

Exhibit 2

Exhibit 2

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7
8 **IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT**
9 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

10 In Re JAZI GHOLAMREZA ZANDIAN,

11 Debtor.

BK-N-16-50644-BTB
Chapter 15

12
13 **DECLARATION OF ARTHUR A. ZORIO IN**
14 **SUPPORT OF SUPPLEMENT TO MOTION**
15 **TO DISMISS CHAPTER 15 CASE**

Hearing Date: January 2, 2019
Hearing Time: 2:00 p.m.
Estimated Time: 1 hour

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19 I, Arthur A. Zorio, do hereby declare and state as follows:

20 1. I am a partner at the law firm of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP, and counsel of
21 record in this action. I have personal knowledge of the facts which are hereinafter related and
22 make this Declaration on the basis of such personal knowledge. If called to testify at any hearing
23 or trial regarding the above-matter, I swear I could testify competently to the matters stated herein.
24 This Declaration is made in support of Jed Margolin’s Supplement to Motion to Dismiss Chapter
25 15 Case.

26 2. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of Official Website of the
27 web-page “European Union – Procedures for Enforcing a Judgment – France” that I obtained
28

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1 from [https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_procedures_for_enforcing_a_judgment-52-fr-](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_procedures_for_enforcing_a_judgment-52-fr-en.do?member=1)
2 [en.do?member=1](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_procedures_for_enforcing_a_judgment-52-fr-en.do?member=1) (last visited November 25, 2019).

3 3. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of the web-page “Official
4 Website of the European Union – Legal Notice” that I obtained from [https://e-](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_legal_notice-365-en.do)
5 [justice.europa.eu/content_legal_notice-365-en.do](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_legal_notice-365-en.do) (last visited November 25, 2019).

6 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

7 DATED: This 6th day of December, 2019.

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9 By: /s/ Arthur A. Zorio
10 Arthur A. Zorio

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Exhibit A

Exhibit A



An official website of the European Union How do you know? ▼

**European Judicial Network**
(in civil and commercial matters)

Procedures for enforcing a judgment - France

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1 What does 'enforcement' mean in civil and commercial matters?



Enforcement (implying compulsory enforcement, since voluntary compliance by debtors with their obligations does not require proceedings) covers all proceedings that make it possible to force a debtor to perform his or her obligations under an enforceable title. Enforceable titles are primarily judgments (French or foreign) and notarial acts that are certified enforceable (see 2. below). In French law, these titles can impose three types of obligations on the debtor: to pay, to do or to refrain from doing something, and lastly to give or return.

The right of enforcement concerns only the debtor's assets. Enforcement against persons does not exist. This means, for example, that debtors cannot be imprisoned solely for failing to repay their debt. However, a refusal to comply with certain obligations (maintenance obligations) is a criminal offence, making the debtor liable to prosecution and a prison sentence. The same applies to the fraudulent organisation of insolvency by a debtor.

Obligations to pay are enforceable by means of attachments of sums of money, movable property or immovable property belonging to the debtor. If the attachment concerns a sum of money, the sum attached will be assigned to the creditor (for instance, attachment of a bank account). If the attachment concerns movable or immovable property belonging to the debtor, the attachment will result in the compulsory sale of the asset and the proceeds of the sale will be given to the creditor, up to the amount of his or her claim.

Obligations to give or to return vary depending on the nature of the asset. In the case of movable property, the asset is seized, by way of an attachment, to be returned to the legitimate owner. In the case of immovable property, possession of the property is returned to the owner by evicting the occupant.

Since it is prohibited to physically force a person to perform an obligation to do or to refrain from doing something, the debtor is encouraged to perform those obligations by the handing down, by the court, of a pecuniary penalty. The amount of the penalty is the sum of money the debtor must pay if he or she does not perform his or her obligations. The sum due is calculated in proportion to the period of failure to perform (in the case of obligations to do something) or according to the number of breaches of the obligation to refrain

from doing something. Since obligations to pay, to give or to return are also interpreted as obligations to do something, they may also be combined with a pecuniary penalty in addition to other compulsory enforcement measures that may be taken.

