Panda
energiamenedzsment

ENERGY REFERENT REPORT

HUNGARO DIGITEL KFT.

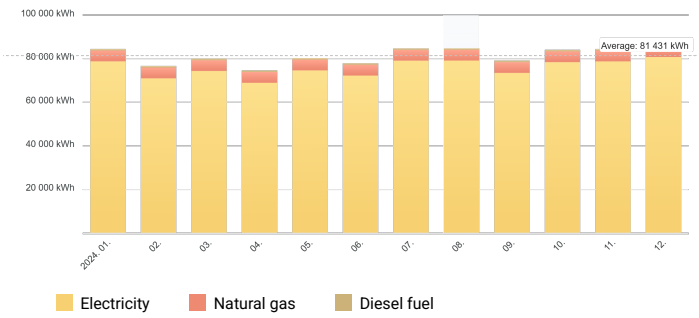
2024

The present energy referent report at the time of generation (2025.03.12. 12:47) was prepared based on the data available in the Panda energy management software.

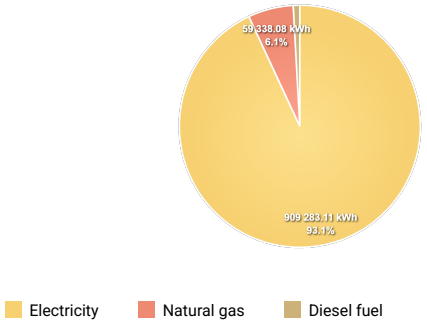
Service provider
Pannon Építőműhely Kft.
Company reg. number: 01 -09 - 283258
1117 Budapest, Szerémi út 7/A.
+36 (1) 203 27 10
pandaenergia.hu

Customer
Hungaro DigiTel Kft.
Tax number: 10531389-2-13
2310 Szigetszentmiklós, Lakihegy,Komp u.2.
Company reg. number: 13 09 070878
Main activity: 6130 Műholdas távközlés

Total monthly energy consumption



Distribution of total energy consumption



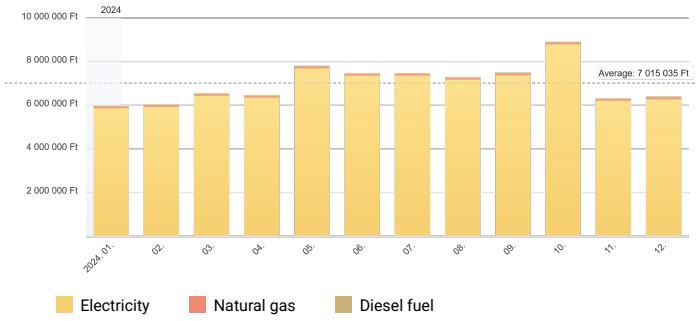
In the last month (2024.12.) the consumption increased by **18%**(13 226 kWh change) compared to the same month of the previous year (2023.12.).

Total consumption for the current period: **915 703 kWh**.

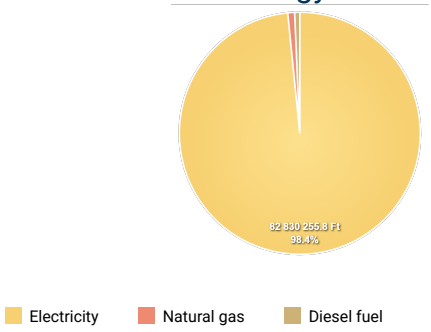
Compared to the previous period (2023.01. - 2023.12.) consumption increased by **5%**(49 120 kWh change).

In the last month (2024.12.) the consumption changed by **0%**(1 992 kWh change) compared to the previous month (2024.11.).

Total monthly energy costs



Distribution of total energy costs



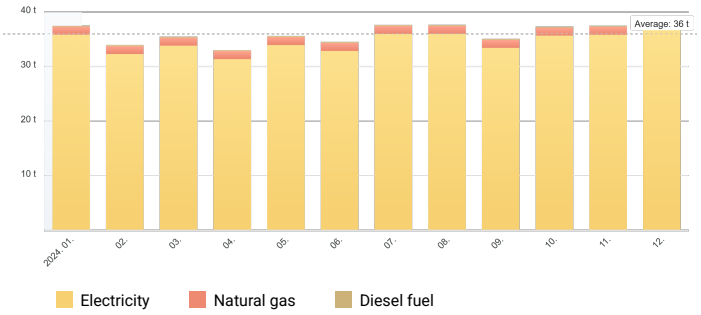
Compared to the previous period (2023.01. - 2023.12.) net cost increased by **22%**(15 388 652 Ft change).

