EUREX

DEUTSCHE BÖRSE CASH MARKET

MiFID II/MiFIR: Required action for the new short code regime starting 3 January 2022

27 October 2021

Joint documentation of Eurex and FWB

Summary

In order to establish compliance with the requirements stipulated by the Hessian Exchange Supervisory Authority, published with Xetra circular 055/21 and Eurex circular 071/21, the short code database of all Eurex Deutschland (Eurex) and Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse (FWB) trading participants is going to be deleted on 31 December 2021. Hence, all trading participants of Eurex and FWB are required to (re-)upload short/long code combinations, which are compliant with the uniqueness and consistency requirements. This upload aims to ensure that the data is compliant with the new requirements and is mandatory for all trading participants. The upload is explicitly necessary as the data must pass the new validation rules. The trading venues Eurex and FWB provide new validations starting 1 December 2021, which enable the monitoring of the uniqueness and consistency requirements and ensures high data quality.

This document provides trading participants with

- information about the deletion on 31 December 2021,
- the different options of uploading the short/long code combinations compliant with the new regime,
- details about the data requirements and about the new and prevailing validations.

Deletion of the short code database

The short code database is going to be deleted on 31 December 2021. Short codes, which are valid on that day, i.e. with a "valid from" date smaller or equal to 31 December 2021 are going to be deleted, i.e. terminated on 31 December 2021.

The termination of the short codes will be reported with a "valid to" date of 31 December 2021 in an additional TR161 report, which will be generated specifically on the 31 December (no trading day) and provided to the common report engine (CRE) as usual.

Data upload of compliant short/long codes

We strongly recommend preparing the short/long code data uploads for the new regime applicable from 1 January 2022. Trading participants of Eurex and FWB must apply the new data requirements

of uniqueness and consistency to their data. Once a trading participant assigned unique short codes to their long codes, the long codes shall be checked against the following rules before the upload:

1. The national ID for natural persons (Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/590) must follow the format requirements of valid national identifiers as outlined in the ESMA Questions and Answers on MiFIR data reporting (ESMA70-1861941480-56) page 50. For your convenience the tables can be found on page 5 ff in this guide.

2. For legal persons: Legal entity identifier (LEI) as defined in ISO 17442.

Preparation process

There are two options for preparation of the new short code regime.

Option 1: Upload prior to January 2022

As a preparation to the new regime, trading participants can upload their compliant short/long code combinations starting 1 December 2021. The data records must have a "valid from" of 3 January 2022, e.g. "2022-01-03" or greater. With this date the short codes are excluded from the deletion process on 31 December 2021. Trading participants can also re-upload already existing short codes, i.e. currently in use, if compliant with the new rules and requirements and valid from 3 January 2022 or later.

This option allows trading participants to provide their full set of short code data one-off in advance.

Option 2: Upload starting 3 January 2022

Trading participants can upload their compliant short codes starting 3 January 2022 onwards.

This option allows trading participants to provide short codes on the trading day they are used for the first time after the new requirements will apply.

Data requirements of short/long code combinations

Uniqueness and consistency

▪ The short/long code combinations have to be unique and consistent over time, i.e. the long code (natural persons: natural person within the trading participant or client of a trading participant; legal persons: LEI) needs to be assigned to one single short code, which will be used in order to identify that client since the first day of usage.
For example: The trading participant has a client John Doe, with a long code "19811025JOHN#DOE##". The trading participant registers that long code with a short code "123". Hence, short code "123" must be used for John Doe starting with the first order submission for this client and has to be used for every consecutive future order submission.

Exemption

▪ There is one exemption to the uniqueness of short/long code combinations. If a client of a trading participant holds more than one deposit for securities (custody account) within the trading participants' firm, it is permitted to assign a unique short code for each custody account of that client. There is no pre-defined threshold of permitted short codes for such cases. However, the total of short codes must be identical to the total of custody accounts of that client, i.e. every single custody account is permitted to have one unique short code.

