



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101048703.



CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
DIRECTIVE

Energy performance and waste heat utilisation in data centres WG7.1

Domain 3: Data centres (Art. 12, Annex VII)

Domain 5: Heating and cooling supply (Art. 26)

Stefan Katzmann - Domain coordinator (AT)

Stane Merše - Domain coordinator (SI)

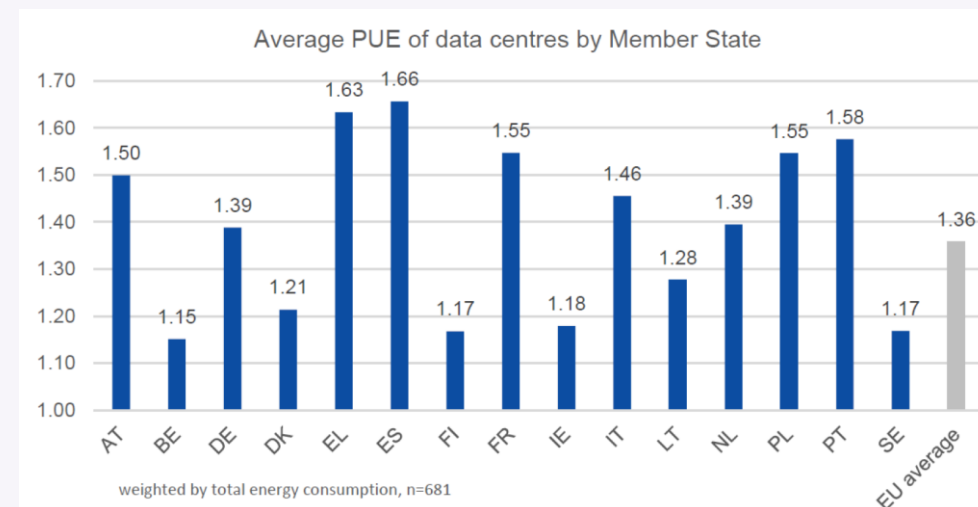
Kristīne Strode - WG member (LV)

