy, developed along five separate axes, has allowed ...

... the strategy, developed along five separate axes (Xxx, 2019b), has allowed ...

In this case, the entries in the bibliography have the year in the second position, between brackets, and not in the last or second-last position:

Cini, M. and Pérez-Solórzano Borragán, N. (2019), *European Union Politics*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

European Commission (2020a), *Biodegradability of Plastics in the Open Environment*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

European Commission (2020b), *Compendium of 2019 European Language Label projects*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

European Commission (2020c), *Erasmus+ – Annual report 2019*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

European Court of Auditors (2020), *Our Activities in 2019 – Annual Activity Report of the European Court of Auditors*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

## General

For convenience, the usual abbreviations should be used: cont., p., Vol., etc. (see [Annex A3](#)). Any explanatory information such as publishing frequency, place of publication, etc., should be given in English, even if the publication is only available in another language.

Buigues, P., 'Les enjeux sectoriels du marché intérieur', *Revue d'économie industrielle*, No 45, monthly, Brussels, 1988.

## 5.10. Quotations

A quotation is made up of:

- (i) quoted passages from other works;
- (ii) words and thoughts of third parties reported in the text.

Typography offers two alternatives for dealing with quotations:

- (i) use of italics or a smaller type size for longer passages;
- (ii) use of quotation marks for shorter quotations.

Ordinary quotations (those made up of words or phrases quoted directly by an individual) are incorporated into the running text in quotation marks.

Use single quotation marks, with double quotation marks for quotations within quotations (see also [Section 4.2.3](#) (levels of quotation)).

'Xxxxx xxxxxx "xx xxxx xxx" xxx xxxxx.'

If a word or part of a quotation is omitted from the text, it should be replaced by three points (ellipsis). It is preceded by a hard space and followed by a normal space or relevant punctuation sign.

'Xxxxx ... xxx.'

If the quoted matter already contains an ellipsis any editorial ellipsis should be placed within square brackets.

'Xxxxx xxxxx ... xxx xxxxx [...] xxx xxxx.'

**NB:** If an author service does not use square brackets to indicate the passages omitted from a quotation, the editorial services of the Publications Office, being unable to distinguish between editorial omissions and ellipses used for effect in the original document, are constrained to adopt a conventional formula: the ellipses are always preceded by a normal space and followed by a normal space or punctuation sign.

Where a line or paragraph is omitted and replaced by an ellipsis, the ellipsis should be placed within square brackets on a separate line.

'Xxx xxxxx xxx.  
[...]  
Xxxxxxx xx x xxx.'

## 5.11. Artistic material (illustrations)

### Photographs, drawings, diagrams and graphs

The originals of black and white photographs must be sharp and have good contrast, preferably on white glossy paper so that the half-tones can be reproduced accurately in the printing process. In general, material should be clean and not folded or creased when submitted.

### Captions

Captions for figures and graphs should always be concise and clear and in no way overwhelm the illustration.

## Colour

The use of colour should be appropriate to the content and overall presentation of the work. The number of colours used directly affects the amount of work entailed in production coordination and the final cost.

Colour photographs, for example, must be printed on good-quality (coated) paper in order to provide a smooth, firm surface for reproducing the different shades properly.

Drawings (graphs, diagrams, etc.), on the other hand, can be created more easily (without screens). Poorer-quality paper can be used (calendered or glazed).

## 5.12. Tables

---

Tables serve to illustrate or explain the text in more detail; it is therefore important to present them as simply and clearly as possible.

Only use abbreviations in box headings or side text if there is insufficient space to spell everything out, and type in upper and lower case, not all capitals.

If one unit is used throughout an entire table, setting can be simplified by indicating the unit once only, in italics and in brackets, ranged right above the top. In English texts, if the unit used for the entire table is EUR 1 million, the abbreviation ‘million EUR’ should be used, not ‘EUR million’, ‘million euro’, or any other form.

For any additional explanations at the foot of tables that are not footnotes, the use of ‘NB’ is recommended:

NB: >p.m. = token entry.

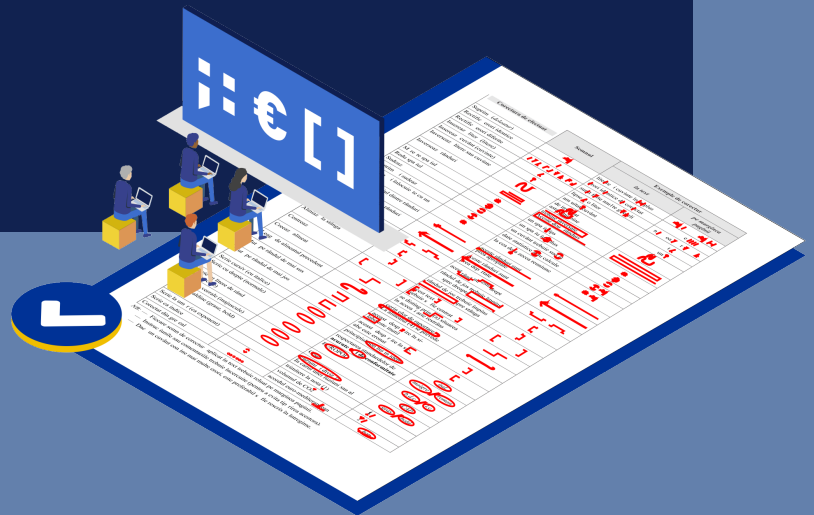
## Multilingual works or tables

In multilingual works, the various language versions should be given in protocol order, which is based on the mother-tongue spelling (see [Section 7.2.1](#)).

## Part Three

# Conventions common to all languages

Common conventions are linguistic rules that the European Union institutions have agreed on to ensure harmonisation in the 24 official EU languages.





## 6.

## Typographic instructions and revision of the text

Working conventions regarding typographic instructions and standardised presentation are followed to prepare harmonised publications in a multilingual environment.

### 6.1. Reading the manuscript

---

The presentation of the manuscript received from the author service has already been discussed in [Section 4.2](#).

Proofreaders of the Publications Office will read through the manuscript and prepare it for typesetting.

The proofreaders must have an overall view of the work. They will aim to understand the structure of the text in order to apply the rules laid down in this style guide. Too frequently they are obliged to work on individual sections or pages, which means that they lose the thread of the subject matter.

Any problems arising during this preparation of the manuscript will be notified to the author service.

(See also [Sections 4.1.2](#) and [4.1.3](#).)

### 6.2. Reading electronic manuscripts

---

When preparing electronic manuscripts, recurring errors can be corrected using search and replace functions.

Specific programs can be used for checking the structure of the text, the correct use and the application of house style. Common style conventions are essential to make full use of these programs.

(See also [Section 4.2](#))

### 6.3. Proof-correction marks

---

The typesetter sends the first proof to the Publications Office so that the quality of the composition can be checked. This is not the case for camera-ready jobs as typesetting is not involved.

The proofreaders compare the proof against the manuscript and use conventional proof-correction marks (see below) to indicate any necessary corrections. These corrections are indicated clearly in the text and margin of the proof. It should be realised that the typesetter may not understand the language in which the text is written.

Instruction to printer	Mark	Examples	
		In the text	In the margin
Character or word to be deleted	∩	Council and Parliament	∩ ∩ H
Characters to be corrected	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	There are several errors to correct here.	e ll or el (2) o l c f
Group of characters to be corrected	H H H	Letters to be corrected.	ed H
Character or word to be added	∧	A word missing.	is h
Text to be added	∧	1. January 12. December	∧ (out see copy)
Transpose characters or words	∩ or ∩	These letters are transposed.	∩
Move words or groups of words	↻	To move one or lines or paragraphs, this mark is used. (more words)	∩
Transpose lines	∩	Transposed. These lines are	∩
Add space between words	∩ or ±	A space is missing here.	∩ # ±
Reduce space between words	↕	These spaces are too big.	(equal spacing)
Close up	∩	A space is wrong here.	∩
Delete and close up	↕	Council	↕ or ∩
Delete and keep space	±	An action plan	±
Add space between lines	← #	These lines are too close together	← #
Reduce space between lines	→	These lines are too far apart.	→
Text to be raised or lowered	∩ ∩	This line is very uneven.	∩ ∩
Text to be aligned (move to the right)	∩	The first line of text is too far to the left.	∩
Text to be aligned (move to the left)	∩	The second line of text starts too far to the right	∩
Text to be centred	[ ]	This text should be centred	[ ]
Create new paragraph	∩	... line. A new paragraph should begin here.	∩
Text to run on (no new paragraph)	∩	... line. No new paragraph here.	∩
Take back to previous line	∩	This hyphen should be avoided	∩
Take forward to next line	∩	This hyphen is badly placed.	∩
Change to italic	—	Ad infinitum	(ital.)
Change italic to roman	○	Status quo	(rom.)
Change capitals to lower case	○	UNESCO	(l.c.)
Change to capitals or small caps	≡ =	Robert Burns, AD 1759-96	(caps) (s.c.)
Change to bold face	○	This word is important	(bold)
Superior character required	∧	The Court's judgment (1).	1
Inferior character required	∨	CO2	2
Stet (let original text stand)	....	This correction was in error	✓

NB: — A correction made in the text must always have a corresponding mark in the margin; otherwise it may be

## 6.4. Word-processor punctuation marks and spacing

The detailed rules presented in the following table are the result of an interinstitutional agreement. National typographic codes differ for some marks. However, for the sake of clarity and because of our multilingual environment, certain choices have been made to establish a common standard.

	Typographic mark	Word-processor presentation (Word etc.)	Alphanumeric code	Typographic presentation (printers and desktop publishing)
<b>(a) Punctuation marks and symbols</b>				
(1)	,	xx, xx		xx,■xx (00,00)
	;	xx; xx		xx;■xx
(1)	.	xx. Xx		xx.■Xx
	:	xx: xx		xx:■xx
	!	xx! Xx		xx!■Xx
	?	xx? Xx		xx?■Xx
	-	xx-xx		xx-xx
	–	xx–xx, xx – xx	Alt 0150	xx–xx, xx■–■xx
	/	xx/xx		xx/xx
	()	xx (xx) xx		xx■(xx)■xx
	[]	xx [xx] xx		xx■[xx]■xx
(2)	‘ ’	xx ‘xx’ xx	Alt 0145 xx Alt 0146	xx■‘xx’■xx
(2)	“ ”	xx “xx” xx	Alt 0147 xx Alt 0148	xx■“xx”■xx
	%	00●%		00◆%
(3)	+	+●00		+◆00
	–	–●00	Alt 0150	–◆00
	±	±●00	Alt 241	±◆00
	°C (°F)	00●°C		00◆°C
	°	00°		00°
	&	xx & xx		xx■&■xx
	...	xx ... xx	Alt 0133 or Ctrl-Alt-full stop (.)	xx■...■xx
<b>(b) Footnote reference and footnotes</b>				
(4)	xx <sup>(10)</sup>	xx● <sup>(10)</sup> (use footnote mode)		xx◆ <sup>(10)</sup>

- (1) In the Official Journal and in multilingual texts, the decimal comma is used. In English texts other than the Official Journal, the decimal point is used. See also [Section 6.5](#).
- (2) If the software allows for differentiation between opening and closing quotation marks, then use them in the exact form required, i.e. singles for singles, doubles for doubles. See also [Section 4.2.3](#) (levels of quotation).
- (3) Exception: in telephone numbers (see [point 9.3](#)), the prefix of the country is preceded by a ‘+’ sign without a space (+32 2202020).
- (4) When automatically creating footnotes after the insertion of a footnote mark, many word-processing programmes will not place the figure in brackets. In finished documents it is necessary to put them in (in documents intended for publication this will be carried out by the printer).

NB: ■ = soft space.

◆ = hard half-space (thin space).

● = hard space. (Use of the hard space and hard half-space should be kept to the absolute minimum, as they create spacing problems during composition).

## 6.5. Punctuation in figures

In English, Irish and Maltese publications, except the Official Journal, a point is used to separate whole numbers from decimals. A comma is used for this in all other languages and also in multilingual texts. A space is used to indicate thousands in whole numbers (not a comma). Decimals are grouped in a single block:

152 231.324567

NB: Serial numbers, for example page numbers, are not grouped in thousands:

p. 1452

In the Official Journal a comma is used to separate whole numbers from decimals for technical purposes to speed up production.

### Budgetary data: million or billion

In English use billion to mean 1 000 million (see [Section 10.5\(d\)](#)).

When dealing with budgetary data, it is advisable to use the following form.

- Up to three decimal places, keep to the appropriate unit:

1.326 billion (*not* 1 326 million)

- Above three decimal places, descend to the smaller unit:

1 326.1 million (*not* 1.3261 billion)

This makes the figures easier to read and compare.

## 7.

## Countries, languages, currencies and their abbreviations

Common conventions simplify and harmonize the writing of country names, languages, currencies and their abbreviations, as well as their listing order in different cases.

### 7.1. Countries

Conventional rules apply to the designations, abbreviations and listing order of Member States, candidate countries and non-EU countries.

#### 7.1.1. Designations and abbreviations to use

(See also [Annexes A5](#) and [A6](#).)

##### Member States

The names of the Member States of the European Union must always be written and abbreviated in accordance with the following rules:

- the two-letter ISO code should be used ([ISO 3166 alpha-2](#)), except for Greece, for which the abbreviation EL is recommended;
- the protocol order of the Member States is based on the Roman alphabetical order of their geographical names in the original language(s) (see also [Section 7.1.2 ‘Country listing order’](#)).

Short name, in source language(s) (geographical name) <sup>(1)</sup>	Official name, in source language(s) (protocol name)	Short name in English (geographical name)	Official name in English (protocol name)	Country code <sup>(2)</sup>	Former abbreviation <sup>(3)</sup>
Belgique/België	Royaume de Belgique/ Koninkrijk België	Belgium	Kingdom of Belgium	BE	B
България <sup>(4)</sup>	Република България	Bulgaria	Republic of Bulgaria	BG	—
Česko	Česká republika	Czechia	Czech Republic	CZ	—
Danmark	Kongeriget Danmark	Denmark	Kingdom of Denmark	DK	DK
Deutschland	Bundesrepublik Deutschland	Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	DE	D
Eesti	Eesti Vabariik	Estonia	Republic of Estonia	EE	—
Éire/Ireland <sup>(5)</sup>	Éire/Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	IE	IRL
Ελλάδα <sup>(6)</sup>	Ελληνική Δημοκρατία	Greece	Hellenic Republic	EL	EL
España	Reino de España	Spain	Kingdom of Spain	ES	E
France	République française	France	French Republic	FR	F
Hrvatska	Republika Hrvatska	Croatia	Republic of Croatia	HR	—
Italia	Repubblica italiana	Italy	Italian Republic	IT	I
Κύπρος <sup>(7)</sup>	Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία	Cyprus	Republic of Cyprus	CY	—
Latvija	Latvijas Republika	Latvia	Republic of Latvia	LV	—
Lietuva	Lietuvos Respublika	Lithuania	Republic of Lithuania	LT	—
Luxembourg	Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	LU	L

(Continued)

Short name, in source language(s) (geographical name) <sup>(1)</sup>	Official name, in source language(s) (protocol name)	Short name in English (geographical name)	Official name in English (protocol name)	Country code <sup>(2)</sup>	Former abbreviation <sup>(3)</sup>
Magyarország	Magyarország	Hungary	Hungary	HU	—
Malta	Repubblika ta' Malta	Malta	Republic of Malta	MT	—
Nederland <sup>(8)</sup>	Koninkrijk der Nederlanden	Netherlands	Kingdom of the Netherlands	NL	NL
Österreich	Republik Österreich	Austria	Republic of Austria	AT	A
Polska	Rzeczpospolita Polska	Poland	Republic of Poland	PL	—
Portugal	República Portuguesa	Portugal	Portuguese Republic	PT	P
România	România	Romania	Romania	RO	—
Slovenija	Republika Slovenija	Slovenia	Republic of Slovenia	SI	—
Slovensko	Slovenská republika	Slovakia	Slovak Republic	SK	—
Suomi/Finland	Suomen tasavalta/ Republiken Finland	Finland	Republic of Finland	FI	FIN
Sverige	Konungariket Sverige	Sweden	Kingdom of Sweden	SE	S

(1) The short name in the source language(s) is used to fix the protocol order and is used in multilingual documents (see [Section 7.1.2](#)).

(2) The abbreviation to use = ISO code, except for Greece, for which EL is recommended (instead of the ISO code GR).

(3) The former abbreviations (generally taken from the international code for automobiles) were used until the end of 2002.

(4) Latin transliteration: България = Bulgaria.

(5) Do not use 'Republic of Ireland'. Although this name is found in some documents, it does not have official status.

(6) Latin transliteration: Ελλάδα = Elláda.

(7) Latin transliteration: Κύπρος = Kýpros.

(8) Use 'Netherlands' not Holland, which is only part of the Netherlands (the provinces of North and South Holland).

## Non-EU countries

For non-EU countries, it is also advisable to use the two-character ISO code ([ISO 3166 alpha-2](#)).

For the format of presentation (short name, official title, list of ISO codes), see [Annexes A5](#) and [A6](#).

For the recommended order, see [Section 7.1.2](#).

## Candidate countries

Short name, in source language(s) (geographical name)	Short name in English (geographical name)	Official name in English (protocol name)	Country code
Bosna i Hercegovina/Босна и Херцеговина	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA
Crna Gora/Црна Гора	Montenegro	Montenegro	ME
Republica Moldova	Moldova	Republic of Moldova	MD
საქართველო <sup>(1)</sup>	Georgia	Georgia	GE
Северна Македонијаfn <sup>(2)</sup>	North Macedonia <sup>(3)</sup>	Republic of North Macedonia <sup>(3)</sup>	MK
Shqipëria	Albania	Republic of Albania	AL
Srbija/Србија	Serbia	Republic of Serbia	RS
Türkiye	Turkey	Republic of Turkey	TR
Україна <sup>(4)</sup>	Ukraine	Ukraine	UA

(1) Latin transliteration: საქართველო = Sakartvelo.

(2) Latin transliteration: Северна Македонија = Severna Makedonija.

(3) Do not use 'Northern Macedonia' or 'Republic of Northern Macedonia'.

(4) Latin transliteration: Україна = Ukraina.

## Official title or short name?

The **long form** (official title) is used when the state is targeted as a legal entity:

This Decision is addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The French Republic is authorised to ...

NB: If the recurrence of the name of a state in the text leads to a preference for using the short form, it can be introduced with the phrase 'hereinafter referred to as ...'.

The **short form** (short name) is used when the state is referred to geographically or economically:

Workers residing in France

Exports from Greece ...

NB: For certain states, the long form and the short form are identical:

Central African Republic

Ireland

Romania

## 7.1.2. Country listing order

### Member States

#### Text

The Member States must be listed alphabetically using the spelling of their source language (protocol order) (see [Section 7.1.1](#)).

#### Tables

The names of the Member States should be written in the language of the publication (case A). However, in some cases, for technical reasons (single composition of tables for multilingual documents), the names of the Member States may be written in their source language (case B). In both cases, the states are listed according to the protocol order.

Case A			Case B		
Member State	Date of signature	Entry into force	Member State	Date of signature	Entry into force
Belgium	21.12.1990	1.1.1991	Belgique/België	21.12.1990	1.1.1991
Bulgaria	1.2.2007	15.2.2007	България	1.2.2007	15.2.2007
Czechia	10.10.2005	1.1.2006	Česko	10.10.2005	1.1.2006
Denmark	10.10.1991	1.1.1992	Danmark	10.10.1991	1.1.1992
Germany	1.9.1990	1.1.1991	Deutschland	1.9.1990	1.1.1991
Estonia	1.9.2005	1.1.2006	Eesti	1.9.2005	1.1.2006
Ireland	12.12.1990	1.1.1991	Éire/Ireland	12.12.1990	1.1.1991
Greece	10.10.1990	1.1.1991	Ελλάδα	10.10.1990	1.1.1991
Spain	3.2.1991	1.6.1991	España	3.2.1991	1.6.1991
France	3.3.1991	1.6.1991	France	3.3.1991	1.6.1991

Case A			Case B		
Member State	Date of signature	Entry into force	Member State	Date of signature	Entry into force
Croatia	1.1.2013	1.7.2013	Hrvatska	1.1.2013	1.7.2013
Italy	10.10.1991	1.1.1992	Italia	10.10.1991	1.1.1992
Cyprus	10.10.2005	1.1.2006	Κύπρος	10.10.2005	1.1.2006
Latvia	10.10.2005	1.1.2006	Latvija	10.10.2005	1.1.2006
Lithuania	10.10.2005	1.1.2006	Lietuva	10.10.2005	1.1.2006
Luxembourg	10.10.1990	1.1.1991	Luxembourg	10.10.1990	1.1.1991
Hungary	10.10.2005	1.1.2006	Magyarország	10.10.2005	1.1.2006
Malta	10.10.2005	1.1.2006	Malta	10.10.2005	1.1.2006
Netherlands	11.11.1990	1.1.1991	Nederland	11.11.1990	1.1.1991
Austria	10.12.1990	1.1.1991	Österreich	10.12.1990	1.1.1991
Poland	10.10.2005	1.1.2006	Polska	10.10.2005	1.1.2006
Portugal	1.3.1991	1.6.1991	Portugal	1.3.1991	1.6.1991
Romania	1.2.2007	15.2.2007	România	1.2.2007	15.2.2007
Slovenia	10.10.2005	1.1.2006	Slovenija	10.10.2005	1.1.2006
Slovakia	10.10.2005	1.1.2006	Slovensko	10.10.2005	1.1.2006
Finland	1.2.1991	1.6.1991	Suomi/Finland	1.2.1991	1.6.1991
Sweden	3.3.1991	1.1.1992	Sverige	3.3.1991	1.1.1992

## Non-EU countries and non-EU countries combined with Member States

### Text

In text, when there is a list of non-EU countries or a list of non-EU countries combined with Member States, the order for listing the countries varies according to the linguistic version. In English-language publications, use English alphabetical order:

Australia, Denmark, Finland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, etc.

### Tables

The single composition of tables requires the adoption of an identical classification system for all languages. This is why countries are listed in alphabetical order of the codes. It is preferable to insert these codes in the first column of the tables so that the classification is clear to the reader, as illustrated below.

Country code	Contracting party	Production (tonnes)	Persons employed (1 000)
AT	Austria	50 000	75
AU	Australia	70 000	120
BE	Belgium	25 500	38
CH	Switzerland	12 500	15
CN	China	750 000	1 500
DK	Denmark	22 000	40
JP	Japan	150 000	150
NL	Netherlands	32 000	45
NZ	New Zealand	45 000	51



(Continued)

Country code	Contracting party	Production (tonnes)	Persons employed (1 000)
SE	Sweden	10 000	15
US	United States	350 000	220

If the Member States of the European Union are listed together at the head of the table, they must be listed according to protocol order (see [Section 7.1.1 first table](#)).

In the second column, the country names must always appear in English. If only the codes are used, they must be explained in a glossary, which should be at the beginning of the publication.

NB: Following its withdrawal from the European Union, the United Kingdom is considered a non-EU country like any other and should not be accorded any special position. For example, in graphics or tables listing Member States followed by EEA countries and then a number of other non-EU countries, the United Kingdom is listed with the latter in alphabetical order of the ISO codes.

## 7.2. Languages

Different rules apply when listing language versions and when listing languages in text.

### 7.2.1. Order of language versions and ISO codes (multilingual texts)

#### General rule

The language versions should appear in the Roman alphabetical order of the formal titles in their original written forms (the codes used are the [ISO codes 639-1 in force](#), alpha-2 code).

This order is required, for example, for the title of a publication on a multilingual cover page, the sequence of languages in a multilingual publication, the home page and choice of languages on a multilingual website, etc.

NB: The order of language versions must not be confused with the order for listing languages (see [Section 7.2.2](#)).

Source language title <sup>(1)</sup>	English title	ISO code <sup>(2)</sup>
български <sup>(3)</sup>	Bulgarian	bg
español <sup>(4)</sup>	Spanish	es
čeština	Czech	cs
dansk	Danish	da
Deutsch	German	de
eesti keel	Estonian	et
ελληνικά <sup>(5)</sup>	Greek	el
English	English	en
français	French	fr
Gaeilge	Irish <sup>(6)</sup>	ga
hrvatski	Croatian	hr
italiano	Italian	it
latviešu valoda	Latvian	lv
lietuvių kalba	Lithuanian	lt
magyar	Hungarian	hu

Source language title <sup>(1)</sup>	English title	ISO code <sup>(2)</sup>
Malti	Maltese	mt
Nederlands	Dutch	nl
polski	Polish	pl
português	Portuguese	pt
română	Romanian	ro
slovenčina (slovenský jazyk)	Slovak	sk
slovenščina (slovenski jezik)	Slovenian	sl
suomi	Finnish	fi
svenska	Swedish	sv

- (1) Capital or lower-case initial letter: follow the written form in the source language title.
- (2) ISO codes for languages are written in lower-case letters; nevertheless, they are also written in capital letters for typographical presentation reasons.
- (3) Latin transliteration: български = bulgarski.
- (4) In Spanish, the term *lengua española* or *español* substitutes *castellano* at the request of the Spanish authorities. The latter is the official designation of the language, but is only used to determine the place.
- (5) Latin transliteration: ελληνικά = elliniká.
- (6) Do not use the word 'Gaelic', the two terms are not synonymous. See [Section 7.2.4](#).

This rule is strictly in force in the final versions (signature pages) of the treaties and agreements.

## Special cases

In the case of multilingual documents issued at national level pursuant to texts adopted by the Council (passport, European health card), the order is generally determined individually by a Council act. The most widespread languages in the respective Member States appear at the beginning, usually in this way:

- (a) national language;
- (b) English;
- (c) French;
- (d) other languages in the order indicated in the table above.

## Candidate countries

Source language title	English title	ISO code
bosanski/босански	Bosnian	bs
crnogorski/црногорски	Montenegrin	cnr <sup>(1)</sup>
ქართული <sup>(2)</sup>	Georgian	ka
македонски <sup>(3)</sup>	Macedonian	mk
română <sup>(4)</sup>	Romanian	ro
shqip	Albanian	sq
srpski/српски	Serbian	sr
türkçe	Turkish	tr
українська мова <sup>(5)</sup>	Ukrainian	uk

- (1) ISO 639-2 code.
- (2) Latin transliteration: ქართული = kartuli.
- (3) Latin transliteration: македонски = makedonski.
- (4) Designation to use for the official language of Moldova.
- (5) Latin transliteration: українська мова = ukrainska mova.

## 7.2.2. Listing languages in text (unilingual texts)

In the text, the order for listing languages varies according to the linguistic version. In English-language publications, languages should be listed in English alphabetical order: Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish <sup>(1)</sup>, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish.

When an agreement is also written in a non-EU-country language that is not an official EU language, the EU languages precede that non-EU-country language for protocol reasons:

This agreement is drawn up in English, French, German, Italian and Arabic.

## 7.2.3. Indication of languages published

When the language versions of a publication are listed (e.g. in the publication catalogues), it is advisable to use the following formulas (in accordance with the rule presented in [Section 7.2.1](#)).

BG/ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/GA/HR/IT/LV/LT/HU/MT/NL/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/ FI/SV or any part combination	<i>The text is published in each language mentioned in the same volume.</i>
BG, ES, CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, FI, SV or any part combination	<i>The text is published in each language mentioned in individual volumes by language.</i>
BG-ES-CS-DA-DE-ET-EL-EN-FR-GA-HR-IT-LV-LT-HU-MT-NL-PL-PT-RO-SK-SL- FI-SV or any part combination	<i>Different texts are published in some of the languages mentioned, in the same volume.</i>

NB: ISO codes for languages are written in lower-case letters; nevertheless, they are also written in capital letters for typographical presentation reasons.

## 7.2.4. Rules governing the languages of the institutions

Article 290 of the EC Treaty (now Article 342 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) and Article 190 of the Euratom Treaty give responsibility to the Council, acting unanimously, for determining the rules governing the languages of the Community institutions, ‘without prejudice to the provisions contained in the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union’.

On this basis, the Council adopted, on 15 April 1958, Regulation No 1, determining the languages to be used in the European Economic Community, a regulation that has been amended with the various acts of accession.

Currently, there are 24 official and working languages of the EU institutions (see [Section 7.2.1](#)).

### Irish

Up to 31 December 2006, Irish was not included in the working languages of the EU institutions. Pursuant to an agreement made in 1971 between Ireland and the Community, Irish was considered an official Community language, it being understood, however, that only primary legislation was drawn up in that language.

On 1 January 2007, Irish became a full EU official language, with a temporary derogation for a renewable period of 5 years (see Council Regulation (EC) No 920/2005 of 13 June 2005 (OJ L 156, 18.6.2005, p. 3)) stating that ‘the institutions of the European Union shall not be bound by the obligation to draft all acts in Irish and to publish them in that language in the *Official Journal of the European Union*’, except for regulations adopted jointly by the European Parliament and the Council. This derogation was extended until 31 December 2016 by Council Regulation (EU) No 1257/2010 (OJ

<sup>(1)</sup> Do not use the word ‘Gaelic’, the two terms are not synonymous. See box, [Section 7.2.4](#).

L 343, 29.12.2010, p. 5). It was extended again by [Council Regulation \(EU, Euratom\) 2015/2264 \(OJ L 322, 8.12.2015, p. 1\)](#). The Irish derogation ceased to apply as from 1 January 2022.



### Irish or Gaelic?

Contrary to certain usage, those two terms are not synonymous.

**Gaelic = Celtic language group of Ireland and Scotland**

**Irish = the Celtic language of Ireland**

The first official language of Ireland is Irish, the second is English.

## Maltese

A temporary derogation from the obligation to draft acts in Maltese and to publish them in the *Official Journal of the European Union* was adopted by the Council on 1 May 2004. This derogation was to be applied for a period of 3 years, extendable for a further 1 year, to all acts with the exception of regulations adopted jointly by the European Parliament and the Council (see Council Regulation (EC) No 930/2004 of 1 May 2004 (OJ L 169, 1.5.2004, p. 1)). The Council decided to stop this derogation in 2007, after the first period of 3 years.

## 7.3. Currencies

There are conventional rules for the use of the euro and other currencies concerning their listing order, the different ways to write them, the punctuation to use, etc.

### 7.3.1. The euro and the cent

#### The euro



In accordance with the European Council conclusions reached in Madrid in December 1995, the single currency is the **euro** (subunit: **cent**; symbol: **€**; ISO code: **EUR**).

#### The euro area

The term ‘euro area’ is the official term for the group of countries that have adopted the euro as their single currency. All other terms, such as ‘euroland’ and ‘euro zone’, should be avoided.

#### Euro and ecu

On 1 January 1999, the euro replaced the ecu at a rate of one to one ([Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1103/97](#) (OJ L 162, 19.6.1997, p. 1); see also [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 974/98](#) (OJ L 139, 11.5.1998, p. 1)). Historical references to the ecu (prior to 1999) must remain in ecu.

#### The cent



In principle, the term ‘cent’ is used in all official EU languages. However, ‘cent’ does not prevent the common use of variants of this term in the Member States (in accordance with recital 2 of [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 974/98](#) of 3 May 1998).

The preferred form in the texts of the EU institutions and bodies is ‘cent’ (**obligatory in all legal texts**).



See also Section 7.3.3 ‘Rules for expressing monetary units’:

- [Rules of usage \(euro, EUR or €\)](#)
- [Position of the ISO code or euro sign in amounts](#)
- [With million or billion](#)

### 7.3.2. Order of the currencies and ISO codes

When using currency abbreviations, the ISO codes 4217 should be used (see [Annex A7](#) and the [maintenance agency's website](#)).

#### Member State currencies

When listing Member State currencies, place the euro first followed by the other monetary abbreviations in alphabetical order of the currency code (ISO codes 4217).

ISO code	Currency
EUR	euro
BGN	lev (pl. leva)
CZK	Czech koruna (pl. koruny)
DKK	Danish krone (pl. kroner)
HUF	forint (inv.)
PLN	zloty (pl. zlotys)
RON	Romanian leu (pl. lei)
SEK	krona (pl. kronor)

#### Other currencies

For reasons of protocol, other currencies should follow the currencies of Member States and be listed according to the same criteria, i.e. in alphabetical order of the currency code (ISO codes 4217). The same rule applies to a list of currencies in running text if there are no other criteria for classification.

ISO code	Currency
CAD	Canadian dollar
CHF	Swiss franc
JPY	yen
USD	US dollar

See [Annex A7](#) for a list of currency codes.

#### Older currencies

The euro has replaced the following older Member State currencies.

ISO code	Currency
ATS	Austrian schilling
BEF	Belgian franc
CYP	Cyprus pound
DEM	German mark
EEK	kroon (pl. kroonid)
ESP	Spanish peseta
FIM	Finnish markka
FRF	French franc
GRD	drachma
HRK	kuna
IEP	Irish pound (punt)
ITL	Italian lira (pl. lire)
LTL	litas (pl. litai)
LUF	Luxembourg franc
LVL	lats (pl. lati)
MTL	Maltese lira (pl. liri)
NLG	Dutch guilder
PTE	Portuguese escudo
SIT	tolar (pl. tolars)
SKK	Slovak koruna (pl. koruny)

### Candidate countries' currencies

ISO code	Country	Currency
ALL	Albania	lek
BAM	Bosnia and Herzegovina	convertible mark
EUR	Montenegro	euro
MDL	Moldova	Moldovan leu (pl. lei)
GEL	Georgia	lari
MKD	North Macedonia <sup>(1)</sup>	denar
RSD	Serbia	Serbian dinar
TRY	Turkey	Turkish lira (inv.)
UAH	Ukraine	hryvnia

<sup>(1)</sup> Do not use 'Northern Macedonia'.

### 7.3.3. Rules for expressing monetary units

#### When to use the name

When a monetary unit is referred to generally but an amount is not included, it is spelt out in letters, except in tables (see ‘When to use the ISO code’). While practice may differ for other currencies, the plural of euro is euro (without ‘s’):

an amount in euro

a sum in pounds sterling

#### When to use the ISO code

##### Text

When the monetary unit is accompanied by an amount, use the ISO code ‘EUR’ followed by a hard space and the amount in figures (**compulsory in all legal texts**):

The amount required is EUR 12 500.

A difference of EUR 1 550 has been noted.

In written text it is ‘a’ rather than ‘an’ EUR 3 million programme.

##### Tables

When indicating the main unit for a whole table, the ISO code and any multiplier appear in brackets above the table, ranged to the right. Italic type is used:

*(EUR)*

*(million EUR)*

*(billion EUR)*

## **i** Legal acts – Official Journal

### **Euro**

In English texts published in the Official Journal, amounts are indicated in figures and the ISO code ‘EUR’ must be used:

EUR 10 000

EUR 1 000 000 (*not* EUR 1 million)

### **Other currencies**

In English texts, for other currencies, when the monetary unit is accompanied by an amount, use the relevant ISO code for the currency followed by a hard space and the amount in figures:

A sum of GBP 300 was received and GBP 250 was spent.

## **i** Court of Auditors

In texts for the Court of Auditors, the amounts are followed by the currency, spelt out:

an expenditure of 15 000 euros

### When to use the euro sign (€)

The euro sign (€) is reserved for use in graphics. However, its use is also permitted in popular works, promotional publications (e.g. sales catalogues) and press releases. In word-processing systems, the euro sign can be obtained by simultaneously pressing the left-hand Alt key and 0128. The technical specifications for the euro sign can be downloaded from the Commission’s euro website (<https://>

[ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/euro/history-euro/design-euro\\_en#constructing-the-euro-symbol-for-professionals](http://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/euro/history-euro/design-euro_en#constructing-the-euro-symbol-for-professionals)).

NB: In HTML, the final presentation and configuration of a document must be taken into account. Texts created using Unicode pose no problem, but in older texts created using ISO 8859, the HTML code '&euro;' will show the euro sign on screen but it may be missing when printed on paper. (This problem has been overcome by using a GIF or JPG image for the euro sign.) For texts entering a production process and intended for automatic transfer to an intranet or internet site, you are advised to avoid using the euro sign (use the ISO code 'EUR' instead).

## Position of the ISO code (EUR) in amounts

The ISO code 'EUR' is followed by a hard space and the amount:

a sum of EUR 30

NB: The same rule applies Irish and Maltese. In all other official EU languages the order is reversed; the amount is followed by a hard space and the ISO code 'EUR':

une somme de 30 EUR

## Position of the euro sign (€) in amounts

The euro sign is followed by the amount without space:

a sum of €30

NB: The same rule applies in Dutch, Irish and Maltese. In all other official EU languages the order is reversed; the amount is followed by a hard space and the euro sign:

une somme de 30 €

## With million or billion

The following forms may be used when referring to millions or billions.

- All figures:

EUR 10 000 000

- With the words 'million' or 'billion':

EUR 10 million

EUR 15 billion

- In table headings (usually within brackets):

million EUR, billion GBP  
m EUR, bn GBP

10 million EUR, 10 billion GBP  
10 m EUR, 10 bn GBP

NB: m EUR or bn EUR may only be used when space is insufficient for spelling out.



### Million/billion with decimals

When dealing with budgetary data, it is advisable to use the following form.

- Up to three decimal places, keep to the appropriate unit:

1.326 billion (*not* 1 326 million)

- Above three decimal places, descend to the smaller unit:

1 326.1 million (*not* 1.3261 billion)

This makes the figures easier to read and compare.

## 8. Footnotes and their references

Footnote references and their order are the same in all language versions.

### 8.1. Footnote references

References to footnotes appear in an identical way in all the language versions; they can take the following forms.

- Figure in superscript between brackets with same value as the text, preceded by a thin space and followed by any punctuation:

References to the Commission Regulation <sup>(1)</sup> also appear in the Council communication <sup>(2)</sup>; but not in text of the Court of Justice <sup>(3)</sup>.

For full details, see the external contractor's study ('the study') <sup>(1)</sup>.

In the public consultation, many stakeholders described the approach as 'excessively complex' <sup>(2)</sup>.

- Asterisk in superscript between brackets with same value as text, preceded by a thin space and followed by any punctuation; this sign is employed for a note that, in a given work or periodical, appears more than once and that always has the same meaning.

All figures from Eurostat <sup>(\*)</sup>.

- Exceptionally, a lower-case superscript letter may be used in tables with figures in very small print so as to avoid errors and confusion.

Footnotes are generally numbered by page and placed at the foot of the corresponding page in smaller characters than the body of the text (generally by two points) separated from the text by a short rule and line space. They may also be numbered continuously or grouped at the end of the chapter or volume.

In the Official Journal, the footnotes are numbered continuously, and are numbered separately in the act or the main body of a document and in the individual annexes.

The reference to a footnote (including the brackets) is always composed in light roman (even in texts or headings written in italics or bold).

When a reference to a footnote appears in a table the note must form part of the table and consequently appear within the frame of the table.



Footnotes and their references: text preparation/typing conventions:  
see [Section 4.2.3](#).

## 8.2. Order of footnotes

---

Other elements can feature at the bottom of a page: asterisk, NB, source(s).

The order is identical in all the language versions:

(\*) Interim Commission decision.  
(1) These prices are the result of applying a maximum reduction.  
(2) For the current marketing year, this price is increased by a special premium.  
*NB:* Provisional figures.  
*Source:* European Commission, DG Agriculture and Rural Development.

- NB: — Numbered notes, including a note introduced by the asterisk, are separated from the following notes by a thin line space.
- Footnotes always end with a full stop.

In the case of identical footnotes, for publications other than the Official Journal, the formula ‘see note x, page y’, should be used rather than *idem* or *ibidem*, which could cause confusion. The proofreader will either reproduce the footnote in full or insert the correct numbering in the proof.

In the Official Journal, the text of identical footnotes is reproduced in full each time a mention is made.

## 9.

## Other conventions

Other conventions concern addresses, electronic addresses, telephone numbers, the citation of works, the administrative structure of the European Union, etc.

### 9.1. Addresses

In principle, the international format is always used in the works of the European Union institutions; the language to use depends on whether the work is unilingual or multilingual.

#### 9.1.1. Addresses: general principles

Analysis of the ways of writing addresses is a difficult and complex task as there is no unique system for all countries. Also, the presentation of addresses is different for national and international mail. In principle, the international format is always used in the works of the European Union institutions.

For precise details on the presentation of addresses, please refer to the individual websites of the national postal services. Links to these are available on the Universal Postal Union (UPU) website (<https://www.upu.int/en/Postal-Solutions/Programmes-Services/Addressing-Solutions>).

The [UPU](#) also makes various recommendations of a general nature, but for the works of the European Union institutions an additional constraint to take into account is whether the work concerns unilingual or multilingual documents.



#### Useful links

UPU, addressing systems (EN, FR):

<https://www.upu.int/en/Postal-Solutions/Programmes-Services/Addressing-Solutions>

UPU, postal addressing systems in member countries (EN, FR):

[https://www.upu.int/en/Postal-Solutions/Programmes-Services/Addressing-Solutions#scroll-nav\\_5](https://www.upu.int/en/Postal-Solutions/Programmes-Services/Addressing-Solutions#scroll-nav_5)

UPU, Universal POST\*CODE® DataBase (EN, FR):

[https://www.upu.int/en/Postal-Solutions/Programmes-Services/Addressing-Solutions#scroll-nav\\_1](https://www.upu.int/en/Postal-Solutions/Programmes-Services/Addressing-Solutions#scroll-nav_1)

### Languages and characters to use

The part of the address indicating the destination country must be written according to the recommendations of the dispatching country (preferably in the language of the dispatching country or in an internationally recognised language).

The name of the destination country must appear in capital letters on the last line of the address.

Because the national recommendations vary with regard to the use of capital letters on the final / final two / final three lines, it has been decided to harmonise the presentation: only the country name appears in capital letters.

If the destination country uses an alphabet other than Roman or is insufficiently expressed, the name of the destination country and possibly the name of the town should be repeated in an internationally recognised language to avoid problems while in transit through intermediate countries.

The remainder of the address must follow the recommendations of the destination country.

### Postal codes

The former postal codes used for transferring international mail (specific codes in Europe following a recommendation in 1965 by the Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations, and ISO 3166 alpha-2 codes for other countries) have been withdrawn, or modified, in many countries.

On 1 April 2024, seven EU Member States still used a country code: Croatia (HR), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (L), Finland (FI) and Sweden (SE).

NB: For Latvia, the code comes after the name of the town, following a comma and space:

Riga, LV-1073

The former country code must not be used for the other Member States. In Germany, an item could be delayed by a mail-sorting machine if the former country code is present.



For more information on postal codes in the Member States, please see [Section 9.1.5](#).

## 9.1.2. Addresses in unilingual documents



If addresses are presented using the same structure in all linguistic versions of a publication (e.g. in a table containing a list of addresses appearing on the same page in all versions) we use the rules for multilingual works (see [Section 9.1.3](#)).

### Mail destined for a country that uses a Roman alphabet

In unilingual works of the European Union institutions, bodies and organisms, addresses are usually written in the language of the publication/dispatching country. This is particularly the case for town and country names:

European Commission  
Representation in Portugal  
Jean Monnet Centre  
1069-068 Lisbon  
**PORTUGAL**

NB: Use 'NETHERLANDS', not 'THE NETHERLANDS'.

However, the information preceding the town and country names may also be presented in the language of the destination country; preference is to be given to that presentation as it is clearer for the postal services of the destination country:

**Comissão Europeia**  
**Representação em Portugal**  
**Largo Jean Monnet**  
1069-068 Lisbon  
**PORTUGAL**

With a view to avoiding problems during transit through an intermediate country, it is recommended to add the name of the destination country (and possibly the town) in an internationally recognised language. For example, in the case of an item sent from Poland to Germany:

Herrn E. Muller  
Goethestr. 13  
22767 Hamburg  
**NIEMCY/GERMANY**

In Bulgarian and Greek works, addresses are written in Roman characters, if possible in the language of the destination country, otherwise in English.

## Mail destined for a country that does not use a Roman alphabet (non-EU country)

For mail destined for a non-EU country that does not use a Roman alphabet (China, Japan, Saudi Arabia, etc.) the address, notably the country name, is written in an internationally recognised language (often English); the part of the address concerning the street may be written using a simple Roman transliteration:

European Commission  
Representation in Beijing  
15 Dong Zhi Men Wai Daije, Sanlitun  
100600 Beijing  
CHINA

## Mail destined for an EU Member State that does not use a Roman alphabet (Bulgaria, Greece and Cyprus)

In English works, addresses for mail destined for Bulgaria, Greece or Cyprus are written in Roman characters (with transliteration if necessary, for example, of the street name).

European Commission  
Representation in Bulgaria  
**Moskovska 9**  
1000 Sofia  
BULGARIA

European Commission  
Representation in Greece  
**Vassilissis Sofias 2**  
106 74 Athens  
GREECE

European Commission  
Representation in Cyprus  
Iris Tower, 8th Floor  
**Agapinoros 2**  
1076 Nicosia  
CYPRUS

In Bulgarian and Greek works, the town and country names must be added in Roman characters (in English).

Европейска комисия  
Представителство  
в България  
ул. „Московска“ № 9  
1000 София/Sofia  
БЪЛГАРИЯ/BULGARIA

Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή  
Αντιπροσωπεία  
στην Ελλάδα  
Βασιλίσσης Σοφίας 2  
106 74 Αθήνα/Athens  
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE

Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή  
Αντιπροσωπεία  
στην Κύπρο  
Iris Tower, 8ος όροφος  
Αγαπήνωρος 2  
1076 Λευκωσία/Nicosia  
ΚΥΠΡΟΣ/CYPRUS

## The particular case of the Brussels Capital Region

In works of the European Union institutions, bodies and organisms, the presentation of addresses for mail destined for the bilingual Brussels Capital Region must adhere to the following rules.

### Unilingual works in French or Dutch

**French**  
*(addresses in FR only)*  
Conseil de l'Union européenne  
Rue de la Loi 175  
1048 Bruxelles  
BELGIQUE

**Dutch**  
*(addresses in NL only)*  
Raad van de Europese Unie  
Wetstraat 175  
1048 Brussel  
BELGIË

### Unilingual works in another EU language

The first part of the address can be written either in the bilingual format or in one language, preferably one that is recognised at international level. However, the names of the street, town and country must appear in the bilingual format:

Conseil de l'Union européenne/  
Raad van de Europese Unie  
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175  
1048 Bruxelles/Brussel  
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Council of the European Union  
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175  
1048 Bruxelles/Brussel  
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

## Addresses in French-speaking countries

In Belgium, France and Luxembourg, the presentation of the street name and number follow different principles which must be respected.

BELGIUM Rue de la Source 200	<i>Street name followed by the number (without a comma)</i>
FRANCE 24 rue de l'Allée-au-Bois	<i>Number followed by street name (without a comma)</i>
LUXEMBOURG 2, rue Mercier	<i>Number followed by street name (with a comma)</i>

### 9.1.3. Addresses in multilingual documents

In multilingual works of the European Union institutions, bodies and organisations, lists of addresses are usually composed once only so that they are harmonised and consistent.

NB: In unilingual works, if addresses are presented using the same structure in all linguistic versions (e.g. in a table containing a list of addresses appearing on the same page of the publication in all versions) we use the rules for multilingual works.

## European Union Member States

For the European Union Member States, each address is presented in the original language, taking into account the following remarks.

- For Belgium, addresses are given in French and Dutch (an agreement has been concluded with the Belgian authorities that German, the third national language, is not represented).
- For Bulgaria, Greece and Cyprus, addresses are given once in characters of the original alphabet and once in Roman characters (English transcription). In the Bulgarian or Greek character version, the town and country names also appear in Roman characters (English transcription).
- For Ireland, addresses are given in Irish and English.
- For Malta, addresses are given in Maltese and English.
- For Finland, addresses are given in Finnish and Swedish.



An example of a multilingual list for European Union Member States is shown in [Section 9.1.4](#).

## Non-EU countries

For non-EU countries using a different alphabet (China, Japan and countries using Arabic languages, etc.), addresses require a transliteration into a Roman alphabet language. The name of the country, and possibly that of the town, appears in an internationally recognised EU language, usually English.

### 9.1.4. Addresses in the Member States: presentation and examples

The following example shows a multilingual list. The addresses used are mentioned solely to illustrate presentation and the data should not be considered current. For current data (street, number, telephone, etc.) please use an up-to-date source.

<p><b>Belgium</b></p> <p>Commission européenne Représentation en Belgique Rue Archimède 73 1000 Bruxelles BELGIQUE</p> <p>Tél. +32 22953844 Fax +32 22950166</p> <p>Europese Commissie Vertegenwoordiging in België Archimedesstraat 73 1000 Brussel BELGIË</p> <p>Tel. +32 22953844 Fax +32 22950166</p>	<p><b>Bulgaria</b></p> <p>Европейска комисия Представителство в България ул. „Московска“ № 9 1000 София/Sofia БЪЛГАРИЯ/BULGARIA</p> <p>Тел. +359 29335252 Факс +359 29335233</p> <p>European Commission Representation in Bulgaria Moskovska 9 1000 Sofia BULGARIA</p> <p>Tel. +359 29335252 Fax +359 29335233</p>	<p><b>Czechia</b></p> <p>Evropská komise Zastoupení v Česku Pod Hradbami 17 160 00 Praha 6 ČESKO</p> <p>Tel. +420 224312835 Fax +420 224312850</p> <p><i>Postal address:</i> PO Box 192 160 41 Praha 6 ČESKO</p>
<p><b>Denmark</b></p> <p>Europa-Kommissionen Repræsentation i Danmark Højbrohus Østergade 61 1004 København K DANMARK</p> <p>Tlf. +45 33144140 Fax +45 33111203</p>	<p><b>Germany</b></p> <p>Europäische Kommission Vertretung in Berlin Unter den Linden 78 10117 Berlin DEUTSCHLAND</p> <p>Tel. +49 302280-2000 Fax +49 302280-2222</p>	<p><b>Estonia</b></p> <p>Euroopa Komisjon Esindus Eestis Kohtu 10 10130 Tallinn EESTI/ESTONIA</p> <p>Tel +372 6264400 Faks +372 6264439</p>
<p><b>Ireland</b></p> <p>An Coimisiún Eorpach Ionadaíocht in Éirinn Áras na hEorpa 12-14 Sráid an Mhóta Íochtar Baile Átha Cliath 2 D02 W710 ÉIRE</p> <p>Teil. +353 16341111 Facs +353 16341112</p> <p>European Commission Representation in Ireland Europe House 12-14 Lower Mount Street Dublin 2 D02 W710 IRELAND</p> <p>Tel. +353 16341111 Fax +353 16341112</p>	<p><b>Greece</b></p> <p>Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή Αντιπροσωπεία στην Ελλάδα Βασιλίσσης Σοφίας 2 106 74 Αθήνα/Athens ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE</p> <p>Τηλ. +30 2107251000 Φαξ +30 2107244620</p> <p>European Commission Representation in Greece Vassilissis Sofias 2 106 74 Athens GREECE</p> <p>Tel. +30 2107251000 Fax +30 2107244620</p>	<p><b>Spain</b></p> <p>Comisión Europea Representación en España Paseo de la Castellana, 46 28046 Madrid Madrid ESPAÑA</p> <p>Tel. +34 914315711 Fax +34 915760387</p>
<p><b>France</b></p> <p>Commission européenne Représentation en France 288 boulevard Saint-Germain 75007 Paris FRANCE</p> <p>Tél. +33 140633800 Fax +33 145569417</p>	<p><b>Croatia</b></p> <p>Europska komisija Predstavništvo u Hrvatskoj Ulica Augusta Cesarca 2 HR-10000 Zagreb HRVATSKA</p> <p>Tel. +385 14691300 Faks +385 14627499</p>	<p><b>Italy</b></p> <p>Commissione europea Rappresentanza in Italia Via IV Novembre 149 00187 Roma RM ITALIA</p> <p>Tel. +39 06699991 Fax +39 066791658</p>



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**Cyprus**

Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή  
Αντιπροσωπεία στην Κύπρο  
Iris Tower, 8ος όροφος  
Αγαπήνωρος 2  
CY-1076 Λευκωσία/Nicosia  
ΚΥΠΡΟΣ/CYPRUS

Τηλ. +357 22817770  
Φαξ +357 22768926

European Commission  
Representation in Cyprus  
Iris Tower, 8th Floor  
Agapinor Street 2  
CY-1076 Nicosia  
CYPRUS

Tel. +357 22817770  
Fax +357 22768926

**Latvia**

Eiropas Komisija  
Pārstāvniecība Latvijā  
Jēkaba kazarmas  
Torņu iela 4–1C  
Rīga, LV-1050  
LATVIJA

Tālr. +371 7325270  
Fakss +371 7325279

**Lithuania**

Europos Komisija  
Atstovybė Lietuvoje  
Naugarduko g. 10  
LT-01141 Vilnius  
LIETUVA/LITHUANIA

Tel. +370 52313191  
Faks. +370 52313192

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**Luxembourg**

Commission européenne  
Représentation au Luxembourg  
Bâtiment Jean Monnet  
Rue Alcide De Gasperi  
L-2920 Luxembourg  
LUXEMBOURG

Tél. +352 4301-1  
Fax +352 4301-34433

Office des publications de l'Union  
européenne  
20, rue de Reims  
L-2417 Luxembourg  
LUXEMBOURG

*Postal address:*

Office des publications de l'Union  
européenne  
L-2985 Luxembourg  
LUXEMBOURG

**Hungary**

Európai Bizottság  
Magyarországi Képviselete  
Budapest  
Bérc u. 23.  
1016  
MAGYARORSZÁG/HUNGARY

Tel. +36 12099700  
Fax +36 14664221

**Malta**

Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea  
Rappreżentanza ta' Malta  
Dar l-Ewropa  
254, Triq San Pawl  
Valletta  
VLT 1215  
MALTA

European Commission  
Representation in Malta  
Dar l-Ewropa  
254, Triq San Pawl  
Valletta  
VLT 1215  
MALTA  
Tel. +356 2342500  
Faks +356 21344897

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**Netherlands**

Europese Commissie  
Vertegenwoordiging in Nederland  
Korte Vijverberg 5  
2513 AB Den Haag  
NEDERLAND

Tel. +31 703135300  
Fax +31 703646619

**Austria**

Europäische Kommission  
Vertretung in Österreich  
Kärntnerring 5-7  
1010 Wien  
ÖSTERREICH

Tel. +43 151618-0  
Fax +43 15134225

**Poland**

Przedstawicielstwo  
Komisji Europejskiej w Polsce  
Centrum Jasna  
ul. Jasna 14/16a  
00-041 Warszawa  
POLSKA/POLAND

Tel. +48 225568989  
Faks +48 225568998

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**Portugal**

Comissão Europeia  
Representação em Portugal  
Largo Jean Monnet 1-10.º  
1069-068 Lisboa  
PORTUGAL

Tel. +351 213509800  
Fax +351 213509801/02/03

**Romania**

Comisia Europeană  
Reprezentanța din România  
Str. Jules Michelet nr. 18, sector 1  
010463 București  
ROMÂNIA

Tel. +40 212035400  
Fax +40 212128808

**Slovenia**

Evropska komisija  
Predstavništvo v Sloveniji  
Trg republike 3/XI  
1000 Ljubljana  
SLOVENIJA

Tel. +386 14251303  
Faks +386 14252085

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**Slovakia**

Európska komisia  
Zastúpenie Slovensko  
Panská 3  
811 01 Bratislava SLOVENSKO/  
SLOVAKIA

Tel. +421 254431718  
Fax +421 254432972

**Finland**

Euroopan komissio  
Suomen-edustusto  
Pohjoisesplanadi 31  
FI-00100 Helsinki  
SUOMI/FINLAND

P. +358 96226544  
F. +358 9656728

Europeiska kommissionen  
Representationen i Finland  
Norra esplanaden 31  
FI-00100 Helsingfors  
FINLAND

Tfn +358 96226544  
Fax +358 9656728

**Sweden**

Europeiska kommissionen  
Representationen i Sverige  
Regeringsgatan 65, 6 tr.  
Box 7323  
SE-103 90 Stockholm  
SVERIGE

Tfn +46 856244411  
Fax +46 856244412

**Other possible forms of presentation (Belgium and Finland)****Belgium**

Commission européenne/  
Europese Commissie  
Rue Archimède/Archimedesstraat 73  
1000 Bruxelles/Brussel  
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Tél./tel. +32 22953844  
Fax +32 22950166

**Finland**

Akateeminen Kirjakauppa /  
Akademiska Bokhandeln  
Pohjoisesplanadi 39 /  
Norra esplanaden 39  
PL/PB 128  
FI-00101 Helsinki/Helsingfors  
SUOMI/FINLAND

P./tfn +358 96226544  
F./fax +358 9656728

**NB:** These phone numbers are listed in their international format. When phoning nationally, the latest norms of the telephone communications organisation for the relevant country must be followed. These norms vary from country to country and are in a constant state of evolution, making it impractical to list and keep them updated here. The norms include:

- the use of additional figure(s) in certain countries (e.g. '0' in Belgium, France and the UK, '06' in Hungary);
- the addition of the city code when not in the city zone (e.g. Lithuania);
- the addition of '0' when not in the relevant urban zone;
- the use of complementary codes for alternative service providers; and
- telephone number portability (which makes the area code obsolete and the location factor irrelevant).

