Where, on the basis of that verification, it is necessary for a Member State to amend the tasks of a notified body, that Member State shall notify the Commission and the other Member States accordingly.

Where the authorities of a Member State in which a public document or its certified copy is presented have a reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of those documents, they should have the possibility of checking the models of documents available in the repository of IMI and, if a doubt remains, to submit requests for information through IMI to the relevant authorities of the Member State where those documents were issued, either by sending the request directly to the authority that issued the public document or made the certified copy, or by contacting the central authority of that Member State.

Where necessary, the IMI coordinator or the relevant central authorities can assist in finding a solution to the difficulties that Member States' authorities may encounter when using IMI, including in cases where no reply to a request for information is received or where it is not possible to agree on an extension of the time limit for replying.

When preparing a multilingual standard form that is to be attached to a specific public document, the authority issuing that form should be able to select from the model for that multilingual standard form only the country-specific entry headings which are relevant for the public document concerned, in order to ensure that the multilingual standard form contains only the information included in the public document to which the form is to be attached.

Visualization of the parameters and benefits related to flexibility services for the interaction between prosumers, aggregators, VPPs and DSO.

This application allows DSO to know in real-time the share of really activated and validated flexibility services and to support smart integration of fluctuating RES along with ensuring power network reliability.

Visualization of the results of the applied DR strategies and the indication of the flexibility availability of end-users (prosumers).

Validate DR Flexibility actually provided (at prosumer level).

To facilitate the application of this Regulation, Member States should, with a view to making the information available to the public through any appropriate means and, in particular, through the European e-Justice Portal, provide the Commission via IMI with the contact details of their central authorities, the models of the most commonly used public documents under their national law or, where no such model exists for a document, information about that document's specific features.

This Regulation, and in particular the mechanism for administrative cooperation set out therein, should not apply to civil status documents issued on the basis of the relevant International Commission on Civil Status (‘ICCS’) Conventions.

This Regulation should not oblige Member States to issue public documents that do not exist under their national law.

This Regulation should not apply to passports or identity cards issued in a Member State as such documents are not subject to legalisation or similar formality when presented in another Member State.

This Regulation should cover public documents issued by the authorities of a Member State, in accordance with its national law, and the primary purpose of which is to establish one of the following facts like birth, that a person is alive, death, name, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status), divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment, registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), dissolution of a registered partnership, legal separation or annulment of a registered partnership, parenthood, adoption, domicile and/or residence, or nationality.

This Regulation should also cover electronic versions of public documents and multilingual standard forms suitable for electronic exchange.

This Regulation should also apply to certified copies of public documents made by a competent authority of the Member State in which the original public document was issued.

This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular the right to respect for private and family life, the right to the protection of personal data, the right to marry and right to found a family, and freedom of movement and of residence.

This Regulation lays down particular requirements in relation to the placing on the market and/or putting into service of medical devices, including active implantable medical devices, manufactured utilising animal tissue which is rendered non-viable or non-viable products derived from animal tissue.

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

The Union has set the objective of maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice without internal frontiers, in which the free movement of persons is ensured.

The tools shall be able to successfully exchange data with the existing infrastructure at the shop floors.

The tools and applications must be 24/7 operational.

The systems shall include modules that implement near real-time data processing techniques, ensuring response within specified time constraints.

This requirement indicates that there are no substantial delays and quantification of the system responsiveness will depend on the specific use-case and context.

The system should provide ingestion mechanisms to collect data at different ingestion rates.

The system should be able to scalable horizontally or vertically depending on the demands related to data ingestion, processing and storage.

The system should be able to manage all the open tasks.

The system should be able to acquire weather data with a certain granularity useful for the forecast functionalities.

The system shall utilize skills and capabilities of the workers available for optimal work assignment.

The system shall support inter-change of best practices between departments and units.

The system shall store transactions in a secured and tamper proof manner.

The system shall provide the list of renewable energy sources considered in the creation of VPP.

The system shall provide the composition of Virtual Power Plant optimized for improved supply reliability.

The system shall provide means of submitting suggestions for improvements available, in order to contribute to modernisation and overall improvement of working conditions.

The system shall provide efficient means for finding the assembly parts of a battery belonging to an order in order to collocate them for the next step where they get assembled.

The system shall not influence workers' carefulness.

The system shall match the energy bids and offers submitted during a market session and determine the clearing price.

The system shall include modules that implement batch data processing techniques in order to ingest historical data streams that will further allow extracting know-how and derived information from eDREAM resources.

The system shall improve teamwork through optimal task allocation.

The system shall have access to the most recent work schedules.

The system shall have access to KPIs from Decentralized Repository.

The system shall be applicable when workers wear a mask.

The system shall be able to store the results of the learning algorithms in a database for all the interested parties to access at any time.

The system shall be able to receive the user’s preferences about load modulation and shifting.

The system shall be able to receive the output from the component “Electricity consumption/production forecasting”.

The system shall be able to receive the output data from Forecasting Tools.

The system shall be able to receive the customers (prosumers) segmentation from the “VPP customers segmentation” component.

The system shall be able to receive the customers (prosumers) segmentation from the “VPP customers segmentation” component.