In the last month (2024.12.) the net cost increased by **7%**(413 821 Ft change) compared to the same month of the previous year (2023.12.).

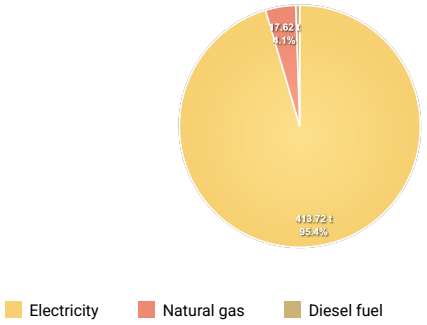
Total net cost for the current period: **84 180 424 Ft**.

In the last month (2024.12.) the net cost increased by **1%**(69 727 Ft change) compared to the previous month (2024.11.).

Total monthly carbon dioxide emissions



Distribution of total carbon emissions



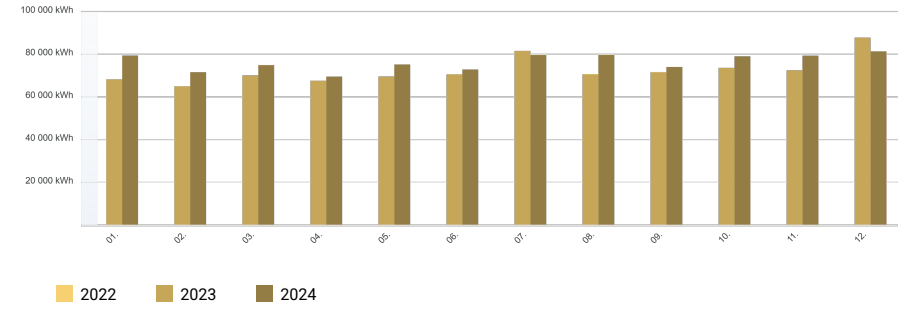
In the last month (2024.12.) the emission increased by **19%**(5 t change) compared to the same month of the previous year (2023.12.).

Total emission for the current period: **346 t**.

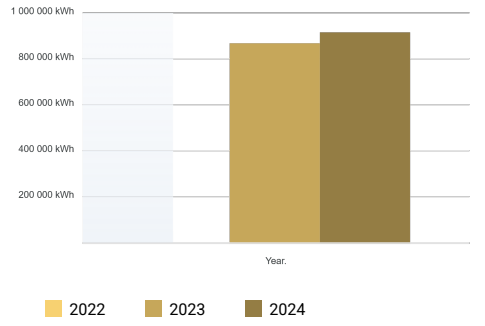
Compared to the previous period (2023.01. - 2023.12.) emission increased by **5%**(18 t change).

In the last month (2024.12.) the emission increased by **2%**(1 t change) compared to the previous month (2024.11.).

