Bundesamt
für Wirtschaft und
Ausfuhrkontrolle

BUNDESSTELLE
FÜR
ENERGIE
EFFIZIENZ

Guide to the data points in the data centre register (DCReg)

Information for operators of data centres in accordance with §§ 13, 14 Energieeffizienzgesetz
Version 1.0

Important notice on the current version

Notice: This guide is revised regularly and is only valid in its current version. Regulations and requirements of previous versions are no longer valid as soon as a revised version of the guide is published.

The date of the current status and the version number of a version are each noted below:

Version number:	Date:
1.0	**10.04.2024**

Here you will only find the current version of the guide. To avoid misunderstandings, previous versions will be removed.

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List of abbreviations

BAFA	Federal Bureau for Export Control and Economic Affairs
BfEE	Federal Energy Efficiency Center in the Federal Bureau for Export Control and Economic Affairs
BGBl.	Bundesgesetzblatt
BMWK	Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection
DA	Delegated Act resulting from Article 33(3) of the EED
DCReg	Energy efficiency register for data centres in accordance with §§ 13, 14 EnEfG
EED	Directive (EU) 2023/1791 of 13 September
EnEfG	Energieeffizienzgesetz (energy efficiency act)
EU	European Union
EU-COM	European Commission
kWh	Kilowatt hour or kilowatt hours

1. The energy efficiency register for data centres

The energy efficiency register (**DCReg**) for data centres creates, for the first time, an overview of the energy efficiency of data centres in the Federal Republic of Germany. The federal government is thus fulfilling a requirement from the Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2023/1791 of the European Parliament and the Council of September 13, 2023 (EED), which demands for the creation of a European database for data centres.

The basis for the national implementation of the European Energy Efficiency Directive is the "Gesetz zur Steigerung der Energieeffizienz in Deutschland" (*Law to increase Energy Efficiency in Germany)* (**EnEfG**), announced in the Bundesgesetzblatt on November 17, 2023, or in short: Energy Efficiency Act. It aims to increase energy efficiency and thereby (i) reduce primary and final energy consumption as well as (ii) increase security of supply and (iii) make a contribution to climate protection. For this purpose, the law specifies various measures. These include, among other things: annual savings in final energy consumption by the federal and state governments, the use of energy and environmental management systems in companies and the provision of an energy efficiency register for data centres.

According to § 13 (1) EnEfG, operators of data centres with a non-redundant rated electrical load of at least 300 kW are obliged to report data to the DCReg in accordance with Appendix 3 of the EnEfG. Data centres with a rated information technology load **of at least 500 kW** are obliged to report the data listed in the **Delegated Act (DA)** resulting from Article 33(3) of the EED.

Important: At the time of publication of this document, the Delegated Act resulting from Article 33(3) of the EED is available in the version adapted by the European Commission, which has **not** yet been published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

The **definition of a data centre** can be found in § 3 No. 24 EnEfG. A data centre is

a) a structure or a group of structures for the central accommodation, central connection and central operation of information technology and network telecommunication equipment for the provision of data storage, data processing and data transport services with a non-redundant rated electrical load of at least 300 kW and
b) all facilities and infrastructure for power distribution, for environmental control and for the required level of resilience and security required to provide the desired service availability, with a non-redundant rated electrical load of at least 300 kW,
c) excluded from the regulations are data centres that serve to connect other data centers and which predominantly do not process the data (network nodes).

The determination of the non-redundant rated electrical load is explained in Chapter 2.9.

Notice on deadlines

In general, data centre operators are obliged to publish information about their data centre for the previous calendar year and to submit it to the federal government by March 31st of each year.

The initial reporting deadline depends on the amount of the non-redundant rated electrical load:

1. Operators of data centres with a **non-redundant rated electrical load of at least 500 kW** must provide the information for **the first time by May 15, 2024 at the latest,**
2. Operators of data centres with a non-redundant rated electrical load of 300 kW to less than 500 kW must submit the information for the first time by July 1, 2025 at the latest.