Modification

- The short/long code combination is only allowed to be modified for an update of the long code, i.e. if this long code (LEI or NationalID pursuant to the ESMA requirements) has changed. For instance, permitted changes in long codes are an update of a passport number or the change of a CONCAT due to marriage and hence a change of the family name.

Deletion

- Deletions of short/long code combinations are allowed if the contractual relationship between the trading participant and the legal or natural person does not exist. Hence, this short/long code combination is no longer in use. Those short codes can be re-used after the short/long code registration was successfully deleted. The deletion terminates the short/long code combination, which will be reported in the TR161 short code overview report with a "valid to" date of the day of the deletion. At least one business day must pass between the termination and re-registration of a short code.

  For instance: Deletion record for a registered short code with a "valid from" date "2022-01-27" (27 January 2022) sent to the trading venue before 23:30 CE(S)T on that date. TR161 short code overview report documents this deletion with a "valid to" date 27 January 2022. Another registration record for that short code with another long code can be processed earliest 28 January 2022. It is not permitted to delete a short/long code combination and register that short code with another long code on the same business day.

New validations as of 1. December 2021

The new validations ensure the compliance of the data with the uniqueness and consistency requirements and results are provided in the TR160 short code error report.

- New error code 25 "Client long value already registered" indicates whether the long code of a short/long code combination was registered already and hence would violate the uniqueness requirement. It will be implemented as a warning and will not result in a rejection of the short/long code (see exemption on p. 2). This new error code is going to be used for uniqueness monitoring purposes.
- Error code 17 "Invalid value in field Client Long Value" will be amended from a warning to a reject of the data record. This new error code ensures high data quality, i.e. if the ESMA pre-defined requirements of the long codes (LEI and NationalIDs) are not met, the data record will be rejected.

Upload functionalities

There are two upload functionalities: one is available in the member section and another is available on the common upload engine (CUE). Both functionalities have a pre-validation tool installed, which applies validations on file structure and field length of the long values (according to LEI definition and ESMA requirements for national identifiers please see p. 5 ff) and provide immediate response. Those validations are preliminary, the full data validation is processed in the overnight batch and the results are available in the TR160 error and the TR161 overview reports.

Please note: if the upload file contains an error, the file is rejected during the upload process completely and a log file indicating the error is provided to the trading participant. The member section functionality responds via email and the CUE will provide a log file retrievable from the respective "trading date" CUE folder. During the overnight batch the data is validated again and checked against the database. Only separate data records might be rejected dependent on the error reason and provided to the trading participant in the TR160 short code error report.

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Short code management

As soon as short/long code data was uploaded, the immediate response of the upload functionalities must be analyzed and if necessary, the data must be corrected and uploaded again. During the overnight batch, the data is processed in the data warehouse and the following data requirements are validated[1]. Please find the results in the daily TR160 error report and TR161 overview report and correct if necessary.

1. Participant specific fields

ParticipantID and MIC are validated for permission, whether the trading participant is permitted to upload data for the MIC codes.

- "ParticipantID"

    The participant ID is the trading participants five-digit memberID. Valid values: [A-Z], mandatory length: {5}.

- MIC

    The MIC code is the four-digit operating MIC of the trading venues. Valid values: [XETR, XFRA, XEUR], mandatory length: {4}.

XETR	Xetra
XFRA	Börse Frankfurt and Börse Frankfurt Certificates
XEUR	Eurex

    An upload file must be provided per MIC, i.e. all data records contained in a file have to have the same MIC.

2. Data record specific fields

- "StatusIndicator"

    The status indicator is a one-digit value and provides the status of the data record. Valid values: [DMN], mandatory length: {1}.

N	New short code registration
M	Modification of an already registered short code
D	Deletion of a registered short code

    Please note: Short code registrations must be unique and consistent over time. Hence, a registered short code record is allowed to be changed only if the long code changed e.g. the change of the CONCAT due to marriage.

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[1] Validations are in place since January 2018.

- "ValidFromDate"

The valid from date provides the date the short code registration shall be valid. Date format is YYYY-MM-DD with the following valid values [] and mandatory length {}: [0-9]{4}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{2}. The date must be the last business day or equal or greater the upload date.