Electricity consumption in relation to recent years

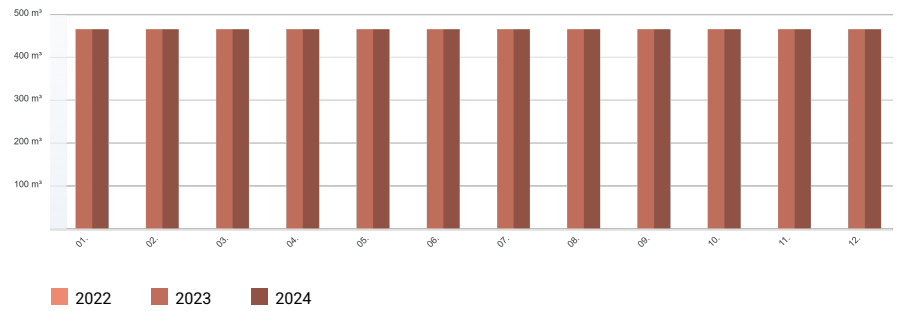


Annual distribution of electricity

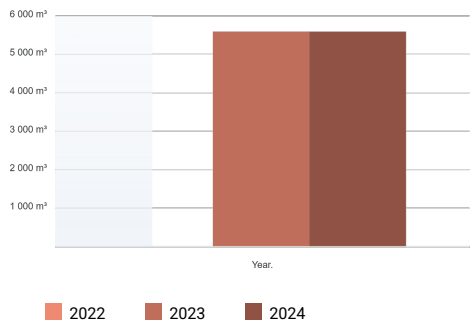


Time period	2022 (kWh)	2023 (kWh)	2024 (kWh)	Σ
01.	0,00 M	0,07 M	0,08 M	0,15 M
02.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,07 M	0,14 M
03.	0,00 M	0,07 M	0,07 M	0,14 M
04.	0,00 M	0,07 M	0,07 M	0,14 M
05.	0,00 M	0,07 M	0,07 M	0,14 M
06.	0,00 M	0,07 M	0,07 M	0,14 M
07.	0,00 M	0,08 M	0,08 M	0,16 M
08.	0,00 M	0,07 M	0,08 M	0,15 M
09.	0,00 M	0,07 M	0,07 M	0,14 M
10.	0,00 M	0,07 M	0,08 M	0,15 M
11.	0,00 M	0,07 M	0,08 M	0,15 M
12.	0,00 M	0,09 M	0,08 M	0,17 M
Σ	0,00 M	0,86 M	0,91 M	1,77 M

Natural gas consumption in relation to recent years

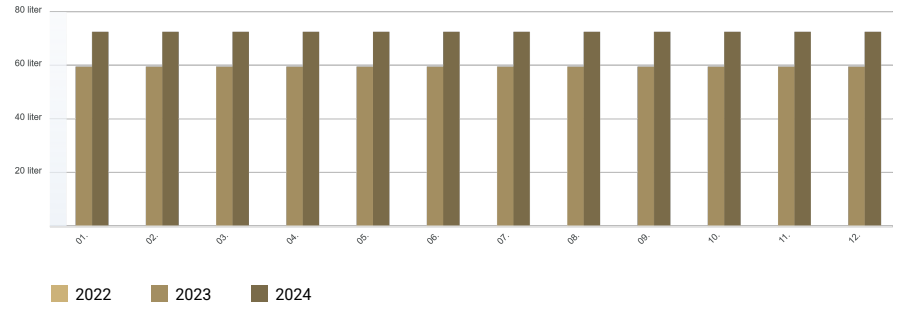


Annual distribution of natural gas

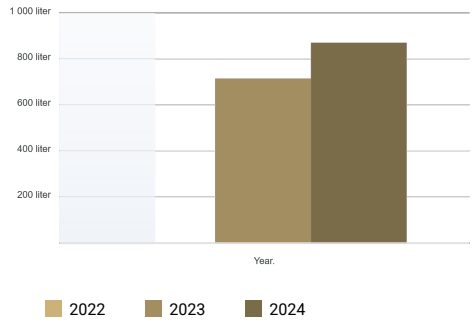


Time period	2022 (m³)	2023 (m³)	2024 (m³)	Σ
01.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
02.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
03.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
04.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
05.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
06.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
07.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
08.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
09.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
10.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
11.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
12.	0,00 e	0,46 e	0,46 e	0,93 e
Σ	0,00 e	5,56 e	5,56 e	11,11 e