Further information:

The EU Commission has announced that it will postpone the deadline for data centre operators in the EU to submit the requested data due to delays in the delegated act on data centres. Since this legal act has been delayed and in order to ensure proper fulfillment of the obligations to transmit and publish information for operators of data centres in Germany, the responsible Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection has **suspended the deadline** (previously: May 15, 2024) for three months **until August 15, 2024**. This suspension equally applies to the corresponding fines in accordance with § 19 (1) Number 6 EnEfG. These reporting obligations arise from § 13 (1) Sentence 1 in conjunction with § 20 (2) Number 1 EnEfG. The delegated act is based on Article 33 (3) of Directive (EU) 2023/1791 of the European Parliament and of the Council of September 13, 2023 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955. Due to the longer lead time, the deadline for data centres with a non-redundant rated electrical load of 300 to less than 500 kilowatts remains July 1, 2025.

2. General Information on the data centre in accordance with EnEfG

Important: The information listed below must be reported by all data centres with a non-redundant rated electrical load of at least 300 kW!

2.1 Name of the data centre (Appendix 3 No. 1a))

A self-chosen name used to identify and describe the reporting data centre.

2.2 Name of the owner of the data centre (Appendix 3 No. 1b))

Name of the (legal or physical) owner of the data centre.

2.3 Name of the operator of the data centre (Appendix 3 No. 1b))

Name of the (legal or physical) person who operates the data centre. According to § 3 No. 3 EnEfG, the operator of the data centre is the person who is either the owner of the data centre or the spaces for co-location or has comparable rights of use.

2.4 Size class by rated information technology load (Appendix 3 No. 1c))

< 500 kW, < 1 MW, < 5 MW, < 10 MW, < 50 MW, < 100 MW, > = 100 MW; the size class is determined by the rated information technology load.

2.5 ZIP code, in which the data centre is located (Appendix 3 No. 1d))

Notice:

A special ZIP code for bulk recipients is not accepted!

2.6 Data centre total floor area ("S_{DC}", in square meters) (Appendix 3 No. 1e))

Data centre total floor area ("S_{DC}", in square meters) means the total floor area of all floors that constitute the data centre. If the structure that houses the data centre has a different primary function (for example, office building), the value of S_{DC} must be limited to the sum of the floor area occupied by the data centre's computer room or rooms and the floor area occupied by the equipment necessary for the proper operation of the data centre.
If the equipment also serves the other functions of the structure (for example, common cooling system for the whole structure), a percentage of the floor area occupied by such equipment that reflects the energy needs of the data centre computer room or rooms shall be used for the calculation of the previous subparagraph.

2.7 Category of operator type (voluntary information)

Name of the (legal or physical) person who operates the data centre. According to § 3 number 3 EnEfG, the operator of the data centre is the person who is either the owner of the data centre or the spaces for co-location or has comparable rights of use. You can select the category of the operator type between the following options:
Federal administration, state administration, local administration, educational institution (e.g., university or university of applied sciences), research organisation, private sector, other.

2.8 Rated information technology load ("PD_{IT}" in kW) (Appendix 3 No. 1f))

The rated information technology load ("PD_{IT}" in kW) that is available at the point in time at which the data is reported. The rated information technology load is defined as the maximum load the uninterruptible power system (UPS) is built for.

2.9 Non-redundant rated electrical load (in kW) (Appendix 3 No. 1f))

The non-redundant rated electrical load (in kW) of a data centre includes the rated load of the information technology and all equipment necessary for the proper operation of the data centre.
In principle, the non-redundant rated electrical load can be determined by the (maximum) load agreed upon in the contract between the operator of the data centre and the upstream electricity grid operator (or via the energy supply company); this is sometimes referred to as the "ordered load".
If no (maximum) load has been contractually agreed upon or the contractually agreed load includes more than just the data centre or its components defined in accordance with § 3 number 24 EnEfG (other separate systems/spaces), the non-redundant rated electrical load can be determined by the sum of the load of the existing non-redundant circuit breakers in the low-voltage (main) distribution board for the components of the data centre.

2.10 Ecologically relevant certification (voluntary information)

Selectable ecologically relevant certifications are *"The Blue Angel", EMAS, ISO 50001* and *CEN/CENELEC EN 50600*.

