

THE ROLE OF ENERGY AUDITS IN THE MODERN WORLD

In today's world, the topic of energy audits is becoming quite important. Any head of an enterprise, including budgetary one, has a lot of questions about energy audit: what is it and what can it provide?

Energy audit is called energy survey of buildings, structures, enterprises, which use energy resources to ensure their life. The main objective of the audit is: to identify, analyze and evaluate how effectively at a particular facility is spent: heat, electricity, water, gas.

Energy resources are a high cost item of expenses. Analysis in most cases reveals sources of losses, and gives an opportunity to correct the situation.

Monitoring of energy consumption in housing and communal sphere is an effective measure for qualitative performance of the main function of housing and communal services - creation of safe, convenient and comfortable living conditions.

The procedure of energy audit in the residential sector is launched to achieve the following goals:

- conduct a mandatory energy audit, which is established by law ;
- verify that the volume of energy consumption corresponds to the actual need ;
- to determine the coefficient of energy efficiency and to give an estimation of this indicator;
- to identify possible ways to eliminate losses in order to increase the efficiency of all types of energy use;
- to form a set of energy saving measures. [1]

In the course of the energy audit the following activities are carried out:

- analysis of the state of supply systems;
- assessment of compliance of equipment used for metering and performance control;
- determination of unjustified losses (if any);
- evaluating the efficiency of energy carriers;
- check of energy balance of the company;
- calculation of specific energy costs;

- estimation of expediency of carrying out activities related to energy saving. [3]

Based on the results of the energy inspection the energy passport of the building is issued. The energy passport of a residential building includes the results of the energy audit of the building, energy efficiency indicators, data of thermal survey of enclosing structures, energy efficiency class of the building, amount of energy resources used, energy efficiency improvement program, etc. The Law on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency provides for energy inspection of the following types of buildings:

- energy inspection of administrative buildings;
- inspection and audit of buildings and industrial facilities;
- energy inspection of apartment buildings;
- energy audit of residential and public buildings.

Obligatory energy inspection of buildings and constructions in some cases it is possible not to carry out. The law on energy saving and energy efficiency allows voluntary energy inspection of buildings and structures in the following cases:

- energy inspection of religious buildings and structures;
- energy audit of objects of cultural heritage;
- energy inspection of temporary constructions with service life less than two years;
- energy audit of summer residences, garden cottages, individual housing construction objects;
- energy audit of auxiliary constructions;
- energy audit of buildings with total area less than 50 sq.m.
- energy audit of dilapidated, emergency, subject to demolition or repair buildings. [2]

Before performing the work, the auditing company and the client conclude a contract for the provision of services. The contract must include:

- name and details of the parties;
- obligations of the parties;
- the terms of the work, their volume;
- the cost of the work and the order of payment.

If necessary, the company to be audited appoints an employee responsible for the audit. He will coordinate the activities and interaction between the organization and the auditor [3].

Based on the above, we can conclude that the energy audit of enterprises is conducted with the development of energy efficiency program to reduce energy consumption of the enterprise, identifying opportunities for saving resources and developing a set of measures to save energy.

1. []. — :
<https://m2keep.ru/energoeffektivnost/chto-takoe-energoaudit> — :
 : 12.03.2022.
2. [] — : https://studopedia.ru/7_155783_ob-ekti-provedeniya-energeticheskogo-obsledovaniya.html — :
 15.03.2022.
3. ? [] — :
<https://standartno.by/blog/articles/other-topics/chto-takoe-energoaudit/> — :
 : 13.03.2022.

EVOLUTION OF THE CUSTOMS UNIFORM OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The Customs Service of our country begins its history around the 9th century. Today Customs Service of the Republic of Belarus is a multifunctional, technically equipped structure with qualified personnel working in it. Every year the number of applicants in this specialty is growing. For the most part, applicants are attracted by the status of a customs officer as a defender of the economic security of the country and, of course, the appearance, which is impossible to imagine without the customs uniform.

In general, uniformology is one of the little-studied sections in our historiography. If we talk about the historical analysis of the evolution of customs uniforms in Belarus, then this is almost the “white crow” of our history.

Having studied the history of the development of customs uniforms, we should note that till the end of the 18th century customs officers had no special uniforms and distinctive signs. As the sources testify, the customs officials of