



WATER
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FOUNDATION



ESG

Net-Zero

Circular Economy

Sustainability Reporting Guidelines

For the yachting industry

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Centre for Sustainability and Excellence (CSE) in cooperation with Water Revolution Foundation (WRF) has developed Sustainability Reporting Guidelines to inform you which information and data on your organization to collect to get an overview of your current sustainability performance. This could result in an internal sustainability report, to begin with, and will also help you understand which of this information will be mandatory to disclose publicly for EU-based companies with >250 employees shortly. As such this document is preparing you for the current NFRD and the CSRD enforced in stages between January 2024 and 2026.

Apart from future regulations on publishing a sustainability report, any company is of course able, and encouraged, to voluntarily publish one to show its commitment to and progress with sustainability.

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1. General Information

CONTEXT

EU law requires certain large companies to disclose information on the way they operate and manage social and environmental challenges. Currently, this is stipulated in Directive 2014/95/EU (NFRD), demanding the publication of information concerning:

- environmental matters
- social matters and treatment of employees
- respect for human rights
- anti-corruption and bribery
- diversity on company boards

This is denoted as a 'double materiality perspective'. These regulations are being refined and extended to more companies in the proposal for a Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), which might be enforced as early as for reports published in 2024, covering the financial year 2023. It will apply to bigger companies that tick at least two of the following: 1) > 250 employees, 2) > €40 Mio turnover, 3) > €20 Mio total assets. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)¹ are exempt (except SMEs with securities listed on regulated markets) but they might be facing growing requests for sustainability information – typically from banks and large companies that they supply.

CSRD is future-oriented, consistent with European Green Deal and EU taxonomy and it supports already established initiatives like the Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI). Detailed information can be found under ec.europa.eu. The reporting framework assists the implementation of a due diligence strategy, its implementation, and measurement of progress and results.

Corresponding information will need to be disclosed for external sustainability reporting.

GRI Standards is a modular set of three (GRI 1, GRI 2, GRI 3) series of interconnected standards. They represent global best practices for reporting publicly on a range of economic, environmental, and social impacts. They can be downloaded under globalreporting.org.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to achieve peace and prosperity for people and the planet with 17 goals at heart. More information can be found under sdgs.un.org.

¹ The main factors categorising an enterprise as an SME are 1) staff headcount (<250) and either 2) turnover (≤ €50 Mio) or 3) balance sheet total (≤ €43 Mio) (SME definition ec.europa.eu)

2. Questions: Approach to Sustainability

2.1 CORPORATE VISION AND STANDARDS

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Provider, Other	
 GRI	Disclosure 2-6	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 16

Integration of Corporate Vision and Standards into the organization's strategy



- Does your organization have a clearly stated vision and/or statement, which outlines its commitment to one or more aspects of sustainability?



- Corporate values statement
- Annual report or sustainability report highlighting your corporate values
- Internal published documentation showing your corporate values and what they mean in practice
- Documentation from the intranet, and/or web address for corporate values

2.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Provider, Other	
 GRI	Disclosure 2-29	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: no yes	 SDG 16

Engagement of the organization with its key stakeholders and consideration of their sustainability issues and concerns



- Do you use any method to engage and communicate with your key stakeholders, and if so, which method do you use?
- Do you collect and archive your stakeholders' sustainability issues and concerns?



- List of key stakeholders
- Type and frequency of stakeholders' engagement method
- Documentation relating to stakeholder meetings or outcomes, and/or evidence of how stakeholder dialogue has influenced decision-making

2.3 CODE OF CONDUCT

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Provider, Other	
 GRI	Disclosure 2-23, GRI 205, GRI 206	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: <i>no</i>	 SDG 16

Addressing human rights, due diligence, anti-corruption, and anti-competitive behaviour in the Code of Conduct



- Does your organization have an active Code of Conduct that includes respecting human rights, due diligence, anti-corruption, and anti-competitive behaviour?



- Anti-corruption policy or any other similar policy for the organization and its suppliers
- Code of conduct for suppliers/business partners, and/or code of conduct or equivalent document

2.4 STRATEGIC GOALS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Provider, Other	
 GRI	Disclosure 2-22	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: <i>no yes</i>	 SDG 16

Integration of sustainability goals into the organization's strategy



- Has your organization set strategic goals regarding sustainability and since when are active?
- If not, do you plan it for the near future?



- Sustainability targets related to society, environment, and employees
- Sustainability report containing the sustainability targets and strategy
- Internal published documentation, and/or web address for statement

2.5 TRANSPARENCY & SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Provider, Other	
 GRI	Disclosure 2-2, Disclosure 2-3, Disclosure 2-4, Disclosure 2-5	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 16

Publication of a sustainability report



- Does your organization have any relevant document or plan on publishing a sustainability report?



- Organization's annual report
- Organization's sustainability report
- Topic-specific sustainability reports on particular issues e.g., environmental report, and/or website address

3. Questions: Environmental Dimension

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing	
 GRI	Disclosure 2-23, Disclosure 2-25	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 12, 14, 15

Applying an Environmental Management System (EMS)



- Does your organization operate an Environmental Management System?
- Is it audited by an external third party?



- Certificate or equivalent proof of an accredited environmental management system e.g., ISO 14000, EMAS, or equivalent system

3.2 SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing	
 GRI	GRI 301	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 8, 12

Sustainable materials – Production, design, and technology



- Does your organization measure the materials it uses by weight or volume?
- Does it use recycled input materials?
- Does it reclaim products and packaging materials?
- Does it reduce the number of materials used?
- Does it reduce the number of materials supplied from distant countries?



