| | | INFORMATION ON THE REPORTING DATA CENTRE<br>REPORTING PERIOD: 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025 | UNIT | FRA - SAINT DENIS<br>14 Rue de la Montjoie<br>93210 Saint Denis |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEX I | **1** | **Information on the reporting data centre** | | |
| | (a) | Data centre name [1] | | Saint Denis |
| | (b) | Owner and operator of the data centre: Owner [2] | | SAS Parc de la Plaine |
| | | Owner and operator of the data centre: Owner contact [3] | | Jean-Claude BIGNON<br>+33 6 31 50 83 23<br>JCBIGNON@nomosparis.com<br>4, rue du buisson Richard<br>78600 Le Mesnil le Roi |
| | | Owner and operator of the data centre: Operator [4] | | Verizon France SAS |
| | | Owner and operator of the data centre: Operator contact (GRE) [5] | | Aude Alain<br>+33627290676<br>aude.alain@fr.verizon.com |
| | (c) | Location of the data centre [6] | | 93066 |
| | (d) | Type of data centre [7] | | Colocation data centre structure |
| | (e) | Year and month of entry into operation [8] | | 01/07/2017 |
| | **2** | **Information on the operation of the reporting data centre** | | |
| | (a) | electrical infrastructure redundancy level at high voltage level [9] | | N+1 |
| | | electrical infrastructure redundancy level at low voltage level (line-up) [10] | | N+1 |
| | | electrical infrastructure redundancy level at rack level [11] | | N+1 |
| | (b) | cooling infrastructure redundancy level at room level [12] | | N+1 |
| | | cooling infrastructure redundancy level at rack level [13] | | N |
| | **1** | **Energy and sustainability indicators [14]** | | |
| | (a) | Installed information technology power demand [15] | kW | 764 [16] |
| | (b) | Data centre total floor area [17] | m2 | 7,426 |
| | (c) | Data centre computer room floor area [18] | m2 | 1,430 |
| | ) [19 | Total energy consumption (excluding backup generators)<br>► EN 50600-4-2 [20] | kWh | 10,943,936 [21] |
| | | | Power kWh | 10,943,936 |
| | | | m3 in kWh | 0 |
| | | | m3 to kWh | 8.79 [22] |
| | | | Gas m3 | 0 |
| | | Total energy consumption for backup generators | kWh | 72,650 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEX II | | ► **EN 50600-4-2** [23] | Liter to kWh | 10 |
| | | | Liter | 7,265 |
| | ) [24 | | kWh | 6,690,976 |
| | (f) | | | N/A |
| | (g) | Average battery capacity [25] | kW | N/A |
| | ) [26 | Total water input<br>► **EN 50600-4-9** [27] | m3 | 237 |
| | ) [28 | Total potable water input<br>► **EN 50600-4-9** [29] | m3 | 237 |
| | ) [30 | Waste heat reused<br>► EN 50600-4-6 [31] | kWh | N/A |
| | ) [32 | Average waste heat temperature [33] | *C | 15 |
| | ) [34 | Average setpoint information technology equipment intake air temperature [3 | *C | 26 |
| | (m) | Types of refrigerants [36] | | R134A/R1234ZE/R290 |
| | (n) | Cooling degree days [37] | | 64.58 [38] |
| | ) [39 | Total renewable energy consumption<br>► **EN 50600-4-3** [40] | kWh | 10,943,936 |
| | ) [41 | Total renewable energy consumption from Guarantees of Origin [42] | kWh | 10,943,936 |
| | ) [43 | Total renewable energy consumption from Power Purchasing Agreements [44 | kWh | 0 |
| | ) [45 | Total renewable energy consumption from on-site renewables [46] | kWh | 0 |
| | **2** | **ICT capacity indicators [47]** | | |
| | ) [48 | ICT capacity for servers [49] | SERT total | N/A |
| | ) [50 | ICT capacity for storage equipment [51] | PB | N/A |
| | | Percentage of the data centre computer room floor area | % | |
| | **3** | **Data traffic indicators (loc codes in scope) [52]** | | |
| | (a) | Incoming traffic bandwidth [53] | Gbps | 1.82 GBps |
| | (b) | Outgoing traffic bandwidth [54] | Gbps | 1.82 GBps |
| | (c) | Incoming data traffic [55] | EB | 0.00017 |
| | (d) | Outgoing data traffic [56] | EB | 0.00019 |
| III | | **Data centre sustainability indicators [57]** | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEX | (a) | Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) [58] | | 1.64 |
| | (b) | Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) [59] | | 0.00 |
| | (d) | Renewable Energy Factor (REF) [60] | | 1.00 |

[1] Data centre name is the name used to identify and describe the reporting data centre.

