No industry has a stronger interest in protecting our oceans than cruising. It is not simply the responsibility of Cruise Lines International Association (CLIA) and our Cruise Lines, but operating sustainably at sea is a business imperative. What other industries do on land, we must do at sea – a challenge that promotes constant innovation in our operations and advances environmental protection efforts.

We are proud of our strong track record on environmental sustainability. And each day across our industry, individual cruise lines are working to improve upon this record through strategic partnerships, new technologies and bold sustainability commitments.

There is not a one-size-fits-all solution to environmental sustainability. That’s why CLIA is partnering with stakeholders including ports, local government, travel and tourism businesses, local NGOs and others to address environmental concerns by developing long- and short-term solutions. **Joel Katz, Managing Director CLIA Australasia**

The Australian Cruise Association (ACA) is committed to working with the cruise lines and the destinations to ensure that cruise passenger visitation provides social and economic value to cities, towns and regions.

The ACA recognises the crucial role of connectivity between the working port and the destination.

With both ports and tourism bodies represented by the Association it is able to assist in delivering a balanced and accurate perspective on industry issues such as emissions, to ensure that communities are best informed. **Jill Abel, Chief Executive Officer, ACA**

New Zealand Cruise Association (NZCA) is pleased to work with the cruise lines, and with CLIA, to maintain the high environmental standards we enjoy in our country.

The Sustainability Guide sets out in a concise manner the commitment of the cruise industry to continue its already leading environmental programmes, and to develop new systems to further reduce emissions and waste.

Our members’ interests depend on the integrity of New Zealand’s natural resources, as this is the life blood of our visitor economy, and this Guide will confirm that we are an industry that cares. **Kevin O’Sullivan, Chief Executive Officer, NZCA**
No single industry relies more on the splendour of our planet’s oceans and seas, nor the pristine beauty of the world’s harbours and seaside communities, than the cruise industry. **We must work together now in order to safeguard our planet for today, tomorrow and the generations of the future.**

Making a true commitment to preserve and protect the environment is not only fundamental to the success of the cruise industry, it’s also the right thing to do. As a result, there are few other industries which have invested so much time, resources and energy into protecting our oceans and destinations.

Cruise ships represent less than 1 percent of the global shipping fleet, however, we are leading the way when it comes to sustainability investment and innovation.

The cruise industry takes sustainable tourism seriously by constantly evaluating ways to protect our planet’s oceans and communities and leads the way in recycling, new technology and alternative fuels.

Our industry is keenly and proactively partnering with organisations to find solutions that ensure destinations are strengthened and preserved, and the health of our oceans is protected.
WHAT ARE WE DOING?

The cruise industry demonstrates its commitment through its leadership, investment and collaboration with leading organisations around the world.

- **Reduce waste and emissions**, above and beyond levels demanded by international regulations and requirements.
- **Invest in new technologies** and designs to transform the global, modern fleet’s efficiency and performance.
- **Collaborate with leading national and international organisations** to advance and enhance sustainability efforts.

Work is underway, both from individual cruise lines, and from CLIA as the global cruise industry association, to develop responsible environmental practices and innovative technologies that lead the world’s shipping sector in reducing emissions and waste.

The cruise industry is one of the most heavily regulated maritime industries with robust, clearly enforced standards and has implemented thousands of specific requirements set by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and other authorities.

These regulatory authorities set comprehensive standards for safety, security, crew member protections, health and environmental performance. State and federal agencies in the countries where we operate have full authority to regulate and enforce compliance for ships entering or departing their ports. International regulators include the IMO, International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

For more than 20 years, CLIA has held consultative status to the IMO, which reviews maritime regulations on an ongoing basis.
CLIA’s Compendium of Policies is a condition of membership and is verified annually by cruise line CEOs. CLIA policies are incorporated into each ship’s Safety Management System and are subject to third-party and internal auditing.

Cruise Lines are required to comply with and/or exceed all applicable IMO regulations including SOLAS and MARPOL.

