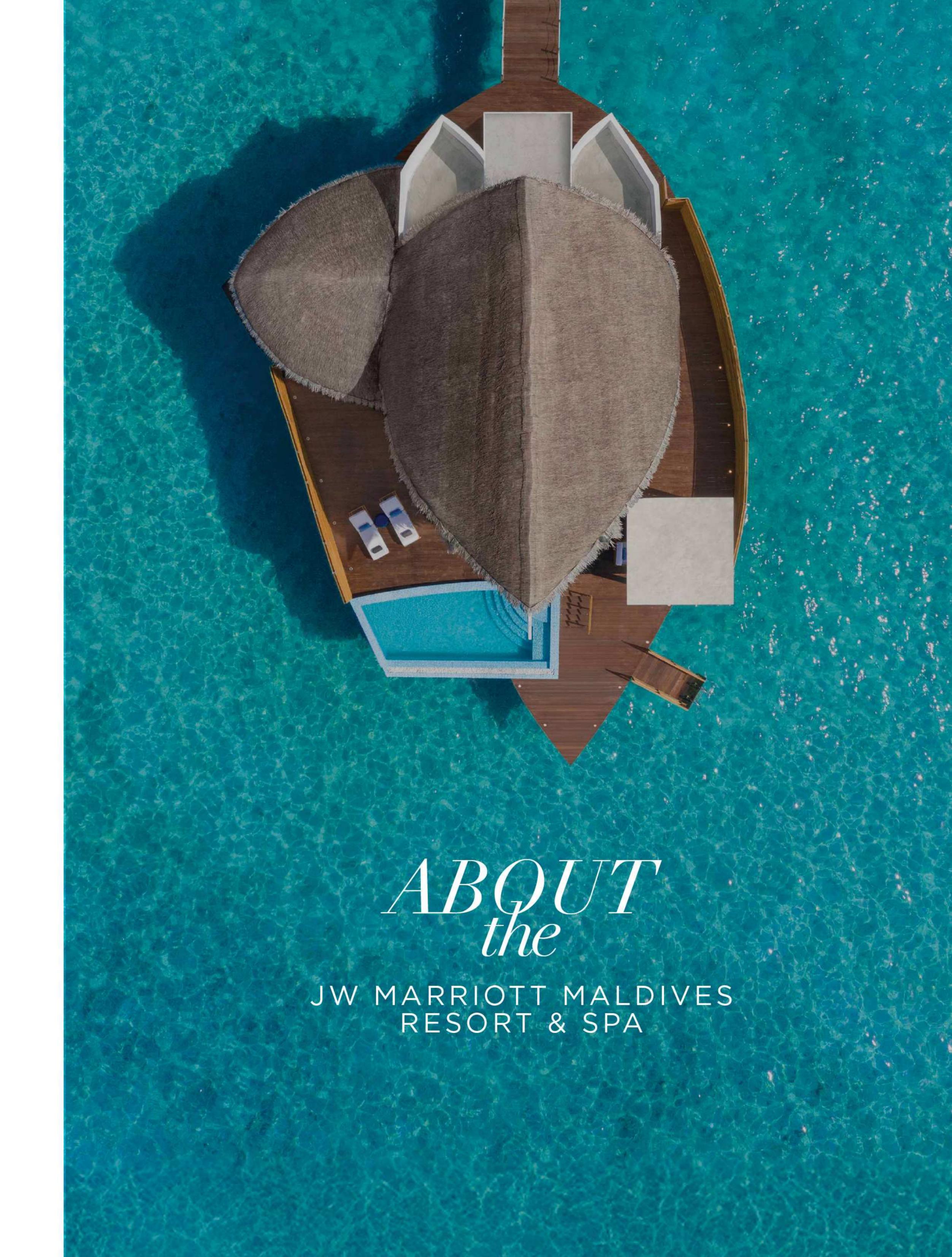


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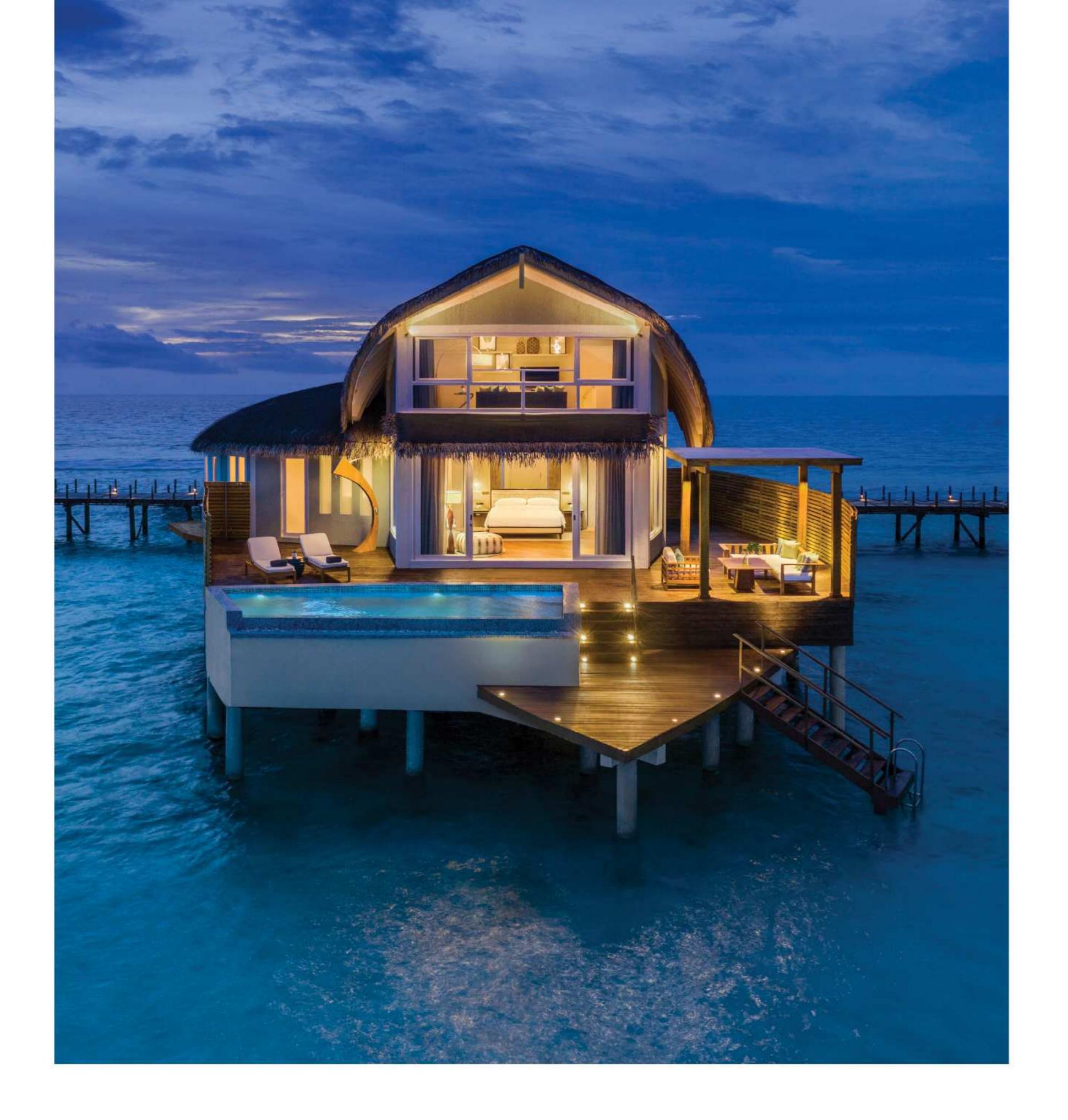
Located on Vagaru Island in Shaviyani Atoll, JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa offers the ultimate luxury escape, seamlessly blending relaxation, adventure, and family-friendly experiences. Designed to enrich the body, mind, and spirit, the resort delivers exceptional service, curated culinary journeys, and immersive activities for all ages. The resort features 60 elegantly designed beach and overwater villas, each with a private pool, expansive wooden deck, breathtaking Indian Ocean views, and personalized Thakuru (butler) service. Guests can indulge in diverse dining experiences across five distinct restaurants, three full-service bars, an exclusive wine room housing 1,200 labels, and bespoke Destination Dining options.

Spa by JW offers a sanctuary of tranquility with six couple's treatment rooms and a deluxe suite, featuring signature therapies designed around four key benefits—Renewal, Calmness, Invigoration, and Indulgence. Meanwhile, young adventurers can explore The Little Griffins Kids Club, one of the largest in the Maldives, boasting 100 engaging activities for endless fun and discovery. Discover the warm and inviting hospitality that awaits you at a luxurious Maldives beach resort,

## THE LANGUAGE

The official language of the Maldives is Dhivehi, which has its roots in Sanskrit and is believed by some scholars to be an ancient form of Sinhala, a language spoken in Sri Lanka. With the introduction of Islam in 1153, the language underwent significant influence from Arabic. In more contemporary times, English