Please note: Short code registrations must be unique and consistent over time. Hence, a registered short code must be assigned uniquely to a long code over time. Only if a short code is used for the first time, it is permitted to register this short code on the day of the usage or latest by the end of the following trading day.

- "ShortCodeID"

The short code ID holds the numerical value of a short code. Valid values: [0-9], minimum and maximum length: {1,20}.

Please note: A stand-alone zero and leading zeros are not permitted.

- "ClassificationRule"

The classification rule is the indicator whether the long code is a national ID of a natural person or a legal entity identifier (LEI) of a legal person. Valid values: [L and N], mandatory length: {1}.

L	Legal person
N	Natural person

This field is only applicable if field "ClientLongValue" holds data of a natural person or a LEI. This field shall be left blank for the registration of the ESMA values: AGGR, PNAL, NORE.

- "NationalIDCountryCode"

The national ID country code provides the two-digit country code. Valid values: [A-Z], mandatory length: {2}. This field is only applicable if field "Classification rule" contains an "N" for natural person. If field "Classification rule" contains an L, leave this field (NationalIDCountryCode) blank. This field shall be left blank for the registration of the ESMA values: AGGR, PNAL, NORE.

Please note: Follow the ESMA defined long codes (p. 6 ff).

- "NationalIDPriority"

The national ID priority provides the one-digit priority per country code. Valid values: [123], mandatory length: {1}. This field is only applicable if field "Classification rule" holds an "N" for natural person. If field "Classification rule" holds an L for a legal person, leave this field (NationalIDPriority) blank. This field shall be left blank for the registration of the ESMA values: AGGR, PNAL, NORE.

Please note: Follow the ESMA defined long codes (see p. 6 ff).

- "ClientLongValue"

The client long value holds the long code. Valid values: [0-9, A-Z, a-z, #], minimum and maximum length: {4,35}. The long code can be a national ID, a LEI or the ESMA pre-defined values "AGGR", "PNAL" and "NORE". The LEI is a 20-character alphanumeric value. Besides the field length, the value is checked against the GLEIF database.

Please note: Follow the ESMA defined long codes (see p. 6 ff) and LEI standard.

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ESMA data requirements[2]

1. Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/590 "National client identifiers for natural persons to be used in transaction reports".

The table below gives an overview of the priorities of national IDs identifiers according regulatory requirements:

ISO 3166-1 alpha-2	Country name	1st priority	2nd priority	3rd priority
AT	Austria	CONCAT		
BE	Belgium	Belgian National Number (Numéro de registre national – Rijksregisternummer)	CONCAT	
BG	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Personal Number	CONCAT	
CY	Cyprus	National Passport Number	CONCAT	
CZ	Czech Republic	National identification number (Rodné číslo)	Passport Number	CONCAT
DE	Germany	CONCAT		
DK	Denmark	Personal identity code 10 digits alphanumerical: DDMMYYXXXX	CONCAT	
EE	Estonia	Estonian Personal Identification Code (Isikukood)		
ES	Spain	Tax identification number (Código de identificación fiscal)		
FI	Finland	Personal identity code	CONCAT	
FR	France	CONCAT		
GR	Greece	10 DSS digit investor share	CONCAT	
HR	Croatia	Personal Identification Number (OIB – Osobni identifikacijski broj)	CONCAT	
HU	Hungary	CONCAT		
IE	Ireland	CONCAT		
IS	Iceland	Personal Identity Code (Kennitala)		
IT	Italy	Fiscal code (Codice fiscale)		
LI	Liechtenstein	National Passport Number	National Identity Card Number	CONCAT

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[2] Most recent document versions, please always refer to the esma.europa.eu