CA EED 3, PM7, Cyprus, 23rd October 2025

Data Centres & Waste Heat in Europe: Context and Challenge

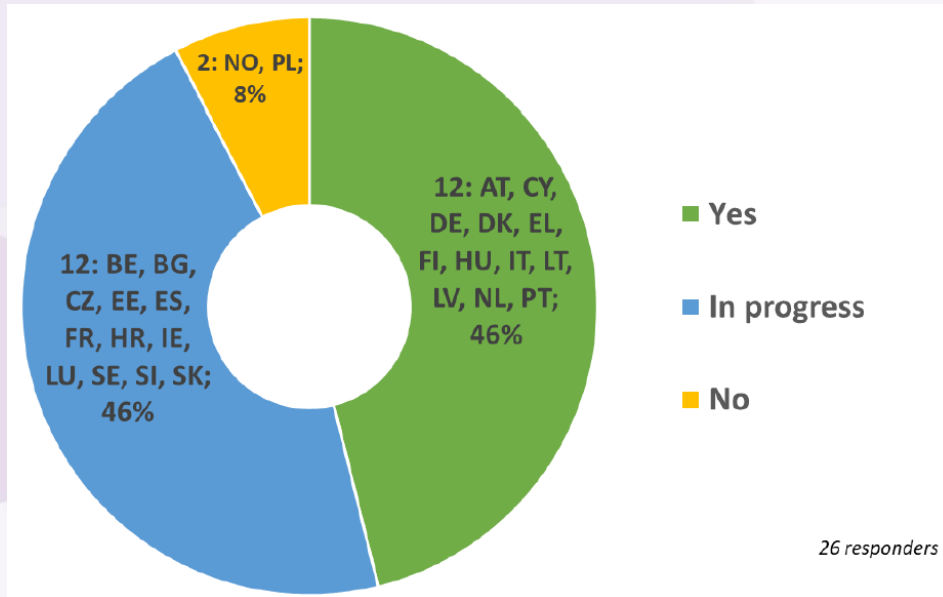


- Data centres (DC) are critical for Europe's digital economy but energy intensive (96 TWh/a or 3% of EU's electricity demand).
- Projected to more than double by 2030 due to digitalisation and AI growth.
- Waste heat utilisation from DC is up to 90% potentially recoverable and low grade heat (30-50° C), but faces technical, economic and organizational barriers.
- Most efficient ways of reusing waste heat are for the heating supply in nearby buildings directly after pre-heating and for supplementing district-heating networks.
- Many DC operate above the widely accepted Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) benchmark of 1,3 - 1,4.

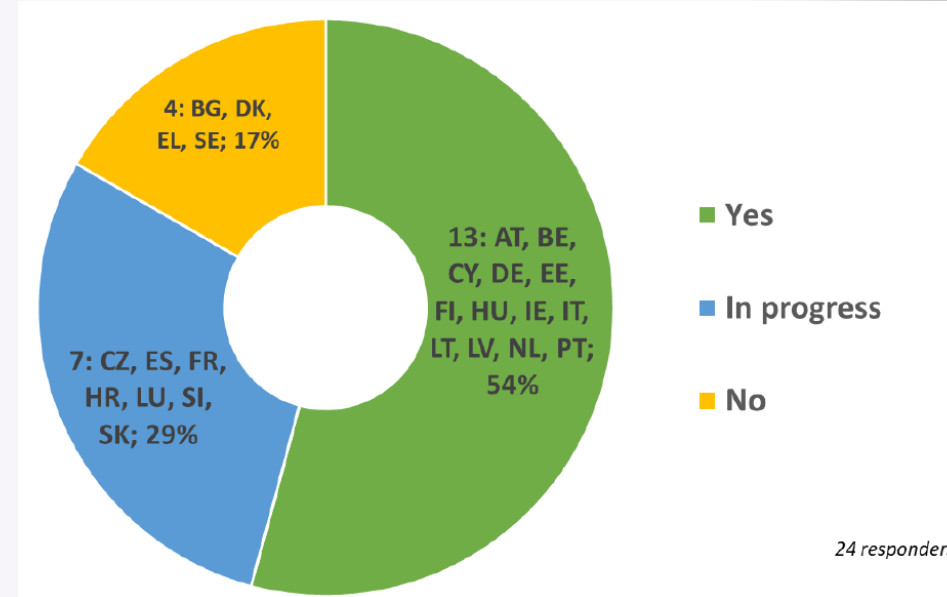


Source: EC – DG ENER: Assessment of the energy performance and sustainability of data centres in EU – First technical report, 2025 <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2833/3168794>

Transposed Article 12 (1) and applied exceptions of Article 12 (1 & 2)