**9.1.5. Addresses in the Member States: specific characteristics****Postal codes, Eircode and country codes**

The following table describes precisely the structure of the codes to be used in all Member States.

Country	Postal code/ Eircode <sup>(1)</sup>	Country code	Comments
Belgium	4 figures		
Bulgaria	4 figures		
Czechia	5 figures		There is a space between the third and fourth figures. There are two spaces between the postal code and the town name.
Denmark	4 figures		

(Continued)

Country	Postal code/ Eircode <sup>(1)</sup>	Country code	Comments
Germany	5 figures		Never use a country code (D- or DE-) in front of the postal code. Doing so could lead to a delay of mail being sorted by machine.
Estonia	5 figures		
Ireland	7 alphanumeric characters (Eircode)		Add, if possible, the code for the sector in Dublin. The Eircode must be placed on a separate line, above the country name.
Greece	5 figures		There is a space between the third and fourth figures.
Spain	5 figures		Insert the name of the province after the town name, on a separate line – see the <a href="#">list on the UPU website</a> .
France	5 figures		
Croatia	5 figures	HR	The postal code must be preceded by 'HR-'
Italy	5 figures		Insert the abbreviation for the province after the town name – see the <a href="#">list on the UPU website</a> .
Cyprus	4 figures	CY	The postal code must be preceded by 'CY-'
Latvia	4 figures (to the right)	LV	The postal code must be preceded by 'LV-'. It is situated to the right of the town name, from which it is separated by a comma.
Lithuania	5 figures	LT	The postal code must be preceded by 'LT-'
Luxembourg	4 figures	L	The postal code must be preceded by 'L-'
Hungary	4 figures		The street name must be placed under the town name. The postal code must be placed on a separate line, above the country name.
Malta	3 letters + 4 figures		The postal code must be placed under the town name, with a space between the letters and figures.
Netherlands	4 figures + 2 letters		There is a space between the figures and letters. There are two spaces between the postal code and the town name.
Austria	4 figures		
Poland	5 figures		There is a hyphen between the second and third figures.
Portugal	7 figures		There is a hyphen between the fourth and fifth figures.
Romania	6 figures		
Slovenia	4 figures		
Slovakia	5 figures		There is a space between the third and fourth figures.
Finland	5 figures	FI	The postal code must be preceded by 'FI-' (or by 'AX-' for the Åland Islands).
Sweden	5 figures	SE	The postal code must be preceded by 'SE-'. There is a space between the third and fourth figures.

(1) Unless indicated otherwise, the postal code appears to the left of the town name. It is used to define a group of addresses. On the other hand, the Eircode, launched in Ireland in July 2015, is a unique code assigned to each residential and business address.

NB: For practical reasons (synoptism in all linguistic versions) the list is in protocol order.

## Other observations

Some Member States (Belgium, Ireland, Malta and Finland) have two or more official languages that are used as working languages in the European Union institutions. (Although Cyprus has Greek and Turkish as official languages, only Greek is used as a working language in the European Union institutions.) Note that for Belgium, by virtue of an agreement with the Belgian authorities, the multilingual address format does not include the German version. For each of these Member States, two official languages are used when writing addresses in multilingual format: French and Dutch for Belgium; Irish and English for Ireland; Maltese and English for Malta; and Finnish and Swedish for Finland.

Distinct characters must be taken into account in some countries (Bulgaria, Greece/Cyprus).

The writing of addresses for a destination in one of the countries of these two groups depends on the language(s) of the publication and on whether it is a unilingual or multilingual work.

### Addresses for a destination in Belgium, Ireland, Malta or Finland

#### Unilingual works

- Works in one of the official languages of the destination country: in principle, addresses are in that language only.
- Works in another language of the EU: addresses are in both official languages of the destination country (as for multilingual works).

#### Multilingual works

Addresses are given in both official languages of the destination country.

### Addresses for a destination in Bulgaria, Greece or Cyprus

#### Unilingual works

- Works in Bulgarian or Greek: the addresses are in the language of the publication but the town and country names are added in English.
- Works in the other languages of the EU: addresses are in Roman characters (with a transliteration if necessary, e.g. of the street name).

#### Multilingual works

Addresses are given in Bulgarian/Greek and the town and country names are added in English. The complete address is also given in Roman characters (English transcription).

## 9.2. Electronic addresses

Information concerning electronic addresses is presented as indicated below.

- ‘Email:’ (use a colon):

```
Email: name.surname@ec.europa.eu
```

- ‘Internet:’ (use a colon):

```
Internet: https://europa.eu
```

For reasons of harmonisation, the abbreviation URL is no longer used to introduce an electronic address. We may also indicate electronic addresses without the introductory term, particularly if space is limited:

```
name.surname@ec.europa.eu
```

```
https://www.europarl.europa.eu
```

NB: For internet addresses it is preferable to retain the transfer protocol (<http://>, <https://>, <ftp://>, etc.), particularly for ensuring the correct configuration of links when downloading internet pages.

## 9.3. Telephone numbers

The ways of writing telephone numbers are controlled by various international standards issued by the International Telecommunication Union (principally recommendations ITU-T E.122, E.123 and E.126).

In practice, however, these norms pose various difficulties, especially those concerning the recommended forms of presentation. For reasons of simplification, the EU authorities have agreed on a uniform presentation in all EU languages, according to the following principles.

- Indicate the number in its international form.
- Prefix the international dialling code with a plus sign ‘+’ (no following space) indicating the need to add the prefix for international calls.
- After the international dialling code and a space, the complete number, including the regional code if there is one, is presented in a single block:

+33 140633900

- An extension number is separated from the main number by a hyphen. Do not pair off the digits of an extension number. They appear in a single block:

+32 222020-43657

NB: For a national phone call, the international number must be modified according to the latest norms of the country’s telephone communications organisation (e.g. including a local prefix between the international code and the actual telephone number). Because of the varying national arrangements and their constant evolution, telephone numbers will always be presented in their international format in the works of the European Union institutions and organs.

## Grouped telephone numbers

When indicating more than one telephone number, separate them using a forward slash with a space either side:

+33 140633900 / 140678900 / 140123456

When indicating consecutive numbers in an abbreviated manner, use a forward slash without spaces. Use a hyphen to indicate the start of the variable part of the phone numbers, in the same manner as for extension numbers (see fourth bullet point above):


+33 1406339-00/01/02

## Introductory expressions

The following expressions are generally used to introduce contact numbers:

- ‘Tel.’ or ‘tel.’ (with a full stop but no colon),
- ‘Fax’ or ‘fax’ (without a full stop and without a colon),
- ‘Telex’ or ‘telex’ (without a colon),
- ‘Mobile’ or ‘mobile’ (without a colon).

Alternatively, a graphic symbol may be used:

 +33 1406339-00/01/02

NB: Do not use the term ‘GSM’ for ‘mobile’. GSM is one norm among many (GPRS, UMTS, etc.).



### Europe Direct

In order to make it easy to remember, the Europe Direct telephone number is an exception to the above rules and should be written as follows:

**00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11**

## 9.4. Citation of works and references to the Official Journal

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### Citation of works

Citations of works in the bibliography must all list the components in the same order and have the same presentation, which is identical in all the language versions.

For detailed rules see [Section 5.9.4](#).

### References to the Official Journal

See [Section 3.1](#).

In Court of Justice publications other than texts published in the Official Journal, the following form is also used:

OJ L, 2023/2387

OJ C, C/2023/90

NB: For references prior to the introduction of act-by-act publication of the Official Journal on 1 October 2023, the following forms are used:

- Until 31 December 1967:

OJ 1963 190, p. 3077

- From 1 January 1968 to 30 September 2023:

OJ 2009 L 195, p. 1

OJ 2010 C 48, p. 14

## 9.5. Administrative structure of the European Union: official titles and listing order

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The European Union's administrative structure consists of institutions and bodies, interinstitutional services, agencies and other organisations.

### 9.5.1. Institutions and bodies

The institutions and bodies must be listed in **protocol order**.

The following list indicates the official title, following protocol order since 1 December 2009 (entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon). The list is followed by a table indicating the form of title to use according to the type of publication, along with the relevant abbreviation and the location of the seat.



See also [Annex A9 – Institutions, bodies, interinstitutional services and organisations: multilingual list](#)

#### (a) Institutions

- [European Parliament](#)
- [European Council](#)
  - President of the European Council
- [Council of the European Union](#)
- [European Commission](#)
- [Court of Justice of the European Union](#)
  - Court of Justice
  - General Court

NB: The Civil Service Tribunal, established in 2004, ceased to operate on 1 September 2016 after its jurisdiction was transferred to the General Court.

- [European Central Bank](#)
- [European Court of Auditors](#)

## **i** Three Councils (do not get them confused)

### **In the European Union**

#### [European Council](#)

Meetings of the Heads of State or Government (presidents or prime ministers) and the President of the European Commission take place, in principle, four times a year. These meetings are also known as 'summits'. The European Council fixes the general political guidelines of the Union.

#### [Council of the European Union](#)

The ministers of the Member States meet regularly within the Council of the European Union. Depending on the issue on the agenda, each country will be represented by the minister responsible for that. It is the Union's main decision-making body and determines the greater part of EU legislation.

### **Outside the European Union**

#### [Council of Europe](#)

The Council of Europe is an intergovernmental organisation but is not a European Union institution.

## **(b) External policy body**

- [European External Action Service](#)
  - High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

## **(c) Consultative bodies**

- [European Economic and Social Committee](#)
- [European Committee of the Regions](#)

## **(d) Other bodies**

- [European Investment Bank](#)
  - [European Investment Fund](#)
- [European Ombudsman](#)
- [European Data Protection Supervisor](#)
- [European Data Protection Board](#)

INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES – Different forms of title			
Long name	Short name <sup>(1)</sup>	Abbreviation	Seat
European Parliament	Parliament	EP	Strasbourg <sup>(2)</sup>
European Council	—	—	Brussels
Council of the European Union	Council NB: In popular parlance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council [Council of ... (specialised, e.g. Agriculture, Ministers)]</li> <li>• e.g. Fisheries Council (specific)</li> </ul>	—	Brussels
European Commission	Commission	—	Brussels <sup>(3)</sup>
Court of Justice of the European Union ( <i>institution</i> )	Court of Justice	CJEU	Luxembourg
• Court of Justice ( <i>instance</i> )	Court	—	Luxembourg
• General Court	Court	—	Luxembourg
European Central Bank	Central Bank, Bank	ECB	Frankfurt am Main
European Court of Auditors <sup>(4)</sup> <i>in the Official Journal: Court of Auditors</i>	Court of Auditors, Court	ECA	Luxembourg
European External Action Service	—	EEAS	Brussels
European Economic and Social Committee	Committee	EESC <sup>(5)</sup>	Brussels
European Committee of the Regions <sup>(6)</sup> <i>in the Official Journal, L series: Committee of the Regions</i>	Committee	CoR	Brussels
European Investment Bank	Bank	EIB	Luxembourg
European Ombudsman	Ombudsman	—	Strasbourg <sup>(7)</sup>
European Data Protection Supervisor	European Supervisor, Supervisor	EDPS	Brussels
European Data Protection Board	Board	EDPB	Brussels

- (1) The abbreviated form should only be used if there is no possibility of confusion (notably between ‘Court’ and ‘Committee’). The full expression must always be used at the first mention.
- (2) The seat of the Parliament is at Strasbourg. Additional sessions are organised at Brussels. The Secretariat is installed at Luxembourg.
- (3) The Commission has its seat at Brussels, but it has some services based in Luxembourg.
- (4) ‘European Court of Auditors’ is the title in general use. However, the official title used in purely legal texts is ‘Court of Auditors of the European Union’ (before 1.12.2009: ‘Court of Auditors of the European Communities’), even if it is rarely found in texts. The short form ‘Court of Auditors’ is used in the Official Journal.
- (5) Do not use the short form ‘Economic and Social Committee’ or the abbreviation ‘CES’.
- (6) ‘European Committee of the Regions’ is the name generally used. In purely legal texts and in the Official Journal, L series, use the official denomination ‘Committee of the Regions’. Acronym in use not to be changed (as requested by the Committee).
- (7) The seat of the Ombudsman is that of the European Parliament.

## 9.5.2. Interinstitutional services

The interinstitutional services are attached administratively to the European Commission (see also [Section 9.6](#)).

Name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat	Reference act ( <i>founding act</i> ) <sup>(1)</sup>	Modifications
<a href="#">Cybersecurity Service for the Union Institutions, Bodies, Offices and Agencies</a> <sup>(2)</sup>	—	CERT-EU	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L, 2023/2841, 18.12.2023</a>	Written form amended



Name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat	Reference act (founding act) <sup>(1)</sup>	Modifications
<a href="#">European Personnel Selection Office</a> <sup>(3)</sup> • <a href="#">European School of Administration</a> <sup>(4)</sup>	Personnel Selection Office • School of Administration	EPSO (*) • EUSA (*)	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 197, 26.7.2002, p. 53</a> • <a href="#">OJ L 37, 10.2.2005, p. 14</a>	
<a href="#">Publications Office of the European Union</a> <sup>(5)</sup>	Publications Office	OP (*)	Luxembourg	<a href="#">OJ L 168, 30.6.2009, p. 41</a> ( <i>OJ 152, 13.7.1967, p. 18</i> )	

(\*) Same abbreviation in all languages.

(1) The reference act is in principle the founding act. If the latter has been 'recast' or a 'codification' of it has been made, or if it has been repealed and replaced by a new act, this modified act becomes the new reference act (the original founding act is then indicated in brackets as a reminder).

(2) Attached administratively to the Directorate-General for Digital Services.

(3) Usual name.

(4) Attached administratively to the European Personnel Selection Office.

(5) Until 30.6.2009: 'Office for Official Publications of the European Communities'.

### 9.5.3. Decentralised organisations (agencies)

Decentralised organisations (agencies) are created by a specific legislative act and charged with a particular task.

Generally, the organisations are cited in **alphabetical order of the language of the publication**.

Name	Abbreviation	Seat	Reference act (founding act) <sup>(1)</sup>	Modifications <sup>(2)</sup>
<a href="#">Agency for Support for BEREC</a> (short form: BEREC Office)	—	Riga	<a href="#">OJ L 321, 17.12.2018, p. 1</a> ( <i>OJ L 337, 18.12.2009, p. 1</i> )	
<a href="#">Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations</a>	—	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 1</a>	Written form amended
<a href="#">Community Plant Variety Office</a>	CPVO	Angers	<a href="#">OJ L 227, 1.9.1994, p. 1</a>	<a href="#">Amending act under preparation</a>
<a href="#">European Agency for Safety and Health at Work</a>	EU-OSHA (*)	Bilbao	<a href="#">OJ L 30, 31.1.2019, p. 58</a> ( <i>OJ L 216, 20.8.1994, p. 1</i> )	
<a href="#">European Banking Authority</a>	EBA	Paris	<a href="#">OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 12</a>	Amending act (seat): <a href="#">OJ L 291, 16.11.2018, p. 1</a>
<a href="#">European Border and Coast Guard Agency</a>	Frontex (*)	Warsaw	<a href="#">OJ L 295, 14.11.2019, p. 1</a> ( <i>OJ L 349, 25.11.2004, p. 1</i> )	
<a href="#">European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control</a>	ECDC (*)	Stockholm	<a href="#">OJ L 142, 30.4.2004, p. 1</a>	Written form amended
<a href="#">European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training</a>	Cedefop (*)	Thessaloniki	<a href="#">OJ L 30, 31.1.2019, p. 90</a> ( <i>OJ L 39, 13.2.1975, p. 1</i> )	
<a href="#">European Chemicals Agency</a>	ECHA (*)	Helsinki	( <i>OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1</i> )	Corrigendum: <a href="#">OJ L 136, 29.5.2007, p. 3</a>
European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre	—	Bucharest	<a href="#">OJ L 202, 8.6.2021, p. 1</a>	
<a href="#">European Environment Agency</a>	EEA	Copenhagen	<a href="#">OJ L 126, 21.5.2009, p. 13</a>	
<a href="#">European Fisheries Control Agency</a>	EFCA	Vigo	<a href="#">OJ L 83, 25.3.2019, p. 18</a> ( <i>OJ L 128, 21.5.2005, p. 1</i> )	

(Continued)

Name	Abbreviation	Seat	Reference act (founding act) <sup>(1)</sup>	Modifications <sup>(2)</sup>
<a href="#">European Food Safety Authority</a>	EFSA (*)	Parma	<a href="#">OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1</a>	
<a href="#">European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions</a>	Eurofound (*)	Dublin	<a href="#">OJ L 30, 31.1.2019, p. 74</a> ( <a href="#">OJ L 139, 30.5.1975, p. 1</a> )	Written form amended
<a href="#">European Institute for Gender Equality</a>	EIGE (*)	Vilnius	<a href="#">OJ L 403, 30.12.2006, p. 9</a>	
<a href="#">European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority</a>	EIOPA	Frankfurt am Main	<a href="#">OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 48</a>	
<a href="#">European Labour Authority</a>	ELA	Bratislava	<a href="#">OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, p. 21</a>	Establishment: 31.7.2019
<a href="#">European Maritime Safety Agency</a>	EMSA	Lisbon	<a href="#">OJ L 208, 5.8.2002, p. 1</a>	
<a href="#">European Medicines Agency</a>	EMA (*)	Amsterdam	<a href="#">OJ L 136, 30.4.2004, p. 1</a>	Amending act (seat): <a href="#">OJ L 291, 16.11.2018, p. 3</a>
<a href="#">European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction</a>	EMCDDA	Lisbon	<a href="#">OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 1</a> ( <a href="#">OJ L 36, 12.2.1993, p. 1</a> )	Amending act: <a href="#">OJ L 166, 30.6.2023, p. 6</a> Entry into force: 1.7.2023 EMCDDA replaced by EUDA: 2.7.2024
<a href="#">European Public Prosecutor's Office</a>	EPPO	Luxembourg	<a href="#">OJ L 283, 31.10.2017, p. 1</a>	
<a href="#">European Securities and Markets Authority</a>	ESMA	Paris	<a href="#">OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 84</a>	
<a href="#">European Training Foundation</a>	ETF (*)	Turin	<a href="#">OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 82</a> ( <a href="#">OJ L 131, 23.5.1990, p. 1</a> )	
<a href="#">European Union Agency for Asylum</a>	EUAA	Malta	<a href="#">OJ L 468, 30.12.2021, p. 1</a>	
<a href="#">European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation</a>	Eurojust	The Hague	<a href="#">OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 138</a> ( <a href="#">OJ L 63, 6.3.2002, p. 1</a> )	
<a href="#">European Union Agency for Cybersecurity</a>	ENISA (*)	Heraklion	<a href="#">OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 15</a> ( <a href="#">OJ L 77, 13.3.2004, p. 1</a> )	
<a href="#">European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights</a>	FRA (*)	Vienna	<a href="#">OJ L 53, 22.2.2007, p. 1</a>	
<a href="#">European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation</a>	Europol	The Hague	<a href="#">OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53</a> ( <a href="#">OJ C 316, 27.11.1995, p. 1</a> )	
<a href="#">European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training</a>	CEPOL	Budapest	<a href="#">OJ L 319, 4.12.2015, p. 1</a> ( <a href="#">OJ L 256, 1.10.2005, p. 63</a> )	
<a href="#">European Union Agency for Railways</a>	ERA	Lille-Valenciennes	<a href="#">OJ L 138, 26.5.2016, p. 1</a> ( <a href="#">OJ L 164, 30.4.2004, p. 1</a> )	
<a href="#">European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators</a>	ACER (*)	Ljubljana	<a href="#">OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 22</a> ( <a href="#">OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 1</a> )	
<a href="#">European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice</a>	eu-LISA (*)	Tallinn	<a href="#">OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99</a> ( <a href="#">OJ L 286, 1.11.2011, p. 1</a> )	
<a href="#">European Union Agency for the Space Programme</a>	EUSPA (*)	Prague	<a href="#">OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69</a>	
<a href="#">European Union Aviation Safety Agency</a>	EASA	Cologne	<a href="#">OJ L 212, 22.8.2018, p. 1</a> ( <a href="#">OJ L 240, 7.9.2002, p. 1</a> )	
<a href="#">European Union Drugs Agency</a>	EUDA (*)	Lisbon	<a href="#">OJ L 166, 30.6.2023, p. 6</a>	Entry into force: 1.7.2023 EMCDDA replaced by EUDA: 2.7.2024

(Continued)

Name	Abbreviation	Seat	Reference act (founding act) <sup>(1)</sup>	Modifications <sup>(2)</sup>
<a href="#">European Union Intellectual Property Office</a>	EUIPO	Alicante	<a href="#">OJ L 154, 16.6.2017, p. 1</a> ( <i>OJ L 11, 14.1.1994, p. 1</i> )	
<a href="#">Single Resolution Board</a>	SRB	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 225, 30.7.2014, p. 1</a>	
<a href="#">Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union</a>	CdT (*)	Luxembourg	<a href="#">OJ L 314, 7.12.1994, p. 1</a>	Written form amended
<b>Adopted modification(s)</b>				
–	–			–
<b>Under preparation</b>				
Several procedures that are either planned or underway may lead to the modification of the name of one or more agencies.				
Community Plant Variety Office <i>Proposal:</i> European Agency on Plant Varieties	CPVO <i>Proposal:</i> EAPV		<i>Procedure:</i> <a href="#">COM(2013) 262 – 2013/137 (COD)</a> to be monitored (the EP asked the Commission to withdraw its proposal and submit a new one)	
<b>At planning stage (new agencies)</b>				
Authority for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism	AMLA		<i>Procedure:</i> <a href="#">COM(2021) 421 – 2021/240 (COD)</a>	

(\*) Same abbreviation in all languages.

(1) The reference act is in principle the founding act. If the latter has been ‘recast’ or a ‘codification’ of it has been made, or if it has been repealed and replaced by a new act, this modified act becomes the new reference act (the original founding act is then indicated in brackets as a reminder).

(2) The different types of modification are as follows.

- ‘Corrigendum’, ‘amending act’ (or other): modifications to the basic act with regard to the name, the abbreviation or the seat.
- ‘Written form amended’: for the body in question, the written form used in the basic regulation has been amended in order to conform to the conventions of interinstitutional writing, in particular the rules relating to upper and lower case (with the agreement of the lawyer-linguists of the Council, no corrigendum is necessary).

NB: See also Decision 2004/97/EC, Euratom of 13 December 2003 on the location of certain offices and agencies of the European Union ([OJ L 29, 3.2.2004, p. 15](#)).

## Common foreign and security policy

Name	Abbreviation	Seat	Reference act (founding act) <sup>(1)</sup>
<a href="#">European Defence Agency</a>	EDA	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 266, 13.10.2015, p. 55</a> ( <i>OJ L 245, 17.7.2004, p. 17</i> )
<a href="#">European Union Institute for Security Studies</a>	EUISS	Paris	<a href="#">OJ L 41, 12.2.2014, p. 13</a> ( <i>OJ L 200, 25.7.2001, p. 1</i> )
<a href="#">European Union Satellite Centre</a>	Satcen	Torrejón de Ardoz	<a href="#">OJ L 188, 27.6.2014, p. 73</a> ( <i>OJ L 200, 25.7.2001, p. 5</i> )

(1) The reference act is in principle the founding act. If the latter has been ‘recast’ or a ‘codification’ of it has been made, or if it has been repealed and replaced by a new act, this modified act becomes the new reference act (the original founding act is then indicated in brackets as a reminder).

### 9.5.4. Executive agencies

These agencies are legal entities established in accordance with [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 58/2003 \(OJ L 11, 16.1.2003\)](#) with a view to being entrusted with certain tasks relating to the management of one or more European Union programmes. These agencies are set up for a fixed period.

Name	Abbreviation	Seat	Reference act (+ corrigendum or amending act)
<a href="#">European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency</a>	CINEA (*)	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 50, 15.2.2021, p. 9</a>
<a href="#">European Education and Culture Executive Agency</a>	EACEA (*)	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 50, 15.2.2021, p. 9</a>
<a href="#">European Health and Digital Executive Agency</a>	HADEA (*)	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 50, 15.2.2021, p. 9</a>
<a href="#">European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency</a>	Eisimea (*)	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 50, 15.2.2021, p. 9</a>
<a href="#">European Research Council Executive Agency</a>	ERCEA (*)	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 50, 15.2.2021, p. 9</a>
<a href="#">European Research Executive Agency</a>	REA (*)	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 50, 15.2.2021, p. 9</a>

(\*) Same abbreviation in all languages.

### 9.5.5. Euratom agencies and bodies

These agencies or bodies have been created to support the aims of the European Atomic Energy Community Treaty (Euratom).

Name	Abbreviation	Seat	Reference act
<a href="#">Euratom Supply Agency</a>	—	Luxembourg	<a href="#">OJ L 41, 15.2.2008, p. 15</a>
<a href="#">Fusion for Energy Joint Undertaking</a> <sup>(1)</sup>	F4E (*)	Barcelona	<a href="#">OJ L 90, 30.3.2007, p. 58</a>

(\*) Same abbreviation in all languages.

(1) European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy.

### 9.5.6. Other organisations

The selection of other organisations listed here – joint undertakings and other partnerships – are set up for cooperation in EU research, technological development and demonstration programmes.

Common name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat	Reference act
<a href="#">Chips Joint Undertaking</a> <sup>(1)</sup>	—	KDT JU	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 229, 18.9.2023, p. 55</a>
<a href="#">Circular Bio-based Europe Joint Undertaking</a> <sup>(2)</sup>	—	CBE JU	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 427, 30.11.2021, p. 17</a>
<a href="#">Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking</a> <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 427, 30.11.2021, p. 17</a>
<a href="#">Clean Hydrogen Joint Undertaking</a> <sup>(4)</sup>	—	—	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 427, 30.11.2021, p. 17</a>
<a href="#">European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking</a>	EuroHPC Joint Undertaking	—	Luxembourg	<a href="#">OJ L 256, 19.7.2021, p. 3</a>
<a href="#">European Institute of Innovation and Technology</a>	—	EIT (*)	Budapest	<a href="#">OJ L 189, 28.5.2021, p. 61</a>
<a href="#">Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking</a> <sup>(5)</sup>	—	—	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 427, 30.11.2021, p. 17</a>
<a href="#">Global Health EDCTP3 Joint Undertaking</a>	—	—	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 427, 30.11.2021, p. 17</a>
<a href="#">Innovative Health Initiative Joint Undertaking</a> <sup>(6)</sup>	—	IHI	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 427, 30.11.2021, p. 17</a>
<a href="#">Single European Sky ATM Research 3 Joint Undertaking</a> <sup>(7)</sup>	—	—	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 427, 30.11.2021, p. 17</a>
<a href="#">Smart Networks and Services Joint Undertaking</a>	—	—	Brussels	<a href="#">OJ L 427, 30.11.2021, p. 17</a>

(\*) Same abbreviation in all languages.

(1) Replaces the Key Digital Technologies Joint Undertaking.

- (2) Replaces the Bio-based Industries Joint Undertaking.
- (3) Replaces the Clean Sky 2 Joint Undertaking.
- (4) Replaces the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen 2 Joint Undertaking.
- (5) Replaces the Shift2Rail Joint Undertaking.
- (6) Replaces the IMI 2 Joint Undertaking.
- (7) Replaces the SESAR Joint Undertaking.

## 9.6. Commission directorates-general and services: official titles

Letter codes (for internal use only) and numerical codes (exclusively for IT use).

See also:

[Link to the websites of the DGs](#)

[Link to the list of Commissioners.](#)

Full name and order of listing	Short name	Commonly used abbreviation	Letter code (internal use) <sup>(1)</sup>	Numerical code <sup>(2)</sup> (invisible)	Field(s)
Secretariat-General		SG	SG	31	Secretariat-General
Legal Service		SJ	SJ	32	Legal Service
Directorate-General for Communication	DG Communication		COMM	61	Communication
IDEA - Inspire, Debate, Engage and Accelerate Action			IDEA	46	Inspire, Debate, Engage and Accelerate Action
Directorate-General for Budget	DG Budget		BUDG	19	Budget
Directorate-General for Human Resources and Security	DG Human Resources and Security		HR	09	Human Resources and Security
Directorate-General for Digital Services	DG Digital Services		DIGIT	50	Digital Services
Internal Audit Service			IAS	25	Internal Audit Service
European Anti-Fraud Office		OLAF	OLAF	57	European Anti-Fraud Office
Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs	DG Economic and Financial Affairs		ECFIN	02	Economic and Financial Affairs
Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs	DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs		GROW	62	Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
Directorate-General for Defence Industry and Space	DG Defence Industry and Space		DEFIS	26	Defence Industry and Space
Directorate-General for Competition	DG Competition		COMP	04	Competition
Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion	DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion		EMPL	05	Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development	DG Agriculture and Rural Development		AGRI	06	Agriculture and Rural Development

(Continued)

Full name and order of listing	Short name	Commonly used abbreviation	Letter code (internal use) <sup>(1)</sup>	Numerical code <sup>(2)</sup> (invisible)	Field(s)
Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport	DG Mobility and Transport		MOVE	07	Mobility and Transport
Directorate-General for Energy	DG Energy		ENER	27	Energy
Directorate-General for Environment	DG Environment		ENV	11	Environment
Directorate-General for Climate Action	DG Climate Action		CLIMA	87	Climate Action
Directorate-General for Research and Innovation	DG Research and Innovation		RTD	12	Research and Innovation
Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology	DG Communications Networks, Content and Technology	Connect	CNECT	13	Communications Networks, Content and Technology
Joint Research Centre		JRC	JRC	53	Joint Research Centre
Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries		MARE	14	Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union	DG Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union		FISMA	15	Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union
Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy	DG Regional and Urban Policy		REGIO	16	Regional and Urban Policy
Directorate-General for Structural Reform Support	DG Structural Reform Support		REFORM	35	Structural Reform Support
Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union	DG Taxation and Customs Union		TAXUD	21	Taxation and Customs Union
Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture	DG Education, Youth, Sport and Culture		EAC	63	Education, Youth, Sport and Culture
Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety	DG Health and Food Safety		SANTE	64	Health and Food Safety
Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority		HERA	HERA	30	
Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs	DG Migration and Home Affairs		HOME	65	Migration and Home Affairs
Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers	DG Justice and Consumers		JUST	76	Justice and Consumers
Directorate-General for Trade	DG Trade		TRADE	67	Trade
Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations	DG Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations		NEAR	69	Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
Directorate-General for International Partnerships	DG International Partnerships		INTPA	55	International Partnerships
Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)	DG European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)	ECHO	ECHO	51	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
Eurostat		Eurostat	ESTAT	34	Eurostat
Directorate-General for Interpretation	DG Interpretation		SCIC	38	Interpretation

(Continued)

Full name and order of listing	Short name	Commonly used abbreviation	Letter code (internal use) <sup>(1)</sup>	Numerical code <sup>(2)</sup> (invisible)	Field(s)
Directorate-General for Translation	DG Translation	DGT	DGT	47	Translation
Publications Office of the European Union	Publications Office	OP	OP	43	Publications Office
Service for Foreign Policy Instruments			FPI	59 <sup>(3)</sup>	Service for Foreign Policy Instruments
Office for the Administration and Payment of Individual Entitlements			PMO	40	
Office for Infrastructure and Logistics in Brussels			OIB	39	
Office for Infrastructure and Logistics in Luxembourg			OIL	41	
European Communities Personnel Selection Office	European Personnel Selection Office <sup>(4)</sup>	EPSO	EPSO	42	
European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency		Eisma	EISMEA	81	
European Education and Culture Executive Agency		EACEA	EACEA	82	
European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency		CINEA	CINEA	84	
European Research Council Executive Agency		ERCEA	ERCEA	85	
European Research Executive Agency		REA	REA	86	
European Health and Digital Executive Agency		HADEA	HaDEA	90	
				89 <sup>(5)</sup>	

(1) Code strictly reserved for internal use. For all documents intended for publication (paper or electronic form), use the conventional abbreviations or acronyms.

(2) In certain computer systems, **code 60** is used for the cabinets.

(3) In certain computer systems, **code 66** is used for the FPI.

(4) Usual name. The full name is used only in legal texts dealing with the statutes of EPSO.

(5) **Code 89** is used for the Single Resolution Board (see [Section 9.5.3 'Decentralised organisations \(agencies\)'](#)).

## Part Four

# Publications in English

The specific rules and conventions of the English language, together with a list of reference works, complement the common conventions.





## 10.

## House rules for the preparation of the text

House rules – approved by the interinstitutional linguistic group – contain information on punctuation, verb usage, spelling, upper and lower case, numbers, dates, time, etc.

### 10.1. Punctuation

Punctuation marks (full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, colon, semicolon, etc.) help to separate the elements of a text and understand its meaning.

#### 10.1.1. Full stop

A full stop marks the end of a sentence. All footnotes end with a full stop. Do not use a full stop at the end of a heading.

No further full stop is required if a sentence ends with an ellipsis (...), with an abbreviation that takes a point (e.g. 'etc.') or with a quotation complete in itself that ends in a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark before the closing quote:

Winston Churchill said: 'A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.'

Truncations (in which the end of the word is deleted) are followed by a full stop (e.g. Co., Art., Chap.), but contractions (in which the middle of the word is removed) are not (e.g. Dr, Ms, Ltd). See also [Section 10.8](#) and [Annexes A3](#) and [A4](#).

Run-in side heads, i.e. headings that are followed by more text on the same line, are followed by a full stop, not a colon.

**Engaging citizens.** The year 2013 was designated the European Year of Citizens.

(See also [Section 10.1.10](#) on ellipses.)

#### 10.1.2. Question mark

Every question which expects a separate answer should be followed by a question mark. The next word should begin with a capital letter. There should be no space between the question mark and the preceding word, letter or number.

A question mark is used at the end of a direct question:

How will this affect EU trade?

However, question marks are not used in indirect speech:

We should ask ourselves how this policy will affect EU trade.

Do not use a question mark after a request or instruction disguised as a question out of courtesy:

Would you please sign and return the attached form.

#### 10.1.3. Exclamation mark

An exclamation mark is used after an exclamatory word, phrase or sentence such as 'Look!' or 'How we laughed!' Such exclamatory expressions are appropriate in texts that directly address the reader or audience, such as speeches or informal instructions, but are usually out of place in formal texts.

There should be no space between the exclamation mark and the preceding word, letter or number.

The imperative does not require an exclamation mark, but one may be used to add exclamatory force to a statement or a command.

In mathematical and statistical texts, the exclamation mark identifies a factorial. Here too, there should be no space between the exclamation mark and the preceding number:

$$6! = 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

#### 10.1.4. Colon

A colon is most often used to indicate that an expansion, qualification, quotation or explanation is about to follow.

Do **not** use a colon at the end of a heading or to introduce a table or graph set in text matter (e.g. ‘as illustrated in the figure below:’). As a manuscript may not reflect the position of graphs or tables as they will appear in a proof, it is better to number them and refer to them in the text via their number.

The price per hour is shown in Figure 1.

Colons in running text should not be followed by a capital letter, except at the start of a quotation, as in the example below. There should be no space between the colon and the preceding word, letter or number:

To conclude, Mr Smith asked: ‘To what extent does this reflect reality?’

#### 10.1.5. Semicolon

Use a semicolon rather than a comma to combine two sentences into one without a linking conjunction. There should be no space between the semicolon and the preceding word, letter or number:

The committee dealing with the question of commas agreed on a final text; the issue of semicolons was not considered.

When items in a series are long and complex or involve internal punctuation, they should be separated by semicolons for the sake of clarity:

The membership of the international commission was constituted as follows: France, 4, which had 3 members in 2001; Germany, 5, whose membership remained stable; and Italy, 3, whose membership increased from 1 in 2001.

See [Section 5.7](#) for the use of semicolons in lists.

#### 10.1.6. Comma

- (a) **Items in a series.** In a list of two items, these are separated by ‘and’ or ‘or’:

The committee identified two errors in the document: the date of implementation and the regulation number.

In a list of three or more items, a comma is used to separate them, except for the final two which are separated by ‘and’ or ‘or’:

Robin mowed the lawn, Sam did the cooking and Kim lazed around.

The committee considered sugar, beef and milk products.

An additional comma (known as the Oxford comma or serial comma) can be used before the final item to help clarify the sense:

... sugar, beef and other meats, and milk products.

A comma also comes before 'etc.' in a series:

... sugar, beef, milk products, etc.

but not if no series is involved:

They discussed milk products etc., then moved on to sugar.

Commas also divide adjectives in series:

moderate, stable prices

but not if the adjectives do not form a series:

stable agricultural prices

- (b) **Linked sentences.** Use a comma to separate two sentences linked by a conjunction such as 'but', 'yet', 'while' or 'so' to form a single sentence:

The committee dealing with the question of commas agreed on a final text, but the issue of semicolons was not considered.

Where there is no conjunction, use a semicolon (see [Section 10.1.5](#)):

The committee dealing with the question of commas agreed on a final text; the issue of semicolons was not considered.

Note that if the subject of the second sentence is omitted, or if the conjunction is 'and', 'or' or 'but', the comma is not obligatory:

The committee dealing with the question of commas agreed on a final text[,] but did not consider the issue of semicolons.

The committee dealing with the question of commas agreed on a final text[,] and the Council approved it.

- (c) **Parenthetical and introductory phrases.** Parenthetical phrases may be created by setting off part of the sentence with a comma (or commas) while retaining the normal word order. The following are possible:

The committee adopted the proposal despite the hesitation of some members.

The committee adopted the proposal, despite the hesitation of some members.

Without the comma, the phrase 'despite the hesitation of some members' forms part of the statement. With the comma, the phrase complements it, i.e. the sentence retains its sense if the phrase is omitted. The comma is therefore correctly left out in the following sentence:

Phrases must not be set off by commas if this changes the intended meaning of the sentence.

However, a comma is required if the phrase has a separate emphasis simply by virtue of being moved out of position, for example to the beginning of the sentence:

If this changes the intended meaning of the sentence, phrases must not be set off by commas.

Note, though, that short introductory phrases (typically two to three words) need not have any separate emphasis of their own, i.e. they may be run into the rest of the sentence. Both the following are possible:

In 2012, the committee took three decisions.

In 2012 the committee took three decisions.

Parenthetical phrases (but not introductory phrases) may sometimes be marked by round brackets (see [Section 10.1.7\(a\)](#)) or dashes (see [Section 10.1.8\(a\)](#)).

- (d) **Commas in relative clauses.** Commas are used to make an important distinction between two types of relative construction, often known as ‘defining’ and ‘non-defining’ relative clauses. Compare the following sentences:

The auditors were not able to identify the cows which were on the mountain pasture at the time of the audit.

The auditors were not able to identify the cows, which were on the mountain pasture at the time of the audit.

In the first case – without a comma – the relative clause (which were on the mountain ...) tells us which cows we are talking about. Probably, the auditors had been able to identify other cows (the ones at the farm); it was just the ones on the mountain that had escaped identification. This is called a defining relative clause.

In the second case – with a comma – the relative clause is non-defining. It adds extra information about the cows, but does not identify which ones are being talked about. In this case, the implication is that the auditors had not been able to identify any cows at all, because they were all on the mountain.

Where the presence or absence of a comma changes the meaning of the text, there is a risk that it will be misunderstood. Consider rewriting the text to remove all possible doubt:

The auditors were only able to identify the cows which were at the farm at the time of the audit; they were unable to identify those which were on the mountain pasture.

The auditors were not able to identify the cows, because they were on the mountain pasture at the time of the audit.

Non-defining relative clauses are also used parenthetically. Compare the following:

My uncle, who lives in America, is rich.

My uncle who lives in America is rich.

In the first case, I only have one uncle (he lives in America, by the way) and he is rich. In the second case, I have a number of uncles, but the one that lives in America is rich; we know which uncle is being referred to because he is defined by the relative clause.

Note that the relative pronoun ‘that’ can be used (instead of ‘which’ or ‘who’) in defining relative clauses, but not in non-defining relative clauses. Therefore we can have:

The auditors were not able to identify the cows **that** were on the mountain pasture at the time of the audit

but **not**:

The auditors were not able to identify the cows, **that** were on the mountain pasture at the time of the audit.

### 10.1.7. Brackets

- (a) **Round brackets.** These are used, much like commas (see [Section 10.1.6\(c\)](#)), to admit an insertion into the text which is not essential to its sense:

The committee approved the 2014 budget (which was finalised on 3 January 2013).

Never put a comma before the opening bracket. If a whole sentence is in brackets, the full stop must be placed before the closing bracket.

A second set of round brackets (**not** square brackets) can be used to set off text that itself contains text in brackets:

The conclusions of the analysis (in particular regarding fair trade, the environment and transport (including green cars)) highlighted the following:

However, to avoid confusion, it may be better to use dashes (see [Section 10.1.8\(a\)](#)):

The conclusions of the analysis – in particular regarding fair trade, the environment and transport (including green cars) – highlighted the following:

Where possible, consider breaking up long, complicated sentences into a series of short sentences.

When citing numbered paragraphs from legislation, use a pair of brackets closed up to the article number:

Article 3(1), Article 3(1)(a), Article 3a(1), etc.

- (b) **Square brackets.** These are used to make editorial insertions in quoted material:

'They [the members of the committee] voted in favour of the proposal.'

They may also be used in administrative drafting to indicate optional passages or those still open to discussion.

In mathematical formulae (but not in text), square brackets are used to enclose round brackets:

$$7[4ab - (2nm \times 6bm) \times nm] + 7a = 1240$$

### 10.1.8. Dashes and hyphens

- (a) **Dashes.** Short (or 'n') dashes may be used to punctuate a sentence instead of commas or brackets (see [Sections 10.1.6\(c\)](#) and [10.1.7\(a\)](#)). They increase the contrast or emphasis of the text thus set off. However, use sparingly; use no more than one in a sentence, or – if used with inserted phrases – one set of paired dashes. Avoid using dashes in legislation.

When citing titles of publications or documents, use a short dash to separate the title from the subtitle.

The short dash can also be used as a bullet point in lists (see [Section 5.7](#)).

- (b) **Hyphens.** As a general rule, the form used on the [Oxford Dictionaries Premium](#) website (subscription required), or on the [Oxford Learner's Dictionaries](#) website,

should be followed (making sure in each case that the British English dictionary is selected).

(i) Hyphenate:

- nouns composed of a participle plus preposition:

They discussed the buying-in of sugar.

- compound adjectives preceding the noun that they qualify:

up-to-date statistics, long-term policies, foot-and-mouth disease

Exception: value added tax.

Do not hyphenate:

- adverb-adjective modifiers when the adverb ends in -ly:

newly industrialised developing countries

- adverb-adjective modifiers when 'ever' is followed by a comparative adjective:

ever closer union

Many phrases are treated as compounds, and thus need a hyphen, only when used as modifiers:

up-to-date statistics, but the statistics are up to date

long-term effects, but effects in the long term

Other adjectives always take a hyphen:

carbon-neutral energy sources, and energy sources that are carbon-neutral

(ii) Prefixes also take a hyphen:

anti-American, non-cooperative, co-responsibility levy, co-funded, self-employed

unless the prefix has become part of the word by usage:

cooperation, coordination, subsection, reshuffle, email

(iii) Either 'en' dashes or hyphens are used to join related or contrasting pairs:

the Brussels–Paris route / the Brussels-Paris route

a current–voltage graph / a current-voltage graph

(iv) Either 'en' dashes or hyphens are used to replace the word 'to' in a number or date range:

2010–2014 / 2010-2014

### 10.1.9. Quotation marks

Quotation marks should be curly ('...') rather than straight (!...'). See also [Sections 4.2.3](#) and [6.4](#).

Use single quotation marks for quotations, but use double quotation marks for quotations within quotations. If there should be yet another quotation within the second quotation, revert to single quotation marks (see also [Section 4.2.3](#)).

Punctuation must be placed according to the sense; if it belongs to the quotation, it is included inside the quotation marks, otherwise it is not.

The American government favours ‘a two-way street in arms procurement’.

However, if the quotation itself contains a concluding mark, no full stop is required after the quotation mark.

Walther Rathenau once said: ‘We stand or fall on our economic performance.’

Do not enclose titles of books, newspapers or foreign expressions in quotation marks as they are usually displayed in italics. It is not necessary to use quotation marks as well as bold or italics. (See [Section 5.9.4](#) for use of italics and quotation marks in bibliographies.)

Generally, use quotation marks as sparingly as possible. Some languages make frequent use of quotation marks for nouns in apposition (often programme or committee names etc.), as in le Conseil «Agriculture» or Komitee „Menschliche Faktoren“. It is usually preferable to omit the quotation marks and reverse the order:

the Agriculture Council, the Human Factors Committee, etc.

Quotation marks should not be used in combination with ‘so-called’ to highlight the description that follows (e.g. ‘The resolution was passed by the so-called “European legislator”’). First, the use of quotation marks makes the expression ‘so-called’ redundant, and second, the combination of both devices strongly implies that the authors wish to distance themselves from the term used or cast doubt on its accuracy or correctness.

### 10.1.10. Ellipsis

An ellipsis is three points indicating an omission in the text. If an ellipsis falls at the end of a sentence there is no final full stop. However, if followed by another punctuation mark (e.g. question mark, colon, semicolon or quotation mark), the punctuation mark should be closed up to the ellipsis.

- When placed at the beginning of the text, it is followed by a normal space.
- When replacing one or more words in the middle of a sentence, it is preceded by a hard space and followed by a normal space.
- When replacing one or more words at the end of a sentence, it is preceded by a hard space.

The points are not enclosed in brackets:

‘The objectives of the Union shall be achieved ... while respecting the principle of subsidiarity.’

However, see [Section 5.10](#) on the use of the ellipsis in a quotation to replace a line or paragraph of the text.

Do not use an ellipsis to replace or reinforce the word ‘etc’.

### 10.1.11. Forward slash

The forward slash may be used to mean ‘per’ (km/h) and in fractions (19/100).

Marketing years, financial years, etc. that do not coincide with calendar years are denoted by a forward slash, e.g. 1991/1992, which is 12 months, rather than by an ‘en’ dash or hyphen, e.g. 2013–2014 (or 2013-2014), which means 2 years.

The forward slash is often used to give alternatives, as in ‘yes/no/maybe’. It is closed up when separating single words, but is written with a space either side when one or more of the alternatives is a compound term:

Brussels/Luxembourg  
*but*  
police car / fire engine / ambulance

### 10.1.12. Apostrophe

- (a) **The possessive form of any singular noun** and of **plural nouns not ending in the letter ‘s’** is marked by an apostrophe followed by the letter ‘s’:

an actress’s role

the owner’s car

women’s rights

the MEP’s expenses

After a **plural ending in the letter ‘s’**, however, the possessive ‘s’ is omitted:

footballers’ earnings

the MEPs’ expenses

There is no apostrophe in possessive pronouns:

its (as distinct from it’s, i.e. ‘it is’), ours, theirs, yours

Some place names containing a possessive omit the apostrophe (Earls Court, Kings Cross), while others retain it (St John’s Wood, King’s Lynn). See the New Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors for individual cases.

- (b) **Contractions.** Apostrophes are also used to indicate contractions, i.e. where one or more letters have been omitted from a word or where two words have been joined together. Contractions are common in informal texts, but should not be used in formal texts. For example:

don’t = do not

it’s = it is (*as distinct from the possessive pronoun ‘its’*)

who’s = who is (*as distinct from the possessive pronoun ‘whose’*)

you’re = you are (*as distinct from the possessive pronoun ‘your’*)

- (c) **The plurals of single lower-case letters** take an apostrophe to avoid misunderstanding:

Dot your i’s.

Mind your p’s and q’s.

## 10.2. Verbs

Verbs describe an action, a process, or a state of being, and are used together with a noun or pronoun.



### 10.2.1. Singular or plural agreement?

- (a) **Collective nouns** take the singular when the emphasis is on the whole entity:

The government is considering the matter.

The Commission was not informed.

Use the plural when the emphasis is on individual members:

The police have failed to trace the goods.

A majority of the committee were in favour.

- (b) **Sums of money** can take a singular or plural verb:

EUR 2 million were/was made available.

- (c) **Percentages and fractions** of countable nouns take a plural verb:

Three quarters of the flowers were used.

75 % of the flowers were used.

but uncountable nouns take a singular verb:

Three quarters of the flour was used.

75 % of the flour was used.

- (d) **Countries and organisations** with a plural name take the singular:

The Netherlands is reconsidering its position.

The United Nations was unable to reach agreement.

- (e) **Words ending in -ics** are singular when used to denote a scientific discipline or body of knowledge (mathematics, statistics, economics) but plural in all other contexts.

Economics is commonly regarded as a soft science.

The economics of the new process were studied in depth.

- (f) **Data** can be used as a plural or a singular noun.

- (g) **Multiple subject**. Use a singular verb when a multiple subject clearly forms a whole:

Checking and stamping the forms is the job of the customs authorities.

### 10.2.2. Tenses of minutes and summary records

Unlike some other languages, these are written as reported speech following the sequence of tenses, with the past tense replacing the present and the other tenses shifting accordingly. For example:

Dutch spokesman: 'We are concerned by the number of exceptions which have been included.'

In reported speech, this becomes:

The Dutch delegation was concerned by the number of exceptions that had been included.

## 10.3. Spelling

A number of spelling conventions, tricky plurals and interference effects are highlighted here.

### 10.3.1. Conventions

- (a) **English spelling.** Follow the standard usage of Ireland and the United Kingdom. As a general rule, the first spelling given on the [Oxford Dictionaries Premium](#) website (subscription required), or on the [Oxford Learner's Dictionaries](#) website, should be followed (making sure in each case that the British English dictionary is selected).
- (b) **-is-/-iz- spelling.** Use the -is- spelling. Both spellings are correct, but this rule is to be followed for the sake of consistency in EU texts.
- (c) Note, however, that the names of bodies in other English-speaking countries retain the original spellings, e.g. US Department of Defense, Australian Labor Party. For international organisations, follow their own practice, e.g. World Health Organization. Follow the list in Annex 1 to the *English Style Guide*.
- (d) **The -yse form** is the only correct spelling for words such as paralyse and analyse.
- (e) When **adding -able**, drop a final silent -e at the end of the stem (debate – debatable, conceive – conceivable) unless it would change the pronunciation of the preceding consonant (changeable, traceable); the only common exceptions are sizeable and saleable (sizeable and salable are US spellings).
- (f) **Double consonants.** Follow the convention of doubling a final -l after a short vowel on adding -ing or -ed to verbs (sole exception: parallel, paralleled) and adding -er to make nouns from verbs:

level, levelling, levelled, leveller

travel, travelling, travelled, traveller

Other consonants double only if the last syllable of the root verb is stressed or carries a strong secondary stress:

admit, admitting, admitted

format, formatting, formatted

refer, referring, referred

but

benefit, benefiting, benefited

combat, combating, combated

focus, focusing, focused

target, targeting, targeted

Exception: a few verbs ending in -p (e.g. kidnapped, worshipped, but not developed).

- (g) **Judge[ment].** Judgment is used in legal contexts, judgement in all other contexts.
- (h) **Data-processing usage.** Avoid the forms 'input(t)ed' and 'output(t)ed'. Instead, use 'input' and 'output': e.g. '70 000 items of data were input last month'. However, note the verb 'to format' which takes the forms 'formatted' and 'formatting'.
- (i) **Accents and diacritics in personal names** should be reproduced.

### 10.3.2. Tricky plurals

Follow the list below:

Singular	Plural
addendum	addenda
appendix	appendices ( <i>books</i> ) appendixes ( <i>anatomy</i> )
bacterium	bacteria
bureau	bureaux
consortium	consortia
corrigendum	corrigenda
criterion	criteria
curriculum	curricula
embargo	embargoes
focus	foci ( <i>mathematics, science</i> ) focuses ( <i>other contexts</i> )
formula	formulae ( <i>science</i> ) formulas ( <i>politics</i> )
forum	forums ( <i>fora only in relation to ancient Rome</i> )
genus	genera
index	indexes ( <i>books</i> ) indices ( <i>science, economics</i> )
maximum	maxima ( <i>mathematics, science</i> ) maximums ( <i>other contexts</i> )
medium	media ( <i>press, communications, IT</i> ) mediums ( <i>life sciences, art</i> )
memorandum	memorandums or memoranda
minimum	minima ( <i>mathematics, science</i> ) minimums ( <i>other contexts</i> )
moratorium	moratoriums or moratoria
papyrus	papyri or papyruses
phenomenon	phenomena
plus	pluses
premium	premiums
referendum	referendums or referenda
spectrum	spectra ( <i>science</i> ) spectrums ( <i>politics</i> )
symposium	symposiums or symposia
vortex	vortices

### 10.3.3. Interference effects and in-house words, expressions and constructions

Especially in texts intended for the general public, care should be taken to avoid interference effects and the use of in-house words, expressions, constructions and meanings that are not generally recognised outside the EU institutions. Many of these are the result of confusion between English words and those from other languages (particularly French).