3. Data on the operation of the data centre in the last complete calendar year in accordance with EnEfG

Important: The information listed below must be reported by all data centres with a non-redundant rated electrical load of **at least 300 kW!**

3.1 Total energy consumption ("E_{DC}", in kWh) (Appendix 3 No. 2a))

The total energy consumption ("E_{DC}", in kWh) of a data centre shall be measured as defined by, and by using the methodology in the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-2 standard (latest issue). If not possible, the

method of determining the total final energy consumption (a leaflet on determining the total final energy consumption is available on the german BAFA homepage in the *Energieberatung & Energieaudit* section under *Energieaudit nach EDL-G*) can be applied. Total energy consumption covers the use of electricity, fuels and other energy sources used for cooling.
The amount of electricity coming from backup generators (E_{DC_BG}, in kWh) shall be measured separately and shall not be included in the total energy consumption.
Total energy consumption shall be measured at the input of the data centre system before the supply transfer switchgear. The measurement points shall be set at the primary and secondary supply of energy and at every additional supply, for example, back-up generation.
In the case of a cogeneration or an absorption chiller, if internal to the system, the measurement point shall be at the input of the cogeneration or absorption chiller, measuring the fuel consumed. If external, in the case of cogeneration, the measurement points shall be at the electricity and heat outputs, and in the case of the absorption chiller, the measurement point shall be at the cooling output.

3.2 Electricity consumption for systems that are used exclusively for the thermal upgrading of waste heat from the data centre (in kWh) (§11 (2) sentence 3 EnEfG)

The electricty consumption for raising the temperature of the usable waste heat increases the Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE), although the energy efficiency of the data centre is increased by the use of waste heat. Therefore, the proportion of the heat pump´s electricty consumption used to raise the temperatur level for the external utilisation of the waste heat has to be taken into account in the PUE.
A methodology for defining this electricty consumption is expected to be in the next revision of the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-2.

3.3 Total renewable energy consumption as set out in the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-3 (Appendix 3 No. 2b))

Within the meaning of the Delegated Act (Annex II (o)-(r)), the amount of renewable energy consists of the sum of the following three indicators. The respective quantities must be entered seperately and will then be added up automatically:

3.3.1 Total renewable energy consumption from Guarantees of Origin ("$E_{RES\text{-}GOO}$", in kWh)

Total renewable energy consumption from Guarantees of Origin ("$E_{RES\text{-}GOO}$", in kWh) shall be measured as the sum of the Guarantees of Origin retired by the reporting data centre or the electricity supplier on the data centres behalf. The retired Guarantees of Origin cannot be counted for more than one data centre.

3.3.2 Total renewable energy consumption from Power Purchasing Agreements ("$E_{RES\text{-}PPA}$", in kWh)

Total renewable energy consumption from Power Purchasing Agreements ("$E_{RES\text{-}PPA}$", in kWh) shall be measured as the amount of energy from Power Purchasing Agreements made by the reporting data centre. The operator of the data centre shall measure the $E_{RES\text{-}PPA}$ that enters the data centre boundary, and which cannot be counted for more than one data centre.
Any Guarantees of Origin created as a result of such Power Purchasing Agreements must be owned and retired by the reporting data centre so that they are included in $E_{RES\text{-}PPA}$. Otherwise, the concerned amount of energy shall be subtracted from the measured $E_{RES\text{-}PPA}$.
Any renewable energy from Power Purchasing Agreements, for which Guarantees of Origin have been created and retired by the data centre should be counted exclusively for as $E_{RES\text{-}PPA}$.

3.3.3 Total renewable energy consumption from on-site renewables ("$E_{RES\text{-}OS}$", in kWh)

Total renewable energy consumption from on-site renewables renewables ("$E_{RES\text{-}OS}$", in kWh) shall be measured as the energy generated from on-site renewable energy sources within the data centre boundary. The „data centre boundary" can be found in CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-6.

Any Guarantees of Origin created as a result of these on-site renewable energy sources must be owned and retired by the reporting data centre so that they are included in E_{RES-OS}. Otherwise, the amount of energy in question shall be subtracted from the measured E_{RES-OS}.
Any renewable energy from on-site renewables, for which Guarantees of Origin have been created and retired by the data centre, should be counted exclusively for as E_{RES-OS}.

3.4 Amount of waste heat released into the air, water or ground (in kWh) (Appendix 3 No. 2c))

The amount of waste heat released into the air, water or ground in the last calendar year.
Where possible, the amount should be calculated by measuring volume flows, etc. Otherwise, estimates should be made based on energy consumption.

3.5 Average waste heat temperature ("T_{WH}", in degree Celsius) (Appendix 3 No. 2c) and 2d))

Notice:
If the operator cannot determine this data point for technical reasons, he may skip reporting this data point once, stating the reasons. This exception only applies to the first reporting period (2024).

