Frequently asked questions

on the European database on data centres

Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/1364 on the first phase of the establishment of a common Union rating scheme for data centres

Version 1.9, September 2026

Where to find this file and all relevant material

When available, new or updated material on the European database on data centres will be posted in the Energy Efficiency Directive page in europa.eu:

https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficiency-targets-directive-and-rules/energy-efficiency-directive_en#energy-performance-of-data-centres

Where can I get more help on accessing and using the platform?

- **User access manual**
  - https://ec.europa.eu/assets/move-ener/eplatform/Manuals/Policy.Reporting.Platform.User.Management.Manual.pdf
- **Reporter guide**
  - https://ec.europa.eu/assets/move-ener/eplatform/Manuals/Policy.Reporting.Platform.Reporter.Guide.pdf

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Scope of the reporting

European Commission

Scope of the reporting - I

- Operators of data centres with an installed information technology power demand of at least 500 kW must communicate annually to the European database the information and key performance indicators set out in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/1364

- “Data centre” is defined in Annex A, point 2.6.3.1.16, of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008

- “Types of data centres” and “types of operators” are defined in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/1364

Scope of the reporting - II

- In case a data centre consists of a group of structures containing more than one computer rooms, the operator has the discretion to interpret this setup either as multiple data centres (one per computer room), or as one data centre (including all computer rooms)

- However, structures with computer rooms in different locations (physical perimeters) must be treated as different data centres

- The boundary of a data centre should be interpreted with regard to the extent of the systems necessary for its operation, and up to the physical perimeter of the whole installation.

Scope of the reporting - III

- IT equipment placed or installed in primarily public access, common use or office space or supporting other corporate functions, such as workstations, laptops, photocopiers, sensors, security equipment, or white goods and audiovisual appliances should be excluded from the reporting obligation.

- The same exclusion should also apply to server, networking, storage, and associated equipment that would be scattered across a site such as single servers, single racks, or Wi-Fi and networking points.

- The same exclusion should also apply to telecommunication equipment as, even if interconnected, does not serve the same core purpose as the computer room servers and storage equipment. This exclusion does not apply to networking equipment necessary for the operation of a data centre, and located in the computer room.

Access to the European database on data centres

European Commission

Where is the European database located?

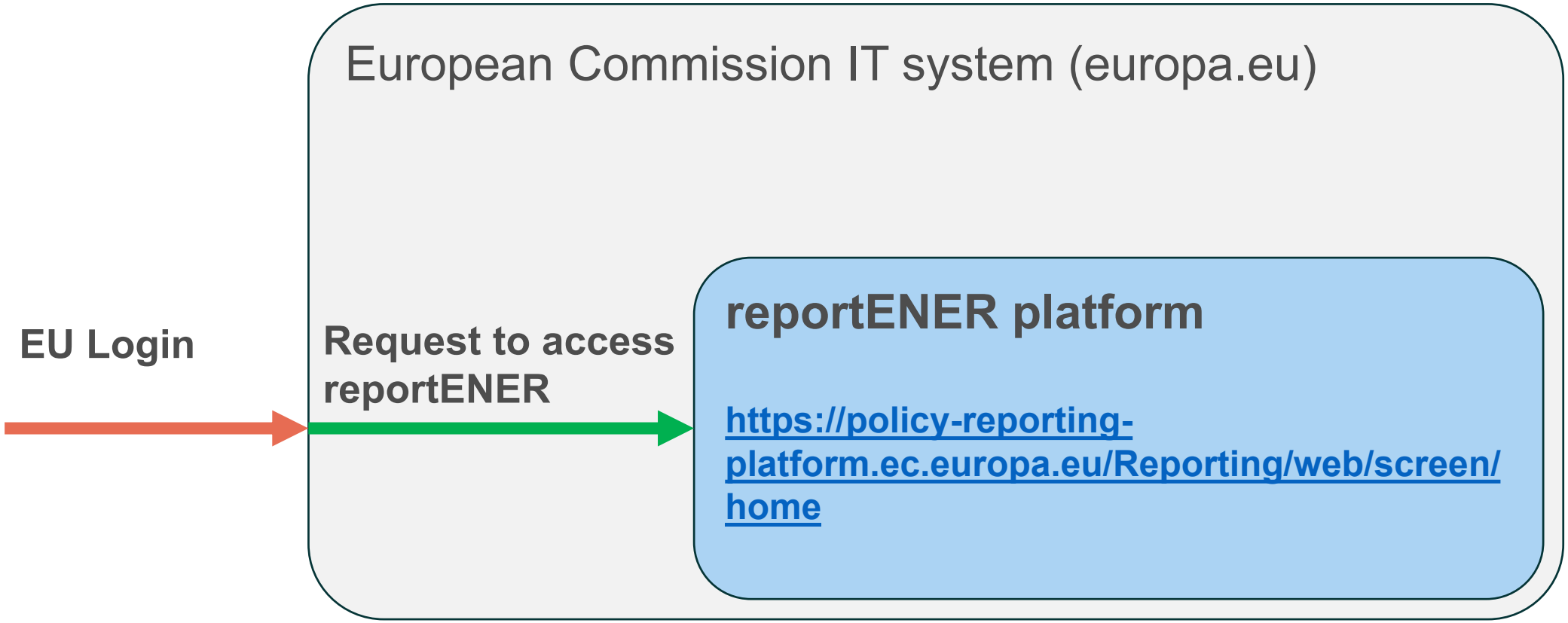
European Commission IT system (europa.eu)

- Highest level of privacy and security
- User authentication services
- Storage of data within europa.eu

reportENER platform

- NECPs & NECPRs
- Oil stocks reporting
- Data centres reporting
- …

How do I access the reportENER platform?



EU Login

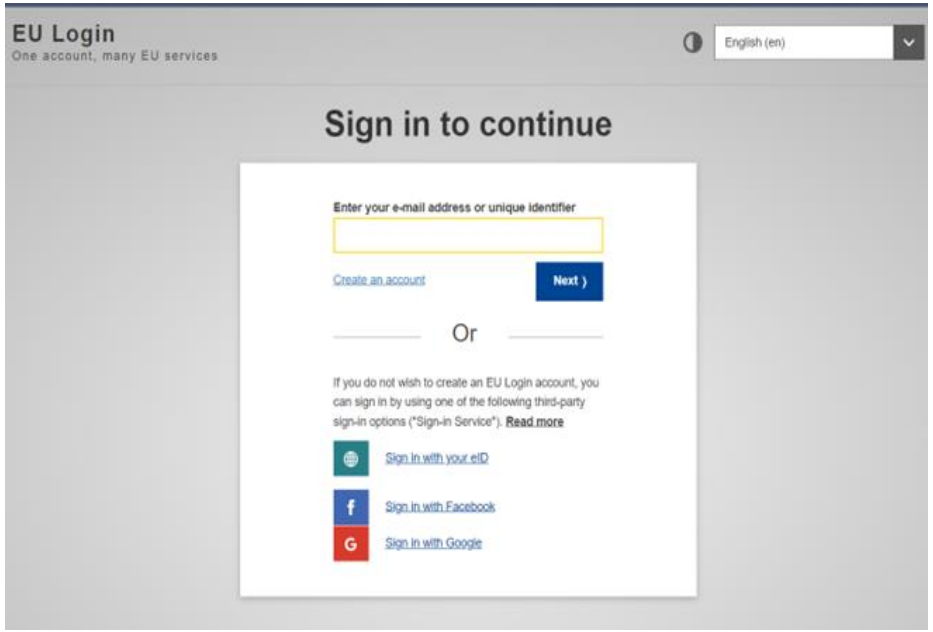
European Commission

EU Login

- **Required whenever a user tries to access an EU service**
- **Important**: EU Login is associated with an e-mail.

  If a user starts using different e-mails and uses one of them to create a new EU Login, the same thing happens in ReportENER (i.e., a new ReportENER request must be made, and any privileges granted to the old account do not apply to the identity of the new user).

  To avoid this, a user may update the e-mail associated with the existing EU Login account. ReportENER should detect the email change and update the ReportENER user account to reflect the changed EU Login email after the user confirms.



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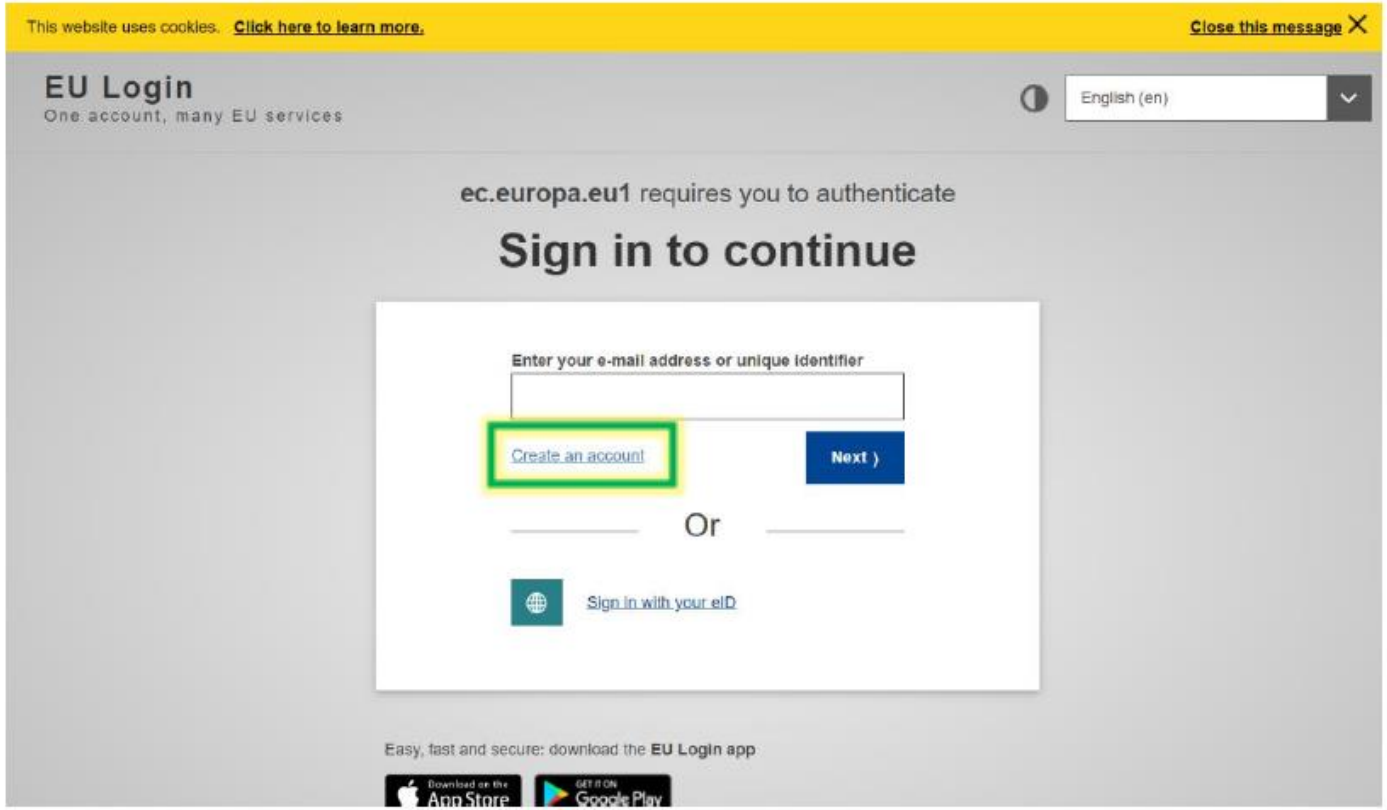
Creating an account