Frequently misused term	Alternative
according to	in accordance with
adequate	appropriate
(legal) base	(legal) basis
coherent	consistent
debriefed	briefed or informed
define	establish or lay down
detached	seconded
different	various
disincentivise	discourage
dispose of	have
ensure	provide for
foresee	envisage or provide for
guarantee	ensure
in case	if
in case of	in the case/event of
incentivise	encourage
incite	encourage
modalities	detailed arrangements
modify	amend
modulation	reduction
nominate	appoint
planification	planning
precise	specify
retain	select

Please also see Sections 2.14 and 2.15 of the *English Style Guide, How to write clearly* and *Claire's Clear Writing Tips* (for links, see [Section 11 'Reference works'](#)).

## 10.4. Upper and lower case

- (a) **General.** The basic rule is that proper nouns have an initial capital but common nouns do not. Initial capitals are often employed to excess in commercial and administrative circles, but they can be visually distracting and are often unnecessary, so should be used sparingly. When in doubt use lower case.
- (b) **Proper names and titles.** Use initial capitals for proper nouns:

Mr Goldsmith is a baker but Mr Baker is a goldsmith.

Sir Francis Drake

the Archbishop of Canterbury

Dame Judi Dench

honourable Member (of the European Parliament)

- (c) **Programmes, policies, agendas, strategies, action plans, frameworks, etc.** These are in lower case:

the programme on research and development in advanced communications technologies in Europe

common agricultural policy

EU action plan on urban mobility

Europe 2020 strategy

- (d) **Acronyms/initialisms.** The existence of an acronym or initialism does not mean that initial capitals must be used when the corresponding expression is written out in full:

common agricultural policy (CAP)

non-governmental organisation (NGO)

but

European Central Bank (ECB) (*as this is the official name of the institution*)

- (e) **Titles of organisations, institutions, directorates, units, sections, office holders, committees, delegations, etc.** Use initial capitals on all nouns and adjectives when referring to the name in full.

Publications and Dissemination Directorate

Business Development and Support Unit

Editorial Partnerships Section

Future Policies Working Group

President of the Council

Director-General for Agriculture

Council of Europe

European Development Fund

Commission

Markets in Crop Products Directorate

President of the French Republic

Vice-Chair of the Committee on International Relations (*but refer back to the chair, the vice-chair of the committee*)

Use lower case when referring generally to unnamed directorates-general, sections or units, or to ‘the EU institutions’ collectively.

Permanent bodies require initial capitals (e.g. the Delegation of the European Union to the United States), while ad hoc groups (e.g. the Polish delegation to a meeting) do not.

Use a lower-case ‘p’ for the Council presidency (being general), but an initial capital for individual presidencies, e.g. ‘the Latvian Presidency’.

However, for long names that read more like a description than a real title use an initial capital for the head word and lower case for the rest:

Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of the directive on the introduction of recording equipment in road transport (tachograph)

Joint FAO/EC working party on forest and forest product statistics

Names of institutions reproduced in a foreign language should retain the capitalisation of the original language, e.g. Banque centrale du Luxembourg. If you translate the name directly then English capitalisation rules apply, e.g. the Central Bank of Luxembourg.

- (f) **References to EU legislation:** write Regulation, Decision, Directive, Annex and Article (followed by a number) with capitals if they refer to specific acts; use lower case for references to regulations, directives, etc. in a generalised sense and when referring to proposed legislation (i.e. draft regulation, a possible new directive on ...).
- (g) **Full names of international agreements, conferences, conventions, etc.** Nouns and adjectives have an initial capital when using the full name:

International Coffee Agreement

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

but use lower case when referring back to the agreement, the conference, etc.

- (h) **Publications.** Titles of books, journals, newspapers and periodicals normally take a capital on each word except articles, prepositions and conjunctions, and when cited are written in italics: *Daily Mail*, *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, *European Economy*, *PM<sup>2</sup> Project Management Methodology Guide*, *Interinstitutional Style Guide*. However, for long titles and all subtitles use a capital only on the first word, on any proper nouns and on any adjectives formed from proper nouns: *Economic and budgetary outlook for the European Union 2017*, *Handbook on European law relating to asylum, borders and immigration*.

Likewise, titles of papers included in journals or as chapters in books, along with newspaper articles, take a capital only on the first word, on any proper nouns and on any adjectives formed from proper nouns. They are written in roman type in quotation marks.

- (i) **Headings and subheadings.** All headings and subheadings within a document take a capital only on the first word, on any proper nouns and on any adjectives formed from proper nouns.
- (j) **Periods, events, festivals, seasons.** Use initial capitals for periods such as:

Second World War

Dark Ages

and events such as:

International Year of the Child

European Job Day

Second UN Development Decade

Edinburgh Festival

Use capitals for days of the week, months and feast days:

Tuesday, August, Ascension Day, pre-Christmas business

Do not use capitals, however, for the 2003/2004 marketing year, the 2004 budget year, and so on.

Do not use capitals for spring, summer, autumn or winter.

- (k) **Graphics, tables and cross references.** Figure (Fig.), Number (No), Table, Volume (Vol.), Part, Chapter (Chap.), Section (Sect.), Article (Art.) should always have an initial capital when followed by a numeral; conversely, page, paragraph, point, footnote and

line should not be capitalised. The abbreviations shown here should be spelt out in running text:

see page 250

as shown in Figure 5

refer to footnote 6

see also the following chapter/section

- (l) **Party denominations and organisations.** Use capitals for their names:

Socialist Group, Fianna Fáil Party

but liberal, socialist, etc. otherwise.

For political groups in the European Parliament, see <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/aboutparliament/en/007f2537e0/Political-groups.html>.

- (m) **State or state?** Use lower case:

state-owned

reasons of state

nation states

the Arab states

except in an abstract or legal sense:

the separation of Church and State

and in the following instances, which are rooted in the Treaties:

Member States (*when referring to EU Member States*)

State aid

Heads of State or Government (*when referring to the heads of state or government of all of the Member States as a group*)

- (n) **Geographical names and political divisions.** Use initial capitals for proper nouns:

North Pole

River Plate

Trafalgar Square

Third World

North Rhine-Westphalia

East Midlands

the North-West Frontier

Northern Ireland

but lower case when describing a geographical area:

northern England

western, central and eastern Europe

central European countries

Industry is concentrated in the north of the country.

NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) region names do not follow these rules as they refer to the name of the authority for each region – see [Annex A10](#).

The South East is an administrative region of England, but do not use capitals in the general expression ‘Rain is forecast for London and the south-east’.

Adjectival forms of points of the compass are not capitalised unless they form part of a proper name, e.g. an administrative or political unit or a distinct regional entity. Hence southern Africa, northern France, eastern Europe but South Africa, Northern Ireland, East Indies. Noun forms are capitalised when they refer to geopolitical concepts (the West, the East) or geographical concepts (the North of England, the South of France), but not otherwise (the sun rises in the east and sets in the west). Compass bearings are abbreviated without a point (54° E).

Compound compass points follow the same rule and are hyphenated. Hence south-eastern Europe but the North-West Passage, South-East Asia; they are always abbreviated as capitals without points (NW France).

- (o) **Proprietary names and generic terms.** Proprietary names (or trade names) are normally capitalised, for example:

Airbus

Land Rover

Disprin

Polaroid

unless they have become generic terms, such as

aspirin

gramophone

linoleum

nylon

celluloid

Note:

internet

the web

- (p) **Botanical works**

The name of the genus appears with initial capitals, in italics (e.g. *Rosa*, *Felis*).

- (q) **Adjectives derived from proper nouns.** Not all adjectives derived from proper nouns take a capital:

arabic (numerals)

french (chalk, polish, windows)



morocco (leather)

roman (type)

- (r) **Hyphenated constructions.** Where constructions starting with one letter followed by a hyphen appear as a heading or at the beginning of a sentence, the letter preceding the hyphen should remain in lower case:

e-Evidence

o-Toluidine

## 10.5. Numbers, dates and time

- (a) **Figures or words?** Spell out the numbers one to nine, use digits thereafter; however, where numbers in a range fall above and below this limit use figures for both: '9 to 11', not 'nine to 11'.

Note that you should always use figures for statistics (3 new officials were appointed in 2002, 6 in 2003 and ...), for votes (12 delegations were in favour, 7 against and 6 abstained), for ranges denoted by a hyphen and for serial numbers unless you are quoting a source that does otherwise (Part One of the EEC Treaty).

Always use figures with units of measurement that are denoted by symbols or abbreviations:

EUR 50, 250 kW, 205 µg, 5 °C

The converse does not hold. If the units of measurement are spelled out, the numbers do not also have to be spelled out but may be written with figures:

250 kilowatts, 500 metres

With 'hundred' and 'thousand' there is a choice of using figures or words:

300 or three hundred *but not* 3 hundredEUR 3 000 or three thousand euro *but not* EUR 3 thousand

Million and billion, however, may be combined with figures:

2.5 million, 3 million, 31 billion

Figures must be used in a series of stated quantities: 6 kg, 11 metres, 28 000 tonnes.

Note that the numbers 1 to 9 are not spelt out in the following cases: seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, but two decades, three centuries.

When two numbers are adjacent, spell out one of them:

90 fifty-gram weights, seventy 25-cent stamps

A sentence starting with a figure will often look out of place. Consider writing it out in full or inverting the word order: 'During 1992 ...', 'Altogether 92 cases were found ...', 'Of the total, EUR 55 million was spent on ...'. However, a sentence beginning with a percentage may start with a figure: '32 % of the funds ...'.

- (b) **Ordinal numbers.** First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth (one to nine inclusive written in full)

but

10th, 11th, ... 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, etc.

However, the ‘first to ninth’ rule does not always apply to ordinal numbers:

2nd edition, 5th place

but

third country, the third meeting of the committee, third party, first world, first and foremost, the second time

In addition, in some legal documents, dates and reference to dates are written out in full:

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

The thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and eighty-one.

- (c) **Groupings of thousands.** See [Section 6.5](#).
- (d) **Billion.** ‘Billion’ is used to designate a thousand million (and not a million million) and ‘trillion’ a million million. Note that the words ‘million’, ‘billion’ and ‘trillion’ can be combined with figures: 3 000 million.
- (e) **Abbreviating ‘million’ and ‘billion’.** Do not use abbreviations like mio, bio, k, mill. The letters ‘m’ and ‘bn’ can be used for sums of money to avoid frequent repetitions of million, billion; this applies particularly in tables where space is limited. The abbreviation is preceded by a hard space:

€230 000 m, \$370 000 bn, £490 bn

- (f) **Fractions.** Insert hyphens when used as an adverb or adjective (two-thirds complete, a two-thirds increase), but not when used as a noun (an increase of two thirds).

Avoid combining figures and words:

two-thirds completed (*not* ⅔ completed)

When using figures for a fraction, use the fraction symbol where possible and close it up to any previous figure, e.g. 1½ years.

- (g) **Decimal separator.** See [Section 6.5](#).
- (h) **Percentages.** 15 % (the symbol is preceded by a hard space). In words write ‘per cent’ (two words, no point).
- In statistics each decimal place, even if zero, adds to accuracy: 3.5 % is not the same as 3.50 % or 3½ %. The fraction is more approximate.
  - Make the distinction between ‘%’ and the arithmetic difference between two percentages, i.e. the ‘percentage point(s)’.
- (i) **Units of measurement.** See [Annex A3](#).
- (j) **Pagination.** p. 250, pp. 250–255, Figure 5, footnote 6.
- (k) **Dates**
- (i) **Decades.** The 1990s (no apostrophe; never use ‘the nineties’, etc.).
  - (ii) **Dates** in the text should always be given in their full form (6 June 2012; day in figures followed by a hard space, month spelled out, year in figures), except for references to the OJ, which should always be abbreviated. In footnotes, be consistent. When abbreviating, do not use leading zeros and write out the year in full, i.e. 6.6.2012, not 06.06.12.

Wednesday 15 May 2013 (no comma after the day of the week).

Avoid redundancy. If the year in question is absolutely clear from the context, the year number may be left out: ‘on 23 July 2001, the committee adopted ... but subsequently on 2 August, it decided ...’

- (iii) **Time spans.** Use a closed-up ‘en’ dash or hyphen (see [Sections 10.1.8](#) and [10.1.11](#)) for year ranges:

1939–1945 / 2015–2021 (*but in legislative texts, use ‘to’ rather than an ‘en’ dash or hyphen: 2015 to 2021*)

The word ‘inclusive’ is not added after the date, as it is superfluous in all expressions of time.

1991/1992 = one year: marketing year, financial year, academic year (see [Section 10.1.11](#)).

Note:

‘from 1990 to 1995’ (*not* ‘from 1990–1995’)

‘between 1990 and 1995’ (*not* ‘between 1990–1995’)

‘At its meeting from 23 to 25 July ...’ (*not* ‘... 23–25 July ...’)

At its meeting on 23 and 24 July ...’ (*not* ‘... 23/24 July ...’)

1 May 2018 to 30 April 2019 (*preferable to: 1 May 2018–30 April 2019*)

However, when referring to a specific document or event, dates and time spans should be written exactly as they appear in the title:

HMRC Annual Report and Accounts 2015–16

Innovate Finance Global Summit 2017

Hull City of Culture 2017

Instead of writing ‘the 2006–2010 period’, consider omitting the word ‘period’ and simply writing ‘from 2006 to 2010’ or ‘between 2006 and 2010’.

- (iv) **Dates as qualifiers.** Dates and time spans precede the expression they qualify:

‘The 2007–2013 work programme ...’ (*not* ‘The work programme 2007–2013 ...’)

‘The 2012/2013 financial year ...’ (*not* ‘The financial year 2012/2013 ...’)

‘The 2014 action plan ...’ (*not* ‘The action plan 2014 ...’)

‘The 2012 annual report ...’ (*not* ‘The annual report 2012 ...’)

- (l) **Time.** The 24-hour system is preferred, but in less formal registers you may use the 12 hour system with a.m. and p.m.

– **24-hour system**

Use leading zeros and a colon, e.g. 09:30. In some cases, the seconds are also indicated, e.g. 09:30:05.

The full hour is written with zero minutes: 12:00 (midday), 14:00. Midnight may be written as either 00:00 (beginning of the given date) or 24:00 (end of the given date), i.e. 24:00 of one day is the same time as 00:00 of the following one.

– **12-hour system**

Use a point and avoid leading zeros (e.g. 9.00, not 09.00).

Write 2 p.m., 2 o'clock or 2.30 p.m., but not 2.00 p.m.

'Midday/noon' and 'midnight' should be used in preference to 12 p.m. and 12 a.m.

In English, times are not followed by h or hrs in either the 24 or the 12-hour system.

## 10.6. Gender-neutral language

Much existing EU legislation is not gender-neutral and the masculine pronouns 'he' etc. are used generically to include women. However, gender-neutral language is nowadays preferred wherever possible.

In practice, gender-neutral drafting means two things:

- avoiding nouns that appear to assume that a man rather than a woman will perform a particular role: 'chairman' is the most obvious example;
- avoiding gender-specific pronouns for people who may be either male or female.

**Noun forms.** Gender-neutral noun forms ('chair', 'spokesperson', etc.) are preferred.

For certain occupations, a substitute for a gender-specific term is now commonly used to refer to persons working in those occupations, e.g. we now write 'firefighters' instead of 'firemen' and 'police officer' instead of 'policeman' or 'policewoman'. Note that the terms 'tradesperson' and 'craftsperson' are commonly used instead of 'tradesman' and 'craftsman' by local government authorities advertising jobs to both men and women.

**Pronouns.** If the text clearly refers to a specific individual on a particular occasion, and you know the gender of the person concerned, use a gender-specific pronoun:

The High Representative (Baroness Ashton) voiced her objections.

The President of the Commission (Mr Delors) said that he welcomed the common position reached at the Council.

Otherwise, depending on the circumstances, consider the following alternatives.

- In instructions, use the second person or the imperative:

You should first turn on your computer.

or

First turn on your computer.

instead of

The user should first turn on his/her computer.

- Where possible draft in the plural; this is very common in English to render general concepts:

Researchers must be objective about their findings.

This does not apply when passengers miss connecting flights for which they have reservations.

- Omit the pronoun altogether:

The chair expressed ~~his/her/its~~ dissent.

The spokesperson voiced ~~his/her~~ opposition to the amendment.

- Substitute ‘the’ or ‘that’ for the possessive pronoun:

A member of the Court of Auditors may be deprived of the right to a pension. (instead of ‘his’ right)

- In current usage, third person plural pronouns (they/them/their/theirs) are often used to refer back to singular nouns:

This does not apply when a **passenger** misses a connecting flight for which **they** have a reservation.

Identify **the person responsible** and take **their** advice.

This device should be used only when the reference is absolutely clear. It was formerly perceived as grammatically incorrect, but is now widely used.

- Use ‘he or she’:

This does not apply when a passenger misses a connecting flight for which he or she has a reservation.

This becomes clumsy if repeated too frequently and should be used with caution. If its use is really necessary, prefer ‘he or she’ to ‘he/she’, ‘(s)he’ or ‘s/he’, which should be avoided.

- Repeat the noun:

This does not apply when a passenger misses a connecting flight for which that passenger has a reservation.

This can be cumbersome and look excessively formal, but may be a useful technique in a longer sentence.

## 10.7. Italics

Use quotation marks to cite quotations from books and periodicals rather than italics. The simultaneous use of italics and quotation marks must be avoided.

The use of italics is restricted to the following cases.

- (i) Titles of electronic or printed publications, white and green papers, films and plays (see [Section 10.4\(h\)](#)) if **written in full**.

*Official Journal of the European Union*

NB: Short and abbreviated titles are in roman:

the Official Journal

- (ii) Words and short phrases from foreign languages with their appropriate accents:

*acquis, carte blanche, Länder, raison d’être*

but not proper names (names of persons, institutions, places, etc.), and not usually foreign quotations.

Not all foreign words are italicised, however; a number have been assimilated into current English and are written in roman:

alias, démarche, detour, ad hoc, per capita, per se, vis-à-vis, etc.

- (iii) Names of ships, aircraft and other vehicles:

the *Cutty Sark*

HMS *Beagle*

the SS *Normandie*

the *Spirit of St Louis*

the *Flying Scotsman*

- (iv) Formulae in mathematical works.

NB: Authors should take particular care to distinguish between l (the lower-case letter), 1 (the figure one) and I (the roman numeral or capital letter) and between O (the capital letter) and 0 (zero).

- (v) The names of flora and fauna; genus and species must be in italics, and other taxonomic ranks are also often italicised:

ORDER:	<i>Rosales</i>	<i>Carnivora</i>
FAMILY:	<i>Rosaceae</i>	<i>Felidae</i>
GENUS:	<i>Rosa</i>	<i>Felis</i>
SPECIES:	<i>Rosa moschata</i>	<i>Felis cactus</i>

The genus name should be spelt out in full on first occurrence and subsequently abbreviated: *Escherichia coli*, abbreviated *E. coli*.

- (vi) The parties' names in cases before the Court of Justice, but not the 'v':

Case C-287/87 *Commission v Greece* [1990] ECR I-125

## Latin abbreviations and phrases

Latin should be used sparingly as even the common phrases are often misused or misunderstood.

- (i) Write all Latin abbreviations in roman.

e.g., et al., et seq., ibid., i.e., NB, op. cit.

- (ii) Latin words should usually be printed in italics (e.g. *ex ante*), but certain common Latin phrases take roman (refer to the *New Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors* for italic or roman style).

Examples of roman:

ad hoc, ad infinitum, per capita, pro forma, status quo

Latin phrases are not hyphenated when used adjectivally, e.g. ad hoc meeting.

## 10.8. Abbreviations and symbols

The prime consideration when using abbreviations should be to help the reader. First, they should be easily understood. So when an abbreviation that may not be familiar to readers first occurs, it is best to write out the full term followed by the abbreviation in brackets:

The emissions trading scheme (ETS) should enable the EU to meet its Kyoto target.

If your document contains a lot of abbreviations, consider including a list of them and their meanings at the beginning or end of the document.

Second, they should not be used needlessly. If an abbreviation occurs only once or twice, it is best to dispense with it altogether and use the full form. In repeated references, it is also often possible to use a short form instead of an abbreviation:

The emissions trading scheme is now in operation throughout the EU ... The scheme will involve constant monitoring of emissions trading activities.

**Acronyms** are words formed from the first (or first few) letters of a series of words, and are pronounced as words (Benelux, NATO, etc.). They never take full stops. Some of these are formed from French titles (e.g. Cedefop).

**Initialisms** are formed from the initial letters of a series of words and each separate letter is pronounced (BBC, MEP, USA, etc.).

As a general principle, acronyms and initialisms do not have a full stop between the capitals.

Except for well-known acronyms and initialisms, write out the full term followed by the abbreviation in brackets on its first mention in a document (or, where necessary, in long reports, on its first mention in each section):

The emissions trading scheme (ETS) should enable the EU to meet its Kyoto target.

Generally speaking, acronyms do not take a definite article (NATO, REACH, etc.), but initialisms do (the UK, the BBC, the EU, etc.). However, established usage may be different, particularly for the names of companies (ICI, IBM, etc.) and universities (UEA, UCL, etc.).

Acronyms with up to five letters are uppercased:

AIDS, COST, COVID-19, ECHO, EFTA, NASA, NATO, SHAPE, TRIPS

Exceptions: Tacis and Phare, which are no longer considered acronyms

Acronyms with six letters or more should normally be written with an initial capital followed by lower case. Thus:

Benelux, Esprit, Helios, Interreg, Resider

Exceptions: organisations that themselves use upper case (such as UNESCO and UNCTAD) and other acronyms conventionally written in upper case.

Note the difference between a **truncation**, in which the end of the word is deleted (e.g. vol., co. or inc.), and a **contraction**, in which the interior of the word is removed (e.g. Mr, Dr, contd or Ltd). Truncations take a full stop, but contractions do not.

‘No’ as in ‘No 1’ is a contraction of ‘numero’. It is never followed by a full stop, and its plural is Nos (no point).

Do not abbreviate Article to ‘Art.’ in running text. Avoid using the § sign, which means ‘section’ in English but ‘paragraph’ in other languages, unless the section referred to is itself marked by such a symbol. For example, ‘l’article 3 §1’ should read ‘Article 3(1)’ in English.

Plurals of acronyms, initialisms and figures do not take an apostrophe unless they are in the possessive:

MEPs, OCTs, SMEs, 1920s, 747s

but

MEPs’ salaries

While an abbreviation ending in ‘S’ should also take an ‘s’ for the plural form, e.g. SOSs, this may look clumsy if used frequently within the same text. In such cases, one possibility is to allow the abbreviation to stand for both the singular and the plural form, e.g. PES (public employment service(s)) or RES (renewable energy source(s)), though care should always be taken to avoid ambiguity and the full plural term may be preferable.

**Units of measurement and scientific symbols** such as ‘ha’, ‘km’, ‘mg’, etc. do not need a final full stop. They are not closed up to figures and do not have plurals:

4 ha, 9 m, 20 psi, 55 dB(A), 2 000 kc/s

See [Annexes A3](#) and [A4](#).

## 10.9. Referring to the European Union and its Member States

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The European Union is referred to systematically as ‘the Union’ in the treaties and in legislation. This practice should be avoided in other texts: use either the full form (European Union) or the abbreviation ‘EU’. Do not refer to the European Union as ‘Europe’.

The European Communities have now been absorbed by the European Union, so references to ‘Community policy/institutions/legislation’ should now read ‘European Union/EU policy/institutions/legislation’. Retain ‘the (European) Community/ies’ only for historical references. The European Atomic Energy Community continues to exist, and is always abbreviated as ‘Euratom’.



## 11.

## Reference works

Consistency in spelling and the presentation of the text is essential, and great efforts should be made to ensure that the basic rules for composition of a text, as laid down in *New Hart's Rules*, are followed.

As a general rule, the first spelling given on the [Oxford Dictionaries Premium](#) website (subscription required), or on the [Oxford Learner's Dictionaries](#) website, should be followed (making sure in each case that the British English dictionary is selected).

Owing to the interinstitutional nature of the Publications Office's role it is desirable to formulate a standard style of presentation for EU works. With this in view, the Office refers to the latest editions of the following publications when treating English-language texts:

- [Oxford Dictionaries Premium](#) website (subscription required) or [Oxford Learner's Dictionaries](#) website (making sure in each case that the British English dictionary is selected);
- *Butcher's Copy-editing – The Cambridge handbook for editors, copy-editors and proofreaders* (Cambridge University Press);
- [Claire's Clear Writing Tips](#) <sup>(1)</sup> (European Commission Directorate-General for Translation);
- *Concise Oxford Dictionary* (Oxford University Press);
- [English Style Guide](#) (European Commission Directorate-General for Translation);
- *European Communities Glossary – Phrases and terminology* (Council of the European Union);
- *Fowler's Modern English Usage* (Oxford University Press);
- [How to write clearly](#) (European Commission Directorate-General for Translation);
- *Multilingual Glossary of Abbreviations* (Council of the European Union);
- *New Hart's Rules* (Oxford University Press);
- *New Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors* (Oxford University Press);
- *New Oxford Spelling Dictionary – The writers' and editors' guide to spelling and word division* (Oxford University Press);
- [UNTERM – The United Nations terminology database](#) (names of countries and adjectives of nationality).

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<sup>(1)</sup> Internal link / working document for staff of the European Union institutions.

# Annexes

The annexes provide various reference data collected together and presented in the form of lists and tables.



## Annex A1 Graphics guide to the European emblem

### Council of Europe • European Commission

#### The European flag

*The European flag is not only the symbol of the European Union, but also of Europe's unity and identity in a wider sense. The circle of gold stars represents solidarity and harmony between the peoples of Europe.*

*The number of stars has nothing to do with the number of Member States. There are 12 stars because the number 12 is traditionally the symbol of perfection, completeness and unity. The flag therefore remains unchanged regardless of EU enlargements.*



#### History of the flag

*Since its foundation in 1949, the Council of Europe has been aware of the need to give Europe a symbol with which its inhabitants can identify. On 25 October 1955, the Parliamentary Assembly made the unanimous decision to adopt a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background as an emblem. On 8 December 1955, the Committee of Ministers adopted this as the European flag.*

*The Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly repeatedly expressed the desire that other European institutions should adopt the same symbol in order to strengthen the idea of solidarity between the different organisations in a united and democratic Europe.*

*It was the European Parliament that took the initiative for a flag to be adopted for the European Community. A draft resolution was presented in 1979, shortly after the first European elections held by universal suffrage. In a resolution adopted in April 1983, the Parliament decreed that the Community's flag should be that adopted by the Council of Europe in 1955. The European Council, meeting at Fontainebleau in June 1984, stressed the importance of promoting the European image and identity in the eyes of its citizens and the world. Then, in Milan in June 1985, it gave its approval to the proposal of the Committee on a People's Europe (Adonnino Committee) that a flag should be adopted by the Community. The Council of Europe agreed to the use, by the Community, of the European flag that it had adopted in 1955, and Community institutions have been using it since the beginning of 1986.*

*Thus the European flag and emblem represent both the Council of Europe and the European Union. It has now become the symbol par excellence of a united Europe and European identity.*

*The Council of Europe and the institutions of the European Union have expressed satisfaction with the growing awareness of the European flag and emblem among European citizens. The European Commission and the Council of Europe are responsible for ensuring that all uses of this symbol respect the dignity of the European flag and emblem, and for taking whatever measures are necessary to prevent misuse.*

#### Introduction

This graphics guide is intended to help users reproduce the European emblem correctly. It includes instructions on how to create the emblem and a definition of the standard colours.

#### Symbolic description

Against the background of blue sky, 12 golden stars form a circle, representing the union of the peoples of Europe. The number of stars is fixed, 12 being the symbol of perfection and unity.

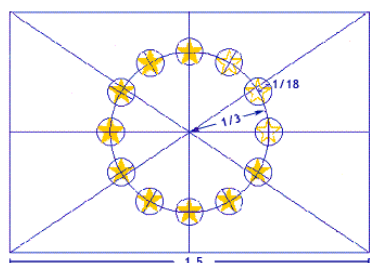
#### Heraldic description

On an azure field a circle of 12 golden mullets, their points not touching.

## Geometrical description

The emblem is in the form of a blue rectangular flag of which the fly is one and a half times the length of the hoist. Twelve gold stars situated at equal intervals form an invisible circle whose centre is the point of intersection of the diagonals of the rectangle. The radius of the circle is equal to one third of the height of the hoist. Each of the stars has five points, which are situated on the circumference of an invisible circle whose radius is equal to one eighteenth of the height of the hoist. All the stars are upright – that is to say, with the top point vertical and two points in a straight line at right angles to the mast.

The circle is arranged so that the stars appear in the position of the hours on the face of a clock. Their number is invariable.



## Regulation colours

### The emblem

The colours of the emblem are Pantone Reflex Blue for the surface of the rectangle and Pantone Yellow for the stars. The international Pantone range is very widely available and easily accessible, even for non-professionals.



### Four-colour process

If the four-colour process is used, it is not possible to use the two standard colours. It is therefore necessary to recreate them using the four colours of the four-colour process. Pantone Yellow is obtained by using 100 % 'Process Yellow'. By mixing 100 % 'Process Cyan' with 80 % 'Process Magenta' one can get a colour very similar to Pantone Reflex Blue.

### Internet

Pantone Reflex Blue corresponds to the web-palette colour RGB: 0/51/153 (hexadecimal: 003399) and Pantone Yellow corresponds to the web-palette colour RGB: 255/204/0 (hexadecimal: FFCC00).

### Monochrome reproduction process

If only black is available, outline the rectangle in black and print the stars in black on white.

If blue is the only colour available, use Reflex Blue at 100 % for the rectangle and leave the stars in white (negative).



### Reproduction on a coloured background

The emblem is preferably reproduced on a white background. Avoid a background of varied colours, and in any case one that does not go with blue. If there is no alternative to a coloured background, put a white border around the rectangle, with the width of this being equal to one twenty-fifth of the height of the rectangle.



### Examples of incorrect reproduction

1. The emblem is upside down.



2. The stars are not upright.



3. The stars are wrongly positioned in the circle: they must appear in the position of the hours on the face of a clock.



## Use by third parties

The principles of use of the European emblem by third parties have been set out in an administrative agreement with the Council of Europe. This agreement was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* (OJ C 271, 8.9.2012, p. 5).

In accordance with this agreement, any natural or legal person ('third-party user') may use the European emblem or any of its elements, as long as this use:

- (a) does not create the impression or assumption that there is a connection between the third-party user and any of the institutions, bodies, offices, agencies or organs of the European Union or the Council of Europe where this connection does not exist;
- (b) does not lead the public to believe that the user benefits from the support, sponsorship, approval or consent of any of the institutions, bodies, offices, agencies or organs of the European Union or the Council of Europe where this is not the case;
- (c) is not made in connection with any objective or activity which is incompatible with the aims and principles of the European Union or the Council of Europe, or is otherwise unlawful.

If the use of the European emblem complies with the above conditions, there is no need to ask for written permission.

Registration of the European emblem, or a heraldic imitation thereof, as a trade mark or as any other intellectual property right is not acceptable.

For questions related to the use of the European emblem, see:

[https://europa.eu/european-union/abouteuropa/legal\\_notices\\_en#emblem](https://europa.eu/european-union/abouteuropa/legal_notices_en#emblem)

## Requests from non-EU countries

Council of Europe  
Directorate of Legal Advice and Public International Law (Dlapil)  
67075 Strasbourg Cedex  
FRANCE

Tel. +33 388412000

Fax +33 388412052

Email: [legal.advice@coe.int](mailto:legal.advice@coe.int)

Originals for reproduction are available for downloading at:

[http://europa.eu/about-eu/basic-information/symbols/flag/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/about-eu/basic-information/symbols/flag/index_en.htm)

## Annex A2 Emblems




















The emblems are reproduced here only for information and without prejudice to the specific conditions fixed by each institution, body, interinstitutional service or organisation for their use in reproduction.

Some emblems must include the name of the institution, body or organisation; in some cases they vary with the language. To simplify the presentation, variable names have been omitted in the emblems.

See also [Section 9.5](#) (official titles and listing order).

### Institutions and bodies

<b>European Union</b>		
<b>Parliament</b>		
<b>European Council</b>		
<b>Council</b>		
<b>Commission (1)</b>		
<b>Court of Justice</b>		
<b>European Central Bank</b>		

<b>Court of Auditors</b>		
<b>European External Action Service</b>		
<b>European Economic and Social Committee</b>		
<b>European Committee of the Regions</b>		
<b>European Investment Bank</b>		
<b>European Investment Fund</b>		
<b>Ombudsman</b>		
<b>European Data Protection Supervisor</b>		

(1) The European Commission emblem must also be used by the executive agencies (see [Section 9.5.4](#)). However, the European Research Council Executive Agency retains its own emblem.



## Interinstitutional services and decentralised organisations

<p><b>Agency for Support for BEREC</b></p>	 <p>BEREC OFFICE Agency for Support for BEREC</p>	
<p><b>Community Plant Variety Office</b></p>		
<p><b>Euratom Supply Agency</b></p>		
<p><b>European Agency for Safety and Health at Work</b></p>		
<p><b>European Banking Authority</b></p>		
<p><b>European Border and Coast Guard Agency</b></p>		
<p><b>European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control</b></p>		
<p><b>European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training</b></p>		
<p><b>European Chemicals Agency</b></p>		

European Defence Agency		
European Environment Agency		
European Fisheries Control Agency		
European Food Safety Authority		
European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions		
European Institute for Gender Equality		
European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority		
European Labour Authority		
European Maritime Safety Agency		

<p><b>European Medicines Agency</b></p>		
<p><b>European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction</b></p>		
<p><b>European Personnel Selection Office</b></p>		
<p><b>European Public Prosecutor's Office</b></p>		
<p><b>European Research Council Executive Agency (1)</b></p>		
<p><b>European School of Administration</b></p>		
<p><b>European Securities and Markets Authority</b></p>		
<p><b>European Training Foundation</b></p>		
<p><b>European Union Agency for Asylum</b></p>		

<p><b>European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation</b></p>		
<p><b>European Union Agency for Cybersecurity</b></p>		
<p><b>European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights</b></p>		
<p><b>European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation</b></p>		
<p><b>European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training</b></p>		
<p><b>European Union Agency for Railways</b></p>		
<p><b>European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators</b></p>		
<p><b>European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice</b></p>		
<p><b>European Union Agency for the Space Programme</b></p>		

European Union Aviation Safety Agency		
European Union Institute for Security Studies		
European Union Intellectual Property Office		
European Union Satellite Centre		
Eurostat		
Fusion for Energy Joint Undertaking		
Publications Office of the European Union		
Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union		
Single Resolution Board		

(1) The European Commission emblem must also be used by the executive agencies (see [Section 9.5.4](#)). However, the European Research Council Executive Agency retains its own emblem.

## Annex A3 Abbreviations and symbols in common use



For advice on the use of abbreviations and symbols, please see [Section 10.8](#).

### 1. Civil titles

Mr	Messrs
Mrs	—
Miss	—
Ms	—
Dr	Drs
Prof.	Profs
HRH	—
St	—
HE	(His or Her Excellency)

### 2. Units of measurement

(written without points, they are not closed up to figures and take no plural)

mm	millimetre
cm	centimetre
cc	cubic centimetre (engines etc., but use cm <sup>3</sup> in scientific and technical work)
m	metre (use m <sup>2</sup> not sq. m)
km	kilometre (use km <sup>2</sup> not sq. km)
km/h	kilometres per hour
mg	milligram
g	gram
kg	kilogram
t	tonne
GT	gross tonnage (shipping)
ml	millilitre
l	litre
hl	hectolitre
ha	hectare
s	second
min	minute
h or hr	hour
A	ampere
cd	candela
Hz	hertz
V	volt
W	watt
kW	kilowatt
MW	megawatt = 10 <sup>3</sup> kW

kWh	kilowatt-hour
GWh	gigawatt-hour = $10^6$ kWh
°C	degree Celsius
J	joule
n	nano-
N	newton
TJ	terajoule = $10^9$ kJ
tkm	tonne-kilometre
toe	tonne of oil equivalent

### 3. Statistical symbols and abbreviations

—	nil
0	negligible (generally less than half the smallest unit or decimal of the heading)
:	figure not available or secret
≠	not equal to
*	estimate
p	provisional figure
r	revised figure
or –	discontinuity in series
⊥	break in comparability
%	percentage
% AT	percentage variation
D	difference
∅	average
MP/∅P	weighted average
AM	average annual growth
<	less than
>	more than
S	total
∋	‘comprising’: complete breakdown of a total
⊃	‘among which’: partial breakdown of a total
θ	world
m	million (spell out in full wherever possible)
nes	not elsewhere specified
p.m.	token entry
1990–1992	period of several calendar years (e.g. from 1.1.1990 to 31.12.1992)
1991/1992	period of 12 consecutive months (e.g. tax year from April to March)

### 4. Other abbreviations

EU-6	the first six countries of the EC
EU-9	the first nine countries of the EC
EU-10	the first 10 countries of the EC
EU-12	the first 12 countries of the EC
EU-15	the first 15 countries of the EU
EU-25	the first 25 countries of the EU

EU-27	Europe of the twenty-seven: refers either to the 27 Member States comprising the European Union between 1 January 2007 and 30 June 2013, or to the 27 Member States comprising the European Union since the departure of the United Kingdom on 31 January 2020. If there is a risk of confusion between the two, it should be specified which configuration is covered by the abbreviation used, possibly in the form of a footnote.
EU-28	the first 28 countries of the EU
FOB	free on board
CIF	cost, insurance and freight
psr	produced in specific regions (quality wines)
plc	public limited company
SA	<i>société anonyme</i>
SARL	<i>société à responsabilité limitée</i>
SPRL	<i>société de personnes à responsabilité limitée</i>
GmbH	<i>Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung</i>
SNC	<i>società in nome collettivo</i>
SpA	<i>società per azioni</i>
BV	<i>besloten vennootschap</i>
NV	<i>naamloze vennootschap</i>

The following abbreviations are used mainly in footnotes and bibliographies; in running text the complete form is preferable:

Art. (Arts)	Article(s)
Chap.	Chapter
Vol.	Volume
p.	page
pp.	pages
Tab.	Table
Gr.	Graph
Pl.	Plate
Illus.	Illustration
Fig.	Figure
cont.	continued



## Annex A4 Main acronyms and initialisms

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#)



The difference between acronyms and initialisms is explained in [Section 10.8](#), which also contains advice on the use of abbreviations and symbols. Abbreviations followed by an asterisk are fixed forms which may not follow the house rule. The list is not exhaustive.

### A

ACE	action for cooperation in the field of economics
ACER	European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific States party to the Lomé Convention
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission (USA)
AETR	European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport
AG	DE: <i>Aktiengesellschaft</i>
AID	(see USAID)
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
Altener	programme for the promotion of renewable energy sources
ANC	African National Congress
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASBL	FR: <i>association sans but lucratif</i>
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar/Burma, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting
ASOR	Agreement on the international carriage of passengers by road by means of occasional coach and bus services
AU	African Union (replaced the OAU; see <a href="http://www.africa-union.org/">http://www.africa-union.org/</a> )

### B

BCC	Business Cooperation Centre
BC-NET	business cooperation network
Benelux	Economic Union of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands
BEREC	Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications
BEUC	European Bureau of Consumers' Unions
BIC	1. Business and innovation centre 2. EU measure for the creation and development of business and innovation centres and their network
BLEU	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
BSE	bovine spongiform encephalopathy

### C

CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAD	computer-aided design
CAP	common agricultural policy
CARE	database on road accidents
CBSS	Council of the Baltic Sea States
CCAMLR	Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

CCC	1. Customs Co-operation Council 2. Consumers' Consultative Council
CCCN	Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature
CCITT	Consultative Committee on Innovation and Technology Transfer
CCT	Common Customs Tariff
CD-ROM	compact disc read-only memory
CE	as in 'CE marking': European Community conformity marking
CECA	FR: Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier (in EN: ECSC)
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
Cedefop	European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (FR: Centre européen pour le développement de la formation professionnelle)
Cedex (*)	<i>courrier d'entreprise à distribution exceptionnelle</i> (in FR addresses)
CEECs	central and east(ern) European countries
CEIES	Advisory Committee on Statistical Information in the Economic and Social Spheres (FR: Comité consultatif européen de l'information statistique dans les domaines économique et social)
CELEX	interinstitutional computerised documentation system for Community law ( <i>Communitatis Europaeae Lex</i> ) (replaced by EUR-Lex)
CEN	European Committee for Standardisation (FR: Comité européen de normalisation)
CENELEC (*)	European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (FR: Comité européen de normalisation électrotechnique)
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (until 30.6.2016: 'European Police College')
CEPT	European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (FR: Conférence européenne des administrations des postes et des télécommunications)
CERD	European Research and Development Committee (FR: Comité européen de la recherche et du développement)
CERN	European Organisation for Nuclear Research (FR: Organisation européenne pour la recherche nucléaire)
CESE	Comité économique et social européen (EN: EESC)
CFCA	(see EFCA)
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
CFP	common fisheries policy
CFPE	Community financing projects for the environment
CFSP	common foreign and security policy
CIF	cost, insurance and freight (Incoterms 2010)
CIREA	Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on Asylum (within the General Secretariat of the Council)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States (see <a href="#">Annex A3</a> )
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CJ	Court of Justice
CLRAE	Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon)
CN	Combined Nomenclature
cobol (*)	common business-oriented language
Codest	Committee for the European Development of Science and Technology (FR: Comité de développement européen de la science et de la technologie)
COGECA (*)	General Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives in the European Union (formerly 'General Committee for Agricultural Cooperation in the EC')

Comecon	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
Comedi	commerce electronic data interchange
Comext	database of external trade statistics
COPA	Committee of Professional Agricultural Organisations
COPEC	Joint Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (FR: comité paritaire de l'égalité des chances)
CoR (*)	European Committee of the Regions
CORDIS (*)	Community Research and Development Information Service
Coreper	Permanent Representatives Committee
Corine	coordination of information on the environment in Europe
COSME	programme for the competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises
COST	European cooperation in science and technology (old name: European cooperation in the field of scientific and technical research)
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CPVO	Community Plant Variety Office
CREST	Scientific and Technical Research Committee (FR: comité de la recherche scientifique et technique)
Cronos	database of macroeconomic time series (Eurostat)
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (now OSCE)
CSDP	common security and defence policy
CSF	Community support framework
CST	Scientific and Technical Committee (Euratom)
CTS	conformance testing services

## D

DECT	digital European cordless telecommunications
DG	directorates-general (see also <a href="#">Section 9.6 'Commission directorates-general and services: official titles'</a> )
DIANE	direct information access network for Europe
DIN	DE: <i>Deutsche Industrie Norm</i>
DRAM	dynamic random access memory
DTP	desktop publishing

## E

EAC	European Association for Cooperation
EAEC	European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
EAGF	European Agricultural Guarantee Fund
EAGGF	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
EAR	European Agency for Reconstruction (end of mandate: 31.12.2008)
EAS	European Administrative School (now EUSA)
EASA	European Union Aviation Safety Agency
EASO	European Asylum Support Office (replaced by the European Union Agency for Asylum – EUAA)
EBA	European Banking Authority
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Community/Communities (ceased on 1 December 2009 - date of entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon)

ECA	1. European Court of Auditors 2. do not use for European Chemicals Agency; see ECHA
ECB	European Central Bank
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (same abbreviation in all languages; do not use ECDPC)
ECDIN	Environmental chemicals data and information network
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
ECIP	EC International Investment Partners
ECHO	1. Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) (see also <a href="#">Section 9.6 'Commission directorates-general and services: official titles'</a> ) 2. European Commission host organisation (former Commission database server)
ECOS	European city cooperation system
ECOSOC (*)	Economic and Social Council (UN)
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community (ceased on 24 July 2002 - date of expiration of the ECSC Treaty)
ECU	European currency unit (used as a monetary symbol, lower case when used as a word); replaced by the euro on 1 January 1999 (see also <a href="#">Section 7.3.1</a> )
EDA	European Defence Agency
EDF	European Development Fund (Objective 1, Objective 5a, etc.)
EDI	electronic data interchange
Edifact	electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport
EDPS	European Data Protection Supervisor
EEA	1. European Economic Area 2. European Environment Agency
EEAS	European External Action Service
EEC	European Economic Community (see EC)
EEIG	European Economic Interest Grouping
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee
EFCA	European Fisheries Control Agency (until 31.12.2012: 'Community Fisheries Control Agency' (CFCA))
EFICS	European forestry information and communication system
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EFTA	European Free Trade Association (Stockholm Convention)
EGF	European Globalisation Adjustment Fund
Ehlass	European home and leisure accident surveillance system
EIB	European Investment Bank
EICs	Euro Info Centres
EIF	European Investment Fund
EIN	European informatics network
Einecs	European inventory of existing commercial chemical substances
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
ELA	European Labour Authority
EMA	European Medicines Agency (formerly 'European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products', EMEA)
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
EMEA	(see EMA)
EMI	European Monetary Institute
EMS	European Monetary System
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency

EMU	economic and monetary union (Stage I, Stage II, etc.)
ENEA	European Nuclear Energy Agency
ENEL	IT: <i>Ente nazionale energia elettrica</i>
ENIAC	European Nanoelectronics Initiative Advisory Council
ENISA	European Union Agency for Cybersecurity
Envireg	regional action programme on the initiative of the Commission concerning the environment
EOTC	European Organisation for Testing and Certification
EP	European Parliament
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EPO	1. European Patent Office 2. European Patent Organisation
EPOS	1. electronic point-of-sale 2. European pool of studies (and analyses)
EPSC	European Political Strategy Centre (see also <a href="#">Section 9.6 'Commission directorates-general and services: official titles'</a> )
EPSO	European Personnel Selection Office
ERA	European Railway Agency (replaced by the European Union Agency for Railways on 15.6.2016)
Erasmus	action scheme for the mobility of university students
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ERICA	European Research Institute for Consumer Affairs
ERM	exchange rate mechanism
ERMES	European radio messaging system
ESA	1. European Space Agency 2. European system of integrated economic accounts 3. Euratom Supply Agency
ESAF	enhanced structural adjustment facility
ESC	Economic and Social Committee (now EESC)
ESCB	European System of Central Banks
ESF	European Social Fund
ESM	European Stability Mechanism ( <a href="http://www.esm.europa.eu/">http://www.esm.europa.eu/</a> )
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
ETF	European Training Foundation
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EU	European Union in tables or graphs to denote a group of Member States use the form: EU-9, EU-12, EU-15, etc. (but avoid this form in running text)
EUA	European unit of account (replaced on 9 April 1979 by the ecu, which was in turn replaced by the euro on 1 January 1999)
EUAA	European Union Agency for Asylum (formerly the European Asylum Support Office – EASO)
EUI	European University Institute
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office (replaced OHIM)
EUISS	European Union Institute for Security Studies
eu-LISA (*)	European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice
EUMC	European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia
EU-OSHA	European Agency for Safety and Health at Work
EUR	euro (see also <a href="#">Section 7.3.1</a> )
Euratom	European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC)

Eureka	European Research Coordination Agency
EURES	European employment services
EUR-Lex	website providing access to EU law
Eurocontrol	European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation
Eurofound	European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions
Eurolib	European library project
Euronet-DIANE	direct information access network for Europe
Europol	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
Eurostat	the statistical office of the European Union
Eurydice	information network on education in Europe ( <a href="http://www.eurydice.org/">http://www.eurydice.org/</a> )
EUSA	European School of Administration
EUSC	(see Satcen)
EVCA	European Venture Capital Association
EWOS	European workshop for open systems

## F

FADN	farm accountancy data network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)
FBR	fast breeder reactor
FEOGA	FR equivalent of EAGGF
FIDE	International Federation for European Law
FIFG	Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance
FOB	free on board (Incoterms 2010)
FRA	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
Frontex	European Border and Coast Guard Agency (until 5.10.2016: 'European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union')

## G

G7	Group of Seven (leading industrialised nations: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, USA)
G24	Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs
G77	Group of 77
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCV	gross calorific value
GDP	gross domestic product
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GISCO	geographic information system for the Commission (Eurostat)
GmbH (*)	DE: <i>Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung</i>
GNP	gross national product
GRIPS	general relation-based information processing system
GSA	European GNSS Agency (same abbreviation in all languages)
GSM	global system for mobile communications

GSP	generalised system of preferences
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## H

HCFCs	hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HDTV	high-definition television
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HS	Harmonised System

## I

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (UN)
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBC	integrated broadband communications
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) (UN)
IBSFC	International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICPs	interuniversity cooperation programmes
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA	multiannual programme to support the implementation of trans-European networks for the interchange of data between administrations
IDCP	International Dolphin Conservation Programme
IDST	FR: <i>information et documentation scientifiques et techniques</i>
IEA	International Energy Agency (OECD)
IEFR	International Emergency Food Reserve
IFC	International Finance Corporation (UN)
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGC	Intergovernmental Conference
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMCO	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund (UN)
IMI	Innovative Medicines Initiative
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMP	integrated Mediterranean programme
INFCE	international nuclear fuel cycle evaluation
Inmarsat	International Maritime Satellite Organisation
INTAS	International Association for the Promotion of Cooperation with Scientists from the new independent States of the former Soviet Union
Intelsat	International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation
Interprise	programme for the improvement of the business environment and the promotion of the development of enterprises, and in particular small and medium-sized enterprises
Interreg II	initiative concerning border development, cross-border cooperation and selected energy networks
Intrastat	statistical collection system
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IRDAC	Industrial Research and Development Advisory Committee
IRIS	interrogation requirements information system

ISBN	international standard book number
ISDN	integrated services digital network
ISG	Interinstitutional Style Guide
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
ISIS	integrated standards information system
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ISSN	international standard serial number
IT	information technology
ITER	international thermonuclear experimental reactor
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

## J

JET	Joint European Torus
JICS	Joint Interpreting and Conference Service (European Commission; replaced by the Directorate-General for Interpretation)
JOPP	joint venture Phare programme
JRC	Joint Research Centre

## K

KBS	knowledge-based system
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## L

LAN	local area network
LDC	least developed country
Leader	links between actions for the development of the rural economy
Leonardo da Vinci	action programme for the implementation of a vocational training policy
LIBOR	London interbank offered rate
Licross	League of Red Cross Societies
LIFE	financial instrument for the environment
LME	London Metal Exchange
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas

## M

Matthaeus	exchange programme of customs officials
MCA	monetary compensatory amount
MEDIA	action programme to promote the development of the European audiovisual industry
MEP	Member of the European Parliament
Mercosur	Southern Cone Common Market (ES: Mercado Común del Sur)
MFN	most favoured nation
mips	millions of instructions per second (computing)
MISEP	mutual information system on employment policies
MSA	Multilateral Steel Agreement

## N

NABS	nomenclature for the analysis and comparison of science budgets and programmes
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NACE	general industrial classification of economic activities within the European Union
NAFO	North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
NARIC	National Academic Recognition Information Centre
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (US)
NASCO	North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NCI	New Community Instrument
NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency (OECD)
NEAFC	North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NIC	newly industrialised country
NIP	national indicative programme
NIS	new independent States (of the former Soviet Union)
NUTS	nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (Eurostat) (NUTS 1, 2, etc.)