The system shall be able to receive real-time measurements from Field Data Aggregation concerning the energy data related to PV systems (e.g. Voltage, Current, Output Power) and data for device physical parameters and constraints.

The system shall be able to receive historical data for outages of large power plants, bidding strategies, fuel prices and transmission congestion.

The system shall be able to receive historical data about field measurements from the decentralized repository.

The system shall be able to receive energy consumption/production patterns from Graph-based analytics.

The system shall be able to receive data from Aerial Thermal, Optical and LIDAR scans, combined with GIS map of the existing power grids.

The system shall be able to receive analytics data on the efficacy of currently implemented DR strategies from Graph-based Analytics.

The system shall be able to process EVSE data (power, voltage, current, plug status, energy consumption) in order to quantify the flexibility that is being provided in real time and to allow the Fleet Manager to start/stop a charging session, according with the DR campaigns sent by eDREAM platform.

The system shall be able to process EV data (Battery State-of-Charge, residual Autonomy, minutes to Full Charge, Geolocation, Doors Car State, Engine Car State) in order to quantify in real time the flexibility that could be provided from the Fleet Manager to the DSO.

The system shall be able to process data at different levels in order to integrate external processes or modules with computing resources.

This requirement will allow the aggregation of concurrent data exchanges with big number of sources or devices.

The system shall be able to pre-process the monitored data to provide as input for the learning algorithms according to a data model schema.

The system shall be able to obtain the result from “Electricity consumption/ production forecasting” component.

The system shall be able to obtain the optimized DR strategy in VPP level from the VPP DR services optimization engine” component.

The system shall be able to obtain the optimized DR strategy in VPP level from the VPP DR services optimization engine" component.

The system shall be able to obtain the current and future weather conditions/season, day, time from Weather APIs.

The system shall be able to obtain information about the weather forecast from a third-party provider.

The system shall be able to obtain and pre-process large volume of historical data.

The system shall be able to monitoring actors through privacy preserving sensors.

The system shall be able to have access to real-time data for energy consumption/production from field devices or automatic reading meters.

The system shall be able to have access to real-time data about power measurements of resources from field devices.

The system shall be able to have access to real-time and near real-time data from smart meters, monitoring devices and automatic reading meters.

The system shall be able to have access to KPIs from Decentralized Repository.

The system shall be able to have access to historical electricity prices and the respective time spots from Decentralized Repository.

The system shall be able to have access to energy prices.

The system shall be able to have access to critical KPIs from Decentralized Repository.

The system shall be able to exchange data with a great number of devices and, at the same time, preserving its computational capacity.

This requirement will need proper modular and distributed features.

The system shall be able to detect prosumer energy consumption / production frequent patterns on historical data.

The system shall be able to detect grid energy consumption/production frequent patterns on historical data.

The system shall be able to detect both pro-active and re-active incidents at the shop floor.

The system shall be able to compute prosumer production / consumption forecast on specified time frame considering weather forecast, device parameters and historical data.

The system shall be able to compute grid production/consumption forecast on specified time frame considering weather forecast, device parameters and historical data.

The system shall be able to combine the heterogeneous acquired data from the shop floor.

The system shall be able to be adapted to different shifts.

The system shall allow to track the flexibility delivery of each individual prosumer in its portfolio and to aggregate and compensate potential local imbalances.

The system shall allow the track the flexibility delivery of each aggregator and to aggregate and compensate potential local imbalances.

The system shall allow the prosumers to send their flexibility availability to aggregators.

The system shall allow the DSO to select from several flexibility offers.

The system shall allow the DSO to detect future congestion or voltage fluctuation points at LV grid level.

The system shall allow the DSO to communicate flexibility requests to flexibility aggregators.

The system shall allow the aggregators to send flexibility requests to prosumers.

The system shall allow the aggregators to elect a sub set of prosumers to meet a specific aggregated level of flexibility.

The system shall allow for prosumer registration with the market and their validation.

The system shall allow any validated prosumer to publish new energy bid/offer actions in the system.

The system shall aggregate and optimize the production profiles by surplus / deficit and peaks / valleys compensations.

The system set out in this Regulation should be without prejudice to persons being able to continue to benefit, if they so wish, from other systems which exempt public documents from legalisation or similar formality and which are applicable between Member States.

The system must be able to process data gathered from different sources in order to achieve flexibility profiling.

It is crucial for such calculation to ensure the capacity to provide data coming from differed database and data lake (batch, preprocessed, other modules outputs, devices etc.).

The system must be able to ingest data from devices and services that represent data using different information models.

The system must be able to execute different clusterization processes in parallel, useful for the evaluation of the available flexibility capacity for different entities (generators, loads, EVs).

The symbology of the data presented on the glasses must be effective and easy to understand.

The storage solution shall grant the access to data only to authorized users.

The storage solution shall enable the other components of the platform to access the stored data.

The sole purpose of the multilingual standard forms should be to facilitate the translation of the public documents to which they are attached.

The relationship between this Regulation and existing Union law should be clarified.

The product shall provide means to teach co-workers.

The product shall not restrict workers' autonomy.

The presence of mechanisms for real time weather data recovery (API to retrieve weather data from online weather services, local weather stations) is expected.