ISO 3166-1 alpha-2	Country name	1st priority	2nd priority	3rd priority
LT	Lithuania	Personal code (Asmens kodas)	National Passport Number	CONCAT
LU	Luxembourg	CONCAT		
LV	Latvia	Personal code (Personas kods)	CONCAT	
MT	Malta	National Identification Number	National Passport Number	
NL	Netherlands	National Passport Number	National identity card number	CONCAT
NO	Norway	11-digit personal id (Foedselsnummer)	CONCAT	
PL	Poland	National Identification Number (PESEL)	Tax Number (Numer identyfikacjipo datkowej)	
PT	Portugal	Tax number (Número de Identificação Fiscal)	National Passport Number	CONCAT
RO	Romania	National Identification Number (Cod Numeric Personal)	National Passport Number	CONCAT
SE	Sweden	Personal identity number	CONCAT	
SI	Slovenia	Personal Identification Number (EMŠO: Enotna Matična Številka Občana)	CONCAT	
SK	Slovakia	Personal number (Rodné číslo)	National Passport Number	CONCAT
All other countries		National Passport Number	CONCAT	

2. ESMA Questions and Answers on MiFIR data reporting ESMA70-1861941480-56

The format of valid national identifiers are determined by ESMA. These are used as validation rules for the long codes.

Country code	Country name	National client identifier	Format of the identifier	Potential source of the information
AT	Austria	CONCAT		
BE	Belgium	Belgian National Number (Numéro de registre national – Rijksregisternummer)	11 numerical digits where the first 6 are the date of birth (YYMMDD), the next 3 are an ordering number (uneven for men, even for women) and the last 2 a check digit.	National ID
		CONCAT		
BG	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Personal Number	It consists of 10 digits. The first 6 are the date of birth (YYMMDD). The next 3 digits have information about the area in Bulgaria and the order of birth, and the ninth digit is even for a boy and odd for a girl. Seventh and eighth are randomly generated according to the city. The tenth digit is a check digit.	Passport, National ID, Driving Licence
		CONCAT		
CY	Cyprus	National Passport Number	The number for passports issued before 13/12/2010 consists of the character 'E' followed by 6 digits i.e E123456. Biometric passports issued after 13/12/2010 have a number that starts with the character 'K', followed by 8 digits. i.e K12345678	The passport is issued by the Civil Registry Department of the Ministry of Interior.
		CONCAT		
CZ	Czech Republic	National identification number (Rodné číslo)	It is a nine or ten-digit number in the format of YYXXDD/SSSC, where XX=MM (month of birth) for male, i.e. numbers 01-12, and XX=MM+50 (or exceptionally XX=MM+70) for female, i.e. numbers 51-62 (or 71-82). For example, a number 785723 representing the first six digits is assigned to a woman born on 23rd of July 1978. SSS is a serial number distinguishing persons born on the same date and C is a check digit. For people born before January 1st, 1954 the number is without this check	It is assigned to a person shortly after birth by the birth registry and does not change throughout the life of a person. It is printed on a birth

Country code	Country name	National client identifier	Format of the identifier	Potential source of the information
			digit - YYXXDD/SSS (i.e. the nine-digit case). If the national identification number has ten digits, then the tenth (check) digit is the first nine digits modulo 11, unless this modulo is 10. In that case the tenth digit is 0. Therefore, the ten-digit number is usually divisible by 11. It should be noted that the special character "/" is just a separator and should be omitted in transaction reports.	certificate (paper), national ID card (laminated or plastic card), drivers licence (laminated or plastic card), and possibly other documents.
		Passport Number	It is usually an eight-digit number, but it can be longer.	The passport is issued by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.
		CONCAT		
DE	Germany	CONCAT		
DK	Denmark	Personal identity code 10 digits alphanumerical: DDMMYYXXXX	The Danish personal ID is called the CPR number. It is 10 digits and does only consist of numbers [0-9]. The first 6 numbers represent the date of birth in "DDMMYY" format.	The CPR number is used for unique personal identification can be found in documents such as passports, health care cards and driver's licenses.
		CONCAT		
EE	Estonia	Estonian Personal Identification Code (Isikukood)	It consists of 11 digits, generally given without any whitespace or other delimiters. The form is GYYMMDDSSSC, where G shows sex and century of birth (odd number male, even number female, 1-2 19th century, 3-4 20th century, 5-6 21st century), SSS is a serial number separating persons born on the same date and C a checksum.	Passport, National ID, Driving license
ES	Spain	Tax identification number (Código de identificación fiscal)	Code composed by 9 characters: 8 numbers and a control letter. Letters I, Ñ, O, and U are not used. It looks like 99111222M. Particular cases: - L + 7 numbers + control letter for non-resident Spaniards unless they have DNI, where then it would look like as above.	This code is in the National Identification Card (document nacional de identidad – DNI – or carnet de