For materials used, indicate:

- If they are raw materials (ores, minerals, wood)
- Materials used for the manufacturing, but aren't part of the final product, e.g. lubricants
- Semi-manufactured goods or parts
- Materials for packaging
- Recordings indicating the recycled materials used as input materials, and/or recordings indicating reclaiming of products (exclude recalls/rejects) or packaging of products

3.3 ENERGY CONSUMPTION

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing	
 GRI	GRI 302, GRI 305	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 12, 13

Responsible energy consumption by the organization



- Does your organization keep track of its energy consumption and from which energy sources (fuel, grid, solar, etc.)?
- Does your organization monitor its overall energy intensity?
Intensity ratios can be provided for, among others: Products (such as energy consumed per unit produced), services (such as energy consumed per function or service), sales (such as energy consumed per monetary unit of sales)
- Does your organization have plans and goals for reducing energy consumption?
Energy consumption can result from process redesign, changes in behaviour, operational changes, use of energy-efficient appliances, and utilizing energy opportunities from other industries (e.g., waste heat from neighbouring facilities).





- Calculations of the total energy consumption within the organization (in Joules).
- Amount of reductions in energy consumption achieved and the way the reduction is achieved.

3.4 WATER CONSUMPTION


TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing	
 GRI	GRI 303	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 6, 12, 14

Sustainable water consumption within the organization


- 
 - Does your organization measure its water consumption from its operations (e.g., water use in offices, water required for production purposes, water required for landscaping)?
 - Does your organization have plans and goals for reducing water consumption?
Water consumption can be reduced by changing behaviour, modifying and/or replacing equipment, using water-efficient appliances, utilizing rainwater, and increasing internal reuse (after treatment).


- 
 - Total water withdrawal in megalitres
 - Reduction of water use

3.5 EMISSIONS INTO THE ATMOSPHERE

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Providers, Other	
 GRI	GRI 305	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 12, 13

Measuring and reducing the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of the organization

- 
 - Does your organization measure its Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions?
Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are a way of categorizing business emissions, accounting for both direct (Scope 1) and indirectly emitted GHGs (Scope 2 & 3)
 - Does your organization monitor its overall emissions intensity?
Intensity ratios can be provided for, among others: Products (such as emissions per unit produced), services (such as emissions per function or service), sales (such as emissions per monetary unit of sales)
 - Does your organization have plans and goals for reducing emissions, and if so which scope of emissions do you plan to reduce?

- 
 - Internal reports showing aggregate environmental data, and/or reference to where information is publicly available

3.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing	
 GRI	GRI 306	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 6, 12, 14, 15

Measuring and reducing the waste generated by the organization



- Does your organization measure the waste it generates (e.g., waste from production facilities, use of products, leftovers, directly produced from the organization)?
- Does your organization monitor the waste diverted and directed to the landfill?
- Does your organization have plans and goals to reduce the waste it generates?
The waste reduction includes opportunities under circular economy (redesign, reduce and reuse, recycling/composting, refurbish, energy recovery)



- Internal reports showing aggregate environmental data, and/or reference to where information is publicly available

3.7 PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO WATER POLLUTION INCIDENTS

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Providers, Other	
 GRI	GRI 303, GRI 304	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 6, 14, 15

Being prepared to prevent, respond to, and manage the water pollution incidents



- Does your organization implement any actions to assess and manage its potential physical risks and impact on water quality?





- A copy of the organization's corporate objectives for risk reduction, and/or a reference to where information is publicly available
- Regional agreements with other organizations against water pollution
- Legal frameworks for oil and Harmful Noxious Substances (HNS).

3.8 BIODIVERSITY

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing	
 GRI	GRI 304	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 6, 14, 15

Preservation and conservation of the biodiversity


- 
 - Does your organization avoid buying materials from endangered animals and plants?
 - Does your organization implement any actions to assess and manage its impact on biodiversity?
Actions include monitoring activities, regeneration/conservation projects, etc.


- 
 - A copy of the organization’s corporate objectives for biodiversity performance, and/or a reference to where information is publicly available

3.9 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing	
 GRI	GRI 301, GRI 302, GRI 305	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 6, 9, 12, 14, 15

Designing in a more sustainable, environmentally sensitive way

- 
 - Does your organization already work on, or plan to implement more sustainable product design?
 - Is your product designed for facilitating its disassembly in terms of energy and additional materials demands?
 - Have you considered practices in your product design to reduce the impact of maintenance over the lifetime of the product?

- 
 - List of energy-efficiency innovations/technologies utilized in the design, and/or list of materials that are recycled, recyclable, renewable

3.10 END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing	
 GRI	GRI 301, GRI 306	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: no yes	 SDG 6, 8, 12, 14, 15

Applying end-of-life management scheme(s) for decommissioned parts of the vessels and equipment



- Does your organization apply any end-of-life management scheme(s) when vessels or equipment are decommissioned?



- Hard Copies/Web links to relevant policies that describe the end-of-life schemes
- Other official documents, such as strategies and/or programs that describe such schemes, agreements with local or national end-of-life and recycling facilities, and/or archives of materials or vessels that have undergone an end-of-life process.

3.11 LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing	
 GRI	GRI 301, GRI 303, GRI 305, GRI 306, GRI 416	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 6, 9, 12 – 16

Conducting a life cycle assessment of the organization's products and services



- Does your organization conduct a life cycle assessment to determine the environmental impacts of its main products and services throughout their life cycle?



- Life Cycle Assessment of product
- Inventory of inputs (raw materials, energy, water) to manufacture products, and/or estimation of the impact of the product on the environment during use and their end of life.

4. Questions Social & Operational Dimension

4.1 SUPPORT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Providers, Other	
 GRI	Disclosure 2-18, GRI 413, GRI 203	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: <i>no</i>	 SDG 1 - 4

Implementing programs in collaboration with the local communities near the organization towards local community development and local tourism growth



- Does your organization implement any program(s), in collaboration with the local communities near the waterfront (schools, local authorities, other associations), to support local community development and local tourism growth?