has become widely spoken in the country, following its adoption as a medium of education in the early 1960s. The Maldivian script, known as Thaana, was developed in the 16th century following the country's liberation from Portuguese rule. This unique script is written from right to left, a departure from previous writing systems, and was designed to accommodate the frequent use of Arabic words in Dhivehi. The Thaana alphabet consists of 24 letters.





#### THE ATOLL FORMATION

The Maldives, with its 99% oceanic expanse, holds within its sapphire depths the enigmatic origins of its creation. The islands themselves are fashioned around atolls—ring-shaped coral reefs that encircle crystalline lagoons. These atolls, a hallmark of the Maldives, are crafted from intricate coral formations and are interspersed with serene lagoons. They are, in essence, part of the sprawling Laccadives-Chagos Ridge, spanning over 2000 kilometers. The islands, with their gentle undulations, reach a mere 8 feet above sea level at their highest point. These far-flung islands are shielded by ring-shaped reef structures, known as «faru,» which offer a natural bulwark against the forces of wind and waves. The Maldives comprises 26 natural atolls, and according to the evolutionary musings of Charles Darwin, the islands emerged from submerged volcanoes. As these volcanoes rose from the depths, coral reefs took hold along their edges once their eruptions ceased. Subsequently, as the volcanoes receded, the encircling coral reefs remained, encircling water-filled basins and ultimately yielding the formation of the islands, as tides and currents gently ushered dead coral onto their sandy shores.

