

Derīgo izrakteņu ieguve					
Standarts		Saite	Kritēriji	Veids	Komentārs
IRMA	Responsible Mining Standards	https://responsiblemining.net/resources/#full-documentation-and-guidance	Business Integrity (Legal Compliance; Community and Stakeholder Engagement; Human Rights Due Diligence; Complaints and Grievance Mechanism and Access to Remedy; Revenue and Payments Transparency); Planning and Managing for Positive Legacies (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Management; Free, Prior and Informed Consent; Obtaining Community Support and Delivering Benefits; Resettlement; Emergency Preparedness and Response; Planning and Financing Reclamation and Closure); Social Responsibility (Fair Labor and Terms of Work; Occupational Health and Safety; Community Health and Safety; Mining and Conflict-Affected or High-Risk Areas; Security Arrangements; Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining; Cultural Heritage); Environmental Responsibility (Waste and Materials Management; Water Management; Air Quality; Noise and Vibration; Greenhouse Gas Emissions; Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Protected Areas; Cyanide Management; Mercury Management).	All types of industrial- or large-scale mining (including surface, sub-surface and solution mining), and all mined materials (e.g., minerals, metals) with the exception of energy fuels. Certification scheme covers mining and related activities, such as construction of infrastructure or preliminary ore processing that occur on the mine site.	Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā.
			Affected communities (Respect the rights of project-affected people and meaningfully engage them at all phases of the tailings facility lifecycle, including closure); Integrated knowledge base (Develop and maintain an interdisciplinary knowledge base to support safe tailings management throughout the tailings facility lifecycle, including closure; Use all elements of the knowledge base - social, environmental, local economic and technical - to inform decisions throughout the tailings facility lifecycle, including closure); Design, construction, operation and monitoring of the tailings facility (Develop plans and design criteria for the tailings facility to minimise risk for all phases of its lifecycle, including closure and post closure; Develop a robust design that integrates the knowledge base and minimises the risk of failure to people and the environment for all phases of the tailings facility lifecycle, including closure and post-closure; Plan, build and operate the tailings facility to manage risk at all phases of the tailings facility lifecycle, including closure and post-closure; Design, implement and operate monitoring systems to manage risk at all phases of the facility lifecycle, including closure); Management and governance (Establish policies, systems and accountabilities to support the safety and integrity of the tailings facility; Appoint and empower an Engineer of Record; Establish and implement levels of review as part of a strong quality and risk management system for all phases of the tailings facility lifecycle, including closure; Develop an organisational culture that promotes learning, communication and early problem recognition'Establish a process for reporting and addressing concerns and implement whistleblower protections); Emergency response and long-term recovery (Prepare for emergency response to tailings facility failures; Prepare for long term recovery in the event of catastrophic failure); Public disclosure and access to information (Publicly disclose and provide access to information about the tailings facility to support public accountability).		
International Council on Mining and Metals	GLOBAL INDUSTRY STANDARD ON TAILINGS MANAGEMENT	https://www.icmm.com/en-gb/our-principles/tailings/global-industry-standard-on-tailings-management		An entity that singly, or jointly with other entities, exercises ultimate control of a tailings facility.	Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā.

International Council on Mining and Metals	Consolidated Mining Standard	https://miningstandardinitiative.org/news/press-releases/cmsi-launches-first-consultation/	Ethical business practices (Corporate Requirements; Business Integrity; Responsible Supply Chains; New Projects, Expansions and Resettlement; Human Rights); Worker and social safeguards (Child Labour and Modern Slavery; Rights of Workers; Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion; Safe, Healthy and Respectful Workplaces; Emergency Preparedness and Response; Security Management); Social performance (Stakeholder Engagement; Community Impacts and Benefits; Indigenous Peoples; Cultural Heritage; Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining; Grievance Management); Environmental stewardship (Water Stewardship; Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Nature; Climate Action; Tailings Management; Pollution Prevention; Circular Economy; Mine closure).	At the facility level. Facility includes the footprint of all operational activities (i.e. mine, related infrastructure, ancillary facilities such as power plants, smelter, etc.) under the operational control of the company.	Pieejams standarta melnraksts.	Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā: https://miningstandardinitiative.org/consultation/
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.