- Hard copies/web links to relevant programs that demonstrate such activities by the organization
- Other official or unofficial documents, and/or descriptions or pictures of related programs

4.2 MEASUREMENT OF YOUR SOCIAL IMPACT

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Providers, Other	
 GRI	Disclosure 2-25, GRI 413, GRI 203	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: <i>no</i>	 SDG 1 - 4

Measuring your social impact on local communities in locations of operations






- Does your organization measure the social impact of its initiatives and how?





- Summary of management targets, measurement method (e.g., SROI), and results
- Progress report on achievement of management targets, and/or web address or page number indicating where targets can be found in the public classification

4.3 CUSTOMER HEALTH AND SAFETY

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Providers, Other	
 GRI	GRI 416	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 16



Setting business policies, procedures, and practices to ensure customer health and safety

-  Has your organization set up policies, procedures, and practices regarding its products and services to ensure the protection of its customer's health and safety?
-  Copy of a customer health and safety policy, practices, or other relevant documentation.




4.4 CUSTOMER PRIVACY

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Providers, Other	
 GRI	GRI 418	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 16

Setting business policies, procedures, and practices to protect customers' data

-  Has your organization put policies, procedures, and practices in place to protect customers' data and information?
-  Policies, practices, or other official documents that the organization has in place to protect customer privacy, and/or examples of incidents and the way they have been handled by the organization

4.5 SUPPLY CHAIN

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Providers, Other	
 GRI	Disclosure 2-6, GRI 308, GRI 414	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 5, 8, 16

Responsible supply chain policies and screening of suppliers by using environmental and social criteria



- Has your organization created a supply chain policy that includes sustainability criteria (environmental, social, labour)?



- Copy of a Responsible supply chain policy
- Methodology for prioritization of suppliers/contractors (including social, environmental, and economic criteria used)
- Evidence that the progress of suppliers is reviewed regularly
- Evidence of help and support is given to prioritized suppliers
- Examples of tools used to encourage suppliers to apply sustainability principles in their supply chain

4.6 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Providers, Other	
 GRI	GRI 403	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 3, 8, 16

Applying occupational health and safety management schemes



- Does your organization have a formal Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS)?
- Is it audited by an independent third party?
- Does your organization monitor health and safety-related KPIs, such as absenteeism and work-related injuries of employees and subcontractors?
- Does your organisation consider upgrading the facilities and equipment provided to employees and subcontractors who perform more risky work?



- Certificate for complying with appropriate standards indicating coverage of the certification
- Evidence that the organization works to improve the good health and well-being of employees, as well as managing sickness absence and return to work
- Evidence of ensuring your workplace is a healthy environment (e.g. dust of various chemical compounds breathed in, ergonomic assessments, lighting, etc.).

4.7 EMPLOYEE WELLNESS AND WELLBEING

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Providers, Other	
 GRI	GRI 403	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 3, 8, 16

Ensuring employee wellness and wellbeing



- Does your organization have programs that promote employee wellness and wellbeing?



- Copies/ Web-links to any policies that demonstrate an organization's commitment to health, safety, and well-being
- Evidence that demonstrates how the organization addresses mental health issues and stress
- Details of programs, evidence of health promotion, e.g. copies/links to intranet information, copies of flyers or posters, internal communications
- Evidence of how you have provided an inclusive program for all staff and where you have consulted your staff to inform your program

4.8 EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Providers, Other	
 GRI	GRI 404	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 4, 5, 8, 10

Implementing training and educational programs for employee development






- Does your organization have programs that promote employee training and education?



- Training-needs assessment
- Copy of strategy for integration of sustainability through the business, training course agenda, and/or attendance lists

4.9 HEALTH AND SAFETY ONBOARD AND IN FACILITIES

TOPIC	TYPE	
Applicable sector	Production/Manufacturing, Service Providers, Other	
 GRI	GRI 403, GRI 416	
 NFRD CSRD	Mandatory: yes	 SDG 4, 5, 8, 10

Implementing schemes for health- and safety- onboard and in facilities



- Does your organization apply any schemes that go beyond regulatory requirements to ensure health and safety onboard yachts and in your facilities?



- Copies/ Web-links to any policies that demonstrate the organization's health and safety onboard schemes, practices, or other official documents that the organization has in place around such schemes
- Training course agenda
- Description and/or pictures of the architectural structure and design of the vessels which present the health and safety schemes
- Collaborative agreements with external parties on relevant projects and procedures

Summary

	Mandatory NFRD	Mandatory CSRD
1. General Information		
2. Questions: Approach to Sustainability		
3. Questions: Environmental Dimension		
4. Questions: Social & Operational Dimension		
II. Context: Approach to Sustainability		
-- 2.1 Corporate Vision and Standards	yes	yes
-- 2.2 Stakeholder Engagement	no	yes
-- 2.3 Code of Conduct	no	no
-- 2.4 Strategic Goals on Sustainability	no	yes
-- 2.5 Transparency & Sustainability Reporting	yes	yes
III. Context: Environmental Dimension		
-- 3.1 Environmental Management System	yes	yes
-- 3.2 Sustainable Materials	yes	yes
-- 3.3 Energy Consumption	yes	yes
-- 3.4 Water Consumption	yes	yes
-- 3.5 Emissions	yes	yes
-- 3.6 Waste Management	yes	yes
-- 3.7 Preparedness and Response to Water Pollution Incidents	yes	yes
-- 3.8 Biodiversity	yes	yes
-- 3.9 Sustainable Design Specifications	yes	yes
-- 3.10 End-of-life Management	no	yes
-- 3.11 Life Cycle Assessment	yes	yes
IV. Context: Social & Operational Dimension		
-- 4.1 Support of Local Communities	no	no
-- 4.2 Measurement of your social impact	no	no
-- 4.3 Customer Health and Safety	yes	yes
-- 4.4 Customer Privacy	yes	yes
-- 4.5 Supply Chain	yes	yes
-- 4.6 Occupational Health and Safety	yes	yes
-- 4.7 Employee Wellness and Wellbeing	yes	yes
-- 4.8 Employee Training and Development	yes	yes
-- 4.9 Health and Safety Onboard and in Facilities	yes	yes

II. Context: Approach to Sustainability

2.1 CORPORATE VISION AND STANDARDS

What it means

Corporate Vision and Standards represent 'what the organization stands for', 'what the organization is prepared to be responsible for', and 'what the organization's future goals and objectives are'. An organization may adopt 'Corporate Values' as Vision, Corporate Purpose, Mission, Goals, etc., which all share the common goal of setting the boundaries by which the organization operates.