Average waste heat temperature ("T_{WH}", in degree Celsius) shall be measured as the temperature of the fluid used to cool the information and communication technology equipment in the data centre computer room, averaged over the year, and across every measurement point.
The waste heat temperature is measured at the point where the heated fluid enters the heat exchanger(s) at the data centre computer room boundary. For data centres with heat recovery, that is at the heat recovery exchanger. If there is no heat recovery, the measurement is taken at every heat exchanger at the data centre computer room boundary carrying heat from the information technology equipment.

3.6 Waste heat reused ("E_{REUSE}", in kWh) ground (Appendix 3 No. 2d))

Waste heat reused ("E_{REUSE}", in kWh) shall be measured as defined by, and by using the methodology set out in, the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-6 standard or equivalent. Data centres shall measure the heat that is used or reused outside of the data centre boundary, and which substitutes partly or totally energy needed outside the data centre boundary.
Only energy being reused outside the boundaries of the data centre is counted. The definition in CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-6 should be used to determine the boundaries of the data centre.
Reused energy shall be measured at the boundary of the data centre at the point where the energy provided is handed off to be used by the other party. In the event that the amount of waste heat is still raised within the limits of the data centre (e.g. using a heat pump), the amount of waste heat before the increase should be measured.

3.7 Data traffic indicators (Appendix 3 No. 2 e))

Analogously to the Annex II No.3 (a)-(d) to the Delegated Act, the amount of data stored and processed consists of the following four indicators:

3.7.1 Incoming traffic bandwidth ("B_{IN}", in gigabytes per second)

Incoming traffic bandwidth ("B_{IN}", in gigabytes per second) is defined as the total provisioned bandwidth for incoming traffic to the data centre computer room, aggregated for all the connectivity capacity, and averaged over the year.

3.7.2 Outgoing traffic bandwidth ("B_{OUT}", in gigabytes per second)

Outgoing traffic bandwidth ("B_{OUT}", in gigabytes per second) is defined as the total provisioned bandwidth for outgoing traffic from the data centre computer room, aggregated for all the connectivity capacity, and averaged over the year.

3.7.3 Incoming data traffic ("T_{IN}", in exabytes)

Incoming data traffic ("T_{IN}", in exabytes) is defined as the total incoming data to the data centre computer room, aggregated over the course of the reporting year, irrespective of the number of the data centre's connections.

3.7.4 Outgoing data traffic ("T_{OUT}", in exabytes)

Outgoing data traffic ("T_{OUT}", in exabytes) is defined as the total outgoing data from the data centre computer room, aggregated over the course of the reporting year, irrespective of the number of the data centre's connections.

3.8 Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) (Appendix 3 No. 2f))

Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE), according to the definition in CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-2, will be calculated automatically by the system. For this, it is necessary to provide the following data point.

Figure 1 illustrates a general schema of monitoring and measurement points in a data centre, where measurement locations for the total energy consumption and the total consumption of information technology equipment are indicated.