- When a user attempts to access the application, the authentication with use of EU Login account is required.
- To have one created, the user needs to click the **Create an account** link.



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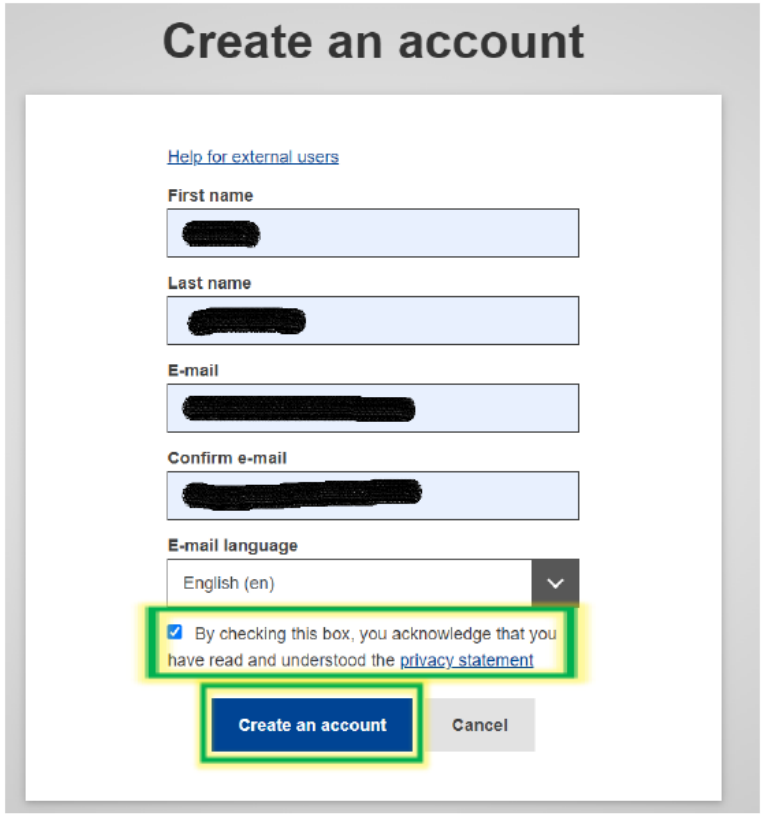
Creating an account

- To have EU Login created, its details (e.g., first name, last name, e-mail address) need to be provided and privacy statement acknowledgement confirmed.



User roles and workflow of the data centres reporting

European Commission

What roles in the database?

- **EC coordinator**
  - For the European Commission service that oversees the data centres reporting scheme
- **Member State coordinator**
  - For national authorities that will oversee the data centres reporting for their country
- **Data centre operator (reporting entity)**
  - For data centre operators that are obliged to report to the European database
- **Data uploader**
  - A role attributed automatically to Member States (if a national reporting scheme is in place) or requested by the data centre operators (if there is no national reporting scheme)

Important notes!

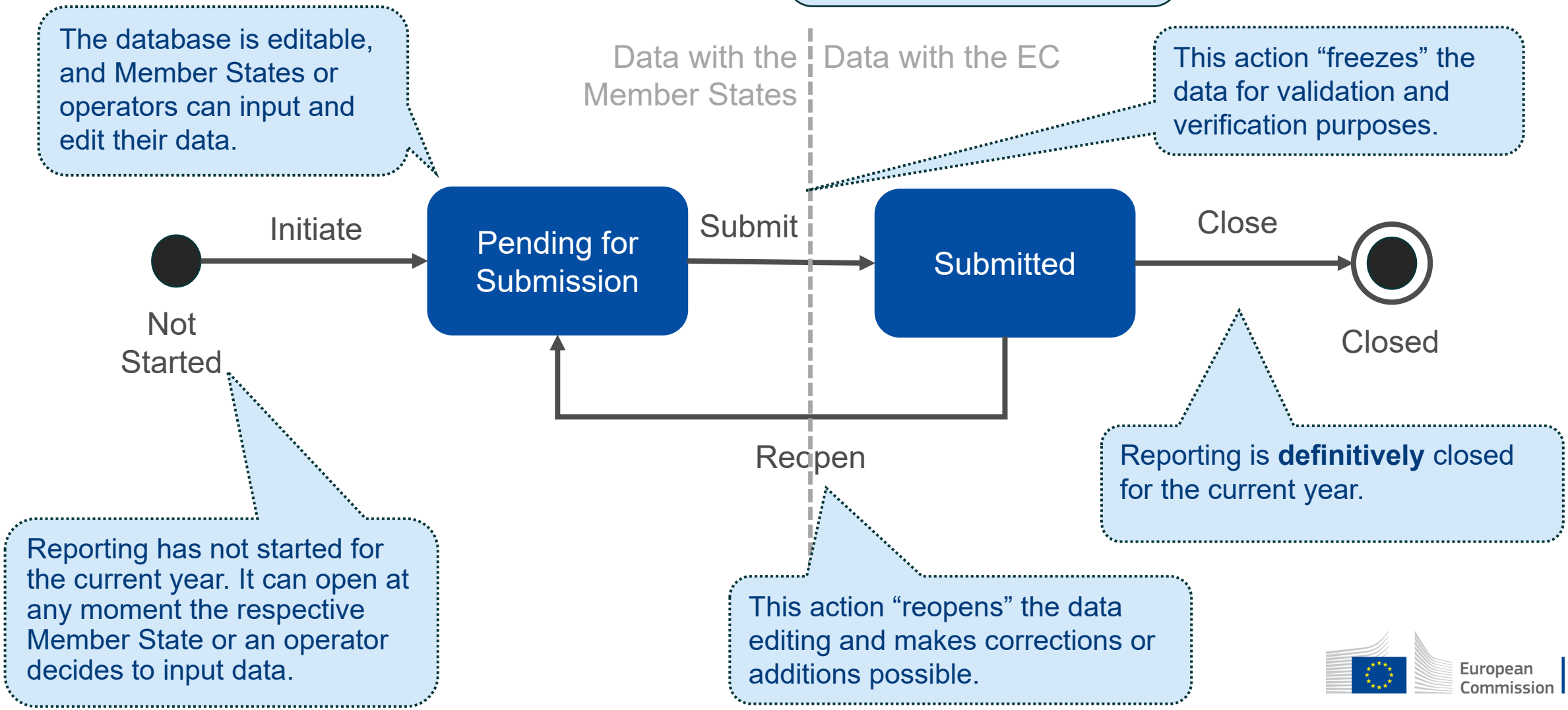
- **Reporting takes place at Member State and reporting entity level**
  - A reporting entity needs to request for **one account in each country** that it operates but it can use this one account to report for all data centres in the same country
  - A reporting entity has access to all the information connected to it (in the country that the account is registered for). Normally it is understood that “one reporting entity = one operator”, but this arrangement allows for possibilities like “one reporting entity = representative of multiple operators”. In such a case, the involved operators should understand that their “joint reporting entity” or any other accounts connected to it will have access to all jointly submitted information.
  - It is possible that multiple accounts ask and get access to the same “reporting entity” (e.g. two employees of the same operator). It is important to note that the responsibility of keeping track of how many accounts should have access to the database and with which email addresses lies with the reporting entities.

What can I do in the database?

	Reporting not yet initiated	Reporting open - Data pending for Submission	Data submitted	Reporting closed
EC Coordinator	N/A	View all countries & all DC records	View all countries & all DC records Reopen reporting (MS level) Close reporting (MS level)	View all countries & all DC records
MS Coordinator	Initiate report	View all own country DC records Submit data Bulk upload of DC records (own country - any DC)	View all own country DC records Reopen reporting (MS level) Approve reopen requests (MS level)	View all own country DC records
Data Centre Operator	Initiate report	Edit own DC records	View own DC records Request reopen (MS level)	View own DC records
Data Uploader	N/A	Bulk upload of DC records (own DC)	N/A	N/A