## THE CULTURES & TRADITIONS

Situated at a strategic location in the Indian Ocean, the Maldives has been significantly influenced by the influx of traders and visitors, resulting in a rich culinary and cultural tapestry shaping it's experiences. With its vast expanse of ocean, fish, particularly tuna, has traditionally been a staple in Maldivian cuisine. However, the introduction of new spices and vegetables by travelers from around the world has expanded the culinary landscape, complementing the existing seafood and tubers such as taro and sweet potato which are part of the diversity of the country. This diverse array of influences, including Arabic, Indian, Sri Lankan, and Oriental flavors, has converged to create a distinctive Maldivian cuisine that reflects a fusion of culinary identities.



## CODE OF CONDUCT

It is of utmost importance to approach our travels with a deep reverence for the cultural and religious customs of the destinations we explore. In light of this, we would like to apprise you of the cultural sensitivities concerning attire and conduct to bear in mind when visiting community islands outside of the resort setting, in consideration of the overwhelmingly Islamic adherence in the Maldives. It is imperative to exercise prudence in one's attire, as any perceived immodesty may inadvertently cause offense. In order to foster a harmonious interaction with the local culture and environment in the Maldives, the following guidelines offer invaluable insights and recommendations.

## DO

- Engage in the conscientious purchase of ethical souvenirs, not only as a means of supporting the sustainable growth and development of the country, but also for their exquisite value as meaningful gifts.
- Immerse oneself in culturally immersive activities that not only enrich the traveler's understanding of this alluring destination, but also offer an opportunity for genuine enjoyment and heartfelt connection with the Maldivian heritage.

#### DON'T

- Refrain from acquiring sea jewelry, including items crafted from mother-of-pearl, sea shell, coral, turtle shell, and black coral. It is essential to acknowledge the protected status of sea turtles and black corals, and the pressing significance of avoiding their exploitation, as outlined in Maldivian regulations.
- Avoid the collection and removal of shells from the beaches, as such actions are
  against the law and infringe upon the habitats of hermit crabs. Furthermore, the
  extraction of coral from the Maldives is strictly prohibited, and legal repercussions
  may ensue if this guideline is breached.
- Exercise careful vigilance in prohibiting the disposal of plastic or any form of refuse into the sea, thereby upholding the sacred responsibility of preserving the natural marine eco-system.



JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa is dedicated to sustainability and environmental conservation through a range of initiatives. These include collaborating with Reefscapers to protect coral reefs, incorporating recycling and composting techniques to reduce waste, sourcing sustainable produce, and organizing eco-friendly activities for guests. Moreover, the resort promotes sustainability by featuring local products and endorsing artisanal crafts.

At JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa, a diverse array of lush vegetation, trees, and vibrant flowers thrives. Join us as we showcase the captivating flora and fauna found within our cherished setting.