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS TRAINING

CLIA Cruise Lines have agreed to develop training programs which raise the level of environmental awareness of both crew and passengers. Each crew member receives initial and recurring training regarding shipboard environmental procedures. Advanced training in specific shipboard environmental management issues is provided for those directly involved in these areas. Those directly responsible for processing waste products are given specific instructions as to their duties and responsibilities, the operation of the relevant equipment and waste management systems.
The global cruise industry has invested billions of dollars in new technologies and cleaner fuels to reduce ships’ emissions; and in the design and development of lower emissions and higher energy efficiency cruise ships.

Cruise lines strive to ensure that each new generation of ships is more eco-friendly than the previous one and our members are committed to fitting existing ships with the latest technology as part of continued sustainability improvements across the industry.

Several of the largest international cruise companies have multiple orders for LNG-fuelled ships over the next few years, and 87 alternative fuel ships are in the pipeline between 2018 and 2026.

CLIA has worked with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to develop mandatory measures for a 30 percent reduction in new marine vessel CO² emissions by 2025.

Many of the environmental technologies found onboard ships were pioneered by the cruise industry including Exhaust Gas Cleaning Systems (EGCS).

EGCS technology has been shown to reduce the level of sulphur oxides in a ship’s exhaust by as much as 98 percent, offering an alternative to low-sulphur fuels to achieve emission reduction goals

Cruise Lines will also implement Ship Energy Management Plans for route planning and maintenance to reduce fuel consumption and emissions.

EXHAUST GAS CLEANING SYSTEMS

EGCS offer an innovative alternative to the use of low-sulphur fuels to satisfy emissions requirements and reduce the level of sulphur oxides in a ship’s exhaust.

EGCS are a key component of the cruise industry’s emission reduction strategy, and not withstanding the complexity and cost associated with these systems, Cruise Lines have pioneered the use of this technology in the marine environment.

Currently the industry has installed or is planning to retrofit EGCS on almost 40 percent of the current CLIA Cruise Lines’ fleet, and include EGCS on at least 18 new build vessels.
While the 2020 sulphur cap will provide substantial environmental and human health benefits as a result of the reduced sulphur content of marine fuels used, this requirement will significantly increase vessel operating costs and will present major challenges to governments to ensure consistent enforcement across the globe.

Given the fundamental importance of the 2020 global sulphur cap, and in order to secure the intended environmental and health benefits, the cruise industry is taking a lead in calling for robust enforcement of the 2020 standard and for governments to be able to ensure consistent implementation and enforcement.

Specifically, the industry has joined with a number of environmental and shipping organisations to call for a complete ban on the carriage of non-compliant fuel from January 1, 2020, where EGCS technology is not in place, to help ensure the consistent enforcement of the global sulphur cap.

**SHORE POWER**

Utilising the land based electricity grid to power ships while at dock only makes sense if the source of the power is clean and close to the port.

Approximately 21 percent of CLIA Cruise Lines are equipped to use shore power. Only 11 ports (out of more than 1,000 ports worldwide) visited have shoreside electricity capacity, and the majority of these are in the United States. For some Cruise Lines, it makes more commercial and environmental sense to invest in emissions reduction technology rather than shore power enabled vessels, particularly when these vessels cover a wide deployment.
Cruise ships boast some of the most innovative recycling strategies in the world, meaning a cruise passenger produces less waste, and recycles far more, than when they are at home, every single day.

DID YOU KNOW?

Cruise ships recycle 60 percent more waste per person than the average person does on land.

Many cruise ships recycle or reuse almost 100 percent of waste generated onboard, through recycling, donating and converting waste into energy.

The industry recycles more than 80,000 tons of plastic, aluminium and glass every year.

The industry invests in researching ways it can reduce the quantity of plastic initially brought onboard via sourcing and product choices.

Condensation from air-conditioning units is often reclaimed and reused to wash the decks, saving more than 80 million litres of water every year.

The Cruise Industry Waste Management Policy is upheld by CLIA Cruise Lines as best practice for waste disposal at sea.

Cruise Lines have agreed on the need to incorporate international, national and local environmental performance standards into their individual operating procedures.

The industry has developed best management practices for all wastes including garbage, greywater, sewage, oily residues, sludge oil, bilge water and the small quantities of hazardous waste produced onboard.