Diesel fuel consumption in relation to recent years

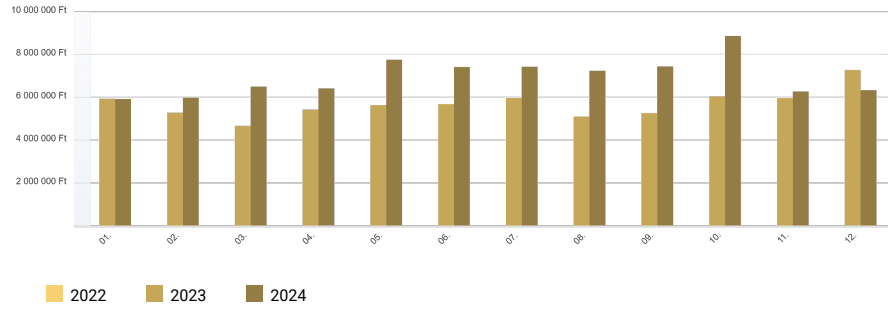


Annual distribution of diesel fuel

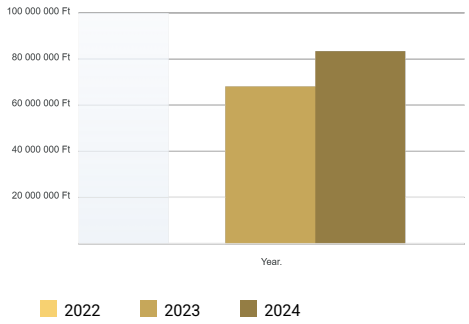


Time period	2022 (liter)	2023 (liter)	2024 (liter)	Σ
01.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
02.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
03.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
04.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
05.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
06.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
07.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
08.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
09.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
10.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
11.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
12.	0,00 e	0,06 e	0,07 e	0,13 e
Σ	0,00 e	0,71 e	0,86 e	1,57 e

Electricity costs in relation to recent years

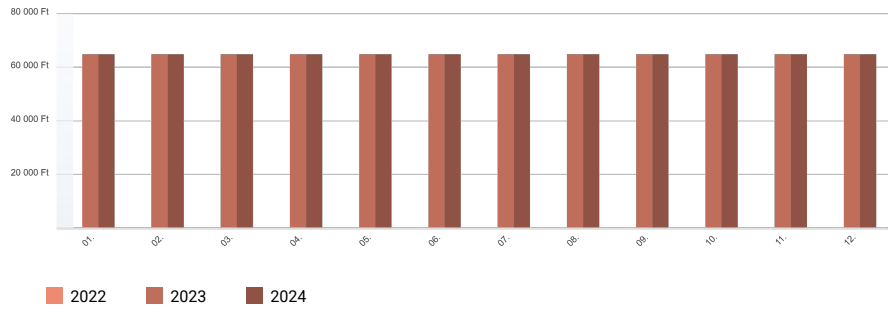


Annual cost breakdown of electricity

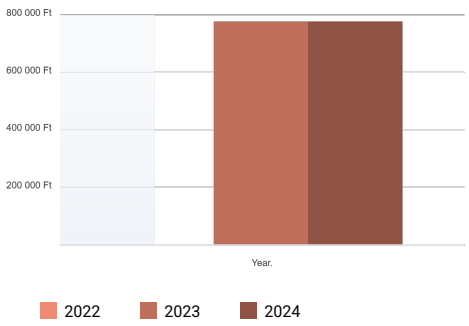


Time period	2022 (Ft)	2023 (Ft)	2024 (Ft)	Σ
01.	0,00 M	5,87 M	5,86 M	11,74 M
02.	0,00 M	5,22 M	5,93 M	11,15 M
03.	0,00 M	4,61 M	6,44 M	11,05 M
04.	0,00 M	5,37 M	6,35 M	11,72 M
05.	0,00 M	5,58 M	7,69 M	13,27 M
06.	0,00 M	5,63 M	7,36 M	12,98 M
07.	0,00 M	5,91 M	7,36 M	13,28 M
08.	0,00 M	5,04 M	7,18 M	12,22 M
09.	0,00 M	5,21 M	7,38 M	12,58 M
10.	0,00 M	5,98 M	8,80 M	14,78 M
11.	0,00 M	5,91 M	6,21 M	12,12 M
12.	0,00 M	7,22 M	6,28 M	13,50 M
Σ	0,00 M	67,55 M	82,83 M	150,30 M