# THE COCONUT PALM (COCOS NUCIFERA)

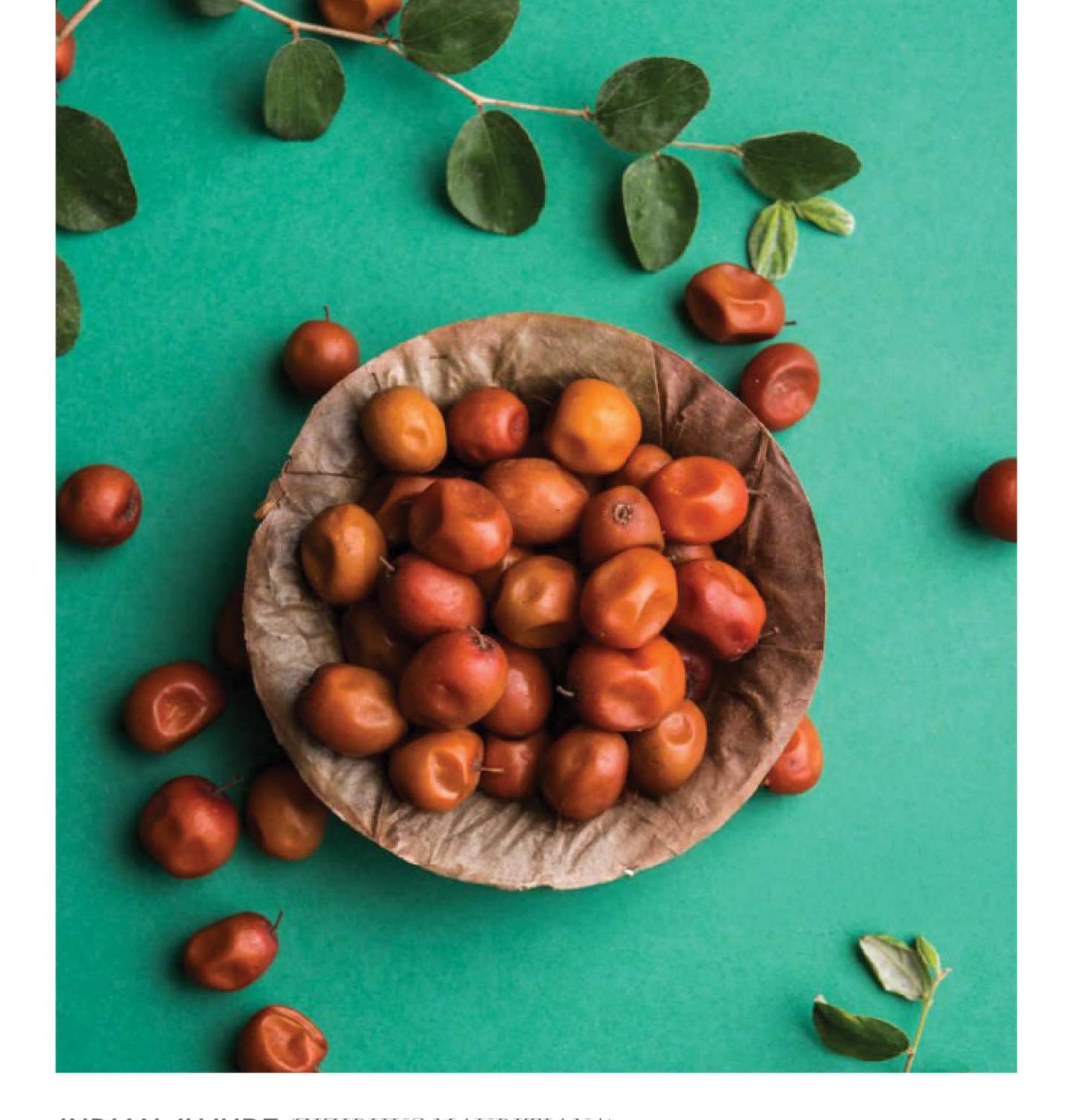
The coconut palm, revered as the «Tree of Life,» transcends its symbolic role as an icon of idyllic island living, offering a diverse array of practical applications that extend beyond the shores of the Maldives. With its resilient trunk and graceful fronds, this iconic palm has long been an integral source of sustenance and provisions for the Maldivian community, embodying a profound legacy of sustainability and resourcefulness that has endured through generations.

# INDIAN TULIP TREE (THESPESIA POPULNEA)

Thespesia populnea, commonly known as the Indian tulip tree, Pacific rosewood, or Portia tree, is a flowering plant that belongs to the mallow family, Malvaceae. The Indian tulip tree attains the height of 12m or more.

It has heart shaped leaves and large yellow to orange cup shaped flowers, which bloom year round but only last for one day and then fall off the tree. It is a fast growing, evergreen tree. It is very bushy when it is young but thins out with age. The leaves are more pointed at the tips and have pronounced veins, and the floatable fruits are spherical. The plant is important as a shade and ornamental tree on many local islands, as a coastal stabilizer and for medicinal purposes. The rich, dark wood of the fast-growing tree is carved into bowls, tools and figures. The portia tree is widespread in the tropical Indo-Pacific region.





## INDIAN JUJUBE (ZIZIPHUS MAURITIANA)

Ziziphus mauritiana, also known as Indian jujube, Indian plum, Chinese date, Chinese apple, and dunks is a tropical fruit tree species belonging to the family Rhamnaceae. This thorny, evergreen shrub can grow 15m tall and withstand extreme temperatures, it can also thrive in dry conditions. The drooping branches of this tree are covered with small sharp spines. The leaves are ovate, dark green and smooth on the upper side, grey and hairy on the underside.