## O

OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS	Organisation of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity (replaced by the AU)
OCAS	Organisation of Central American States
OCTs	overseas countries and territories
OD	overseas department
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHIM	Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Design) (replaced by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO))
OJ	<i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> (before 1 February 2003: <i>Official Journal of the European Communities</i> )
ONP	open network provision
OP	organophosphate
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPET	Organisation for the Promotion of Energy Technologies
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (replaced the CSCE from 1 January 1995)
OSHA	(see EU-OSHA)
OSI	open systems interconnection
OT	overseas territory
OVIDE	videotex for Members of the European Parliament

## P

PAO	FR: <i>production/publication assistée par ordinateur</i>
PC	personal computer
PDO	protected designation of origin
PGI	protected geographical indication
Phare (*)	programme of aid to central and east European countries
PhD (*)	Doctor of Philosophy

PINC	Community's illustrative nuclear programme
plc (*)	public limited company
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organisation
PME	FR: <i>petite et moyenne entreprise</i> (see SME)
PPP	1. purchasing power parity 2. 'polluter pays' principle
PPS	purchasing power standard
PSTN	public switched telephone network
PTTI	Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International
PVC	polyvinyl chloride

## Q

QC	Queen's Counsel
QUEST	1. quality electrical systems test 2. quarterly European simulation tool 3. query evaluation and search technique

## R

RAM	random access memory
RAPID	database giving daily view of EU activities, managed by the Directorate-General for Press and Communication of the European Commission
RARE	associated networks for European research
R & D	research and development
RDD	research, development and demonstration
Reitox	European information network on drugs and drug addiction
ROM	read-only memory
RTD	research and technological development

## S

SA	FR: <i>société anonyme</i>
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAD	single administrative document
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAF	structural adjustment facility
SAFE	SAFE programme (safety actions for Europe) aimed at improving safety, hygiene and health at work, in particular in small and medium-sized enterprises
SALT	strategic arms limitation talks
SARL	FR: <i>société à responsabilité limitée</i>
Satcen	European Union Satellite Centre
SAVE	specific actions for vigorous energy efficiency
SCAD	automated central documentation service (database)(FR: <i>service central automatisé de documentation</i> )
SCENT	system for a customs enforcement network
SCF	Scientific Committee on Food
SDI	strategic defence initiative
SDR	special drawing right (IMF)
SdT (*)	FR: <i>service de traduction</i> (European Commission; replaced by the Directorate-General for Translation)
SEAFO	South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation

SEDOC	European system for the international clearing of vacancies and applications for employment (see EURES)
SESAR	New generation European air traffic management system
SGML	standard generalised markup language
SICAV	FR: <i>société d'investissement à capital variable</i>
SIENA	trade database based on Nimexe (Eurostat)(FR: <i>système intérimaire d'exploitation de la Nimexe automatisé</i> )
SIMAP	Information system for public procurement
SIS	Schengen information system
SITC	standard international trade classification
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
SMIC	FR: <i>salaire minimal interprofessionnel de croissance</i>
SMIG	FR: <i>salaire minimal interprofessionnel garanti</i>
SMU	small and medium-sized undertaking
SOLAS	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
SpA (*)	IT: <i>società per azioni</i>
SPRL	FR: <i>société de personnes à responsabilité limitée</i>
Stabex	system for the stabilisation of ACP and OCT export earnings
START	strategic arms reduction talks
STOA	scientific and technological options assessment
Sysmin	special financing facility for ACP and OCT mining products
Systran	computer translation system
SWIFT	Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Transfers

## T

TAC	total allowable catch
Tacis (*)	technical assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States
TAM	trade assessment mechanism
TARIC	integrated tariff of the European Union
TCDC	technical cooperation among developing countries
Tempus	trans-European mobility scheme for university studies
TENs	trans-European networks
TGV	high-speed train (FR: <i>train à grande vitesse</i> )
TIF	international transit by rail (FR: <i>transport international par chemin de fer</i> )
TIR	international carriage of goods by road (FR: <i>transport international de marchandises par route</i> )
TRIPs	trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights
TUC	Trades Union Congress

## U

UCLAF	Unit for the Coordination of Fraud Prevention
UHF	ultra-high frequency
UHT	ultra-heat-treated (milk or cream)
UMTS	universal mobile telecommunications system
UN	United Nations
UNBRO	United Nations Border Relief Operation
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

UNCTAD (*)	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO (*)	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICE	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
UNICEF (*)	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRRA	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UPU	Universal Postal Union
URBAN	initiative concerning urban areas
URL	uniform resource locator
USAID	Agency for International Development (USA)

## V

v	versus
VAT	value added tax
VHF	very high frequency
VOCs	volatile organic compounds

## W

WCPFC	Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (usual name: Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission)
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
WEU	Western European Union
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization (UN)
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization (UN)
WTO	World Trade Organization (successor to GATT)
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature (formerly World Wildlife Fund)

## Annex A5 List of countries, territories and currencies



This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Afghanistan	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	<b>AF</b>	Kabul	Afghan	Afghan	afghani	<b>AFN</b>	pul
Åland Islands <sup>(5)</sup>	Åland Islands	<b>AX</b>	Mariehamn	Åland Islander	of the Åland Islands	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Albania	Republic of Albania	<b>AL</b>	Tirana	Albanian	Albanian	lek	<b>ALL</b>	[qindar (pl. qindarka)]
Algeria	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	<b>DZ</b>	Algiers	Algerian	Algerian	Algerian dinar	<b>DZD</b>	centime
<i>American Samoa</i> <sup>(6)</sup>	<i>Territory of American Samoa</i>	<b>AS</b>	<i>Pago Pago</i> <sup>(7)</sup>	<i>American Samoan</i>	<i>American Samoan</i>	<i>US dollar</i>	<b>USD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Andorra	Principality of Andorra	<b>AD</b>	Andorra la Vella	Andorran	Andorran	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Angola	Republic of Angola	<b>AO</b>	Luanda	Angolan	Angolan	kwanza	<b>AOA</b>	cêntimo
<i>Anguilla</i> <sup>(8)</sup>	<i>Anguilla</i>	<b>AI</b>	<i>The Valley</i>	<i>Anguillan</i>	<i>Anguillan</i>	<i>East Caribbean dollar</i>	<b>XCD</b>	<i>cent</i>
<i>Antarctica</i>	<i>Antarctica</i>	<b>AQ</b>	—	—	<i>Antarctic</i>	—	—	—
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	<b>AG</b>	St John's	of Antigua and Barbuda	of Antigua and Barbuda	East Caribbean dollar	<b>XCD</b>	cent
Argentina	Argentine Republic	<b>AR</b>	Buenos Aires	Argentinian	Argentine; Argentinian	Argentine peso	<b>ARS</b>	centavo
Armenia	Republic of Armenia	<b>AM</b>	Yerevan	Armenian	Armenian	dram (inv.)	<b>AMD</b>	luma
<i>Aruba</i> <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Aruba</i>	<b>AW</b>	<i>Oranjestad</i>	<i>Aruban</i>	<i>Aruban</i>	<i>Aruban guilder</i>	<b>AWG</b>	<i>cent</i>
Australia	Commonwealth of Australia	<b>AU</b>	Canberra	Australian	Australian	Australian dollar	<b>AUD</b>	cent
Austria	Republic of Austria	<b>AT</b>	Vienna	Austrian	Austrian	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent

(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Azerbaijan	Republic of Azerbaijan	<b>AZ</b>	Baku	Azerbaijani	Azerbaijani	Azerbaijan manat	<b>AZN</b>	kepik (inv.)
Bahamas	Commonwealth of the Bahamas	<b>BS</b>	Nassau	Bahamian	Bahamian	Bahamian dollar	<b>BSD</b>	cent
Bahrain	Kingdom of Bahrain	<b>BH</b>	Manama	Bahraini	Bahraini	Bahraini dinar	<b>BHD</b>	filis (inv.)
Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh	<b>BD</b>	Dhaka	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	taka (inv.)	<b>BDT</b>	poisha (inv.)
Barbados	Barbados	<b>BB</b>	Bridgetown	Barbadian	Barbadian	Barbados dollar	<b>BBD</b>	cent
Belarus	Republic of Belarus	<b>BY</b>	Minsk	Belarusian	Belarusian	Belarusian rouble	<b>BYN</b>	kopek
Belgium	Kingdom of Belgium	<b>BE</b>	Brussels	Belgian	Belgian	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Belize	Belize	<b>BZ</b>	Belmopan	Belizean	Belizean	Belize dollar	<b>BZD</b>	cent
Benin	Republic of Benin	<b>BJ</b>	Porto Novo <sup>(10)</sup>	Beninese	Beninese	CFA franc (BCEAO)	<b>XOF</b>	centime
<i>Bermuda</i> <sup>(11)</sup>	<i>Bermuda</i>	<b>BM</b>	<i>Hamilton</i>	<i>Bermudian</i>	<i>Bermudian</i>	<i>Bermuda dollar</i>	<b>BMD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Bhutan	Kingdom of Bhutan	<b>BT</b>	Thimphu	Bhutanese	Bhutanese	ngultrum (inv.)	<b>BTN</b>	chhetrum (inv.)
						Indian rupee	<b>INR</b>	paisa (pl. paise)
Bolivia	Plurinational State of Bolivia	<b>BO</b>	Sucre <sup>(12)</sup>	Bolivian	Bolivian	boliviano	<b>BOB</b>	centavo
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>BA</b>	Sarajevo	of Bosnia and Herzegovina	of Bosnia and Herzegovina	convertible mark	<b>BAM</b>	fening
Botswana	Republic of Botswana	<b>BW</b>	Gaborone	Botswanan	Botswanan	pula (inv.)	<b>BWP</b>	thebe (inv.)
<i>Bouvet Island</i> <sup>(13)</sup>	<i>Bouvet Island</i>	<b>BV</b>	—	—	<i>of Bouvet Island</i>	—	—	—
Brazil	Federative Republic of Brazil	<b>BR</b>	Brasilia	Brazilian	Brazilian	real (pl. reais)	<b>BRL</b>	centavo
<i>British Indian Ocean Territory</i> <sup>(14)</sup>	<i>British Indian Ocean Territory</i>	<b>IO</b>	—	—	<i>of the British Indian Ocean Territory</i>	<i>US dollar</i>	<b>USD</b>	<i>cent</i>
<i>British Virgin Islands</i> <sup>(15)</sup>	<i>British Virgin Islands</i>	<b>VG</b>	<i>Road Town</i>	<i>British Virgin Islander; BV Islander</i>	<i>of the British Virgin Islands</i>	<i>US dollar</i>	<b>USD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Brunei	Brunei Darussalam	<b>BN</b>	Bandar Seri Begawan	Bruneian	Bruneian	Brunei dollar	<b>BND</b>	sen (inv.)

(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Bulgaria	Republic of Bulgaria	<b>BG</b>	Sofia	Bulgarian	Bulgarian	lev (pl. leva)	<b>BGN</b>	stotinka (pl. stotinki)
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	<b>BF</b>	Ouagadougou	Burkinabe	Burkinabe	CFA franc (BCEAO)	<b>XOF</b>	centime
Burma: see <a href="#">‘Myanmar’</a>								
Burundi	Republic of Burundi	<b>BI</b>	Gitega <sup>(16)</sup>	Burundian	Burundian	Burundi franc	<b>BIF</b>	centime
Cabo Verde	Republic of Cabo Verde	<b>CV</b>	Praia	Cabo Verdean	Cabo Verdean	Cabo Verde escudo	<b>CVE</b>	centavo
Cambodia	Kingdom of Cambodia	<b>KH</b>	Phnom Penh	Cambodian	Cambodian	riel	<b>KHR</b>	[kak (10)] [sen (100)] (inv.)
Cameroon	Republic of Cameroon	<b>CM</b>	Yaoundé	Cameroonian	Cameroonian	CFA franc (BEAC)	<b>XAF</b>	centime
Canada	Canada	<b>CA</b>	Ottawa	Canadian	Canadian	Canadian dollar	<b>CAD</b>	cent
<i>Cayman Islands</i> <sup>(17)</sup>	<i>Cayman Islands</i>	<b>KY</b>	<i>George Town</i>	<i>Caymanian</i>	<i>Caymanian</i>	<i>Cayman Islands dollar</i>	<b>KYD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	<b>CF</b>	Bangui	Central African	Central African	CFA franc (BEAC)	<b>XAF</b>	centime
Chad	Republic of Chad	<b>TD</b>	N'Djamena	Chadian	Chadian	CFA franc (BEAC)	<b>XAF</b>	centime
Chile	Republic of Chile	<b>CL</b>	Santiago	Chilean	Chilean	Chilean peso	<b>CLP</b>	centavo
China	People's Republic of China	<b>CN</b>	Beijing	Chinese	Chinese	renminbi-yuan (inv.)	<b>CNY</b>	jiao (10) fen (100)
<i>Christmas Island</i> <sup>(18)</sup>	<i>Christmas Island Territory</i>	<b>CX</b>	<i>Flying Fish Cove</i>	<i>Christmas Islander</i>	<i>of Christmas Island</i>	<i>Australian dollar</i>	<b>AUD</b>	<i>cent</i>
<i>Clipperton</i> <sup>(19)</sup>	<i>Clipperton Island</i>	<b>CP</b> <sup>(20)</sup>	—	—	<i>of Clipperton Island</i>	—	—	—
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i> <sup>(21)</sup>	<i>Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i>	<b>CC</b>	<i>West Island</i>	<i>Cocos Islander</i>	<i>of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i>	<i>Australian dollar</i>	<b>AUD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Colombia	Republic of Colombia	<b>CO</b>	Bogotá	Colombian	Colombian	Colombian peso	<b>COP</b>	centavo
Comoros	Union of the Comoros	<b>KM</b>	Moroni	Comorian	Comorian	Comorian franc	<b>KMF</b>	—

(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Congo <sup>(22)</sup>	Republic of the Congo	<b>CG</b>	Brazzaville	Congolese	Congolese	CFA franc (BEAC)	<b>XAF</b>	centime
Cook Islands <sup>(23)</sup>	Cook Islands	<b>CK</b>	Avarua	Cook Islander	of the Cook Islands	New Zealand dollar	<b>NZD</b>	cent
Costa Rica	Republic of Costa Rica	<b>CR</b>	San José	Costa Rican	Costa Rican	Costa Rican colón (pl. colones)	<b>CRC</b>	céntimo
Côte d'Ivoire	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	<b>CI</b>	Yamoussoukro <sup>(24)</sup>	Ivorian	Ivorian	CFA franc (BCEAO)	<b>XOF</b>	centime
Croatia	Republic of Croatia	<b>HRK</b>	Zagreb	Croat	Croatian	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Cuba	Republic of Cuba	<b>CU</b>	Havana	Cuban	Cuban	Cuban peso	<b>CUP</b>	centavo
						convertible peso	<b>CUC</b>	centavo
<i>Curaçao</i> <sup>(25)</sup>	<i>Curaçao</i>	<b>CW</b>	<i>Willemstad</i>	<i>Curaçaoan</i>	<i>of Curaçao</i>	<i>Netherlands Antillean guilder</i> <sup>(25)</sup>	<b>ANG</b>	<i>cent</i>
Cyprus	Republic of Cyprus	<b>CY</b>	Nicosia	Cypriot	Cypriot	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Czechia	Czech Republic	<b>CZ</b>	Prague	Czech	Czech	Czech koruna (pl. koruny)	<b>CZK</b>	halér (pl. halére)
Democratic Republic of the Congo <sup>(26)</sup>	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>CD</b>	Kinshasa	of the Democratic Republic of the Congo <sup>(27)</sup>	of the Democratic Republic of the Congo <sup>(27)</sup>	Congolese franc	<b>CDF</b>	centime
Denmark	Kingdom of Denmark	<b>DK</b>	Copenhagen	Dane	Danish	Danish krone (pl. kroner)	<b>DKK</b>	øre (inv.)
Djibouti	Republic of Djibouti	<b>DJ</b>	Djibouti	Djiboutian	of Djibouti	Djibouti franc	<b>DJF</b>	—
Dominica	Commonwealth of Dominica	<b>DM</b>	Roseau	Dominican	of Dominica	East Caribbean dollar	<b>XCD</b>	cent
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	<b>DO</b>	Santo Domingo	Dominican	Dominican	Dominican peso	<b>DOP</b>	centavo
East Timor: see ' <a href="#">Timor-Leste</a> '								
Ecuador	Republic of Ecuador	<b>EC</b>	Quito	Ecuadorian	Ecuadorian	US dollar	<b>USD</b>	cent
Egypt	Arab Republic of Egypt	<b>EG</b>	Cairo	Egyptian	Egyptian	Egyptian pound	<b>EGP</b>	piastre



(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
El Salvador	Republic of El Salvador	<b>SV</b>	San Salvador	Salvadorian; Salvadoran	Salvadorian; Salvadoran	Salvadorian colón (pl. colones) <sup>(28)</sup>	<b>SVC</b>	centavo
						US dollar	<b>USD</b>	cent
Equatorial Guinea	Republic of Equatorial Guinea	<b>GQ</b>	Malabo	Equatorial Guinean	of Equatorial Guinea	CFA franc (BEAC)	<b>XAF</b>	centime
Eritrea	State of Eritrea	<b>ER</b>	Asmara	Eritrean	Eritrean	nakfa	<b>ERN</b>	cent
Estonia	Republic of Estonia	<b>EE</b>	Tallinn	Estonian	Estonian	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Eswatini	Kingdom of Eswatini	<b>SZ</b>	Mbabane	Swazi	Swazi	lilangeni (pl. emalangeni)	<b>SZL</b>	cent
Ethiopia	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	<b>ET</b>	Addis Ababa	Ethiopian	Ethiopian	birr (inv.)	<b>ETB</b>	cent
<i>Falkland Islands</i> <sup>(29)</sup>	<i>Falkland Islands</i>	<b>FK</b>	<i>Stanley</i>	<i>Falkland Islander</i>	<i>of the Falkland Islands</i>	<i>Falkland Islands pound</i>	<b>FKP</b>	<i>penny (pl. pence)</i>
<i>Faroes</i> <sup>(30)</sup>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<b>FO</b>	<i>Tórshavn</i>	<i>Faroese</i>	<i>Faroese</i>	<i>Danish krone (pl. kroner)</i>	<b>DKK</b>	<i>øre (inv.)</i>
Fiji	Republic of Fiji	<b>FJ</b>	Suva	Fijian	Fijian	Fiji dollar	<b>FJD</b>	cent
Finland	Republic of Finland	<b>FI</b>	Helsinki	Finn	Finnish	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the: see ' <a href="#">North Macedonia</a> '								
France	French Republic	<b>FR</b>	Paris	Frenchman; Frenchwoman	French	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
<i>French Guiana</i> <sup>(31)</sup>	<i>French Guiana</i>	<b>GF</b>	<i>Cayenne</i>	<i>Guianese</i>	<i>Guianese</i>	<i>euro</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<i>cent</i>
<i>French Polynesia</i> <sup>(32)</sup>	<i>French Polynesia</i>	<b>PF</b>	<i>Papeete</i>	<i>Polynesian</i>	<i>Polynesian</i>	<i>CFP franc</i>	<b>XPF</b>	<i>centime</i>
<i>French Southern and Antarctic Lands</i> <sup>(33)</sup>	<i>French Southern and Antarctic Lands</i>	<b>TF</b>	<sup>(34)</sup>	—	<i>of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands</i>	<i>euro</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<i>cent</i>
Gabon	Gabonese Republic	<b>GA</b>	Libreville	Gabonese	Gabonese	CFA franc (BEAC)	<b>XAF</b>	centime
Gambia: see ' <a href="#">The Gambia</a> '								
Georgia	Georgia	<b>GE</b>	Tbilisi	Georgian	Georgian	lari	<b>GEL</b>	tetri (inv.)
Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	<b>DE</b>	Berlin	German	German	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent

(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Ghana	Republic of Ghana	<b>GH</b>	Accra	Ghanaian	Ghanaian	Ghana cedi	<b>GHS</b>	pesewa
<i>Gibraltar</i> <sup>(35)</sup>	<i>Gibraltar</i>	<b>GI</b>	<i>Gibraltar</i>	<i>Gibraltarian</i>	<i>Gibraltarian</i>	<i>Gibraltar pound</i>	<b>GIP</b>	<i>penny (pl. pence)</i>
Greece	Hellenic Republic	<b>EL</b>	Athens	Greek	Greek	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
<i>Greenland</i> <sup>(36)</sup>	<i>Greenland</i>	<b>GL</b>	<i>Nuuk</i>	<i>Greenlander</i>	<i>Greenlandic</i>	<i>Danish krone (pl. kroner)</i>	<b>DKK</b>	<i>øre (inv.)</i>
Grenada	Grenada	<b>GD</b>	St George's	Grenadian	Grenadian	East Caribbean dollar	<b>XCD</b>	cent
<i>Guadeloupe</i> <sup>(37)</sup>	<i>Guadeloupe</i>	<b>GP</b>	<i>Basse Terre</i>	<i>Guadeloupean</i>	<i>Guadeloupean</i>	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
<i>Guam</i> <sup>(38)</sup>	<i>Territory of Guam</i>	<b>GU</b>	<i>Agaña (Hagåtña)</i>	<i>Guamanian</i>	<i>Guamanian</i>	<i>US dollar</i>	<b>USD</b>	cent
Guatemala	Republic of Guatemala	<b>GT</b>	Guatemala City	Guatemalan	Guatemalan	quetzal (pl. quetzales)	<b>GTQ</b>	centavo
Guernsey <sup>(39)</sup>	Bailiwick of Guernsey	<b>GG</b>	St Peter Port	of Guernsey	Guernsey	Guernsey pound <sup>(39)</sup>	<b>GGP</b> <sup>(40)</sup>	penny (pl. pence)
						pound sterling	<b>GBP</b>	penny (pl. pence)
Guinea	Republic of Guinea	<b>GN</b>	Conakry	Guinean	Guinean	Guinean franc	<b>GNF</b>	—
Guinea-Bissau	Republic of Guinea-Bissau	<b>GW</b>	Bissau	Guinea-Bissau national	of Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc (BCEAO)	<b>XOF</b>	centime
Guyana	Cooperative Republic of Guyana	<b>GY</b>	Georgetown	Guyanese	Guyanese	Guyana dollar	<b>GYD</b>	cent
Haiti	Republic of Haiti	<b>HT</b>	Port-au-Prince	Haitian	Haitian	gourde	<b>HTG</b>	centime
						US dollar	<b>USD</b>	cent
<i>Heard Island and McDonald Islands</i> <sup>(41)</sup>	<i>Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands</i>	<b>HM</b>	—	—	<i>of the Heard Island and McDonald Islands</i>	—	—	—
the Holy See/ Vatican City State <sup>(42)</sup>	the Holy See/ Vatican City State	<b>VA</b>	—/Vatican City	of the Holy See/of the Vatican	of the Holy See/of the Vatican	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Honduras	Republic of Honduras	<b>HN</b>	Tegucigalpa	Honduran	Honduran	lempira	<b>HNL</b>	centavo
<i>Hong Kong</i> <sup>(43)</sup>	<i>Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China</i> <sup>(44)</sup>	<b>HK</b>	<sup>(45)</sup>	<i>Hong Kong Chinese</i>	<i>Hong Kong Chinese</i>	<i>Hong Kong dollar</i>	<b>HKD</b>	cent

(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Hungary	Hungary	<b>HU</b>	Budapest	Hungarian	Hungarian	forint (inv.)	<b>HUF</b>	[fillér (inv.)]
Iceland	Iceland <sup>(46)</sup>	<b>IS</b>	Reykjavik	Icelander	Icelandic	króna (pl. krónur)	<b>ISK</b>	—
India	Republic of India	<b>IN</b>	New Delhi	Indian	Indian	Indian rupee	<b>INR</b>	paisa (pl. paise)
Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia	<b>ID</b>	Jakarta	Indonesian	Indonesian	rupiah (inv.)	<b>IDR</b>	sen (inv.)
Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran	<b>IR</b>	Tehran	Iranian	Iranian	Iranian rial	<b>IRR</b>	[dinar] <sup>(47)</sup>
Iraq	Republic of Iraq	<b>IQ</b>	Baghdad	Iraqi	Iraqi	Iraqi dinar	<b>IQD</b>	fil (inv.)
Ireland	Ireland <sup>(48)</sup>	<b>IE</b>	Dublin	Irishman; Irishwoman	Irish	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Isle of Man <sup>(49)</sup>	Isle of Man	<b>IM</b>	Douglas	Manxman; Manxwoman	Manx	Manx pound <sup>(50)</sup>	<b>IMP</b> <sup>(50)</sup>	penny (pl. pence)
						pound sterling	<b>GBP</b>	penny (pl. pence)
Israel	State of Israel	<b>IL</b>	<sup>(51)</sup>	Israeli	Israeli	shekel	<b>ILS</b>	agora (pl. agorot)
Italy	Italian Republic	<b>IT</b>	Rome	Italian	Italian	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Jamaica	Jamaica	<b>JM</b>	Kingston	Jamaican	Jamaican	Jamaica dollar	<b>JMD</b>	cent
Japan	Japan	<b>JP</b>	Tokyo	Japanese	Japanese	yen (inv.)	<b>JPY</b>	[sen (inv.)] <sup>(52)</sup>
Jersey <sup>(53)</sup>	Bailiwick of Jersey	<b>JE</b>	St Helier	of Jersey	Jersey	Jersey pound <sup>(54)</sup>	<b>JEP</b> <sup>(54)</sup>	penny (pl. pence)
						pound sterling	<b>GBP</b>	penny (pl. pence)
Jordan	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	<b>JO</b>	Amman	Jordanian	Jordanian	Jordanian dinar	<b>JOD</b>	qirsh (100) [fil (1 000)] (inv.)
Kazakhstan	Republic of Kazakhstan	<b>KZ</b>	Astana	Kazakhstani	Kazakhstani, of Kazakhstan	tenge (inv.)	<b>KZT</b>	tiyn
Kenya	Republic of Kenya	<b>KE</b>	Nairobi	Kenyan	Kenyan	Kenyan shilling	<b>KES</b>	cent
Kiribati	Republic of Kiribati	<b>KI</b>	Tarawa	Kiribatian	Kiribatian	Australian dollar	<b>AUD</b>	cent
Korea: see <a href="#">‘North Korea’</a> , <a href="#">‘South Korea’</a>								
Kuwait	State of Kuwait	<b>KW</b>	Kuwait City	Kuwaiti	Kuwaiti	Kuwaiti dinar	<b>KWD</b>	fil (inv.)
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz Republic	<b>KG</b>	Bishkek	Kyrgyz	Kyrgyz	som	<b>KGS</b>	tyiyn

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Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Laos	Lao People's Democratic Republic	<b>LA</b>	Vientiane	Lao	Lao; Laotian	kip (inv.)	<b>LAK</b>	[at (inv.)]
Latvia	Republic of Latvia	<b>LV</b>	Riga	Latvian	Latvian	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Lebanon	Lebanese Republic	<b>LB</b>	Beirut	Lebanese	Lebanese	Lebanese pound	<b>LBP</b>	[piastre]
Lesotho	Kingdom of Lesotho	<b>LS</b>	Maseru	Basotho	of Lesotho	loti (pl. maloti)	<b>LSL</b>	sente (pl. lisente)
						rand	<b>ZAR</b>	cent
Liberia	Republic of Liberia	<b>LR</b>	Monrovia	Liberian	Liberian	Liberian dollar	<b>LRD</b>	cent
Libya	State of Libya	<b>LY</b>	Tripoli	Libyan	Libyan	Libyan dinar	<b>LYD</b>	dirham
Liechtenstein	Principality of Liechtenstein	<b>LI</b>	Vaduz	Liechtensteiner	of Liechtenstein	Swiss franc	<b>CHF</b>	centime
Lithuania	Republic of Lithuania	<b>LT</b>	Vilnius	Lithuanian	Lithuanian	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Luxembourg	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	<b>LU</b>	Luxembourg	Luxembourger	Luxembourgish	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
<i>Macao</i> <sup>(55)</sup>	<i>Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China</i> <sup>(56)</sup>	<b>MO</b>	<i>Macao</i> <sup>(57)</sup>	<i>Macanese</i>	<i>Macanese</i>	<i>pataca</i>	<b>MOP</b>	<i>avo</i>
Macedonia: see ' <a href="#">North Macedonia</a> '								
Madagascar	Republic of Madagascar	<b>MG</b>	Antananarivo	Malagasy	Malagasy	ariary	<b>MGA</b>	iraimbilanja (inv.)
Malawi	Republic of Malawi	<b>MW</b>	Lilongwe	Malawian	Malawian	Malawian kwacha (inv.)	<b>MWK</b>	tambala (inv.)
Malaysia	Malaysia	<b>MY</b>	Kuala Lumpur <sup>(58)</sup>	Malaysian	Malaysian	ringgit (inv.)	<b>MYR</b>	sen (inv.)
Maldives	Republic of Maldives	<b>MV</b>	Malé	Maldivian	Maldivian	rufiyaa	<b>MVR</b>	laari (inv.)
Mali	Republic of Mali	<b>ML</b>	Bamako	Malian	Malian	CFA franc (BCEAO)	<b>XOF</b>	centime
Malta	Republic of Malta	<b>MT</b>	Valletta	Maltese	Maltese	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Marshall Islands	Republic of the Marshall Islands	<b>MH</b>	Majuro	Marshallese	Marshallese	US dollar	<b>USD</b>	cent
<i>Martinique</i> <sup>(59)</sup>	<i>Martinique</i>	<b>MQ</b>	<i>Fort-de-France</i>	<i>Martinican</i>	<i>Martinican</i>	<i>euro</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<i>cent</i>
Mauritania	Islamic Republic of Mauritania	<b>MR</b>	Nouakchott	Mauritanian	Mauritanian	ouguiya	<b>MRU</b>	khoum

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Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius	<b>MU</b>	Port Louis	Mauritian	Mauritian	Mauritian rupee	<b>MUR</b>	cent
<i>Mayotte</i> <sup>(60)</sup>	<i>Mayotte</i>	<b>YT</b>	<i>Mamoudzou</i>	<i>Mahorais</i>	<i>Mahoran</i>	<i>euro</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<i>cent</i>
Mexico	United Mexican States	<b>MX</b>	Mexico City	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican peso	<b>MXN</b>	centavo
Micronesia	Federated States of Micronesia	<b>FM</b>	Palikir	Micronesian	of Micronesia	US dollar	<b>USD</b>	cent
Moldova	Republic of Moldova	<b>MD</b>	Chisinau	Moldovan	Moldovan	Moldovan leu (pl. lei)	<b>MDL</b>	ban (pl. bani)
Monaco	Principality of Monaco	<b>MC</b>	Monaco	Monegasque	Monegasque	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Mongolia	Mongolia	<b>MN</b>	Ulaanbaatar	Mongolian	Mongolian	tugrik	<b>MNT</b>	mönggö (inv.)
Montenegro	Montenegro	<b>ME</b>	Podgorica	Montenegrin	Montenegrin	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
<i>Montserrat</i> <sup>(61)</sup>	<i>Montserrat</i>	<b>MS</b>	<i>Plymouth</i> <sup>(62)</sup>	<i>Montserratian</i>	<i>Montserratian</i>	<i>East Caribbean dollar</i>	<b>XCD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Morocco	Kingdom of Morocco	<b>MA</b>	Rabat	Moroccan	Moroccan	Moroccan dirham	<b>MAD</b>	centime
Mozambique	Republic of Mozambique	<b>MZ</b>	Maputo	Mozambican	Mozambican	metical (pl. meticaís)	<b>MZN</b>	centavo
Myanmar/Burma	Myanmar/Burma <sup>(63)</sup>	<b>MM</b>	Naypyidaw	of Myanmar/ Burma	of Myanmar/ Burma	kyat	<b>MMK</b>	pya
Namibia	Republic of Namibia	<b>NA</b>	Windhoek	Namibian	Namibian	Namibian dollar	<b>NAD</b>	cent
						rand	<b>ZAR</b>	cent
Nauru	Republic of Nauru	<b>NR</b>	Yaren	Nauruan	Nauruan	Australian dollar	<b>AUD</b>	cent
Nepal	Nepal	<b>NP</b>	Kathmandu	Nepalese	Nepalese	Nepalese rupee	<b>NPR</b>	paisa (inv.)
Netherlands <sup>(64)</sup>	Kingdom of the Netherlands	<b>NL</b>	Amsterdam <sup>(65)</sup>	Dutchman; Dutchwoman; Netherlander	Netherlands; Dutch	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
<i>New Caledonia</i> <sup>(66)</sup>	<i>New Caledonia</i>	<b>NC</b>	<i>Nouméa</i>	<i>New Caledonian</i>	<i>New Caledonian</i>	<i>CFP franc</i>	<b>XPF</b>	<i>centime</i>
New Zealand	New Zealand	<b>NZ</b>	Wellington	New Zealander	of New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	<b>NZD</b>	cent
Nicaragua	Republic of Nicaragua	<b>NI</b>	Managua	Nicaraguan	Nicaraguan	córdoba oro	<b>NIO</b>	centavo

(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Niger	Republic of Niger	<b>NE</b>	Niamey	Nigerien	Nigerien	CFA franc (BCEAO)	<b>XOF</b>	centime
Nigeria	Federal Republic of Nigeria	<b>NG</b>	Abuja	Nigerian	Nigerian	naira (inv.)	<b>NGN</b>	kobo (inv.)
Niue <sup>(67)</sup>	Niue	<b>NU</b>	Alofi	Niuean	Niuean	New Zealand dollar	<b>NZD</b>	cent
<i>Norfolk Island</i> <sup>(68)</sup>	<i>Territory of Norfolk Island</i>	<b>NF</b>	<i>Kingston</i>	<i>Norfolk Islander</i>	<i>of Norfolk Island</i>	<i>Australian dollar</i>	<b>AUD</b>	<i>cent</i>
North Korea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	<b>KP</b>	Pyongyang	North Korean	North Korean	North Korean won (inv.)	<b>KPW</b>	chun (inv.)
North Macedonia <sup>(69)</sup>	Republic of North Macedonia <sup>(69)</sup>	<b>MK</b>	Skopje	Macedonian / citizen of the Republic of North Macedonia <sup>(70)</sup>	of the Republic of North Macedonia, of North Macedonia <sup>(71)</sup> Macedonian <sup>(71)</sup>	denar (pl. denars)	<b>MKD</b>	deni (inv.)
<i>Northern Mariana Islands</i> <sup>(72)</sup>	<i>Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands</i>	<b>MP</b>	<i>Saipan</i>	<i>Northern Mariana Islander</i>	<i>of the Northern Mariana Islands</i>	<i>US dollar</i>	<b>USD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Norway	Kingdom of Norway	<b>NO</b>	Oslo	Norwegian	Norwegian	Norwegian krone (pl. kroner)	<b>NOK</b>	øre (inv.)
Oman	Sultanate of Oman	<b>OM</b>	Muscat	Omani	Omani	Omani rial	<b>OMR</b>	baiza
Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	<b>PK</b>	Islamabad	Pakistani	Pakistani	Pakistani rupee	<b>PKR</b>	paisa
Palau	Republic of Palau	<b>PW</b>	Melekeok	Palauan	Palauan	US dollar	<b>USD</b>	cent
Panama	Republic of Panama	<b>PA</b>	Panama City	Panamanian	Panamanian	balboa US dollar	<b>PAB</b> <b>USD</b>	centésimo cent
Papua New Guinea	Independent State of Papua New Guinea	<b>PG</b>	Port Moresby	Papua New Guinean	of Papua New Guinea	kina (inv.)	<b>PGK</b>	toea (inv.)
Paraguay	Republic of Paraguay	<b>PY</b>	Asunción	Paraguayan	Paraguayan	guaraní (pl. guaraníes)	<b>PYG</b>	céntimo
Peru	Republic of Peru	<b>PE</b>	Lima	Peruvian	Peruvian	sol	<b>PEN</b>	céntimo
Philippines	Republic of the Philippines	<b>PH</b>	Manila	Filipino	Philippine	Philippine peso	<b>PHP</b>	centavo
<i>Pitcairn Islands</i> <sup>(73)</sup>	<i>Pitcairn Islands</i>	<b>PN</b>	<i>Adamstown</i>	<i>Pitcairner</i>	<i>Pitcairner</i>	<i>New Zealand dollar</i>	<b>NZD</b>	<i>cent</i>

(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Poland	Republic of Poland	<b>PL</b>	Warsaw	Pole	Polish	zloty (pl. zlotys)	<b>PLN</b>	grosz (pl. groszy)
Portugal	Portuguese Republic	<b>PT</b>	Lisbon	Portuguese	Portuguese	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
<i>Puerto Rico</i> <sup>(74)</sup>	<i>Commonwealth of Puerto Rico</i>	<b>PR</b>	<i>San Juan</i>	<i>Puerto Rican</i>	<i>Puerto Rican</i>	<i>US dollar</i>	<b>USD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Qatar	State of Qatar	<b>QA</b>	Doha	Qatari	Qatari	Qatari riyal	<b>QAR</b>	dirham
<i>Réunion</i> <sup>(75)</sup>	<i>Réunion</i>	<b>RE</b>	<i>Saint-Denis</i>	<i>Reunionese</i>	<i>Reunionese</i>	<i>euro</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<i>cent</i>
Romania	Romania	<b>RO</b>	Bucharest	Romanian	Romanian	Romanian leu (pl. lei)	<b>RON</b>	ban (pl. bani)
Russia	Russian Federation	<b>RU</b>	Moscow	Russian	Russian	Russian rouble	<b>RUB</b>	kopek
Rwanda	Republic of Rwanda	<b>RW</b>	Kigali	Rwandan; Rwandese	Rwandan; Rwandese	Rwandese franc	<b>RWF</b>	centime
<i>Saint Barthélemy</i> <sup>(76)</sup>	<i>Collectivity of Saint Barthélemy</i>	<b>BL</b>	<i>Gustavia</i>	<i>of Saint Barthélemy</i>	<i>of Saint Barthélemy</i>	<i>euro</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<i>cent</i>
<i>Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha</i> <sup>(77)</sup>	<i>Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha</i>	<b>SH</b>	<i>Jamestown</i>	<i>of Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha</i>	<i>of Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha</i>	<i>Saint Helena pound (Saint Helena and Ascension)</i>	<b>SHP</b>	<i>penny (pl. pence)</i>
						<i>pound sterling (Ascension and Tristan da Cunha)</i>		<i>penny (pl. pence)</i>
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis	<b>KN</b>	Basseterre	Kittsian; Nevisian	of Saint Kitts and Nevis	East Caribbean dollar	<b>XCD</b>	cent
Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	<b>LC</b>	Castries	Saint Lucian	Saint Lucian	East Caribbean dollar	<b>XCD</b>	cent
<i>Saint Martin</i> <sup>(78)</sup>	<i>Collectivity of Saint Martin</i>	<b>MF</b>	<i>Marigot</i>	<i>of Saint Martin</i>	<i>of Saint Martin</i>	<i>euro</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<i>cent</i>
<i>Saint Pierre and Miquelon</i> <sup>(79)</sup>	<i>Territorial Collectivity of Saint Pierre and Miquelon</i>	<b>PM</b>	<i>Saint-Pierre</i>	<i>St-Pierrais; Miquelonnais</i>	<i>of Saint Pierre and Miquelon</i>	<i>euro</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<i>cent</i>
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	<b>VC</b>	Kingstown	Vincentian	Vincentian; of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	East Caribbean dollar	<b>XCD</b>	cent
Salvador: see <a href="#">‘El Salvador’</a>								
Samoa	Independent State of Samoa	<b>WS</b>	Apia	Samoan	Samoan	tala (inv.)	<b>WST</b>	sene (inv.)

(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
San Marino	Republic of San Marino	<b>SM</b>	San Marino	San Marinese	of San Marino	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
São Tomé and Príncipe	Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe	<b>ST</b>	São Tomé	São Toméan	of São Tomé and Príncipe	dobra	<b>STN</b>	centimo
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	<b>SA</b>	Riyadh	Saudi Arabian	Saudi Arabian	riyal	<b>SAR</b>	halala
Senegal	Republic of Senegal	<b>SN</b>	Dakar	Senegalese	Senegalese	CFA franc (BCEAO)	<b>XOF</b>	centime
Serbia	Republic of Serbia	<b>RS</b>	Belgrade	Serb	Serbian	Serbian dinar	<b>RSD</b>	para (inv.)
Seychelles	Republic of Seychelles	<b>SC</b>	Victoria	Seychellois	of Seychelles	Seychelles rupee	<b>SCR</b>	cent
Sierra Leone	Republic of Sierra Leone	<b>SL</b>	Freetown	Sierra Leonean	Sierra Leonean	leone	<b>SLL</b> <sup>(80)</sup>	cent
						leone	<b>SLE</b> <sup>(80)</sup>	cent
Singapore	Republic of Singapore	<b>SG</b>	Singapore	Singaporean	Singaporean	Singapore dollar	<b>SGD</b>	cent
<i>Sint Maarten</i> <sup>(81)</sup>	<i>Sint Maarten</i>	<b>SX</b>	<i>Philipsburg</i>	<i>Sint Maartener</i>	<i>of Sint Maarten</i>	<i>Netherlands Antillean guilder</i> <sup>(81)</sup>	<b>ANG</b>	<i>cent</i>
Slovakia	Slovak Republic	<b>SK</b>	Bratislava	Slovak	Slovak <sup>(82)</sup>	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Slovenia	Republic of Slovenia	<b>SI</b>	Ljubljana	Slovene	Slovenian	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	<b>SB</b>	Honiara	Solomon Islander	of the Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands dollar	<b>SBD</b>	cent
Somalia	Federal Republic of Somalia	<b>SO</b>	Mogadishu	Somali	Somali; Somalian	Somali shilling	<b>SOS</b>	cent
South Africa	Republic of South Africa	<b>ZA</b>	Pretoria <sup>(83)</sup>	South African	South African	rand	<b>ZAR</b>	cent
<i>South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands</i> <sup>(84)</sup>	<i>South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands</i>	<b>GS</b>	<i>King Edward Point (Grytviken)</i>	—	<i>of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands</i>	—	—	—
South Korea	Republic of Korea	<b>KR</b>	Seoul	South Korean	South Korean	South Korean won (inv.)	<b>KRW</b>	[chun (inv.)]
South Sudan	Republic of South Sudan	<b>SS</b>	Juba	South Sudanese	South Sudanese	South Sudanese pound	<b>SSP</b>	piastre
Spain	Kingdom of Spain	<b>ES</b>	Madrid	Spaniard	Spanish	euro	<b>EUR</b>	cent



(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Sri Lanka	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	<b>LK</b>	Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte <sup>(85)</sup>	Sri Lankan	Sri Lankan	Sri Lankan rupee	<b>LKR</b>	cent
Sudan	Republic of the Sudan	<b>SD</b>	Khartoum	Sudanese	Sudanese	Sudanese pound	<b>SDG</b>	piastre
Suriname	Republic of Suriname	<b>SR</b>	Paramaribo	Surinamer	Surinamese	Surinamese dollar	<b>SRD</b>	cent
<i>Svalbard and Jan Mayen</i> <sup>(86)</sup>	<i>Svalbard and Jan Mayen</i>	<b>SJ</b>	<i>Longyearbyen (Svalbard), Olonkinbyen (Jan Mayen)</i>	<i>of Svalbard, of Jan Mayen</i>	<i>of Svalbard, of Jan Mayen</i>	<i>Norwegian krone (pl. kroner)</i>	<b>NOK</b>	<i>øre (inv.)</i>
Swaziland: see ' <a href="#">Eswatini</a> '								
Sweden	Kingdom of Sweden	<b>SE</b>	Stockholm	Swede	Swedish	krona (pl. kronor)	<b>SEK</b>	öre (inv.)
Switzerland	Swiss Confederation	<b>CH</b>	Berne	Swiss	Swiss	Swiss franc	<b>CHF</b>	centime
Syria	Syrian Arab Republic	<b>SY</b>	Damascus	Syrian	Syrian	Syrian pound	<b>SYP</b>	piastre
Taiwan	Taiwan <sup>(87)</sup>	<b>TW</b>	Taipei	Taiwanese	Taiwanese	new Taiwan dollar	<b>TWD</b>	fen (inv.)
Tajikistan	Republic of Tajikistan	<b>TJ</b>	Dushanbe	Tajik	Tajik	somoni	<b>TJS</b>	diram
Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	<b>TZ</b>	Dodoma <sup>(88)</sup>	Tanzanian	Tanzanian	Tanzanian shilling	<b>TZS</b>	cent
Thailand	Kingdom of Thailand	<b>TH</b>	Bangkok	Thai	Thai	baht (inv.)	<b>THB</b>	satang (inv.)
The Gambia <sup>(89)</sup>	Republic of The Gambia	<b>GM</b>	Banjul	Gambian	Gambian	dalasi (inv.)	<b>GMD</b>	butut
Timor-Leste	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	<b>TL</b>	Dili	East Timorese	East Timorese	US dollar	<b>USD</b>	cent
Togo	Togolese Republic	<b>TG</b>	Lomé	Togolese	Togolese	CFA franc (BCEAO)	<b>XOF</b>	centime
<i>Tokelau</i> <sup>(90)</sup>	<i>Tokelau</i>	<b>TK</b>	<sup>(91)</sup>	<i>Tokelauan</i>	<i>Tokelauan</i>	<i>New Zealand dollar</i>	<b>NZD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Tonga	Kingdom of Tonga	<b>TO</b>	Nuku'alofa	Tongan	Tongan	pa'anga (inv.)	<b>TOP</b>	seniti (inv.)
Trinidad and Tobago	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>TT</b>	Port of Spain	Trinidadian; Tobagonian	of Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	<b>TTD</b>	cent
Tunisia	Republic of Tunisia	<b>TN</b>	Tunis	Tunisian	Tunisian	Tunisian dinar	<b>TND</b>	millime

(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
Turkey	Republic of Turkey	<b>TR</b>	Ankara	Turk	Turkish	Turkish lira (inv.)	<b>TRY</b>	kurus (inv.)
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	<b>TM</b>	Ashgabat	Turkmen	Turkmen	Turkmen manat (inv.)	<b>TMT</b>	tenge (inv.)
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i> <sup>(92)</sup>	<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>	<b>TC</b>	<i>Cockburn Town</i>	<i>Turks and Caicos Islander</i>	<i>of the Turks and Caicos Islands</i>	<i>US dollar</i>	<b>USD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Tuvalu	Tuvalu	<b>TV</b>	Funafuti	Tuvaluan	Tuvaluan	Australian dollar	<b>AUD</b>	cent
Uganda	Republic of Uganda	<b>UG</b>	Kampala	Ugandan	Ugandan	Uganda shilling	<b>UGX</b>	cent
Ukraine	Ukraine	<b>UA</b>	Kyiv	Ukrainian	Ukrainian	hryvnia	<b>UAH</b>	kopiyka
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	<b>AE</b>	Abu Dhabi	Emirati	Emirati	UAE dirham	<b>AED</b>	fil (inv.)
United Kingdom <sup>(93)</sup>	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<b>UK</b>	London	Briton	British	pound sterling	<b>GBP</b>	penny (pl. pence)
United States	United States of America	<b>US</b>	Washington DC	American; US citizen	American; of the United States	US dollar	<b>USD</b>	cent
<i>United States Minor Outlying Islands</i> <sup>(94)</sup>	<i>United States Minor Outlying Islands</i>	<b>UM</b>	—	—	<i>of the United States Minor Outlying Islands</i>	<i>US dollar</i>	<b>USD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Uruguay	Eastern Republic of Uruguay	<b>UY</b>	Montevideo	Uruguayan	Uruguayan	Uruguayan peso	<b>UYU</b>	centésimo
<i>US Virgin Islands</i> <sup>(95)</sup>	<i>United States Virgin Islands</i>	<b>VI</b>	<i>Charlotte Amalie</i>	<i>US Virgin Islander</i>	<i>of the US Virgin Islands</i>	<i>US dollar</i>	<b>USD</b>	<i>cent</i>
Uzbekistan	Republic of Uzbekistan	<b>UZ</b>	Tashkent	Uzbek	Uzbek	sum (inv.)	<b>UZS</b>	tiyin (inv.)
Vanuatu	Republic of Vanuatu	<b>VU</b>	Port Vila	Vanuatuan	Vanuatuan	vatu (inv.)	<b>VUV</b>	—
Vatican City: see <a href="#">‘Holy See’</a>								
Venezuela	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	<b>VE</b>	Caracas	Venezuelan	Venezuelan	bolívar soberano (pl. bolívares soberanos)	<b>VES</b> <sup>(96)</sup>	céntimo
Viet Nam	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	<b>VN</b>	Hanoi	Vietnamese	Vietnamese	dong	<b>VND</b>	[hào (10)] [xu (100)]

(Continued)

Short name	Full name	Country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital / administrative centre	Demonym	Adjective	Currency <sup>(2)</sup>	Currency code <sup>(3)</sup>	Currency subunit <sup>(4)</sup>
<i>Wallis and Futuna</i> <sup>(97)</sup>	<i>Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands</i>	<b>WF</b>	<i>Mata-Utu</i>	<i>Wallisian; Futunan; Wallis and Futuna Islander</i>	<i>of the Wallis and Futuna Islands</i>	<i>CFP franc</i>	<b>XPF</b>	<i>centime</i>
<i>Western Sahara</i> <sup>(98)</sup>	<i>Western Sahara</i>	<b>EH</b>	<i>Laayoune</i>	<i>Sahrawi</i>	<i>Sahrawi</i>	<i>Moroccan dirham</i>	<b>MAD</b>	<i>centime</i>
Yemen	Republic of Yemen	<b>YE</b>	Sana'a	Yemenite	Yemeni	Yemeni rial	<b>YER</b>	fiils (inv.)
Zambia	Republic of Zambia	<b>ZM</b>	Lusaka	Zambian	Zambian	Zambian kwacha (inv.)	<b>ZMW</b>	ngwee (inv.)
Zimbabwe	Republic of Zimbabwe	<b>ZW</b>	Harare	Zimbabwean	Zimbabwean	Zimbabwe dollar	<b>ZWL</b>	cent

Footnotes in italics concern only the English version.

- (1) **'Country code' column:** ISO 3166 alpha-2, except for Greece and the United Kingdom (use EL and UK respectively instead of GR and GB). See also [Sections 7.1.1](#) 'Designations and abbreviations to use' and [7.1.2](#) 'Country listing order', and [Annex A6](#) (Country and territory codes).
- (2) **'Currency' column:** CFA franc (BCEAO) = franc de la Communauté financière africaine (African Financial Community franc) issued by the Banque centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest; CFA franc (BEAC) = franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (Financial Cooperation in Central Africa franc) issued by the Banque des États de l'Afrique centrale.
- (3) **'Currency code' column:** ISO 4217, except GGP (Guernsey), IMP (Isle of Man) and JEP (Jersey).
- (4) **'Currency subunit' column:** the sub-unit of the euro is the cent. However, in accordance with recital 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 974/98 of 3 May 1998, 'the definition of the name "cent" does not prevent the use of variants of this term in common usage in the Member States'. The preferred form in texts of the European Union is 'cent' (obligatory in all legal texts). Subunits indicated in square brackets are no longer in circulation (but have not officially been withdrawn).
- (5) **Åland Islands:** these islands enjoy autonomous status under Finnish sovereignty. The special relationship between the European Union and the Åland Islands is set out in a protocol appended to the Treaty of Accession. (Moreover, this protocol confirms the special status of the Åland Islands under international law.)
- (6) **American Samoa:** territory of the USA.
- (7) **American Samoa:** Pago Pago is the official capital (constitutional seat of government: Fagatogo).
- (8) **Anguilla:** British overseas territory.
- (9) **Aruba:** autonomous entity of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
- (10) **Benin:** the seat of government is located at Cotonou.
- (11) **Bermuda:** British overseas territory.
- (12) **Bolivia:** Sucre is the constitutional capital; the seat of government is located at La Paz.
- (13) **Bouvet Island:** uninhabited territory of Norway.
- (14) **British Indian Ocean Territory:** British overseas territory.
- (15) **British Virgin Islands:** British overseas territory.
- (16) **Burundi:** as of 4.2.2019, Gitega is the political capital and Bujumbura the economic capital.

- (17) **Cayman Islands:** British overseas territory.
- (18) **Christmas Island:** territory of Australia (do not confuse with Christmas Island, or Kiritimati, part of the Republic of Kiribati).
- (19) **Clipperton:** public land belonging to France.
- (20) **Clipperton:** the code CP is not part of ISO 3166-1 as such, but is a code reserved by the ISO.
- (21) **Cocos (Keeling) Islands:** territory of Australia.
- (22) **Congo:** use 'Congo (Brazzaville)' if necessary for clarity (no article).
- (23) **Cook Islands:** self-governing in free-association with New Zealand.
- (24) **Côte d'Ivoire:** Yamoussoukro is the official capital; Abidjan is the administrative centre.
- (25) **Curaçao:** autonomous entity of the Kingdom of the Netherlands since 10.10.2010 (Netherlands Antilles dissolved). Although the Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, Curaçao and Sint Maarten have retained the Netherlands Antillean guilder (ANG) while waiting for the creation of a common currency (the Caribbean guilder).
- (26) **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** use 'Congo (Kinshasa)' if necessary for clarity (no article).
- (27) **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** 'Congolese' may also be used if no confusion is possible with the Republic of the Congo.
- (28) **El Salvador:** although it is almost no longer used, the Salvadorian colón retains an official currency status.
- (29) **Falkland Islands:** British overseas territory.
- (30) **Faroese:** self-governing territory of Denmark.
- (31) **French Guiana:** French overseas department and region (DOM-ROM = département et région d'outre-mer).
- (32) **French Polynesia:** French overseas collectivity (COM = collectivité d'outre-mer); also has the special denomination 'Overseas Country of French Polynesia'.
- (33) **French Southern and Antarctic Lands:** overseas territory of France with a special statute.
- (34) **French Southern and Antarctic Lands:** administered from Saint-Pierre de la Réunion.
- (35) **Gibraltar:** British overseas territory.
- (36) **Greenland:** self-governing territory of Denmark.
- (37) **Guadeloupe:** French overseas department and region (DOM-ROM = département et région d'outre-mer).
- (38) **Guam:** territory of the USA.
- (39) **Guernsey:** British Crown dependency. Not part of the United Kingdom, but depends on it in matters concerning external relations. Not part of the European Union, but is associated with it through Protocol 3 to the United Kingdom's Act of Accession.
- (40) **Guernsey:** variant of the pound sterling, without an ISO code of its own. If a separate code is required, GGP is generally used.
- (41) **Heard Island and McDonald Islands:** territory of Australia.
- (42) **the Holy See/Vatican City State:** the Holy See and the Vatican City State are separate subjects of international law (for more information, see the following website: [http://www.vatican.va/news\\_services/press/documentazione/documents/corpo-diplomatico\\_index\\_en.html](http://www.vatican.va/news_services/press/documentazione/documents/corpo-diplomatico_index_en.html)). It is the Holy See, and not the Vatican City State, which is accredited to the European Union et al.
- (43) **Hong Kong:** the name 'Hong Kong, China' is also used in specific contexts. Article 151 of the Basic Law states that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may on its own using the name 'Hong Kong, China', maintain and develop relations and conclude and implement agreements with foreign states and regions and relevant international organisations in the appropriate fields, including the economic, trade, financial and monetary, shipping, communications, tourism, cultural and sports fields.
- (44) **Hong Kong:** the full name may also be shortened: 'Hong Kong Special Administrative Region' or 'Hong Kong SAR'.
- (45) **Hong Kong:** the official capital is Beijing. The administrative centre is located at Government Hill.
- (46) **Iceland:** do not use 'Republic of Iceland'. Although this name is found in some documents, it does not have official status.
- (47) **Iran:** the rial is officially divided into 100 dinars but, because of its low value, the fractions are no longer used. The Iranians use the toman, which is valued at 10 rials.