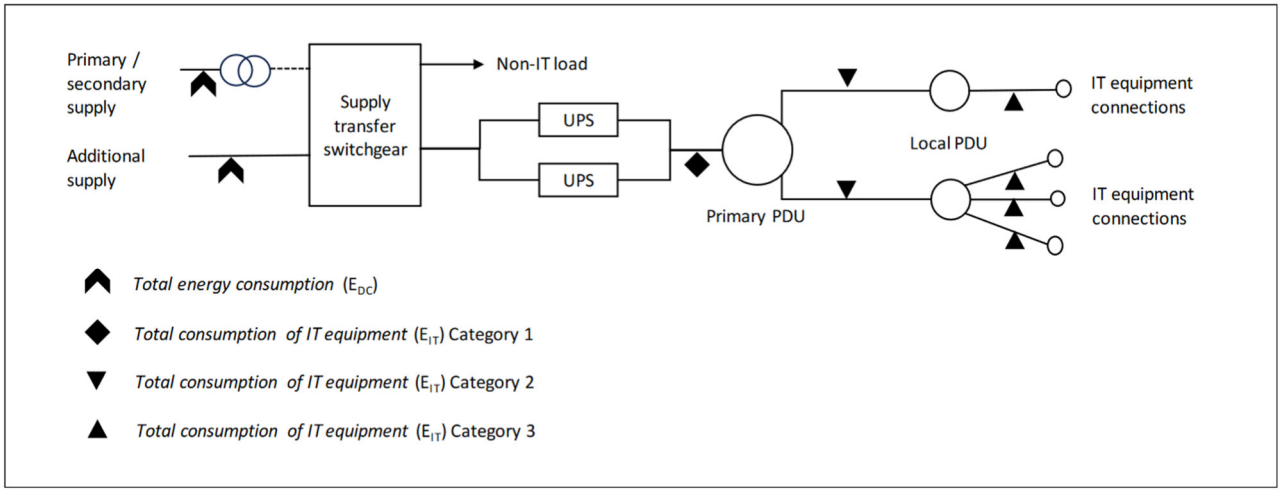

Figure 1: Measurement of energy consumption

3.8.1 Total energy consumption of information technology equipment ("E_{IT}", in kWh)

Total energy consumption of information technology equipment ("E_{IT}", in kWh) shall be measured in accordance with the category 1 methodology for the calculation of the PUE set out in the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-2 standard or equivalent. Data centres shall measure the combined annual energy consumption at every uninterruptible power system (UPS) connected to data centre information technology equipment.

For data centres that do not have a UPS, for example, direct current data centres, E_{IT} can be measured at the power distribution unit (PDU) connected to data centre information technology equipment, or in accordance with the category 2 methodology for the calculation of the PUE set out in the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-2 standard, or at a measurement point that data centres will specify.

3.9 Energy Reuse Factor defined in CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-6 (ERF) (Appendix 3 No. 2g))

The energy reuse factor defined in CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-6 (ERF). This indicator will be calculated automatically by the system.

3.10 Cooling Efficiency Ratio (CER) (Appendix 3 No. 2h))

Cooling Efficiency Ratio as defined by CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-7 (CER). This indicator will be calculated automatically by the system.

3.10.1 Electrical energy used by the cooling system for the data centre ("$E_{Cooling}$" in kWh) in accordance with CEN/CENELEC 50600-4-7

$E_{Cooling}$ (in kWh) is that part of the electrical energy used by the cooling system, which is attributable to the data centre, in accordance with CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-7 standard or equivalent. $E_{Cooling}$ is needed for the computation of the cooling efficiency ratio.

3.11 Water Usage Effectiveness (Appendix 3 No. 2i))

Effectiveness of the water usage (WUE) according to the definition in Annex III (b) of the Delegated Act. This indicator will be calculated automatically by the system. For this, it is necessary to provide the following data points.

3.11.1 Total water input ("W_{IN}", in cubic meters)

Total water input ("W_{IN}", in cubic meters) shall be measured as defined by, and by using the methodology set out in the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-9 standard WUE Category 1 or equivalent. Data centres shall measure all water volumes that enter the data centre boundary and are used in relation to the data centre functions including environmental, power, security and information technology. If the building that houses the data centre has a different primary function, the value of W_{IN} must be limited to the water used (or estimated as used) by the equipment in the data centre's computer room or rooms and the equipment necessary for the operation of the data centre.

Figure 2 illustrates a general schema of monitoring and measurement points in a data centre, including measurement locations for $E_{RES-TOT}$, W_{IN}, and E_{REUSE}.