Source: Working Group Document 7.1: Question 1



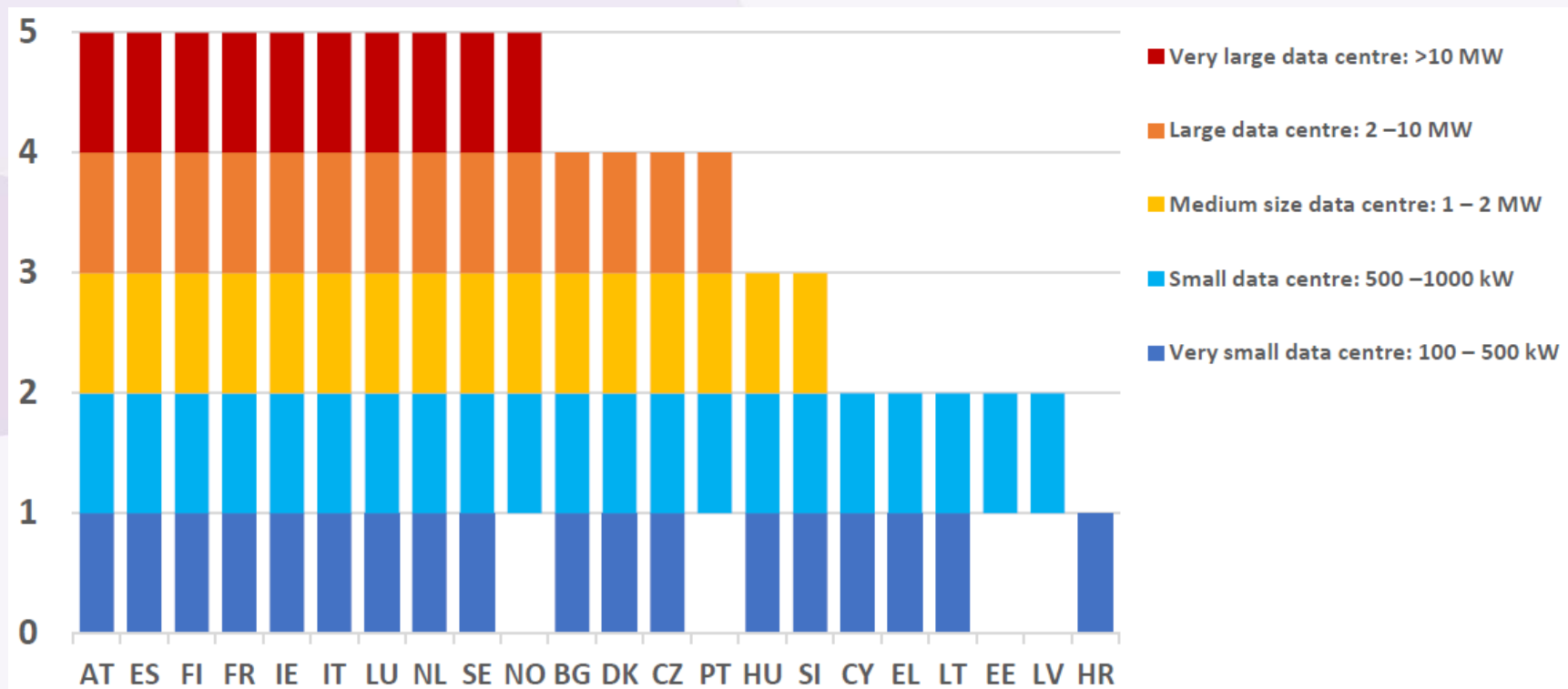
Source: Working Group Document 7.1: Question 1b

- Half (12 MS) have transposed the provisions of Art 12 (1), while other half is in progress (left figure).
- NO/PL not, while DC in NO have to share similar information with authorities but not to publish them.
- Reported examples (right figure) of exceptions: (1) Defence, civil protection, and national security purpose; (2) trade and business secrets or confidential data and (3) critical infrastructure-related functions.

Size categories of data centres



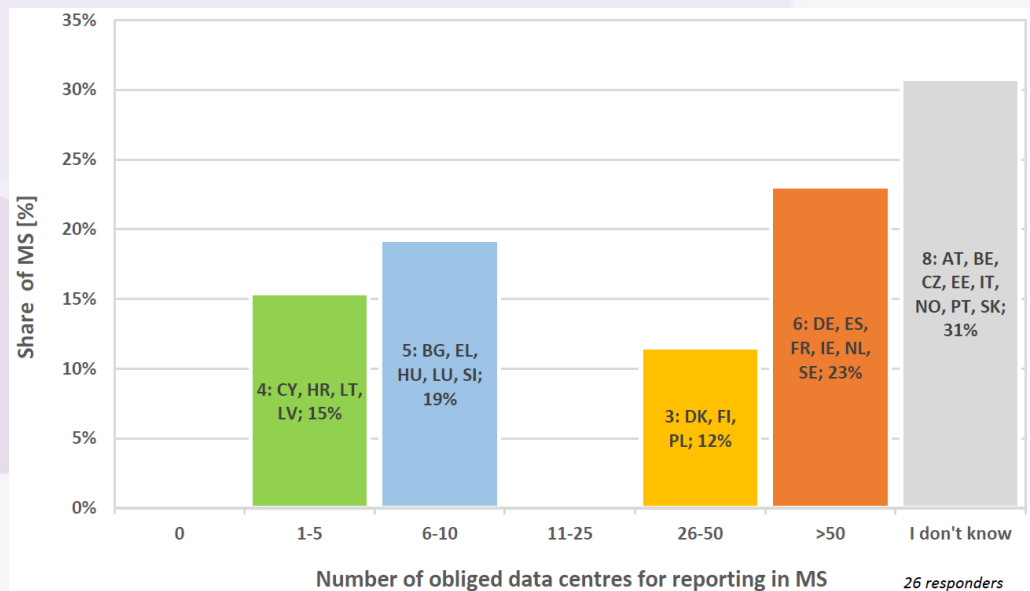
CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
DIRECTIVE



