

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

ენერგო აუდიტი-სახელმძღვანელო მოთხოვნები გამოყენებისათვის

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ეროვნული სააგენტო
თბილისი

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee ISO/TC 242, *Energy management*.

Introduction

The purpose of this International Standard is to define the minimum set of requirements leading to the identification of opportunities for the improvement of energy performance.

An energy audit comprises a detailed analysis of the energy performance of an organization, equipment, system(s) or process(es). It is based on appropriate measurement and observation of energy use, energy efficiency and consumption. Energy audits are planned and conducted as part of the identification and prioritization of opportunities to improve energy performance, reduce energy waste and obtain related environmental benefits. Audit outputs include information on current use and performance and they provide ranked recommendations for improvement in terms of energy performance and financial benefits.

An energy audit can support an energy review and can facilitate monitoring, measurement and analysis as described in ISO 50001, or it can be used independently.

This International Standard allows for differences in approach and in terms of scope, boundary and audit objective and seeks to harmonize common aspects of energy auditing in order to enhance clarity and transparency.

The energy audit process is presented as a simple chronological sequence, but this does not preclude repeated iterations of certain steps.

The main body of this International Standard covers the general requirements and framework common to all energy audits that can be supplemented by equivalent national audit standards. For auditing of specific types of facilities, processes or equipment, refer to the relevant international, national and local standards and guidelines, some of which are referenced in the Bibliography.

In this International Standard, the following verbal forms are used:

- “shall” indicates a requirement;
- “should” indicates a recommendation;
- “may” indicates a permission;
- “can” indicates a possibility or a capacity.