Reporting Workflow

Reporting and the actions described here take place at Member State's level



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Creation of user accounts

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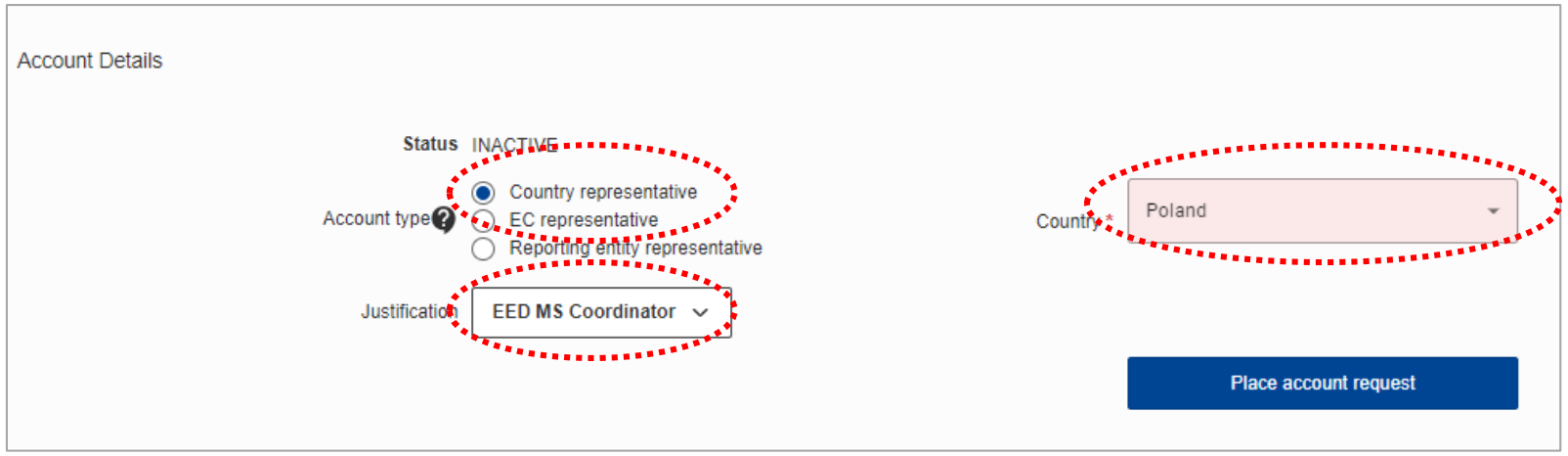
Who does what?

- **EC coordinator**
  - Talks with national authorities to identify who will request access as **MS coordinator**
  - Approves **MS coordinator** accounts
- **MS coordinator**
  - Talks with data centre operators to identify who will request access as **reporting entity**
  - Encodes **reporting entities** before data centre operators request access and assigns ReferenceID(s)
  - Approves **reporting entity** accounts
- **Data centre operator**
  - Applies for a **reporting entity** account (based on the exchange with **MS coordinator**)

European Commission

I want to be an MS coordinator

- An MS coordinator
  - requests a "**Country representative**" account type,
  - indicates their **country**,
  - (under EED section) justifies with **EED MS Coordinator**.
- Such a request needs to be validated by the EC coordinator
- Any other combination will result in *the request being rejected*.



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I want to be a reporting entity

- A data centre operator
  - requests a “Reporting entity representative” account type,
  - indicates their country,
  - selects the represented entity,
  - (under EED section) justifies with
    - **EED Data Centre Operator** in countries with a national reporting scheme
    - **EED Data Centre Operator AND EED Data Uploader** in countries without a national reporting scheme
- Such a request needs to be validated by the respective MS coordinator
- Any other combination will result in *the request being rejected*.

See important note and instructions on next three slides

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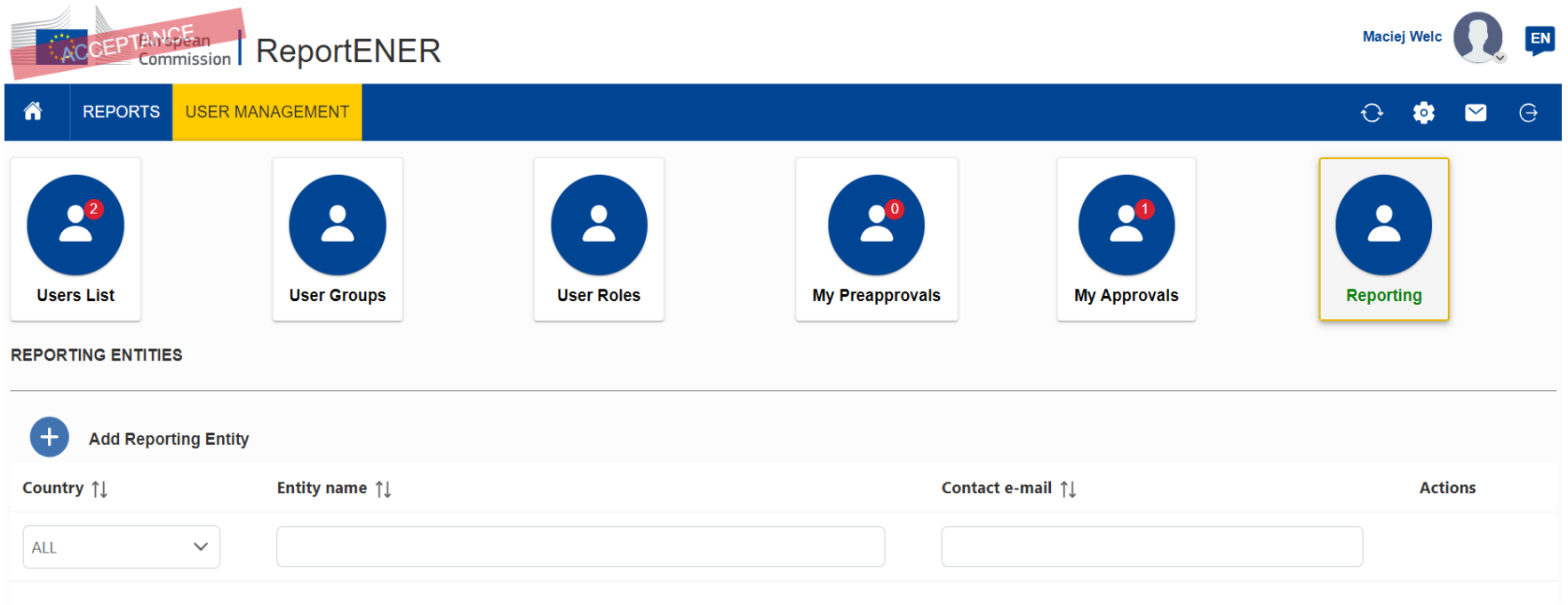
Important note!

- It is important to ensure that accounts applying for access to the European database are actual data centre operators, eligible to report.
- For this to happen, MS coordinators and candidate reporting entities need to communicate *before the reporting entity applies for access.*
- This way:
  - The **MS coordinator** can add the reporting entity in the list of identified reporting entities (***see one previous and two next slides***)
  - Then, the **data centre operator** can find its name in the list of identified reporting entities
  - Finally, the **MS coordinator** can anticipate the data centre operator and approve the request for a specific EU Login to be linked to a specific reporting entity.

Identifying a reporting entity (MS coordinator)

- To add a reporting entity, the MS Coordinator goes to the USER MANAGEMENT menu and selects Reporting.
- Under reporting, selects “Add Reporting Entity”



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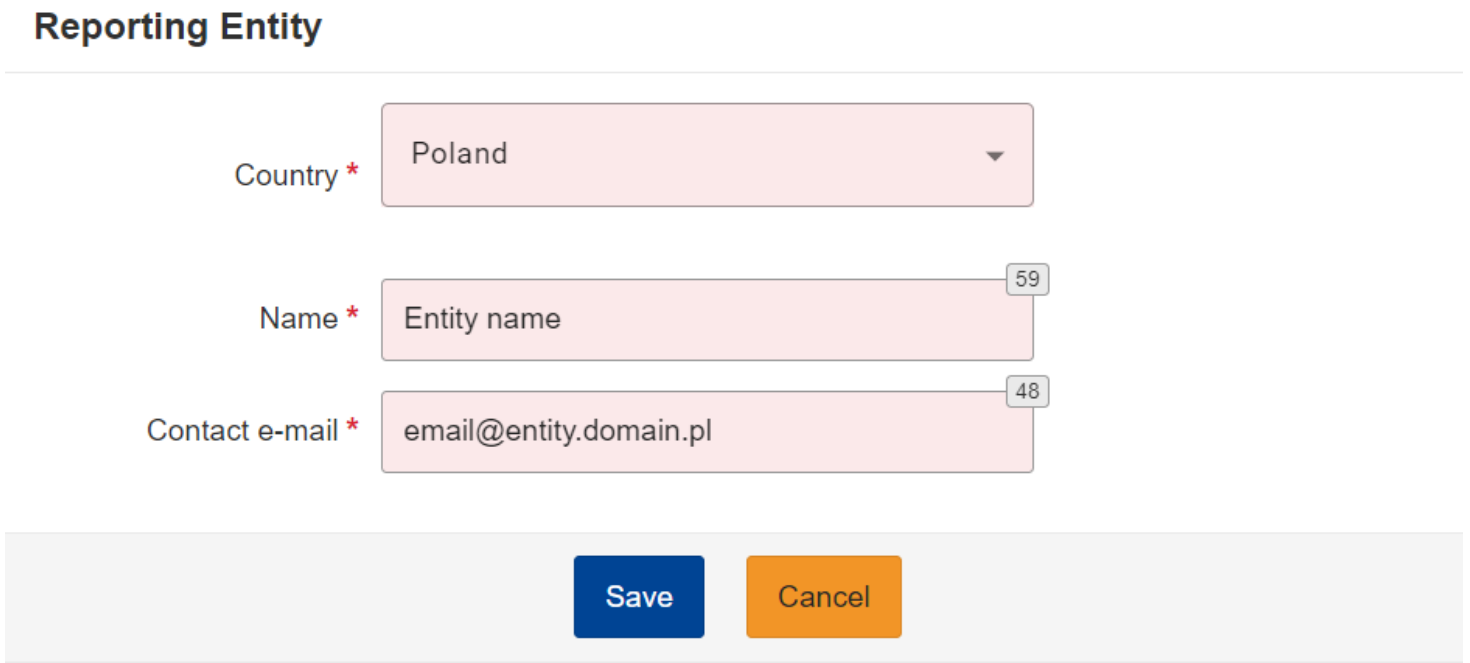
Identifying a reporting entity (MS coordinator)

- The MS Coordinator enters the entity data and saves
- *This allows for the data centre operator to appear in the list of identified reporting entities*