Country code	Country name	National client identifier	Format of the identifier	Potential source of the information
			- K + 7 numbers + control letter for Spaniards under 14 unless they have DNI, where then it would look like as above.	identidad), but it can also be found in the driving license or the social security card.
FI	Finland	Personal identity code	It consists of eleven characters of the form DDMMYYCZZZQ, where DDMMYY is the date of birth, C the century sign, ZZZ the individual number and Q the control character (checksum). The sign for the century is either + (1800–1899), - (1900–1999), or A (2000–2099). The individual number ZZZ is odd for males and even for females and for people born in Finland its range is 002-899 (larger numbers may be used in special cases). An example of a valid code is 311280-888Y.	Passport, National ID
		CONCAT		
FR	France	CONCAT		
GR	Greece	10 DSS digit investor share	It consists of 10 digits and it is linked with the personal details of the investor (name, identity number, passport number, tax registration number).	Investor share is the account of the investor in the DSS which is operated by the Central Securities Depository S.A.
		CONCAT		
HR	Croatia	Personal Identification Number (OIB – Osobni identifikacijski broj)	OIB consists of 11 digits. 10 digits are chosen randomly and do not contain information related to the holder of OIB. One digit is a control number. OIB is unique, unchangeable and unrepeatable. It is a permanent identification code of every Croatian citizen and legal person with head office in the Republic of Croatia.	Source is National Identity Card or Internet engines but it can also be found on other personal documents.
		CONCAT		
HU	Hungary	CONCAT		
IE	Ireland	CONCAT		
IS	Iceland	Personal Identity Code (Kennitala)	Ten-digit number, where the first six are the date of birth (DDMMYY).	Passport, National ID, Driving Licence

Country code	Country name	National client identifier	Format of the identifier	Potential source of the information
IT	Italy	Fiscal code (Codice fiscale)	The code is unique, widespread and consistent over time and it is a combination of 16 letters and numbers (3 letters for the last name + 3 letters for the name + 5 letters/numbers for the date of birth (with different combinations to distinguish between men and women) + 4 letters/numbers for the place of birth + 1 check letter/number). Example: RSS MRO 62B25 E205 Y	It can be printed on a paper card (old version) or on the National Health Service magnetic card (newer ones).
LI	Liechten-stein	National Passport Number	The Code is a combination of 1 letter and 5 numbers. For example, R00536	Passport
		National Identity Card Number	The Code of the national ID-Card is a combination of 2 letters and 8 numbers. For example, ID022143586	The number changes with each renewed ID-Card
		CONCAT		
LT	Lithuania	Personal code (Asmens kodas)	It is 11 digits long. Format GYYMMDDNNNC, where G is the gender (4 or 6 for women; 3 or 5 for men); YYMMDD is the date of birth; NNN - serial number; C - check digit.	Passport, National ID, Driving license
		National Passport Number	Passport or Identity card number - 8-digit number	Passport, National ID
		CONCAT		
LU	Luxem-bourg	CONCAT		
LV	Latvia	Personal code (Personas kods)	11 numerical digits of the form DDMMYY-CZZZZ where the first 6 are the date of birth (DDMMYY) and the C is century sign (where the digit "0" is the 19th century, the number "1" - the 20th century, "2" - 21th century). Or 11 numerical digits selected randomly, where the first six digits may be separated from other digits with a hyphen	Identification documents for Republic of Latvia - National ID and/or passport
		CONCAT		
MT	Malta	National Identification Number	8 characters: 7 numerical digits and 1 alphabetic letter (M, G, A, P, L, H, B, Z) Each ID Card has a unique Identity Number, based on a combination of: (a) a sequential registration number in the relevant year; (b) the relevant year number (2 digits), where the year is the year	National ID