[2] Owner and operator of the data centre including the name and contact details of the owner and of the operator of the reporting data centre.

[3] Owner and operator of the data centre including the name and contact details of the owner and of the operator of the reporting data centre.

[4] Owner and operator of the data centre including the name and contact details of the owner and of the operator of the reporting data centre.

[5] Owner and operator of the data centre including the name and contact details of the owner and of the operator of the reporting data centre.

[6] 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.

[7] Type of data centre is the type of the reporting data centre that matches the main operation of the reporting data centre, in accordance with the definition of data centre and the definitions of every type of data centres set out by this Regulation.

The type of reporting data centre can take one of the values ‘enterprise data centre’, ‘colocation data centre’ or ‘co-hosting data centre’, combined with one of the values ‘structure’ or ‘group of structures’.

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.

1) ‘enterprise data centre’ means a data centre that is operated by an enterprise, and of which the sole purpose is to deliver and manage the information technology needs of the enterprise;

2) ‘colocation data centre’ means a data centre in which one or more customers install and manage their own network or networks, servers and storage equipment and services;

3) ‘co-hosting data centre’ means a data centre in which one or more customers are provided with access to network or networks, servers, and storage equipment on which they operate their own services and applications and where both the information technology equipment and the support infrastructure of the building are provided as a service by the data centre operator.

[8] Year and month of entry into operation is the calendar year and month during which the reporting data centre started providing information technology services.

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1-84SuH6WCXrQjaWDpDqWnWQ0zn6mx8GV/edit?gid=756582939#gid=756582939

[9] 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 (back-up site), systems or components. Information technology redundancy can apply to hardware and software.

[10] 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 (back-up site), systems or components. Information technology redundancy can apply to hardware and software.

[11] 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 (back-up site), systems or components. Information technology redundancy can apply to hardware and software.

[12] 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 (back-up site), systems or components. Information technology redundancy can apply to hardware and software.

[13] 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 (back-up site), systems or components. Information technology redundancy can apply to hardware and software.

[14] PLEASE REFER TO THE DELEGATED ACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON:

•ENERGY CONSUMPTION MEASUREMENT → ANNEX II, SECTION 1(E)

•WATER INPUT AND WASTE HEAT REUSED MEASUREMENT → ANNEX II, SECTION 1(H)

•WASTE HEAT TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT → ANNEX II, SECTION 1(K)

[15] 'Installed information technology power demand’ means the sum of the nominal power demand, in kW, of the network or networks, servers and storage equipment installed in the data centre computer room floor area.

Installed information technology power demand (‘PDIT’, in kW), as defined in Article 2. Where the installed information technology power demand has changed during the reporting period, a weighted average shall be used.

Where the installed information technology power demand cannot be determined, the data centre rated information technology power demand (in kW), as defined in Article 2, can be used. Where the data centre rated information technology power demand has changed during the reporting period, a weighted average shall be used.

The reporting data centre shall indicate which metric it uses for its reporting;

→ Only IT load

[16] 505,54kW IT for customer
258,27kW IT for Verizon

[17] Data centre total floor area (‘SDC’, in square metres).

If the structure that houses the data centre has a different primary function (for example, office building), the value of SDC 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 this 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 rated power demand of the data centre computer room or rooms shall be used for the calculation of the previous subparagraph.
If the data centre occupies one structure, the value of SDC shall be the floor area of this structure.

If the data centre occupies a group of structures, the value of SDC shall be the sum of the floor areas of all structures;

[18] Data centre computer room floor area (‘SCR’, in square metres).

If the data centre occupies a group of structures, the value of SCR shall be the sum of the computer room floor area of all structures;

[19] For the first reporting period, if a data centre operator cannot monitor and gather one or more of the key performance indicators set out in Annex II, points 1(d), 1(e), 1(h)-(l), and 1(o)-(r), for technical reasons, the data centre operator may omit this information explaining the reasons for this omission.

[20] Total energy consumption (‘EDC’, in kWh) of the reporting data centre shall be measured as defined by, and by using the methodology in the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-2 standard or equivalent.

Total energy consumption includes the use of electricity, fuels and other energy sources used for cooling.

The amount of EDC coming from back-up generators (EDC-BG, in kWh) shall be measured separately.

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;

[21] Invoice correction reported by Petrit on 10 February 2025!