It should also be noted that only the obligations established by an enforceable title may, in principle, be subject to compulsory enforcement measures.

2 Which authority or authorities are competent for enforcement?

Bailiffs have a monopoly for undertaking compulsory enforcement. They are public legal officials, appointed as such by the Minister for Justice, who verifies that they discharge their duties in compliance with strict ethical rules. They are paid for their services (see 8. below). The creditor pays the cost of compulsory enforcement measures, which the debtor must subsequently reimburse to him or her.

When a claim is to be brought before a court, the competent judge is in principle the enforcement judge, who is a specialist judge in the regional court (*tribunal de grande instance*).

By way of exception, the attachment of earned income is dealt with by district courts (*juges d'instance*).

Finally, while precautionary measures are in principle authorised by the enforcement judge, they may also, by way of exception, be authorised by the president of the commercial court (*tribunal de commerce*) when they are intended to protect a claim within the jurisdiction of the commercial court.

It is not necessary to have a lawyer in order to ask a bailiff to initiate compulsory enforcement measures.

A lawyer is compulsory throughout proceedings for the attachment of immovable property. By way of exception, the debtor may, without a lawyer, request authorisation from the enforcement judge to sell his or her property privately.

In other compulsory enforcement proceedings, a lawyer is not compulsory when a claim is brought before the court. The parties may therefore appear in person before the court. If they wish, they may also be assisted or represented by a lawyer, their spouse, their cohabitant, a person with whom they have entered into a civil partnership agreement, their direct relatives, their collateral relatives to the third degree inclusive or people exclusively attached to their personal staff or to their company.

3 What are the conditions under which an enforceable title or decision may be issued?

3.1 The procedure

A list of the enforceable titles recognised in France is set out in Article L. 111-3 of the Civil Enforcement Proceedings Code (*Code des procédures civiles d'exécution*). They are:

- legally binding decisions by ordinary courts or administrative courts and agreements which these courts have made legally enforceable;
- foreign measures and judgments and arbitral awards declared enforceable by a ruling not subject to an appeal suspending enforcement, without prejudice to the applicable provisions of European Union law;
- rulings handed down by the Unified Patent Court;
- extracts from official conciliation reports signed by the judge and parties;
- notarial acts that contain a clause granting authority to enforce;
- agreements by which spouses mutually consent to their divorce through a private instrument countersigned by lawyers and filed in the official records of a notary in accordance with the arrangements laid down by Article 229-1 of the Civil Code (*Code civil*);
- title issued by a bailiff in the event of non-payment of a cheque or in the event of an agreement between the creditor and the debtor in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article L. 125-1 of the Civil Enforcement Proceedings Code;
- titles issued by corporate persons established under public law and described as such by the law, or decisions to which the law grants the same effects as a judgment.

Rulings of ordinary courts are enforceable and can therefore make it possible to initiate compulsory enforcement measures, when they are not subject to an action suspending enforcement, i.e. an appeal or opposition, or when the judge has ordered the provisional enforcement of his or her ruling. The rulings of administrative courts are enforceable even when they are subject to an appeal.

Authorised compulsory enforcement measures:

Once a person has an enforceable title, he or she may in principle initiate all the compulsory enforcement measures provided for by the Civil Enforcement Proceedings Code, without prior authorisation by the judge. By way of exception, two compulsory enforcement procedures may only be initiated with prior authorisation by the judge:

- attachment of earned income, authorised by the district court of the place of residence of the debtor or the garnishee, if the debtor lives abroad or has no known place of residence,
- attachment of immovable property, which is undertaken by the enforcement court of the place where the property is situated.

In addition, any attachment for an amount of less than €535 in living quarters requires prior authorisation by the enforcement judge.

The compulsory enforcement measures provided for by the Civil Enforcement Proceedings Code are varied and differ depending on the type of asset concerned (immovable property, tangible movable property, money, etc.; see 4.2 below). In any case, they must be limited to what is necessary to recover the claim and there must be no abuse in the choice of these measures.