The platform will provide online access to electrical schematics and CAD drawings.

The platform will include a personal protection equipment usage reminder.

The platform will allow uncoupling of Multi-Layered Description of operating procedures and their Interactive Real-time Visualization.

The platform should present training procedures through multimedia content.

The platform shall support social communication between actors.

The platform of SatisFactory must enhance remote support and maintenance for the shop floors.

The multilingual standard forms established by this Regulation should reflect the content of the public documents to which they are attached and should eliminate, to the extent possible, the need for a translation of those public documents.

The Member States should have the possibility of creating electronic versions of multilingual standard forms using a technology other than that used by the European e-Justice Portal, provided that the multilingual standard forms issued by the Member States using that other technology contain the information required by this Regulation.

The HMIs that will be created within the SatisFactory project must be user friendly in order to be easy to use from any actor who is involved with the project.

The frame of the glasses shall be optimal for the workers.

The eDREAM platform should have an interface with the Automatic Meter Infrastructure in order to retrieve data about the load curves.

Data from electric equipment and field devices should be acquired directly (from apparatus) or indirectly (from SAP, SCADA and other data acquisition systems).

The DSO will need a dedicated application in order to request services to the platform to perform optimized control through a decision-making support system and a toolset for DR Optimization.

The application will handle the provision of consumption/production (and VPP production) forecasts and notifications for detected events.

The price will be the controlling signal so the actions trigger will leverage price level (trigger) corresponding to matched requests.

In the case of VPP, loads and generators profiles together with flexibility assessment and consumption/generation forecast are used to obtain optimal setpoints for generators and load curtailment according to the RES drop Energy Community scenario.

The concept of ‘parenthood’ should be interpreted as meaning the legal relationship between a child and the child's parents.

The concept of ‘marital status’ should be interpreted as referring to an individual's status of being married, separated or unmarried, including being single, divorced or widowed.

The concept of ‘criminal record’ should be interpreted as referring to the national register or registers recording convictions in accordance with national law.

The communication product shall be open for non-work related content.

The communication by a Member State to the Commission of a language or languages other than its own that it can accept for the presentation of public documents issued by the authorities of another Member State should be without prejudice to its authorities being able to accept, in accordance with national law or where so allowed by the Member State concerned, any additional language or languages when a public document issued by the authorities of another Member State is presented to them.

The central authorities of the Member States should provide assistance in relation to requests for information, and should, in particular, receive, transmit and, where necessary, answer such requests and supply the necessary information in respect of those requests, particularly in situations where neither the requesting nor the requested authority is registered in IMI.

The authority to which a public document is presented may exceptionally require, where necessary for the purpose of processing that public document, the person presenting that public document accompanied by a multilingual standard form also to provide a translation or a transliteration of the content of the multilingual standard form into the official language of its Member State or, if that Member State has several official languages, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where the public document is presented, that language being also one of the official languages of the institutions of the Union.

The authorities of the Member States should provide each other with mutual assistance in order to facilitate the application of this Regulation, in particular as regards the application of the mechanism for

administrative cooperation between the authorities designated by the Member States, where the authorities of a Member State in which a public document or its certified copy is presented have a reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of the public document or its certified copy.

The AR components of SatisFactory must have continuous access to the database.

The application shall grant the access only to authorized users and grant the non-repudiability.

The application interface shall allow the prosumers to initialize or edit the parameters used by the smart contracts for both the energy and flexibility trading.

The aim of this Regulation is not to change the substantive law of the Member States relating to birth, a person being alive, death, name, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status), divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment, registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), dissolution of a registered partnership, legal separation or annulment of a registered partnership, parenthood, adoption, domicile and/or residence, nationality, the absence of a criminal record, or to public documents the presentation of which can be required by a Member State from a candidate in elections to the European Parliament or in municipal elections or from a voter in such elections who is a national of that Member State.

Specific rules for medical devices manufactured utilising tissues of animal origin were initially adopted by Commission Directive 2003/32/EC of 23 April 2003 introducing detailed specifications as regards the requirements laid down in Council Directive 93/42/EEC with respect to medical devices manufactured utilising tissues of animal origin (3).

Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the promotion of the free movement of Union citizens by facilitating the free circulation of certain public documents within the Union, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union.

Since the multilingual standard forms under this Regulation do not have legal value and do not overlap with the multilingual standard forms provided for in ICCS Conventions No 16, No 33 and No 34 or with the life certificates provided for in ICCS Convention No 27, this Regulation should not affect the application of those Conventions as between Member States or between a Member State and a third country.

Simplification of the requirements for presenting in a Member State public documents issued in another Member State should bring tangible benefits to Union citizens.

Settle Accounts according to DR Flexibility Validation.

Set of functionalities able to guarantee an optimal aggregation of the producers in Virtual Power Plant for stable and reliable supply.

Services matched through the platform between DSO and Prosumer and DSO and aggregator (e.g. production/load modulation) will be monitored and verified.

Prosumers and aggregators will be billed or remunerated accordingly.

Secure storage scalability and transaction speed.

SatisFactory tools shall give detailed description of selected maintenance actions.

SatisFactory components must have a successful and continuous data exchange with CIDEM.