Why it is important

An organization should adopt specific values and goals related to corporate and sustainable development to do good to its longevity, whilst impacting positively society, the economy, and the environment. Many organizations have developed a high-level corporate values statement that sets the framework by which the organization operates. By including sustainability commitments within this high-level statement, the organization addresses the issues of most concern for the business, considering that its success depends on the strength of its relationships with its stakeholders. If an organization communicates its purpose and values, acts consistently with them, and learns from feedback on its performance, these relationships are strengthened by:

- employees who feel empowered and motivated
- suppliers who believe in the organization's integrity
- customers who walk the extra yard to purchase its services
- enhanced relationships and trust with investors
- communities and governments who recognize the benefits the business brings to them and
- ensuring values live throughout the organization

How to do it

Organizations usually prepare a statement that addresses their Corporate Vision and Standards and which they publish. For example, a statement is available in an organization's publication such as an annual report or on an organization's website. This does not include situations where accessibility is restricted or limited to the organization's intranet and newsletter.

2.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

What it means

Stakeholders are those who either affect or are affected by the activities of an organization. They include shareholders, customers and consumers, employees, trade unions, business partners, lenders and insurers, investors and analysts, sector or industry experts, government, regulators, host communities, local and international NGOs, the media, and suppliers.

Engaging with its key stakeholders enables an organization to understand their concerns and their thoughts around issues related to the operation of the organization. These issues refer to economic, governance, environmental, or social topics that either matter to them in a wider sense or issues that can potentially affect them and their relationship with the organization. For instance, if the operation of an organization affects the local environment, local communities will be able to list several environmental degradation issues they have noticed affect their daily life (e.g., water pollution). Another example would be any internal corporate decision that affects the employees' benefits, payments, etc. The employees should have the option to speak about the practices that the organization they work for follows, to express whether they are satisfied or not with the working conditions.

Why it is important

Consulting with its key stakeholders enables an organization to understand and deal with issues that matter to the parts of the society it affects. This helps the organization upgrade its strategy by gathering the issues it should work on according to its stakeholders, integrating focus areas into its strategy, and finding ways to deal with them. This allows for more effective decision-making and management practices that lead to better performance on social and environmental issues which are important to its stakeholders, driving also innovation.

This of course results in satisfied stakeholders who see their concerns be prioritized and their problems be worked on by the organization. Thus, the stakeholders engage strongly with the organization and enhance their relationship with it, resulting in longer-lasting partnerships, long-term business success, and improvement of the organization's economic performance.

How to do it

Organizations usually proceed with several stakeholder engagement methods, such as meetings with their stakeholders, special events to socialize with them, surveys, questionnaires, etc., that help them collect the stakeholders' key issues and concerns. The use of special independent advisory panels, for example for corporate responsibility, is one strategy that businesses use to assist them with this effort.

To provide a positive response the organization should be able to demonstrate that stakeholder engagement has contributed to the organization's policy and/or decision-making. This is demonstrated by addressing the stakeholders' key issues and concerns in the organization's policies and the respective action plan to respond to them.

2.3 CODE OF CONDUCT

What it means

Business conduct includes but is not limited to issues such as bribery, corruption, fraud, embezzlement, and money laundering. An organization should develop, communicate, and apply a Code of Conduct that encompasses business ethics related to human rights, due diligence, anti-corruption, and anti-competitive behaviour. This includes risk assessment procedures to prevent corruption and competitive behaviour. Note that corruption takes many forms, and thus anti-corruption efforts vary in scope and strategy. Moreover, bribery does not always involve money, other gifts, or advantages such as membership in an exclusive club may be also used as "sweeteners" to clinch deals. A similar Code of Conduct can exist for the company's business partners and suppliers to make them aware of what you expect of them and how the company expects them to behave in such matters.

Why it is important

A business will be judged by its actions and its response to instances that its actions are considered to be unethical by its employees and other stakeholders. It is therefore critical that employees are clear about what is acceptable business behaviour and that procedures exist to support this understanding and ensure that employees meet the organization's requirements. Failure to have in place an effective policy on bribery and corruption represents both a regulatory and long-term business risk.

How to do it

Organizations develop a Code of Conduct which needs to be communicated internally. The organization can also provide training to its employees on the Code of Conduct. Also, an organization can develop a Code of Conduct for suppliers and business partners and make it part of the signed contract. Then the organization can choose if it wishes to ask the supplier for evidence of the application of the Code of Conduct, and even audit selected suppliers.

2.4 STRATEGIC GOALS ON SUSTAINABILITY

What it means

Sustainability goals are specific and more detailed commitments to improving the organization's economic, environmental, and social performance. These goals flow from values and set out the organization's responsibilities to its various key stakeholders.

Why it is important

By including sustainability strategic goals in business principles, an organization can communicate the issues of most concern for the business and direct attention to these issues. That helps the organization define the areas it should work on to improve its performance and build its strategy toward the achievement of the goals. Moreover, setting and communicating the goals, helps the organization enhance its credibility and strengthen its relationship with its stakeholders.

How to do it

Organizations usually develop a strategy that incorporates sustainability goals (double materiality), and which they publish within a document (or website) that is available and freely accessible to the public. For example, it is available in an organization publication such as an annual report or on an organization's website. This does not include situations where accessibility is restricted or limited to the organization's intranet and newsletter.