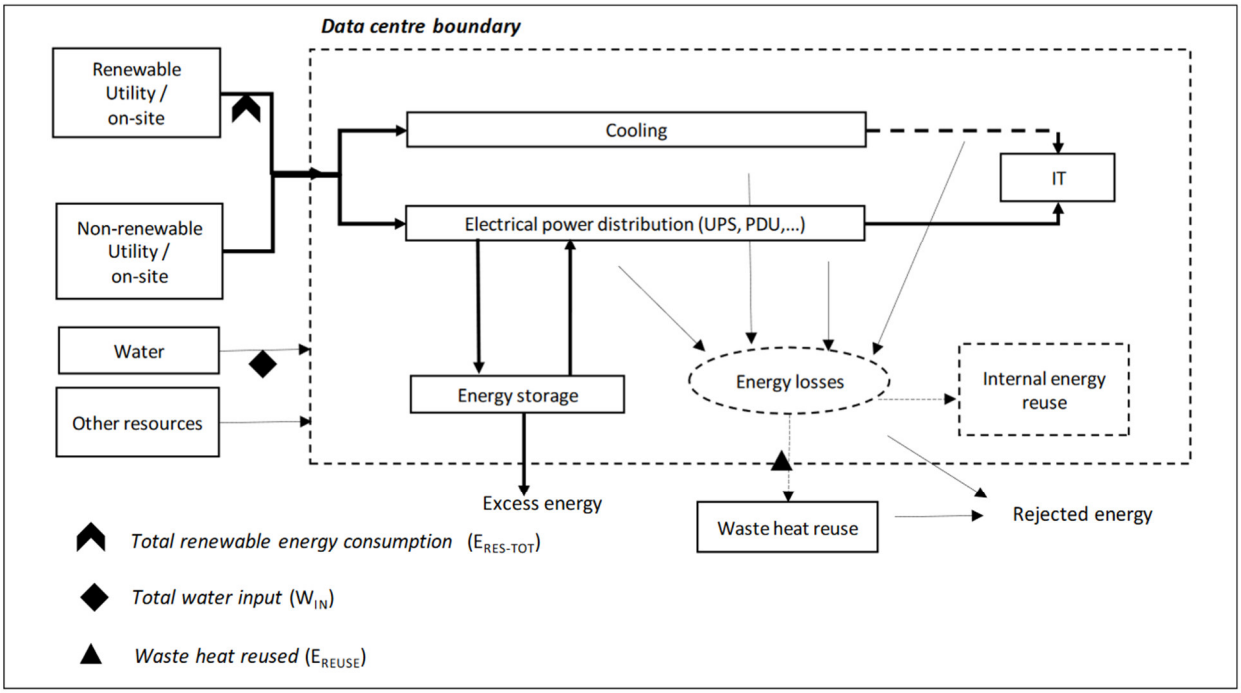

Figure 2: Measurement of water input and waste heat reused.

3.11.2 **Amount of non-industrially reused water ("$W_{re,nid}$", in cubic meters)** (voluntary information)

The amount of non-industrially reused water ("$W_{re,nid}$", in cubic meters) shall be measured as defined by, and by using the methodology set out in the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-9 standard WUE Category 2 or equivalent. If the structure that houses the data centre has a different primary function, the value of $W_{re,nid}$ must be computed proportionally to the water used (or estimated as used) by the equipment in the data centre's computer room or rooms and the equipment necessary for the operation of the data centre.

4. Additional information obligations in accordance with the Delegated Act:

Important: The information listed below must be reported by all data centres with a **rated information technology load (PD_{IT}) of at least 500 kW**!

4.1 **Contact details of the owner of the reporting data centre** (Annex I 1. (b))

Contact details of the owner of the reporting data centre (postal address).

4.2 **Contact details of the operator of the reporting data centre** (Annex I 1. (b))

Contact details of the operator of the reporting data centre (postal address).

4.3 **Location of the data centre centre** (Annex I 1. (c))

The location of the data centre is the Local Administrative Unit Code (LAU code) of the location of the reporting data centre (building or site) expressed in accordance with the most recent LAU tables published by Eurostat. The name of the municipality, in which the data centre is located, is required to automatically determine the LAU code in the system.

4.4 **Type of data centre** (Annex I 1. (d))

Type of data centre is the type of the reporting data centre that matches the main operation of the reporting data centre. The type of reporting data centre can take one of the values 'enterprise data centre', 'colocation data centre' or 'co-hosting data centre'.
If a colocation data centre also offers co-hosting services or if a co-hosting data centre also offers colocation services, this shall be indicated.

4.5 **Year and month of entry into operation** (Annex I 1. (e))

The calendar year and month during which the reporting data centre started its operations. The date of entry into operation is definded as the calendar year and month during which the reporting data centre started providing information technology services. Alternatively, if this date can not be determined exactly, the date of entry into operation set out in CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-1, chapter 6, phase 11 can be used instead (date of the final acceptance test).

4.6 **Redundancy level of the electrical infrastructure and the cooling infrastructure** (Annex I 2. (a) and (b))

The data centre operator of each reporting data centre shall provide the following information:

(a) electrical infrastructure redundancy level at high voltage level / at low voltage level (line-up) / at rack level;
(b) cooling infrastructure redundancy level at room level / at rack level.

For the redundancy levels, if "N" represents the baseline number of components or functions to satisfy the normal conditions, redundancy shall be expressed compared to that baseline "N", for example as "N+1," "N+2," "2N", etc. Facility redundancy can apply to an entire site (backup site), systems or components. Information technology redundancy can apply to hardware and software.

