






Akvakultūra						
Standarts		Saite	Kritēriji	Veids	Komentārs	Pieejamība
GLOBAL G.A.P.	Integrated Farm Assurance for aquaculture	https://www.globalgap.org/what-we-offer/solutions/ifa-aquaculture/	Site history and site management; Internal documentation; Hygiene; Workers' well-being; occupational health, safety, and welfare; Subcontractors; Environmental and biodiversity management; Conservation; Complaints; Recall/Withdrawal procedure; Food defense; GLOBALG.A.P. status; Logo use; Parallel ownership; Farm mass balance; Food safety policy declaration; Food fraud mitigation; Specifications, non-conforming products, and product release at the farm; Reproduction; Chemical compounds; Farmed aquatic species welfare, management, and husbandry; Sampling and testing of farmed aquatic species; feed management; Pest control; Harvesting and postharvesting operations; Holding and crowding facilities; Slaughter activities; Depuration; Postharvest-mass balance and traceability.	A wide range of finfish, crustacean, mollusc, and seaweed (macroalgae) species. Net enclosures; Flow-through systems; Closed recirculation systems; Pond farming; Mollusc/Seaweed (macroalgae).		Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā.
Best Aquaculture Practices	Farm Standard	https://www.bapcertification.org/Standards	Food Safety (General Requirement; Chemical and Drug Management; Microbial Sanitation, Hygiene, Harvest and Transport); Social Accountability (Legal Rights and Regulatory Compliance; Local Community Relations; Worker Rights and Employee Relations); Environmental Responsibility (General Implementation Guidance; General Requirement; Effluent Management; Habitat Protection and Site Selection; Water Quality and Sediment Monitoring; Sediment Monitoring; Efficient Use of Fishmeal and Fish Oil; Stocking Sources and GMOs; Control of Escapes; Biodiversity and Wildlife Protection; Storage and Management of Farm Supplies and Solid Wastes); Animal Health and Welfare (Health and Biosecurity; Welfare); Traceability .	Flow-through, partial exchange, and closed or recirculating aquaculture systems operated in ponds, cages, net pens, tanks, raceways, or closed-containment vessels.		Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā.
Eiropas Savienības	Bioloģiskās ražošanas sertifikācija	https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/organic-farming/organic-production-and-products_lv	Stingrs maksimālais ielaiduma blīvums; Prasības ūdens kvalitātes jomā; Noteikumi, kas nosaka, ka jāievēro bioloģiskā daudzveidība, un neļauj stimulēt nārstošanu, izmantojot mākslīgus hormonus; Līdz minimumam samazinātas manipulācijas, lai izvairītos no stresa un fiziskiem bojājumiem; Noteikums, ka dzīvnieku barībai jābūt bioloģiskai un to var papildināt ar zivju barību, kas nāk no ilgtspējīgi pārvaldītām zvejniecībām; Īpaši noteikumi attiecas uz divvāku gliemju un aļģu audzēšanu.	Aļģes un akvakultūras dzīvnieki.		Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā.
Biodynamic Federation Demeter International	International Demeter Biodynamic Standard	https://demeter.net/certification/standard/	Nav	Akvakultūras saldūdens zivis.		Pēc pieprasījuma.
ASC	Farm standards	https://asc-aqua.org/producers/asc-standards/	Farms must prove their care for the environment by meeting strong requirements that reduce their impact on their surroundings. They are also responsible for carefully managing the health of their fish, including everything they consume – ranging from the feed they eat to the medicines they may be given. Farms need to provide safe working conditions and take care of their employees – and they must show this same care for their surrounding neighbours and communities.	A seafood farmer, a seaweed farmer (Abalone; Bivalve; Flatfish; Freshwater trout; Pangasius; Salmon; Seabass, Seabream, Meagre; Seriola and Cobia; Shrimp; Tilapia; Tropical Marine Finfish; ASC-MSC Seaweed; Pike-perch Module; RAS Module).		Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā.

ISO	14001:2015 Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use	https://www.iso.org/standard/60857.html	Provides a framework for organizations to design and implement an environmental management system, and continually improve their environmental performance. The framework encompasses various aspects, from resource usage and waste management to monitoring environmental performance and involving stakeholders in environmental commitments.			Maksas.
ISO	14040:2006 Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Principles and framework	https://www.iso.org/standard/37456.html	Describes the principles and framework for life cycle assessment (LCA) including: definition of the goal and scope of the LCA, the life cycle inventory analysis (LCI) phase, the life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) phase, the life cycle interpretation phase, reporting and critical review of the LCA, limitations of the LCA, the relationship between the LCA phases, and conditions for use of value choices and optional elements. It does not describe the LCA technique in detail, nor does it specify methodologies for the individual phases of the LCA.			Maksas.
ISO	14044:2006 Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines	https://www.iso.org/standard/38498.html	Specifies requirements and provides guidelines for life cycle assessment (LCA) including: definition of the goal and scope of the LCA, the life cycle inventory analysis (LCI) phase, the life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) phase, the life cycle interpretation phase, reporting and critical review of the LCA, limitations of the LCA, relationship between the LCA phases, and conditions for use of value choices and optional elements.			Maksas.
ISO	14046:2014 Environmental management — Water footprint — Principles, requirements and guidelines	https://www.iso.org/standard/43263.html	Specifies principles, requirements and guidelines related to water footprint assessment of products, processes and organizations based on life cycle assessment (LCA). Provides principles, requirements and guidelines for conducting and reporting a water footprint assessment as a stand-alone assessment, or as part of a more comprehensive environmental assessment.			Maksas.
ISO	20400:2017 Sustainable procurement — Guidance	https://www.iso.org/standard/63026.html	Provides guidance to organizations on integrating sustainability within procurement. It is intended for stakeholders involved in, or impacted by, procurement decisions and processes.			Maksas.
ISO	50001 Energy management	https://www.iso.org/iso-50001-energy-management.html	Provides a framework of requirements for organizations to: Develop a policy for more efficient use of energy; Fix targets and objectives to meet the policy; Use data to better understand and make decisions about energy use; Measure the results; Review how well the policy works; Continually improve energy management.			Maksas.
ISO	59004:2024 Circular economy — Vocabulary, principles and guidance for implementation	https://www.iso.org/standard/80648.html	Includes defining key terms and concepts, outlining a vision for a circular economy, elucidating core principles, and offering practical guidance for actionable steps towards sustainability. The standard aims to support organizations in contributing to the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development by facilitating a transition to a circular use of resources.			Maksas.

ISO	59010:2024 Circular economy — Guidance on the transition of business models and value networks	https://www.iso.org/standard/80649.html	Focuses on business-oriented strategies to implement circular economy practices at both organizational and inter-organizational levels. It complements ISO 59004 by offering more detailed guidance on assessing current value creation models, mapping value chains and value networks, and developing strategies for circularity. ISO 59010 is designed to help organizations make this transition effectively, contributing to sustainable business practices and a resilient global economy.			Maksas.
ISO	59020:2024 Circular economy — Measuring and assessing circularity performance	https://www.iso.org/standard/80650.html	Sets forth requirements and guidance for organizations to measure and assess their circularity performance within defined economic systems. This document aims to standardize the process by which organizations collect and calculate data using mandatory and optional circularity indicators, ensuring consistent and verifiable results. It provides a structured framework for setting system boundaries, selecting appropriate indicators, and interpreting data to evaluate the circularity performance at multiple levels—from regional and inter-organizational to organizational and product-specific levels.			Maksas.