Original value: 8,285,686

[22] RVO:
Electricity  1 kWh = 0.00360GJ

Natural Gas 1 $Nm^3$ = 0.03165GJ
Diesel 1 liter =0.03600GJ
Petrol 1 liter = 0.03200GJ

[23] Total energy consumption ('EDC', in kWh) of the reporting data centre shall be measured as defined by, and by using the methodology in the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-2 standard or equivalent.

Total energy consumption includes the use of electricity, fuels and other energy sources used for cooling.

The amount of EDC coming from back-up generators (EDC-BG, in kWh) shall be measured separately.

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;

[24] For the first reporting period, if a data centre operator cannot monitor and gather one or more of the key performance indicators set out in Annex II, points 1(d), 1(e), 1(h)-(l), and 1(o)-(r), for technical reasons, the data centre operator may omit this information explaining the reasons for this omission.

[25] Average battery capacity ('CBtG', 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;

[26] For the first reporting period, if a data centre operator cannot monitor and gather one or more of the key performance indicators set out in Annex II, points 1(d), 1(e), 1(h)-(l), and 1(o)-(r), for technical reasons, the data centre operator may omit this information explaining the reasons for this omission.

[27] Total water input ('WIN', in cubic metres) 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 if not possible, the methodology set out in Category 1, or equivalent standard. 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. The reporting data centre shall indicate which WUE Category it uses for its reporting.

PLEASE REFER TO THE DELEGATED ACT, ANNEX II, PARAGRAPH 1(H) FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON WATER MEASUREMENT

[28] For the first reporting period, if a data centre operator cannot monitor and gather one or more of the key performance indicators set out in Annex II, points 1(d), 1(e), 1(h)-(l), and 1(o)-(r), for technical reasons, the data centre operator may omit this information explaining the reasons for this omission.

[29] Total potable water input ('WIN-POT', in cubic metres) 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 values of WIN and WIN-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.

[30] For the first reporting period, if a data centre operator cannot monitor and gather one or more of the key performance indicators set out in Annex II, points 1(d), 1(e), 1(h)-(l), and 1(o)-(r), for technical reasons, the data centre operator may omit this information explaining the reasons for this omission.

[31] Waste heat reused ('EREUSE', 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.

Defining the boundaries of the data centre is a key aspect to successfully measure this indicator, since only energy being reused outside the boundaries of the data centre is counted. Figure 2 provides a scheme to set the data centre boundaries, which are described by the perimeter, spaces and equipment contained therein.

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.

If part of the waste heat is reused for cooling the data centre, that part must be subtracted from the reused waste heat, that is to say, subtracting the share of flow rate of cooling fluid used in the data centre;

[32] For the first reporting period, if a data centre operator cannot monitor and gather one or more of the key performance indicators set out in Annex II, points 1(d), 1(e), 1(h)-(l), and 1(o)-(r), for technical reasons, the data centre operator may omit this information explaining the reasons for this omission.

[33] Average waste heat temperature ('TWH', 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 (Figure 3). 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;

[34] For the first reporting period, if a data centre operator cannot monitor and gather one or more of the key performance indicators set out in Annex II, points 1(d), 1(e), 1(h)-(l), and 1(o)-(r), for technical reasons, the data centre operator may omit this information explaining the reasons for this omission.

[35] Average setpoint information technology equipment intake air temperature ('TIN', 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.

[36] Types of refrigerants 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) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council(1);

[37] 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(2)or equivalent(3), and with a base temperature of 21 degrees Celsius. Open access sources shall be used to determine the cooling degree days;

[38] 2024 NUTS LV3 CODE: FR106

[39] For the first reporting period, if a data centre operator cannot monitor and gather one or more of the key performance indicators set out in Annex II, points 1(d), 1(e), 1(h)-(l), and 1(o)-(r), for technical reasons, the data centre operator may omit this information explaining the reasons for this omission.

[40] Total renewable energy consumption ('ERES-TOT', in kWh) shall be determined as defined by, and by using the methodology set out in the CEN/CENELEC EN 50600-4-3 standard or equivalent. ERES-TOT is the sum of ERES- GOO, ERES-PPA and ERES-OS, as defined below;

→ Only Electricity

[41] For the first reporting period, if a data centre operator cannot monitor and gather one or more of the key performance indicators set out in Annex II, points 1(d), 1(e), 1(h)-(l), and 1(o)-(r), for technical reasons, the data centre operator may omit this information explaining the reasons for this omission.