By way of derogation from the principle that compulsory enforcement measures may be initiated only on the basis of an enforceable title, precautionary measures may be applied before an enforceable title has been issued. They enable the creditor to safeguard his or her rights while awaiting an enforceable title.

The precautionary measures are attachments and judicial liens. They are authorised by the judge if the applicant's claim appears to be founded in principle and the applicant demonstrates circumstances likely to jeopardise its recovery. Prior authorisation by the judge is not necessary when the creditor has a judgment that is not yet enforceable. In any case, the measures taken under these conditions lapse if the bailiff does not very quickly notify the debtor of them and if the creditor has not initiated legal proceedings on the merits to obtain a court ruling endorsing his or her claim.

The time at which compulsory enforcement measures may be carried out:

Enforcement measures may be carried out only between 6.00 and 21.00. They are prohibited on Sundays and public holidays, unless prior authorisation has been granted by the enforcement judge.

The cost of compulsory enforcement measures:

Bailiffs are paid for their services. The creditor pays the cost of compulsory enforcement measures, which the debtor must subsequently reimburse to him or her, in addition to the debt. However, the creditor still pays a portion of these costs.

The remuneration of bailiffs is governed by Decree No 2016-230 of 26 February 2016 and by an order of 26 February 2016 that establishes the sum due to them for each enforcement measure. This scale of charges primarily includes:

- for each measure, a fixed charge, which is a sum set at a fixed rate by the order; based on the amount of the claim, this fixed charge is multiplied by 0.5 (claim of no more than €128), by 1 (claim of between €128 and €1,280) or by 2 (claim of more than €1,280);
- a charge for initiating proceedings that may be levied only once per enforceable title; it is €4.29 when the claim is less than €76; above that, it is proportional to the amount of the claim, up to a limit of €268.13;
- a recovery and collection charge; this is a proportional sliding scale charge that the bailiff charges only when he or she has recovered or collected all or part of the claim; in any case, part of this charge remains payable by the creditor (Article A. 444-32 of the Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*));
- case management fees; the bailiff charges €6.42 per instalment paid by the debtor, with the exception of the balance of the debt on which he or she is not entitled to charge this sum; these fees may not exceed €33 for a single case;
- travel expenses of €7.68 (€8.80 in the event of notification exclusively by electronic means);
- VAT (20%);
- subject to certain exceptions, a flat-rate tax of €14.89 (as at 1 January 2017), that is paid to the State by bailiffs;
- postage costs for letters that constitute mandatory procedural formalities;
- locksmith, removals, garage and furniture storage costs (per invoice).

For example, for a recovered claim of €10,000, the minimum amount for some enforcement measures is as follows:

- preventive attachment of bank account: €129.64 incl. taxes (fixed charge, travel expenses and flat-rate tax)

- attachment or sale of movable property: €114.21 incl. taxes (fixed charge, travel expenses and flat-rate tax)
- attachment of vehicle by declaration at the prefecture: €124.50 incl. taxes (fixed charge, travel expenses and flat-rate tax)
- formal notice to pay entailing the attachment of immovable property: €178.55 incl. taxes (fixed charge, travel expenses and flat-rate tax).

In addition to these fixed charges, there are, in particular, proportional charges which, for the entire claim, amount to €707.52 incl. taxes, of which €118.46 is payable by the debtor and €589.06 by the creditor.

3.2 The main conditions

In principle, no court order is required to proceed with enforcement measures based on enforceable titles (see 3.1 above).

Creditors who do not have an enforceable title may initiate precautionary measures, if certain conditions are met (see 3.1 above).

4 Object and nature of enforcement measures

4.1 What types of assets can be subject to enforcement?

In principle, all the assets belonging to the debtor may be subject to a compulsory enforcement measure.

However, by way of exception, the law states that certain assets may not be attached. This is the case, in particular, for:

- sums needed for maintenance; thus, for example, it is not possible to attach all of a person's earned income because that person has to keep a sum sufficient to meet his or her everyday needs; the amount of that sum is set each year and takes into account the amount of earned income and the number of dependants;
- movable goods needed for the debtor's everyday life and work; in principle, these goods may be attached only to ensure payment of their price, or if they are of significant value; a list of these goods is set out in Article R. 112-2 of the Civil Enforcement Proceedings Code; for example, it is not possible to attach the debtor's bed or table, unless the attachment is justified by the failure to pay their purchase price or if they are high-value goods;
- assets that are essential for the disabled or intended for the care of the sick; for example, a disabled person's wheelchair may not be attached.