2.5 TRANSPARENCY & SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

What it means

A sustainability report is an organization's report that gives information about the economic, environmental, social, and governance topics related to the operation of the organization, addressing what topics affect and are affected by the organization. It also addresses the performance of the organization against these topics, its planned actions, and its strategies to improve performance and impact.

The report is used for communication reasons and engagement with the organization's stakeholders. It provides management information of value to businesses, is of interest to external stakeholders, highlights meaningful performance information, and gives a real insight into the effectiveness of efforts to manage sustainability performance.

Why it is important

Reporting and communicating your organization's impact on society, the economy, and the environment helps:

- demonstrate openness and transparency about operations whilst building trust
- drives improvement and culture change within the organization
- meet the information needs of interested stakeholders
- demonstrate the seriousness of intent about social responsibility in business or corporate responsibility issues
- enhances business reputation and
- rewards staff for involvement in, and support for, your social responsibility in business or programs

How to do it

A sustainability report should be a consolidated view of management and performance on sustainability issues that allows a year-on-year comparison. This means that a report should reference the year or reporting period and contain statements of policy, governance-environmental-economic-societal objectives, as well as the organization's performance against those.

It could be a hard copy or electronic report available on your website. Publications not accepted include press releases, articles in the media, and sales brochures.

Emerging good practice on forms of reporting is moving towards a portfolio approach depending on the different stakeholder groups, for example:

- web-based reporting
- information in the annual report and accounts
- a summary document for interested parties
- employee targeted communications
- customer targeted communications
- overall organization's corporate responsibility report and
- topic-specific sustainability reports on particular issues e.g., environmental report

III. Context: Environmental Dimension

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

What it means

An environmental management system (EMS) is the part of the overall management system which includes the organizational structure, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes, and resources for determining and implementing the environmental policy [source: EMAS]. Although it is not a requirement for all businesses to have an EMS certified to ISO14001 it is expected that most participants will have an EMS that at least follows the guidelines of a recognized international standard for environmental management, such as ISO14001, BS8555 (Acorn) or EMAS.

Why it is important

An EMS can help an organization improve its environmental performance and shows an organization's commitment to incorporating environmental issues in its key business practices. An EMS can also help an organization improve its information management systems, to better understand and manage the impacts of its operations and increase efficiencies. Benefits can therefore include increased compliance with environmental legislation and regulation, improved risk management, reduced liability costs, increased competitive advantage, more employee involvement, and improved public image.

How to do it

Companies may have appointed external consultants to carry out an independent assessment of their EMS but may not necessarily aim for ISO14001 certification.

3.2 SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS

What it means

Whilst the design deals with the structural and functional behaviour of the materials, materials technology refers to the production of goods from raw materials to processing into forms for specific applications.

The inputs used to manufacture (and packaging if relevant) an organization's products and services can be non-renewable materials, such as minerals, metals, oil, gas, or coal; or renewable materials, such as wood or water. Both renewable and non-renewable materials can be composed of virgin or recycled input materials.

Why it is important

The type and amount of materials the organization uses can indicate its dependence on natural resources, and its impact on their availability. The organization's contribution to resource conservation can be indicated by its approach to recycling, reusing, and reclaiming materials, products, and packaging.

How to do it

Sustainable production requires all entities to exercise best practices to reduce the environmental impact. A careful selection of environmentally friendly materials for upstream production determines whether design and materials technology will be considered responsible and sustainable.

3.3 ENERGY CONSUMPTION

What it means

For some organizations, electricity is the only significant form of energy they consume. For others, energy sources such as steam or water provided from a district heating plan or chilled water plant can also be important. Main forms of energy consumption include energy purchased from sources external to the organization (e.g., energy suppliers) and energy produced directly by the organization – self-generated (e.g., fuel burner, photovoltaics). Other, indirect use of energy includes the amount of energy that is consumed by the organization through employee commuting, business travel, upstream and downstream transportation of goods and products of the organization, end-of-life treatment of sold products, etc. Each organization shall focus on the types of energy that apply to them, and at least on the main forms of energy consumption (energy supplied and/or energy produced within the organization).

Why it is important

There is a direct connection between the energy you consume and the environment. When you consume less power, you reduce the toxic fumes released by power plants, conserve the earth's natural resources, and protect ecosystems from degradation. By taking steps to reduce your organization's energy intake, you'll contribute to a better world.

How to do it

An organization should measure its impact due to its energy consumption (internal and external to the organization) and can implement initiatives for reducing energy consumption through its business practices (operations as well as products and services).

The organization can report energy consumption from non-renewable sources and renewable sources separately, as well as energy consumed by entities owned or controlled by the organization.

3.4 WATER CONSUMPTION

What it means

The extent to which an organization measures its impact through its water consumption (internal and external to the organization) and has put initiatives in place for reducing water consumption through its business practices (operations

as well as products and services). Water consumption measures water used by an organization, which is therefore no longer available for use by the ecosystem or the local communities.

Why it is important

Knowing the volume of water consumption can help the organization understand the overall scale of its impact due to water withdrawal on water availability and take the appropriate steps to mitigate or even eliminate the issues.

How to do it

Gather essential information to understand how the organization manages water-related impacts (e.g., the total amount of water consumed in a given period, or discharged, from areas with or without water stress). An organization can reduce its water withdrawal, consumption, discharge, and associated impacts through efficient measures, such as water recycling and reuse and process redesign.

3.5 EMISSIONS

What it means

The extent to which an organization measures its impact through its Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) (direct and indirect) and has put initiatives in place for reducing pollution through its business practices (operations as well as products and services).

Direct emissions refer to emissions that come from facilities owned by the organization (Scope 1). Such emissions result from fuel combusted within the organization, business vehicles, etc.

Energy indirect emissions (Scope 2) refer to emissions generated by energy bought from energy suppliers.

