

### References to subdivisions of acts

1. References to subdivisions of acts should start with most general level and go towards the most particular. See also the [Joint handbook](#), section D.6.5. This is already the case in most languages, but in English, for example, it means a change:

Instead of	in point (b) of the second subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) ...
use	in Article 5(4), second subparagraph, point (b), of Regulation (EU) ...

Affected languages: **English, Irish, Maltese and Slovenian.**

2. Another change is that, in English, the ‘point’ will be expressly mentioned as such (already the case in French, for example):

Instead of	Article 2(2)(a)
use	Article 2(2), point (a)

## Lists

In listed points preceded by introductory wording, lower-case letters are used for the first level of points. Where further subdivisions are necessary, lower-case Roman numerals are used for the second level and Arabic numerals are used for the third level. Dashes are only used as a fourth level, never alone. See also the [Joint Handbook](#), section D.4.4.2.

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

The presentation of the points remains language dependent, for example in French:

- a) ...
  - i) ...
    - 1) ...
      - ...

Lists in **definitions** and **amendments** follow a different order: Arabic numerals for the first level, lower-case letters for the second level and lower-case Roman numerals for the third level:

‘For the purposes of this [Regulation/Directive/Decision], the following definitions apply:

- (1) ...
  - (a) ...
    - (i) ...’

‘(1) [Article .../Paragraph .../The [first] paragraph/...] is amended as follows:

- (a) ...
  - (i) ...’

## Annexes

Although there are no strict rules governing the presentation of annexes, applying certain guidelines will ensure that the IT systems can recognise the different parts of the act correctly. For more details, see the [Joint handbook](#), section D.5.2.