The ReferenceID

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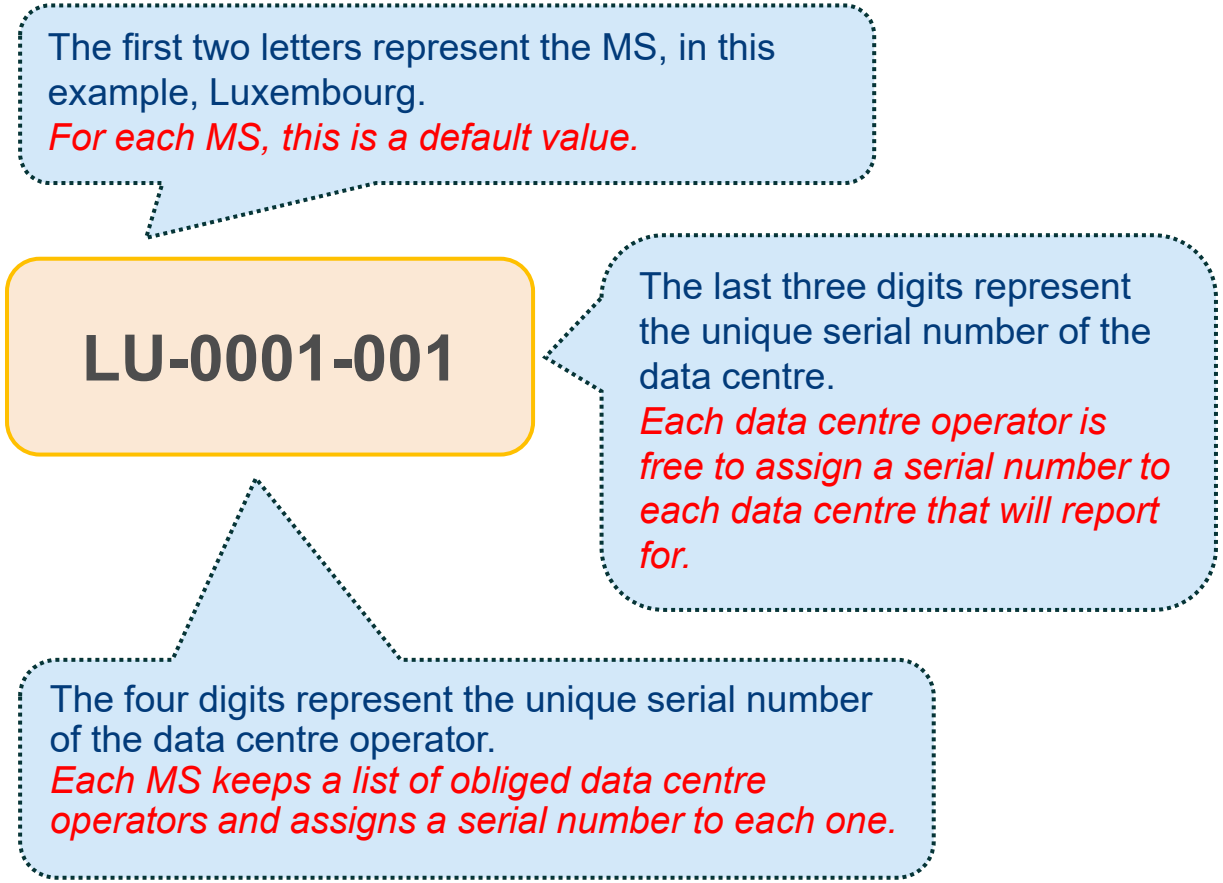
The ReferenceID field

- The ReferenceID is the **unique identifier** for each data centre in the database.
- As such, the field is also present in the XSD template used for bulk reporting.
- As every detail concerning the operator, or the data centre can change (name, email, etc.), the ReferenceID ensures that data will refer to the same physical data centre year after year.
- Member States need to define the syntax of this field and communicate the value for each data centre to the respective operator (preferred option) ***or*** let data centre operators define their own unique identifiers (with the risk of the operator having to guess an available value).

The ReferenceID field

- Allowed characters for ReferenceID are the alphanumeric characters and the hyphen (-).
- Member States can choose their own syntax based on national reporting schemes for data centres or own ways to create registries.
- A syntax that simplifies the process is proposed at the right side.
- A Member State would communicate the ID “LU-0001-XXX” to the operator, which needs to complete with “001”, “002”, etc.



Reporting to the European database (manually)

European Commission

Reporting for the first time (reporting entities)

- In the home page, the user can see the reports that can be accessed and can be browsed at three levels:
  - type of the reporting obligations (that logically groups dataflows),
  - reporting obligation,
  - reporting obligation deadline.
- The tiles on the right represent the reports corresponding to the selected hierarchy item. They show some details and allow to open the report.
- After that, by selecting one of the data centres, the operator can start filling in data.
- *After the data are filled in and saved, no other action is necessary to submit the data or close the reporting.*

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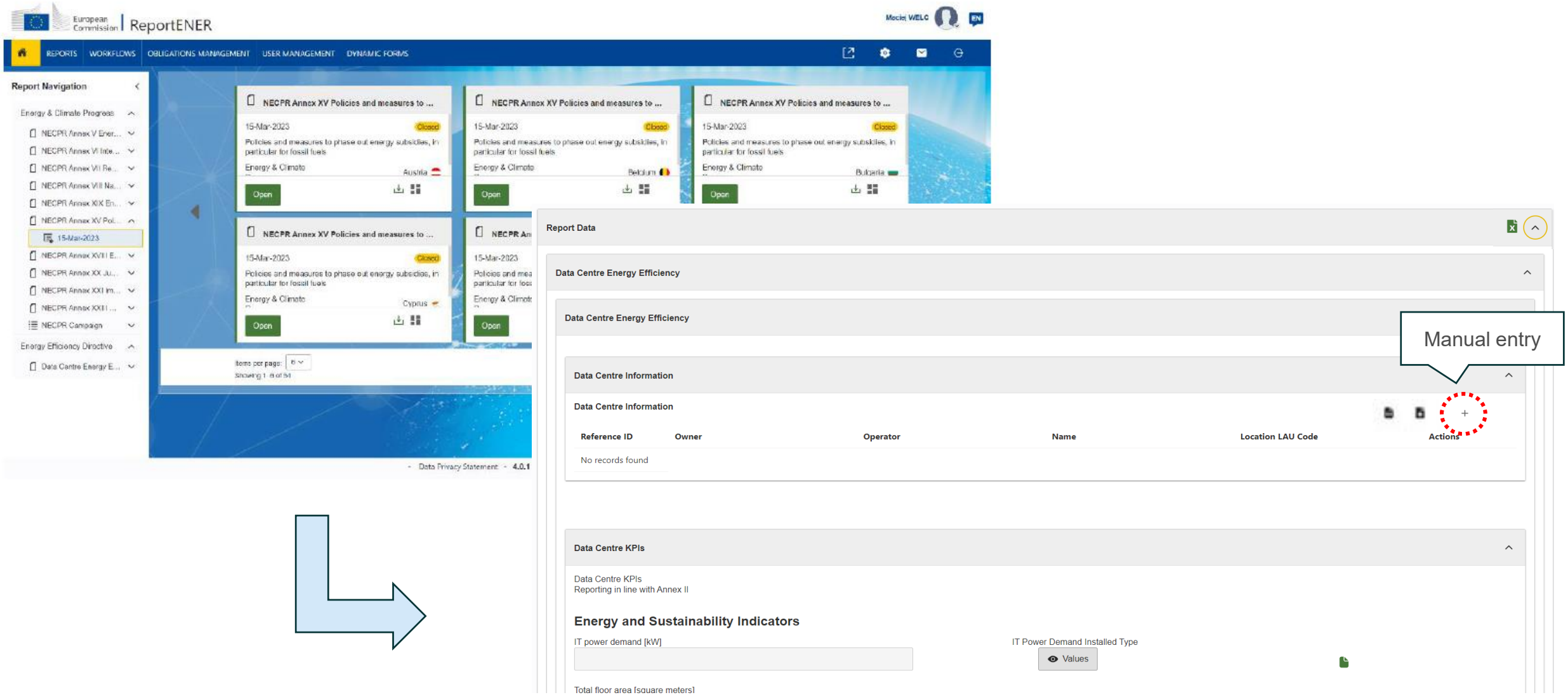
Reporting for the first time (reporting entities)

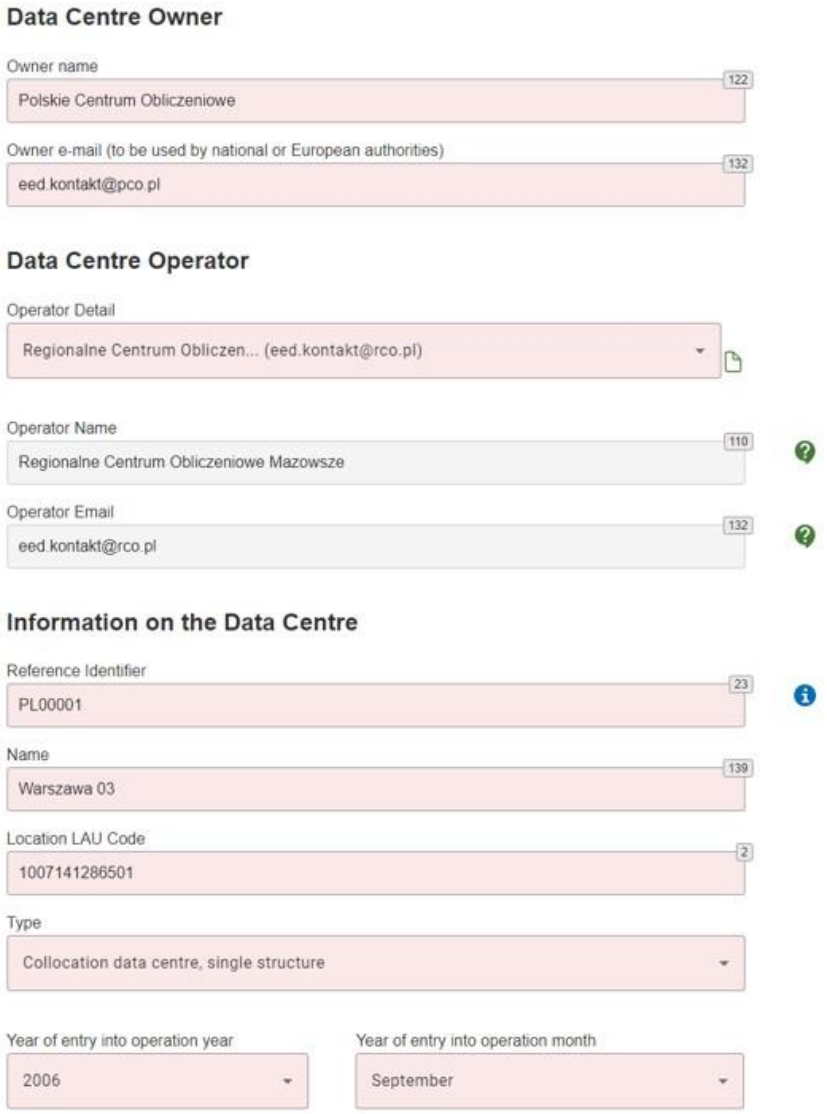


Filling in the (Annex I) information for a data centre

Name and email encoded by the Member States and used to connect the EU Login account to the reporting