In certain cases, sole proprietors also benefit from special protection of all or part of their assets.

4.2 What are the effects of enforcement measures?

Compulsory enforcement measures on movable property and monetary debts are carried out in several phases. First, the bailiff proceeds with their attachment. The attachment means that the property cannot be disposed of. It prohibits the debtor from parting with the movable property attached. If the debtor does not comply with this obligation to keep the property, he or she is committing an offence. Sums of money attached remain blocked in the debtor's account. The bailiff then informs the debtor of the attachment. If the debtor does not challenge the attachment by bringing the matter before the enforcement judge, the bailiff may seize the movable property to have it sold at public auction or have the sums of money attached handed over. In the event of a challenge, the enforcement judge gives a ruling and either authorises the carrying out of the compulsory enforcement measure or puts a stop to it if it has not been validly carried out.

The compulsory enforcement measure on buildings is the procedure for the attachment of immovable property. It begins with the bailiff issuing a formal notice to pay to the debtor entailing the attachment, which means that the property cannot be disposed of. The creditor then brings the matter before the enforcement judge in order for the latter to determine how to proceed with the case. If a private sale of the property is possible and requested by the debtor, the judge will direct the case towards a private sale and set the deadline for the completion of that sale. If a private sale is not possible or it has failed, the judge orders the property to be sold at public auction. The public auction takes place at a hearing before the judge.

4.3 What is the validity of such measures?

Enforceable titles may, in principle, be enforced within a period of 10 years (Article L. 111-4 of the Civil Enforcement Proceedings Code). That period begins when a compulsory enforcement measure is initiated on the basis of that title.

5 Is there a possibility of appeal against the decision granting such a measure?

This question applies only to:

- attachments when the creditor does not yet have an enforceable title,
- the attachment of earned income,
- the attachment of immovable property.

These procedures are the only compulsory enforcement measures that must be authorised by an enforcement judge. The judge's ruling is subject to appeal or to an appeal in the Court of Cassation (*Cour de cassation*) depending on the amount of the claim.

6 Are there any limitations on enforcement, in particular related to debtor protection or time limits?

Enforceable titles may, in principle, be enforced within a period of 10 years (Article L. 111-4 of the Civil Enforcement Proceedings Code). That period begins when a compulsory enforcement measure is initiated on the basis of that title.

Enforcement measures may be carried out only between 6.00 and 21.00. They are prohibited on Sundays and public holidays, unless prior authorisation has been granted by the enforcement judge.


Moreover, enforcement procedures must be limited to what is necessary to recover the claim and there must be no abuse in the choice of these measures.

In addition, certain assets may not be attached (see 4.1 above), and any attachment or sale in premises used as a dwelling must be authorised in advance if it is for the recovery of a claim other than for maintenance of an amount less than €535 (Articles L. 221-2 and R. 221-2 of the Civil Enforcement Proceedings Code).

Finally, if the debtor has immunity from enforcement, no compulsory enforcement measures may be initiated against his or her assets covered by that immunity. To be able to carry out a compulsory enforcement measure on an asset belonging to such a person on the grounds that he or she is not covered by immunity from enforcement, prior authorisation must be obtained from the judge (Articles L. 111-1 to L. 111-3 and R. 111-1 to R. 111-5 of the Civil Enforcement Proceedings Code).

Related links

 [Legifrance](#)

 [Chambre Nationale des Huissiers de Justice \(National Chamber of Judicial Officers\) website](#)

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Last update: 18/11/2019

Exhibit B

Exhibit B



Legal notice

1. Disclaimer
2. Privacy statement
3. Personal data protection rules
4. Copyright notice

1. Disclaimer

1.1 General considerations

The positions expressed on this website are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission. While the website is run by the European Commission, responsibility for its content is shared between the Commission and the individual Member States.