Release answers/feedback on suggestions for improvements to operators.

Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 should therefore be amended in order to add certain provisions of this Regulation to the list of provisions on administrative cooperation in Union acts that are implemented by means of IMI, as set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1024/20

Register energy Bid/Offers in Marketplace.

Real-time visualization of the pilot plants operation data related to the training process.

Real-time incident detection during Jar formation of batteries' cells.

Real-time access to necessary knowledge for tasks.

Real time and continuous monitoring of battery cell temperature during the procedure of Jar formation.

Quantify in real time the flexibility that could be provided and is being provided from the Fleet Manager to the DSO.

Public documents on a change of name should also be regarded as being public documents whose primary purpose is to establish an individual's name.

Public documents issued by the authorities of third countries do not fall within the scope of this Regulation.

Provide a market session enforced by smart contracts allowing the registration of demand and offer actions and the computation of the clearing price and the matching actions.

Other formalities, namely the requirement to provide in each instance certified copies and translations of public documents, should also be simplified to further facilitate the circulation of public documents between the Member States.

Multilingual standard forms should be issued, upon their request, to persons entitled to receive the public documents to which the multilingual standard forms are to be attached.

Multi-Layered Description of Operating Procedures (OP-MLD) Real-time Ready.

Moreover, this Regulation should be without prejudice to the use of other systems of administrative cooperation established by Union law which provide for the exchange of information between the Member States in specific areas such as Council Directive 93/109/EC (10) or Regulation (EC) No 987/200.

Monitoring and control of the prosumer activity to follow the corresponding promised flexibility and DR agreement.

Mining new blocks of energy transactions.

Member States should also communicate via IMI anonymised versions of forged documents which have been detected and which could serve as useful and typical examples for the detection of possible forgeries.

Member States' authorities should benefit from the available IMI functionalities, including the provision of a multilingual system for communications and the use of pre-translated and standard questions and answers, as well as from a repository of models of public documents used within the internal market.

Matching of energy demand with energy production.

It should be possible to integrate the electronic version of a multilingual standard form from the European e-Justice Portal into a different location accessible at national level, and to issue it from there.

It should be possible to decompose the solution in different micro-services, so to better run different processes in several machines.

Installation and troubleshooting of the system shall not require training beyond IT network administration and maintenance.

Information types produced, consumed and transformed shall be documented in an information model which shall also include the relationships between information types.

Information regarding the models of the most commonly used public documents or the specific features of such documents or certified copies thereof should be made available to the public only to the extent that such information is already publicly available under the law of the Member State whose authorities issued the public document or made the certified copy.

Information model: Information models that govern the data exchanged with the different types of devices and managed or stored by the modules will consider context data or metadata, e.g., location, accuracy, submit and generation times, ownership.

In order to promote the free movement of Union citizens, the public documents covered by this Regulation and certified copies thereof should be exempted from all forms of legalisation and similar formality.

In order to overcome language barriers and thereby further facilitate the circulation of public documents between the Member States, multilingual standard forms should be established in each of

the official languages of the institutions of the Union for public documents concerning birth, a person being alive, death, marriage (including capacity to marry and marital status), registered partnership (including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status), domicile and/or residence, and absence of a criminal record.

In order to guarantee a high level of security and data protection in the context of the application of this Regulation and to prevent fraud, the Commission should ensure that IMI guarantees the security of public documents and provides a safe means of electronic transmission of those documents.

In order to facilitate the application of this Regulation, Member States should, with a view to making the information available to the public through the European e-Justice Portal, communicate to the Commission the language or languages they can accept for the presentation of public documents issued by the authorities of another Member State; an indicative list of public documents falling within the scope of this Regulation; the list of public documents to which multilingual standard forms can be attached as a suitable translation aid; the lists of persons qualified, in accordance with national law, to carry out certified translations, where such lists exist; an indicative list of the types of authorities empowered by national law to make certified copies; information relating to the means by which certified translations and certified copies can be identified; and information about the specific features of certified copies.

In order to be consistent with its general objectives, this Regulation should, as between two or more Member States, in relation to matters to which it applies and to the extent provided for therein, take precedence over bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements to which the Member States are party and which concern matters covered by it.

In order to allow for fast and secure cross-border information exchange and to facilitate mutual assistance, this Regulation should establish an effective mechanism for administrative cooperation between the authorities designated by the Member States.

In exceptional circumstances, it is possible that Member States' authorities would be unable to verify the authenticity of a public document.

In accordance with the principle of mutual trust and in order to promote the free movement of persons within the Union, this Regulation should set out a system for further simplification of administrative formalities for the circulation of certain public documents and their certified copies where those public documents and the certified copies thereof are issued by a Member State authority for presentation in another Member State.

If the reply from the requested authority does not confirm the authenticity of the public document or of its certified copy or if no reply is received from that authority, the requesting authority should not be obliged to process that public document or certified copy.

Human-Resources toolkit shall efficient manage idle times.

Gamification tools will be interactive with the actors.

Furthermore, Member States should be able to maintain or conclude arrangements between two or more of them in matters which do not fall within the scope of this Regulation such as the evidentiary value of public documents, multilingual standard forms with legal value, exemption from legalisation of such forms, and exemption from legalisation of public documents in areas other than those covered by this Regulation.