Indirect emissions (Scope 3) refer to emissions generated by several operations related to the organization, such as employee commuting by public transportation, airline business travels, waste-generated emissions from the waste produced by the organization, etc.

Why it is important

Measuring and monitoring an impact enables an organization to evaluate its performance over time, identify and address problem areas, identify and exploit

opportunities, improve performance, ensure compliance with legal requirements, and increase efficiency.

How to do it

When reporting about GHG emissions, you should include all related emissions arising from energy, transport, and process emissions where relevant. When calculating your emissions from fuel use, you shall take under consideration the type of fuel used (e.g., natural gas, gas/diesel oil, petrol, heavy fuel oil, coal).

3.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

What it means

The extent to which an organization measures its impact due to its waste production (internal and external to the organization) and has put in place initiatives for reducing waste by type (for example spills, hazardous waste, discharges).

Waste disposed is defined here as anything that one discards, intends to discard, or is required to discard. Thus, if it is consigned to a disposal operation, has been abandoned or dumped, or will be dealt with as waste, then it is considered disposed waste. If, however, it is to be reused/recycled by you the producer, or passed on to another for continued similar use, then it should be considered as waste reused/recycled and part of your waste management regime.

Why it is important

Measuring and monitoring an impact enables an organization to evaluate its performance over time, identify and address problem areas, identify and exploit opportunities, improve performance, ensure compliance with legal requirements, and increase efficiency.

How to do it

To gain a true picture of your waste you should consider all (solid) waste arising from your operations that are neither product nor a commercially valuable by-product. From this, all materials that you reuse as part of your principal commercial activities or you pass on for continued similar use by other parties should be subtracted. The remaining is what we describe as waste, and it falls within this scope.

3.7 PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO WATER POLLUTION INCIDENTS

What it means

The extent to which an organization has preparedness and response schemes in place to ensure its operations will not mitigate the water quality of aquatic zones and marine environments. These aquatic zones and marine environments refer to waters that have a direct or indirect link to the organization, of which operations can impact the water quality through several pollution events such as sewage system pollution, oil spills, and other harmful substances.

Why it is important

Implementing such schemes enables an organization to protect the water quality of any water system that is directly or indirectly affected by the organization, improving its overall environmental performance. Moreover, an organization that commits to implementing prevention and response to water pollution schemes, strengthens its credibility to its stakeholders and ensures the long-term trust of its customers.

How to do it

Not all organizations have necessarily a direct impact on marine or aquatic zones. However, the organizations should assess and manage potential and physical risks and impacts on water quality, especially if their operations are related to water systems.

Thus, an organization should first assess how its operations (e.g., production, manufacturing, transportation) might impact the water quality and which aquatic zones could be affected, directly or indirectly (e.g., an organization can directly affect the marine water through sewage releases, or indirectly by producing oil paints used for surfaces that come in touch with water sources, polluting thereby the water). Second, the organization should develop and apply schemes to prevent, prepare and respond to pollution events. Pollution prevention schemes include schemes about sewage treatment, sewage commuting, and disinfecting systems or sewage holding tanks. Preparedness and response schemes include training in human resources, provision of knowledge and skills; mobilization of resources, technologies, and equipment; regional agreements with other organizations and centres to combat water pollution; and the integration of legal frameworks for oil and Harmful Noxious Substances (HNS).

3.8 BIODIVERSITY

What it means

The extent to which an organization has measures in place for ensuring the survival of plant and animal species and habitats, genetic diversity, and natural ecosystems. Biodiversity means the variety of living things – the different plants, animals, and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

Why it is important

Measuring and monitoring an impact enables an organization to evaluate its performance over time, identify and address problem areas, identify and exploit opportunities, improve environmental performance, ensure compliance with legal requirements, and increase efficiency.

Unlike other areas of environmental impact, there is no one set of standardized indicators and performance measures. Assessment and management of organization impacts on biodiversity are key to improving the organization's environmental performance.

How to do it

Not all organizations have necessarily a direct or indirect impact on marine or terrestrial biodiversity. However, the organizations should assess and manage potential and physical risks and impacts on marine or terrestrial biodiversity, especially if their operations are related to water systems.

Thus, an organization should investigate its impact of operations, resource use, travel and transport, supply chain, investments, and other activities, which can have negative impacts on biodiversity. The impact on biodiversity can be very hard to quantify and requires strong, well-researched scientific data which can be time-consuming and costly to collect. It is easier to identify the activities, operations, and decisions that are likely to have a biodiversity impact and address these within an Environmental Management System or biodiversity strategy/action plan.

The key action to have a better impact on biodiversity is to reduce our pressure on already fragile environmental systems. These include, for example, Posidonia

oceanica, mangroves, and, of course, species listed by the IUCN² as threatened with extinction.

3.9 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

What it means

Designers carry responsibility for ensuring that the materials, finishes, and products they source are harvested, farmed, extracted, or manufactured sustainably. This can be challenging since in many cases luxury is often synonymous with rarity.

Why it is important

Sustainable design seeks to eliminate negative environmental impacts, thus, terms like eco-friendly design, eco-design, and environmentally conscious design can be interchangeably applied to it. The key goals of sustainable design are to minimize waste, create healthy environments, and reduce the consumption of non-renewable resources. Specifically, sustainable design can lower pollution, help with water and energy management, and encourage finding cost-effective and durable design solutions.

How to do it

Sustainable design has many applications in the industry. It can include energy-efficient solutions such as UV-treated glass and heat-resistant paint for the superstructure, as well as the use of recycled or renewable materials for the interior (for example reclaimed oak floors and stonework reused from the leftovers of other projects). Locally sourced materials are another parameter that can fall under sustainable design. Recycled, renewable, and locally sourced materials can include cork, coconut wood, straw, rattan, non-toxic dyes, natural fibres, recycled stone, and reject leather. Identifying and working with sustainable suppliers is also important to identify, explore and understand the available options.