Natural gas costs in relation to recent years

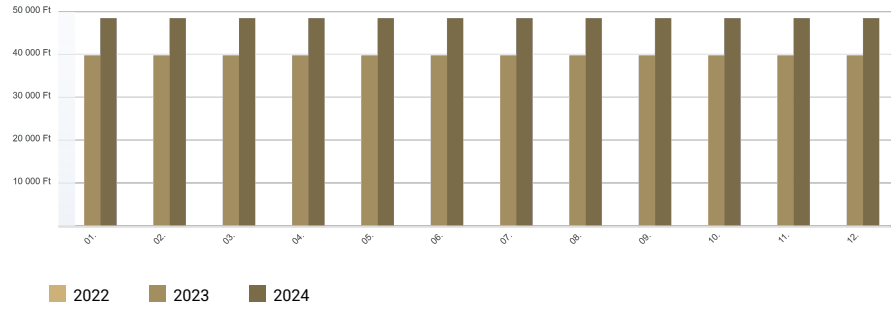


Annual cost breakdown of natural gas

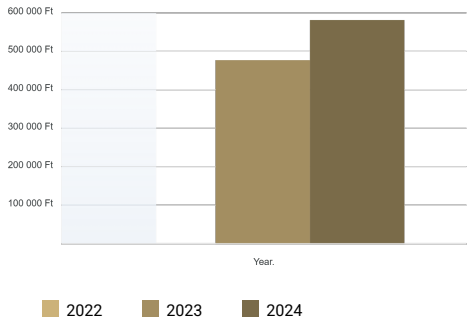


Time period	2022 (Ft)	2023 (Ft)	2024 (Ft)	Σ
01.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
02.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
03.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
04.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
05.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
06.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
07.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
08.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
09.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
10.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
11.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
12.	0,00 M	0,06 M	0,06 M	0,13 M
Σ	0,00 M	0,77 M	0,77 M	1,54 M

Diesel fuel cost in relation to recent years



Annual cost breakdown of diesel fuel



Time period	2022 (Ft)	2023 (Ft)	2024 (Ft)	Σ
01.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
02.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
03.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
04.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
05.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
06.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
07.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
08.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
09.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
10.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
11.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
12.	0,00 M	0,04 M	0,05 M	0,09 M
Σ	0,00 M	0,47 M	0,58 M	1,05 M

Awareness-raising materials

The year's awareness-raising materials were handed over. The number of active and passive outreach activities will be defined in report 22/c.

Measures to increase energy efficiency

Implemented measures and investments

We have no information about the implemented energy efficiency investment in the current year. P

Planned measures and investments

We have no information about the planned energy efficiency investment.

Operational events

There were no operational events with a significant impact on energy consumption.

General energy saving suggestions that do not require investment

Building Operations

- Compliance with the recommended temperature – a 1°C temperature change results in a 6-8% variation in energy consumption.
  - Recommended winter temperature: during operating hours: 20°C, outside operating hours: 16°C
  - Recommended summer temperature: during operating hours: 26°C, outside operating hours: 30°C
- Ventilation: justified only during operating hours, based on the number of occupants (not pre-programmed), done multiple times for short durations.
- Lighting: controlled by motion/presence detectors.
- Proper use of shades, potentially reducing heat load by up to 80%.
- Review of regulations:
  - Reducing the influence of human factors and the possibility of human intervention.
  - Is it operating according to the schedule?
- Ensuring comfort (cooling, heating, lighting) only in the spaces actually used.

Administrative Measures

- Reviewing organizational regulations, e.g., ventilation, turning off equipment after work, climate and heating control.
- Appointing a dedicated responsible person at the official and institutional levels (energy manager), who informs users about energy usage, results, and saving opportunities.
- Raising awareness among users:
  - Informing building users about the building's energy consumption and its cost.
  - Collecting employees' ideas, even in a competitive format.
  - Regularly distributing awareness materials to employees.
  - Communicating the results achieved in energy efficiency.
- Comparing expected and actual energy consumption, and investigating any discrepancies.
- Creating a consumer registry:
  - Surveying consumer groups, creating a registry, and regularly reviewing it (manufacturer, type, quantity, performance, operating hours).
  - Identifying essential consumers outside operating hours, determining performance and operating hours.
  - Identifying and disconnecting unnecessary consumers.
  - Periodic measurement of energy consumption by large consumers and consumer groups (even manually).
  - Comparing the technical data of consumers with their actual energy consumption.
- Energy-conscious procurement of equipment:
  - Defining minimum energy efficiency requirements in various areas – prescribing the best available technology (BAT).
  - Developing an appropriate scoring system during procurement, with adequate emphasis on energy efficiency and environmental protection.
  - Making decisions based on life cycle cost analysis (LCCA), considering environmental impacts.
- Ensuring the availability of an energy performance certificate, and implementing the proposed architectural and mechanical upgrades.

Specific cost and energy saving proposals not requiring investment

Review of Operating Hours

Significant savings potential can be found in reducing consumption outside of operating hours for most organizations.