CLIA Cruise Lines share waste management strategies and technologies amongst themselves and are committed to this cooperative effort.
Our industry continuously strives to implement and invest in new and comprehensive waste minimisation processes and procedures, environmental training and sustainable wastewater operations

- Cruise Lines have agreed to establish comprehensive procedures in their specific waste management plans that drive the safe and hygienic collection, minimisation separation and processing of wastes onboard and offloads to approved shoreside waste vendors.

- Wastewater effluents of CLIA Cruise Lines’ ocean-going vessels meet or exceed the standards prescribed by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for international shipping.

- CLIA’s mandatory wastewater discharge policy, which prohibits the discharge of untreated sewage from ocean-going cruise ships anywhere in the sea, far exceeds the legal requirements and the existing regulations of the vast majority of the maritime industry.

- Cruise Lines are constantly researching ways plastic can be reduced through sourcing and product selection. Cruise Lines are committed to reducing plastics disposed of in landfills and increasing recycling volumes, and many river cruise and ocean cruise companies have pledged to dramatically reduce, or even ban, the use of single-use plastics, such as straws, food packaging and water bottles. Plastics are separated and recycled, whenever possible.

- Cruise Lines use various techniques to minimise onboard water use. This management includes minimising water usage and reclamation and reuse of water for non-potable purposes.
DESTINATION SUSTAINABILITY

As the wider tourism sector grows, the cruise industry recognises that destination overcrowding needs to be tackled in a sustainable and responsible way.

Cruise ships are one of the more high-profile and easy-to-target flashpoints when destination sustainability is discussed, due to their size and visibility. However the cruise industry is only a small part of a challenge facing the entire tourism sector. As an industry, we need and want to be a large part of the solution. The cruise industry is already liaising with national governments, local and port authorities in key destinations and is committed to consultation and agreement among local stakeholders to ensure the best sustainable outcomes.

To achieve sustainability in heritage tourism, balance must be achieved between the quality of visitor experience and preservation of heritage resources. An example is the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority in Tasmania, which is implementing strategies to ensure it achieves its vision to be globally recognised for excellence in telling the Australian convict story. It ensures outstanding conservation and tourism experiences whilst conserving and maintaining the heritage values of our World Heritage convict sites for future generations to enjoy.

SOLUTIONS THROUGH PARTNERSHIP

New Zealand’s Fiordland National Park is famous for its natural beauty, and is a popular destination for visitors. The remoteness makes land access difficult, but passenger ships have been cruising through the fiords for more than 100 years. The local authority, Environment Southland (ES), recognises that cruise ships play an important part in making the fiords more accessible to visitors, but realises that controls are necessary to manage the Fiordland waterways.

In 2001, Environment Southland and the cruise industry collaborated on a Deed of Agreement for cruise ships wishing to enter the Fiords. The Deed assists in managing the risks associated with large ship movements and transits through the enclosed waters of the Fiords. Visiting cruise lines pay a marine fee which funds coastal activities in Fiordland and along the Southland coast, and is an important source of revenue for this remote location.
WORKING TOGETHER

The cruise industry will continue to join with global organisations and environmental stakeholders to develop innovative technologies and lead the maritime sector in sustainability best practices and policies.

The industry works with ports and destinations across the globe to combat concerns surrounding over-tourism and develop long-term solutions.

CLIA joined the World Ocean Council in early 2016, forming a global multi-industry alliance dedicated to ocean corporate responsibility.

CLIA is partnering with WTTC (World Travel and Tourism Council) and Uniting Travel to deliver a series of workshops and events on destination stewardship.

In 2016, CLIA signed the ‘United for Wildlife’ declaration committing the industry to the elimination of routes exploited by illegal wildlife traffickers.

GREAT BARRIER REEF

Stretching 2,300km, the UNESCO World Heritage listed Great Barrier Reef is one of the world’s best managed marine areas and tourism experiences. Its size and use, diversity of wildlife and conservation make it one of the world’s greatest natural wonders. The Australian Government, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Queensland Government are working together to implement the ‘Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan’ to ensure the outstanding universal value of the Reef is maintained for future generations and have partnered with the Great Barrier Reef Foundation to deliver innovative solutions for the Reef.

The Environmental Management Charge is paid by every cruise passenger transiting through the Marine Park and the funds are vitally important to the day-to-day management of the Marine Park and the funding of conservation programs like 'Eye on the Reef' and 'Reef Guardians'.