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## ENERGY POLICY FOR EFFICIENT PRODUCTION

### ЭНЕРГЕТИЧ

Efficient use of energy is the achievement of an economically and socially justified reduction in the amount of use of energy resources for the creating of a unit of products or services at given levels of development of engineering and technology taking into account compliance with the necessary requirements for environmental protection [1].

For the efficient use of energy, enterprises producing this energy are trying to use renewable energy sources, because this reduces the cost of obtaining new raw materials, and also entails much less environmental pollution. Energy efficiency and renewable energy sources are two components of the energy policy of the twenty-first century. Many countries use energy efficient technologies in order to reduce the level of energy imports from abroad. It can also reduce the rate of consumption of domestic energy resources.

Thus, right now we can talk about the greatest relevance of energy policy, the task of which is to create environmentally friendly installations using renewable energy sources, as well as to develop and implement energy and resource saving measures [2].

Promotion of energy efficiency continues to progress, such as energy efficiency in buildings, even though it is mainly in the residential and public buildings sector. Need to expand the scale of energy efficiency improvements in industry and transport, taking into account the existing energy saving potential. Despite the fact that energy efficiency has been recognized as one of the most

affordable means of meeting global goals and objectives, the implementation of energy efficiency measures can still be improved.

However, energy efficiency policy is still a complex set of instruments requiring regulation, standardization and certification, as well as control rules. To achieve national energy efficiency targets, governments should enact new regulations, update existing ones, and continuously monitor their implementation.

The issue of energy efficiency in buildings must be addressed through a combination of tools, including mandatory building standards, minimum energy performance requirements, support mechanisms such as energy audits, energy labels and certifications. Some countries are more advanced in this area, while others require further improvement.

For example, Belarus has developed minimum standards for energy efficiency performance to a sufficient extent, while in Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, they need further improvement. This implies the need for countries to establish or improve minimum energy performance standards and norms for refrigerators, air conditioners, lighting equipment, industrial electric motors, light and heavy trucks. In addition to setting these standards, an audit program should also be developed and sanctions imposed for non-compliance with the standards.

Some countries still apply building energy codes only to specific types of buildings, such as single-family houses or multi-family buildings in the residential sector. And in Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, codes of practice on energy efficiency for new residential and commercial buildings provide regular updates to the code of practice for new buildings, and have regulations on building energy efficiency codes and standards.

But despite the positive developments in this sphere, the existence of legislation, programs and policy in the field of energy efficiency does not in itself prove their actual support for its improvement. For the successful implementation of these policy and programs, an important process is under way to attract investment in energy efficiency projects.

To evaluate their effectiveness, an evaluation was carried out opinions of experts working in the field of energy efficiency. Experts have knowledge of the actual state of affairs in countries and can provide valuable information on the challenges associated with energy efficiency investments. A comparative assessment was made of the perception of the effectiveness of the support provided by countries' regulatory frameworks for creating energy efficiency investment opportunities, and the completeness of their existing energy efficiency regulatory framework. In general, the relationship between the presence of this framework and its perception by stakeholders indicates the level of effectiveness of the regulatory framework and its ability to support and create conditions for investment. In particular, in countries where experts consider the legal frame-