ReferenceID for the data centre (see section on ReferenceID)

Free text name of the data centre



Important:
a user **cannot save** the Annex II data ***before*** the Annex I information is properly filled in and saved

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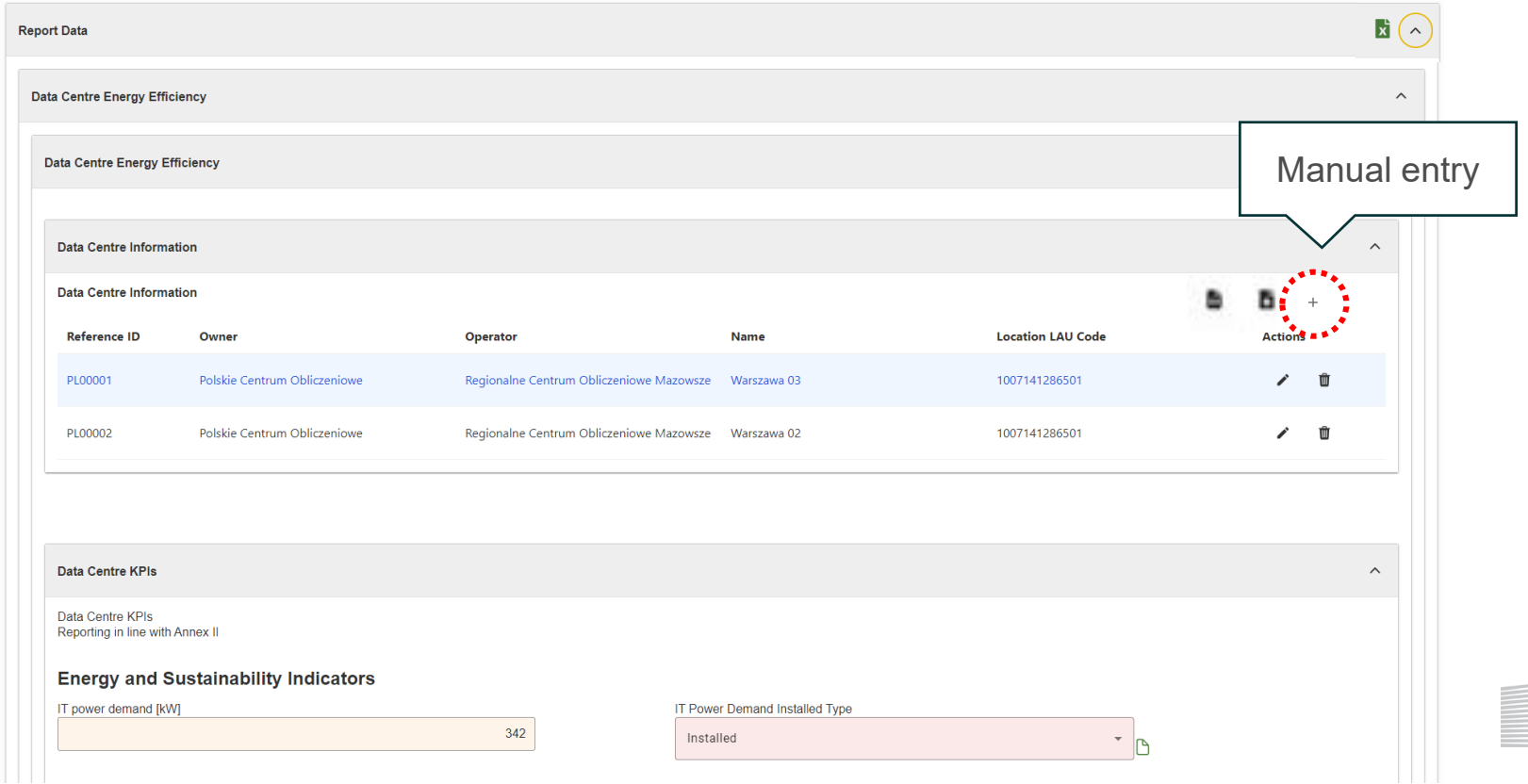
Going back to report (reporting entities)

- The data centre operator enters the platform.
- Selects a data centre and starts filling in data.



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Reporting for the second time (reporting entities)

- The database does not carry over information from one reporting period to the next
- Thus, reporting entities must recreate all data centres each year (slide + slide)
- This arrangement allows to easily accommodate for changes in ownership of data centres: see slide
- This is not an issue for reporting entities that report via a file, as the uploaded file includes by default all necessary information

Change of ownership or decommissioning of a data centre

- As explained here, the reporting entities need to recreate all the data centers every reporting period
- In case of a change in ownership or a decommissioning of a data centre:
  - The old owner stops reporting by stopping using the ReferenceID that corresponds to the “sold”/decommissioned data centre
  - The new owner starts reporting by starting using this **same ReferenceID**
- Like in other cases (e.g. reporting errors), if this ReferenceID has been used by another reporting entity (including the old owner), a request for technical support can be opened to resolve the issue

Reporting to the European database (bulk, via a file)

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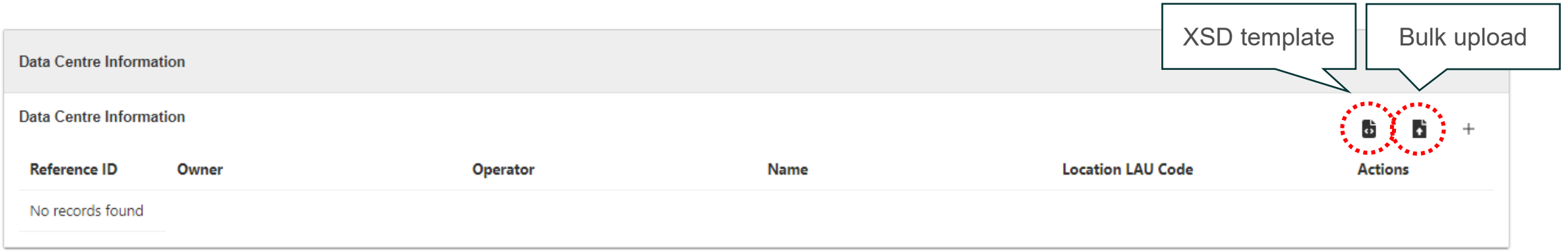
Important note!

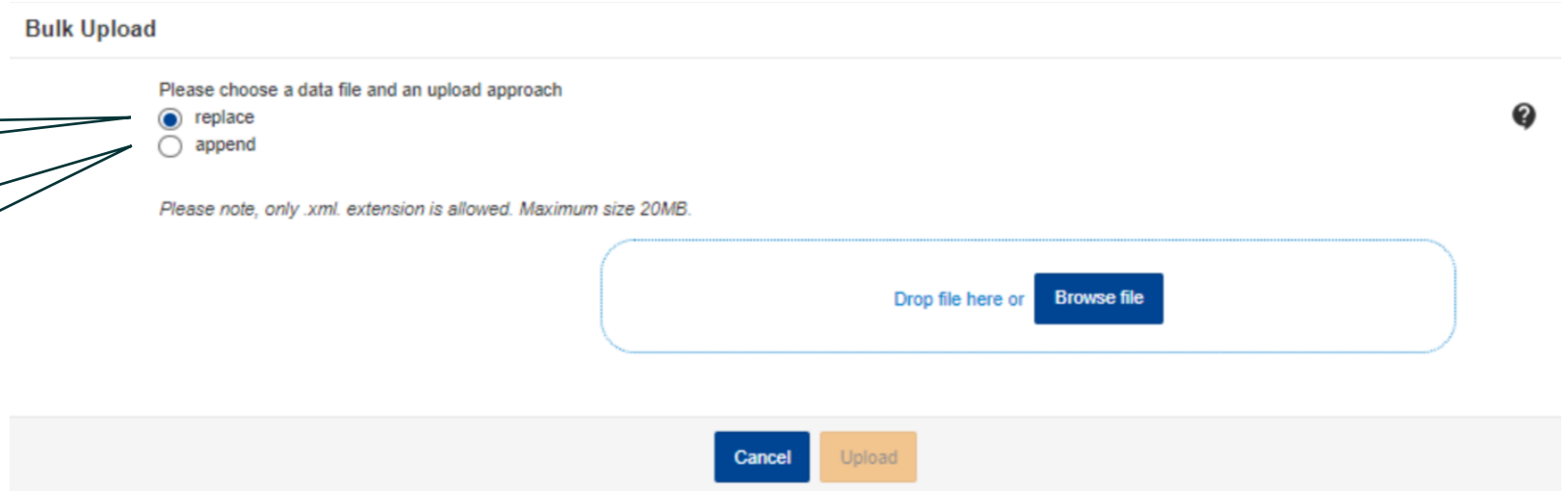
- This functionality requires the activation of the user role “Data uploader” (see relevant slide)
- **MS coordinators**: new accounts have the role integrated
- **DC operators**: new accounts will need to ask for both roles in justification (see slide), and MS coordinator will need to approve both (in MS without a national scheme)

Reporting with a file (reporting entities & MS coordinators)



Replace all entries with the new file.

Add new entries (incremental upload).
"Append" will not affect existing ReferenceID but add any new ones that are present in the file



Important note!