The European Commission maintains this website to improve access to cross-border justice and to enhance public access to information about its initiatives and European Union policies in general. We strive to keep this information current and accurate. If errors are brought to our attention, we will try to correct them.

All interactive (electronic) services are provided "as is" and on "best effort" basis. The European Commission and the participating data/service providers disclaim any and all liability, either explicit or implied. In particular we cannot guarantee the up-to-date state of the data, its correctness or ensure uninterrupted service availability or the availability of any linked external sites.

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The European Commission may revise the Disclaimer and the Terms and conditions indicated below at any time without prior notice and you should always refer to the current version of this text as published on the web site.

1.2 Aspects related to content pages

Content pages are either "European" in nature or "Member State" pages, where each EU Member State (through its various authorities) is responsible for the content and the links on its own pages. This information is:

- of a general nature only and is not intended to address the specific circumstances of any particular individual or entity;
- not necessarily comprehensive, complete, accurate or up to date;
- sometimes linked to external sites over which the Commission services have no control and for which the Commission assumes no responsibility;
- not professional or legal advice (if you need specific advice, you should always consult a suitably qualified professional).

Any reference in the content pages to a person of the male sex shall be deemed also to constitute a reference to a person of the female sex, and vice versa, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Some of the content pages are machine translated. Please note that machine translations are provided temporarily and only for contextual purposes. The owners of these pages accept no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to the quality of machine translated texts.

Please note that it cannot be guaranteed that a document available on-line exactly reproduces an officially adopted text. Only European Union legislation published in paper editions of the Official Journal of the European Union prior to 1 July 2013 and its electronic versions published after 1 July 2013 have legal value. It is our goal to minimise disruptions caused by technical incidents. However some data or information on our site may have been created or structured in files or formats that are not error-free and we cannot guarantee that our service will not be interrupted or otherwise affected by such problems.

1.3 Aspects related to interactive services

For all interactive services the following terms and conditions apply:

By using these services you agree to use these exclusively for their intended purpose. You shall not use the services, or any personal data returned by the services, for any other intent or purpose, and in particular such data shall not be used in relation to carrying out commercial, marketing or advertising activities.

You are not allowed to copy in bulk in an automated fashion (harvest), and/or distribute the data received through the provided services via any means.

You are allowed to link to the European e-Justice Portal and its pages.

Service-specific aspects:

1.3.1 Interconnection of Insolvency Registers

This service allows you to find information on insolvency proceedings in the participating Member States' national registers. There is no centralised EU insolvency register. Your request is sent to the national registers and the reply is sent back within a few seconds. For the time being the service is provided on a "best effort" basis.

1.3.2 Find a Lawyer

"Find a lawyer" is a service provided to the general public by the European Commission and the participating national bar associations and law societies.

1.3.3 Find a Notary

"Find a Notary" is a service provided to the general public by the European Commission, the Council of Notariats of the European Union (CNUE), and other participating national chambers of notariats.

1.3.4 ECLI

The ECLI search interface is a service provided to the general public by the European Commission in cooperation with the participating case law providers. The Commission has made this service available to facilitate access to justice in a cross-border context by allowing EU citizens and legal practitioners to easily locate case law featuring an ECLI identifier.

1.3.5 Competent court/authority search

The competent court/authority search interface is a service provided to the general public by the European Commission in cooperation with the participating national judicial authorities or other competent bodies. The Commission has made this service available to facilitate access to justice in a cross-border context by allowing EU citizens and legal practitioners to easily locate the competent national court. Please note that although every effort has been made to ascertain the accuracy of the results, there may be some exceptional cases concerning the determination of competence that are not necessarily covered.

1.3.6 Electronic submission of claims (e-CODEX)

The electronic submission of your claim using e-CODEX technology (European Order for Payment, European Small claims) is provided through the interconnection of a large number of IT systems operated both by the European Commission and by the national

administrations. Your claim may exceptionally fail to reach the designated court. Proof of transmission (or of transmission failure) will be provided to you to the extent possible, but please be advised that in some Member States this proof is limited to delivery of your claim to the central national IT system established for this purpose. It will not always be possible to produce proof of delivery to the intended court.