- (48) **Ireland:** do not use 'Republic of Ireland'. Although this name is found in some documents, it does not have official status.
- (49) **Isle of Man:** British Crown dependency. Not part of the United Kingdom, but depends on it in matters concerning external relations. Not part of the European Union, but is associated with it through Protocol 3 to the United Kingdom's Act of Accession.
- (50) **Isle of Man:** variant of the pound sterling, without an ISO code of its own. If a separate code is required, IMP is generally used.
- (51) **Israel:** the government, the Knesset and the Supreme Court have their headquarters in Jerusalem. The Member States of the European Union have their embassies in Tel Aviv.
- (52) **Japan:** the yen is now only used for accounting purposes.
- (53) **Jersey:** British Crown dependency. Not part of the United Kingdom, but depends on it in matters concerning external relations. Not part of the European Union, but is associated with it through Protocol 3 to the United Kingdom's Act of Accession.
- (54) **Jersey:** variant of the pound sterling, without an ISO code of its own. If a separate code is required, JEP is generally used.
- (55) **Macao:** the name 'Macao, China' is also used in specific contexts. Article 136 of the Basic Law states that the Macao Special Administrative Region may on its own using the name 'Macao, China', maintain and develop relations and conclude and implement agreements with foreign states and regions and relevant international organisations in the appropriate fields, including the economic, trade, financial and monetary, shipping, communications, tourism, cultural, sciences, technology and sports fields.
- (56) **Macao:** the full name may be shortened: 'Macao Special Administrative Region' or 'Macao SAR'.
- (57) **Macao:** the official capital is Beijing. The administrative centre is located at Macao.
- (58) **Malaysia:** Kuala Lumpur is the official capital. The seat of government is located at Putrajaya.
- (59) **Martinique:** French overseas department and region (DOM-ROM = département et région d'outre-mer).
- (60) **Mayotte:** formerly a French overseas collectivity (COM = collectivité d'outre-mer), with the special denomination 'Departmental Collectivity of Mayotte', Mayotte became an overseas department and region (DOM-ROM = département et région d'outre-mer) on 31 March 2011.
- (61) **Montserrat:** British overseas territory.
- (62) **Montserrat:** with the capital Plymouth having been devastated by volcanic eruption, government institutions are now located in Brades.
- (63) **Myanmar/Burma:** the United Nations uses the terms 'Myanmar' (short name) and 'Republic of the Union of Myanmar' (full name), but it is recommended to use the form 'Myanmar/Burma' in EU texts.
- (64) **Netherlands:** use 'Netherlands' not Holland, which is only part of the Netherlands (the provinces of North and South Holland).
- (65) **Netherlands:** Amsterdam is the constitutional capital; the seat of government is located at The Hague.
- (66) **New Caledonia:** French sui generis collectivity.
- (67) **Niue:** self-governing in free-association with New Zealand.
- (68) **Norfolk Island:** self-governing territory of Australia.
- (69) **North Macedonia:** do not use 'Northern Macedonia' or 'Republic of Northern Macedonia'.
- (70) **North Macedonia:** in accordance with the Prespa Agreement, the reference 'Macedonian/citizen of the Republic of North Macedonia' is to be used in its entirety.
- (71) **North Macedonia:** 'the adjectival reference to the State, its official organs, and other public entities as well as private entities and actors that are related to the State, are established by law, and enjoy financial support from State for activities abroad shall be in line with its official name or its short name, that is "of the Republic of North Macedonia" or "of North Macedonia". Other adjectival references, including "North Macedonian" and "Macedonian" may not be used in all of the above cases.
- Other adjectival usages, including those referring to private entities and actors, that are not related to the State and public entities, are not established by law and do not enjoy financial support from the State for activities abroad may be "Macedonian". The adjectival usage for activities may also be "Macedonian". This is without prejudice to the process established by the Prespa Agreement regarding commercial names, trademarks and brand names and to the compound names of cities that exist at the date of the signature of the Prespa Agreement.' (sic – extract from the Prespa Agreement)
- (72) **Northern Mariana Islands:** Commonwealth in political union with the USA.
- (73) **Pitcairn Islands:** British overseas territory.
- (74) **Puerto Rico:** Commonwealth in political union with the USA.

- (75) **Réunion:** French overseas department and region (DOM-ROM = département et région d'outre-mer).
- (76) **Saint Barthélemy:** French overseas collectivity (COM = collectivité d'outre-mer), with the special denomination 'Collectivity of Saint Barthélemy'.
- (77) **Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha:** British overseas territory.
- (78) **Saint Martin:** French overseas collectivity (COM = collectivité d'outre-mer), with the special denomination 'Collectivity of Saint Martin'.
- (79) **Saint Pierre and Miquelon:** French overseas collectivity (COM = collectivité d'outre-mer), with the special denomination 'Territorial Collectivity of Saint Pierre and Miquelon'.
- (80) **Sierra Leone:** the Sierra Leonean currency has been redenominated by removing three zeros from the denominations. A new currency code (SLE) represents the new valuation. During the transition period, from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2023, both the old leone and the new leone will be in circulation.
- (81) **Sint-Maarten:** autonomous entity of the Kingdom of the Netherlands since 10.10.2010 (Netherlands Antilles dissolved). Although the Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, Curaçao and Sint Maarten have retained the Netherlands Antillean guilder (ANG) while waiting for the creation of a common currency (the Caribbean guilder).
- (82) **Slovakia:** *it is recommended that the adjective 'Slovakian' not be used.*
- (83) **South Africa:** Pretoria (Tshwane) is the administrative capital, Cape Town is the legislative capital and Bloemfontein is the judicial capital.
- (84) **South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands:** British overseas territory (under the administration of the Falkland Islands).
- (85) **Sri Lanka:** Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte is the administrative capital and Colombo is the commercial capital.
- (86) **Svalbard and Jan Mayen:** territories of Norway.
- (87) **Taiwan:** 'Taiwan' is the name used by governments which broke off diplomatic relations with Taipei after the UN resolution of October 1971. 'Republic of China' is the name recognised as official by the Taipei authorities.
- (88) **Tanzania:** many institutions are still in Dar es Salaam.
- (89) **The Gambia:** *use 'The Gambia' or 'the Republic of The Gambia'.*
- (90) **Tokelau:** territory of New Zealand.
- (91) **Tokelau:** no capital. Each of the three atolls has its own administrative centre.
- (92) **Turks and Caicos Islands:** British overseas territory.
- (93) **United Kingdom:** use 'United Kingdom' for the Member State, not 'Great Britain', which comprises England, Scotland and Wales; these three together with Northern Ireland are the constituent parts of the United Kingdom. The purely geographical term 'British Isles' includes Ireland and the Crown Dependencies (the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, which are not part of the United Kingdom).
- (94) **United States Minor Outlying Islands:** territories of the USA.
- (95) **US Virgin Islands:** territory of the USA.
- (96) **Venezuela:** the bolívar soberano (VES) was put into circulation on 20 August 2018, replacing the bolívar (VEF): 1 VES = 100 000 VEF. Although the former bolívar was withdrawn on the same date, some VEF-denominated notes determined by the Central Bank of Venezuela remain in circulation, along with the new currency. The date of termination of the circulation of these notes will be communicated later by the Central Bank.
- (97) **Wallis and Futuna:** French overseas collectivity (COM = collectivité d'outre-mer).
- (98) **Western Sahara:** territory disputed between Morocco and the Polisario Front. In 1976, the latter proclaimed the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), but this is not officially recognised by the European Union. The United Nations (UN) is currently supervising negotiations.

## Annex A6 Country and territory codes

(Continued)

Code (1)	Country/territory
AD	Andorra
AE	United Arab Emirates
AF	Afghanistan
AG	Antigua and Barbuda
AI	<i>Anguilla</i>
AL	Albania
AM	Armenia
AO	Angola
AQ	<i>Antarctica</i>
AR	Argentina
AS	<i>American Samoa</i>
<b>AT</b>	<b>Austria</b>
AU	Australia
AW	<i>Aruba</i>
AX	Åland Islands
AZ	Azerbaijan
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BB	Barbados
BD	Bangladesh
<b>BE</b>	<b>Belgium</b>
BF	Burkina Faso
<b>BG</b>	<b>Bulgaria</b>
BH	Bahrain
BI	Burundi
BJ	Benin
BL	<i>Saint Barthélemy</i>
BM	<i>Bermuda</i>
BN	Brunei
BO	Bolivia
BR	Brazil
BS	Bahamas
BT	Bhutan
BV	<i>Bouvet Island</i>
BW	Botswana
BY	Belarus
BZ	Belize
CA	Canada

Code (1)	Country/territory
CC	<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i>
CD	Democratic Republic of the Congo
CF	Central African Republic
CG	Congo
CH	Switzerland
CI	Côte d'Ivoire
CK	Cook Islands
CL	Chile
CM	Cameroon
CN	China
CO	Colombia
CP	<i>Clipperton</i>
CR	Costa Rica
CU	Cuba
CV	Cabo Verde
CW	<i>Curaçao</i>
CX	<i>Christmas Island</i>
<b>CY</b>	<b>Cyprus</b>
<b>CZ</b>	<b>Czechia</b>
<b>DE</b>	<b>Germany</b>
DJ	Djibouti
<b>DK</b>	<b>Denmark</b>
DM	Dominica
DO	Dominican Republic
DZ	Algeria
EC	Ecuador
<b>EE</b>	<b>Estonia</b>
EG	Egypt
EH	<i>Western Sahara</i>
<b>EL</b>	<b>Greece</b>
ER	Eritrea
<b>ES</b>	<b>Spain</b>
ET	Ethiopia
<b>FI</b>	<b>Finland</b>
FJ	Fiji
FK	<i>Falkland Islands</i>
FM	Micronesia

(Continued)

Code (1)	Country/territory
FO	<i>Faroes</i>
<b>FR</b>	<b>France</b>
GA	Gabon
GD	Grenada
GE	Georgia
GF	<i>French Guiana</i>
GG	Guernsey
GH	Ghana
GI	<i>Gibraltar</i>
GL	<i>Greenland</i>
GM	The Gambia
GN	Guinea
GP	<i>Guadeloupe</i>
GQ	Equatorial Guinea
GS	<i>South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands</i>
GT	Guatemala
GU	<i>Guam</i>
GW	Guinea-Bissau
GY	Guyana
HK	<i>Hong Kong</i>
HM	<i>Heard Island and McDonald Islands</i>
HN	Honduras
<b>HR</b>	<b>Croatia</b>
HT	Haiti
<b>HU</b>	<b>Hungary</b>
ID	Indonesia
<b>IE</b>	<b>Ireland</b>
IL	Israel
IM	Isle of Man
IN	India
IO	<i>British Indian Ocean Territory</i>
IQ	Iraq
IR	Iran
IS	Iceland
<b>IT</b>	<b>Italy</b>
JE	Jersey
JM	Jamaica
JO	Jordan
JP	Japan
KE	Kenya
KG	Kyrgyzstan

(Continued)

Code (1)	Country/territory
KH	Cambodia
KI	Kiribati
KM	Comoros
KN	Saint Kitts and Nevis
KP	North Korea
KR	South Korea
KW	Kuwait
KY	<i>Cayman Islands</i>
KZ	Kazakhstan
LA	Laos
LB	Lebanon
LC	Saint Lucia
LI	Liechtenstein
LK	Sri Lanka
LR	Liberia
LS	Lesotho
<b>LT</b>	<b>Lithuania</b>
<b>LU</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>
<b>LV</b>	<b>Latvia</b>
LY	Libya
MA	Morocco
MC	Monaco
MD	Moldova
ME	Montenegro
MF	<i>Saint Martin</i>
MG	Madagascar
MH	Marshall Islands
MK	North Macedonia
ML	Mali
MM	Myanmar/Burma
MN	Mongolia
MO	<i>Macao</i>
MP	<i>Northern Mariana Islands</i>
MQ	<i>Martinique</i>
MR	Mauritania
MS	<i>Montserrat</i>
<b>MT</b>	<b>Malta</b>
MU	Mauritius
MV	Maldives
MW	Malawi
MX	Mexico



(Continued)

Code (1)	Country/territory
MY	Malaysia
MZ	Mozambique
NA	Namibia
NC	<i>New Caledonia</i>
NE	Niger
NF	<i>Norfolk Island</i>
NG	Nigeria
NI	Nicaragua
<b>NL</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
NO	Norway
NP	Nepal
NR	Nauru
NU	Niue
NZ	New Zealand
OM	Oman
PA	Panama
PE	Peru
PF	<i>French Polynesia</i>
PG	Papua New Guinea
PH	Philippines
PK	Pakistan
<b>PL</b>	<b>Poland</b>
PM	<i>Saint Pierre and Miquelon</i>
PN	<i>Pitcairn Islands</i>
PR	<i>Puerto Rico</i>
<b>PT</b>	<b>Portugal</b>
PW	Palau
PY	Paraguay
QA	Qatar
RE	<i>Réunion</i>
<b>RO</b>	<b>Romania</b>
RS	Serbia
RU	Russia
RW	Rwanda
SA	Saudi Arabia
SB	Solomon Islands
SC	Seychelles
SD	Sudan
<b>SE</b>	<b>Sweden</b>
SG	Singapore
SH	<i>Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha</i>

(Continued)

Code (1)	Country/territory
<b>SI</b>	<b>Slovenia</b>
SJ	<i>Svalbard and Jan Mayen</i>
<b>SK</b>	<b>Slovakia</b>
SL	Sierra Leone
SM	San Marino
SN	Senegal
SO	Somalia
SR	Suriname
SS	South Sudan
ST	São Tomé and Príncipe
SV	El Salvador
SX	<i>Sint Maarten</i>
SY	Syria
SZ	Eswatini
TC	<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>
TD	Chad
TF	<i>French Southern and Antarctic Lands</i>
TG	Togo
TH	Thailand
TJ	Tajikistan
TK	<i>Tokelau</i>
TL	Timor-Leste
TM	Turkmenistan
TN	Tunisia
TO	Tonga
TR	Turkey
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
TV	Tuvalu
TW	Taiwan
TZ	Tanzania
UA	Ukraine
UG	Uganda
UK	United Kingdom
UM	<i>United States Minor Outlying Islands</i>
US	United States
UY	Uruguay
UZ	Uzbekistan
VA	Holy See/Vatican City
VC	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
VE	Venezuela
VG	<i>British Virgin Islands</i>

(Continued)

Code <sup>(1)</sup>	Country/territory
VI	<i>US Virgin Islands</i>
VN	Viet Nam
VU	Vanuatu
WF	<i>Wallis and Futuna</i>
WS	Samoa
YE	Yemen
YT	<i>Mayotte</i>
ZA	South Africa
ZM	Zambia
ZW	Zimbabwe

- (1) For the rules concerning the use of these codes, see [Sections 7.1.1](#) and [7.1.2](#). See also [Annex A5](#) for names of countries and territories.

## Annex A7 Currency codes



See also:

Currency names listed in alphabetical order of the countries and territories: [Annex A5](#)

The listing order for currencies of the European Union: [Section 7.3.2](#)

ISO codes: [the ISO 4217 Maintenance Agency's website](#)

Alphabetical order of codes		
Code <sup>(1)</sup>	Country/territory	Currency
AED	United Arab Emirates	UAE dirham
AFN	Afghanistan	afghani
ALL	Albania	lek
AMD	Armenia	dram (inv.)
ANG <sup>(2)</sup>	<i>Curaçao</i>	Netherlands Antillean guilder <sup>(2)</sup>
	<i>Sint Maarten</i>	
AOA	Angola	kwanza
ARS	Argentina	Argentine peso
AUD	Australia	Australian dollar
	<i>Christmas Island</i>	
	<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i>	
	Kiribati	
	Nauru	
	<i>Norfolk Island</i>	
Tuvalu		
AWG	<i>Aruba</i>	Aruban guilder
AZN	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan manat
BAM	Bosnia and Herzegovina	convertible mark
BBD	Barbados	Barbados dollar
BDT	Bangladesh	taka (inv.)
BGN	Bulgaria	lev (pl. leva)
BHD	Bahrain	Bahraini dinar
BIF	Burundi	Burundi franc
BMD	<i>Bermuda</i>	Bermuda dollar
BND	Brunei	Brunei dollar
BOB	Bolivia	boliviano
BRL	Brazil	real (pl. reais)
BSD	Bahamas	Bahamian dollar
BTN	Bhutan <sup>(3)</sup>	ngultrum (inv.)
BWP	Botswana	pula (inv.)
BYN	Belarus	Belarusian rouble
BZD	Belize	Belize dollar
CAD	Canada	Canadian dollar

(Continued)

Alphabetical order of codes		
Code <sup>(1)</sup>	Country/territory	Currency
CDF	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Congolese franc
CHF	Liechtenstein	Swiss franc
	Switzerland	
CLP	Chile	Chilean peso
CNY	China	renminbi-yuan (inv.)
COP	Colombia	Colombian peso
CRC	Costa Rica	Costa Rican colón (pl. colones)
CUC	Cuba <sup>(3)</sup>	convertible peso
CUP	Cuba <sup>(3)</sup>	Cuban peso
CVE	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde escudo
CZK	Czechia	Czech koruna (pl. koruny)
DJF	Djibouti	Djibouti franc
DKK	Denmark	Danish krone (pl. kroner)
	<i>Faroes</i>	
	<i>Greenland</i>	
DOP	Dominican Republic	Dominican peso
DZD	Algeria	Algerian dinar
EGP	Egypt	Egyptian pound
ERN	Eritrea	nakfa
ETB	Ethiopia	birr (inv.)
EUR	Åland Islands	euro
	Andorra	
	Austria	
	Belgium	
	Croatia	
	Cyprus	
	Estonia	
	Finland	
	France	
	<i>French Guiana</i>	
	<i>French Southern and Antarctic Lands</i>	
	Germany	
	Greece	
	<i>Guadeloupe</i>	
	Ireland	
	Italy	
	Latvia	
Lithuania		
Luxembourg		
Malta		

(Continued)

Alphabetical order of codes		
Code <sup>(1)</sup>	Country/territory	Currency
	<i>Martinique</i>	
	<i>Mayotte</i>	
	Monaco	
	Montenegro	
	Netherlands	
	Portugal	
	<i>Réunion</i>	
	<i>Saint Barthélemy</i>	
	<i>Saint Martin</i>	
	<i>Saint Pierre and Miquelon</i>	
	Slovakia	
	Slovenia	
	Spain	
	San Marino	
	the Holy See (Vatican City State)	
FJD	Fiji	Fiji dollar
FKP	<i>Falkland Islands</i>	Falkland Islands pound
GBP	Guernsey <sup>(3)</sup>	pound sterling
	Isle of Man <sup>(3)</sup>	
	Jersey <sup>(3)</sup>	
	United Kingdom	
	<i>Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (Ascension and Tristan da Cunha)</i>	
GEL	Georgia	lari
GGP	Guernsey <sup>(3)</sup>	Guernsey pound
GHS	Ghana	Ghana cedi
GIP	<i>Gibraltar</i>	Gibraltar pound
GMD	The Gambia	dalasi (inv.)
GNF	Guinea	Guinean franc
GTQ	Guatemala	quetzal (pl. quetzales)
GYD	Guyana	Guyana dollar
HKD	<i>Hong Kong</i>	Hong Kong dollar
HNL	Honduras	lempira
HTG	Haiti <sup>(3)</sup>	gourde
HUF	Hungary	forint (inv.)
IDR	Indonesia	rupiah (inv.)
ILS	Israel	shekel
IMP	Isle of Man <sup>(3)</sup>	Manx pound
INR	Bhutan <sup>(3)</sup>	Indian rupee
	India	

(Continued)

Alphabetical order of codes		
Code <sup>(1)</sup>	Country/territory	Currency
IQD	Iraq	Iraqi dinar
IRR	Iran	Iranian rial
ISK	Iceland	króna (pl. krónur)
JEP	Jersey <sup>(3)</sup>	Jersey pound
JMD	Jamaica	Jamaica dollar
JOD	Jordan	Jordanian dinar
JPY	Japan	yen (inv.)
KES	Kenya	Kenyan shilling
KGS	Kyrgyzstan	som
KHR	Cambodia	riel
KMF	Comoros	Comorian franc
KPW	North Korea	North Korean won (inv.)
KRW	South Korea	South Korean won (inv.)
KWD	Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar
KYD	<i>Cayman Islands</i>	Cayman Islands dollar
KZT	Kazakhstan	tenge (inv.)
LAK	Laos	kip (inv.)
LBP	Lebanon	Lebanese pound
LKR	Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee
LRD	Liberia	Liberian dollar
LSL	Lesotho <sup>(3)</sup>	loti (pl. maloti)
LYD	Libya	Libyan dinar
MAD	Morocco	Moroccan dirham
	<i>Western Sahara</i>	
MDL	Moldova	Moldovan leu (pl. lei)
MGA	Madagascar	ariary
MKD	North Macedonia	denar (pl. denars)
MMK	Myanmar/Burma	kyat
MNT	Mongolia	tugrik
MOP	<i>Macao</i>	pataca
MRU	Mauritania	ouguiya
MUR	Mauritius	Mauritian rupee
MVR	Maldives	rufiyaa
MWK	Malawi	Malawian kwacha (inv.)
MXN	Mexico	Mexican peso
MYR	Malaysia	ringgit (inv.)
MZN	Mozambique	metical (pl. meticais)
NAD	Namibia <sup>(3)</sup>	Namibian dollar
NGN	Nigeria	naira (inv.)
NIO	Nicaragua	córdoba oro

(Continued)

Alphabetical order of codes		
Code <sup>(1)</sup>	Country/territory	Currency
NOK	Norway	Norwegian krone (pl. kroner)
	<i>Svalbard and Jan Mayen</i>	
NPR	Nepal	Nepalese rupee
NZD	Cook Islands	New Zealand dollar
	New Zealand	
	Niue	
	<i>Pitcairn Islands</i>	
	<i>Tokelau</i>	
OMR	Oman	Omani rial
PAB	Panama <sup>(3)</sup>	balboa
PEN	Peru	sol
PGK	Papua New Guinea	kina (inv.)
PHP	Philippines	Philippine peso
PKR	Pakistan	Pakistani rupee
PLN	Poland	zloty (pl. zlotys)
PYG	Paraguay	guaraní (pl. guaraníes)
QAR	Qatar	Qatari riyal
RON	Romania	Romanian leu (pl. lei)
RSD	Serbia	Serbian dinar
RUB	Russia	Russian rouble
RWF	Rwanda	Rwandese franc
SAR	Saudi Arabia	Saudi riyal
SBD	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands dollar
SCR	Seychelles	Seychelles rupee
SDG	Sudan	Sudanese pound
SEK	Sweden	krona (pl. kronor)
SGD	Singapore	Singapore dollar
SHP	<i>Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (Saint Helena and Ascension)</i>	Saint Helena pound
SLE, SLL <sup>(4)</sup>	Sierra Leone	leone
SOS	Somalia	Somali shilling
SRD	Suriname	Surinamese dollar
SSP	South Sudan	South Sudanese pound
STN	São Tomé and Príncipe	dobra
SVC <sup>(5)</sup>	El Salvador <sup>(3)</sup>	Salvadorian colón (pl. colones) <sup>(4)</sup>
SYP	Syria	Syrian pound
SZL	Eswatini	lilangeni (pl. emalangeni)
THB	Thailand	baht (inv.)
TJS	Tajikistan	somoni
TMT	Turkmenistan	Turkmen manat (inv.)

(Continued)

Alphabetical order of codes		
Code <sup>(1)</sup>	Country/territory	Currency
TND	Tunisia	Tunisian dinar
TOP	Tonga	pa'anga (inv.)
TRY	Turkey	Turkish lira (inv.)
TTD	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar
TWD	<i>Taiwan</i>	new Taiwan dollar
TZS	Tanzania	Tanzanian shilling
UAH	Ukraine	hryvnia
UGX	Uganda	Uganda shilling
USD	<i>American Samoa</i>	US dollar
	<i>British Indian Ocean Territory</i>	
	<i>British Virgin Islands</i>	
	Ecuador	
	El Salvador <sup>(3)</sup>	
	<i>Guam</i>	
	Haiti <sup>(3)</sup>	
	Marshall Islands	
	Micronesia	
	<i>Northern Mariana Islands</i>	
	Palau	
	Panama <sup>(3)</sup>	
	<i>Puerto Rico</i>	
	Timor-Leste	
	<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>	
United States		
<i>United States Minor Outlying Islands</i>		
<i>US Virgin Islands</i>		
UYU	Uruguay	Uruguayan peso
UZS	Uzbekistan	sum (inv.)
VES <sup>(6)</sup>	Venezuela	bolívar soberano (pl. bolívares soberanos) <sup>(5)</sup>
VND	Viet Nam	dong
VUV	Vanuatu	vatu (inv.)
WST	Samoa	tala (inv.)
XAF	Cameroon	CFA franc (BEAC)
	Central African Republic	
	Chad	
	Congo	
	Equatorial Guinea	
	Gabon	
XCD	<i>Anguilla</i>	East Caribbean dollar
	Antigua and Barbuda	



(Continued)

Alphabetical order of codes		
Code <sup>(1)</sup>	Country/territory	Currency
	Dominica	
	Grenada	
	<i>Montserrat</i>	
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	
	Saint Lucia	
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
XOF	Benin	CFA franc (BCEAO)
	Burkina Faso	
	Côte d'Ivoire	
	Guinea-Bissau	
	Mali	
	Niger	
	Senegal	
	Togo	
XPF	<i>French Polynesia</i>	CFP franc
	<i>New Caledonia</i>	
	<i>Wallis and Futuna</i>	
YER	Yemen	Yemeni rial
ZAR	Lesotho <sup>(3)</sup>	rand
	Namibia <sup>(3)</sup>	
	South Africa	
ZMW	Zambia	Zambian kwacha (inv.)
ZWL	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe dollar

(1) ISO 4217 codes, except GGP, IMP et JEP, which are variants of the pound sterling (GBP) but have their own codes.

(2) Although the Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, Curaçao and Sint Maarten have retained the Netherlands Antillean guilder (ANG) while waiting for the creation of a common currency (the Caribbean guilder).

(3) The following countries/territories have two currencies in circulation (ISO 4217):

- Bhutan: BTN, INR,
- Cuba: CUC, CUP,
- El Salvador: SVC, USD,
- Guernsey: GBP, GGP,
- Haiti: HTG, USD,
- Isle of Man: GBP, IMP,
- Jersey: GBP, JEP,
- Lesotho: LSL, ZAR,
- Namibia: NAD, ZAR,
- Panama: PAB, USD,
- Sierra Leone: SLE, SLL.

(4) The Sierra Leonean currency has been redenominated by removing three zeros from the denominations. A new currency code (SLE) represents the new valuation. During the transition period, from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2023, both the old leone and the new leone will be in circulation.

(5) Although it is almost no longer used, the Salvadorian colón retains an official currency status.

(6) The bolívar soberano (VES) was put into circulation on 20 August 2018, replacing the bolívar (VEF): 1 VES = 100 000 VEF. Although the former bolívar was withdrawn on the same date, some VEF-denominated notes determined by the Central Bank of Venezuela remain in circulation, along with the new currency. The date of termination of the circulation of these notes will be communicated later by the Central Bank.

EU: candidate countries		
Code	Country	Currency
ALL	Albania	lek
BAM	Bosnia and Herzegovina	convertible mark
EUR	Montenegro	euro
GEL	Georgia	lari
MDL	Moldova	Moldovan leu (pl. lei)
MKD	North Macedonia	denar (pl. denars)
RSD	Serbia	Serbian dinar
TRY	Türkiye	Turkish lira (inv.)
UAH	Ukraine	hryvnia

EU: former currencies		
Code	Country	Currency
ATS	Austria	Austrian schilling
BEF	Belgium	Belgian franc
CYP	Cyprus	Cyprus pound
DEM	Germany	German mark
EEK	Estonia	kroon (pl. kroonid)
ESP	Spain	Spanish peseta
FIM	Finland	Finnish markka (pl. markkaa)
FRF	France	French franc
GRD	Greece	drachma (pl. drachmae)
HRK	Croatia	kuna (inv.)
IEP	Ireland	Irish pound
ITL	Italy	Italian lira (pl. lire)
LTL	Lithuania	litas (pl. litai)
LUF	Luxembourg	Luxembourg franc
LVL	Latvia	lats (pl. lati)
MTL	Malta	Maltese lira (pl. liri)
NLG	Netherlands	Dutch guilder
PTE	Portugal	Portuguese escudo
SIT	Slovenia	tolar (pl. tolaris)
SKK	Slovakia	Slovak koruna (pl. koruny)

## Annex A8 Language codes (European Union)

Alphabetical order of languages		Alphabetical order of codes	
Language	Code <sup>(1)</sup>	Code <sup>(1)</sup>	Language
Bulgarian	bg	bg	Bulgarian
Croatian	hr	cs	Czech
Czech	cs	da	Danish
Danish	da	de	German
Dutch	nl	el	Greek
English	en	en	English
Estonian	et	es	Spanish
Finnish	fi	et	Estonian
French	fr	fi	Finnish
German	de	fr	French
Greek	el	ga	Irish
Hungarian	hu	hr	Croatian
Irish	ga	hu	Hungarian
Italian	it	it	Italian
Latvian	lv	lt	Lithuanian
Lithuanian	lt	lv	Latvian
Maltese	mt	mt	Maltese
Polish	pl	nl	Dutch
Portuguese	pt	pl	Polish
Romanian	ro	pt	Portuguese
Slovak	sk	ro	Romanian
Slovenian	sl	sk	Slovak
Spanish	es	sl	Slovenian
Swedish	sv	sv	Swedish

<sup>(1)</sup> For the rules concerning the use of these codes, see [Section 7.2.1](#).

## Annex A9 Institutions, bodies, interinstitutional services and organisations: multilingual list

This annex provides an [index](#) of the entities covered by it and a [multilingual list](#) with the equivalent names in the different linguistic versions. For the listing order, please see [Section 9.5](#).

### Index

- [Agency for Support for BEREC](#)
- [Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations](#)
- [Chips Joint Undertaking](#)
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- [Civil Service Tribunal](#)
- [Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking](#)
- [Clean Hydrogen Joint Undertaking](#)
- [Community Plant Variety Office](#)
- [Council of the European Union](#)
- [Court of Justice of the European Union](#)
- [Cybersecurity Service for the Union Institutions, Bodies, Offices and Agencies](#)
- [Euratom Supply Agency](#)
- [Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking](#)
- [European Agency for Safety and Health at Work](#)
- [European Banking Authority](#)
- [European Border and Coast Guard Agency](#)
- [European Central Bank](#)
- [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#)
- [European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training](#)
- [European Chemicals Agency](#)
- [European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre](#)
- [European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency](#)
- [European Commission](#)
- [European Committee of the Regions](#)
- [European Council](#)
- [European Court of Auditors](#)
- [European Data Protection Board](#)
- [European Data Protection Supervisor](#)
- [European Defence Agency](#)
- [European Economic and Social Committee](#)
- [European Education and Culture Executive Agency](#)
- [European Environment Agency](#)
- [European External Action Service](#)
- [European Fisheries Control Agency](#)
- [European Food Safety Authority](#)
- [European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions](#)
- [European Health and Digital Executive Agency](#)
- [European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking](#)
- [European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency](#)
- [European Institute for Gender Equality](#)
- [European Institute of Innovation and Technology](#)
- [European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority](#)
- [European Investment Bank](#)
- [European Investment Fund](#)
- [European Labour Authority](#)
- [European Maritime Safety Agency](#)
- [European Medicines Agency](#)
- [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](#)
- [European Ombudsman](#)
- [European Parliament](#)
- [European Personnel Selection Office](#)

- [European Public Prosecutor’s Office](#)
- [European Research Council Executive Agency](#)
- [European Research Executive Agency](#)
- [European School of Administration](#)
- [European Securities and Markets Authority](#)
- [European Training Foundation](#)
- [European Union](#)
- [European Union Agency for Asylum](#)
- [European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation](#)
- [European Union Agency for Cybersecurity](#)
- [European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights](#)
- [European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation](#)
- [European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training](#)
- [European Union Agency for Railways](#)
- [European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators](#)
- [European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice](#)
- [European Union Agency for the Space Programme](#)
- [European Union Aviation Safety Agency](#)
- [European Union Drugs Agency](#)
- [European Union Institute for Security Studies](#)
- [European Union Intellectual Property Office](#)
- [European Union Satellite Centre](#)
- [Fusion for Energy Joint Undertaking](#)
- [General Court](#)
- [Global Health EDCTP3 Joint Undertaking](#)
- [High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy](#)
- [Innovative Health Initiative Joint Undertaking](#)
- [President of the European Council](#)
- [Publications Office of the European Union](#)
- [Single European Sky ATM Research 3 Joint Undertaking](#)
- [Single Resolution Board](#)
- [Smart Networks and Services Joint Undertaking](#)
- [Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union](#)

## Multilingual list

### Agency for Support for BEREC

- bg** Агенция за подкрепа на ОЕРЕС (Служба на ОЕРЕС, Рига)
- es** Agencia de Apoyo al ORECE (Oficina del ORECE, Riga)
- cs** Agentura na podporu BEREC (Úřad BEREC, Riga)
- da** Agenturet for Støtte til BEREC (BEREC-kontoret, Riga)
- de** Agentur zur Unterstützung des GEREK (GEREK-Büro, Riga)
- et** BERECi Tugiamet (BERECi Büro, Riia)
- el** Οργανισμός για την Υποστήριξη του BEREC (Υπηρεσία του BEREC, Ρίγα)
- en** Agency for Support for BEREC (BEREC Office, Riga)
- fr** Agence de soutien à l'ORECE (Office de l'ORECE, Riga)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht Tacaíochta BEREC (Oifig BEREC, Ríge)
- hr** Agencija za potporu BEREC-u (Ured BEREC-a, Riga)
- it** Agenzia di sostegno al BEREC (Ufficio BEREC, Riga)
- lv** BEREC atbalsta aģentūra (BEREC birojs, Rīga)
- lt** BEREC paramos agentūra (BEREC biuras, Ryga)
- hu** A BEREC Működését Segítő Ügynökség (BEREC Hivatal, Riga)
- mt** l-Aġenzija għall-Appoġġ tal-BEREC (l-Uffiċċju tal-BEREC, Riga)
- nl** Bureau voor ondersteuning van Berec (Berec-Bureau, Riga)
- pl** Agencja Wsparcia BEREC (Urząd BEREC, Ryga)
- pt** Agência de Apoio ao ORECE (Gabinete do ORECE, Riga)
- ro** Agenția de Sprijin pentru OAREC (Oficiul OAREC, Riga)
- sk** Agentúra na podporu orgánu BEREC (Úrad BEREC, Riga)
- sl** Agencija za podporo BEREC-u (Urad BEREC, Riga)
- fi** BERECin tukivirasto (BEREC-virasto, Riika)
- sv** Byrån för stöd till Berec (Berecbyrån, Riga)

### Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations

- bg** Орган за европейските политически партии и европейските политически фондации (Брюксел)
- es** Autoridad para los Partidos Políticos Europeos y las Fundaciones Políticas Europeas (Bruselas)
- cs** Úřad pro evropské politické strany a evropské politické nadace (Brusel)
- da** Myndigheden for Europæiske Politiske Partier og Europæiske Politiske Fonde (Bruxelles)
- de** Behörde für europäische politische Parteien und europäische politische Stiftungen (Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Tasandi Erakondade ja Euroopa Tasandi Poliitiliste Sihtasutuste Amet (Brüssel)
- el** Αρχή για τα Ευρωπαϊκά Πολιτικά Κόμματα και τα Ευρωπαϊκά Πολιτικά Ιδρύματα (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations (Brussels)
- fr** Autorité pour les partis politiques européens et les fondations politiques européennes (Bruxelles)
- ga** an tÚdarás um Páirtithe Polaitiúla Eorpacha agus um Fhondúireachtaí Polaitiúla Eorpacha (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Tijelo za europske političke stranke i europske političke zaklade (Bruxelles)
- it** Autorità per i partiti politici europei e le fondazioni politiche europee (Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas politisko partiju un Eiropas politisko fondu iestāde (Brisele)
- lt** Europos politinių partijų ir Europos politinių fondų institucija (Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Politikai Pártok és Európai Politikai Alapítványok Hatósága (Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Awtorità għall-Partiti Politiċi Ewropej u l-Fondazzjonijiet Politiċi Ewropej (Brussell)
- nl** Autoriteit voor Europese politieke partijen en Europese politieke stichtingen (Brussel)
- pl** Urząd ds. Europejskich Partii Politycznych i Europejskich Fundacji Politycznych (Bruksela)
- pt** Autoridade para os Partidos Políticos Europeus e as Fundações Políticas Europeias (Bruxelas)
- ro** Autoritatea pentru Partidele Politice Europene și Fundațiile Politice Europene (Bruxelles)
- sk** Úrad pre európske politické strany a európske politické nadácie (Brusel)
- sl** Organ za evropske politične stranke in evropske politične fundacije (Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan tason poliittisista puolueista ja Euroopan tason poliittisista säätiöistä vastaava viranomainen (Bryssel)
- sv** Myndigheten för europeiska politiska partier och europeiska politiska stiftelser (Bryssel)

## Chips Joint Undertaking

- bg** Съвместно предприятие „Интегрални схеми“ (Брюксел)
- es** Empresa Común para los Chips (Bruselas)
- cs** společný podnik pro čipy (Brusel)
- da** fællesforetagendet for mikrochips (Bruxelles)
- de** Gemeinsames Unternehmen für Chips (Brüssel)
- et** kiipide ühisettevõtte (Brüssel)
- el** κοινή επιχείρηση «Μικροκυκλώματα» (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Chips Joint Undertaking (Brussels)
- fr** entreprise commune «Semi-conducteurs» (Bruxelles)
- ga** an Comhghnóthas um Shliseanna (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Zajedničko poduzeće za čipove (Bruxelles)
- it** impresa comune «Chip» (Bruxelles)
- lv** kopuzņēmums “Mikroshēmas” (Brisele)
- lt** Lustų bendroji įmonė (Briuselis)
- hu** Csipekkel Foglalkozó Közös Vállalkozás (Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Impriza Kongunta taċ-Ċipep (Brussell)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming “Chips” (Brussel)
- pl** Wspólne Przedsięwzięcie na rzecz Czipów (Bruksela)
- pt** Empresa Comum dos Circuitos Integrados (Bruxelas)
- ro** întreprinderea comună pentru cipuri (Bruxelles)
- sk** spoločný podnik pre čipy (Brusel)
- sl** Skupno podjetje za čipe (Bruselj)
- fi** siruyhteisyritys (Bryssel)
- sv** det gemensamma företaget för halvledare (Bryssel)

## Circular Bio-based Europe Joint Undertaking

- bg** Съвместно предприятие „Кръгова биотехнологична Европа“ (Брюксел)
- es** Empresa Común para una Europa Circular de Base Biológica (Bruselas)
- cs** společný podnik pro evropské oběhové biohospodářství (Brusel)
- da** fællesforetagendet for et cirkulært biobaseret Europa (Bruxelles)
- de** Gemeinsames Unternehmen für ein kreislauforientiertes biobasiertes Europa (Brüssel)
- et** bioressursipõhise ringmajandusega Euroopa ühisettevõtte (Brüssel)
- el** κοινή επιχείρηση «Μια Ευρώπη που βασιζεται στην κυκλική βιοοικονομία» (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Circular Bio-based Europe Joint Undertaking (Brussels)
- fr** entreprise commune «Une Europe fondée sur la bioéconomie circulaire» (Bruxelles)
- ga** an Comhghnóthas um Eoraip Bhithbhunaithe Chiorclach (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Zajedničko poduzeće za Europu kao kružno biogospodarstvo (Bruxelles)
- it** impresa comune «Europa biocircolare» (Bruxelles)
- lv** kopuzņēmums “Apritīga biobāzēta Eiropa” (Brisele)
- lt** Europos žiedinės biožaliavinės ekonomikos bendroji įmonė (Briuselis)
- hu** Körforgásos és Bioalapú Európai Gazdaság Közös Vállalkozás (Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Impriza Kongunta Ewropa Ċirkolari b’Baži Bijoloġika (Brussell)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming “Een circulair biogebaseerd Europa” (Brussel)
- pl** Wspólne Przedsięwzięcie na rzecz Biotechnologicznej Europy Opartej na Obiegu Zamkniętym (Bruksela)
- pt** Empresa Comum para uma Europa Circular de Base Biológica (Bruxelas)
- ro** întreprinderea comună pentru bioeconomia circulară în Europa (Bruxelles)
- sk** spoločný podnik pre európske obehové hospodárstvo využívajúce biologické materiály (Brusel)
- sl** Skupno podjetje za krožno Evropo na biološki osnovi (Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan kiertotaloutta ja biopohjaisia ratkaisuja edistävä yhteisyritys (Bryssel)
- sv** det gemensamma företaget för ett cirkulärt, biobaserat Europa (Bryssel)

## Civil Service Tribunal

- bg** Съд на публичната служба (Люксембург)
- es** Tribunal de la Función Pública (Luxemburgo)
- cs** Soud pro veřejnou službu (Lucemburk)
- da** Personaleretten (Luxembourg)
- de** Gericht für den öffentlichen Dienst (Luxemburg)
- et** Avaliku Teenistuse Kohus (Luxembourg)
- el** Δικαστήριο Δημόσιας Διοίκησης (Λουξεμβούργο)
- en** Civil Service Tribunal (Luxembourg)
- fr** Tribunal de la fonction publique (Luxembourg)
- ga** Binse na Seirbhíse Sibhialta (Lucsamburg)
- hr** Službenički sud (Luxembourg)
- it** Tribunale della funzione pubblica (Lussemburgo)
- lv** Civildienesta tiesa (Luksemburga)
- lt** Tarnautojų teismas (Liuksemburgas)
- hu** Közzolgálati Törvényszék (Luxembourg)
- mt** it-Tribunal għas-Servizz Pubbliku (il-Lussemburgu)
- nl** Gerecht voor ambtenarenzaken (Luxemburg)
- pl** Sąd do spraw Służby Publicznej (Luksemburg)
- pt** Tribunal da Função Pública (Luxemburgo)
- ro** Tribunalul Funcției Publice (Luxemburg)
- sk** Súd pre verejnú službu (Luxemburg)
- sl** Sodišče za uslužbence Evropske unije (Luxembourg)
- fi** Euroopan unionin virkamiestuomioistuin (Luxemburg)
- sv** personaldomstolen (Luxemburg)

## Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking

- bg** Съвместно предприятие „Чисто въздухоплаване“ (Брюксел)
- es** Empresa Común para una Aviación Limpia (Bruselas)
- cs** společný podnik pro čisté letectví (Brusel)
- da** fællesforetagendet for ren luftfart (Bruxelles)
- de** Gemeinsames Unternehmen für saubere Luftfahrt (Brüssel)
- et** keskkonnahoidliku lennunduse ühissetevõte (Brüssel)
- el** κοινή επιχείρηση «Καθαρές αερομεταφορές» (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking (Brussels)
- fr** entreprise commune «Aviation propre» (Bruxelles)
- ga** an Comhghnóthas um Eitlíocht Ghlan (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Zajedničko poduzeće za čisto zrakoplovstvo (Bruxelles)
- it** impresa comune «Aviazione pulita» (Bruxelles)
- lv** kopuzņēmums “Tīra aviācija” (Brisele)
- lt** Netaršios aviacijos bendroji įmonė (Briuselis)
- hu** Tiszta Légi Közlekedés Közös Vállalkozás (Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Impriza Kongunta Avjazzjoni Nadifa (Brussell)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming “Schone luchtvaart” (Brussel)
- pl** Wspólne Przedsięwzięcie na rzecz Ekologicznego Lotnictwa (Bruksela)
- pt** Empresa Comum de Aviação Limpa (Bruxelas)
- ro** întreprinderea comună pentru o aviație curată (Bruxelles)
- sk** spoločný podnik pre čisté letectvo (Brusel)
- sl** Skupno podjetje za čisto letalstvo (Bruselj)
- fi** puhtaan ilmailun yhteisyritys (Bryssel)
- sv** det gemensamma företaget för ren luftfart (Bryssel)



## Clean Hydrogen Joint Undertaking

- bg** Съвместно предприятие „Чист водород“ (Брюксел)
- es** Empresa Común para un Hidrógeno Limpio (Bruselas)
- cs** společný podnik pro čistý vodík (Brusel)
- da** fællesforetagendet for ren brint (Bruxelles)
- de** Gemeinsames Unternehmen für sauberen Wasserstoff (Brüssel)
- et** saastevaba vesiniku ühissettevõte (Brüssel)
- el** κοινή επιχείρηση «Καθαρό υδρογόνο» (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Clean Hydrogen Joint Undertaking (Brussels)
- fr** entreprise commune «Hydrogène propre» (Bruxelles)
- ga** an Comhghnóthas um Hidrigin Ghlan (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Zajedničko poduzeće za čisti vodik (Bruxelles)
- it** impresa comune «Idrogeno pulito» (Bruxelles)
- lv** kopuzņēmums “Tīrs ūdeņradis” (Brisele)
- lt** Švariojo vandenilio bendroji įmonė (Briuselis)
- hu** Tiszta Hidrogén Közös Vállalkozás (Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Impriza Kongunta Idroġenu Nadif (Brussell)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming “Schone waterstof” (Brussel)
- pl** Wspólne Przedsięwzięcie na rzecz Czystego Wodoru (Bruksela)
- pt** Empresa Comum do Hidrogénio Limpo (Bruxelas)
- ro** întreprinderea comună pentru un hidrogen curat (Bruxelles)
- sk** spoločný podnik pre čistý vodík (Brusel)
- sl** Skupno podjetje za čisti vodik (Bruselj)
- fi** puhtaan vedyn yhteisyritys (Bryssel)
- sv** det gemensamma företaget för förnybar vätgas (Bryssel)

## Community Plant Variety Office

- bg** Служба на Общността за сортовете растения (CPVO, Анжер)
- es** Oficina Comunitaria de Variedades Vegetales (OCVV, Angers)
- cs** Odrůdový úřad Společenství (CPVO, Angers)
- da** EF-Sortsmyndigheden (CPVO, Angers)
- de** Gemeinschaftliches Sortenamts (CPVO, Angers)
- et** Ühenduse Sordiamet (CPVO, Angers)
- el** Κοινοτικό Γραφείο Φυτικών Ποικιλιών (ΚΓΦΠ, Ανζέ)
- en** Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO, Angers)
- fr** Office communautaire des variétés végétales (OCVV, Angers)
- ga** an Oifig Chomhphobail um Chineálacha Plandaí (CPVO, Angers)
- hr** Ured Zajednice za biljne sorte (CPVO, Angers)
- it** Ufficio comunitario delle varietà vegetali (UCVV, Angers)
- lv** Kopienas Augu šķirņu birojs (CPVO, Anžē)
- lt** Bendrijos augalų veislių tarnyba (BAVT, Anžeras)
- hu** Közösségi Növényfajta-hivatal (CPVO, Angers)
- mt** l-Uffiċċju Komunitarju tal-Varjetajiet tal-Pjanti (CPVO, Angers)
- nl** Communautair Bureau voor plantenrassen (CPVO, Angers)
- pl** Wspólnotowy Urząd Ochrony Odmian Roślin (CPVO, Angers)
- pt** Instituto Comunitário das Variedades Vegetais (ICVV, Angers)
- ro** Oficiul Comunitar pentru Soiuri de Plante (OCSP, Angers)
- sk** Úrad Spoločenstva pre odrody rastlín (CPVO, Angers)
- sl** Urad Skupnosti za rastlinske sorte (CPVO, Angers)
- fi** yhteisön kasvilajikevirasto (CPVO, Angers)
- sv** Gemenskapens växtsortsmyndighet (CPVO, Angers)

## Council of the European Union

- bg** Съвет на Европейския съюз (Брюксел)
- es** Consejo de la Unión Europea (Bruselas)
- cs** Rada Evropské unie (Brusel)
- da** Rådet for Den Europæiske Union (Bruxelles)
- de** Rat der Europäischen Union (Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Nõukogu (Brüssel)
- el** Συμβούλιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Council of the European Union (Brussels)
- fr** Conseil de l'Union européenne (Bruxelles)
- ga** Comhairle an Aontais Eorpaigh (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Vijeće Europske unije (Bruxelles)
- it** Consiglio dell'Unione europea (Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Padome (Brisele)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos Taryba (Briuselis)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Tanácsa (Brüsszel)
- mt** il-Kunsill tal-Unjoni Ewropea (Brussell)
- nl** Raad van de Europese Unie (Brussel)
- pl** Rada Unii Europejskiej (Bruksela)
- pt** Conselho da União Europeia (Bruxelas)
- ro** Consiliul Uniunii Europene (Bruxelles)
- sk** Rada Európskej únie (Brusel)
- sl** Svet Evropske unije (Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan unionin neuvosto (Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska unionens råd (Bryssel)

## Court of Justice of the European Union

- bg** Съд на Европейския съюз (Люксембург)/Съд
- es** Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea (Luxemburgo) / Tribunal de Justicia
- cs** Soudní dvůr Evropské unie (SD, Lucemburk) / Soudní dvůr
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Domstol (Luxembourg)/Domstolen
- de** Gerichtshof der Europäischen Union (EuGH, Luxemburg)/Gerichtshof
- et** Euroopa Liidu Kohus / Euroopa Kohus (Luxembourg)
- el** Δικαστήριο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (ΔΕΕ, Λουξεμβούργο) / Δικαστήριο
- en** Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU, Luxembourg)/Court of Justice
- fr** Cour de justice de l'Union européenne (CJUE, Luxembourg)/Cour de justice
- ga** Cúirt Bhreithiúnais an Aontais Eorpaigh (CBAE, Lucsamburg)/an Chúirt Bhreithiúnais
- hr** Sud Europske unije (SEU, Luxembourg)/Sud
- it** Corte di giustizia dell'Unione europea (CGUE, Lussemburgo)/Corte di giustizia
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Tiesa (EST, Luksemburga) / Tiesa
- lt** Europos Sąjungos Teisingumo Teismas (ESTT, Liuksemburgas) / Teisingumo Teismas
- hu** Az Európai Unió Bírósága (Luxembourg)/Bíróság
- mt** il-Qorti tal-Ġustizzja tal-Unjoni Ewropea (QĠUE, il-Lussemburgu)/il-Qorti tal-Ġustizzja
- nl** Hof van Justitie van de Europese Unie (HvJ, Luxembourg)/Hof van Justitie
- pl** Trybunał Sprawiedliwości Unii Europejskiej (TS, Luksemburg) / Trybunał Sprawiedliwości
- pt** Tribunal de Justiça da União Europeia (TJUE, Luxembourg)/Tribunal de Justiça
- ro** Curtea de Justiție a Uniunii Europene (CJUE, Luxembourg)/Curtea de Justiție
- sk** Súdny dvor Európskej únie (SD, Luxemburg)/Súdny dvor
- sl** Sodišče Evropske unije (SEU, Luxembourg) / Sodišče
- fi** Euroopan unionin tuomioistuin (Luxembourg) / unionin tuomioistuin
- sv** Europeiska unionens domstol (Luxembourg)/domstolen

## Cybersecurity Service for the Union Institutions, Bodies, Offices and Agencies

- bg** Служба за киберсигурност за институциите, органите, службите и агенциите на Съюза (CERT-EU, Брюксел)
- es** Servicio de Ciberseguridad para las Instituciones, los Órganos y los Organismos de la Unión (CERT-EU, Bruselas)
- cs** Služba kybernetické bezpečnosti pro orgány, instituce a jiné subjekty Unie (CERT-EU, Brusel)
- da** cybersikkerhedstjenesten for Unionens institutioner, organer, kontorer og agenturer (CERT-EU, Bruxelles)
- de** Cybersicherheitsdienst für die Organe, Einrichtungen und sonstigen Stellen der Union (CERT-EU, Brüssel)
- et** liidu institutsioonide, organite ja asutuste küberturvalisuse teenistus (CERT-EU, Brüssel)
- el** Υπηρεσία Κυβερνοασφάλειας για τα Θεσμικά και Λοιπά Όργανα και Οργανισμούς της Ένωσης (CERT-EE, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Cybersecurity Service for the Union Institutions, Bodies, Offices and Agencies (CERT-EU, Brussels)
- fr** service de cybersécurité pour les institutions, organes et organismes de l'Union (CERT-UE, Bruxelles)
- ga** Seirbhís Cibearshlándála d'Institiúidí, Comhlachtaí, oifigí agus Gníomhaireachtaí an Aontais (CERT-EU, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Služba za kibernetičku sigurnost institucija, tijela, ureda i agencija Unije (CERT-EU, Bruxelles)
- it** servizio per la cibersicurezza delle istituzioni, degli organi e degli organismi dell'Unione (CERT-EU, Bruxelles)
- lv** Savienības iestāžu, struktūru, biroju un aģentūru kiberdrošības dienests (CERT-EU, Brisele)
- lt** Sąjungos institucijų, įstaigų, organų ir agentūrų kibernetinio saugumo tarnyba (CERT-EU, Briuselis)
- hu** Az Unió Intézmények, Szervek, Hivatalok és Ügynökségek Kiberbiztonsági Szolgálat (CERT-EU, Brüsszel)
- mt** is-Servizz taċ-Ċibersigurtà għall-Istituzzjonijiet, il-Korpi, l-Uffiċċji u l-Aġenziji tal-Unjoni (CERT-UE, Brussell)
- nl** cyberbeveiligingsdienst voor de instellingen, organen en instanties van de Unie (CERT-EU, Brussel)
- pl** Służba ds. Cyberbezpieczeństwa Instytucji, Organów i Jednostek Organizacyjnych Unii (CERT-UE, Bruksela)
- pt** Serviço de Cibersegurança para as Instituições, Órgãos e Organismos da União (CERT-UE, Bruxelas)
- ro** Serviciul de Securitate Cibernetică pentru Instituțiile, Organele, Oficiile și Agențiile Uniunii (CERT-UE, Bruxelles)
- sk** Služba kybernetickej bezpečnosti pre inštitúcie, orgány, úrady a agentúry Únie (CERT-EU, Brusel)
- sl** Služba za kibernetičko varnost za institucije, organe, urade in agencije Unije (CERT-EU, Bruselj)
- fi** unionin toimielinten, elinten, toimistojen ja virastojen kyberturvallisuuspalvelu (CERT-EU, Bryssel)
- sv** cybersäkerhetstjänsten för unionens institutioner, organ och byråer (CERT-EU, Bryssel)

## Euratom Supply Agency

- bg** Агенция за снабдяване към Евратом (Люксембург)
- es** Agencia de Abastecimiento de Euratom (AAE, Luxemburgo)
- cs** Zásobovací agentura Euratomu (Luxemburk)
- da** Euratoms Forsyningsagentur (Luxembourg)
- de** Euratom-Versorgungsagentur (Luxemburg)
- et** Euratomi Tarneagentuur (Luxembourg)
- el** Οργανισμός Εφοδιασμού Ευρατόμ (Λουξεμβούργο)
- en** Euratom Supply Agency (Luxembourg)
- fr** Agence d'approvisionnement d'Euratom (AAE, Luxembourg)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht Soláthair Euratom (Lucsamburg)
- hr** Agencija za opskrbu Euratoma (Luxembourg)
- it** Agenzia di approvvigionamento dell'Euratom (Lussemburgo)
- lv** Euratom Apgādes aģentūra (Luksemburga)
- lt** Euratomo tiekimo agentūra (Liuksemburgas)
- hu** Euratom Ellátási Ügynökség (Luxembourg)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Fornitriċi tal-Euratom (il-Lussemburgu)
- nl** Voorzieningsagentschap van Euratom (Luxembourg)
- pl** Agencja Dostaw Euratomu (Luksemburg)
- pt** Agência de Aprovisionamento da Euratom (Luxemburgo)
- ro** Agenția de Aprovizionare a Euratom (Luxemburg)
- sk** Agentúra Euratomu pre zásobovanie (Luxemburg)
- sl** Agencija za oskrbo Euratom (Luxembourg)
- fi** Euratomin hankintakeskus (Luxemburg)
- sv** Euratoms försörjningsbyrå (Luxemburg)

## Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking

- bg** Съвместно предприятие „Европейски железопътен транспорт“ (Брюксел)
- es** Empresa Común para el Ferrocarril Europeo (Bruselas)
- cs** společný podnik pro evropské železnice (Brusel)
- da** fællesforetagendet for Europas jernbaner (Bruxelles)
- de** Gemeinsames Unternehmen für Europas Eisenbahnen (Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa raudtee ühissettevõte (Brüssel)
- el** κοινή επιχείρηση «Ευρωπαϊκοί σιδηρόδρομοι» (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking (Brussels)
- fr** entreprise commune «Système ferroviaire européen» (Bruxelles)
- ga** Comhghnóthas um Iarnród na hEorpa (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Zajedničko poduzeće za europsku željeznicu (Bruxelles)
- it** impresa comune «Ferrovie europee» (Bruxelles)
- lv** kopuzņēmums “Eiropas dzelzceļš” (Brisele)
- lt** Europos geležinkelių bendroji įmonė (Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Vasút Közös Vállalkozás (Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Impriza Kongunta Sistema Ferrovjarja Ewropea (Brussell)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming “Europese spoorwegen” (Brussel)
- pl** Wspólne Europejskie Przedsięwzięcie Kolejowe (Bruksela)
- pt** Empresa Comum Setor Ferroviário (Bruxelas)
- ro** întreprinderea comună pentru căile ferate ale Europei (Bruxelles)
- sk** spoločný podnik pre európske železnice (Brusel)
- sl** Skupno podjetje za evropske železnice (Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan rautatiet -yhteisyritys (Bryssel)
- sv** det gemensamma företaget för Europas järnvägar (Bryssel)

## European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

- bg** Европейска агенция за безопасност и здраве при работа (EU-OSHA, Билбао)
- es** Agencia Europea para la Seguridad y la Salud en el Trabajo (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- cs** Evropská agentura pro bezpečnost a ochranu zdraví při práci (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- da** Det Europæiske Arbejds miljøagentur (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- de** Europäische Agentur für Sicherheit und Gesundheitsschutz am Arbeitsplatz (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- et** Euroopa Tööohutuse ja Töötervishoiu Amet (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκός Οργανισμός για την Ασφάλεια και την Υγεία στην Εργασία (EU-OSHA, Μπιλμπάο)
- en** European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- fr** Agence européenne pour la sécurité et la santé au travail (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach um Shábháilteacht agus Sláinte ag an Obair (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- hr** Europska agencija za sigurnost i zdravlje na radu (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- it** Agenzia europea per la sicurezza e la salute sul lavoro (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- lv** Eiropas Darba drošības un veselības aizsardzības aģentūra (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- lt** Europos darbuotojų saugos ir sveikatos agentūra (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- hu** Európai Munkahelyi Biztonsági és Egészségvédelmi Ügynökség (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Ewropea għas-Sigurtà u s-Saħħa fuq il-Post tax-Xogħol (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- nl** Europees Agentschap voor de veiligheid en de gezondheid op het werk (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Bezpieczeństwa i Zdrowia w Pracy (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- pt** Agência Europeia para a Segurança e a Saúde no Trabalho (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- ro** Agenția Europeană pentru Securitate și Sănătate în Muncă (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- sk** Európska agentúra pre bezpečnosť a ochranu zdravia pri práci (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- sl** Evropska agencija za varnost in zdravje pri delu (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- fi** Euroopan työterveys- ja työturvallisuusvirasto (EU-OSHA, Bilbao)
- sv** Europeiska arbetsmiljöbyrån (EU-Osha, Bilbao)

## European Banking Authority

- bg** Европейски банков орган (ЕБО, Париж)
- es** Autoridad Bancaria Europea (ABE, París)
- cs** Evropský orgán pro bankovníctví (EBA, Paříž)
- da** Den Europæiske Banktilsynsmyndighed (EBA, Paris)
- de** Europäische Bankenaufsichtsbehörde (EBA, Paris)
- et** Euroopa Pangandusjärelevalve (EBA, Pariis)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Αρχή Τραπεζών (ΕΑΤ, Παρίσι)
- en** European Banking Authority (EBA, Paris)
- fr** Autorité bancaire européenne (ABE, Paris)
- ga** an tÚdarás Boincéireachta Eorpach (ÚBE, Páras)
- hr** Europsko nadzorno tijelo za bankarstvo (EBA, Pariz)
- it** Autorità bancaria europea (ABE, Parigi)
- lv** Eiropas Banku iestāde (EBI, Parīze)
- lt** Europos bankininkystės institucija (EBI, Paryžius)
- hu** Európai Bankhatóság (EBH, Párizs)
- mt** l-Awtorità Bankarja Ewropea (EBA, Pariġi)
- nl** Europese Bankautoriteit (EBA, Parijs)
- pl** Europejski Urząd Nadzoru Bankowego (EUNB, Paryż)
- pt** Autoridade Bancária Europeia (EBA, Paris)
- ro** Autoritatea Bancară Europeană (ABE, Paris)
- sk** Európsky orgán pre bankovníctvo (EBA, Paříž)
- sl** Evropski bančni organ (EBA, Pariz)
- fi** Euroopan pankkiviranomainen (EPV, Pariisi)
- sv** Europeiska bankmyndigheten (EBA, Paris)

## European Border and Coast Guard Agency

- bg** Европейска агенция за гранична и брегова охрана (Frontex, Варшава)
- es** Agencia Europea de la Guardia de Fronteras y Costas (Frontex, Varsovia)
- cs** Evropská agentura pro pohraniční a pobřežní stráž (Frontex, Varšava)
- da** Det Europæiske Agentur for Grænse- og Kystbevogtning (Frontex, Warszawa)
- de** Europäische Agentur für die Grenz- und Küstenwache (Frontex, Warschau)
- et** Euroopa Piiri- ja Rannikuvalve Amet (Frontex, Varsavi)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκός Οργανισμός Συνοριοφυλακής και Ακτοφυλακής (Frontex, Βαρσοβία)
- en** European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex, Warsaw)
- fr** Agence européenne de garde-frontières et de garde-côtes (Frontex, Varsovie)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach um an nGarda Teorann agus Cósta (Frontex, Vársá)
- hr** Agencija za europsku graničnu i obalnu stražu (Frontex, Varšava)
- it** Agenzia europea della guardia di frontiera e costiera (Frontex, Varsavia)
- lv** Eiropas Robežu un krasta apsardzes aģentūra (*Frontex*, Varšava)
- lt** Europos sienų ir pakrančių apsaugos agentūra (*Frontex*, Varšuva)
- hu** Európai Határ- és Partvédelmi Ügynökség (Frontex, Varsó)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Ewropea għall-Gwardja tal-Fruntiera u tal-Kosta (Frontex, Varsavja)
- nl** Europees Grens- en kustwachtagentschap (Frontex, Warschau)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Straży Granicznej i Przybrzeżnej (Frontex, Warszawa)
- pt** Agência Europeia da Guarda de Fronteiras e Costeira (Frontex, Varsóvia)
- ro** Agenția Europeană pentru Poliția de Frontieră și Garda de Coastă (Frontex, Varșovia)
- sk** Európska agentúra pre pohraničnú a pobrežnú stráž (Frontex, Varšava)
- sl** Evropska agencija za mejno in obalno stražo (Frontex, Varšava)
- fi** Euroopan raja- ja merivartiovirasto (Frontex, Varsova)
- sv** Europeiska gräns- och kustbevakningsbyrån (Frontex, Warszawa)

## European Central Bank

- bg** Европейска централна банка (ЕЦБ, Франкфурт на Майн)
- es** Banco Central Europeo (BCE, Fráncfort del Meno)
- cs** Evropská centrální banka (ECB, Frankfurt nad Mohanem)
- da** Den Europæiske Centralbank (ECB, Frankfurt am Main)
- de** Europäische Zentralbank (EZB, Frankfurt am Main)
- et** Euroopa Keskpank (EKP, Frankfurt Maini ääres)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα (ΕΚΤ, Φρανκφούρτη)
- en** European Central Bank (ECB, Frankfurt am Main)
- fr** Banque centrale européenne (BCE, Francfort-sur-le-Main)
- ga** an Banc Ceannais Eorpach (BCE, Frankfurt am Main)
- hr** Europska središnja banka (ESB, Frankfurt na Majni)
- it** Banca centrale europea (BCE, Francoforte sul Meno)
- lv** Eiropas Centrālā banka (ECB, Frankfurte pie Mainas)
- lt** Europos Centrinis Bankas (ECB, Frankfortas prie Maino)
- hu** Európai Központi Bank (EKB, Frankfurt am Main)
- mt** il-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew (BĊE, Frankfurt am Main)
- nl** Europese Centrale Bank (ECB, Frankfurt am Main)
- pl** Europejski Bank Centralny (EBC, Frankfurt nad Menem)
- pt** Banco Central Europeu (BCE, Frankfurt am Main)
- ro** Banca Centrală Europeană (BCE, Frankfurt pe Main)
- sk** Európska centrálna banka (ECB, Frankfurt nad Mohanom)
- sl** Evropska centralna banka (ECB, Frankfurt na Majni)
- fi** Euroopan keskuspankki (EKP, Frankfurt am Main)
- sv** Europeiska centralbanken (ECB, Frankfurt am Main)

## European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

- bg** Европейски център за профилактика и контрол върху заболяванията (ECDC, Стокхолм)
- es** Centro Europeo para la Prevención y el Control de las Enfermedades (ECDC, Estocolmo)
- cs** Evropské středisko pro prevenci a kontrolu nemocí (ECDC, Stockholm)
- da** Det Europæiske Center for Forebyggelse af og Kontrol med Sygdomme (ECDC, Stockholm)
- de** Europäisches Zentrum für die Prävention und die Kontrolle von Krankheiten (ECDC, Stockholm)
- et** Haiguste Ennetamise ja Tõrje Euroopa Keskus (ECDC, Stockholm)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Κέντρο Πρόληψης και Ελέγχου Νόσων (ECDC, Στοκχόλμη)
- en** European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC, Stockholm)
- fr** Centre européen de prévention et de contrôle des maladies (ECDC, Stockholm)
- ga** an Lárionad Eorpach um Ghlais a Chosc agus a Rialú (ECDC, Stócolm)
- hr** Europski centar za sprečavanje i kontrolu bolesti (ECDC, Stockholm)
- it** Centro europeo per la prevenzione e il controllo delle malattie (ECDC, Stoccolma)
- lv** Eiropas Slimību profilakses un kontroles centrs (ECDC, Stokholma)
- lt** Europos ligų prevencijos ir kontrolės centras (ECDC, Stokholmas)
- hu** Európai Betegségmegelőzési és Járványvédelmi Központ (ECDC, Stockholm)
- mt** iċ-Ċentru Ewropew għall-Prevenzjoni u l-Kontroll tal-Mard (ECDC, Stokkolma)
- nl** Europees Centrum voor ziektepreventie en -bestrijding (ECDC, Stockholm)
- pl** Europejskie Centrum ds. Zapobiegania i Kontroli Chorób (ECDC, Sztokholm)
- pt** Centro Europeu de Prevenção e Controlo das Doenças (ECDC, Estocolmo)
- ro** Centrul European de Prevenire și Control al Bolilor (ECDC, Stockholm)
- sk** Európske centrum pre prevenciu a kontrolu chorôb (ECDC, Štokholm)
- sl** Evropski center za preprečevanje in obvladovanje bolezni (ECDC, Stockholm)
- fi** Euroopan tautienehkäisy- ja -valvontakeskus (ECDC, Tukholma)
- sv** Europeiska centrumet för förebyggande och kontroll av sjukdomar (ECDC, Stockholm)



## European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

- bg** Европейски център за развитие на професионалното обучение (Cedefop, Солун)
- es** Centro Europeo para el Desarrollo de la Formación Profesional (Cedefop, Salónica)
- cs** Evropské středisko pro rozvoj odborného vzdělávání (Cedefop, Soluň)
- da** Det Europæiske Center for Udvikling af Erhvervsuddannelse (Cedefop, Thessaloniki)
- de** Europäisches Zentrum für die Förderung der Berufsbildung (Cedefop, Thessaloniki)
- et** Euroopa Kutseõppe Arenduskeskus (Cedefop, Thessaloniki)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Κέντρο για την Ανάπτυξη της Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης (Cedefop, Θεσσαλονίκη)
- en** European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop, Thessaloniki)
- fr** Centre européen pour le développement de la formation professionnelle (Cedefop, Thessalonique)
- ga** an Lárionad Eorpach um Fhorbairt na Gairmoiliúna (Cedefop, Thessaloniki)
- hr** Europski centar za razvoj strukovnog osposobljavanja (Cedefop, Solun)
- it** Centro europeo per lo sviluppo della formazione professionale (Cedefop, Salonicco)
- lv** Eiropas Profesionālās izglītības attīstības centrs (Cedefop, Saloniki)
- lt** Europos profesinio mokymo plėtros centras (Cedefop, Salonikai)
- hu** Európai Szakképzésfejlesztési Központ (Cedefop, Theszaloníki)
- mt** iċ-Centru Ewropew għall-Iżvilupp ta' Taħriġ Vokazzjonali (Cedefop, Salonka)
- nl** Europees Centrum voor de ontwikkeling van de beroepsopleiding (Cedefop, Thessaloniki)
- pl** Europejskie Centrum Rozwoju Kształcenia Zawodowego (Cedefop, Saloniki)
- pt** Centro Europeu para o Desenvolvimento da Formação Profissional (Cedefop, Salónica)
- ro** Centrul European pentru Dezvoltarea Formării Profesionale (Cedefop, Salonic)
- sk** Európske stredisko pre rozvoj odborného vzdelávania (Cedefop, Solún)
- sl** Evropski center za razvoj poklicnega usposabljanja (Cedefop, Solun)
- fi** Euroopan ammatillisen koulutuksen kehittämisskeskus (Cedefop, Thessaloniki)
- sv** Europeiska centrumet för utveckling av yrkesutbildning (Cedefop, Thessaloniki)

## European Chemicals Agency

- bg** Европейска агенция по химикали (ECHA, Хелзинки)
- es** Agencia Europea de Sustancias y Mezclas Químicas (ECHA, Helsinki)
- cs** Evropská agentura pro chemické látky (ECHA, Helsinky)
- da** Det Europæiske Kemikalieagentur (ECHA, Helsingfors)
- de** Europäische Chemikalienagentur (ECHA, Helsinki)
- et** Euroopa Kemikaaliamet (ECHA, Helsingi)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκός Οργανισμός Χημικών Προϊόντων (ECHA, Ελσίνκι)
- en** European Chemicals Agency (ECHA, Helsinki)
- fr** Agence européenne des produits chimiques (ECHA, Helsinki)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach Ceimiceán (ECHA, Heilsinci)
- hr** Europska agencija za kemikalije (ECHA, Helsinki)
- it** Agenzia europea per le sostanze chimiche (ECHA, Helsinki)
- lv** Eiropas Ķīmikāliju aģentūra (ECHA, Helsinki)
- lt** Europos cheminių medžiagų agentūra (ECHA, Helsinkis)
- hu** Európai Vegyianyag-ügynökség (ECHA, Helsinki)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Ewropea għas-Sustanzi Kimiċi (ECHA, Helsinki)
- nl** Europees Agentschap voor chemische stoffen (ECHA, Helsinki)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Chemikaliów (ECHA, Helsinki)
- pt** Agência Europeia dos Produtos Químicos (ECHA, Helsínquia)
- ro** Agenția Europeană pentru Produse Chimice (ECHA, Helsinki)
- sk** Európska chemická agentúra (ECHA, Helsinki)
- sl** Evropska agencija za kemikalije (ECHA, Helsinki)
- fi** Euroopan kemikaalivirasto (ECHA, Helsinki)
- sv** Europeiska kemikaliemyndigheten (Echa, Helsingfors)

## European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre

- bg** Европейски център за промишлени, технологични и изследователски експертни познания в областта на киберсигурността (Букурещ)
- es** Centro Europeo de Competencia Industrial, Tecnológica y de Investigación en Ciberseguridad (Bucarest)
- cs** Evropské průmyslové, technologické a výzkumné centrum kompetencí pro kybernetickou bezpečnost (Bukurešť)
- da** Det Europæiske Industri-, Teknologi- og Forskningskompetencecenter for Cybersikkerhed (Bukarest)
- de** Europäisches Kompetenzzentrum für Industrie, Technologie und Forschung im Bereich der Cybersicherheit (Bukarest)
- et** Küberturvalisuse Valdkonna Tööstuse, Tehnoloogia ja Teadusuuringute Euroopa Pädevuskeskus (Bukarest)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Κέντρο Αρμοδιότητας για Βιομηχανικά, Τεχνολογικά και Ερευνητικά Θέματα Κυβερνοασφάλειας (Βουκουρέστι)
- en** European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre (Bucharest)
- fr** Centre de compétences européen pour l'industrie, les technologies et la recherche en matière de cybersécurité (Bucarest)
- ga** an Lárionad Eorpach um Inniúlachtaí Tionsclaíochta Cibearshlándála, Teicneolaíochta Cibearshlándála agus Taighde Cibearshlándála (Búcairist)
- hr** Europski stručni centar za industriju, tehnologiju i istraživanja u području kibersigurnosti (Bukurešt)
- it** Centro europeo di competenza per la cibersicurezza nell'ambito industriale, tecnologico e della ricerca (Bucarest)
- lv** Eiropas Industriālais, tehnoloģiskais un pētnieciskais kibernetikas kompetenču centrs (Bukareste)
- lt** Europos kibernetinio saugumo pramonės, technologijų ir mokslinių tyrimų kompetencijos centras (Bukareštas)
- hu** Európai Kiberbiztonsági Ipari, Technológiai és Kutatási Kompetenciaközpont (Bukarest)
- mt** iċ-Ċentru Ewropew ta' Kompetenza Industrijali, Teknoloġika u tar-Riċerka fil-qasam taċ-Ċibersigurtà (Bucharest)
- nl** Europees Kenniscentrum voor industrie, technologie en onderzoek op het gebied van cyberbeveiliging (Boekarest)
- pl** Europejskie Centrum Kompetencji Przemysłowych, Technologicznych i Badawczych w dziedzinie Cyberbezpieczeństwa (Bukareszt)
- pt** Centro Europeu de Competências Industriais, Tecnológicas e de Investigação em Cibersegurança (Bucareste)
- ro** Centrul european de competențe în domeniul industrial, tehnologic și de cercetare în materie de securitate cibernetică (București)
- sk** Európske centrum priemyselných, technologických a výskumných kompetencií v oblasti kybernetickej bezpečnosti (Bukurešť)
- sl** Evropski industrijski, tehnološki in raziskovalni kompetenčni center za kibernetiko varnost (Bukarešta)
- fi** Euroopan kyberturvallisuuden teollisuus-, teknologia- ja tutkimusosaamiskeskus (Bukarest)
- sv** Europeiska kompetenscentrumet för cybersäkerhet inom näringsliv, teknik och forskning (Bukarest)



## European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency

- bg** Европейска изпълнителна агенция за климата, инфраструктурата и околната среда (CINEA, Брюксел)
- es** Agencia Ejecutiva Europea de Clima, Infraestructuras y Medio Ambiente (CINEA, Bruselas)
- cs** Evropská výkonná agentura pro klima, infrastrukturu a životní prostředí (CINEA, Brusel)
- da** Det Europæiske Forvaltningsorgan for Klima, Infrastruktur og Miljø (CINEA, Bruxelles)
- de** Europäische Exekutivagentur für Klima, Infrastruktur und Umwelt (CINEA, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Kliima, Taristu ja Keskkonna Rakendusamet (CINEA, Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκός Εκτελεστικός Οργανισμός για το Κλίμα, τις Υποδομές και το Περιβάλλον (CINEA, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA, Brussels)
- fr** Agence exécutive européenne pour le climat, les infrastructures et l'environnement (CINEA, Bruxelles)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Feidhmiúcháin Eorpach um an Aeráid, Bonneagar agus Comhshaol (CINEA, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europska izvršna agencija za klimu, infrastrukturu i okoliš (CINEA, Bruxelles)
- it** Agenzia esecutiva europea per il clima, l'infrastruttura e l'ambiente (CINEA, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Klimata, infrastruktūras un vides izpildaģentūra (CINEA, Brisele)
- lt** Europos klimato, infrastruktūros ir aplinkos vykdomoji įstaiga (CINEA, Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Éghajlat-politikai, Környezetvédelmi és Infrastrukturális Végrehajtó Ügynökség (CINEA, Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Eżekuttiva Ewropea għall-Klima, għall-Infrastruttura u għall-Ambjent (CINEA, Brussell)
- nl** Europees Uitvoerend Agentschap klimaat, infrastructuur en milieu (Cinea, Brussel)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Wykonawcza ds. Klimatu, Infrastruktury i Środowiska (CINEA, Bruksela)
- pt** Agência de Execução Europeia do Clima, das Infraestruturas e do Ambiente (CINEA, Bruxelas)
- ro** Agenția Executivă Europeană pentru Climă, Infrastructură și Mediu (CINEA, Bruxelles)
- sk** Európska výkonná agentúra pre klímu, infraštruktúru a životné prostredie (CINEA, Brusel)
- sl** Evropska izvajalska agencija za podnebje, infrastrukturo in okolje (CINEA, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan ilmasto-, infrastruktuuri- ja ympäristöasioiden toimeenpanovirasto (CINEA, Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska genombförandeorganet för klimat, infrastruktur och miljö (Cinea, Bryssel)

## European Commission

- bg** Европейска комисия (Брюксел)
- es** Comisión Europea (Bruselas)
- cs** Evropská komise (Brusel)
- da** Europa-Kommissionen (Bruxelles)
- de** Europäische Kommission (Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Komisjon (Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Commission (Brussels)
- fr** Commission européenne (Bruxelles)
- ga** an Coimisiún Eorpach (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europska komisija (Bruxelles)
- it** Commissione europea (CE, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Komisija (Brisele)
- lt** Europos Komisija (Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Bizottság (Brüsszel)
- mt** il-Kummissjoni Ewropea (Brussell)
- nl** Europese Commissie (Brussel)
- pl** Komisja Europejska (Bruksela)
- pt** Comissão Europeia (Bruxelas)
- ro** Comisia Europeană (Bruxelles)
- sk** Európska komisia (Brusel)
- sl** Evropska komisija (Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan komissio (Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska kommissionen (Bryssel)

## European Committee of the Regions

- bg** Европейски комитет на регионите (КР, Брюксел)
- es** Comité Europeo de las Regiones (CDR, Bruselas)
- cs** Evropský výbor regionů (VR, Brusel)
- da** Det Europæiske Regionsudvalg (Bruxelles)
- de** Europäischer Ausschuss der Regionen (AdR, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Regioonide Komitee (RK, Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή των Περιφερειών (ΕτΠ, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Committee of the Regions (CoR, Brussels)
- fr** Comité européen des régions (CdR, Bruxelles)
- ga** Coiste Eorpach na Réigiún (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europski odbor regija (OR, Bruxelles)
- it** Comitato europeo delle regioni (CdR, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Reģionu komiteja (RK, Brisele)
- lt** Europos regionų komitetas (RK, Briuselis)
- hu** Régiók Európai Bizottsága (RB, Brüsszel)
- mt** il-Kumitat Ewropew tar-Regjuni (KtR, Brussell)
- nl** Europees Comité van de Regio's (CvdR, Brussel)
- pl** Europejski Komitet Regionów (KR, Bruksela)
- pt** Comité das Regiões Europeu (CR, Bruxelas)
- ro** Comitetul European al Regiunilor (CoR, Bruxelles)
- sk** Európsky výbor regiónov (VR, Brusel)
- sl** Evropski odbor regij (OR, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan alueiden komitea (AK, Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska regionkommittén (ReK, Bryssel)

## European Council

- bg** Европейски съвет (Брюксел)
- es** Consejo Europeo (Bruselas)
- cs** Evropská rada (Brusel)
- da** Det Europæiske Råd (Bruxelles)
- de** Europäischer Rat (Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Ülemkogu (Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Council (Brussels)
- fr** Conseil européen (Bruxelles)
- ga** an Chomhairle Eorpach (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europsko vijeće (Bruxelles)
- it** Consiglio europeo (Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropadome (Brisele)
- lt** Europos Vadovų Taryba (Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Tanács (Brüsszel)
- mt** il-Kunsill Ewropew (Brussell)
- nl** Europese Raad (Brussel)
- pl** Rada Europejska (Bruksela)
- pt** Conselho Europeu (Bruxelas)
- ro** Consiliul European (Bruxelles)
- sk** Európska rada (Brusel)
- sl** Evropski svet (Bruselj)
- fi** Eurooppa-neuvosto (Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska rådet (Bryssel)

## European Court of Auditors

- bg** Европейска сметна палата (Люксембург)
- es** Tribunal de Cuentas Europeo (Luxemburgo)
- cs** Evropský účetní dvůr (EÚD, Lucemburk)
- da** Den Europæiske Revisionsret (Luxembourg)
- de** Europäischer Rechnungshof (Luxemburg)
- et** Euroopa Kontrollikoda (Luxembourg)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Ελεγκτικό Συνέδριο (Λουξεμβούργο)
- en** European Court of Auditors (ECA, Luxembourg)
- fr** Cour des comptes européenne (Luxembourg)
- ga** Cúirt Iniúchóirí na hEorpa (Lucsamburg)
- hr** Europski revizorski sud (Luxembourg)
- it** Corte dei conti europea (Lussemburgo)
- lv** Eiropas Revīzijas palāta (Luksemburga)
- lt** Europos Audito Rūmai (Liuksemburgas)
- hu** Európai Számvevőszék (Luxembourg)
- mt** il-Qorti Ewropea tal-Awdituri (il-Lussemburgu)
- nl** Europese Rekenkamer (Luxemburg)
- pl** Europejski Trybunał Obrachunkowy (Luksemburg)
- pt** Tribunal de Contas Europeu (TCE, Luxemburgo)
- ro** Curtea de Conturi Europeană (Luxemburg)
- sk** Európsky dvor audítorov (Luxemburg)
- sl** Evropsko računsko sodišče (ERS, Luxembourg)
- fi** Euroopan tilintarkastustuomioistuin (Luxemburg)
- sv** Europeiska revisionsrätten (Luxemburg)

## European Data Protection Board

- bg** Европейски комитет по защита на данните (Брюксел)
- es** Comité Europeo de Protección de Datos (CEPD, Bruselas)
- cs** Evropský sbor pro ochranu osobních údajů (EDPB, Brusel)
- da** Det Europæiske Databeskyttelsesråd (Bruxelles)
- de** Europäischer Datenschutzausschuss (EDSA, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Andmekaitse nõukogu (Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο Προστασίας Δεδομένων (ΕΣΠΔ, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Data Protection Board (EDPB, Brussels)
- fr** Comité européen de la protection des données (Bruxelles)
- ga** an Bord Eorpach um Chosaint Sonraí (EDPB, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europski odbor za zaštitu podataka (EDPB, Bruxelles)
- it** Comitato europeo per la protezione dei dati (EDPB, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Datu aizsardzības kolēģija (EDAK, Brisele)
- lt** Europos duomenų apsaugos valdyba (Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Adatvédelmi Testület (Brüsszel)
- mt** il-Bord Ewropew għall-Protezzjoni tad-Data (EDPB, Brussell)
- nl** Europees Comité voor gegevensbescherming (EDPB, Brussel)
- pl** Europejska Rada Ochrony Danych (EROD, Bruksela)
- pt** Comité Europeu para a Protecção de Dados (CEPD, Bruxelas)
- ro** Comitetul European pentru Protecția Datelor (CEPD, Bruxelles)
- sk** Európsky výbor pre ochranu údajov (EDPB, Brusel)
- sl** Evropski odbor za varstvo podatkov (EOVP, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan tietosuojaneuvosto (Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska dataskyddsstyrelsen (EDPB, Bryssel)

## European Data Protection Supervisor

- bg** Европейски надзорен орган по защита на данните (ЕНОЗД, Брюксел)
- es** Supervisor Europeo de Protección de Datos (SEPD, Bruselas)
- cs** evropský inspektor ochrany údajů (EIOÚ, Brusel)
- da** Den Europæiske Tilsynsførende for Databeskyttelse (EDPS, Bruxelles)
- de** Europäischer Datenschutzbeauftragter (EDSB, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Andmekaitseinspektor (Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊός Επόπτης Προστασίας Δεδομένων (ΕΕΠΔ, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS, Brussels)
- fr** Contrôleur européen de la protection des données (CEPD, Bruxelles)
- ga** an Maoirseoir Eorpach ar Chosaint Sonraí (MECS, an Bhreisíel)
- hr** Europski nadzornik za zaštitu podataka (ENZP, Bruxelles)
- it** Garante europeo della protezione dei dati (GEPD, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Datu aizsardzības uzraudzītājs (EDAU, Brisele)
- lt** Europos duomenų apsaugos priežiūros pareigūnas (EDAPP, Briuselis)
- hu** európai adatvédelmi biztos (Brüsszel)
- mt** il-Kontrollur Ewropew għall-Protezzjoni tad-Data (KEPD, Brussell)
- nl** Europese Toezichthouder voor gegevensbescherming (EDPS, Brussel)
- pl** Europejski Inspektor Ochrony Danych (EIOD, Bruksela)
- pt** Autoridade Europeia para a Proteção de Dados (AEPD, Bruxelas)
- ro** Autoritatea Europeană pentru Protecția Datelor (AEPD, Bruxelles)
- sk** európsky dozorný úradník pre ochranu údajov (EDPS, Brusel)
- sl** Evropski nadzornik za varstvo podatkov (ENVP, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan tietosuojavaltuutettu (Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska datatillsynsmannen (Bryssel)

## European Defence Agency

- bg** Европейска агенция по отбрана (EDA, Брюксел)
- es** Agencia Europea de Defensa (AED, Bruselas)
- cs** Evropská obranná agentura (EDA, Brusel)
- da** Det Europæiske Forsvarsagentur (EDA, Bruxelles)
- de** Europäische Verteidigungsagentur (EVA, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Kaitseagentuur (EDA, Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκός Οργανισμός Άμυνας (EOA, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Defence Agency (EDA, Brussels)
- fr** Agence européenne de défense (AED, Bruxelles)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach um Chosaint (GEC, an Bhreisíel)
- hr** Europska obrambena agencija (EDA, Bruxelles)
- it** Agenzia europea per la difesa (AED, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Aizsardzības aģentūra (EAA, Brisele)
- lt** Europos gynybos agentūra (EGA, Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Védelmi Ügynökség (EDA, Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Ewropea għad-Difiża (AED, Brussell)
- nl** Europees Defensieagentschap (EDA, Brussel)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Obrony (EDA, Bruksela)
- pt** Agência Europeia de Defesa (AED, Bruxelas)
- ro** Agenția Europeană de Apărare (AEA, Bruxelles)
- sk** Európska obranná agentúra (EDA, Brusel)
- sl** Evropska obrambna agencija (EDA, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan puolustusvirasto (Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska försvarsbyrån (Bryssel)

## European Economic and Social Committee

- bg** Европейски икономически и социален комитет (ЕИСК, Брюксел)
- es** Comité Económico y Social Europeo (CESE, Bruselas)
- cs** Evropský hospodářský a sociální výbor (EHSV, Brusel)
- da** Det Europæiske Økonomiske og Sociale Udvalg (EØSU, Bruxelles)
- de** Europäischer Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss (EWSA, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Majandus- ja Sotsiaalkomitee (EMSK, Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Οικονομική και Κοινωνική Επιτροπή (ΕΟΚΕ, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Economic and Social Committee (EESC, Brussels)
- fr** Comité économique et social européen (CESE, Bruxelles)
- ga** Coiste Eacnamaíoch agus Sóisialta na hEorpa (CESE, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europski gospodarski i socijalni odbor (EGSO, Bruxelles)
- it** Comitato economico e sociale europeo (CESE, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Ekonomikas un sociālo lietu komiteja (EESK, Brisele)
- lt** Europos ekonomikos ir socialinių reikalų komitetas (EESRK, Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Gazdasági és Szociális Bizottság (EGSZB, Brüsszel)
- mt** il-Kumitat Ekonomiku u Soċjali Ewropew (KESE, Brussell)
- nl** Europees Economisch en Sociaal Comité (EESC, Brussel)
- pl** Europejski Komitet Ekonomiczno-Społeczny (EKES, Bruksela)
- pt** Comité Económico e Social Europeu (CESE, Bruxelas)
- ro** Comitetul Economic și Social European (CESE, Bruxelles)
- sk** Európsky hospodársky a sociálny výbor (EHSV, Brusel)
- sl** Evropski ekonomsko-socialni odbor (EESO, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan talous- ja sosiaalikomitea (ETSK, Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska ekonomiska och sociala kommittén (EESK, Bryssel)

## European Education and Culture Executive Agency

- bg** Европейска изпълнителна агенция за образование и култура (EACEA, Брюксел)
- es** Agencia Ejecutiva Europea de Educación y Cultura (EACEA, Bruselas)
- cs** Evropská výkonná agentura pro vzdělávání a kulturu (EACEA, Brusel)
- da** Det Europæiske Forvaltningsorgan for Uddannelse og Kultur (EACEA, Bruxelles)
- de** Europäische Exekutivagentur für Bildung und Kultur (EACEA, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Hariduse ja Kultuuri Rakendusamet (EACEA, Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκός Εκτελεστικός Οργανισμός Εκπαίδευσης και Πολιτισμού (EACEA, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA, Brussels)
- fr** Agence exécutive européenne pour l'éducation et la culture (EACEA, Bruxelles)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Feidhmiúcháin Eorpach um Oideachas agus Cultúr (EACEA, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europska izvršna agencija za obrazovanje i kulturu (EACEA, Bruxelles)
- it** Agenzia esecutiva europea per l'istruzione e la cultura (EACEA, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Izglītības un kultūras izpildaģentūra (EACEA, Brisele)
- lt** Europos švietimo ir kultūros vykdomoji įstaiga (EACEA, Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Oktatási és Kulturális Végrehajtó Ügynökség (EACEA, Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Eżekuttiva Ewropea għall-Edukazzjoni u għall-Kultura (EACEA, Brussell)
- nl** Europees Uitvoerend Agentschap onderwijs en cultuur (EACEA, Brussel)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Wykonawcza ds. Edukacji i Kultury (EACEA, Bruksela)
- pt** Agência de Execução Europeia da Educação e da Cultura (EACEA, Bruxelas)
- ro** Agenția Executivă Europeană pentru Educație și Cultură (EACEA, Bruxelles)
- sk** Európska výkonná agentúra pre vzdelávanie a kultúru (EACEA, Brusel)
- sl** Evropska izvajalska agencija za izobraževanje in kulturo (EACEA, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan koulutuksen ja kulttuurin toimeenpanovirasto (EACEA, Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska genomförandeorganet för utbildning och kultur (Eacea, Bryssel)

## European Environment Agency

- bg** Европейска агенция за околна среда (ЕАОС, Копенхаген)
- es** Agencia Europea de Medio Ambiente (AEMA, Copenhague)
- cs** Evropská agentura pro životní prostředí (EEA, Kodaň)
- da** Det Europæiske Miljøagentur (EEA, København)
- de** Europäische Umweltagentur (EUA, Kopenhagen)
- et** Euroopa Keskkonnaamet (EEA, Kopenhaagen)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκός Οργανισμός Περιβάλλοντος (ΕΟΠ, Κοπεγχάγη)
- en** European Environment Agency (EEA, Copenhagen)
- fr** Agence européenne pour l'environnement (AEE, Copenhague)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach Chomhshaoil (EEA, Cóbhanhávan)
- hr** Europska agencija za okoliš (EEA, Kopenhagen)
- it** Agenzia europea dell'ambiente (AEA, Copenaghen)
- lv** Eiropas Vides aģentūra (EVA, Kopenhāgena)
- lt** Europos aplinkos agentūra (EAA, Kopenhaga)
- hu** Európai Környezetvédelmi Ügynökség (EEA, Koppenhága)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Ewropea għall-Ambjent (EEA, Copenhagen)
- nl** Europees Milieuagentschap (EEA, Kopenhagen)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Środowiska (EEA, Kopenhaga)
- pt** Agência Europeia do Ambiente (AEA, Copenhaga)
- ro** Agenția Europeană de Mediu (AEM, Copenhaga)
- sk** Európska environmentálna agentúra (EEA, Kodaň)
- sl** Evropska agencija za okolje (EEA, København)
- fi** Euroopan ympäristökeskus (EEA, Kööpenhamina)
- sv** Europeiska miljöbyrån (EEA, Köpenhamn)

## European External Action Service

- bg** Европейска служба за външна дейност (ЕСВД, Брюксел)
- es** Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior (SEAE, Bruselas)
- cs** Evropská služba pro vnější činnost (ESVČ, Brusel)
- da** Tjenesten for EU's Optræden Udadtil (Bruxelles)
- de** Europäischer Auswärtiger Dienst (EAD, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa välisteenistus (Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Εξωτερικής Δράσης (ΕΥΕΔ, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European External Action Service (EEAS, Brussels)
- fr** Service européen pour l'action extérieure (SEAE, Bruxelles)
- ga** an tSeirbhís Eorpach Gníomhaíochta Seachtraí (SEGS, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europska služba za vanjsko djelovanje (ESVD, Bruxelles)
- it** Servizio europeo per l'azione esterna (SEAE, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Ārējās darbības dienests (EĀDD, Brisele)
- lt** Europos išorės veiksmy tarnyba (EIVT, Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Külügyi Szolgálat (EKSZ, Brüsszel)
- mt** is-Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna (SEAE, Brussell)
- nl** Europese Dienst voor extern optreden (EDEO, Brussel)
- pl** Europejska Służba Działañ Zewnętrznych (ESDZ, Bruksela)
- pt** Serviço Europeu para a Ação Externa (SEAE, Bruxelas)
- ro** Serviciul European de Acțiune Externă (SEAE, Bruxelles)
- sk** Európska služba pre vonkajšiu činnosť (ESVČ, Brusel)
- sl** Evropska služba za zunanje delovanje (ESZD, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan ulkosuhdehallinto (EUH, Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska utrikestjänsten (Bryssel)

## European Fisheries Control Agency

- bg** Европейска агенция за контрол на рибарството (EFCA, Виго)
- es** Agencia Europea de Control de la Pesca (AECP, Vigo)
- cs** Evropská agentura pro kontrolu rybolovu (EFCA, Vigo)
- da** Det Europæiske Fiskerikontrolagentur (EFCA, Vigo)
- de** Europäische Fischereiaufsichtsagentur (EFCA, Vigo)
- et** Euroopa Kalanduskontrolli Amet (EFCA, Vigo)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Ελέγχου της Αλιείας (EFCA, Βίγκο)
- en** European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA, Vigo)
- fr** Agence européenne de contrôle des pêches (AECP, Vigo)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar Iascach (EFCA, Vigo)
- hr** Europska agencija za kontrolu ribarstva (EFCA, Vigo)
- it** Agenzia europea di controllo della pesca (EFCA, Vigo)
- lv** Eiropas Zivsaimniecības kontroles aģentūra (EFCA, Vigo)
- lt** Europos žuvininkystės kontrolės agentūra (EŽKA, Vigas)
- hu** Európai Halászati Ellenőrző Hivatal (EFCA, Vigo)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Ewropea għall-Kontroll tas-Sajd (EFCA, Vigo)
- nl** Europees Bureau voor visserijcontrole (EFCA, Vigo)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Kontroli Rybołówstwa (EFCA, Vigo)
- pt** Agência Europeia de Controlo das Pescas (AECP, Vigo)
- ro** Agenția Europeană pentru Controlul Pescuitului (EFCA, Vigo)
- sk** Európska agentúra pre kontrolu rybárstva (EFCA, Vigo)
- sl** Evropska agencija za nadzor ribištva (EFCA, Vigo)
- fi** Euroopan kalastuksenvallontavirasto (EFCA, Vigo)
- sv** Europeiska fiskerikontrollbyrån (EFCA, Vigo)

## European Food Safety Authority

- bg** Европейски орган за безопасност на храните (ЕОБХ, Парма)
- es** Autoridad Europea de Seguridad Alimentaria (EFSA, Parma)
- cs** Evropský úřad pro bezpečnost potravin (EFSA, Parma)
- da** Den Europæiske Fødevarsesikkerhedsautoritet (EFSA, Parma)
- de** Europäische Behörde für Lebensmittelsicherheit (EFSA, Parma)
- et** Euroopa Toiduohutusamet (EFSA, Parma)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Αρχή για την Ασφάλεια των Τροφίμων (EFSA, Πάρμα)
- en** European Food Safety Authority (EFSA, Parma)
- fr** Autorité européenne de sécurité des aliments (EFSA, Parme)
- ga** an tÚdarás Eorpach um Shábháilteacht Bia (EFSA, Parma)
- hr** Europska agencija za sigurnost hrane (EFSA, Parma)
- it** Autorità europea per la sicurezza alimentare (EFSA, Parma)
- lv** Eiropas Pārtikas nekaitīguma iestāde (EFSA, Parma)
- lt** Europos maisto saugos tarnyba (EFSA, Parma)
- hu** Európai Élelmiszerbiztonsági Hatóság (EFSA, Parma)
- mt** l-Awtorità Ewropea dwar is-Sigurtà fl-Ikel (EFSA, Parma)
- nl** Europese Autoriteit voor voedselveiligheid (EFSA, Parma)
- pl** Europejski Urząd ds. Bezpieczeństwa Żywności (EFSA, Parma)
- pt** Autoridade Europeia para a Segurança dos Alimentos (EFSA, Parma)
- ro** Autoritatea Europeană pentru Siguranța Alimentară (EFSA, Parma)
- sk** Európsky úrad pre bezpečnosť potravín (EFSA, Parma)
- sl** Evropska agencija za varnost hrane (EFSA, Parma)
- fi** Euroopan elintarviketurvallisuusviranomainen (EFSA, Parma)
- sv** Europeiska myndigheten för livsmedelssäkerhet (Efsa, Parma)



## European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

- bg** Европейска фондация за подобряване на условията на живот и труд (Eurofound, Дъблин)
- es** Fundación Europea para la Mejora de las Condiciones de Vida y de Trabajo (Eurofound, Dublin)
- cs** Evropská nadace pro zlepšení životních a pracovních podmínek (Eurofound, Dublin)
- da** Det Europæiske Institut til Forbedring af Leve- og Arbejdsvilkårene (Eurofound, Dublin)
- de** Europäische Stiftung zur Verbesserung der Lebens- und Arbeitsbedingungen (Eurofound, Dublin)
- et** Euroopa Elu- ja Töötingimuste Parandamise Sihtasutus (Eurofound, Dublin)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Ίδρυμα για τη Βελτίωση των Συνθηκών Διαβίωσης και Εργασίας (Eurofound, Δουβλίνο)
- en** European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound, Dublin)
- fr** Fondation européenne pour l'amélioration des conditions de vie et de travail (Eurofound, Dublin)
- ga** an Foras Eorpach chun Dálaí Maireachtála agus Oibre a Fheabhsú (Eurofound, Baile Átha Cliath)
- hr** Europska zaklada za poboljšanje životnih i radnih uvjeta (Eurofound, Dublin)
- it** Fondazione europea per il miglioramento delle condizioni di vita e di lavoro (Eurofound, Dublino)
- lv** Eiropas Dzīves un darba apstākļu uzlabošanas fonds (Eurofound, Dublina)
- lt** Europos gyvenimo ir darbo sąlygų gerinimo fondas (Eurofound, Dublinas)
- hu** Európai Alapítvány az Élet- és Munkakörülmények Javításáért (Eurofound, Dublin)
- mt** il-Fondazzjoni Ewropea għat-Titjib tal-Kondizzjonijiet tal-Ħajja u tax-Xogħol (Eurofound, Dublin)
- nl** Europese Stichting tot verbetering van de levens- en arbeidsomstandigheden (Eurofound, Dublin)
- pl** Europejska Fundacja na rzecz Poprawy Warunków Życia i Pracy (Eurofound, Dublin)
- pt** Fundação Europeia para a Melhoria das Condições de Vida e de Trabalho (Eurofound, Dublin)
- ro** Fundația Europeană pentru Îmbunătățirea Condițiilor de Viață și de Muncă (Eurofound, Dublin)
- sk** Európska nadácia pre zlepšovanie životných a pracovných podmienok (Eurofound, Dublin)
- sl** Evropska fundacija za izboljšanje življenjskih in delovnih razmer (Eurofound, Dublin)
- fi** Euroopan elin- ja työolojen kehittämissäätiö (Eurofound, Dublin)
- sv** Europeiska fonden för förbättring av levnads- och arbetsvillkor (Eurofound, Dublin)

## European Health and Digital Executive Agency

- bg** Европейска изпълнителна агенция за здравеопазването и цифровизацията (HADEA, Брюксел)
- es** Agencia Ejecutiva Europea en los ámbitos de la Salud y Digital (HADEA, Bruselas)
- cs** Evropská výkonná agentura pro zdraví a digitální oblast (HADEA, Brusel)
- da** Det Europæiske Forvaltningsorgan for Sundhed og Det Digitale Område (HADEA, Bruxelles)
- de** Europäische Exekutivagentur für Gesundheit und Digitales (HADEA, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Tervishoiu ja Digitaalvaldkonna Rakendusamet (HADEA, Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκός Εκτελεστικός Οργανισμός για την Υγεία και τον Ψηφιακό (HADEA, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HADEA, Brussels)
- fr** Agence exécutive européenne pour la santé et le numérique (HADEA, Bruxelles)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Feidhmiúcháin Eorpach um an tSláinte agus an Digitiú (HADEA, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europska izvršna agencija za zdravlje i digitalno gospodarstvo (HADEA, Bruxelles)
- it** Agenzia esecutiva europea per la salute e il digitale (HADEA, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Veselības un digitālā izpildaģentūra (HADEA, Brisele)
- lt** Europos sveikatos ir skaitmeninės ekonomikos vykdomoji įstaiga (HADEA, Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Egészségügyi és Digitális Végrehajtó Ügynökség (HADEA, Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Eżekuttiva Ewropea għas-Saħħa u għall-Qasam Digitali (HADEA, Brussell)
- nl** Europees Uitvoerend Agentschap voor gezondheid en digitaal beleid (Hadea, Brussel)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Wykonawcza ds. Zdrowia i Cyfryzacji (HADEA, Bruksela)
- pt** Agência Executiva Europeia da Saúde e do Digital (HADEA, Bruxelas)
- ro** Agenția Executivă Europeană pentru Domeniile Sănătății și Digital (HADEA, Bruxelles)
- sk** Európska výkonná agentúra pre zdravie a digitalizáciu (HADEA, Brusel)
- sl** Evropska izvajalska agencija za zdravje in digitalno tehnologijo (HADEA, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan terveys- ja digitaaliasioiden toimeenpanovirasto (HADEA, Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska genomförandeorganet för hälsofrågor och digitala frågor (Hadea, Bryssel)



## European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking

- bg** Съвместно предприятие за европейски високопроизводителни изчислителни технологии (Съвместно предприятие EuroHPC, Люксембург)
- es** Empresa Común de Informática de Alto Rendimiento Europea (Empresa Común EuroHPC, Luxemburgo)
- cs** evropský společný podnik pro vysoce výkonnou výpočetní techniku (společný podnik EuroHPC, Lucemburk)
- da** fællesforetagendet for europæisk højtydende databehandling (fællesforetagendet EuroHPC, Luxembourg)
- de** Gemeinsames Unternehmen für europäisches Hochleistungsrechnen (Gemeinsames Unternehmen EuroHPC, Luxemburg)
- et** Euroopa kõrgjõudlusega andmetöötluse ühissetevõte (ühissetevõte EuroHPC, Luxembourg)
- el** κοινή επιχείρηση για την ευρωπαϊκή υπολογιστική υψηλών επιδόσεων (κοινή επιχείρηση EuroHPC, Λουξεμβούργο)
- en** European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC Joint Undertaking, Luxembourg)
- fr** entreprise commune pour le calcul à haute performance européen (entreprise commune EuroHPC, Luxembourg)
- ga** Comhghnóthas Ríomhaireachta Ardfeidhmíochta Eorpach (Comhghnóthas EuroHPC, Lucsamburg)
- hr** Zajedničko poduzeće za europsko računalstvo visokih performansi (Zajedničko poduzeće EuroHPC, Luxembourg)
- it** impresa comune per il calcolo ad alte prestazioni europeo (impresa comune EuroHPC, Lussemburgo)
- lv** Eiropas Augstas veiktspējas datošanas kopuzņēmums (kopuzņēmums EuroHPC, Luksemburga)
- lt** Europos našiosios kompiuterijos bendroji įmonė (bendroji įmonė „EuroHPC“, Liuksemburgas)
- hu** európai nagy teljesítményű számítástechnika közös vállalkozás (EuroHPC közös vállalkozás, Luxembourg)
- mt** l-Impriza Kongunta għall-Computing ta' Prestazzjoni Għolja Ewropew (l-Impriza Kongunta EuroHPC, il-Lussemburgu)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming Europese high-performance computing (Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming EuroHPC, Luxemburg)
- pl** Wspólne Przedsięwzięcie w dziedzinie Europejskich Obliczeń Wielkiej Skali (Wspólne Przedsięwzięcie EuroHPC, Luksemburg)
- pt** Empresa Comum para a Computação Europeia de Alto Desempenho (Empresa Comum EuroHPC, Luxemburgo)
- ro** întreprinderea comună pentru calculul european de înaltă performanță (întreprinderea comună EuroHPC, Luxembourg)
- sk** spoločný podnik pre európsku vysokovýkonnú výpočtovú techniku (spoločný podnik EuroHPC, Luxembourg)
- sl** Skupno podjetje za evropsko visokozmogljivostno računalništvo (Skupno podjetje EuroHPC, Luxembourg)
- fi** Euroopan suurteholaskennan yhteisyritys (EuroHPC-yhteisyritys, Luxemburg)
- sv** det gemensamma företaget för ett europeiskt högpresterande datorsystem (det gemensamma företaget EuroHPC, Luxemburg)

## European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency

- bg** Изпълнителна агенция за Европейския съвет по иновациите и за МСП (Eisma, Брюксел)
- es** Agencia Ejecutiva para el Consejo Europeo de Innovación y las Pymes (Eisma, Bruselas)
- cs** Výkonná agentura Evropské rady pro inovace a pro malé a střední podniky (Eisma, Brusel)
- da** Forvaltningsorganet for Det Europæiske Innovationsråd og SMV'er (Eisma, Bruxelles)
- de** Europäische Exekutivagentur für den Innovationsrat und für KMU (Eisma, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Innovatsiooninõukogu ja VKEd Rakendusamet (Eisma, Brüssel)
- el** Εκτελεστικός Οργανισμός για το Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο Καινοτομίας και τις ΜΜΕ (Eisma, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency (Eisma, Brussels)
- fr** Agence exécutive pour le Conseil européen de l'innovation et les PME (Eisma, Bruxelles)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht Feidhmiúcháin na Comhairle Nuálaíochta Eorpaí agus na bhFiontar Beag agus Meánmhéide (Eisma, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Izvršna agencija za Europsko vijeće za inovacije i MSP-ove (Eisma, Bruxelles)
- it** Agenzia esecutiva del Consiglio europeo per l'innovazione e delle PMI (Eisma, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Inovācijas padomes un MVU izpildaģentūra (*Eisma*, Brisele)
- lt** Europos inovacijų tarybos ir MVĮ reikalų vykdomoji įstaiga (*Eisma*, Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Innovációs Tanács és Kkv-ügyi Végrehajtó Ügynökség (Eisma, Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Eżekuttiva Ewropea għall-Kunsill Ewropew tal-Innovazzjoni u għall-SMEs (Eisma, Brussell)
- nl** Europees Uitvoerend Agentschap Innovatieraad en het mkb (Eisma, Brussel)
- pl** Agencja Wykonawcza Europejskiej Rady ds. Innowacji i ds. MŚP (Eisma, Bruksela)
- pt** Agência de Execução do Conselho Europeu da Inovação e das PME (Eisma, Bruselas)
- ro** Agenția Executivă pentru Consiliul European pentru Inovare și IMM-uri (Eisma, Bruxelles)
- sk** Výkonná agentúra pre Európsku radu pre inováciu a MSP (Eisma, Brusel)
- sl** Izvajalska agencija Evropskega sveta za inovacije ter za mala in srednja podjetja (Eisma, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan innovaationeuvoston ja pk-yrittysasioiden toimeenpanovirasto (Eisma, Bryssel)
- sv** Genomförandeorganet för Europeiska innovationsrådet samt för små och medelstora företag (Eisma, Bryssel)

## European Institute for Gender Equality

- bg** Европейски институт за равенство между половете (EIGE, Вилнюс)
- es** Instituto Europeo de la Igualdad de Género (EIGE, Vilna)
- cs** Evropský institut pro rovnost žen a mužů (EIGE, Vilnius)
- da** Det Europæiske Institut for Ligestilling mellem Mænd og Kvinder (EIGE, Vilnius)
- de** Europäisches Institut für Gleichstellungsfragen (EIGE, Vilnius)
- et** Euroopa Soolise Võrdõiguslikkuse Instituut (EIGE, Vilnius)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Ινστιτούτο για την Ισότητα των Φύλων (EIGE, Βίλνιους)
- en** European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE, Vilnius)
- fr** Institut européen pour l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes (EIGE, Vilnius)
- ga** an Institiúid Eorpach um Chomhionannas Inscne (EIGE, Vilnias)
- hr** Europski institut za ravnopravnost spolova (EIGE, Vilnius)
- it** Istituto europeo per l'uguaglianza di genere (EIGE, Vilnius)
- lv** Eiropas Dzimumu līdztiesības institūts (*EIGE*, Viļņa)
- lt** Europos lyčių lygybės institutas (EIGE, Vilnius)
- hu** A Nemek Közötti Egyenlőség Európai Intézete (EIGE, Vilnius)
- mt** l-Istitut Ewropew għall-Ugwaljanza bejn is-Sessi (EIGE, Vilnius)
- nl** Europees Instituut voor gendergelijkheid (EIGE, Vilnius)
- pl** Europejski Instytut ds. Równości Kobiet i Mężczyzn (EIGE, Wilno)
- pt** Instituto Europeu para a Igualdade de Género (EIGE, Vilnius)
- ro** Institutul European pentru Egalitatea de Șanse între Femei și Bărbați (EIGE, Vilnius)
- sk** Európsky inštitút pre rodovú rovnosť (EIGE, Vilnius)
- sl** Evropski inštitut za enakost spolov (EIGE, Vilna)
- fi** Euroopan tasa-arvoinstituutti (EIGE, Vilna)
- sv** Europeiska jämställdhetsinstitutet (EIGE, Vilnius)