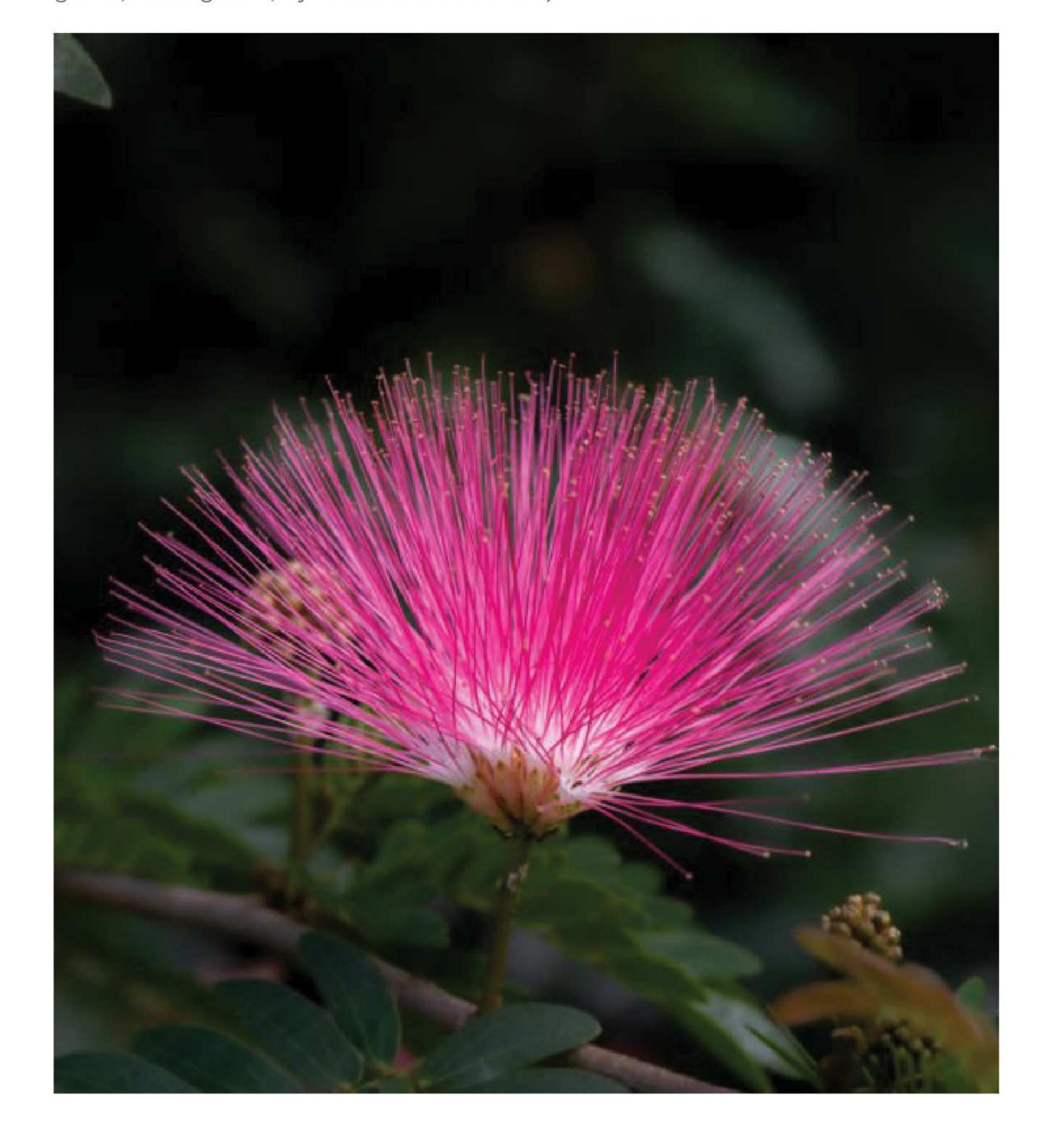
Flowers are small and star shaped. Fruits vary in size and shape from round to oblong. When ripe, fruits are sweet and sour in taste and the glossy skin appears to be a reddish brown. The white flesh is spongy and juicy. There is a single hard stone similar to an olive stone. The species is believed to have originated in Indo-Malaysian region of South-East Asia. It is now widely naturalized throughout the Old World tropics. Ripe and unripe fruits are used to make pickles, drinks, candy, and syrup. The wood is hard and used for construction and furniture in the Maldives. The plant produces cyclopeptide alkaloids known as ziziphines and has a long history of use as an herbal medicine. It has higher concentration of vitamin C than citrus or apples. Different jujube cultivars are grown in Maldivian home gardens for its shade and fruits.

# INDIAN TULIP TREE (THESPESIA POPULNEA)

Barringtonia is a genus of flowering plants, Barringtonia asiatica is a species of Barringtonia native to mangrove habitats from islands of the Indian Ocean in the west to tropical Asia and islands of the western Pacific Ocean.

It is grown along streets for decorative and shade purposes in some parts of India, for instance in some towns on the southeastern shore. It is also known as box fruit due to the distinct box-shaped fruit it produces. The local name futu is the source of the name for the Polynesian island Futuna.

The type specimen was collected by botanist Pehr Osbeck on a sandy beach area on the island of Java, later to be described (and given the original name of Mammea asiatica) by Carl Linnaeus in his Species Plantarum in 1753 (and reassigned to the genus, Barringtonia, by Wilhelm Kurz in 1875).





# WEEPING FIG TREE (FICUS BENJAMINA)

Commonly known as weeping fig, benjamin fig or ficus tree, and often sold as just ficus, is a species of flowering plant in the family Moraceae, native to Asia and Australia. It is the official tree of Bangkok. While the weeping figs natural habitat is within rain forests, the ficus can maintain its tree-like shape regardless of their size, so this also makes them ideal for bonsais or for massive houseplants in large spaces. Their leaves can be either dark green or variegated. In recent years, some imaginative nurseries have started to take advantage of their pliable trunks to braid or twist the plants into different forms. The roots and leaves can be boiled in oil and applied on wounds and bruises. The pounded leaves and bark can be applied as a poultice in the treatment of rheumatic headaches.