All notifications concerning proof of transmission or receipt of court replies will be sent to the email address associated with the European Commission's user authentication service (EU Login) account that you logged in with.

The European Commission cannot be held liable for failure of delivery of your claim or for failure of producing evidence of its transmission (or of its transmission failure). Equally, the Commission cannot be held liable for failure of delivering communication related to your claim from the court back to you or notifying you of receipt of such communication.

Unless you request its deletion, your communication with and from the court will - except for circumstances of force majeure - remain available for your consultation in the European e-Justice Portal for a period of a least one year. You are advised to save your own copy of all communication you wish to access beyond this period. The European Commission cannot be held liable for any damages you may suffer due to the temporary or permanent unavailability of the communication between you and the court or for failing to notify you in advance of this communication being deleted.

1.3.7 Electronic signature

Claims submitted electronically (e-CODEX) have to be signed electronically before they can be sent via the European e-Justice Portal. The Portal provides a tool to assist you in this process, but does not impose the use of this tool: you have the possibility to sign your claim electronically using your own means and upload it to the Portal. The European Commission cannot be held liable for any damages you may suffer following a refusal, by the court or any other party, of an electronic signature created with the tool provided by the European e-Justice Portal.

1.3.8 Find a company/ Interconnection of business registers

This service allows you to look for and get information about companies registered in business registers in the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein or Norway. It is part of the Business Registers Interconnection System (BRIS), set up in line with EU law. The system connects the national business registers which make available the company information.

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2. Privacy statement

2.1. The objective of the European e-Justice Portal

The European e-Justice Portal is conceived as a "one-stop (electronic) shop" for information on European justice and access to European judicial procedures. The Portal is targeted at citizens, businesses, legal practitioners and the judiciary. Citizens shall enjoy the same access to justice in other Member States as they would in their own and the European e-Justice Portal contributes in a practical way to the removal of barriers, such as providing information in 23 languages and a wealth of links to relevant websites and documents.

Although the responsibility for the Portal's content and its management is a responsibility shared between the European Commission and the individual European Union Member States, the data controller for the European e-Justice Portal is the European Commission.

2.2. What is the applicable law?

All processing operations on personal data linked to the organisation and management of the European e-Justice Portal within the responsibility of the European Commission are governed by Regulation 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC and by Commission Decision 2014/333/EU on the protection of personal data in the European e-Justice Portal.

2.3. Which data are processed by the Commission in the European e-Justice Portal?

Individual names and e-mail addresses of page and web link owners are processed by the Portal. In addition, some information for competent courts/entities provided by Member States may contain personal data (name, email address, phone number) in cases where physical persons have been defined as contact points. All such data is stored in a database hosted at the European Commission Data Centre in Luxembourg.

We use a transient mechanism which fetches (but does not store) personal data from EU Login, the European Commission's authentication service. For registration purposes personal data such as name, surname and e-mail address are collected and processed by EU Login. A separate detailed privacy statement explains the nature of processing of personal data by EU Login. For further information, please see <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/cas/privacyStatement.html>.

Personal data are also processed in the European e-Justice Portal for the purpose of providing access to interconnected national databases, such as Find a Lawyer, Find a Notary, the Interconnection of Insolvency registers (IRI), the European Case Law Identifier (ECLI) search engine, Find a company (part of the Business Registers Interconnection system (BRIS)), the Land Registers Interconnection system (LRI), dynamic forms, and electronic submission of claims (e-CODEX). In this regard:

