საქართველოს სტანდარტი

ენერგოაუდიტი-ნაწილი 1:ზოგადი მოთხოვნები

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტო თბილისი

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

- 1 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2016 წლის 21 ნოემბერი \mathbb{N}^{9} 83 და 2016 წლის 25 ივლისის \mathbb{N}^{9} 52 განკარგულებებით
- **2 მიღებულია თავფურცლის თარგმნის მეთოდით** სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის სტანდარტი ენ 16247-1:2012 ,, ენერგოაუდიტი-ნაწილი 1: ზოგადი მოთხოვნები"

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4 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2016 წლის 21 ნოემბრის №268-1.3-010393

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Energieaudits - Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 June 2012.

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Foreword

This document (EN 16247-1:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/CLC/JWG 1 "Energy audits", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This part covers the general requirements common to all energy audits. There are three further parts of EN 16247, currently under development, which will provide additional material to Part 1 for three specific sectors.

The other parts of EN 16247 will be:

- Energy audits Part 2: Buildings;
- Energy audits Part 3: Processes;
- Energy audits Part 4: Transport.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

An energy audit is an important step for an organisation, whatever its size or type, wanting to improve its energy efficiency, reduce energy consumption and bring related environmental benefits.

This European Standard defines the attributes of a good quality energy audit. It states the requirements for energy audits and corresponding obligations within the energy auditing process. It recognises that there are differences in approach to energy auditing in terms of scope, aims and thoroughness, but seeks to harmonise common aspects of energy auditing in order to bring more clarity and transparency to the market for energy auditing services. The energy audit process is presented as a simple chronological sequence; this does not preclude however repeated iterations of certain steps.

This standard applies to commercial, industrial, residential and public-sector organisations, excluding individual private dwellings.

This standard does not deal with the energy audit programme/scheme properties (such as programme administration, training of energy auditors, quality control issues, energy auditors' tools, etc.).