For the purposes of this Regulation, the concepts of ‘domicile’, ‘residence’ and ‘nationality’ should be interpreted in accordance with national law.

For the purposes of this Regulation, the central authorities of the Member States should communicate with each other and exercise their functions by using IMI.

For the purposes of calculating the time limits provided for in this Regulation, Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council (5) should apply.

EVSEs must be constantly connected to eDREAM platform.

EVSE must be able to start or stop a charging session following a DR signal received by eDREAM platform.

EVSE data and EV data must be showed in a web platform.

EV unique identifier: each EV must have a unique identifier.

EV load forecasting: to perform optimized DR campaign it is necessary to constantly calculate EV load forecasting to estimate the amount of energy that electric vehicles can consume to meet the DSO's flexibility demand.

Energy transactions shall be stored in a secure and tamper proof manner.

Each step of the training activity shall be automatically verified.

Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (4) will govern the processing of personal data carried out in the Member States in relation to the application of this Regulation under the supervision of the public independent authorities designated by the Member States.

Different opinions shall be exchanged during the operation of a task.

Detection of prosumer energy consumption/production patterns. Forecasts the production / consumption for each prosumer on a time period through the Big data analysis and deep learning techniques.

Detection of energy consumption/production patterns at micro-grid level.

Forecasts the production / consumption at micro-grid level through the Big data analysis and deep learning techniques to provide useful forecast data, regarding also power grid losses to the DSO, so as to improve choosing the best offers in terms of flexibility.

Detection and prevention of future congestion points in the Grid by evaluating the flexibility offers received from the aggregators, choosing the best offers and tracking the monitored activity.

Description The system shall be able to receive the output from “Trend analysis” component.

Description The system shall be able to have access to energy prices from Energy markets.

Description EV data and EVSE data must be collected in real time (or very close to real time).

Data storage: all EVSE and EV data must be stored.

EVSE data: energy data, number of sockets in use, current vehicle ID attached, EVSE status.

EV data: battery State of Charge (SoC %), residual autonomy (km), minutes to full charge (m), geolocation, doors car state, engine car state.

Data accessibility: data coming from EVSEs and the EVs should be consistent, reliable, transparent and accessible to the partners.

Continuous update of the operators' skills.

Continuous and successful data transfer between glasses and the database of each shop floor.

Continuous access to training procedures.

Connectivity and interoperability between EV and EVSE systems.

Competition shall be informal and friendly.

Coexistence between the system set out in this Regulation and other systems applicable between Member States should be safeguarded.

Blockchain based distributed ledger will be used to store the data acquired from metering devices as energy transactions in a secured and tamper proof manner.

Before lodging an application for a conformity assessment pursuant to Article 9(1) of Directive 90/385/EEC or Article 11(1) of Directive 93/42/EEC, the manufacturer of medical devices referred to in Article 1(1) of this Regulation or his authorised representative shall carry out the risk analysis and risk management scheme set out in Annex I to this Regulation.

Association of the workers' names with their suggestions.

Assignment of the customers to a particular customer group by recognizing the customer’s load profile pattern.

Segmentation of prosumers and producers will be also useful for categorizing the participation of small and medium generation to ancillary and balance markets.

Assess flexibility values from Decentralized network Control Optimization and DR verification for improvement of baseline flexibility improvement.

Assess flexibility availability of individual prosumers, by using available historical data, their profile and accepted willing.

AR tools will have the ability to interpret the displaying operating procedures.

Appropriate safeguards should be established for the prevention of fraud involving, and forgery of, public documents, and certified copies thereof, circulating between the Member States.

An ad hoc committee, composed of representatives of the Commission and of the Member States and chaired by a representative of the Commission, should be set up with a view to taking any measures necessary to facilitate the application of this Regulation, in particular by exchanging best practice concerning the application of the Regulation between Member States, the prevention of fraud involving public documents, certified copies and certified translations thereof, the use of electronic versions of public documents, the use of multilingual standard forms, and concerning detected forged documents.

All tasks should have priority and criticality ranks.

All shop floor data must be stored in a common database.

All Member States are contracting parties to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents (the 'Apostille Convention'), which introduced a system for the simplified circulation of public documents issued by Contracting States to that Convention.

Alarms shall be accompanied with a description.

Accurate detection of incidents.

A person who presents a public document accompanied by a multilingual standard form should not be required to produce a translation of that public document.

A dedicated application will be developed in order to provide a user interface for prosumers, in which they will be able to interact with the smart contract defining the service, edit and delete the parameters: trigger price level, penalty, flexibility offer (production/load modulation).

(8) The Member States should verify that the notified bodies designated to assess the conformity of medical devices manufactured utilising animal tissues have the necessary expertise and up-to-date knowledge to perform this task.

(7) European and international scientific bodies, such as the European Medicines Agency (5), the European Food Safety Agency (6), the former Scientific Steering Committee (7) and the former Scientific Committee on Medicinal Products and Medical Devices (8), adopted several opinions on specified risk

materials and on minimising the risk of transmitting animal spongiform encephalopathy agents which are of relevance to the safety of medical devices.