## European Institute of Innovation and Technology

- bg** Европейски институт за иновации и технологии (EIT, Будапеща)
- es** Instituto Europeo de Innovación y Tecnología (EIT, Budapest)
- cs** Evropský inovační a technologický institut (EIT, Budapešť)
- da** Det Europæiske Institut for Innovation og Teknologi (EIT, Budapest)
- de** Europäisches Innovations- und Technologieinstitut (EIT, Budapest)
- et** Euroopa Innovatsiooni- ja Tehnoloogiainstituut (EIT, Budapest)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Ινστιτούτο Καινοτομίας και Τεχνολογίας (EIT, Βουδαπέστη)
- en** European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT, Budapest)
- fr** Institut européen d'innovation et de technologie (EIT, Budapest)
- ga** Institiúid Eorpach um Nuálaíocht agus Teicneolaíocht (EIT, Búdapeist)
- hr** Europski institut za inovacije i tehnologiju (EIT, Budimpešta)
- it** Istituto europeo di innovazione e tecnologia (EIT, Budapest)
- lv** Eiropas Inovāciju un tehnoloģiju institūts (EIT, Budapešta)
- lt** Europos inovacijos ir technologijos institutas (EIT, Budapeštas)
- hu** Európai Innovációs és Technológiai Intézet (EIT, Budapest)
- mt** l-Istitut Ewropew tal-Innovazzjoni u t-Teknoloġija (EIT, Budapest)
- nl** Europees Instituut voor innovatie en technologie (EIT, Boedapest)
- pl** Europejski Instytut Innowacji i Technologii (EIT, Budapeszt)
- pt** Instituto Europeu de Inovação e Tecnologia (EIT, Budapeste)
- ro** Institutul European de Inovare și Tehnologie (EIT, Budapesta)
- sk** Európsky inovačný a technologický inštitút (EIT, Budapešť)
- sl** Evropski inštitut za inovacije in tehnologijo (EIT, Budimpešta)
- fi** Euroopan innovaatio- ja teknologiainstituutti (EIT, Budapest)
- sv** Europeiska institutet för innovation och teknik (EIT, Budapest)

## European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority

- bg** Европейски орган за застраховане и професионално пенсионно осигуряване (EIOPA, Франкфурт на Майн)
- es** Autoridad Europea de Seguros y Pensiones de Jubilación (AESPJ, Fráncfort del Meno)
- cs** Evropský orgán pro pojišťovnictví a zaměstnanecké penzijní pojištění (EIOPA, Frankfurt nad Mohanem)
- da** Den Europæiske Tilsynsmyndighed for Forsikrings- og Arbejdsmarkedspensionsordninger (EIOPA, Frankfurt am Main)
- de** Europäische Aufsichtsbehörde für das Versicherungswesen und die betriebliche Altersversorgung (EIOPA, Frankfurt am Main)
- et** Euroopa Kindlustus- ja Tööandjapensionide Järelevalve (EIOPA, Frankfurt Maini ääres)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Αρχή Ασφαλίσεων και Επαγγελματικών Συντάξεων (EIOPA, Φρανκφούρτη)
- en** European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA, Frankfurt am Main)
- fr** Autorité européenne des assurances et des pensions professionnelles (AEAPP, Francfort-sur-le-Main)
- ga** an tÚdarás Eorpach um Árachas agus Pinsin Cheirde (EIOPA, Frankfurt am Main)
- hr** Europsko nadzorno tijelo za osiguranje i strukovno mirovinsko osiguranje (EIOPA, Frankfurt na Majni)
- it** Autorità europea delle assicurazioni e delle pensioni aziendali e professionali (EIOPA, Francoforte sul Meno)
- lv** Eiropas Apdrošināšanas un aroda pensiju iestāde (EAAPI, Frankfurte pie Mainas)
- lt** Europos draudimo ir profesinių pensijų institucija (EIOPA, Frankfortas prie Maino)
- hu** Európai Biztosítás- és Foglalkoztatóinyugdíj-hatóság (EIOPA, Frankfurt am Main)
- mt** l-Awtorità Ewropea tal-Assigurazzjoni u l-Pensjonijiet tax-Xogħol (EIOPA, Frankfurt am Main)
- nl** Europese Autoriteit voor verzekeringen en bedrijfspensioenen (Eiopa, Frankfurt am Main)
- pl** Europejski Urząd Nadzoru Ubezpieczeń i Pracowniczych Programów Emerytalnych (EIOPA, Frankfurt nad Menem)
- pt** Autoridade Europeia dos Seguros e Pensões Complementares de Reforma (EIOPA, Frankfurt am Main)
- ro** Autoritatea Europeană de Asigurări și Pensii Ocupaționale (EIOPA, Frankfurt pe Main)
- sk** Európsky orgán pre poisťovníctvo a dôchodkové poistenie zamestnancov (EIOPA, Frankfurt nad Mohanom)
- sl** Evropski organ za zavarovanja in poklicne pokojnine (EIOPA, Frankfurt na Majni)
- fi** Euroopan vakuutus- ja lisäeläkeviranomainen (EIOPA, Frankfurt am Main)
- sv** Europeiska försäkrings- och tjänstepensionsmyndigheten (Eiopa, Frankfurt am Main)

## European Investment Bank

- bg** Европейска инвестиционна банка (ЕИБ, Люксембург)
- es** Banco Europeo de Inversiones (BEI, Luxemburgo)
- cs** Evropská investiční banka (EIB, Lucemburk)
- da** Den Europæiske Investeringsbank (EIB, Luxembourg)
- de** Europäische Investitionsbank (EIB, Luxemburg)
- et** Euroopa Investeermispank (EIP, Luxembourg)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Τράπεζα Επενδύσεων (ΕΤΕπ, Λουξεμβούργο)
- en** European Investment Bank (EIB, Luxembourg)
- fr** Banque européenne d'investissement (BEI, Luxembourg)
- ga** an Banc Eorpach Infheistíochta (BEI, Lucsamburg)
- hr** Europska investicijska banka (EIB, Luxembourg)
- it** Banca europea per gli investimenti (BEI, Lussemburgo)
- lv** Eiropas Investīciju banka (EIB, Luksemburga)
- lt** Europos investicijų bankas (EIB, Liuksemburgas)
- hu** Európai Beruházási Bank (EBB, Luxembourg)
- mt** il-Bank Ewropew tal-Investment (BEI, il-Lussemburgu)
- nl** Europese Investeringsbank (EIB, Luxemburg)
- pl** Europejski Bank Inwestycyjny (EBI, Luksemburg)
- pt** Banco Europeu de Investimento (BEI, Luxemburgo)
- ro** Banca Europeană de Investiții (BEI, Luxembourg)
- sk** Európska investičná banka (EIB, Luxemburg)
- sl** Evropska investicijska banka (EIB, Luxembourg)
- fi** Euroopan investointipankki (EIP, Luxemburg)
- sv** Europeiska investeringsbanken (EIB, Luxemburg)

## European Investment Fund

- bg** Европейски инвестиционен фонд (ЕИФ, Люксембург)
- es** Fondo Europeo de Inversiones (FEI, Luxemburgo)
- cs** Evropský investiční fond (EIF, Lucemburk)
- da** Den Europæiske Investeringsfond (EIF, Luxembourg)
- de** Europäischer Investitionsfonds (EIF, Luxemburg)
- et** Euroopa Investeermisfond (EIF, Luxembourg)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Επενδύσεων (ΕΤαΕ, Λουξεμβούργο)
- en** European Investment Fund (EIF, Luxembourg)
- fr** Fonds européen d'investissement (FEI, Luxembourg)
- ga** an Ciste Eorpach Infheistíochta (Lucsamburg)
- hr** Europski investicijski fond (Luxembourg)
- it** Fondo europeo per gli investimenti (FEI, Lussemburgo)
- lv** Eiropas Investīciju fonds (EIF, Luksemburga)
- lt** Europos investicijų fondas (EIF, Liuksemburgas)
- hu** Európai Beruházási Alap (EBA, Luxembourg)
- mt** il-Fond Ewropew tal-Investment (FEI, il-Lussemburgu)
- nl** Europees Investeringsfonds (EIF, Luxemburg)
- pl** Europejski Fundusz Inwestycyjny (Luksemburg)
- pt** Fundo Europeu de Investimento (FEI, Luxemburgo)
- ro** Fondul European de Investiții (FEI, Luxembourg)
- sk** Európsky investičný fond (Luxembourg)
- sl** Evropski investicijski sklad (EIS, Luxembourg)
- fi** Euroopan investointirahasto (EIR, Luxemburg)
- sv** Europeiska investeringsfonden (EIF, Luxemburg)

## European Labour Authority

- bg** Европейски орган по труда (ЕОТ, Братислава)
- es** Autoridad Laboral Europea (ALE, Bratislava)
- cs** Evropský orgán pro pracovní záležitosti (—, Bratislava)
- da** Den Europæiske Arbejdsmarkedsmyndighed (—, Bratislava)
- de** Europäische Arbeitsbehörde (ELA, Bratislava)
- et** Euroopa Tööjõuamet (ELA, Bratislava)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Αρχή Εργασίας (—, Μπρατισλάβα)
- en** European Labour Authority (ELA, Bratislava)
- fr** Autorité européenne du travail (AET, Bratislava)
- ga** an tÚdarás Eorpach Saothair (—, an Bhratasláiv)
- hr** Europsko nadzorno tijelo za rad (ELA, Bratislava)
- it** Autorità europea del lavoro (ELA, Bratislava)
- lv** Eiropas Darba iestāde (EDI, Bratislava)
- lt** Europos darbo institucija (—, Bratislava)
- hu** Európai Munkaügyi Hatóság (—, Pozsony)
- mt** l-Awtorità Ewropea tax-Xogħol (—, Bratislava)
- nl** Europese Arbeidsautoriteit (ELA, Bratislava)
- pl** Europejski Urząd ds. Pracy (—, Bratysława)
- pt** Autoridade Europeia do Trabalho (AET, Bratislava)
- ro** Autoritatea Europeană a Muncii (ELA, Bratislava)
- sk** Európsky orgán práce (ELA, Bratislava)
- sl** Evropski organ za delo (ELA, Bratislava)
- fi** Euroopan työviranomaisen (ELA, Bratislava)
- sv** Europeiska arbetsmyndigheten (—, Bratislava)

## European Maritime Safety Agency

- bg** Европейска агенция по морска безопасност (ЕАМБ, Лисабон)
- es** Agencia Europea de Seguridad Marítima (AESM, Lisboa)
- cs** Evropská agentura pro námořní bezpečnost (EMSA, Lisabon)
- da** Det Europæiske Agentur for Søfartssikkerhed (EMSA, Lissabon)
- de** Europäische Agentur für die Sicherheit des Seeverkehrs (EMSA, Lissabon)
- et** Euroopa Meresõiduohutuse Amet (EMSA, Lissabon)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκός Οργανισμός για την Ασφάλεια στη Θάλασσα (EMSA, Λισαβόνα)
- en** European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA, Lisbon)
- fr** Agence européenne pour la sécurité maritime (AESM, Lisbonne)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach um Shábháilteacht Mhuirí (EMSA, Liospóin)
- hr** Europska agencija za pomorsku sigurnost (EMSA, Lisabon)
- it** Agenzia europea per la sicurezza marittima (EMSA, Lisbona)
- lv** Eiropas Jūras drošības aģentūra (EMSA, Lisabona)
- lt** Europos jūrų saugumo agentūra (EMSA, Lisabona)
- hu** Európai Tengerészeti Biztonsági Ügynökség (EMSA, Lisszabon)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Ewropea għas-Sigurtà Marittima (EMSA, Lizbona)
- nl** Europees Agentschap voor maritieme veiligheid (EMSA, Lissabon)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Bezpieczeństwa Morskiego (EMSA, Lizbona)
- pt** Agência Europeia da Segurança Marítima (EMSA, Lisboa)
- ro** Agenția Europeană pentru Siguranță Maritimă (EMSA, Lisabona)
- sk** Európska námorná bezpečnostná agentúra (EMSA, Lisabon)
- sl** Evropska agencija za pomorsko varnost (EMSA, Lizbona)
- fi** Euroopan meriturvallisuusvirasto (EMSA, Lissabon)
- sv** Europeiska sjösäkerhetsbyrån (Emsa, Lissabon)

## European Medicines Agency

- bg** Европейска агенция по лекарствата (EMA, Амстердам)
- es** Agencia Europea de Medicamentos (EMA, Ámsterdam)
- cs** Evropská agentura pro léčivé přípravky (EMA, Amsterodam)
- da** Det Europæiske Lægemiddelagentur (EMA, Amsterdam)
- de** Europäische Arzneimittel-Agentur (EMA, Amsterdam)
- et** Euroopa Ravimiamet (EMA, Amsterdam)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκός Οργανισμός Φαρμάκων (EMA, Άμστερνταμ)
- en** European Medicines Agency (EMA, Amsterdam)
- fr** Agence européenne des médicaments (EMA, Amsterdam)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Leigheasra Eorpach (EMA, Amstardam)
- hr** Europska agencija za lijekove (EMA, Amsterdam)
- it** Agenzia europea per i medicinali (EMA, Amsterdam)
- lv** Eiropas Zāļu aģentūra (EMA, Amsterdama)
- lt** Europos vaistų agentūra (EMA, Amsterdamas)
- hu** Európai Gyógyszerügynökség (EMA, Amszterdam)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Ewropea għall-Medicini (EMA, Amsterdam)
- nl** Europees Geneesmiddelenbureau (EMA, Amsterdam)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Leków (EMA, Amsterdam)
- pt** Agência Europeia de Medicamentos (EMA, Amesterdão)
- ro** Agenția Europeană pentru Medicamente (EMA, Amsterdam)
- sk** Európska agentúra pre lieky (EMA, Amsterdam)
- sl** Evropska agencija za zdravila (EMA, Amsterdam)
- fi** Euroopan lääkevirasto (EMA, Amsterdam)
- sv** Europeiska läkemedelsmyndigheten (EMA, Amsterdam)

## European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

- bg** Европейски център за мониторинг на наркотици и наркомании (ЕЦМНН, Лисабон)
- es** Observatorio Europeo de las Drogas y las Toxicomanías (OEDT, Lisboa)
- cs** Evropské monitorovací centrum pro drogy a drogovou závislost (EMCDDA, Lisabon)
- da** Det Europæiske Overvågningscenter for Narkotika og Narkotikamisbrug (EONN, Lissabon)
- de** Europäische Beobachtungsstelle für Drogen und Drogensucht (EBDD, Lissabon)
- et** Euroopa Narkootikumide ja Narkomaania Seirekeskus (EMCDDA, Lissabon)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Κέντρο Παρακολούθησης Ναρκωτικών και Τοξικομανίας (ΕΚΠΝΤ, Λισαβόνα)
- en** European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA, Lisbon)
- fr** Observatoire européen des drogues et des toxicomanies (OEDT, Lisbonne)
- ga** an Lárionad Faireacháin Eorpach um Dhrugaí agus um Andúil i nDrugaí (EMCDDA, Liospóin)
- hr** Europski centar za praćenje droga i ovisnosti o drogama (EMCDDA, Lisabon)
- it** Osservatorio europeo delle droghe e delle tossicodipendenze (OEDT, Lisbona)
- lv** Eiropas Narkotiku un narkomānijas uzraudzības centrs (EMCDDA, Lisabona)
- lt** Europos narkotikų ir narkomanijos stebėsenos centras (ENNSC, Lisabona)
- hu** A Kábítószer és a Kábítószerfüggőség Európai Megfigyelőközpontja (EMCDDA, Lisszabon)
- mt** iċ-Centru Ewropew għall-Monitoraġġ tad-Droga u d-Dipendenza fuq id-Droga (EMCDDA, Liżbona)
- nl** Europees Waarnemingscentrum voor drugs en drugsverslaving (EWDD, Lissabon)
- pl** Europejskie Centrum Monitorowania Narkotyków i Narkomanii (EMCDDA, Lizbona)
- pt** Observatório Europeu da Droga e da Toxicoddependência (OEDT, Lisboa)
- ro** Observatorul European pentru Droguri și Toxicomanie (OEDT, Lisabona)
- sk** Európske monitorovacie centrum pre drogy a drogovú závislosť (EMCDDA, Lisabon)
- sl** Evropski center za spremljanje drog in zasvojenosti z drogami (EMCDDA, Lizbona)
- fi** Euroopan huumausaineiden ja niiden väärinkäytön seurantakeskus (EMCDDA, Lissabon)
- sv** Europeiska centrumet för kontroll av narkotika och narkotikamissbruk (ECNN, Lissabon)



## European Ombudsman

- bg** Европейски омбудсман (Страсбург)
- es** Defensor del Pueblo Europeo (Estrasburgo)
- cs** evropský veřejný ochránce práv (Štrasburk)
- da** Den Europæiske Ombudsmand (Strasbourg)
- de** Europäischer Bürgerbeauftragter (Straßburg)
- et** Euroopa Ombudsman (Strasbourg)
- el** Ευρωπαϊός Διαμεσολαβητής (Στρασβούργο)
- en** European Ombudsman (Strasbourg)
- fr** Médiateur européen (Strasbourg)
- ga** an tOmbudsman Eorpach (Strasbourg)
- hr** Europski ombudsman (Strasbourg)
- it** Mediatore europeo (Strasburgo)
- lv** Eiropas Ombuds (Strasbūra)
- lt** Europos ombudsmenas (Strasbūras)
- hu** európai ombudsman (Strasbourg)
- mt** l-Ombudsman Ewropew (Strasburgu)
- nl** Europese Ombudsman (Straatsburg)
- pl** Europejski Rzecznik Praw Obywatelskich (Strasburg)
- pt** Provedor de Justiça Europeu (Estrasburgo)
- ro** Ombudsmanul European (Strasbourg)
- sk** európsky ombudsman (Štrasburg)
- sl** Evropski varuh človekovih pravic (Strasbourg)
- fi** Euroopan oikeusasiamies (Strasbourg)
- sv** Europeiska ombudsmannen (Strasbourg)

## European Parliament

- bg** Европейски парламент (ЕП, Страсбург)
- es** Parlamento Europeo (PE, Estrasburgo)
- cs** Evropský parlament (EP, Štrasburk)
- da** Europa-Parlamentet (Strasbourg)
- de** Europäisches Parlament (EP, Straßburg)
- et** Euroopa Parlament (EP, Strasbourg)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο (ΕΚ, Στρασβούργο)
- en** European Parliament (EP, Strasbourg)
- fr** Parlement européen (PE, Strasbourg)
- ga** Parlaimint na hEorpa (PE, Strasbourg)
- hr** Europski parlament (EP, Strasbourg)
- it** Parlamento europeo (PE, Strasburgo)
- lv** Eiropas Parlaments (EP, Strasbūra)
- lt** Europos Parlamentas (EP, Strasbūras)
- hu** Európai Parlament (EP, Strasbourg)
- mt** il-Parlament Ewropew (PE, Strasburgu)
- nl** Europees Parlement (EP, Straatsburg)
- pl** Parlament Europejski (PE, Strasburg)
- pt** Parlamento Europeu (PE, Estrasburgo)
- ro** Parlamentul European (PE, Strasbourg)
- sk** Európsky parlament (EP, Štrasburg)
- sl** Evropski parlament (EP, Strasbourg)
- fi** Euroopan parlamentti (EP, Strasbourg)
- sv** Europaparlamentet (EP, Strasbourg)

## European Personnel Selection Office

- bg** Европейска служба за подбор на персонал (EPSO, Брюксел)
- es** Oficina Europea de Selección de Personal (EPSO, Bruselas)
- cs** Evropský úřad pro výběr personálu (EPSO, Brusel)
- da** Det Europæiske Personaleudvælgelseskontor (EPSO, Bruxelles)
- de** Europäisches Amt für Personalauswahl (EPSO, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Personalivaliku Amet (EPSO, Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Επιλογής Προσωπικού (EPSO, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO, Brussels)
- fr** Office européen de sélection du personnel (EPSO, Bruxelles)
- ga** an Oifig Eorpach um Roghnú Foirne (EPSO, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europski ured za odabir osoblja (EPSO, Bruxelles)
- it** Ufficio europeo di selezione del personale (EPSO, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Personāla atlases birojs (EPSO, Brisele)
- lt** Europos personalo atrankos tarnyba (EPSO, Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Személyzeti Felvételi Hivatal (EPSO, Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Ufficiċċju Ewropew għas-Selezzjoni tal-Persunal (EPSO, Brussell)
- nl** Europees Bureau voor personeelsselectie (EPSO, Brussel)
- pl** Europejski Urząd Doboru Kadr (EPSO, Bruksela)
- pt** Serviço Europeu de Seleção do Pessoal (EPSO, Bruxelas)
- ro** Oficiul European pentru Selecția Personalului (EPSO, Bruxelles)
- sk** Európsky úrad pre výber pracovníkov (EPSO, Brusel)
- sl** Evropski urad za izbor osebja (EPSO, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan unionin henkilöstövalintatoimisto (EPSO, Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska rekryteringsbyrån (Epsa, Bryssel)

## European Public Prosecutor's Office

- bg** Европейска прокуратура (Люксембург)
- es** Fiscalía Europea (Luxemburgo)
- cs** Úřad evropského veřejného žalobce (Lucemburk)
- da** Den Europæiske Anklagemyndighed (EPPO, Luxembourg)
- de** Europäische Staatsanwaltschaft (EUStA, Luxemburg)
- et** Euroopa Prokuratuur (Luxembourg)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία (Λουξεμβούργο)
- en** European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO, Luxembourg)
- fr** Parquet européen (Luxembourg)
- ga** Oifig an Ionchúisitheora Phoiblí Eorpaigh (OIPE, Lucsamburg)
- hr** Ured evropskog javnog tužitelja (EPPO, Luxembourg)
- it** Procura europea (EPPO, Lussemburgo)
- lv** Eiropas Prokuratūra (EPPO, Luksemburga)
- lt** Europos prokuratūra (Liuksemburgas)
- hu** Európai Ügyészség (Luxembourg)
- mt** l-Ufficiċċju tal-Prosekutur Pubbliku Ewropew (UPPE, il-Lussemburgu)
- nl** Europees Openbaar Ministerie (EOM, Luxemburg)
- pl** Prokuratura Europejska (Luksemburg)
- pt** Procuradoria Europeia (Luxemburgo)
- ro** Parchetul European (EPPO, Luxemburg)
- sk** Európska prokuratúra (Luxemburg)
- sl** Evropsko javno tožilstvo (EJT, Luxembourg)
- fi** Euroopan syyttäjänvirasto (EPPO, Luxemburg)
- sv** Europeiska åklagarmyndigheten (Eppo, Luxemburg)



## European Research Council Executive Agency

- bg** Изпълнителна агенция на Европейския научноизследователски съвет (ERCEA, Брюксел)
- es** Agencia Ejecutiva del Consejo Europeo de Investigación (ERCEA, Bruselas)
- cs** Výkonná agentura Evropské rady pro výzkum (ERCEA, Brusel)
- da** Forvaltningsorganet for Det Europæiske Forskningsråd (ERCEA, Bruxelles)
- de** Exekutivagentur des Europäischen Forschungsrats (ERCEA, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Teadusnõukogu Rakendusamet (ERCEA, Brüssel)
- el** Εκτελεστικός Οργανισμός του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου Έρευνας (ERCEA, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Research Council Executive Agency (ERCEA, Brussels)
- fr** Agence exécutive du Conseil européen de la recherche (ERCEA, Bruxelles)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht Feidhmiúcháin na Comhairle Eorpaí um Thaighde (ERCEA, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Izvršna agencija Europskog istraživačkog vijeća (ERCEA, Bruxelles)
- it** Agenzia esecutiva del Consiglio europeo della ricerca (ERCEA, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Pētniecības padomes izpildaģentūra (ERCEA, Brisele)
- lt** Europos mokslinių tyrimų vykdomoji įstaiga (ERCEA, Briuselis)
- hu** Az Európai Kutatási Tanács Végrehajtó Ügynöksége (ERCEA, Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Eżekuttiva Ewropea għall-Kunsill Ewropew tar-Riċerka (ERCEA, Brussell)
- nl** Uitvoerend Agentschap Europese Onderzoeksraad (ERCEA, Brussel)
- pl** Agencja Wykonawcza Europejskiej Rady ds. Badań Naukowych (ERCEA, Bruksela)
- pt** Agência de Execução do Conselho Europeu de Investigação (ERCEA, Bruxelas)
- ro** Agenția Executivă a Consiliului European pentru Cercetare (ERCEA, Bruxelles)
- sk** Výkonná agentúra Európskej rady pre výskum (ERCEA, Brusel)
- sl** Izvajalska agencija Evropskega raziskovalnega sveta (ERCEA, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan tutkimusneuvoston toimeenpanovirasto (ERCEA, Bryssel)
- sv** Genomförandeorganet för Europeiska forskningsrådet (Ercea, Bryssel)

## European Research Executive Agency

- bg** Европейска изпълнителна агенция за научни изследвания (REA, Брюксел)
- es** Agencia Ejecutiva Europea de Investigación (REA, Bruselas)
- cs** Evropská výkonná agentura pro výzkum (REA, Brusel)
- da** Det Europæiske Forvaltningsorgan for Forskning (REA, Bruxelles)
- de** Europäische Exekutivagentur für die Forschung (REA, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Teadusuuringute Rakendusamet (REA, Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκός Εκτελεστικός Οργανισμός Έρευνας (REA, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European Research Executive Agency (REA, Brussels)
- fr** Agence exécutive européenne pour la recherche (REA, Bruxelles)
- ga** an Ghníomhaireacht Feidhmiúcháin Eorpach um Thaighde (REA, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europska izvršna agencija za istraživanje (REA, Bruxelles)
- it** Agenzia esecutiva europea per la ricerca (REA, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Pētniecības izpildaģentūra (REA, Brisele)
- lt** Europos mokslinių tyrimų vykdomoji įstaiga (REA, Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Kutatási Végrehajtó Ügynökség (REA, Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Aġenzija Eżekuttiva Ewropea għar-Riċerka (REA, Brussell)
- nl** Europees Uitvoerend Agentschap onderzoek (REA, Brussel)
- pl** Europejska Agencja Wykonawcza ds. Badań Naukowych (REA, Bruksela)
- pt** Agência de Execução Europeia da Investigação (REA, Bruxelas)
- ro** Agenția Executivă Europeană pentru Cercetare (REA, Bruxelles)
- sk** Európska výkonná agentúra pre výskum (REA, Brusel)
- sl** Evropska izvajalska agencija za raziskave (REA, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan tutkimuksen toimeenpanovirasto (REA, Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska genomförandeorganet för forskning (REA, Bryssel)

## European School of Administration

- bg** Европейско училище по администрация (EUSA, Брюксел)
- es** Escuela Europea de Administración (EUSA, Bruselas)
- cs** Evropská správní škola (EUSA, Brusel)
- da** Den Europæiske Forvaltningskole (EUSA, Bruxelles)
- de** Europäische Verwaltungsakademie (EUSA, Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Haldusjuhtimise Kool (EUSA, Brüssel)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Σχολή Δημόσιας Διοίκησης (EUSA, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** European School of Administration (EUSA, Brussels)
- fr** École européenne d'administration (EUSA, Bruxelles)
- ga** Scoil Riaracháin Eorpach (EUSA, an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Europska škola za javnu upravu (EUSA, Bruxelles)
- it** Scuola europea di amministrazione (EUSA, Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropas Administrācijas skola (EUSA, Brisele)
- lt** Europos viešjojo administravimo mokykla (EUSA, Briuselis)
- hu** Európai Közigazgatási Iskola (EUSA, Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Iskola Ewropea tal-Amministrazzjoni (EUSA, Brussell)
- nl** Europese Bestuursschool (EUSA, Brussel)
- pl** Europejska Szkoła Administracji (EUSA, Bruksela)
- pt** Escola Europeia de Administração (EUSA, Bruxelas)
- ro** Școala Europeană de Administrație (EUSA, Bruxelles)
- sk** Európska škola verejnej správy (EUSA, Brusel)
- sl** Evropska šola za upravo (EUSA, Bruselj)
- fi** Euroopan unionin henkilöstökoulutuskeskus (EUSA, Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska förvaltningskolan (Eusa, Bryssel)

## European Securities and Markets Authority

- bg** Европейски орган за ценни книжа и пазари (ESMA, Париж)
- es** Autoridad Europea de Valores y Mercados (AEVM, París)
- cs** Evropský orgán pro cenné papíry a trhy (ESMA, Paříž)
- da** Den Europæiske Værdipapir- og Markedstilsynsmyndighed (ESMA, Paris)
- de** Europäische Wertpapier- und Marktaufsichtsbehörde (ESMA, Paris)
- et** Euroopa Väärtpaberiturujärelevalve (ESMA, Pariis)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Αρχή Κινητών Αξιών και Αγορών (ESMA, Παρίσι)
- en** European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA, Paris)
- fr** Autorité européenne des marchés financiers (AEMF, Paris)
- ga** an tÚdarás Eorpach um Urrúis agus Margaí (ESMA, Páras)
- hr** Europsko nadzorno tijelo za vrijednosne papire i tržišta kapitala (ESMA, Pariz)
- it** Autorità europea degli strumenti finanziari e dei mercati (ESMA, Parigi)
- lv** Eiropas Vērtspāpīru un tirgu iestāde (EVTI, Parīze)
- lt** Europos vertybinių popierių ir rinkų institucija (ESMA, Paryžius)
- hu** Európai Értékpapír-piaci Hatóság (ESMA, Párizs)
- mt** l-Awtorità Ewropea tat-Titoli u s-Swieq (ESMA, Parigi)
- nl** Europese Autoriteit voor effecten en markten (ESMA, Parijs)
- pl** Europejski Urząd Nadzoru Giełd i Papierów Wartościowych (ESMA, Paryż)
- pt** Autoridade Europeia dos Valores Mobiliários e dos Mercados (ESMA, Paris)
- ro** Autoritatea Europeană pentru Valori Mobiliare și Piețe (ESMA, Paris)
- sk** Európsky orgán pre cenné papiere a trhy (ESMA, Paříž)
- sl** Evropski organ za vrednostne papirje in trge (ESMA, Pariz)
- fi** Euroopan arvopaperimarkkinaviranomainen (ESMA, Pariisi)
- sv** Europeiska värdepappers- och marknadsmyndigheten (Esma, Paris)

## European Training Foundation

- bg** Европейска фондация за обучение (ETF, Турино)
- es** Fundación Europea de Formación (ETF, Turín)
- cs** Evropská nadace odborného vzdělávání (ETF, Turín)
- da** Det Europæiske Erhvervsuddannelsesinstitut (ETF, Torino)
- de** Europäische Stiftung für Berufsbildung (ETF, Turin)
- et** Euroopa Kooolitusfond (ETF, Torino)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκό Ίδρυμα Επαγγελματικής Εκπαίδευσης (ETF, Τορίνο)
- en** European Training Foundation (ETF, Turin)
- fr** Fondation européenne pour la formation (ETF, Turin)
- ga** an Fhondúireacht Eorpach Oilíúna (ETF, Torino)
- hr** Europska zaklada za osposobljavanje (ETF, Torino)
- it** Fondazione europea per la formazione (ETF, Torino)
- lv** Eiropas Izglītības fonds (ETF, Turīna)
- lt** Europos mokymo fondas (ETF, Turinas)
- hu** Európai Képzési Alapítvány (ETF, Torino)
- mt** il-Fondazzjoni Ewropea għat-Taħriġ (ETF, Turin)
- nl** Europese Stichting voor opleiding (ETF, Turijn)
- pl** Europejska Fundacja Kształcenia (ETF, Turyn)
- pt** Fundação Europeia para a Formação (ETF, Turim)
- ro** Fundația Europeană de Formare (ETF, Torino)
- sk** Európska nadácia pre odborné vzdelávanie (ETF, Turín)
- sl** Evropska fundacija za usposabljanje (ETF, Torino)
- fi** Euroopan koulutussäätiö (ETF, Torino)
- sv** Europeiska yrkesutbildningsstiftelsen (ETF, Turin)

## European Union

- bg** Европейски съюз (EC)
- es** Unión Europea (UE)
- cs** Evropská unie (EU)
- da** Den Europæiske Union (EU)
- de** Europäische Union (EU)
- et** Euroopa Liit (EL)
- el** Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση (EE)
- en** European Union (EU)
- fr** Union européenne (UE)
- ga** an tAontas Eorpach (AE)
- hr** Europska unija (EU)
- it** Unione europea (UE)
- lv** Eiropas Savienība (ES)
- lt** Europos Sąjunga (ES)
- hu** Európai Unió (EU)
- mt** l-Unjoni Ewropea (UE)
- nl** Europese Unie (EU)
- pl** Unia Europejska (UE)
- pt** União Europeia (UE)
- ro** Uniunea Europeană (UE)
- sk** Európska únia (EÚ)
- sl** Evropska unija (EU)
- fi** Euroopan unioni (EU)
- sv** Europeiska unionen (EU)

## European Union Agency for Asylum

- bg** Агенция на Европейския съюз в областта на убежището (—, Малта)
- es** Agencia de Asilo de la Unión Europea (—, Malta)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro otázky azylu (EUAA, Malta)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur (EUAA, Malta)
- de** Asylagentur der Europäischen Union (EUAA, Malta)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Varjupaigaamet (EUAA, Malta)
- el** Οργανισμός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για το Άσυλο (EUAA, Μάλτα)
- en** European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA, Malta)
- fr** Agence de l'Union européenne pour l'asile (—, Malte)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh um Thearmann (—, Málta)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za azil (EUAA, Malta)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea per l'asilo (EUAA, Malta)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Patvēruma aģentūra (EUAA, Malta)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos prieglobsčio agentūra (EUAA, Malta)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Menekültügyi Ügynöksége (—, Málta)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Azil (EUAA, Malta)
- nl** Asielagentschap van de Europese Unie (EUAA, Malta)
- pl** Agencja Unii Europejskiej ds. Azylu (—, Malta)
- pt** Agência da União Europeia para o Asilo (—, Malta)
- ro** Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Azil (—, Malta)
- sk** Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl (EUAA, Malta)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za azil (EUAA, Malta)
- fi** Euroopan unionin turvapaikkavirasto (—, Malta)
- sv** Europeiska unionens asylbyrå (—, Malta)

## European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation

- bg** Агенция на Европейския съюз за сътрудничество в областта на наказателното правосъдие (Евроюст, Хага)
- es** Agencia de la Unión Europea para la Cooperación Judicial Penal (Eurojust, La Haya)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro justiční spolupráci v trestních věcech (Eurojust, Haag)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Agentur for Strafferetligt Samarbejde (Eurojust, Haag)
- de** Agentur der Europäischen Union für justizielle Zusammenarbeit in Strafsachen (Eurojust, Den Haag)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Kriminaalõiguslase Koostöö Amet (Eurojust, Haag)
- el** Οργανισμός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για τη Συνεργασία στον Τομέα της Ποινικής Δικαιοσύνης (Eurojust, Χάγη)
- en** European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust, The Hague)
- fr** Agence de l'Union européenne pour la coopération judiciaire en matière pénale (Eurojust, La Haye)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh um Chomhar Ceartais Choiriúil (Eurojust, an Háig)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za suradnju u kaznenom pravosuđu (Eurojust, Den Haag)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea per la cooperazione giudiziaria penale (Eurojust, L'Aia)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Aģentūra tiesu iestāžu sadarbībai krimināllietās (Eurojust, Hāga)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos bendradarbiavimo baudžiamosios teisenos srityje agentūra (Eurojustas, Haga)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Büntető Igazságügyi Együttműködési Ügynöksége (Eurojust, Hága)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Kooperazzjoni fil-Ġustizzja Kriminali (Eurojust, The Hague)
- nl** Agentschap van de Europese Unie voor justitiële samenwerking in strafzaken (Eurojust, Den Haag)
- pl** Agencja Unii Europejskiej ds. Współpracy Wymiarów Sprawiedliwości w Sprawach Karnych (Eurojust, Haga)
- pt** Agência da União Europeia para a Cooperação Judiciária Penal (Eurojust, Haia)
- ro** Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Cooperare în Materie de Justiție Penală (Eurojust, Haga)
- sk** Agentúra Európskej únie pre justičnú spoluprácu v trestných veciach (Eurojust, Haag)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za pravosodno sodelovanje v kazenskih zadevah (Eurojust, Haag)
- fi** Euroopan unionin rikosoikeudellisen yhteistyön virasto (Eurojust, Haag)
- sv** Europeiska unionens byrå för straffrättsligt samarbete (Eurojust, Haag)

## European Union Agency for Cybersecurity

- bg** Агенция на Европейския съюз за киберсигурност (ENISA, Ираклион)
- es** Agencia de la Unión Europea para la Ciberseguridad (ENISA, Irákleio)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro kybernetickou bezpečnost (ENISA, Heraklion)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Agentur for Cybersikkerhed (ENISA, Heraklion)
- de** Agentur der Europäischen Union für Cybersicherheit (ENISA, Heraklion)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Küberturvalisuse Amet (ENISA, Irákleio)
- el** Οργανισμός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την Κυβερνοασφάλεια (ENISA, Ηράκλειο)
- en** European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA, Heraklion)
- fr** Agence de l'Union européenne pour la cybersécurité (ENISA, Héraklion)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh um Chibearshlándaíl (ENISA, Heraklion)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za kibersigurnost (ENISA, Heraklion)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea per la cibersecurity (ENISA, Eraklion)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Kiberdrošības aģentūra (ENISA, Hērakleja)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos kibernetinio saugumo agentūra (ENISA, Heraklionas)
- hu** Európai Unió Kiberbiztonsági Ügynökség (ENISA, Iráklío)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għaċ-Ċibersigurtà (ENISA, Heraklion)
- nl** Agentschap van de Europese Unie voor cyberbeveiliging (Enisa, Heraklion)
- pl** Agencja Unii Europejskiej ds. Cyberbezpieczeństwa (ENISA, Iraklion)
- pt** Agência da União Europeia para a Cibersegurança (ENISA, Heráclio)
- ro** Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Securitate Cibernetică (ENISA, Heraklion)
- sk** Agentúra Európskej únie pre kybernetickú bezpečnosť (ENISA, Heraklion)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za kibernetičko varnost (ENISA, Iraklion)
- fi** Euroopan unionin kyberturvallisuusvirasto (ENISA, Iraklion)
- sv** Europeiska unionens cybersäkerhetsbyrå (Enisa, Heraklion)

## European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

- bg** Агенция на Европейския съюз за основните права (FRA, Виена)
- es** Agencia de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea (FRA, Viena)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro základní práva (FRA, Vídeň)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Agentur for Grundlæggende Rettigheder (FRA, Wien)
- de** Agentur der Europäischen Union für Grundrechte (FRA, Wien)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Põhiõiguste Amet (FRA, Viin)
- el** Οργανισμός Θεμελιωδών Δικαιωμάτων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (FRA, Βιέννη)
- en** European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA, Vienna)
- fr** Agence des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne (FRA, Vienne)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh um Chearta Bunúsacha (FRA, Vín)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za temeljna prava (FRA, Beč)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea per i diritti fondamentali (FRA, Vienna)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Pamattiesību aģentūra (FRA, Vīne)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos pagrindinių teisių agentūra (FRA, Viena)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Alapjogi Ügynöksége (FRA, Bécs)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għad-Drittijiet Fundamentali (FRA, Vjenna)
- nl** Bureau van de Europese Unie voor de grondrechten (FRA, Wenen)
- pl** Agencja Praw Podstawowych Unii Europejskiej (FRA, Wiedeń)
- pt** Agência dos Direitos Fundamentais da União Europeia (FRA, Viena)
- ro** Agenția pentru Drepturi Fundamentale a Uniunii Europene (FRA, Viena)
- sk** Agentúra Európskej únie pre základné práva (FRA, Viedeň)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za temeljne pravice (FRA, Dunaj)
- fi** Euroopan unionin perusoikeusvirasto (FRA, Wien)
- sv** Europeiska unionens byrå för grundläggande rättigheter (FRA, Wien)

## European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation

- bg** Агенция на Европейския съюз за сътрудничество в областта на правоприлагането (Европол, Хага)
- es** Agencia de la Unión Europea para la Cooperación Policial (Europol, La Haya)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro spolupráci v oblasti prosazování práva (Europol, Haag)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Agentur for Retshåndhævelsessamarbejde (Europol, Haag)
- de** Agentur der Europäischen Union für die Zusammenarbeit auf dem Gebiet der Strafverfolgung (Europol, Den Haag)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Õiguskaitsekoostöö Amet (Europol, Haag)
- el** Οργανισμός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για τη Συνεργασία στον Τομέα της Επιβολής του Νόμου (Ευρωπόλ, Χάγη)
- en** European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol, The Hague)
- fr** Agence de l'Union européenne pour la coopération des services répressifs (Europol, La Haye)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh i ndáil le Comhar i bhForfheidhmiú an Dlí (Europol, an Háig)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za suradnju tijela za izvršavanje zakonodavstva (Europol, Den Haag)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea per la cooperazione nell'attività di contrasto (Europol, L'Aia)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Aģentūra tiesībaizsardzības sadarbībai (Eiropols, Hāga)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos teisėsaugos bendradarbiavimo agentūra (Europol, Haga)
- hu** A Bűnüldözési Együttműködés Európai Unió Ügynöksége (Europol, Hága)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Kooperazzjoni fl-Infurzar tal-Liġi (Europol, The Hague)
- nl** Agentschap van de Europese Unie voor samenwerking op het gebied van rechtshandhaving (Europol, Den Haag)
- pl** Agencja Unii Europejskiej ds. Współpracy Organów Ścigania (Europol, Haga)
- pt** Agência da União Europeia para a Cooperação Policial (Europol, Haia)
- ro** Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Cooperare în Materie de Aplicare a Legii (Europol, Haga)
- sk** Agentúra Európskej únie pre spoluprácu v oblasti presadzovania práva (Europol, Haag)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za sodelovanje na področju preprečevanja, odkrivanja in preiskovanja kaznivih dejanj (Europol, Haag)
- fi** Euroopan unionin lainvalvontayhteistyövirasto (Europol, Haag)
- sv** Europeiska unionens byrå för samarbete inom brottsbekämpning (Europol, Haag)

## European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training

- bg** Агенция на Европейския съюз за обучение в областта на правоприлагането (CEPOL, Будапеща)
- es** Agencia de la Unión Europea para la Formación Policial (CEPOL, Budapest)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro vzdělávání a výcvik v oblasti prosazování práva (CEPOL, Budapešť)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Agentur for Uddannelse inden for Retshåndhævelse (Cepol, Budapest)
- de** Agentur der Europäischen Union für die Aus- und Fortbildung auf dem Gebiet der Strafverfolgung (EPA, Budapest)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Õiguskaitsekoostöö Amet (CEPOL, Budapest)
- el** Οργανισμός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την Κατάρτιση στον Τομέα της Επιβολής του Νόμου (ΕΑΑ, Βουδαπέστη)
- en** European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL, Budapest)
- fr** Agence de l'Union européenne pour la formation des services répressifs (CEPOL, Budapest)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh um Oilíúint i bhForfheidhmiú an Dlí (CEPOL, Búdaipeist)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za osposobljavanje u području izvršavanja zakonodavstva (CEPOL, Budimpešta)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea per la formazione delle autorità di contrasto (CEPOL, Budapest)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Tiesībaizsardzības apmācības aģentūra (CEPOL, Budapešta)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos teisėsaugos mokymo agentūra (CEPOL, Budapeštas)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Bűnüldözési Képzési Ügynöksége (CEPOL, Budapest)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għat-Taħriġ fl-Infurzar tal-Liġi (CEPOL, Budapest)
- nl** Agentschap van de Europese Unie voor opleiding op het gebied van rechtshandhaving (Cepol, Boedapest)
- pl** Agencja Unii Europejskiej ds. Szkolenia w Dziedzinie Ścigania (CEPOL, Budapeszt)
- pt** Agência da União Europeia para a Formação Policial (CEPOL, Budapest)
- ro** Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Formare în Materie de Aplicare a Legii (CEPOL, Budapesta)
- sk** Agentúra Európskej únie pre odbornú prípravu v oblasti presadzovania práva (CEPOL, Budapešť)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za usposabljanje na področju preprečevanja, odkrivanja in preiskovanja kaznivih dejanj (CEPOL, Budimpešta)
- fi** Euroopan unionin lainvalvontakoulutusvirasto (CEPOL, Budapest)
- sv** Europeiska unionens byrå för utbildning av tjänstemän inom brottsbekämpning (Cepol, Budapest)



## European Union Agency for Railways

- bg** Агенция за железопътен транспорт на Европейския съюз (ERA, Лил-Валенсиен)
- es** Agencia Ferroviaria de la Unión Europea (AFE, Lille-Valenciennes)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro železnice (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Jernbaneagentur (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- de** Eisenbahnagentur der Europäischen Union (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Raudteeamet (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- el** Οργανισμός Σιδηροδρόμων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (ERA, Λίλλη-Βαλανσιέν)
- en** European Union Agency for Railways (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- fr** Agence de l'Union européenne pour les chemins de fer (AFE, Lille-Valenciennes)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht Iarnróid an Aontais Eorpaigh (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za željeznice (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea per le ferrovie (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Dzelzceļu aģentūra (ERA, Lille-Valansjēna)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos geležinkelių agentūra (ESGA, Lilis ir Valansjenas)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Vasúti Ügynöksége (ERA, Lille/Valenciennes)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Ferroviji (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- nl** Spoorwegbureau van de Europese Unie (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- pl** Agencja Kolejowa Unii Europejskiej (ERA, Lille, Valenciennes)
- pt** Agência Ferroviária da União Europeia (AFE, Lille-Valenciennes)
- ro** Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Căile Ferate (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- sk** Železničná agentúra Európskej únie (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za železnice (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- fi** Euroopan unionin rautatievirasto (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)
- sv** Europeiska unionens järnvägsbyrå (ERA, Lille-Valenciennes)

## European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators

- bg** Агенция на Европейския съюз за сътрудничество между регулаторите на енергия (ACER, Любляна)
- es** Agencia de la Unión Europea para la Cooperación de los Reguladores de la Energía (ACER, Liubliana)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro spolupráci energetických regulačních orgánů (ACER, Lublaň)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Agentur for Samarbejde mellem Energireguleringsmyndigheder (ACER, Ljubljana)
- de** Agentur der Europäischen Union für die Zusammenarbeit der Energieregulierungsbehörden (ACER, Ljubljana)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Energeetikasektorit Reguleerivate Asutuste Koostööamet (ACER, Ljubljana)
- el** Οργανισμός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για τη Συνεργασία των Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών Ενέργειας (ACER, Λιουμπλιάνα)
- en** European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER, Ljubljana)
- fr** Agence de l'Union européenne pour la coopération des régulateurs de l'énergie (ACER, Ljubljana)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh um Chomhar idir Rialálaithe Fuinnimh (ACER, Liúibleána)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za suradnju energetskih regulatora (ACER, Ljubljana)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea per la cooperazione fra i regolatori nazionali dell'energia (ACER, Lubiana)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Energo regulatoru sadarbības aģentūra (ACER, Ļubļana)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos energetikos reguliavimo institucijų bendradarbiavimo agentūra (ACER, Liubliana)
- hu** Energiaszabályozók Európai Unió's Együttműködési Ügynöksége (ACER, Ljubljana)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Kooperazzjoni tar-Regolaturi tal-Energija (ACER, Ljubljana)
- nl** Agentschap van de Europese Unie voor de samenwerking tussen energieregulators (ACER, Ljubljana)
- pl** Agencja Unii Europejskiej ds. Współpracy Organów Regulacji Energetyki (ACER, Lublana)
- pt** Agência da União Europeia de Cooperação dos Reguladores da Energia (ACER, Liubliana)
- ro** Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Cooperarea Autorităților de Reglementare din Domeniul Energiei (ACER, Ljubljana)
- sk** Agentúra Európskej únie pre spoluprácu regulačných orgánov v oblasti energetiky (ACER, Ľubľana)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za sodelovanje energetskih regulatorjev (ACER, Ljubljana)
- fi** Euroopan unionin energia-alan sääntelyviranomaisen yhteistyövirasto (ACER, Ljubljana)
- sv** Europeiska unionens byrå för samarbete mellan energitillsynsmyndigheter (Acer, Ljubljana)

## European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice

- bg** Агенция на Европейския съюз за оперативното управление на широкомащабни информационни системи в пространството на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие (euLISA, Талин)
- es** Agencia de la Unión Europea para la Gestión Operativa de Sistemas Informáticos de Gran Magnitud en el Espacio de Libertad, Seguridad y Justicia (euLisa, Tallin)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro provozní řízení rozsáhlých informačních systémů v prostoru svobody, bezpečnosti a práva (euLisa, Tallin)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Agentur for den Operationelle Forvaltning af Store IT-Systemer inden for Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed (euLisa, Tallinn)
- de** Agentur der Europäischen Union für das Betriebsmanagement von IT-Großsystemen im Raum der Freiheit, der Sicherheit und des Rechts (euLisa, Tallinn)
- et** Vabadusel, Turvalisusel ja Õigusel Rajaneva Ala Suuremahuliste IT-süsteemide Operatiivjuhtimise Euroopa Liidu Amet (euLisa, Tallinn)
- el** Οργανισμός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για τη Λειτουργική Διαχείριση Συστημάτων ΤΠ Μεγάλης Κλίμακας στον Χώρο Ελευθερίας, Ασφάλειας και Δικαιοσύνης (euLISA, Τάλιν)
- en** European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (euLisa, Tallinn)
- fr** Agence de l'Union européenne pour la gestion opérationnelle des systèmes d'information à grande échelle au sein de l'espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice (euLisa, Tallinn)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh chun Bainistiú Oibríochtúil a dhéanamh ar Chórais Mhórsála TF sa Limistéar Saoirse, Slándála agus Ceartais (euLISA, Taillinn)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za operativno upravljanje opsežnim informacijskim sustavima u području slobode, sigurnosti i pravde (euLisa, Tallinn)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea per la gestione operativa dei sistemi IT su larga scala nello spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia (euLisa, Tallinn)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Aģentūra lielapjoma IT sistēmu darbības pārvaldībai brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpā (euLISA, Tallina)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos didelės apimties IT sistemų laisvės, saugumo ir teisingumo erdvėje operacijų valdymo agentūra (euLISA, Talinas)
- hu** A Szabadságon, a Biztonságon és a Jog Érvényesülésén Alapuló Térség Nagyméretű IT-rendszereinek Üzemeltetési Igazgatását Végző Európai Unió Ügynökség (euLisa, Tallinn)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għat-Tmexxija Operattiva ta' Sistemi tal-IT fuq Skala Kbira fl-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja (euLisa, Tallinn)
- nl** Agentschap van de Europese Unie voor het operationeel beheer van grootschalige IT-systemen op het gebied van vrijheid, veiligheid en recht (euLisa, Tallinn)
- pl** Agencja Unii Europejskiej ds. Zarządzania Operacyjnego Wielkoskalowymi Systemami Informatycznymi w Przestrzeni Wolności, Bezpieczeństwa i Sprawiedliwości (euLisa, Tallinn)
- pt** Agência da União Europeia para a Gestão Operacional de Sistemas Informáticos de Grande Escala no Espaço de Liberdade, Segurança e Justiça (euLISA, Taline)
- ro** Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Gestionarea Operațională a Sistemelor Informatice la Scară Largă în Spațiul de Libertate, Securitate și Justiție (euLisa, Tallinn)
- sk** Agentúra Európskej únie na prevádzkové riadenie rozsiahlych informačných systémov v priestore slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti (euLisa, Tallinn)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za operativno upravljanje obsežnih informacijskih sistemov s področja svobode, varnosti in pravice (euLISA, Talin)
- fi** vapauden, turvallisuuuden ja oikeuden alueen laaja-alaisten tietojärjestelmien operatiivisesta hallinnoinnista vastaava Euroopan unionin virasto (euLISA, Tallinna)
- sv** Europeiska unionens byrå för den operativa förvaltningen av stora it-system inom området frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa (euLisa, Tallinn)



## European Union Agency for the Space Programme

- bg** Агенция на Европейския съюз за космическата програма (EUSPA, Прага)
- es** Agencia de la Unión Europea para el Programa Espacial (EUSPA, Praga)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro kosmický program (EUSPA, Praha)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Agentur for Rumprogrammet (EUSPA, Prag)
- de** Agentur der Europäischen Union für das Weltraumprogramm (EUSPA, Prag)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Kosmoseprogrammi Amet (EUSPA, Praha)
- el** Οργανισμός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για το Διαστημικό Πρόγραμμα (EUSPA, Πράγα)
- en** European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA, Prague)
- fr** Agence de l'Union européenne pour le programme spatial (EUSPA, Prague)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh um an gClár Spáis (—, Prág)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za svemirski program (EUSPA, Prag)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea per il programma spaziale (EUSPA, Praga)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Kosmosa programmas aģentūra (EUSPA, Prāga)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos kosmoso programos agentūra (EUSPA, Praha)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Űrprogramügynöksége (—, Prága)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Programm Spazjali (EUSPA, Praga)
- nl** Agentschap van de Europese Unie voor het ruimtevaartprogramma (EUSPA, Praag)
- pl** Agencja Unii Europejskiej ds. Programu Kosmicznego (EUSPA, Praga)
- pt** Agência da União Europeia para o Programa Espacial (—, Praga)
- ro** Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Programul Spațial (EUSPA, Praga)
- sk** Agentúra Európskej únie pre vesmírny program (EUSPA, Praha)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za vesoljski program (EUSPA, Praga)
- fi** Euroopan unionin avaruushjelmavirasto (EUSPA, Praha)
- sv** Europeiska unionens rymdprogrambyrå (EUSPA, Prag)

## European Union Aviation Safety Agency

- bg** Агенция за авиационна безопасност на Европейския съюз (ЕААБ, Кьолн)
- es** Agencia de la Unión Europea para la Seguridad Aérea (EASA, Colonia)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro bezpečnost letectví (EASA, Kolín nad Rýnem)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Luftfartssikkerhedsagentur (EASA, Köln)
- de** Agentur der Europäischen Union für Flugsicherheit (EASA, Köln)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Lennundusohutusamet (EASA, Köln)
- el** Οργανισμός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την Ασφάλεια της Αεροπορίας (EASA, Κολωνία)
- en** European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA, Cologne)
- fr** Agence de l'Union européenne pour la sécurité aérienne (EASA, Cologne)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht Sábháilteachta Eitlíochta an Aontais Eorpaigh (EASA, Köln)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za sigurnost zračnog prometa (EASA, Köln)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea per la sicurezza aerea (EASA, Colonia)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Aviācijas drošības aģentūra (EASA, Ķelne)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos aviacijos saugos agentūra (EASA, Kelnas)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Repülésbiztonsági Ügynöksége (EASA, Köln)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tas-Sikurezza tal-Avjazzjoni tal-Unjoni Ewropea (EASA, Cologne)
- nl** Agentschap van de Europese Unie voor de veiligheid van de luchtvaart (EASA, Keulen)
- pl** Agencja Unii Europejskiej ds. Bezpieczeństwa Lotniczego (EASA, Kolonia)
- pt** Agência da União Europeia para a Segurança da Aviação (EASA, Colónia)
- ro** Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Siguranța Aviației (EASA, Köln)
- sk** Agentúra Európskej únie pre bezpečnosť letectva (EASA, Kolín)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za varnost v letalstvu (EASA, Köln)
- fi** Euroopan unionin lentoturvallisuusvirasto (EASA, Köln)
- sv** Europeiska unionens byrå för luftfartssäkerhet (Easa, Köln)