# INDIAN RUBBER TREE (FICUS ELASTICA)

This evergreen, fast-growing fig tree found mainly in monsoon and rainforests, can be more than 30 m high and has therefore always been used as an important landmark for Maldivian boatmen. Due to its numerous aerial roots supporting more and more branches, the plant can have huge dimensions. The seeds of the Banyan Tree germinate on the branches of other trees, from where they send aerial roots to the ground. These roots quickly become very strong and squeeze the host tree to death. The Banyan Tree produces small red fruits that are a favorite of the local birds and fruit bats, facilitating the dispersal of seeds. The species is distributed in tropical Asia and has its origins in India.



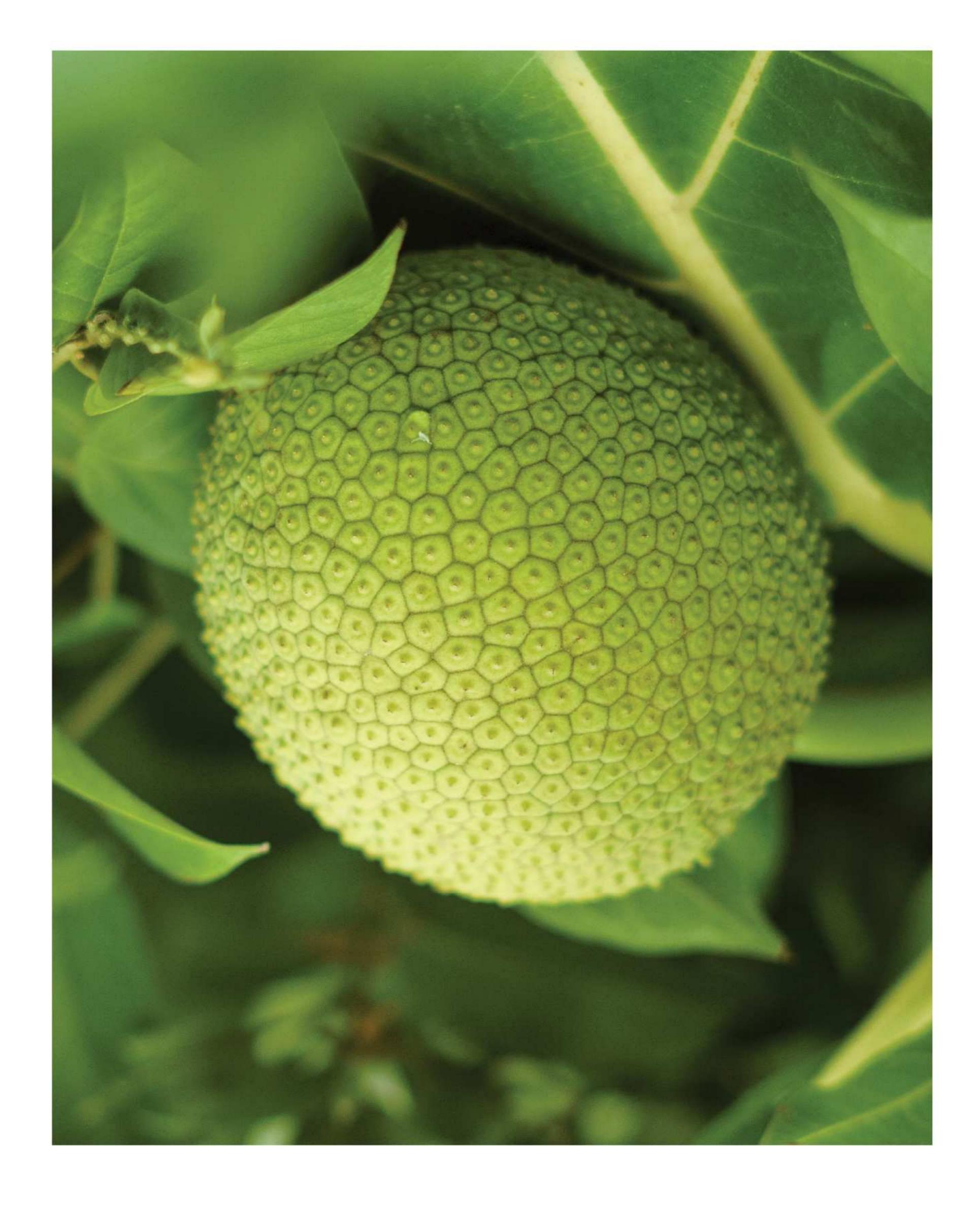


# SEA HIBISCUS (HIBISCUS TILIACEUS)

Beach Hibiscus, Sea Hibiscus or Cottonwood trees (Hibiscus tiliaceus) are resistant to salty water and are common close by the beach. A small to medium-sized evergreen tree 3 to 10 m in height, capable of growing to 20 m tall. Its canopy is usually much wider than the height of the tree and the trunk is often short, with numerous crooked, sprawling branches. The bark is grey to light brown, fissured and thick in old trees. Leaves are simple, 8 to 15 cm long, green, smooth and glossy on the upper surface while greyish and hairy on the lower surface. The tip of the leaf is pointed, and the base is heart-shaped. The fragile flower is decorative, as are most of the Hibiscus family; it comes in a yellow color and changes to a dark orange when it falls on the sand, usually the same day that they open. The hairy fruit is a capsule which splits into five segments upon drying. The cottonwood is often used in a variety of applications such as seacraft construction, firewood, wood carvings and furniture. The tough bark can be made into durable rope and used for sealing cracks in boats.