(6) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules concerning animal byproducts not intended for human consumption (4) sets out provisions on the sourcing of materials used in medical devices.

(5) With regard to active implantable medical devices and other medical devices manufactured utilising tissues of animal origin it is necessary to adopt more detailed specifications in relation to the requirements set out in point 6 of Annex 1 to Directive 90/385/EEC and points.

(4) Prior to being placed on the market or put into service, active implantable medical devices and medical devices of class III in accordance with the classification rules set out in Annex IX to Directive 93/42/EEC, whether they originate in the European Union or are imported from third countries, are subject to the conformity assessment procedures laid down in Article 9(1) of Directive 90/385/EEC and in Article 11(1) of Directive 93/42/EEC, respectively.

(3) Taking into account that this measure lays down clear and detailed rules that do not give room for diverging transposition by Member States, a Regulation is the appropriate legal instrument which shall replace Directive 2003/32/EC.

(2) In order to maintain a high level of safety and health protection against the risk of transmitting animal spongiform encephalopathies to patients or other persons via medical devices manufactured utilising non-viable animal tissues or derivatives rendered non-viable, including custom-made devices and devices intended for clinical investigation, it is necessary to update the rules laid down in Directive 2003/32/EC on the basis of the experience with the application of this Directive and to apply them also to active implantable medical devices manufactured utilising tissues of animal origin that fall within the scope of Directive 90/385/EEC.

The system should be able to acquire real time measures from the field with adequate latency, or from existing automatic reading systems.

The importance to receive and process data from field devices (directly from equipment or indirectly from others supervision systems) is relevant in micro-grid operation especially in islanding operation, when low inertia occurs.

The proper time latency should be identified according for each service to provide by eDREAM platform.

Scalable procedure for extracting a number of clusters from a large amount of users load curves in order to be helpful especially for the possibility to apply this procedure to heterogeneous data sets with a variable number of load curves.

That means the possibility to apply the same technique with different constraints and starting conditions.

In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

Improve the short-term forecasting of generation (e.g. support day-ahead, direct trading, coupon-based DR programs etc.) based on PV degradation analysis (input for long term energy production estimation) and trend analysis.

Graphical representation of analyzed output data from forecasting Tools and Demand-Response algorithms, Visualization of RES performance (e.g. energy production etc.), Graphical representation of simulation results related to grid's operation and of data from real-time monitoring of the connected devices (e.g. energy consumption, user's consumption preferences etc.).

EVSE unique identifier: each EVSE must have a unique identifier.

Estimate the energy flexibility availability of the consumer.

Estimate the demand response potential over a wide area of building assets based on the energy demand profile assessment and the overall energy performance of the buildings through optical, thermal and LIDAR images.

Estimate the baseline load of a customer based on the provided smart metering data / energy demand profiles.

Allow the Fleet Manager to start/stop a charging session.

Where such information leads to an increase of the overall TSE risk, the provisions of paragraphs 1-6 are applicable.

Where a person requests an apostille on a public document covered by this Regulation, the issuing national authorities should use appropriate means to inform that person that under the system set out in this Regulation an apostille is no longer necessary if that person intends to present the document in another Member State.

This should not preclude Member States from applying their laws, regulations and administrative provisions concerning public access to official documents.

This Regulation should be applied in synergy with such specific systems.

This Regulation should be applied in accordance with those rights and principles.

This Regulation should also cover public documents issued for a person by the Member State of which that person is a national to attest that that person does not have a criminal record.

This Regulation should also be without prejudice to the application of Union law on electronic signatures and electronic identification.

This Regulation shall apply to animal tissues, as well as their derivatives, originating from bovine, ovine and caprine species, deer, elk, mink and cats.

This Directive was applicable only to medical devices falling within the scope of Directive 93/42/EEC.

They should not have the same purpose or pursue the same objectives as extracts from, or verbatim copies of, civil status records, multilingual extracts from civil status records, multilingual and coded extracts from civil status records or multilingual and coded civil status certificates established by ICCS Convention No 2 on the issue free of charge and the exemption from legalisation of copies of civil status records, ICCS Convention No 16 on the issue of multilingual extracts from civil status records and ICCS Convention No 34 on the issue of multilingual and coded extracts from civil status records and multilingual and coded civil status certificates.

They shall convey an explanation as regards this consideration, including any due justification not to take account of one or more of the comments received, and their final decisions to the coordinating competent authority, which shall then make these available to the Commission and the competent authorities from which comments were received.:

Therefore, this Regulation should not preclude Member States from concluding bilateral or multilateral international agreements with third countries concerning legalisation or similar formality in respect of public documents relating to matters covered by this Regulation and issued by the authorities of Member States or of third countries for use in relations between the Member States and the third countries concerned.

Therefore, there should be a reply option in IMI which reflects this possibility.

The use of that mechanism for administrative cooperation should strengthen mutual trust between the Member States within the internal market and should be based on the Internal Market Information System (‘IMI’), established by Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (3).

The time limit of 10 working days may in particular cover situations where the requested authorities are not yet registered in IMI.

The requested authorities should reply to such requests within the shortest possible period of time and in any case within a period not exceeding 5 working days or 10 working days when the request is processed through a central authority.