- data on lawyers is derived from the registers of the participating bar associations and law societies;
- data on notaries is derived from the registers of the participating national chambers of notariats as provided by the CNUE and other competent bodies;
- data in IRI is derived from the national insolvency or business registers;
- personal data part of judicial decisions processed in the context of ECLI are supplied by judicial and other competent bodies;
- dynamic forms process personal data supplied by end users (e.g. name, address, phone number, bank account, etc.);
- data processed in the context e-CODEX is derived from the communications of the users with the national courts. In addition there is technical data used to identify participants in the system, which in some cases can contain personal information, such as email address or EU Login (European Commission user authentication system) ID;
- data processed in the context of Find a company is used to identify participants in the system, which in some cases can contain personal information, such as email address or EU Login ID. Furthermore, Find a company connects to the European Central Platform, also part of BRIS, which is developed and administered by the European Commission. Through the European Central Platform, Find a company gathers company data. Such company data may contain personal data, and for example the following: name, date of birth, mail address, e-mail address, and phone numbers of the persons that represent a company in dealings with third parties and in legal proceedings, or that take part in the administration, supervision or control of the company. Such data is derived from the business registers of the participating countries;
- data processed in the context of LRI is used to identify participants in the system, which in some cases can contain personal information, such as email address or EU Login ID.

2.4. What is the purpose of processing data?

The Portal collects personal data with the purpose of contacting page and web link owners. The purpose of this processing is to enable e-mail notifications and management of page owners and link owners as part of the back-office system of the Portal. The Portal also retrieves personal data (through EU Login) for the following purposes: to send e-mail notifications to users who have subscribed to specific content topics or to provide them with news updates. This data is also processed in order to enable role and right management and content management.

For the Find a Lawyer, Find a Notary, Find a company, IRI and ECLI functionalities, the processing of personal data by the Commission in the Portal only takes place to provide access to interconnected national databases holding personal data. In this context, the Commission is only responsible for providing the IT infrastructure for the above mentioned Portal functionalities and has no responsibility for the content of the interconnected national databases made available through the Portal.

The Commission is also processing personal data in the Portal when this is necessary for providing interactive services allowing users to communicate directly with the appropriate authorities in another Member State.

2.5. Who has access to the data?

Personal data concerning web page or link owners is accessible by Commission staff (European Commission Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers, Unit B4) and authorised personnel in charge of system administration and technical support. Furthermore, such personal data relating to Member State pages is accessible also by Member State staff responsible for the management of the respective pages.

Also, the Commission performs continuous and appropriate security assessments as work related to the interconnection of national databases is carried out. Only publicly available information in the interconnected national databases can be accessed through the

Portal. It is not possible to combine information from different interconnected national databases for different purposes through the Portal.

2.6. How long will your data be stored?

Personal data of page and link owners will be stored in a local database as long as they are relevant to the Portal and will not be kept longer than necessary. The need to continue storing this personal data is subject to a re-validation process which will be carried out once per year in the context of annual updates of the Portal's content. Effectively the retention period is therefore one year, subject to manual check and automatic renewal. In case of registered users, only personal e-mail addresses are stored. Individual names or other personal data are not retained. Data on registered users will be deleted at their request.

Judicial decisions provided in the context of ECLI may contain personal data which is governed by national data protection legislation and is subject to the relevant retention periods. National data providers have the responsibility to remove case law decisions when they should no longer be accessible via the system.

Personal data included in the communication between the user and the court, in the context of electronic submission of claims (e-CODEX), is stored by a separate Commission database in encrypted form for the duration it is relevant. The user can request its deletion at any time.

Personal data included in document orders in the context of Find a company and LRI is stored until the order is removed from the Portal database.

No other personal data will be stored in the Portal database.

2.7. Which security measures are in place against unauthorised access?

Data are collected, processed and stored in a secure way. The European e-Justice Portal is protected by a number of technical measures. Stringent roles and rights management guarantees that authenticated users have only the level of access and permissions necessary. All data transactions take place over encrypted connections. Remote and physical access to the Portal's database is secured by network segmentation, firewalls and additional mechanisms provided by the Commission's data centre. Beyond access provided in the scope of its intended features, access to personal data in the European e-Justice Portal is only allowed to a restricted group of users as described above under point 2.5 "Who has access to the data?"

Personal data included in the communication between the user and the court is stored in encrypted form in a separate Commission database.

