Transports un kravas											
Stan	darts	Saite	Kritēriji	Veids	Komentārs	Pieeiamība					
Global Logistics Emissions Council	Framework For logistics Emissions Accounting and Reporting	https://www.smartfreightcentre.org/ en/our-programs/emissions- accounting/global-logistics- emissions-council/calculate-report- glec-framework/	Use GHG emissions as a metric for sustainable freight transportation decisions; Make or influence decisions around supply chain optimization; Manage the performance of the transportation in your supply chain; Evaluate the impact of measures taken to reduce emissions; Track progress towards your climate goals; Inform customers of emissions reductions achieved; Stay ahead of regulatory requirements.	All transport stakeholders.		Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā.					
Green Marine Europe	Environmental Certification Program	https://greenmarineeurope.org/en/ certification/certification-process/	Air emission-greenhouse gases (To reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions); Air emissions - NOx (To reduce pollutant air emissions of nitrogen oxides); Air emissions - SOx and PM (To reduce pollutant air emissions of sulphur oxides and particulate matter); Aquatic invasive species (Reduce the risk of introducing and propagating aquatic invasive organisms and pathogens associated with ballast water discharges and biofouling); Oily discharge (Minimize risk of oily discharges); Ship recycling (Reduce the effects of ship recycling on human health, safety and the environment); Underwater Noise (Reduce underwater noise made by ship operations to reduce impacts to marine mammals); Waste management (Reduce ship generated garbage and increase recycling).	Ship owners.		Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā: https://greenmari neeurope.org/en/ stayinformed/reso urces/					
Green Marine Europe	Environmental Certification Program	https://greenmarineeurope.org/en/ certification/certification-process/	Air emission-greenhouse gases (To reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions); Community impacts (Reduce potential community exposure and negative impacts due to nuisances (e.g., noise, dust, light) caused by the participant's activities and operations); Community relations (Maintain or improve the quality of relations with the various community stakeholders through open and transparent communications); Spill prevention and stormwater management (Prevent spills and leaks of pollutants and manage stormwater to minimize contamination into the environment (water and land)); Waste managemen (Increase waste diversion and reduce at source the waste arising from administrative activities and site operations. Use of of sustainable material, reduce and manage	Shipyards.		Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā: https://greenmari neeurope.org/en/ stayinformed/reso urces/					
EcoPort	Port Environmental Review System	https://www.ecoports.com/pers	Nav pieejami.	Ports.	Port sector specific environmental management standard.	Vadlīnijas pieejamas pēc reģistrācijas.					
Sustainable Rail Blueprint	The industry-wide blueprint for realising sustainable rail	https://www.rssb.co.uk/sustainabilit y/sustainable-rail-blueprint	Net Zero Carbon Rail; Clean Air; A Quieter Railway; Prepared for a Changing Climate; A Railway for Nature; Zero Waste; Protect and Conserve Water; Maximising Social Value; Rail at the Heart of Communities; Careers, Economy and Sustainable Growth; People-Centred Rail.	Rail industry.	UK. Industry-wide framework for realising sustainable rail.	Vadlīnijas pieejamas mājaslapā.					
ISO	14001:2015 Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use	https://www.iso.org/standard/6085 7.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	https://www.iso.org/standard/3745 <u>6.html</u>	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	framework 14044:2006 Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements	https://www.iso.org/standard/3849 <u>8.html</u>	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	and guidelines 14046:2014 Environmental management — Water footprint — Principles, requirements and guidelines	https://www.iso.org/standard/4326 <u>3.html</u>	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/6302 <u>6.html</u>	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/8064 <u>8.html</u>	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/8064 <u>9.html</u>	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 <u>a</u> resilient global economy.		Maksas.
ISO	59020:2024 Circular economy — Measuring and assessing circularity performance	https://www.iso.org/standard/8065 <u>0.html</u>	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.