The notified bodies shall give due consideration to any comments received in accordance with paragraph.

The Member States should endeavour to attach a multilingual standard form to the greatest possible number of public documents falling under the scope of this Regulation.

The Member States should communicate to the Commission the public documents to which multilingual standard forms can be attached as a suitable translation aid.

The Member States shall inform the Commission and the other Member States regarding the outcome of the verification referred to in the first sentence of paragraph 1 by 28 February 20.

The manufacturer shall collect, evaluate and submit to the notified body information regarding changes with regard to the animal tissue or derivatives used for the device or with regard to the TSE risk in relation to the device.

The information communicated by Member States in relation to forged documents should not be made public.

The exclusion of public documents issued by the authorities of third countries should extend to certified copies made by the authorities of a Member State of public documents issued by the authorities of a third country.

The competent authorities of the Member States may submit comments on the summary evaluation report referred to in paragraph 4 within the following deadlines (a) in relation to medical devices using starting materials for which a TSE certificate of suitability as referred to in paragraph 3 has been submitted, within four weeks from the date on which the notified body informed the coordinating competent authority pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) in relation to medical devices using starting materials for which a TSE certificate of suitability has not been submitted, within 12 weeks from the date on which the notified body informed the coordinating competent authority pursuant to paragraph.

The competent authorities of the Member States and the Commission may agree on shortening the time periods set out in points (a) and (b).

The communication of such forged documents should be limited to forged documents the disclosure of which is permitted under national law, and should be without prejudice to Member States' rules on disclosing evidence collected in the course of criminal proceedings.

The Commission should make a tool available in IMI that certifies information exchanged through the system when it is exported outside the system.

That should occur only where, due to circumstances such as, for example, the physical destruction or loss of copies of national documents due for example to destruction of archives of a certain civil status office or a court, or the absence of a register, that verification is not possible.

Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 sets out the necessary provisions to ensure the protection of personal data and a high level of security and confidentiality for the exchange of information in IMI, and defines the responsibilities of the Commission in this regard.

Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 also stipulates that IMI actors are to exchange and process personal data only for the purposes defined in the Union legal act on which the exchange is based and in line with the purpose for which they were originally submitted.

Public documents issued by the authorities of third countries should likewise fall outside the scope of this Regulation, including where they have already been accepted as authentic by the authorities of a Member State.

Particular account shall be taken of: (a) the manufacturer's risk analysis and risk management process (b) the justification for the use of animal tissues or derivatives, taking into consideration lower risk tissues or synthetic alternatives; (c) the results of elimination and inactivation studies or results of the analysis of relevant literature (d) the manufacturer's control of the sources of raw materials, finished products, production process, testing, and subcontractors (e) the need to audit matters related to the sourcing and processing of animal tissues and derivatives, processes to eliminate or inactivate pathogens, including those activities carried out by suppliers.

Notified bodies shall, during the evaluation of the risk analysis and risk management in the framework of the conformity assessment procedure, take account of the TSE certificate of suitability issued by the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines, hereinafter 'TSE certificate of suitability', for starting materials, where available.

Notified bodies shall assess the documentation submitted by the manufacturer to verify that the benefits of the device outweigh the residual risks.

Multilingual standard forms should not produce legal effects as regards the recognition of their content in the Member States where they are presented.

Moreover, this Regulation should not prevent a person from continuing to use in one Member State an apostille issued in another.

Moreover, it is appropriate to specify certain aspects relating to the risk analysis and risk management in the framework of the conformity assessment procedures referred to in Article 9 of Directive 90/385/EEC and Article 11 of Directive 93/42/EEC, respectively.

Moreover, agreements and arrangements concerning legalisation or similar formality in respect of public documents on matters covered by this Regulation issued by the authorities of Member States or third countries to be used in relations between the Member States and the third countries concerned may not affect the application of this Regulation.

Member States should also not be precluded, to the extent that one or more Member States are or may decide to become party to such agreements and arrangements, from deciding on the acceptance of the accession of new contracting parties, in particular as regards the right to raise and notify objections to new accessions as referred to in the second paragraph of Article 12 of the Apostille Convention, or from applying, amending or deciding on accessions of new contracting parties to, the European Convention of 1968 on the Abolition of Legalisation of documents executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers.

Member States should also be able to maintain or conclude arrangements aiming to further simplify the circulation of public documents covered by this Regulation between Member States.

It shall apply from 29 August 2013 except for Article 4 which shall apply from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

It is appropriate to lay down additional provisions on the use of such materials as starting tissue for the manufacture of medical devices.

In the event that those time limits cannot be complied with, an extension of the time limit should be agreed upon between the requested authority and the requesting authority.

In that regard, this Regulation should be without prejudice to the application of Union law which contains provisions on legalisation or similar formality, or other formalities, such as Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 (6).

In particular, this Regulation should be regarded as a separate and autonomous instrument from the Apostille Convention.

In order to ensure the free circulation of public documents within the Union and, thereby, promote the free movement of Union citizens, the Union should adopt concrete measures to simplify the existing administrative requirements relating to the presentation in a Member State of certain public documents issued by the authorities of another Member State.