² The IUCN is the International Union for Conservation of Nature, responsible for the conservation of biodiversity on our planet through the conclusion of international conventions on nature conservation and biodiversity, among other activities. It is known for publishing and constantly updating the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, which assesses the conservation status of species worldwide. You can find it here: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

3.10 END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT

What it means

Organizations can apply end-of-life management scheme(s) when vessels or equipment is decommissioned. Such schemes might include disposal, recycling facilities, etc.

Why it is important

Such schemes prevent environmental degradation from fragments that might pollute the natural environment due to hazardous or non-biodegradable materials.

How to do it

You might apply one or more of the following:

- Whether you attain agreements with ship recycling facilities and whether the vessels carry an inventory of hazardous materials specific to them when they are sent for recycling.
- Whether you recycle salvageable materials.
- Whether you sell the vessels or their parts for alternative use.
- Whether the parts of the vessels are disposed of in an environmentally safe manner.

3.11 LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

What it means

Life cycle assessment (LCA) is the factual analysis of a product's entire life cycle in terms of sustainability. Every part of a product's life cycle – extraction of materials from the environment, the production of the product, the use phase, and what happens to the product after it is no longer used – can have an impact on the environment in many ways.

LCA includes elements from the previous section of this framework, such as emissions, waste, energy, etc, however, it represents a specific assessment approach that brings significant value to the organization, if implemented.

Why it is important

With LCA, you can evaluate the environmental impacts of your product or service from the very first to the very last or from cradle to grave. It helps the

organization understand the stages that need to be re-evaluated and find deficiencies as well as room for improvement.

How to do it

Companies may have appointed internal or external consultants to carry out a life cycle assessment.

IV. Context: Social & Operational Dimension

4.1 SUPPORT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

What it means

The engagement of a yachting organization with the local communities by implementing several programs, such as nautical sports programs, social events, port-city integration initiatives, recreational boating, educational projects, provision of funds, or raising community awareness for potential impacts due to the organization's operations.

Why it is important

Local communities near the organization are the main stakeholders of the yachting industry. They affect and are affected by the operation of the organization mainly in terms of financial growth, biodiversity impact, and water pollution. Specifically, a yachting organization can occupy locals as crew members and employees in the port facilities, affecting, therefore, the financial growth of the locals. At the same time, the industry itself can flourish around local communities that are financially stable, with many touristic facilities, local cafes, hotels, etc. That is because visitors and passengers enjoy not only the boating activities but also, use and enjoy the port and the surrounding areas as well. Second, the environmental protection of the marina is of crucial importance both for the yachting organization that occupies the port, as well as for the locals' wellbeing. Therefore, the yachting organizations and the locals should respect the natural environment, prevent, and treat any type of pollution event.

How to do it

The organization should provide financial and educational support to local communities, including organizing social events and other activities to enhance their understanding of the yachting industry, strengthen their environmental awareness, and engage with locals to enhance cooperation.

4.2 MEASUREMENT OF YOUR SOCIAL IMPACT

What it means

An organization shows active engagement and presence in society through initiatives that involve development programs and local presence. Such initiatives refer to community capacity building based on local community needs (e.g., provision of school or hospital equipment), local community consultation committees to help vulnerable groups and grievance processes. Then the organization can measure its impact on society from these initiatives through social impact assessment methods.

Why it is important

Measuring the social impact can help the organization understand the effects of its initiatives and the room for improvement. It provides the appropriate feedback for the organization to understand the value generated by its initiatives and shows what the organization should do more to improve its performance. Especially, it helps the organization understand how it should re-orientate its strategy towards community development, how to allocate resources to maximize positive impact on the local communities and support the local economy, which responsibility should be assigned to whom internally, and which mechanisms should be mobilized to motivate employees and locals.

How to do it

Measuring social impact requires first gathering information on which external initiatives have been implemented by the organization to support local communities and society as a whole. The method most commonly used to assess the impact of an organization's initiatives is the Social Return on Investment (SROI) method. The organization can assign internal or external sustainability consultants to implement an SROI.

4.3 CUSTOMER HEALTH AND SAFETY

What it means

The extent to which an organization assesses the customer health and safety impacts of its product and service categories and reports incidents of noncompliance with health and safety regulations. An organization should set specific policies, procedures, and practices to assess how safe its products and services are for its end users, as well as proceed with corrective actions when a service or product end to be harmful.

Why it is important

This scope is key for what concerns the relationship of an organization with its customers since this is how the organization shows respect and deals with issues affecting customer trust. Customers expect products and services to perform their intended functions satisfactorily and not pose a risk to their health and safety. Customers have every right to non-hazardous products and harmless services. Thus, mechanisms that ensure safe products and services, strengthen the credibility of an organization and empower the relationship between the organization and its customers, determining thereafter business success and financial stability of the organization.

How to do it

The organizations should first develop and apply relevant policies that ensure the safety of their products and services, second proceed with assessing the risks of products and services which are already available in the market, and third identify the potential risks of new or altered products and services, and last be transparent about the incidents of risky products and services which have been recalled, as well as any other corrective actions taken by the organization.

4.4 CUSTOMER PRIVACY

What it means

Customer privacy refers to information privacy regarding the consumers of products and services. To protect customer privacy an organization is expected to limit its collection of personal data, to collect data by lawful means, and be transparent about how data are gathered, used, and secured.

Why it is important

Protection of customer privacy is a generally recognized goal in national regulations and organizational policies. An organization that protects the personal data of its customers is considered credible and trustworthy, a fact that attracts new customers and helps the organization keep its existing ones.

How to do it

The organization is expected to not disclose or use personal customer information for any purpose other than those agreed upon and to communicate directly to its customers any changes in data protection policies or measures. Moreover, the organization should act upon substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data. Policies,

procedures, and practices regarding customer data protection are the means to ensure all the above-mentioned.