[42] Total renewable energy consumption from Guarantees of Origin ('ERES-GOO', in kWh) shall be determined as the sum of the Guarantees of Origin purchased and retired by the reporting data centre. The data centre shall measure the ERES-PPA that enters the data centre boundary, and which cannot be counted for more than one data centre or be created from power purchasing agreements or on-site renewables;

[43] For the first reporting period, if a data centre operator cannot monitor and gather one or more of the key performance indicators set out in Annex II, points 1(d), 1(e), 1(h)-(l), and 1(o)-(r), for technical reasons, the data centre operator may omit this information explaining the reasons for this omission.

[44] Total renewable energy consumption from Power Purchasing Agreements ('ERES-PPA', in kWh) shall be determined as the amount of energy from Power Purchasing Agreements made by the reporting data centre. The data centre shall measure the ERES-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 ERES-PPA. Otherwise, the concerned amount of energy shall be subtracted from the measured ERES-PPA;

→ No PPAs

[45] For the first reporting period, if a data centre operator cannot monitor and gather one or more of the key performance indicators set out in Annex II, points 1(d), 1(e), 1(h)-(l), and 1(o)-(r), for technical reasons, the data centre operator may omit this information explaining the reasons for this omission.

[46] Total renewable energy consumption from on-site renewables ('ERES-OS', in kWh) shall be measured as the energy generated from on-site renewable energy sources within the data centre boundary. See Figure 2.

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 ERES-OS. Otherwise, the amount of energy in question shall be subtracted from the measured ERES-OS.

[47] ICT capacity is measured for servers and data storage products as servers and data storage products are defined in the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/424(4). ICT capacity indicators shall be reported for the respective equipment in place as of 31 December of the reporting year.

[48] For the first two reporting periods, if a colocation data centre operator cannot monitor and gather the necessary data to sufficiently calculate the key performance indicators referred to in points 2(a) and 2(b) of Annex II, it shall estimate and indicate the percentage of the data centre computer room floor area that the information communicated to the European database covers.

[49] ICT capacity for servers ('CSERV') shall be the sum of the SERT active state performance or equivalent for all servers. Server ICT capacity 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 capacity shall be recalculated if a recognised methodology for estimating the SERT active state performance exists.

ICT capacity for servers shall be reported, as a minimum, for all new servers installed in the reporting data centre after the date of the entry into force of this Delegated Regulation. Data centre operators shall estimate and indicate the percentage of the data centre computer room floor area that the reported indicator covers.

Colocation data centre operators may calculate CSERV by extrapolating the value that corresponds to at least 90 % of the installed information technology power demand of all new servers installed in the reporting data centre, as referred to in the previous subparagraph.

[50] For the first two reporting periods, if a colocation data centre operator cannot monitor and gather the necessary data to sufficiently calculate the key performance indicators referred to in points 2(a) and 2(b) of Annex II, it shall estimate and indicate the percentage of the data centre computer room floor area that the information communicated to the European database covers.

[51] ICT capacity for storage equipment ('CSTOR', 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.

ICT capacity for storage equipment shall be reported, as a minimum, for all new devices installed in the reporting data centre after the date of the entry into force of this Delegated Regulation. Data centre operators shall estimate and indicate the percentage of the data centre computer room floor area that the reported indicator covers.

Colocation data centre operators may calculate CSTOR by extrapolating the value that corresponds to at least 90 % of the installed information technology power demand of all new storage equipment installed in the reporting data centre, as referred to in the previous subparagraph.

[52] Data centre operators may base the monitoring and measurement of these indicators on any adequately reliable sources or combination of sources of data available, including data measured directly by the operator, data reported by data centre customers, or data provided by telecommunication operators and service providers.

[53] Incoming traffic bandwidth ('BIN', in gigabytes per second) shall be measured 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;

[54] Outgoing traffic bandwidth ('BOUT', in gigabytes per second) shall be measured 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;

[55] Incoming data traffic ('TIN', in exabytes) shall be measured 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;

[56] Outgoing data traffic ('TOUT', in exabytes) shall be measured 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.

[57] The following data centre sustainability indicators shall be calculated based on the information and key performance indicators communicated to the European database on data centres in accordance with Annexes I and II

→ These indicators will not be reported by operators, but rather calculated automatically by the EU commission based on the data reported.

[58] Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)

EDC and EIT, as both defined in Annex II, shall be used to calculate the PUE of a data centre:

PUE = EDC/EIT;

[59] Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE)

WIN, as defined in Annex III and EIT, as defined in Annex II but expressed in MWh, shall be used to calculate the WUE of a data centre:

WUE = WIN/EIT;

[60] Renewable Energy Factor (REF)

ERES-TOT and EDC, as both defined in Annex II, shall be used to calculate the REF of a data centre:

REF = ERES-TOT/EDC.