Some measures that allow for reducing consumption outside of operating hours without significant investment costs:

- Identifying consumers operating both justifiably and unjustifiably outside of operating hours
- Appointing a responsible person to turn off/regulate unnecessary consumers
- Is the regulation programmed to operate according to opening hours or based on external temperature?
- Is there an opportunity to use off-peak electricity?
- Is the operating time set correctly? (30-60 minutes before and after opening hours)

Checking Contracted Power

The base fee may contain unnecessary charges due to an unjustified level of contracted power.

Some measures that allow for reducing the performance fee without investment costs:

- In the case of low contracted power, when the provider charges for overconsumption:
  - Is the current peak consumption justified?
  - If there are only occasional, sudden spikes in consumption, measures can be taken to reduce and smooth out the consumption pattern, e.g., smoothing the morning heating peak by starting earlier.
- High contracted power, when part of the base fee is paid unnecessarily:
  - Determine the optimal value on an annual basis and request a reduction to that level.
- Inquire with the network provider about when it is possible to modify and request the change.
- Operational contracting options for electricity.

Low investment cost energy saving proposals

Review of Reactive Power

If reactive power occurs, the service provider charges an additional fee, which can be eliminated with the appropriate equipment. Savings through reactive power management > >

If reactive power consumption is detected, the following actions are recommended:

- Check whether the correct capacity compensator has been installed?
- Is the equipment properly maintained? Has it malfunctioned?

The fee for reactive power consumption can be avoided by installing the appropriate equipment. Request a quote for the installation of the equipment here: ugyfelszolgalat@ pannonmuhely.hu

Boiler Room Diagnostics

Anomalies detected by Panda energy management analyses can often be traced back to errors in the setup of the mechanical system or improper regulation. Accurate diagnosis of improper operation requires the installation of high-precision measuring instruments, data collection, and analysis, which we can provide as part of our mobile data collection-based mechanical diagnostics service. The diagnostics are suitable for reviewing boilers, central cooling systems, and heat distribution systems, description of mechanical diagnostics > >

The optimization of the mechanical system is carried out in three phases:

1. Installation of the measuring system, data collection: Data collection over 3-10 days with second-by-second measurement
2. Data processing, documentation, analysis, and recommendation
3. Optimization, repair, and development of control systems

Informative pricing at a Budapest location, for a building with a single heat center, net: Phase 1: 96,000 HUF, Phase 2: 224,000 HUF. Please submit the details of your building requiring a review using the following form: boiler room diagnostics contact form > >

Energy saving proposals with investment costs

Measurement and Data Collection

From an energy management perspective, we recommend establishing separate measurements of consumption (integrating existing main and sub-meters into an automated data collection system, and installing additional meters), which brings numerous long-term benefits.

The savings realized in operations are based on monitoring and optimizing the following areas:

- Creating comparability of specific consumption points with expected consumption
- Setting limits
- Usage-dependent regulation
- Mechanical regulation
- Avoiding exceedance of contracted power
- Measuring reactive power
- Peak vs. off-peak operation
- Displaying and optimizing standby mode
- Weather- and usage-dependent regulation
- Measuring operating hours of equipment
- Maintenance optimization
- Supporting energy procurement with 15-minute data.

Lighting Modernization

For newly installed equipment, we recommend using modern LED tubes and LED bulbs. LED technology has numerous advantages: low heat load, longer lifespan, no flickering, and immediate 100% brightness upon switching on. LED tubes provide a cost-effective replacement for traditional T8 tubes. Compared to conventional tubes, they offer 40-50% energy savings, and even more when compared to reflectors.

Renewable Energy

To reduce harmful emissions and electricity costs, we recommend exploring the installation of solar panels, which can generate electricity from solar energy. With the help of inverters, the generated electricity can be used by current consumers. The system can be optimally oriented south. The system is recommended for any building where the roof surface is suitable and sufficiently large for installation. Among other renewable energy generation options, the use of heat pump-based cooling and heating systems may be justified, which is also supported by the state through TAO tax credit.

Legend

1. Remote reading meter
2. Manual reading meter
3. Utility bill
4. Network feeding - missing solar production
5. Network feeding - existing solar production

Additional remarks

The report displayed is based on data stored in Panda based on current service provider connections.