


Elektroenerģijas ražošana un piegāde						
Standarts		Saite	Kritēriji	Veids	Komentārs	Pieejamība
EKOenergy	Governance structure and criteria for electricity	https://www.ekoenergy.org/ecolab/el/criteria/electricity/	Ekoenergy and sustainability; General requirement; Fulfilling all legal requirements; Specific requirements for each source.	Wind; Solar; Hydropower; Ocean and marine energy; Geothermal; Bioenergy (solid, liquid and gas); Landfill gas; Sewage treatment plant gas.	 EKOenergy	Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā.
TÜV SÜD	Certification of electricity products from renewable energy sources with support component	https://www.tuvsud.com/en/industries/energy/conventional-power/energy-certification	Verification systems; Net energy principle; No double counting; Support requirement; Additional support requirement; Use of subsidies; Whitelist of support measures; Optional modules (Regional Sourcing module; CO2 Offsetting module; Physical Delivery module).	Energy carriers: 100% of the energy supplied is from renewable sources. At least 30% of the amount of energy supplied is generated in new power stations. Price surcharges are used for building new renewable sources of energy.		Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā.
TÜV SÜD	Certification of electricity products from renewable energy sources with simultaneous generation and supply	https://www.tuvsud.com/en/industries/energy/conventional-power/energy-certification	Verification systems; Net energy principle; No double counting; Additional support requirement; Use of subsidies; Whitelist of support measures; Optional modules (Regional Sourcing module; CO2 Offsetting module; Physical Delivery module).	Energy carriers: 100% renewable sources of energy. Simultaneous generation and consumption in quarter-hour metering. Price surcharges are used to expand renewable sources of energy.		Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā.
EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)		https://green-business.ec.europa.eu/emas_en	Energy efficiency; Material efficiency; Water; Waste; Land use with regard to biodiversity;	Organisations operating in all economic spheres (including local authorities, NGOs, etc.), of any size, including multiple sites.	A voluntary environmental management scheme instrument designed by the European Commission.	
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	ISO 55001:2024 Asset management — Asset management system — Requirements	https://www.iso.org/standard/83054.html	Details the criteria necessary for establishing, implementing, maintaining, and improving an asset management system. Aligns organizational objectives with the asset management system to maximize asset efficiency and value. Manages asset-related costs and risks to improve profitability and efficiency. Promotes responsible resource utilization and sustainable asset management practices. Demonstrates effective risk management and reliability to stakeholders through certified practices.			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.