## European Union Drugs Agency

- bg** Агенция на Европейския съюз по наркотиците (EUDA, Лисабон)
- es** Agencia de la Unión Europea sobre Drogas (EUDA, Lisboa)
- cs** Agentura Evropské unie pro drog (EUDA, Lisabon)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Narkotikaagentur (EUDA, Lissabon)
- de** Drogenagentur der Europäischen Union (EUDA, Lissabon)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Uimastiamet (EUDA, Lissabon)
- el** Οργανισμός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για τα Ναρκωτικά (EUDA, Λισαβόνα)
- en** European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA, Lisbon)
- fr** Agence de l'Union européenne sur les drogues (EUDA, Lisbonne)
- ga** Gníomhaireacht Drugaí an Aontais Eorpaigh (EUDA, Liospóin)
- hr** Agencija Europske unije za droge (EUDA, Lisabon)
- it** Agenzia dell'Unione europea sulle droghe (EUDA, Lisbona)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Narkotiku aģentūra (EUDA, Lisabona)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos narkotikų agentūra (EUDA, Lisabona)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Kábítószer-ügynöksége (EUDA, Lisszabon)
- mt** l-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea dwar id-Drogi (EUDA, Liżbona)
- nl** Drugsagentschap van de Europese Unie (EUDA, Lissabon)
- pl** Agencja Unii Europejskiej ds. Narkotyków (EUDA, Lizbona)
- pt** Agência da União Europeia sobre Drogas (EUDA, Lisboa)
- ro** Agenția Uniunii Europene privind Drogurile (EUDA, Lisabona)
- sk** Agentúra Európskej únie pre drogy (EUDA, Lisabon)
- sl** Agencija Evropske unije za droge (EUDA, Lizbona)
- fi** Euroopan unionin huumevirasto (EUDA, Lissabon)
- sv** Europeiska unionens narkotikamyndighet (Euda, Lissabon)

## European Union Institute for Security Studies

- bg** Институт на Европейския съюз за изследване на сигурността (ИЕСИС, Париж)
- es** Instituto de Estudios de Seguridad de la Unión Europea (IESUE, París)
- cs** Ústav Evropské unie pro studium bezpečnosti (EUISS, Paříž)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Institut for Sikkerhedsstudier (EUISS, Paris)
- de** Institut der Europäischen Union für Sicherheitsstudien (EUISS, Paris)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Julgeoleku-uuringute Instituut (EUISS, Pariis)
- el** Ινστιτούτο Μελετών της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για Θέματα Ασφάλειας (ΙΜΕΕΘΑ, Παρίσι)
- en** European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS, Paris)
- fr** Institut d'études de sécurité de l'Union européenne (IESUE, Paris)
- ga** Institiúid an Aontais Eorpaigh um Staidéar Slándála (EUISS, Páras)
- hr** Institut Europske unije za sigurnosne studije (EUISS, Pariz)
- it** Istituto dell'Unione europea per gli studi sulla sicurezza (IUESS, Parigi)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Drošības izpētes institūts (EUISS, Parīze)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos saugumo studijų institutas (ESSSI, Paryžius)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Biztonságpolitikai Kutatóintézete (EUISS, Párizs)
- mt** l-Istitut tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Istudji fuq is-Sigurtà (EUISS, Parigi)
- nl** Instituut voor veiligheidsstudies van de Europese Unie (IVSEU, Parijs)
- pl** Instytut Unii Europejskiej Studiów nad Bezpieczeństwem (IUESB, Paryż)
- pt** Instituto de Estudos de Segurança da União Europeia (IESUE, Paris)
- ro** Institutul pentru Studii de Securitate al Uniunii Europene (ISSUE, Paris)
- sk** Inštitút Európskej únie pre bezpečnostné štúdie (EUISS, Paríž)
- sl** Inštitut Evropske unije za varnostne študije (EUISS, Pariz)
- fi** Euroopan unionin turvallisuusalan tutkimuslaitos (EUTT, Pariisi)
- sv** Europeiska unionens institut för säkerhetsstudier (EUISS, Paris)

## European Union Intellectual Property Office

- bg** Служба на Европейския съюз за интелектуална собственост (EUIPO, Аликанте)
- es** Oficina de Propiedad Intelectual de la Unión Europea (OPIUE, Alicante)
- cs** Úřad Evropské unie pro duševní vlastnictví (EUIPO, Alicante)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Kontor for Intellektuel Ejendomsret (EUIPO, Alicante)
- de** Amt der Europäischen Union für geistiges Eigentum (EUIPO, Alicante)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Intellektuaalomandi Amet (EUIPO, Alicante)
- el** Γραφείο Διανοητικής Ιδιοκτησίας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (EUIPO, Αλικάντε)
- en** European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO, Alicante)
- fr** Office de l'Union européenne pour la propriété intellectuelle (OUEPI, Alicante) (EUIPO (?))
- ga** Oifig Maoine Intleachtúla an Aontais Eorpaigh (EUIPO, Alicante)
- hr** Ured Europske unije za intelektualno vlasništvo (EUIPO, Alicante)
- it** Ufficio dell'Unione europea per la proprietà intellettuale (EUIPO, Alicante)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Intelektuālā īpašuma birojs (EUIPO, Alicante)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos intelektinės nuosavybės tarnyba (EUIPO, Alicante)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Szellemi Tulajdoni Hivatala (EUIPO, Alicante)
- mt** l-Ufficiċju tal-Proprietà Intellettwali tal-Unjoni Ewropea (EUIPO, Alicante)
- nl** Bureau voor intellectuele eigendom van de Europese Unie (EUIPO, Alicante)
- pl** Urząd Unii Europejskiej ds. Własności Intelektualnej (EUIPO, Alicante)
- pt** Instituto da Propriedade Intelectual da União Europeia (IPIUE, Alicante)
- ro** Oficiul Uniunii Europene pentru Proprietate Intelectuală (EUIPO, Alicante)
- sk** Úrad Európskej únie pre duševné vlastníctvo (EUIPO, Alicante)
- sl** Urad Evropske unije za intelektualno lastnino (EUIPO, Alicante)
- fi** Euroopan unionin teollisoikeuksien virasto (EUIPO, Alicante)
- sv** Europeiska unionens immaterialrättsmyndighet (EUIPO, Alicante)

## European Union Satellite Centre

- bg** Сателитен център на Европейския съюз (Satcen, Торехон де Ардоз)
- es** Centro de Satélites de la Unión Europea (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- cs** Satelitní středisko Evropské unie (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- da** EU-Satellitcentret (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- de** Satellitenzentrum der Europäischen Union (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Satelliidikeskus (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- el** Δορυφορικό Κέντρο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (Satcen, Τορεχόν ντε Αρντόθ)
- en** European Union Satellite Centre (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- fr** Centre satellitaire de l'Union européenne (CSUE, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- ga** Láiríonad Satailítí an Aontais Eorpaigh (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- hr** Satelitski centar Europske unije (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- it** Centro satellitare dell'Unione europea (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Satelīcentrs (Satcen, Torehona de Ardos)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos palydovų centras (SATCEN, Torechon de Ardos)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Műholdközpontja (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- mt** iċ-Centru Satellitari tal-Unjoni Ewropea (SATCEN, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- nl** Satellietcentrum van de Europese Unie (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- pl** Centrum Satelitarne Unii Europejskiej (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- pt** Centro de Satélites da União Europeia (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- ro** Centrul Satelitar al Uniunii Europene (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- sk** Satelitné stredisko Európskej únie (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- sl** Satelitski center Evropske unije (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- fi** Euroopan unionin satelliittikeskus (EUSK, Torrejón de Ardoz)
- sv** Europeiska unionens satellitcentrum (Satcen, Torrejón de Ardoz)

## Fusion for Energy Joint Undertaking

- bg** Съвместно предприятие „Fusion for Energy“ (F4E, Барселона)
- es** Empresa Común Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcelona)
- cs** společný podnik Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcelona)
- da** fællesforetagendet Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcelona)
- de** Gemeinsames Unternehmen Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcelona)
- et** ühisettevõtte Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcelona)
- el** κοινή επιχείρηση Fusion for Energy (F4E, Βαρκελώνη)
- en** Fusion for Energy Joint Undertaking (F4E, Barcelona)
- fr** entreprise commune Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcelone)
- ga** Comhghnóthas “Fusion for Energy” (F4E, Barcelona)
- hr** Zajedničko poduzeće „Fusion for Energy” (F4E, Barcelona)
- it** impresa comune Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcellona)
- lv** kopuzņēmums *Fusion for Energy* (F4E, Barselona)
- lt** bendroji įmonė „Fusion for Energy“ (F4E, Barselona)
- hu** Fusion for Energy közös vállalkozás (F4E, Barcelona)
- mt** l-Impriza Kongunta “Fusion for Energy” (F4E, Barcellona)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcelona)
- pl** Wspólne Przedsięwzięcie „Fusion for Energy” (F4E, Barcelona)
- pt** Empresa Comum Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcelona)
- ro** întreprinderea comună Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcelona)
- sk** spoločný podnik Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcelona)
- sl** Skupno podjetje „Fusion for Energy“ (F4E, Barcelona)
- fi** Fusion for Energy -yhteisyritys (F4E, Barcelona)
- sv** det gemensamma företaget Fusion for Energy (F4E, Barcelona)

## General Court

- bg** Общ съд (Люксембург)
- es** Tribunal General (Luxemburgo)
- cs** Tribunál (Lucemburk)
- da** Retten (Luxembourg)
- de** Gericht (Luxemburg)
- et** Üldkohus (Luxembourg)
- el** Γενικό Δικαστήριο (Λουξεμβούργο)
- en** General Court (Luxembourg)
- fr** Tribunal (Luxembourg)
- ga** an Chúirt Ghinearálta (Lucsamburg)
- hr** Opći sud (Luxembourg)
- it** Tribunale (Lussemburgo)
- lv** Vispārējā tiesa (Luksemburga)
- lt** Bendrasis Teismas (Liuksemburgas)
- hu** Törvényszék (Luxembourg)
- mt** il-Qorti Ġenerali (il-Lussemburgu)
- nl** Gerecht (Luxemburg)
- pl** Sąd (Luksemburg)
- pt** Tribunal Geral (Luxemburgo)
- ro** Tribunalul (Luxemburg)
- sk** Všeobecný súd (Luxemburg)
- sl** Splošno sodišče (Luxembourg)
- fi** unionin yleinen tuomioistuin (Luxemburg)
- sv** tribunalen (Luxemburg)

## Global Health EDCTP3 Joint Undertaking

- bg** Съвместно предприятие „Глобално здравеопазване EDCTP3“ (Брюксел)
- es** Empresa Común para la Salud Mundial EDCTP 3 (Bruselas)
- cs** společný podnik pro partnerství evropských a rozvojových zemí při klinických hodnoceních (EDCTP3) v oblasti globálního zdraví (Brusel)
- da** fællesforetagendet Global Health EDCTP3 (Bruxelles)
- de** Gemeinsames Unternehmen „Global Health EDCTP3“ (Brüssel)
- et** ülemailmse tervisealgatuse EDCTP3 ühisettevõtte (Brüssel)
- el** κοινή επιχείρηση «Παγκόσμιο πρόγραμμα για την υγεία EDCTP3» (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Global Health EDCTP3 Joint Undertaking (Brussels)
- fr** entreprise commune «EDCTP3 pour la santé mondiale» (Bruxelles)
- ga** Comhghnóthas Shláinte Dhomhanda EDCTP3 (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Zajedničko poduzeće za globalno zdravlje EDCTP3 (Bruxelles)
- it** impresa comune «Salute globale EDCTP3» (Bruxelles)
- lv** kopuzņēmums “Global Health EDCTP3” (Brisele)
- lt** Visuotinės sveikatos EDCTP3 bendroji įmonė (Briuselis)
- hu** Globális Egészségügyi EDCTP3 Közös Vállalkozás (Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Impriza Kongunta Saħħa Globali EDCTP3 (Brussell)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming “Mondiale gezondheid EDCTP3” (Brussel)
- pl** Wspólne Przedsięwzięcie na rzecz Programu EDCTP3 w dziedzinie Globalnego Zdrowia (Bruksela)
- pt** Empresa Comum da Saúde Mundial EDCTP3 (Bruselas)
- ro** întreprinderea comună EDCTP3 „Sănătatea la nivel mondial” (Bruxelles)
- sk** spoločný podnik Globálne zdravie EDCTP3 (Brusel)
- sl** Skupno podjetje za svetovno zdravje EDCTP3 (Bruselj)
- fi** globaalin terveyden EDCTP3-yhteisyritys (Bryssel)
- sv** det gemensamma företaget för global hälsa EDCTP3 (Bryssel)

## High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

- bg** Върховен представител на Съюза по въпросите на външните работи и политиката на сигурност (Брюксел)
- es** Alto Representante de la Unión para Asuntos Exteriores y Política de Seguridad (Bruselas)
- cs** vysoký představitel Unie pro zahraniční věci a bezpečnostní politiku (Brusel)
- da** Unionens højtstående repræsentant for udenrigsanliggender og sikkerhedspolitik (Bruxelles)
- de** Hoher Vertreter der Union für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik (Brüssel)
- et** liidu välisasjade ja julgeolekupoliitika kõrge esindaja (Brüssel)
- el** Υπατος Εκπρόσωπος της Ένωσης για θέματα εξωτερικής πολιτικής και πολιτικής ασφαλείας (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (Brussels)
- fr** haut représentant de l'Union pour les affaires étrangères et la politique de sécurité (Bruxelles)
- ga** Ardionadaí an Aontais do Ghnóthaí Eachtracha agus don Bheartas Slándála (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Visoki predstavnik Unije za vanjske poslove i sigurnosnu politiku (Bruxelles)
- it** alto rappresentante dell'Unione per gli affari esteri e la politica di sicurezza (Bruxelles)
- lv** Savienības Augstais pārstāvis ārlietās un drošības politikas jautājumos (Brisele)
- lt** Sąjungos vyriausybės įgaliotinis užsienio reikalams ir saugumo politikai (Briuselis)
- hu** az Unió külügyi és biztonságpolitikai főképviselője (Brüsszel)
- mt** ir-Rappreżentant Għoli tal-Unjoni għall-Affarijiet Barranin u l-Politika ta' Sigurtà (Brussell)
- nl** hoge vertegenwoordiger van de Unie voor buitenlandse zaken en veiligheidsbeleid (Brussel)
- pl** Wysoki Przedstawiciel Unii do Spraw Zagranicznych i Polityki Bezpieczeństwa (Bruksela)
- pt** Alto Representante da União para os Negócios Estrangeiros e a Política de Segurança (Bruselas)
- ro** Înaltul Reprezentant al Uniunii pentru afaceri externe și politica de securitate (Bruxelles)
- sk** vysoký predstaviteľ Únie pre zahraničné veci a bezpečnostnú politiku (Brusel)
- sl** visoki predstavnik Unije za zunanje zadeve in varnostno politiko (Bruselj)
- fi** unionin ulkoasioiden ja turvallisuuspolitiikan korkea edustaja (Bryssel)
- sv** unionens höga representant för utrikes frågor och säkerhetspolitik (Bryssel)

## Innovative Health Initiative Joint Undertaking

- bg** Съвместно предприятие „Инициатива за иновативно здравеопазване“ (Брюксел)
- es** Empresa Común para la Iniciativa de Salud Innovadora (Bruselas)
- cs** společný podnik iniciativy pro inovativní zdravotnictví (Brusel)
- da** fællesforetagendet for initiativet om innovativ sundhed (Bruxelles)
- de** Gemeinsames Unternehmen „Initiative zu Innovation im Gesundheitswesen“ (Brüssel)
- et** innovatiivse tervishoiu algatuse ühissettevõte (Brüssel)
- el** κοινή επιχείρηση «Πρωτοβουλία για την καινοτομία στην υγεία» (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Innovative Health Initiative Joint Undertaking (Brussels)
- fr** entreprise commune «Initiative en matière de santé innovante» (Bruxelles)
- ga** Comhghnóthas an Tionscnaimh um Shláinte Nuálach (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Zajedničko poduzeće za inicijativu za inovativno zdravlje (Bruxelles)
- it** impresa comune «Iniziativa per l'innovazione nel settore della salute» (Bruxelles)
- lv** kopuzņēmums “Inovatīvas veselības aprūpes iniciatīva” (Brisele)
- lt** Novatoriškų sveikatos sprendimų iniciatyvos bendroji įmonė (Briuselis)
- hu** Innovatív Egészségügy Közös Vállalkozás (Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Impriza Kongunta Inizjattiva għal Saħħa Innovattiva (Brussell)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming “Initiatief voor innovatieve gezondheidszorg” (Brussel)
- pl** Wspólne Przedsięwzięcie na rzecz Inicjatywy w dziedzinie Innowacji w Ochronie Zdrowia (Bruksela)
- pt** Empresa Comum da Iniciativa Saúde Inovadora (Bruxelas)
- ro** întreprinderea comună „Inițiativa pentru inovare în domeniul sănătății” (Bruxelles)
- sk** spoločný podnik pre iniciatívu Inovatívne zdravotníctvo (Brusel)
- sl** Skupno podjetje za pobudo za inovativno zdravje (Bruselj)
- fi** innovatiivisen terveydenhuollon aloitteen yhteisyritys (Bryssel)
- sv** det gemensamma företaget för initiativet för innovativ hälsa (Bryssel)

## President of the European Council

- bg** Председател на Европейския съвет (Брюксел)
- es** Presidente del Consejo Europeo (Bruselas)
- cs** předseda Evropské rady (Brusel)
- da** Formanden for Det Europæiske Råd (Bruxelles)
- de** Präsident des Europäischen Rates (Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa Ülemkogu eesistuja (Brüssel)
- el** Πρόεδρος του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** President of the European Council (Brussels)
- fr** président du Conseil européen (Bruxelles)
- ga** Uachtarán na Comhairle Eorpaí (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Predsjednik Europskog vijeća (Bruxelles)
- it** presidente del Consiglio europeo (Bruxelles)
- lv** Eiropadomes priekšsēdētājs (Brisele)
- lt** Europos Vadovų Tarybos pirmininkas (Briuselis)
- hu** az Európai Tanács elnöke (Brüsszel)
- mt** il-President tal-Kunsill Ewropew (Brussell)
- nl** voorzitter van de Europese Raad (Brussel)
- pl** Przewodniczący Rady Europejskiej (Bruksela)
- pt** Presidente do Conselho Europeu (Bruxelas)
- ro** Președintele Consiliului European (Bruxelles)
- sk** predseda Európskej rady (Brusel)
- sl** predsednik Evropskega sveta (Bruselj)
- fi** Eurooppa-neuvoston puheenjohtaja (Bryssel)
- sv** Europeiska rådets ordförande (Bryssel)



## Publications Office of the European Union

- bg** Служба за публикации на Европейския съюз (OP, Люксембург)
- es** Oficina de Publicaciones de la Unión Europea (OP, Luxemburgo)
- cs** Úřad pro publikace Evropské unie (OP, Lucemburk)
- da** Den Europæiske Unions Publikationskontor (OP, Luxembourg)
- de** Amt für Veröffentlichungen der Europäischen Union (OP, Luxemburg)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Väljaannete Talitus (OP, Luxembourg)
- el** Υπηρεσία Εκδόσεων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (OP, Λουξεμβούργο)
- en** Publications Office of the European Union (OP, Luxembourg)
- fr** Office des publications de l'Union européenne (OP, Luxembourg)
- ga** Oifig Foilseachán an Aontais Eorpaigh (OP, Lucsamburg)
- hr** Ured za publikacije Europske unije (OP, Luxembourg)
- it** Ufficio delle pubblicazioni dell'Unione europea (OP, Lussemburgo)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības Publikāciju birojs (OP, Luksemburga)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos leidinių biuras (OP, Liuksemburgas)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Kiadóhivatala (OP, Luxembourg)
- mt** l-Ufficiċju tal-Pubblikazzjonijiet tal-Unjoni Ewropea (OP, il-Lussemburgu)
- nl** Bureau voor publicaties van de Europese Unie (OP, Luxemburg)
- pl** Urząd Publikacji Unii Europejskiej (OP, Luksemburg)
- pt** Serviço das Publicações da União Europeia (OP, Luxemburgo)
- ro** Oficiul pentru Publicații al Uniunii Europene (OP, Luxemburg)
- sk** Úrad pre vydávanie publikácií Európskej únie (OP, Luxemburg)
- sl** Urad za publikacije Evropske unije (OP, Luxembourg)
- fi** Euroopan unionin julkaisutoimisto (OP, Luxemburg)
- sv** Europeiska unionens publikationsbyrå (OP, Luxemburg)

## Single European Sky ATM Research 3 Joint Undertaking

- bg** Съвместно предприятие „Изследване на УВД в единното европейско небе 3“ (Брюксел)
- es** Empresa Común para la Investigación sobre ATM en el Cielo Único Europeo 3 (Bruselas)
- cs** společný podnik pro výzkum ATM jednotného evropského nebe 3 (Brusel)
- da** fællesforetagendet for forskning i lufttrafikstyring i det fælles europæiske luftrum 3 (Bruxelles)
- de** Gemeinsames Unternehmen SESAR3 (Brüssel)
- et** Euroopa lennuliikluse uue põlvkonna juhtimissüsteemi arendav kolmas ühissetevõte (Brüssel)
- el** κοινή επιχείρηση «Ερευνητικό πρόγραμμα ATM του Ενιαίου Ευρωπαϊκού Ουρανού 3» (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Single European Sky ATM Research 3 Joint Undertaking (Brussels)
- fr** entreprise commune «Recherche sur la gestion du trafic aérien dans le ciel unique européen 3» (Bruxelles)
- ga** Comhghnóthas Taighde BAT 3 an Aerspáis Eorpaigh Aonair (an Bhruiséil)
- hr** Zajedničko poduzeće za istraživanja o upravljanju zračnim prometom na jedinstvenom europskom nebu 3 (Bruxelles)
- it** impresa comune «Ricerca ATM nel cielo unico europeo 3» (Bruxelles)
- lv** kopuzņēmums “Eiropas vienotās gaisa telpas ATM pētniecība 3” (Brisele)
- lt** Trečiosios bendro Europos dangaus oro eismo valdymo mokslinių tyrimų programos bendroji įmonė (Briuselis)
- hu** 3. „Egységes Európai Égbolt” Légiforgalmi Szolgáltatási Kutatás Közös Vállalkozás (Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Impriza Kongunta Riċerka dwar il-Ġestjoni tat-Traffiku tal-Ajru Uniku Ewropew 3 (Brussell)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming “Derde ATM-onderzoek in het kader van het gemeenschappelijk Europees luchtruim” (Brussel)
- pl** Wspólne Przedsięwzięcie w celu Badań z zakresu Zarządzania Ruchem Lotniczym w Jednolitej Europejskiej Przestrzeni Powietrznej 3 (Bruksela)
- pt** Empresa Comum de Investigação sobre a Gestão do Tráfego Aéreo no Céu Único Europeu 3 (Bruxelas)
- ro** întreprinderea comună „Proiectul de cercetare privind ATM în contextul Cerului unic european” 3 (Bruxelles)
- sk** spoločný podnik pre výskum manažmentu letovej prevádzky jednotného európskeho neba 3 (Brusel)
- sl** Skupno podjetje za raziskave o upravljanju zračnega prometa enotnega evropskega neba 3 (Bruselj)
- fi** yhtenäinen eurooppalaisen ilmatilan ilmaliikenteen hallinnan kolmannen tutkimushankkeen yhteisyritys (Brüssel)
- sv** det gemensamma företaget Sesar 3 (Bryssel)

## Single Resolution Board

- bg** Единен съвет за реструктуриране (ЕСП, Брюксел)
- es** Junta Única de Resolución (JUR, Bruselas)
- cs** Jednotný výbor pro řešení krizí (SRB, Brusel)
- da** Den Fælles Afviklingsinstans (SRB, Bruxelles)
- de** Einheitlicher Abwicklungsausschuss (SRB, Brüssel)
- et** Ühtne Kriisilahendusnõukogu (SRB, Brüssel)
- el** Ενιαίο Συμβούλιο Εξυγίανσης (SRB, Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Single Resolution Board (SRB, Brussels)
- fr** Conseil de résolution unique (CRU, Bruxelles)
- ga** an Bord Réitigh Aonair (BRA, an Bhreisíel)
- hr** Jedinstveni sanacijski odbor (SRB, Bruxelles)
- it** Comitato di risoluzione unico (SRB, Bruxelles)
- lv** Vienotā noregulējuma valde (VNV, Brisele)
- lt** Bendra pertvarkymo valdyba (BPV, Briuselis)
- hu** Egységes Szanálási Testület (ESZT, Brüsszel)
- mt** il-Bord Uniku ta' Riżoluzzjoni (SRB, Brussell)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Afwikkelingsraad (GAR, Brussel)
- pl** Jednolita Rada ds. Restrukturyzacji i Uporządkowanej Likwidacji (SRB, Bruksela)
- pt** Conselho Único de Resolução (CUR, Bruxelas)
- ro** Comitetul unic de rezoluție (SRB, Bruxelles)
- sk** Jednotná rada pre riešenie krízových situácií (SRB, Brusel)
- sl** Enotni odbor za reševanje (SRB, Bruselj)
- fi** yhteinen kriisinratkaisuneuvosto (SRB, Bryssel)
- sv** Gemensamma resolutionsnämnden (SRB, Bryssel)

## Smart Networks and Services Joint Undertaking

- bg** Съвместно предприятие „Интелигентни мрежи и услуги“ (Брюксел)
- es** Empresa Común para las Redes y los Servicios Inteligentes (Bruselas)
- cs** společný podnik pro inteligentní sítě a služby (Brusel)
- da** fællesforetagendet for intelligente net og tjenester (Bruxelles)
- de** Gemeinsames Unternehmen für intelligente Netze und Dienste (Brüssel)
- et** nutivõrkude ja -teenuste ühisette (Brüssel)
- el** κοινή επιχείρηση «Εξυπνα δίκτυα και υπηρεσίες» (Βρυξέλλες)
- en** Smart Networks and Services Joint Undertaking (Brussels)
- fr** entreprise commune «Réseaux et services intelligents» (Bruxelles)
- ga** an Comhghnóthas um Líonraí agus Seirbhísí Cliste (an Bhreisíel)
- hr** Zajedničko poduzeće za pametne mreže i usluge (Bruxelles)
- it** impresa comune «Reti e servizi intelligenti» (Bruxelles)
- lv** kopuzņēmums “Viedie tīkli un pakalpojumi” (Brisele)
- lt** Pažangiųjų tinklų ir paslaugų bendroji įmonė (Briuselis)
- hu** Intelligens Hálózatok és Szolgáltatások Közös Vállalkozás (Brüsszel)
- mt** l-Impriza Kongunta Networks u Servizzi Intelligenti (Brussell)
- nl** Gemeenschappelijke Onderneming “Slimme netwerken en diensten” (Brussel)
- pl** Wspólne Przedsięwzięcie na rzecz Inteligentnych Sieci i Usług (Bruksela)
- pt** Empresa Comum de Redes e Serviços Inteligentes (Bruxelas)
- ro** întreprinderea comună „Rețele și servicii inteligente” (Bruxelles)
- sk** spoločný podnik pre inteligentné siete a služby (Brusel)
- sl** Skupno podjetje za pametna omrežja in storitve (Bruselj)
- fi** älykkäät verkot ja palvelut -yhteisyritys (Bryssel)
- sv** det gemensamma företaget för smarta nät och tjänster (Bryssel)



## Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union

- bg** Център за преводи за органите на Европейския съюз (CdT, Люксембург)
- es** Centro de Traducción de los Órganos de la Unión Europea (CdT, Luxemburgo)
- cs** Překladačské středisko pro instituce Evropské unie (CdT, Lucemburk)
- da** Oversættelsescentret for Den Europæiske Unions Organer (CdT, Luxembourg)
- de** Übersetzungszentrum für die Einrichtungen der Europäischen Union (CdT, Luxemburg)
- et** Euroopa Liidu Asutuste Tõlkekeskus (CdT, Luxembourg)
- el** Μεταφραστικό Κέντρο των Οργάνων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (CdT, Λουξεμβούργο)
- en** Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union (CdT, Luxembourg)
- fr** Centre de traduction des organes de l'Union européenne (CdT, Luxembourg)
- ga** Ionad Aistriúcháin Chomhlachtaí an Aontais Eorpaigh (CdT, Lucsamburg)
- hr** Prevoditeljski centar za tijela Europske unije (CdT, Luxembourg)
- it** Centro di traduzione degli organismi dell'Unione europea (CdT, Lussemburgo)
- lv** Eiropas Savienības iestāžu Tulkošanas centrs (CdT, Luksemburga)
- lt** Europos Sąjungos įstaigų vertimo centras (CdT, Liuksemburgas)
- hu** Az Európai Unió Szerveinek Fordítóközpontja (CdT, Luxembourg)
- mt** iċ-Ċentru tat-Traduzzjoni għall-Korpi tal-Unjoni Ewropea (CdT, il-Lussemburgu)
- nl** Vertaalbureau voor de organen van de Europese Unie (CdT, Luxemburg)
- pl** Centrum Tłumaczeń dla Organów Unii Europejskiej (CdT, Luksemburg)
- pt** Centro de Tradução dos Organismos da União Europeia (CdT, Luxemburgo)
- ro** Centrul de Traduceri pentru Organismele Uniunii Europene (CdT, Luxemburg)
- sk** Prekladateľské stredisko pre orgány Európskej únie (CdT, Luxemburg)
- sl** Prevajalski center za organe Evropske unije (CdT, Luxembourg)
- fi** Euroopan unionin elinten käännöskeskus (CdT, Luxemburg)
- sv** Översättningscentrum för Europeiska unionens organ (CdT, Luxemburg)

## Annex A10 Regions

This list shows translations into English (when such exist) of the names of regions in the Member States, based on levels 1 and 2 of the NUTS classification, see [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1755](#) <sup>(1)</sup> and Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/background>). However, the NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are not translated. The translations should be used only in other contexts.

Transliterations of Bulgarian and Greek names have been added in brackets and italics after each name. See also the [Country Compendium – A companion to the English Style Guide](#).

Code	NUTS name (in original language)	Name in English
<b>Belgium</b>		
<b>BE1, BE10</b>	<b>Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/ Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest</b>	<b>Brussels Region</b>
<b>BE2</b>	<b>Vlaams Gewest</b>	<b>Flemish Region</b>
BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	Antwerp
BE22	Prov. Limburg (BE)	Limburg
BE23	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	East Flanders
BE24	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	Flemish Brabant
BE25	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	West Flanders
<b>BE3</b>	<b>Région wallonne</b>	<b>Walloon Region</b>
BE31	Prov. Brabant wallon	Walloon Brabant
BE32	Prov. Hainaut	Hainaut
BE33	Prov. Liège	Liège
BE34	Prov. Luxembourg (BE)	Luxembourg
BE35	Prov. Namur	Namur
<b>Bulgaria</b>		
<b>BG3</b>	<b>Северна и Югоизточна България (<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>)</b>	<b>North and South-East Bulgaria</b>
BG31	Северозападен ( <i>Severozapaden</i> )	North-West
BG32	Северен централен ( <i>Severen tsentralen</i> )	North-Central
BG33	Североизточен ( <i>Severoiztochen</i> )	North-East
BG34	Югоизточен ( <i>Yugoiztochen</i> )	South-East
<b>BG4</b>	<b>Югозападна и Южна централна България (<i>Yugozapadna i yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>)</b>	<b>South-West and South-Central Bulgaria</b>
BG41	Югозападен ( <i>Yugozapaden</i> )	South-West
BG42	Южен централен ( <i>Yuzhen tsentralen</i> )	South-Central

<sup>(1)</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation 2019/1755 of 8 August 2019 amending the Annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) ([OJ L 270, 24.10.2019, p. 1](#)). It shall apply for the transmission of data to the Commission (Eurostat) from 1 January 2021.

(Continued)

Code	NUTS name (in original language)	Name in English
<b>Czechia</b>		
<b>CZ0</b>	<b>Česko</b>	<b>Czechia</b>
CZ01	Praha	Prague
CZ02	Střední Čechy	Central Bohemia
CZ03	Jihozápad	South-West
CZ04	Severozápad	North-West
CZ05	Severovýchod	North-East
CZ06	Jihovýchod	South-East
CZ07	Střední Morava	Central Moravia
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	Moravian Silesia
<b>Denmark</b>		
<b>DK0</b>	<b>Danmark</b>	<b>Denmark</b>
DK01	Hovedstaden	Capital (region)
DK02	Sjælland	Zealand
DK03	Syddanmark	South Denmark
DK04	Midtjylland	Central Jutland
DK05	Nordjylland	North Jutland
<b>Germany</b>		
<b>DE1</b>	<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>	<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>
DE11	Stuttgart	Stuttgart
DE12	Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe
DE13	Freiburg	Freiburg
DE14	Tübingen	Tübingen
<b>DE2</b>	<b>Bayern</b>	<b>Bavaria</b>
DE21	Oberbayern	Upper Bavaria
DE22	Niederbayern	Lower Bavaria
DE23	Oberpfalz	Oberpfalz
DE24	Oberfranken	Oberfranken
DE25	Mittelfranken	Mittelfranken
DE26	Unterfranken	Unterfranken
DE27	Schwaben	Swabia
<b>DE3, DE30</b>	<b>Berlin</b>	<b>Berlin</b>
<b>DE4, DE40</b>	<b>Brandenburg</b>	<b>Brandenburg</b>
<b>DE5, DE50</b>	<b>Bremen</b>	<b>Bremen</b>
<b>DE6, DE60</b>	<b>Hamburg</b>	<b>Hamburg</b>
<b>DE7</b>	<b>Hessen</b>	<b>Hessen</b>
DE71	Darmstadt	Darmstadt
DE72	Gießen	Giessen
DE73	Kassel	Kassel
<b>DE8, DE80</b>	<b>Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</b>	<b>Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania</b>

(Continued)

Code	NUTS name (in original language)	Name in English
<b>DE9</b>	<b>Niedersachsen</b>	<b>Lower Saxony</b>
DE91	Braunschweig	Braunschweig
DE92	Hannover	Hannover
DE93	Lüneburg	Lüneburg
DE94	Weser-Ems	Weser-Ems
<b>DEA</b>	<b>Nordrhein-Westfalen</b>	<b>North Rhine-Westphalia</b>
DEA1	Düsseldorf	Düsseldorf
DEA2	Köln	Cologne
DEA3	Münster	Münster
DEA4	Detmold	Detmold
DEA5	Arnsberg	Arnsberg
<b>DEB</b>	<b>Rheinland-Pfalz</b>	<b>Rhineland-Palatinate</b>
DEB1	Koblenz	Koblenz
DEB2	Trier	Trier
DEB3	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	Rheinhessen-Pfalz
<b>DEC, DEC0</b>	<b>Saarland</b>	<b>Saarland</b>
<b>DED</b>	<b>Sachsen</b>	<b>Saxony</b>
DED2	Dresden	Dresden
DED4	Chemnitz	Chemnitz
DED5	Leipzig	Leipzig
<b>DEE, DEE0</b>	<b>Sachsen-Anhalt</b>	<b>Saxony-Anhalt</b>
<b>DEF, DEF0</b>	<b>Schleswig-Holstein</b>	<b>Schleswig-Holstein</b>
<b>DEG, DEG0</b>	<b>Thüringen</b>	<b>Thuringia</b>
<b>Estonia</b>		
<b>EE0, EE00</b>	<b>Eesti</b>	<b>Estonia</b>
<b>Ireland</b>		
<b>IE0</b>	<b>Ireland</b>	<b>Ireland</b>
IE04	Northern and Western	Northern and Western
IE05	Southern	Southern
IE06	Eastern and Midland	Eastern and Midland
<b>Greece</b>		
<b>EL3, EL30</b>	<b>Αττική (Attiki)</b>	<b>Attica</b>
<b>EL4</b>	<b>Νησιά Αιγαίου, Κρήτη (Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti)</b>	<b>Aegean Islands, Crete</b>
EL41	Βόρειο Αιγαίο (Voreio Aigaio)	North Aegean
EL42	Νότιο Αιγαίο (Notio Aigaio)	South Aegean
EL43	Κρήτη (Kriti)	Crete
<b>EL5</b>	<b>Βόρεια Ελλάδα (Voreia Ellada)</b>	<b>North Greece</b>
EL51	Ανατολική Μακεδονία, Θράκη (Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki)	East Macedonia, Thrace
EL52	Κεντρική Μακεδονία (Kentriki Makedonia)	Central Macedonia
EL53	Δυτική Μακεδονία (Dytiki Makedonia)	West Macedonia
EL54	Ήπειρος (Ipeiros)	Epirus

(Continued)

Code	NUTS name (in original language)	Name in English
<b>EL6</b>	<b>Κεντρική Ελλάδα (Kentriki Ellada)</b>	<b>Central Greece</b> <sup>(1)</sup>
EL61	Θεσσαλία ( <i>Thessalia</i> )	Thessaly
EL62	Ιόνια Νησιά ( <i>Ionía Nisia</i> )	Ionian Islands
EL63	Δυτική Ελλάδα ( <i>Dytiki Ellada</i> )	Western Greece
EL64	Στερεά Ελλάδα ( <i>Sterea Ellada</i> )	Continental Greece <sup>(1)</sup>
EL65	Πελοπόννησος ( <i>Peloponnisos</i> )	Peloponnese
<b>Spain</b>		
<b>ES1</b>	<b>Noroeste</b>	<b>North-West</b>
ES11	Galicia	Galicia
ES12	Principado de Asturias	Asturias
ES13	Cantabria	Cantabria
<b>ES2</b>	<b>Noreste</b>	<b>North-East</b>
ES21	País Vasco	Basque Country
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	Navarre
ES23	La Rioja	Rioja
ES24	Aragón	Aragon
<b>ES3, ES30</b>	<b>Comunidad de Madrid</b>	<b>Madrid</b>
<b>ES4</b>	<b>Centro (ES)</b>	<b>Centre</b>
ES41	Castilla y León	Castile and Leon
ES42	Castilla-La Mancha	Castile-La Mancha
ES43	Extremadura	Extremadura
<b>ES5</b>	<b>Este</b>	<b>East</b>
ES51	Cataluña	Catalonia
ES52	Comunitat Valenciana	Valencia
ES53	Illes Balears	Balearic Islands
<b>ES6</b>	<b>Sur</b>	<b>South</b>
ES61	Andalucía	Andalusia
ES62	Región de Murcia	Murcia
ES63	Ciudad de Ceuta	Ceuta
ES64	Ciudad de Melilla	Melilla
<b>ES7, ES70</b>	<b>Canarias</b>	<b>Canary Islands</b>
<b>France</b>		
<b>FR1, FR10</b>	<b>Île-de-France</b>	<b>Île-de-France</b>
<b>FRB, FRB0</b>	<b>Centre-Val de Loire</b>	<b>Centre-Val de Loire</b>
<b>FRC</b>	<b>Bourgogne-Franche-Comté</b>	<b>Burgundy-Franche-Comté</b>
FRC1	Bourgogne	Burgundy
FRC2	Franche-Comté	Franche-Comté
<b>FRD</b>	<b>Normandie</b>	<b>Normandy</b>
FRD1	Basse-Normandie	Lower Normandy
FRD2	Haute-Normandie	Upper Normandy

(Continued)

Code	NUTS name (in original language)	Name in English
<b>FRE</b>	<b>Hauts-de-France</b>	<b>Hauts-de-France</b>
FRE1	Nord-Pas de Calais	Nord-Pas de Calais
FRE2	Picardie	Picardie
<b>FRF</b>	<b>Grand Est</b>	<b>Grand Est</b>
FRF1	Alsace	Alsace
FRF2	Champagne-Ardenne	Champagne-Ardenne
FRF3	Lorraine	Lorraine
<b>FRG, FRG0</b>	<b>Pays de la Loire</b>	<b>Loire Region</b>
<b>FRH, FRH0</b>	<b>Bretagne</b>	<b>Brittany</b>
<b>FRI</b>	<b>Nouvelle-Aquitaine</b>	<b>New Aquitaine</b>
FRI1	Aquitaine	Aquitaine
FRI2	Limousin	Limousin
FRI3	Poitou-Charentes	Poitou-Charentes
<b>FRJ</b>	<b>Occitanie</b>	<b>Occitania</b>
FRJ1	Languedoc-Roussillon	Languedoc-Roussillon
FRJ2	Midi-Pyrénées	Midi-Pyrénées
<b>FRK</b>	<b>Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes</b>	<b>Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes</b>
FRK1	Auvergne	Auvergne
FRK2	Rhône-Alpes	Rhône-Alpes
<b>FRL, FRL0</b>	<b>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</b>	<b>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</b>
<b>FRM, FRM0</b>	<b>Corse</b>	<b>Corsica</b>
<b>FRY</b>	<b>RUP FR - régions ultrapériphériques françaises</b>	<b>French outermost regions</b>
FRY1	Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe
FRY2	Martinique	Martinique
FRY3	Guyane	French Guiana
FRY4	La Réunion	Réunion
FRY5	Mayotte	Mayotte
<b>Croatia</b>		
<b>HRO</b>	<b>Hrvatska</b>	<b>Croatia</b>
HR02	Panonska Hrvatska	Pannonian Croatia
HR03	Jadranska Hrvatska	Adriatic Croatia
HR05	Grad Zagreb	City of Zagreb
HR06	Sjeverna Hrvatska	Northern Croatia
<b>Italy</b>		
<b>ITC</b>	<b>Nord-Ovest</b>	<b>North-West</b>
ITC1	Piemonte	Piedmont
ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	Valle d'Aosta
ITC3	Liguria	Liguria
ITC4	Lombardia	Lombardy

(Continued)

Code	NUTS name (in original language)	Name in English
<b>ITF</b>	<b>Sud</b>	<b>South</b>
ITF1	Abruzzo	Abruzzo
ITF2	Molise	Molise
ITF3	Campania	Campania
ITF4	Puglia	Apulia
ITF5	Basilicata	Basilicata
ITF6	Calabria	Calabria
<b>ITG</b>	<b>Isole</b>	<b>Islands</b>
ITG1	Sicilia	Sicily
ITG2	Sardegna	Sardinia
<b>ITH</b>	<b>Nord-Est</b>	<b>North-East</b>
ITH1	Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	Autonomous Province of Bolzano
ITH2	Provincia Autonoma di Trento	Autonomous Province of Trento
ITH3	Veneto	Veneto
ITH4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
ITH5	Emilia-Romagna	Emilia-Romagna
<b>ITI</b>	<b>Centro (IT)</b>	<b>Centre</b>
ITI1	Toscana	Tuscany
ITI2	Umbria	Umbria
ITI3	Marche	Marche
ITI4	Lazio	Lazio
<b>Cyprus</b>		
<b>CY0, CY00</b>	<b>Κύπρος</b>	<b>Cyprus</b>
<b>Latvia</b>		
<b>LVO, LV00</b>	<b>Latvija</b>	<b>Latvia</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>		
<b>LT0</b>	<b>Lietuva</b>	<b>Lithuania</b>
LT01	Sostinės regionas	Capital Region
LT02	Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas	Central and Western Region
<b>Luxembourg</b>		
<b>LU0, LU00</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>
<b>Hungary</b>		
<b>HU1</b>	<b>Közép-Magyarország</b>	<b>Central Hungary</b>
HU11	Budapest	Budapest
HU12	Pest	Pest
<b>HU2</b>	<b>Dunántúl</b>	<b>Transdanubia</b>
HU21	Közép-Dunántúl	Central Transdanubia
HU22	Nyugat-Dunántúl	West Transdanubia
HU23	Dél-Dunántúl	South Transdanubia

(Continued)

Code	NUTS name (in original language)	Name in English
<b>HU3</b>	<b>Alföld és Észak</b>	<b>Great Plain and North</b>
HU31	Észak-Magyarország	North Hungary
HU32	Észak-Alföld	North Great Plain
HU33	Dél-Alföld	South Great Plain
<b>Malta</b>		
<b>MT0, MT00</b>	<b>Malta</b>	<b>Malta</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>		
<b>NL1</b>	<b>Noord-Nederland</b>	<b>North Netherlands</b>
NL11	Groningen	Groningen
NL12	Friesland (NL)	Friesland
NL13	Drenthe	Drenthe
<b>NL2</b>	<b>Oost-Nederland</b>	<b>East Netherlands</b>
NL21	Overijssel	Overijssel
NL22	Gelderland	Gelderland
NL23	Flevoland	Flevoland
<b>NL3</b>	<b>West-Nederland</b>	<b>West Netherlands</b>
NL31	Utrecht	Utrecht
NL32	Noord-Holland	North Holland
NL33	Zuid-Holland	South Holland
NL34	Zeeland	Zeeland
<b>NL4</b>	<b>Zuid-Nederland</b>	<b>South Netherlands</b>
NL41	Noord-Brabant	North Brabant
NL42	Limburg (NL)	Limburg
<b>Austria</b>		
<b>AT1</b>	<b>Ostösterreich</b>	<b>East Austria</b>
AT11	Burgenland	Burgenland
AT12	Niederösterreich	Lower Austria
AT13	Wien	Vienna
<b>AT2</b>	<b>Südösterreich</b>	<b>South Austria</b>
AT21	Kärnten	Carinthia
AT22	Steiermark	Styria
<b>AT3</b>	<b>Westösterreich</b>	<b>West Austria</b>
AT31	Oberösterreich	Upper Austria
AT32	Salzburg	Salzburg
AT33	Tirol	The Tyrol
AT34	Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg
<b>Poland</b>		
<b>PL2</b>	<b>makroregion południowy</b>	<b>Southern</b>
PL21	Małopolskie	Małopolskie
PL22	Śląskie	Śląskie



(Continued)

Code	NUTS name (in original language)	Name in English
<b>PL4</b>	<b>makroregion północno-zachodni</b>	<b>North-Western</b>
PL41	Wielkopolskie	Wielkopolskie
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie	Zachodniopomorskie
PL43	Lubuskie	Lubuskie
<b>PL5</b>	<b>makroregion południowo-zachodni</b>	<b>South-Western</b>
PL51	Dolnośląskie	Dolnośląskie
PL52	Opolskie	Opolskie
<b>PL6</b>	<b>makroregion północny</b>	<b>Northern</b>
PL61	Kujawsko-pomorskie	Kujawsko-pomorskie
PL62	Warmińsko-mazurskie	Warmińsko-mazurskie
PL63	Pomorskie	Pomorskie
<b>PL7</b>	<b>makroregion centralny</b>	<b>Central</b>
PL71	Łódzkie	Łódzkie
PL72	Świętokrzyskie	Świętokrzyskie
<b>PL8</b>	<b>makroregion wschodni</b>	<b>Eastern</b>
PL81	Lubelskie	Lubelskie
PL82	Podkarpackie	Podkarpackie
PL84	Podlaskie	Podlaskie
<b>PL9</b>	<b>makroregion województwo mazowieckie</b>	<b>Mazowieckie</b>
PL91	Warszawski stołeczny	Warsaw-Capital
PL92	Mazowiecki regionalny	Mazowieckie-Regional
<b>Portugal</b>		
<b>PT1</b>	<b>Continente</b>	<b>Continental Portugal</b>
PT11	Norte	North
PT15	Algarve	Algarve
PT16	Centro (PT)	Centre
PT17	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	Lisbon Metropolitan Area
PT18	Alentejo	Alentejo
<b>PT2, PT20</b>	<b>Região Autónoma dos Açores</b>	<b>Azores</b>
<b>PT3, PT30</b>	<b>Região Autónoma da Madeira</b>	<b>Madeira</b>
<b>Romania</b>		
<b>R01</b>	<b>Macroregiunea Unu</b>	<b>Macroregion one</b>
R011	Nord-Vest	North-West
R012	Centru	Centre
<b>R02</b>	<b>Macroregiunea Doi</b>	<b>Macroregion two</b>
R021	Nord-Est	North-East
R022	Sud-Est	South-East
<b>R03</b>	<b>Macroregiunea Trei</b>	<b>Macroregion three</b>
R031	Sud-Muntenia	South-Muntenia
R032	București-Ilfov	Bucharest-Ilfov

(Continued)

Code	NUTS name (in original language)	Name in English
<b>RO4</b>	<b>Macroregiunea Patru</b>	<b>Macroregion four</b>
RO41	Sud-Vest Oltenia	South-West Oltenia
RO42	Vest	West
<b>Slovenia</b>		
<b>SI0</b>	<b>Slovenija</b>	<b>Slovenia</b>
SI03	Vzhodna Slovenija	East Slovenia
SI04	Zahodna Slovenija	West Slovenia
<b>Slovakia</b>		
<b>SK0</b>	<b>Slovensko</b>	<b>Slovakia</b>
SK01	Bratislavský kraj	Bratislava
SK02	Západné Slovensko	West Slovakia
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	Central Slovakia
SK04	Východné Slovensko	East Slovakia
<b>Finland</b>		
<b>FI1</b>	<b>Manner-Suomi</b>	<b>Continental Finland</b>
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	West Finland
FI1B	Helsinki-Uusimaa	Helsinki-Uusimaa
FI1C	Etelä-Suomi	South Finland
FI1D	Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	North and East Finland
<b>FI2, FI20</b>	<b>Åland</b>	<b>Åland Islands</b>
<b>Sweden</b>		
<b>SE1</b>	<b>Östra Sverige</b>	<b>Eastern Sweden</b>
SE11	Stockholm	Stockholm
SE12	Östra Mellansverige	East-Central Sweden
<b>SE2</b>	<b>Södra Sverige</b>	<b>Southern Sweden</b>
SE21	Småland med öarna	Småland and islands
SE22	Sydsverige	South Sweden
SE23	Västsverige	West Sweden
<b>SE3</b>	<b>Norra Sverige</b>	<b>Northern Sweden</b>
SE31	Norra Mellansverige	North-Central Sweden
SE32	Mellersta Norrland	Central Norrland
SE33	Övre Norrland	Upper Norrland

(1) Make clear whether you are referring to the statistical region (EL6) or wider geographical area of Κεντρική Ελλάδα (Kentriki Ellada) (NUTS regions, when referred to as such, are not translated), or to Στερεά Ελλάδα (Sterea Ellada), which is more likely to be referred to as an administrative region (περιφέρεια). One solution would be to use the English translation, followed by a transliteration of the Greek name in brackets: Central Greece (Kentriki Ellada) / Central Greece (Sterea Ellada).

## Annex C Miscellaneous



You will find below a list of specific points, in alphabetical order, which are either problematic or subject to a particular convention. (NB: There is no Annex B in the English version of the style guide.)

Acts (amendments)	<p>Until 31 August 2008, the references to the (last) amendments to an act appeared in the footnote relating to the first occurrence of the title of an act, after the OJ reference:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Having regard to Council Decision 90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field <sup>(1)</sup> and in particular ...,</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>[...]</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>(1) OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 19. Decision as last amended by Decision 2006/965/EC (OJ L 397, 30.12.2006, p. 22).</small></p> <p>For certain OJs published just before the enlargements of 1 May 2004 and 1 January 2007, the page layouts were incorrect. This was rectified afterwards and the OJs wholly republished. Until 31 August 2008, it was normal practice to announce these replications.</p>
Addresses	To indicate the country name for addresses in the Netherlands, use 'NETHERLANDS', not 'THE NETHERLANDS'.
Case-law	Use 'case-law' in EU texts (not 'case law').
CES/CESE	See <a href="#">documents</a> .
COM	See <a href="#">documents</a> .
Documents	<p>References to Commission documents dated from 1998 onwards should be presented as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COM(1998) 558 final of 7 November 1998</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>JOIN(2012) 558 final of 7 November 2012</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SEC(1998) 558 final of 7 November 1998</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SWD(2012) 558 final of 7 November 2012</b></p> <p>In references to documents older than 1998 the reference year within brackets contains two digits:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COM(97) 558 final of 7 November 1997</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SEC(97) 558 final of 7 November 1997</b></p> <p>References to ESC/EESC and CoR documents:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CES 1132/99 (before 2000)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CES 871/2002 (from 2000 to 2002)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CESE 1394/2003 (from 2003)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CdR 267/2008</b></p>
ESC/EESC	See <a href="#">documents</a> .
Paper sizes	<p>The standardised formats currently used are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A4: 21 × 29.7 cm;</li> <li>– B5: 17.6 × 25 cm;</li> <li>– C5: 16.2 × 22.9 cm;</li> <li>– A5: 14.8 × 21 cm;</li> <li>– A6: 10.5 × 14.8 cm.</li> </ul> <p>Point size/height of capitals in mm:</p> <p>C 6 = 1.50 &gt;C 10 = 2.50 &gt;C 14 = 3.50 &gt;C 18 = 4.50 &gt;C 24 = 6.00</p> <p>C 7 = 1.75 &gt;C 11 = 2.75 &gt;C 15 = 3.75 &gt;C 19 = 4,75 &gt;C 26 = 6.50</p> <p>C 8 = 2.00 &gt;C 12 = 3.00 &gt;C 16 = 4.00 &gt;C 20 = 5.00 &gt;C 28 = 7.00</p> <p>C 9 = 2.25 &gt;C 13 = 3.25 &gt;C 17 = 4.25 &gt;C 22 = 5.50</p>
presidency	<p>Do not use the expression 'European Union presidency', as it is legally incorrect. Use 'Council (of the European Union) presidency' or '(European) Council presidency', depending on which Council is meant.</p> <p>NB: In order to accurately quote a speech, 'European Union presidency' is acceptable if the speaker has used that expression, intentionally or not.</p>

Salmonella	<p>Do not write '<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>' and '<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>', but '<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis' and '<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium'.</p> <p>Most microorganisms are identified by their genus (written with an initial capital) and species (written in lower case), both in italics, for example '<i>Escherichia coli</i>' (abbreviated as '<i>E. coli</i>'). However, <i>Salmonella</i> consists of only two species (<i>S. enterica</i> and <i>S. bongori</i>) and six subspecies, but approximately 2 600 serovars. For instance, the full name of <i>Salmonella</i> serovar Typhimurium is <i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar Typhimurium, with the genus, species and subspecies names written in italics, the ranks ('subsp.' and 'serovar') in roman, and the serovar name also in roman. As this way of writing is complicated, it is generally abbreviated to <i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium, with the genus name in italics and the serovar name in roman, the first letter of each word being capitalised.</p>
SEC	See <a href="#">documents</a> .
Sulfur	Sulfur and compounds: use the 'f' spelling (not 'ph').

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## A

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