Country code	Country name	National client identifier	Format of the identifier	Potential source of the information
			of birth (for Malta-born persons) or year of registration (for non-Malta born persons), and (c) a letter designating the geographic origin of the person. The definition of the letters is given by the Public Registry Department on the registration of a birth A = applicable to Foreigners in possession of an eRes Card B = applicable to Maltese births registered in the 1800+ G= applicable to Gozitan births registered in the 1900+ H= applicable to Gozitan births registered in the 2000+ L= applicable to Maltese births registered in the 2000+ M= applicable to Maltese births registered in the 1900+ P= applicable to Maltese citizens who are unable to obtain their original birth certificate from their country of birth to be registered in Malta. Z= applicable to Gozitan births registered in the 1800+	
		National Passport Number	7 Numerical digits	Civil Registration Directorate
NL	Nether-lands	National Passport Number	9 characters of which: Position 1 and 2: [A-Z] except for "O"; Position 3 - 8: [A-Z] [0-9] except for "O"; Position 9: [0-9].	Dutch National Passport
		National identity card number	9 characters of which: Position 1 and 2: [A-Z] except for "O"; Position 3 - 8: [A-Z] [0-9] except for "O"; Position 9: [0-9]. The character "O" is not allowed while "0" is.	Dutch National ID
		CONCAT		
NO	Norway	11-digit personal id (Foedselsnummer)	The id is 11 digits long, where the first 6 represent birthdate in "ddmmyy" format.	Includes but not limited to: passport, national id card, driving license
		CONCAT		
PL	Poland	National Identification Number (PESEL)	11 NUMERIC. ID for natural persons is assigned to a person shortly after birth by the birth registry and does not change throughout the life of a person.	Birth Certificate, National ID, Driving License
		Tax Number (Numer	10 NUMERIC. It is used by investment firms for the tax identification of a client.	Tax form PIT8 which is sent yearly by an IF on

Country code	Country name	National client identifier	Format of the identifier	Potential source of the information
		identyfikacjipodatk owej)		behalf of its client to the tax office.
PT	Portugal	Tax number (Número de Identificação Fiscal)	Code composed by one block of 9 digits (999999999). The first eight digits are sequential and the last one is used as a control: 1 to 3: Personal, 3 is not yet assigned; 45: Natural person. The initial digits "45" correspond to non-residents citizens that only get in Portuguese territory income subject to withholding at source; 5: legal person required to register in the National People Collective Registry; 6: The agencies of the Central Government, Regional or Local administration; 70, 74 and 75: Used to identify different types of Heritage Indivisible; 71: Collective non-residents subject to withholding at source definitively; 72: Investment Funds; 77: officious allocation of taxable NIF (entities that do not require NIF on the official bodies (RNPC); 78: officious assignment to non-residents covered by the proceeding VAT REFUND; 79: Exceptional rules - created in 98 exclusively to the Mundial Exposition (Expo 98); 8: "sole trader" (no longer used, is no longer valid); 90 and 91: Condos, Irregular Society and undivided inheritances; 98: Non-residents without permanent establishment; 99: Civil societies without legal personality.	
		National Passport Number	The passport of uniform and optical model issued before April 2018 consists of a notebook with 32 pages numbered, identified by one letter and six digits: Position 1: letter [A-Z] and Position 2 - 6: digits [0-9].	Portuguese National Passport