- The difference between “**append**” and “**replace**” and its consequences need to be further explained:
  - “**Append**” checks for pre-existing entries and adds only data centres (reference IDs) that are not already there
  - “**Replace**” does not check for pre-existing entries, and overwrites all entries with the new ones
- Use of “**replace**” should be limited to the strictly necessary, especially when an operator or a Member State has created multiple reporting accounts → one user can delete the entries of the others
- Where multiple accounts exist, and there is the need to correct some entries (thus, “**append**” will not work and “**replace**” will affect all existing entries) there are two options:
  - the user enters the platform, manually deletes the erroneous entry (data centre), and only then uses “**append**” to re-upload the whole, correct data centre entry
  - The user ensures that it possesses all entries in a new file (existing, and corrected ones), and uses “**replace**” to overwrite all entries in the system

Validation of the XSD file

- Unfortunately, the platform does not include a built-in feature for performing a validation of the XSD file
- While there are **free online tools** available for this purpose (e.g., Free Online XML Validator Against XSD Schema – FreeFormatter.com), the platform is unable to conduct such a validation as processing through a third-party tool could potentially disclose sensitive information that is owned by the reporting entities
- Reporting entities could use **online validation tools** if they feel comfortable with this option
- For a more secure approach, reporting entities could use **locally installed libraries or software** to validate the XML against the XSD schema internally. Common tools include:
  - **XML Spy** (commercial software with validation features)
  - **Oxygen XML Editor** (supports schema validation)
  - **Programming libraries** (e.g., Python's lxml or Java's javax.xml.validation)

Reporting with a file (reporting entities & MS coordinators)

- Reporting entities:
  - After the data are uploaded, no other action is necessary to submit the data or close the reporting.
- MS coordinators:
  - In case of a national reporting scheme, after the data are uploaded, the MS coordinator can submit the data according to slide.

Downloading the reported data

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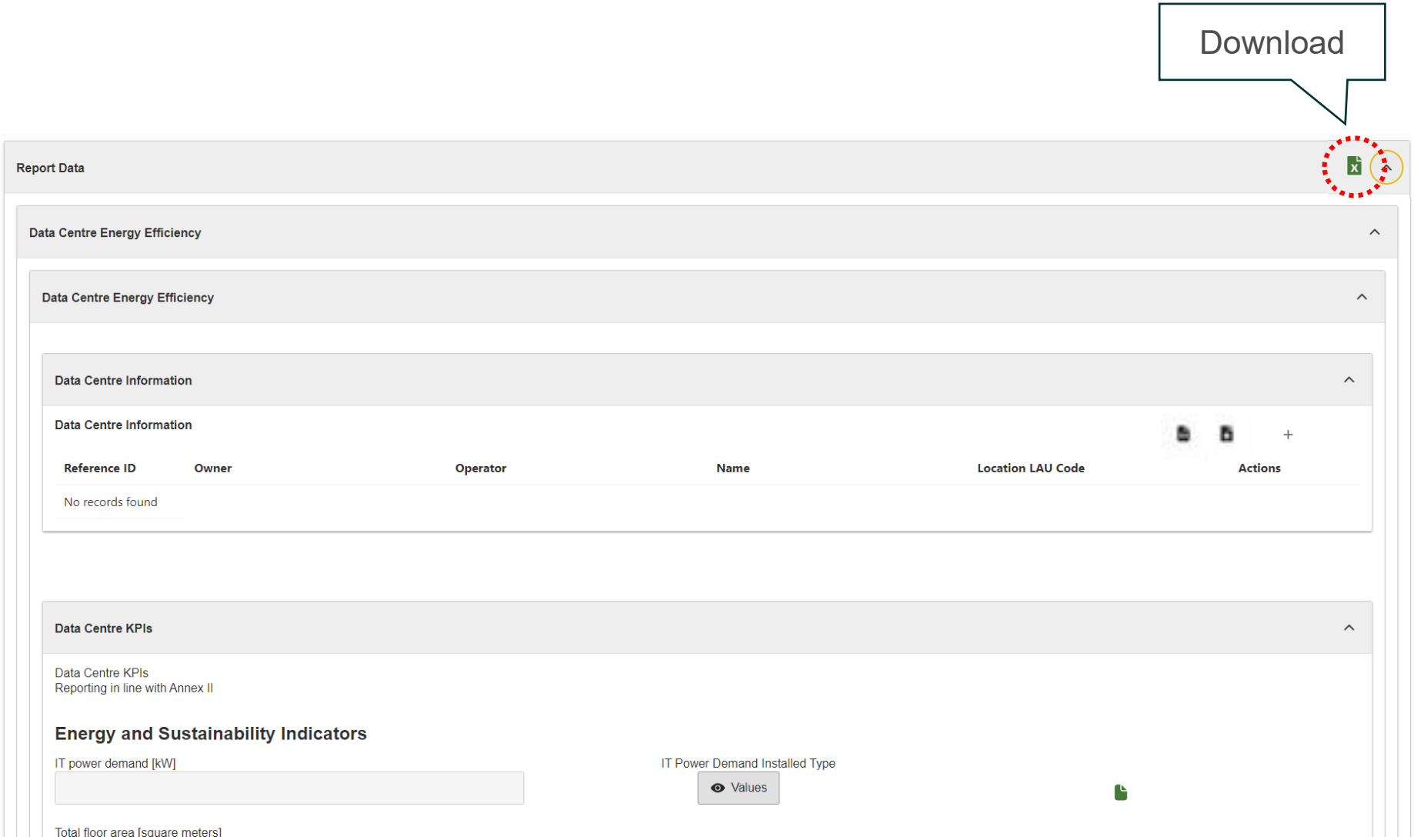
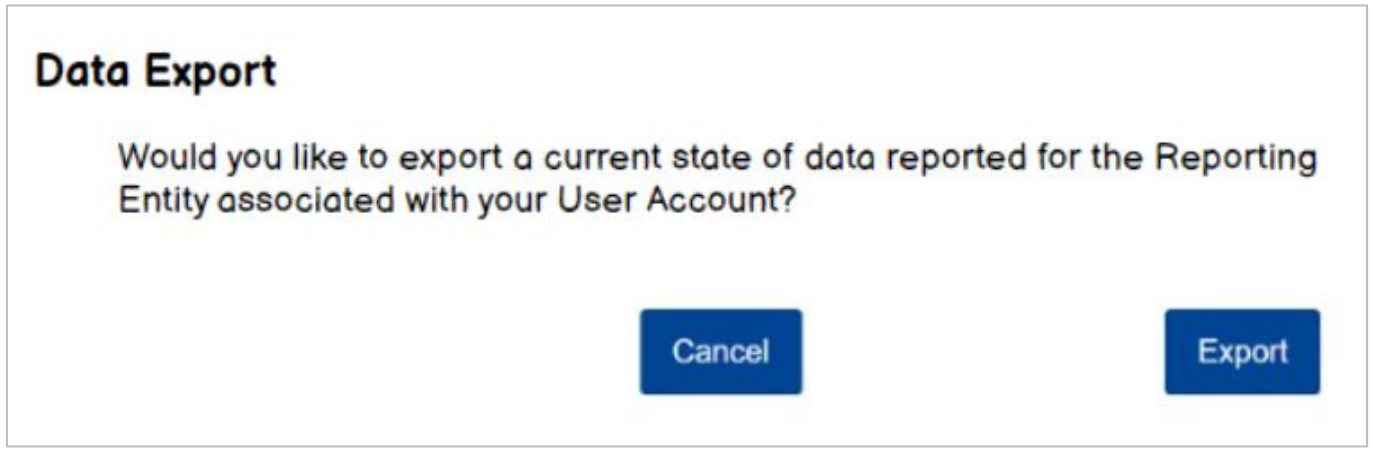
Downloading the reported data (reporting entities & MS coordinators)

Reporting entities receive only the reported data for their data centres

MS coordinators receive only the reported data for data centres in their territory

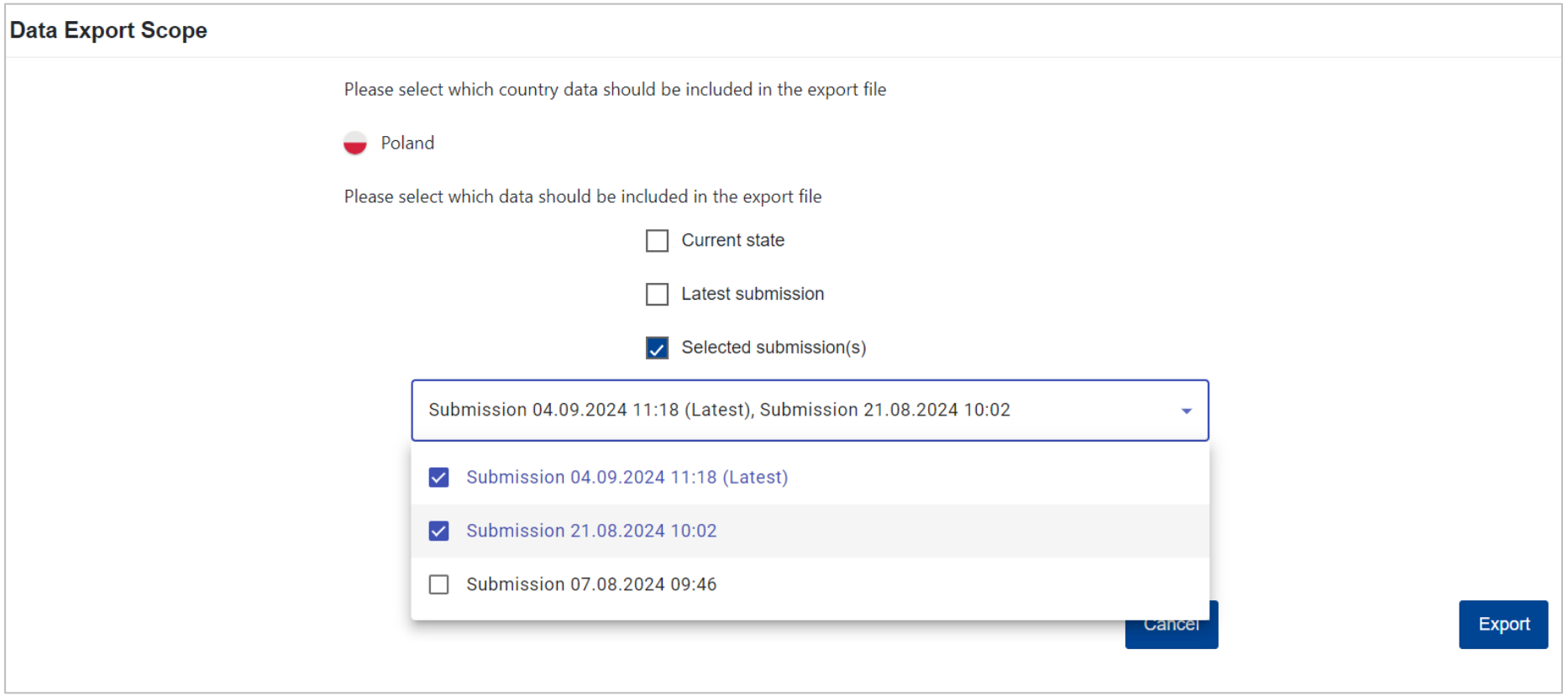


Downloading the reported data (reporting entities)



