

THE PROBLEM OF IRRATIONAL USE OF ENERGY AND METHODS OF ITS SOLUTION

The formation of society finds expression in the growing need to meet certain needs. Meeting a huge number of these needs is associated with the need to use energy directly or for the production of goods or services in the following areas: agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing; production, freezing and cooking; lighting, electric heating or air conditioning in residential premises; offices, commercial and industrial buildings; extraction and processing of raw materials, energy production; construction of buildings and infrastructure, production of equipment and devices; motor transport services, information systems and communications. Thus, the use of energy is vital for socio-economic development and contributes to improving living standards, improving the convenience of housing, improving vehicles, and facilitating working conditions.

The problem of rational use of energy resources is gaining increasing relevance, its solution is becoming a strategic issue for Belarus. It is impossible to abandon the use of electricity, moreover, the course of the economy requires an increase in capacity, and an increase in demand is projected by 2025. Only the use of today's technologies that ensure the efficient use of electricity will allow us to avoid shortages. Realizing that the introduction of modern energy-saving technologies is possible only with the adoption of new artificial lighting standards, our state is pursuing a comprehensive policy in the area of developing such standards.

In recent years, the problem of energy-saving technologies has become at the level of national and international policy all over the world. The exhaustion of natural resources, the climate shift on the planet, the rise in price of energy resources for consumers, the transition to alternative energy sources - every day it is possible to hear the most diverse judgments on these issues. Energy saving is of great importance for the country's economy, since it is comparable to the increase in the production of all major energy resources. Lack of energy can become an important condition for restraining the financial growth of the country.

The energy saving program consists of a number of tasks. The first of them is energy saving and increasing energy efficiency in urban housing and communal services, primarily in lighting systems and water utilities. Extensive and

widespread introduction of energy-saving lighting devices, equipment and technologies will make it possible to achieve significant energy savings, weaken the shift of crime in cities.

The second goal is to strengthen the use of solid fuels based on innovative technologies without deterioration of environmental data of power plants, the use of biomass and petroleum gas. In fact, this installation is associated with the active involvement of local fuels in the FEB (Fuel and Energy Balance).

The third issue is the rational and efficient use of energy resources in industry and natural monopolies, which are the key buyers of fuel and energy resources in the country.

Despite the meager level of energy consumption in the standby system, all electrical appliances together "wind up" a noticeable amount of kilowatts in a year. It is necessary to distribute rational lighting according to the needs. The light should be turned off when it is not needed. It is necessary to use energy-saving small-sized fluorescent bulbs. Due to their cost-effectiveness and durability, these lamps have now become the most famous light sources in offices. If possible, it is necessary to use natural light in the office as much as possible, to maintain the neatness of windows, plafonds, lamps. This will not only save energy and money, but is also good for health and increases productivity. It is necessary to keep the batteries clean both outside and inside. Do not obscure the battery with furniture or curtains, so that warm air enters the rooms without hindrance. Introduce spherical valves on batteries for the sake of regulating their heating level. Installation of modern airtight double-glazed windows and doors will significantly reduce heat loss through windows and doors. However, then after installation, the room becomes airtight and requires a better ventilation system.

Such, for example, is regenerative (heat exchange) ventilation. It replaces indoor air without heat loss when removing used air and without additional energy consumption for heating fresh. In addition, water conservation allows you to save fuel and energy, which is spent on pumping water, heating hot water, water treatment and then water treatment.

The success of energy saving programs will not work without public dissemination of information about energy saving to the vast masses of the population. Currently, campaigns are being conducted in our state to introduce energy-saving technologies in buildings of various purposes: not only in enterprises, but, for example, in schools. Energy-saving programs at school have great potential. From an early age, accustomed to a cautious attitude to electricity, in a few years modern teenagers will be able to make a breakthrough in energy conservation throughout the country. Environmental protection programs are being actively introduced in modern educational establishments; manuals are being published, training, extracurricular activities, competitions for the best projects

"Energy conservation" are held, etc. All these measures allow us to feel firm in the favorable ecological future of our planet.

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THE ROLE OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN CUSTOMS CONTROL OF GOODS AND VEHICLES

Customs control means measures applied by the customs to ensure compliance with the customs laws and regulations. Customs are involved in the implementation and enforcement of international and local legislation on import and export [1].

Nowadays, in the context of a constant growth in the number of goods and vehicles transported across the customs border, the customs authorities must carry out customs control as quickly as possible without reducing its effectiveness. The customs authorities should proceed from the principle of selectivity of objects and forms of customs control, what is necessary to ensure compliance