4.7 Data centre computer room floor area ("S_{CR}", in square meters) (Annex II 1. (c))

Data centre computer room floor area ("S_{CR}", in square meters) means the total floor area within the data centre that accommodates the data processing, data storage and telecommunication equipment that provide the information technology services of the data centre.

4.8 Electrical grid functions (Annex II 1. (f))

Electrical grid functions is the information on whether any functions that support the stability, reliability, and resilience of the electrical grid are provided by the data centre, such as peak demand shifting or firm frequency response (FFR).

4.8.1 Average battery capacity ("C_{BtG}", in kW) (Annex II 1. (g))

Only relevant if electrical grid functions exist.

Average battery capacity ("C_{BtG}", in kW) is the average capacity of the data centre batteries that were offered to the grid via a relevant market or contracts for electrical grid functions.

4.9 Total potable water input ("W_{IN-POT}", in cubic meters) (Annex II 1. (i))

Total potable water input shall be measured as defined by, and by using the methodology set out in, the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-9 standard WUE Category 1 or equivalent. Data centres shall measure all potable water sources that enter the data centre boundary and are used for data centre functions including environmental, power, security, and information technology.If the structure that houses the data centre has a different primary function, the value of W_{IN-POT} must be limited to the water used (or estimated as used) by the equipment in the data centre's computer room or rooms and the equipment necessary for the operation of the data centre.

4.10 Average setpoint information technology equipment intake air temperature ("T_{IN}", in degree Celsius) (Annex II 1. (l))

Average setpoint information technology equipment intake air temperature ("T_{IN}", in degree Celsius) shall be measured as the average setpoint temperature in all data centre computer rooms, set as a setpoint command to the cooling system used for the information and communication technology equipment in the data centre computer rooms averaged over the year.

4.11 Type of refrigerant (Annex II 1. (m))

The main type of refrigerant used in the cooling and air conditioning equipment of the data centre computer room floor area, where each type of refrigerant is the common name or industrial designation of the refrigerant in accordance with the Annexes to the Regulation (EU) 517/2014.

4.12 Cooling degree days ("CDD", in degree-days) (Annex II 1. (n))

Cooling degree days ("CDD", in degree-days) shall be determined as the number of cooling degree days for the location of the reporting data centre during the last calendar year, by using the methodology used by Eurostat and the Joint Research Centre or equivalent, and with a base temperature of 21 degree Celsius. The number of cooling degree days will be calculated automatically by the system.

4.13 ICT capacity indicators (Annex II 2.)

The information and communication technology (ICT) capacities 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. Data centre operators shall estimate and indicate the percentage of the data centre computer room floor area that the reported indicator covers.

Notice for colocation data centres:

Colocation data centre operators may calculate C_{SERV} and C_{STOR} by extrapolating the value that corresponds to at least 90% of the rated information technology load of all new servers installed in the reporting data centre, as referred to in the previous sub-paragraph.

For the first two reporting periods (2024 and 2025), if a colocation data centre operator cannot monitor and gather the necessary data to sufficiently calculate the ICT capacity indicators, it shall estimate and indicate the percentage of the data centre computer room floor area that the information covers.

4.13.1 ICT performance for servers ("C_{SERV}") (Annex II 2. (a))

ICT performance for servers ("C_{SERV}") shall be the sum of the SERT active state performance or equivalent for all servers. Server ICT performance is the active state performance rating as declared in the manufacturer information in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/424. The active state performance value for the configured server or group of servers in a data centre computer room shall be either interpolated from the declared active state performance value for a configuration declared under the Regulation (EU) 2019/424, or provided by a server manufacturer, or provided by a table of values for CPU part numbers created from a large SERT dataset, or estimated from a large dataset of measured values where a recognised calculation method exists. Where there is no recognised calculation methodology, the performance of the declared configuration most closely matching the configured server shall be used. When a server is upgraded, its new performance shall be recalculated if a recognised methodology for estimating the SERT active state performance exists.

4.13.2 ICT capacity for storage equipment ("C_{STOR}", in petabytes) (Annex II 2. (b))

ICT capacity for storage equipment ("C_{STOR}", in petabytes) shall be the storage capacity, namely the sum of the raw (addressable) capacity of all SSD and HDD storage devices installed in all the storage equipment as declared by the storage device manufacturer.

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