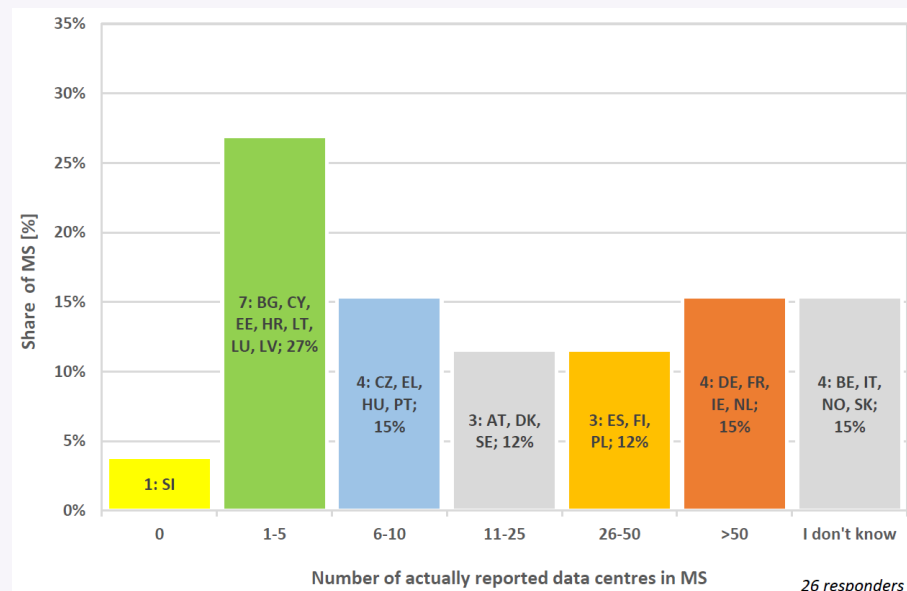
Source: Working Group Document 7.1: Question 2

- 9 MS (AT, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, SE) have all size categories.
- LV and EE have only small, while HR with only very small data centres, which don't need to report.
- Energy performance important for $\frac{3}{4}$ of MS due to rising energy demand and climate targets.

Obligated and actual reporting DC



Source: Working Group Document 7.1: Question 3a



Source: Working Group Document 7.1: Question 3b

- 1/3 of MS have not identified DC, but >50 identified in DE, ES, FR, IE, NL, SE, while actual reporting is lower.
- DE expects most DC (~500-1000), while low number in CY, HR, LT, LV (1-5).
- Application of best practices of European Code of Conduct on DC EE (Art 12(4)) unaware by majority (15 MS), while 5 MS applied it and 6 MS are in progress.