Reporting entities are asked to confirm the operation

Downloading the reported data (MS coordinators)



MS coordinators are asked to confirm the operation but also select among different versions (submissions) of the data

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End of the reporting

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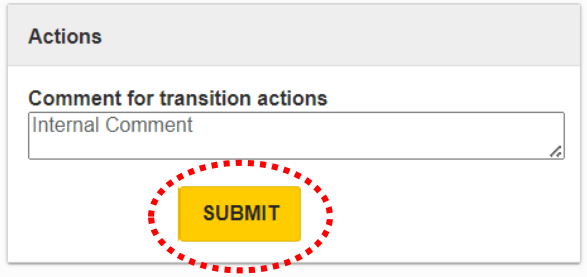
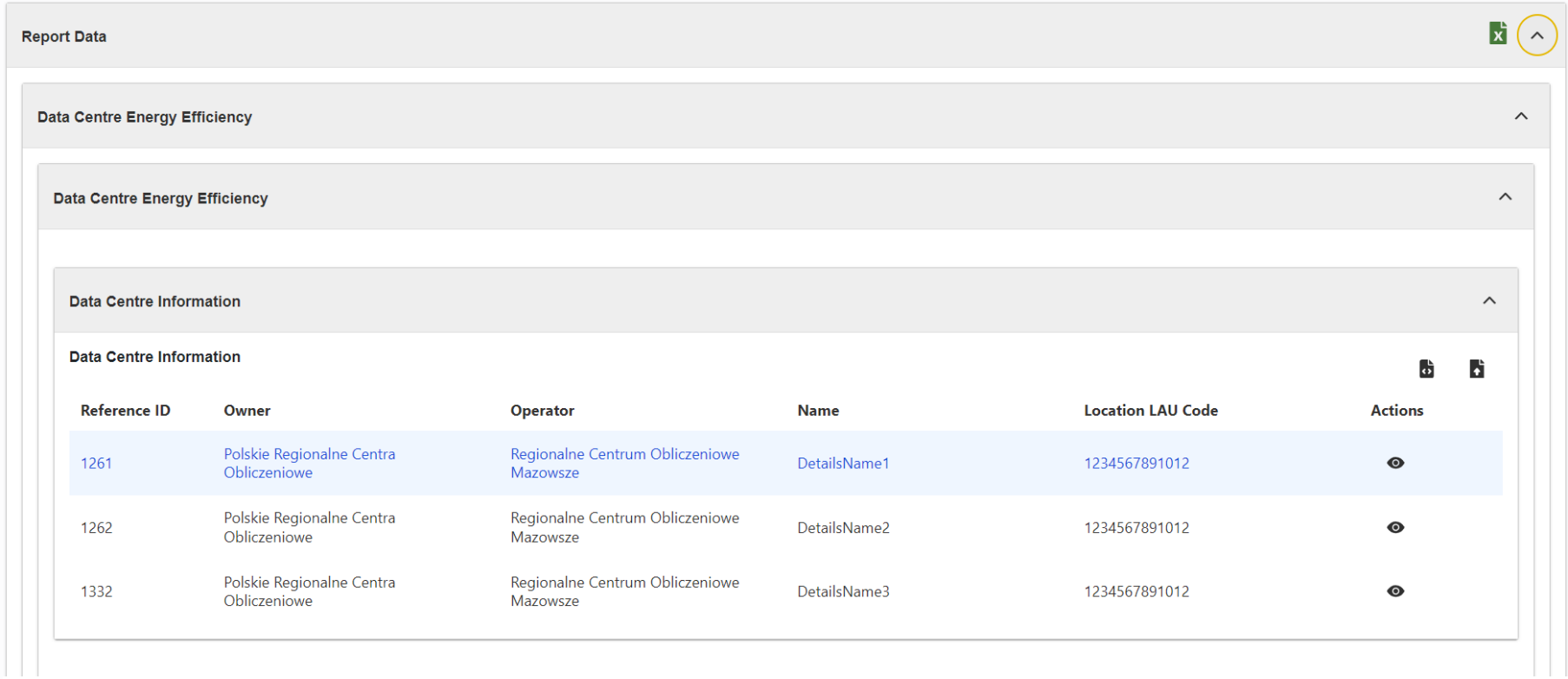
Submitting the report (MS coordinator)



Either at the end of the reporting period or when the Member State coordinator knows (or estimates) that all reporting has been accomplished.

While a reporting deadline is pending, the “SUBMIT” button can be disabled to allow for more reports.



Submission of the report is performed only by the MS coordinator and signifies the “freezing” of the reported data as explained in the reporting workflow.

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FAQ on data and indicators of Annex I

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Annex I (1) (b): Owner and operator of the data centre

- The “owner” field refers to the **owner of the data centre building (site)**, not the owner of the servers or other assets, which for example in colocation data centres belong to the different customers.

- If the building is leased to a third party, then the name of that third party must be indicated as the owner.

Annex I (1) (e): Year and month of entry into operation

- For now, the **earliest year** that can be selected as entry into operation is **1990**. If the actual entry into operation occurred before 1990, the year 1990 should be filled in.

Annex I (2): Information on the operation of the reporting data centre

- The purpose of **measuring redundancy levels** is to provide valuable insights on the data centre's utilisation rate.

- It exhibits that in many cases, a lower utilisation rate is a deliberate design feature rather than a result of underperformance.

FAQ on data and indicators of Annex II

European Commission

Annex II (1) (a): Installed information technology power demand

- The term "**Installed information technology power demand**" (PD_{IT}) refers to the nominal (sticker) IT power of all equipment installed in the data centre computer room floor area, measured in kilowatts (kW).

- To calculate it, the operator would need to keep track of all the equipment that is installed in the server room.

- For cases where this is not possible, operators are given the option to report the "rated" power demand. The "rated" power is referring to the capacity of the UPS/electricity system, and could be used for this indicator, though it often results in an overestimation of the actual IT power of the equipment.

Annex II (1) (a): Installed information technology power demand

- For the reporting, the threshold applies to all data centres with installed capacity (not design or potential capacity) of 500 kW or more, even if the data centre doesn't always operate at full load.

- The calculation for IT power should be conducted on a per-site basis. Operators should report only the sites that individually have an IT power of 500 kW or more. Therefore, if an operator owns multiple sites, it only needs to report on the sites that meet or exceed the 500kW threshold.

- Data centres located at different addresses (different sites) are considered separate entities, even if they are within the same Local Administrative Unit (LAU). Each should be treated as an individual data centre.

Annex II (1) (a): Installed information technology power demand

- However, if there are multiple server rooms within a single site (e.g., same address or within same perimeter), the operator has the flexibility to decide whether to report each one separately or collectively as one site:
  - If a site contains two buildings with server rooms of 300 kW each, the operator still needs to report one data centre with a total capacity of 600 kW.
  - If the server rooms in the two buildings represent 600 kW each, they can be reported individually as two separate data centres of 600 kW or combined as one with a total of 1200 kW.

Annex II (1) (b): Data centre total floor area

- The "**Data centre total floor area**" (S_{DC}) refers to the built-up spaces within the data centre area, and not to the entire external perimeter of the data centre.

- It should include spaces that, although external to the main buildings, support necessary operations such as chiller towers or back-up generators. However, it is not intended to include unrelated areas such as parking spaces, gate posts or open areas surrounding the building.

- In all cases, the third and fourth sub-paragraphs in Annex II, 1(b) should be considered.

Annex II (1) (d): Total energy consumption

- The "**Total energy consumption**" (E_{DC}) includes all energy used within the installation, including that consumed by standby generators regardless of whether this results from maintenance operations or actual need for back-up energy.

- **"Total energy consumption from back-up generators"** (E_{DC-BG}) refers to the amount of energy coming from back-up generators of all types and is expressed in kWh. Similar to E_{DC}, when calculating E_{DC-BG}, all energy used for either maintenance operations or actual need for back-up energy should be counted in.

Annex II (1) (f): Electrical grid functions

- The concept of "**Electrical grid functions**" refers to all the services that a data centre might provide to the local system operator (TSO or DSO) to facilitate the stability, reliability and resilience of the electricity network, such as peak-demand shift, firm frequency response and other grid-support services.
- Peak-demand shift corresponds to the shifting of demand outside of peak hours and/or during peaks in renewable energy production. This can be achieved through different actions: a contract with the energy supplier, taking advantage of off-peak prices, stopping certain processes during peak hours, recharging batteries to reuse energy during peak hours, etc.
- Firm frequency response corresponds to a contractual and guaranteed commitment to a supplier to carry out actions ensuring the stability of the network frequency when necessary. This can be achieved, for example, by reducing the consumption of the data centre or injecting electricity into the network for those who produce it when the network frequency drops.

Annex II (1) (g): Average battery capacity

- The term "**Average battery capacity**" (C_{BtG}) refers to the average capacity of data centre batteries that are made available to the grid operator for electrical grid functions, through relevant markets or contractual agreements.

- The unit for measuring C_{BtG} is kW.

- If this capacity fluctuated through the year, operators should calculate an approximate average for the year.