Country code	Country name	National client identifier	Format of the identifier	Potential source of the information
			The passport of uniform and optical model issued after April 2018 consists of a notebook with 32 (requested by normal travel) or 48 (requested by a frequent travel) pages numbered, identified by two letters and six digits: Position 1-2: letter [A-Z] and Position 3 - 8: digits [0-9].	
		CONCAT		
RO	Romania	National Identification Number (Cod Numeric Personal)	The Romanian National ID (Cod Numeric Personal, CNP) consists of 13 digits and is created by using the gender of the citizen and century (1 digit, 1/3/5/7 for men, 2/4/6/8 for women and 9 for foreign citizens), date of birth (6 digits, YYMMDD), the place of birth (2 digits), followed by a serial number (3 digits), and 1 control digit, at the end. The first digit encodes the person's gender as follows: 1 Male born between 1900 and 1999 2 Female born between 1900 and 1999 3 Male born between 1800 and 1899 4 Female born between 1800 and 1899 5 Male born after 2000 6 Female born after 2000 7 Male, foreign citizen, RO resident 8 Female, foreign citizen, RO resident 9 Foreign citizen	The CNP is a unique identifying number, assigned to each person at birth and is inscribed on Birth Certificate, Identity Card and Driving License.
		National Passport Number	Romanian Passport Number consist of 9 digits.	Romanian National Passport
		CONCAT		
SE	Sweden	Personal identity number	Personal identity number: 12 digits numerical in the format CCYYMMDDZZZQ CCYYMMDD is the date of birth, ZZZ the individual serial number, and Q is the control character (calculated with Luhn-algoritm). The individual number ZZZ is odd for males and even for females. CC is century, YY year, MM month and DD day.	Personal identity number is used for unique personal identification. This number, in its official 10 digits numerical format

Country code	Country name	National client identifier	Format of the identifier	Potential source of the information
			NB! The 12 digits numerical format is used, as the official 10 digits numerical format of the personal identity number includes a separator (YYMMDD-ZZZQ or YYMMDD+ZZZQ if the person has turned 100) which severely complicates data processing and storage.	(i.e. excluding the CC for century and including a separator), is written on or into various personal documents such as passports, health care cards, and driver's licenses.
		CONCAT		
SI	Slovenia	Personal Identification Number (EMŠO: Enotna Matična Številka Občana)	It consists of 13 digits. The first 7 numbers represent the date of birth of the person - DDMMYYY. Digit 8 and 9 represent the number of a register where EMŠO was assigned: • 10-19 – Bosnia and Hercegovina (if signed in before 18 February 1999) • 20-29 – Montenegro (if signed in before 18 February 1999) • 30-39 – Croatia (if signed in before 18 February 1999) • 40-49 – Macedonia (if signed in before 18 February 1999) • 50-59 – Slovenia (if signed in before 18 February 1999, if later number 50 is used) • 60-69 – (not in use) • 70-79 – Serbia (if signed in before 18 February 1999) • 80-89 – Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (if signed in before 18 February 1999) • 90-99 – Kosovo (if signed in before 18 February 1999)). Digit 10, 11 and 12 are a combination of gender and serial number for persons, born on the same day (000-499 for male and 500-999 for female). Number 13 is a control number and is calculated by a special procedure, defined in Article 4 of the Regulation on the way of assigning the personal identification number (Nos. no. 8/99).	Slovenian Personal Identity Card Slovenian National Passport
		CONCAT		
SK	Slovakia	Personal number (Rodné číslo)	The Personal Number consist of ten digits in the form YYMMDDCCCX. The first part is created from the date of birth (differently for male and female): YY - the last 2 digits of the year of birth; MM - month of birth	It is printed on a birth certificate (paper), national ID card

Country code	Country name	National client identifier	Format of the identifier	Potential source of the information
			for male (01 -12), month of birth plus 50 for female (51-62); DD - day of birth; CCC- number distinguishing persons born on the same date; X - check digit. The Person Number must be divisible by 11.	(laminated or plastic card), drivers licence (laminated or plastic card), and possibly other documents.
		National Passport Number	It is issued in the format XXNNNNNNN. It is a 9-digit unique code where XX are block letters and NNNNNNN are numbers. It has a validity of 10 years.	Citizens can have two passports and this code can only be found on the first one.
		CONCAT		