Common challenges identified by MS

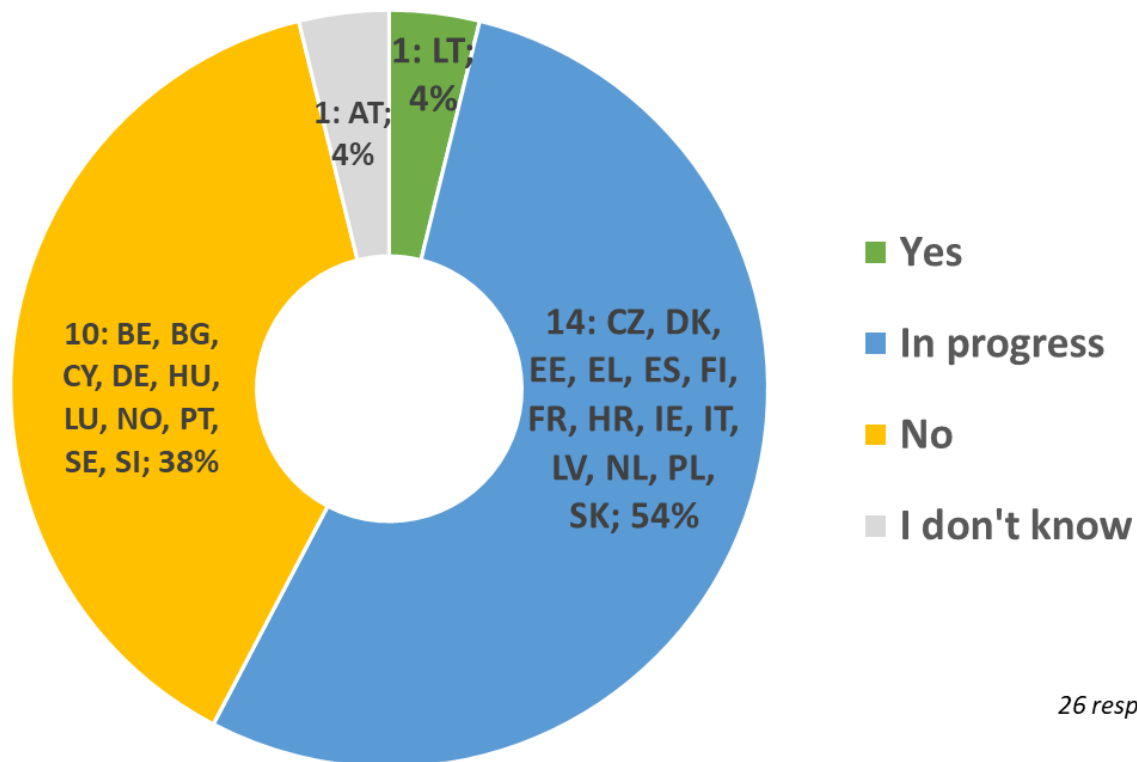


- **Identifying all obliged data centres**, especially those over the 500kW threshold and distinguishing ownership or operational structures.
- **Data access:** Some operators, especially colocation and co-hosting centres, lack access to necessary data held by customers.
- **Platform and procedural issues:** Complicated reporting procedures, platform access, and registration difficulties.
- **Consistency and confidentiality:** Differences in interpreting indicator definitions, reporting reluctance, and issues with marking data as confidential.
- **Technical complexities:** Difficulty in understanding and reporting on specific KPIs (e.g., PPA, renewable energy, data traffic) and quantifying relevant consumption metrics.
- **National adoption lag:** Not all Member States have established national reporting systems or fully transposed the Directive.

CBA on Data centres exceeding 1 MW



Have you already transposed new provisions of Article 26 (7d) and Annex XI ?