In order to ensure that this Regulation is effective, situations where no reply is received via IMI should remain exceptional.

In both cases, there should be a possibility to shorten the standstill period.

In any case, Member States should make that information available through any appropriate means.

If the provisions of this Regulation conflict with a provision of another Union act governing specific aspects of simplification of the requirements for presenting public documents, and simplifying such requirements even further, such as Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (7), Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (8) and Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (9), the provision of the Union act which provides for further simplification should prevail.

However, this Regulation should not cover copies of certified copies.

However, the authority to which the public document is presented should ultimately decide whether the information included in the multilingual standard form is sufficient for the purpose of processing that public document.

However, for the purposes of this Regulation, information on specific features of public documents or certified copies thereof that should be communicated by the Member States to the Commission should

not include information on specific security features that is not publicly available under the law of the Member State whose authorities issued the public document or made the certified copy.

However, for a number of public documents the content of which may not be properly reflected in a multilingual standard form, such as certain categories of court decisions, the objective of eliminating the need for translation is not reasonably achievable.

However, each Member State should decide in accordance with its national law whether and under which conditions public documents and multilingual standard forms in electronic format may be presented.

Holders of EC design-examination certificates or EC typeexamination certificates issued before 29 August 2013 for active implantable medical devices referred to in Article 1(1) shall apply to their notified body for a complementary EC design-examination certificate or EC type-examination certificate attesting compliance with the particular requirements laid down in Annex I to this Regulation.

Given their different legal nature, documents issued by private persons should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation.

Furthermore, this Regulation should not affect the recognition in one Member State of legal effects relating to the content of a public document issued in another Member State.

Furthermore, this Regulation should cover public documents the presentation of which can be required of citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals when, in accordance with the relevant Union legislation, they wish to vote or stand as candidates in elections to the European Parliament or in municipal elections in their Member State of residence.

Furthermore, such exchange and transmission should serve the specific purpose of verification by those authorities of the authenticity of public documents through IMI and such verification should only be carried out within the respective spheres of competence of those authorities.

Furthermore, Member States' authorities which exchange information regarding public documents should take the necessary measures to ensure that, in line with Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012, the public documents and the personal data exchanged through IMI are collected, processed and used for purposes in line with those for which they were originally submitted.

Furthermore, in such cases, the requesting authority or the person who presented the public document or the certified copy should be free to use any available means to verify or to prove the authenticity of the public document or its certified copy.

For that purpose, Member States should communicate to the Commission which documents are publicly available under their national law.

For custom-made devices and devices intended for clinical investigation which fall under Article 1(1), the statement of the manufacturer or his authorised representative and the documentation in accordance

with Annex 6 to Directive 90/385/EEC or Annex VIII to Directive 93/42/EEC, respectively, shall also address compliance with the particular requirements set out in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation.

Conformity assessment procedures for medical devices referred to in Article 1(1) shall include the evaluation of compliance of the devices with the essential requirements of Directive 90/385/EEC or Directive 93/42/EEC, respectively, and the particular requirements laid down in Annex I to this Regulation.

Communications between authorities of the same Member State should take place in accordance with national procedures.

Collagen, gelatine and tallow used for the manufacturing of medical devices shall meet at least the requirements as fit for human consumption laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1069/200.

Before issuing an EC design-examination certificate or an EC type-examination certificate, the notified bodies shall, through their competent authority, hereinafter ‘coordinating competent authority’, inform the competent authorities of the other Member States and the Commission of their assessment carried out pursuant to paragraph 2 by means of a summary evaluation report in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation.

As regards the Apostille Convention, while it should not be possible for Member States' authorities to require an apostille when a person presents to them a public document covered by this Regulation and issued in another Member State, this Regulation should not prevent Member States from issuing an apostille where a person chooses to request it.

Article 6 Without prejudice to Article 7(2), Member States shall take all necessary steps to ensure that medical devices referred to in Article 1(1) are placed on the market and/or put into service only if they comply with the provisions of Directive 90/385/EEC or Directive 93/42/EEC, respectively, and the particular requirements laid down in this Regulation.

Any exchange or transmission of information and documents by the authorities of the Member States should be in accordance with Directive 95/46/EC.

Annex 1 to Directive 90/385/EEC and Annex I to Directive 93/42/EEC, respectively, set out the essential requirements that active implantable medical devices and other medical devices must meet in this regard.

Accordingly, the Apostille Convention could still be used, at a person's request, in relations between Member States.

Accordingly, such forms should not be circulated as autonomous documents between the Member States.

‘Conviction’ should be interpreted as referring to any final decision of a criminal court against a natural person in respect of a criminal offence, to the extent such decisions are entered in the criminal record of the convicting Member State.

The period for scrutiny granted to the competent authorities of the Member States in relation to the notified bodies’ summary evaluation report should be shorter for medical devices manufactured using starting material which is certified by the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines than in cases where uncertified material is used.

The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on Medical Devices set up by Article 6(2) of Directive 90/385/EEC.

To facilitate the smooth transition to the new requirements it is appropriate to provide for an adequate transitional period allowing for active implantable medical devices already covered by an EC design-examination certificate or by an EC type examination certificate to continue to be placed on the market and put into service.