Annex II (1) (h) & (i): Total water input & Total potable water input

- The "**Total water input**" (W_{IN}) and "**Total potable water input**" ($W_{IN\text{-}POT}$) indicators should reflect all water volumes that enter the data centre and are directly related to the functioning of the data centre, such as environmental, power, security, and information technology functions.

- It should not include sanitary water consumption (e.g., toilets, showers, kitchen and other non-data centre-related activities).

Annex II (1) (h) & (i): Total water input & Total potable water input

- Regarding the EN 50-600-4-9 standard category requirements, data centre operators should consider:
  - Either **Category 1 or Category 2** for the W_{IN} indicator.
  - Only **Category 1** for the $W_{IN\text{-}POT}$ indicator.

- In essence, the choice of category is not important since operators will need to report the net input of water that is used for the proper functioning of the data centre.

Annex II (1) (k): Average waste heat temperature

- **Waste heat temperature** (T_{WH}) should be averaged by number of data halls or kW rating.

- The arrows on the figure on the right show possible measurement points. It covers possibilities of both liquid-based or air-based cooling systems. Data centres should select the case that fits better their situation.

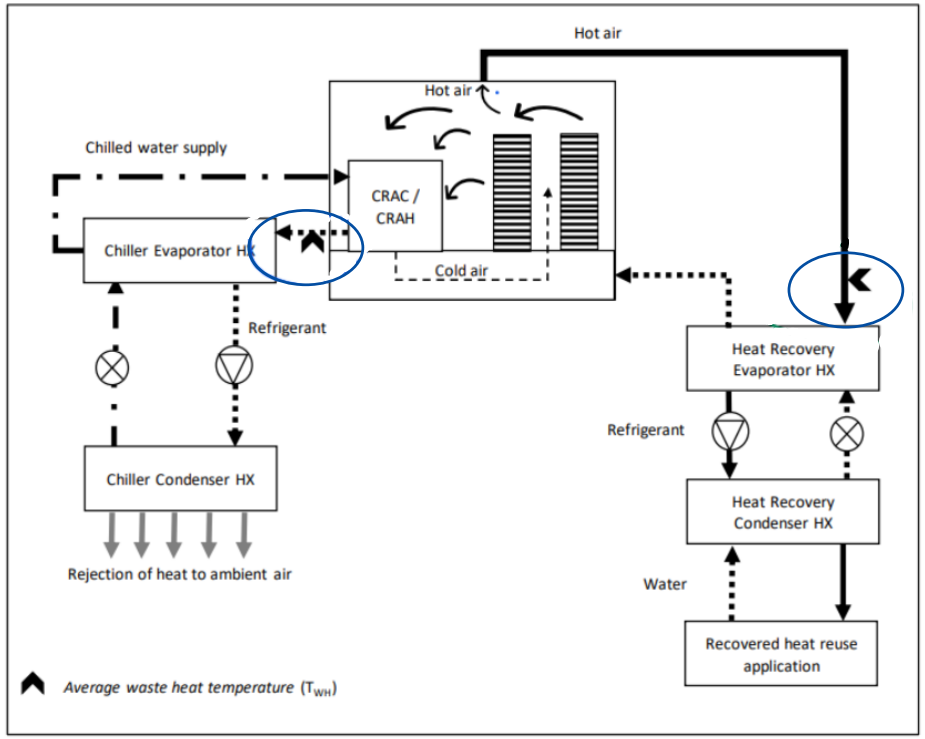

Figure 3: Measurement of waste heat temperature

Annex II (1) (l): Average setpoint information technology equipment intake air temperature

- Where a data centre has more than one supply-side setpoint, report the ***lowest one***, averaged over the year.
- Every site that cannot report a supply-air setpoint should enter “0”, whatever the reason: the site uses return-air control, it has no air setpoint at all, or the operator simply does not know the setpoint.
- The reporting obligation is still applicable to typical liquid-cooled data centres as practically all liquid-cooled data centres still need air cooling for part of their IT equipment (or rooms). Under the "lowest setpoint" rule above, a liquid-cooled site would simply report its air intake setpoint.

Annex II (1) (m): Types of refrigerants

- Data centre operators should report all refrigerants used in the facility and are directly related to the functioning of the data centre, and not just the most used one.

Annex II (1) (n): Cooling degree days

- This page can be used to determine **Cooling Degree Days** (CDD): https://data.europa.eu/data/datasets/7kv8vguicynrjyqlrzzfw?locale=en

Annex II (1) (p) & (q): Total renewable energy consumption from GOO and PPA

- A company with multiple data centres can allocate the renewable energy certificates from **Guarantees of Origin** (GOOs) and **Power Purchase Agreements** (PPAs) among its various data centres at its discretion. It does not need to track specific consumption at each location.

- The key requirement is that each certificate must be used only once, ensuring that the claimed renewable energy is not double-counted.

Annex II (1) (r): Total renewable energy consumption from on-site renewables

- Renewable energy generated on-site does not need a Guarantee of Origin to be included in the "**Total renewable energy consumption from on-site renewables**" ($E_{RES\text{-}OS}$).

Annex II (1): CEN/CENELEC standards

- The inclusion of **CEN/CENELEC standards** in the legislation (specifically in Annex II (1) (d), (e), (h), (i), (j) & (o)) serves as a benchmark because most large data centres already use these standards for measuring energy and water usage. This common practice led to their adoption in the definitions.
- However, to address the issue of accessibility for smaller data centres, the phrase "*…or equivalent*" is included throughout the text. This allows data centres to interpret "equivalent" using common sense, providing also the option to use other standards they have already implemented (such as ISO) or open-source methodologies (such as those from the Climate Neutral Data Centre Pact).
- Moreover, the requirements are articulated in terms equivalent to the CEN/CENELEC standard within the Delegated Regulation, allowing data centres to understand measurement expectations without need to purchase or implement the full CEN/CENELEC standards.

Annex II (2) (a) & (b): ICT capacity indicators

- **ICT capacity for servers** (C_{SERV}) and **for storage equipment** (C_{STOR}) shall be reported, as a minimum, for all new servers and devices installed in the reporting data centre after the date of the entry into force of the Delegated Regulation (i.e., after 14 March 2024).

- Data centres may report those indicators for older equipment, but don't have the obligation to do so.

Annex II (2) (a) & (b): ICT capacity indicators

- For colocation data centre operators, these indicators are optional for at least the first two reporting periods.

- Two key aspects:
  - Phase-in: This requirement obliges operators to report C_{SERV} and C_{STOR} values for at least the new equipment to ease the burden of determining values for already installed equipment, for which these values could be unknown. The percentage that accompanies this reporting expresses the ratio of the equipment for which these values are known and reported. In the long term this percentage should become 100% as equipment is refreshed/added.
  - Colocation data centres ("90% clause"): This allows colocation data centres to manage situations where certain customers may not want to disclose information about their equipment. For the reported data, at least 90% should be based on actual, real information. Operators have the flexibility to extrapolate the remaining 10% from the available data. This approach balances transparency with client confidentiality concerns.

Annex II (2) (a) & (b): ICT capacity indicators

- C_{SERV} is the sum of the SERT active state performance or equivalent for all servers, expressed in transactions/second*. This metric is calculated through a specific methodology involving typical CPU worklets and averaging them.
- Operators should not use the *SERT Active State Efficiency Value* for C_{SERV}.
- Data centre operators are advised to have contract language in their server purchase contracts requiring the server manufacturers to provide the $Perf_{CPU}$ value by CPU SKU and server configuration for each purchased server.
- More information and resources on the C_{SERV} calculation can be found in the TGG Whitepaper #94: IT Work Capacity Metric (ITWC): A Methodology

* PerfCPU calculation uses the normalized transactions/second from SERT measurements

European Commission

Annex II (2) (a) & (b): ICT capacity indicators

To calculate C_{SERV}:

1. **An operator should gather and keep the essential inventory information**: the number of installed CPUs in each installed server and for each CPU in these servers, obtain the CPU part number SKU information or the CPU manufacturer, technology generation and physical core count.

2. **Calculate C_{serv} for each installed Server** by looking up the corresponding $Perf_{CPU}$ value for each installed CPU SKU in the server, and aggregate these $Perf_{CPU}$ values for each installed server

    1. Option 1 - For CPU SKU with $Perf_{CPU}$ value: Use the CPU SKU $Perf_{CPU}$ value where the data tables provide the data

    2. Option 2 - For CPU SKU without $Perf_{CPU}$ value: Use manufacturer and technology generation physical core count table

    Server C_{SERV} value = number of installed CPUs in the server * corresponding $Perf_{CPU}$ value

3. **Calculate C_{SERV} for the data center** by aggregating the installed server C_{serv} values

Data center C_{SERV} value = $\sum$ Server C_{SERV} value

European Commission

Annex II (3): Data traffic indicators

- For colocation data centre operators, these indicators are optional for the first two reporting periods.

FAQ on indicators of Annex III

European Commission

Annex III (a): Power Usage Effectiveness

- **Power Usage Effectiveness** (PUE) is calculated by the Commission, not directly reported by the operators.
- The methodology allows for a margin of assumptions (especially for enterprise data centres):
  - In situations where cooling and electrical systems serve both data centre and unrelated office spaces, and if metering specific to the server room is lacking, operators should provide an estimate for the energy consumption concerning the proper operation of the data centre. This includes estimating the electrical power used by chillers for cooling auxiliary spaces necessary for the operation of the server room, the respective transformer and UPS losses, etc.
  - When calculating PUE in sites using alternative energy sources, all forms of energy consumption should be included, even if estimations are necessary

Annex III (b): Water Usage Effectiveness

- **Water Usage Effectiveness** (WUE) is calculated by the Commission, not directly reported by the operators.

- In situations where the cooling system serves both data centre and office spaces, and if specific metering is lacking, operators should provide an estimate for the water consumption concerning the proper operation of the data centre.

Annex III (c): Energy Reuse Factor

- **Energy Reuse Factor** (ERF) is calculated by the Commission, not directly reported by the operators.

- The heating system is considered at the boundaries of the system. Thus, for larger data centres, the waste heat and waste heat reused refers to the whole system after any internal re-use might have taken place.

end of file.

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