4.5 SUPPLY CHAIN

What it means

The extent to which the organization screens suppliers using social criteria and identifies and acts upon negative social impacts in the supply chain. A responsible supply chain program takes into consideration social, environmental, and economic factors into product or service design, sourcing, and procurement processes, whilst ensuring contractual agreements are respected and that suppliers and contractors are treated fairly.

Why it is important

Supply chain management is of critical strategic importance for companies and has an additional magnitude in today's high-pressure environment, as the value of bought-in goods and services is usually a high percentage of turnover. Because most high-profile social and environmental risks are traditionally found in the supply chain, responsible supply chain management is a growing area of interest for companies and their stakeholders. Better integration of sustainability issues into companies' sourcing policies and processes is a way to manage more effectively risk that might arise in the supply chain. It might also create new opportunities in terms of savings, innovation, supplier relationship management, and competitive advantages.

How to do it

Responsible Supply Chain refers to the integration of social, environmental, and economic issues into the strategic sourcing and procurement processes of an organization. It can take the form of:

- Integration of sustainable development issues in top supply requirements.
- Position of sustainable development resources in the procurement organization.
- Incorporation of social and environmental criteria into strategic sourcing analysis, suppliers screening, selection, and monitoring.
- Consideration of economic issues such as suppliers' financial health and level of dependence when awarding a contract and negotiating terms and conditions.
- Respect for contractual agreements and fair relations with suppliers.

4.6 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

What it means

An Occupational Health and Safety Management System provides a framework for managing OHS responsibilities so that they become integrated into overall business operations. It is an essential tool to ensure that risks to employees are fully understood and appropriately managed, to achieve risk reduction to an acceptable level.

Why it is important

Your employees are your most important asset and safeguarding their health and safety is both a legal, economic, and moral responsibility. Building upon this, organizations need to bring health and safety into their core business strategy, understanding how health and safety affect an organization's ability to deliver their business strategy and that poor employee health is an acute business risk. Organizations that promote the health and safety of their employees can enjoy a range of bottom-line benefits, including reduced absence, health insurance, and litigation costs, improved morale, loyalty, recruitment, retention, productivity, quality, and customer satisfaction.

How to do it

OHSAS 18001 is the internationally recognized assessment specification that specifies a process of achieving continuous improvement in OHS performance and complying with legislation.

4.7 EMPLOYEE WELLNESS AND WELLBEING

What it means

The extent to which an organization has policies, programs, and management systems to promote wellness and wellbeing for its employees.

Why it is important

Giving your employees access to information on healthy living, opportunities to make informed health decisions, and tools to help manage any health-related issues, all contribute to creating a productive, loyal and committed workforce.

How to do it

Programs to address the health and well-being needs of employees may include examples such as access to healthy food at work, access to fitness programs, access to smoking cessation support, etc.

4.8 EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

What it means

The extent to which an organization is committed to improving its Human Capital through Training and development and expanding the knowledge base of its employees.

Why it is important

Training and development are crucial to improving the skills and capabilities of employees and creating behavioural change, which in turn can improve the performance of the organization as a whole. Training and development can also help to increase employees' understanding of what sustainability means for the business, which can positively affect motivation and commitment. A greater understanding of the various sustainability issues relevant to the organization means that decisions can be made with greater knowledge of the risks and opportunities for the business.

How to do it

Training must be an interactive process to increase the trainee's knowledge of specific sustainability issues relevant to the business. Placing information on the intranet will not be accepted unless it is interactive and undertaken by a majority of employees in the relevant group. Additionally, exchanging emails as part of correspondence will not be accepted. It may be specifically sustainability-related training programs or there may be sustainability elements in other training programs such as induction training – which should incorporate what sustainability means in practice, management training, audit training, etc. It should be conducted in the local language or business language in an appropriate format, with adjustments made to ensure accessibility for employees with disabilities or those with potential reading difficulties. The training should be relevant to an individual's role and responsibilities.

4.9 HEALTH AND SAFETY ONBOARD

What it means

Such schemes are initially delivered as regulatory mandates. They serve 3 phases that include prevention of an emergency event, response during the event, and the recovery phase. Therefore, the construction of the vessels, their equipment, as well as the crew's attitude and capabilities, must have the appropriate elements to prevent, respond to and recover from any type of emergency onboard.

In terms of construction, the vessels' design must have emergency response areas, and areas where the appropriate equipment can be installed. In later stages, relevant schemes include the emergency equipment installed on the vessel, and any action taken by the organization to enhance the crew members' capacity building to deal with emergencies on board (e.g., training programs).

However, organizations can implement complementary extra schemes that go beyond regulations for delivering a better outcome. These schemes include any initiative of the organization to advance current equipment, install innovative tools, and apply new knowledge to existing procedures and activities.

Why it is important

Schemes regarding health- and safety- onboard are of crucial importance both for the crew members and the passengers in cases of emergency. Such cases refer to fire, water intrusion, and any other accidents during the commercial activities of the vessels.

The schemes can help the organization guarantee a safe trip for its crew and passengers. However, going beyond regulatory requirements shows the strong willingness of the organization to protect health and safety on board, enhancing thereby its credibility and reputation.

How to do it

For carrying out such initiatives, the organization must either cooperate with external parties (such as medical institutions, researchers, and consultants) to channel resources and knowledge or conduct its research and development (R&D) towards more innovative ideas. The upper goal is to equip the vessel with innovative tools and incorporate new knowledge into its normalized processes and attitudes. These schemes might contain but are not limited to:

- Advanced training of crew on fire and flood safety measures, casualties' management, and emergency evacuation
- Advance fire detection and alarm systems, ventilation systems, manually operated call points, etc.
- Advance water ingress detection and flooding level monitoring systems
- Advance equipment to recover persons from the water, survival-, and rescue craft
- Develop novel designs for safe areas for persons to stay safely on board as the vessel proceeds to port after a casualty
- Advance equipment for radiocommunication and navigation, and implement regular tests of their functionality