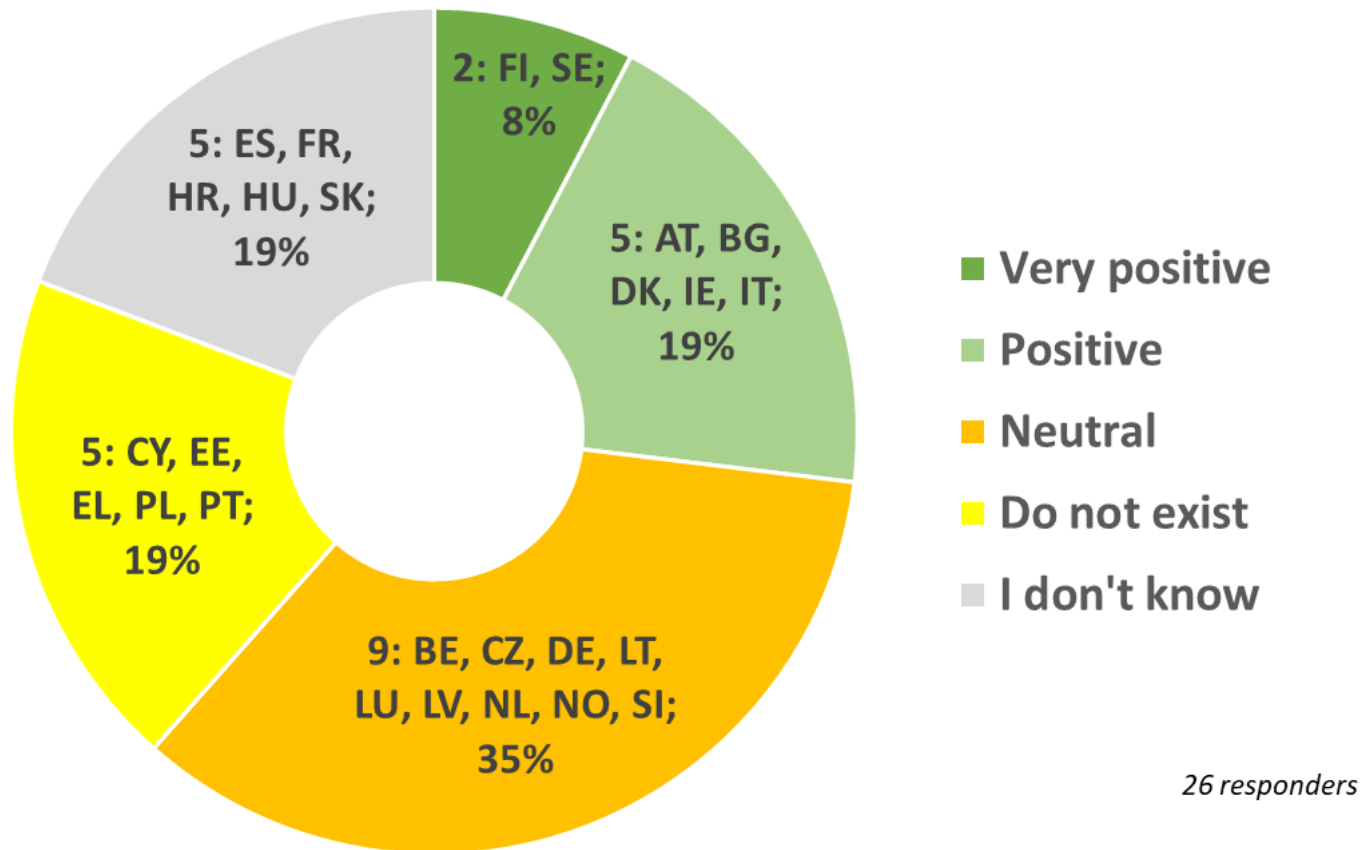


Already transposed!



Implemented first CBA!

Experience with the waste heat utilisation from DC?