2.8. Access to your personal data

In case you want to verify which personal data is stored on your behalf by the responsible controller, have it modified, corrected or deleted, please write an e-mail message to the functional mailbox address mentioned hereafter under "Contact Information", explicitly specifying your request. Such requests will be addressed within 10 working days from the date of receipt by the data controller.

2.9. Contact information

The European e-Justice Portal is managed by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers, Unit B.4. The responsible person (controller) is Cristian NICOLAU, Head of Unit.

The contact address for the European e-Justice Portal is:

European Commission
Directorate General Justice and Consumers
Unit B4 E-Justice, IT and document management
B-1049 Brussels
Belgium

✉ JUST-E-JUSTICE@ec.europa.eu

If you want to file a complaint against any data processing act executed under the Commission's responsibility you may contact the European Data Protection Supervisor:

European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS)
60 Rue Wiertz (MO 63)
B-1047 Brussels
Belgium

phone: +32 2 283 19 00

fax: +32 2 283 19 50

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3. Personal data protection rules

The European Union is committed to user privacy. The policy on "protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions" is based on Regulation (EC) N° 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018.

This general policy covers the European Union's family of institutional Web Sites, within the eu domain.

Although you can browse through most of these Web Sites without giving any information about yourself, in some cases, personal information is required in order to provide the e-services you request.

Web Sites that require such information treat it according to the policy described in the Regulation mentioned above and provide information about the use of your data in their specific privacy policy statements.

In this respect:

- For each specific e-service, a controller determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data and ensures conformity of the specific e-service with the privacy policy;
- Within each Institution, a Data Protection Officer ensures that the provisions of the Regulation are applied and advises controllers on fulfilling their obligations (see art. 43-45 of the Regulation);
- For all the Institutions, the European Data Protection Supervisor will act as an independent supervisory authority (see art. 52 to 60 of the Regulation).
- The European Union's family of institutional Web Sites, within the eu domain, provides links to third party sites. Since we do not control them, we encourage you to review their privacy policies.

What is an e-service?

An e-service on EUROPA is a service or resource made available on the Internet in order to improve the communication between citizens and businesses on the one hand and the European Institutions on the other hand.

Three types of e-services are or will be offered by EUROPA:

1. Information services that provide citizens, media, business, administrations and other decision makers with easy and effective access to information, thus increasing transparency and understanding of the policies and activities of the EU;
2. Interactive communication services that allow better contacts with citizens, business, civil society and public actors thus facilitating policy consultations, and feedback mechanisms, in order to contribute to the shaping of policies, the activities and the services of the EU;
3. Transaction services that allow access to all basic forms of transactions with the EU, e.g. procurement, financial operations, recruitment, event enrolment, acquisition or purchase of documents etc.

Information contained in a specific privacy statement.

A specific privacy policy statement will contain the following information about the use of your data:

- What information is collected, for what purpose and through which technical means the EU collects personal information exclusively to the extent necessary to fulfil a specific purpose. The information will not be re-used for an incompatible purpose;
- To whom your information is disclosed. The EU will only disclose information to third parties if that is necessary for the fulfilment of the purpose(s) identified above and to the mentioned (categories of) recipients. The EU will not divulge your personal data for direct marketing purposes;

- How you can access your information, verify its accuracy and, if necessary, correct it. As a data subject you also have the right to object to the processing of your personal data on legitimate compelling grounds except when it is collected in order to comply with a legal obligation, or is necessary for the performance of a contract to which you are a party, or is to be used for a purpose for which you have given your unambiguous consent;
- How long your data is kept. The EU only keeps the data for the time necessary to fulfil the purpose of collection or further processing;
- What are the security measures taken to safeguard your information against possible misuse or unauthorised access;
- Whom to contact if you have queries or complaints.

Europa Analytics

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How do we treat e-mails you send us?

All webpages have a "Your feedback" link, which allows you to send your comments to a specific functional mailbox. When you send such a message, the personal data provided is collected by the addressee only to the extent necessary to reply. If the management team of the mailbox is unable to answer your question, it will forward your e-mail to another service. You will be informed, via e-mail, about which service your question has been forwarded to. The website will not maintain records of any e-mail exchanges carried out using this functionality.

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