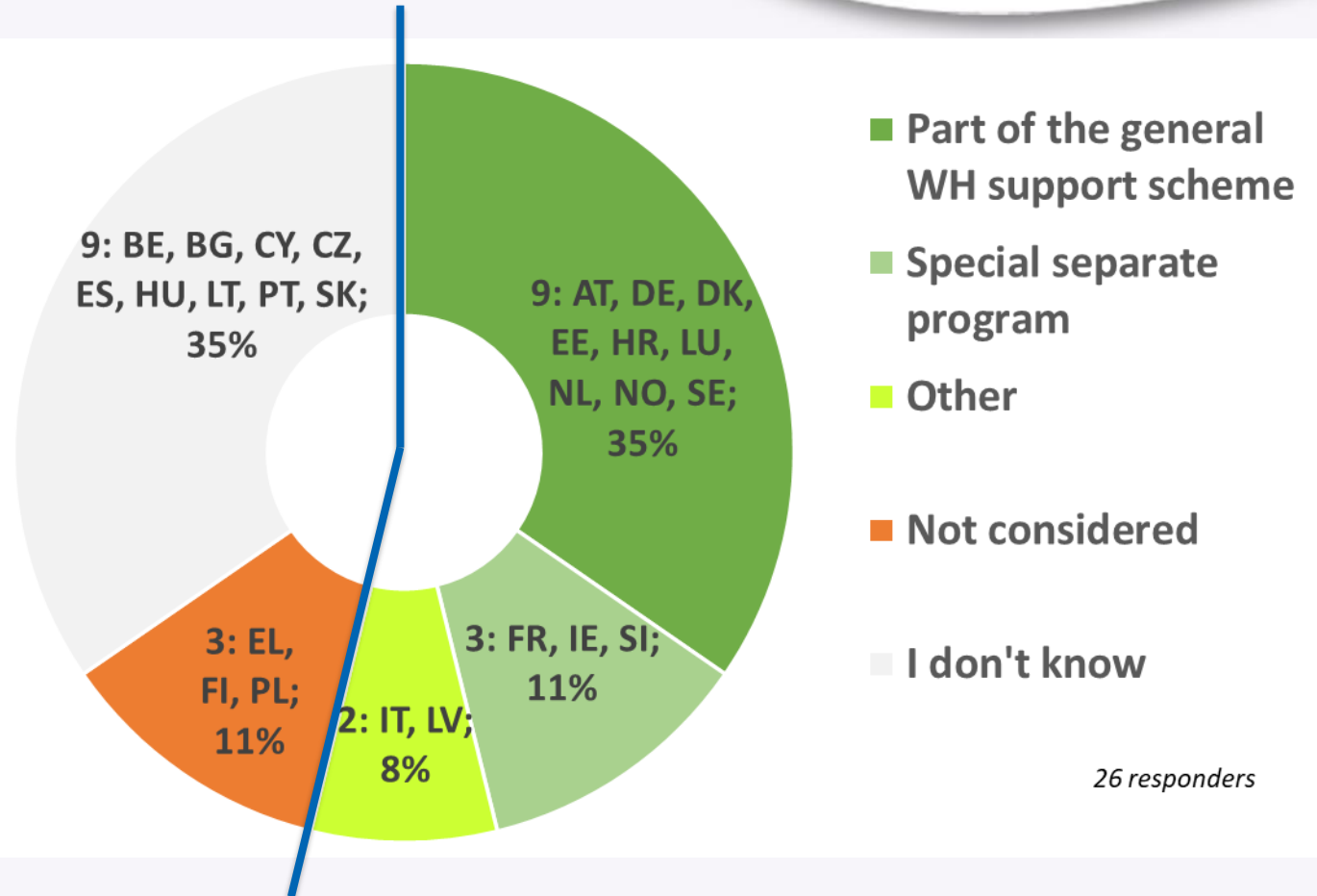


- **Practical examples** – linked to MS with district heating infrastructure, favourable policies or active pilot projects
- **Barriers** - include location mismatch, infrastructure needs, economic feasibility and technical constraints.
- **Momentum is building** in Poland, Latvia and Norway, with prominent or pilot projects showing potential.

Existing or planned support for the waste heat utilisation from DC?



- **>50% already in place**
- 1/3 Under consideration



Welcome on WG7.1 sessions!

Today : 13:30 – 17:00 Akamas B



Session 1:

Energy performance of data centres

DG ENER: Policy & results of the assessment of the energy performance and sustainability of DC

MS policy good practice exchange:



Session 2:

Waste heat utilisation from DC

WH from DC - factors that influence utilisation/usability, obstacles and success factors in practice
Life project Support DHC

Group work and discussion



Thank you for your attention



CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
DIRECTIVE

Stefan Katzmann - Domain coordinator (AT)
Stane Merše - Domain coordinator (SI)
Kristīne Strode - WG member (LV)

Email

Stefan.Katzmann@e-control.at

Stane.Merse@ijs.si

Kristine.Strode@kem.gov.lv