# BREADFRUIT (ARTOCARPUS ALTILIS)

This tall evergreen tree, up to 20 m with a trunk as large as 2 m in diameter, can be easily recognized by its wide, deeply lobed leaves and the large, warty fruits. White milky latex is present in all parts of the tree. Even though the Breadfruit Tree provides medicine, construction materials and animal feed, it is mostly the abundant, nutritious and tasty fruits that have made the species of high value for islanders in the Indo-Pacific region. The fruits can be cooked and eaten at all stages of maturity, are high in carbohydrates and are a good source of minerals and vitamins. While only rather small individuals grow on Vommuli Island, larger trees can be found on local Maldivian islands.



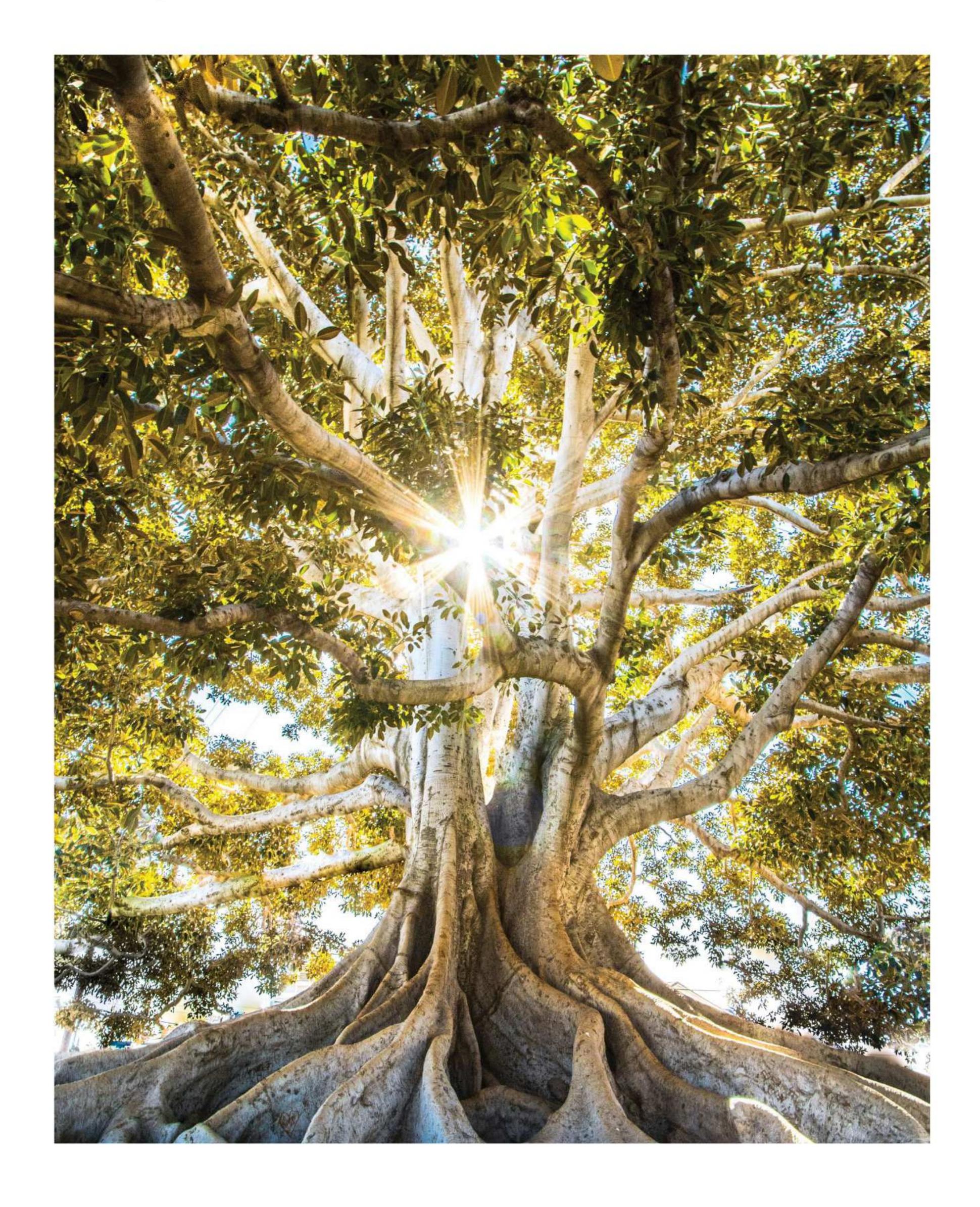


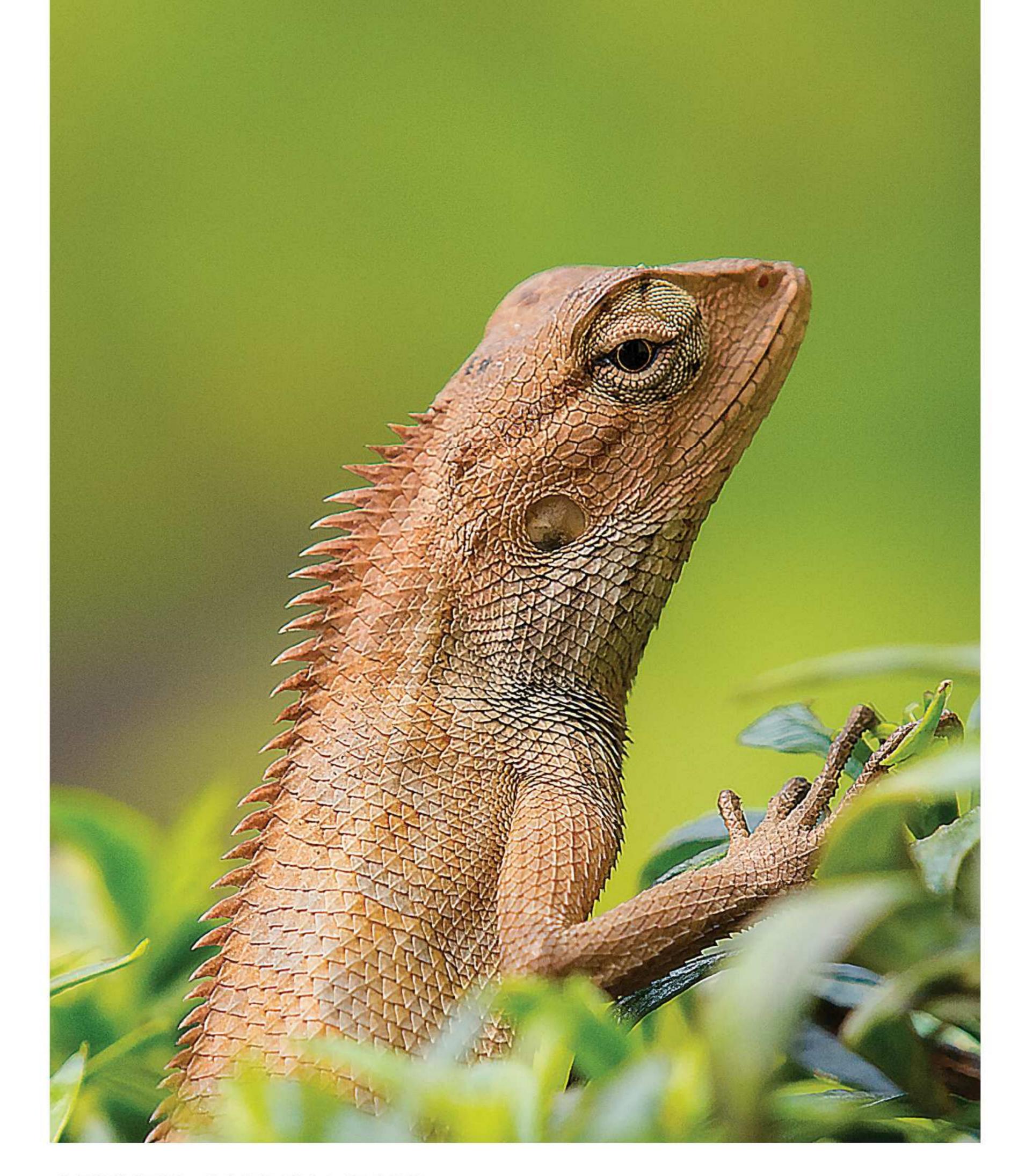
# SEASHORE SCREW PINE (PANDANUS TECTORIUS)

Pandanaceae is a family of flowering plants that originate from the tropics and subtropics of the Old World. This family includes almost 1000 species from five genera which includes trees, shrubs, lianas, vines, and perennial herbs. The most common Pandanus, also known as screw pine, here in the Maldives, has various economical uses. The most important and characteristic features of the Screw Pine are its many thick and branched prop roots that firmly anchor the tree into loose sand and hold the stem erect. The large long leaves with small upturned spines along the leaf edges and midrib are spirally arranged on the stem. The fruiting heads, resembling an orange colored pineapple, consist of numerous woody segments, which are used as basic food on many Indo-Pacific islands and made into a popular juice drink. In the Maldives, the leaves, when cut lengthwise and dried in the sun, are used for mat weaving. The Screw Pine is very common along the coasts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

# BANYAN TREE (FICUS BENGHALENSIS)

This evergreen, fast-growing fig tree found mainly in monsoon and rainforests, can be more than 30 m high and has therefore always been used as an important landmark for Maldivian boatmen. Due to its numerous aerial roots supporting more and more branches, the plant can have huge dimensions. The seeds of the Banyan Tree germinate on the branches of other trees, from where they send aerial roots to the ground. These roots quickly become very strong and squeeze the host tree to death. The Banyan Tree produces small red fruits that are a favorite of the local birds and fruit bats, facilitating the dispersal of seeds. The species is distributed in tropical Asia and has its origins in India.





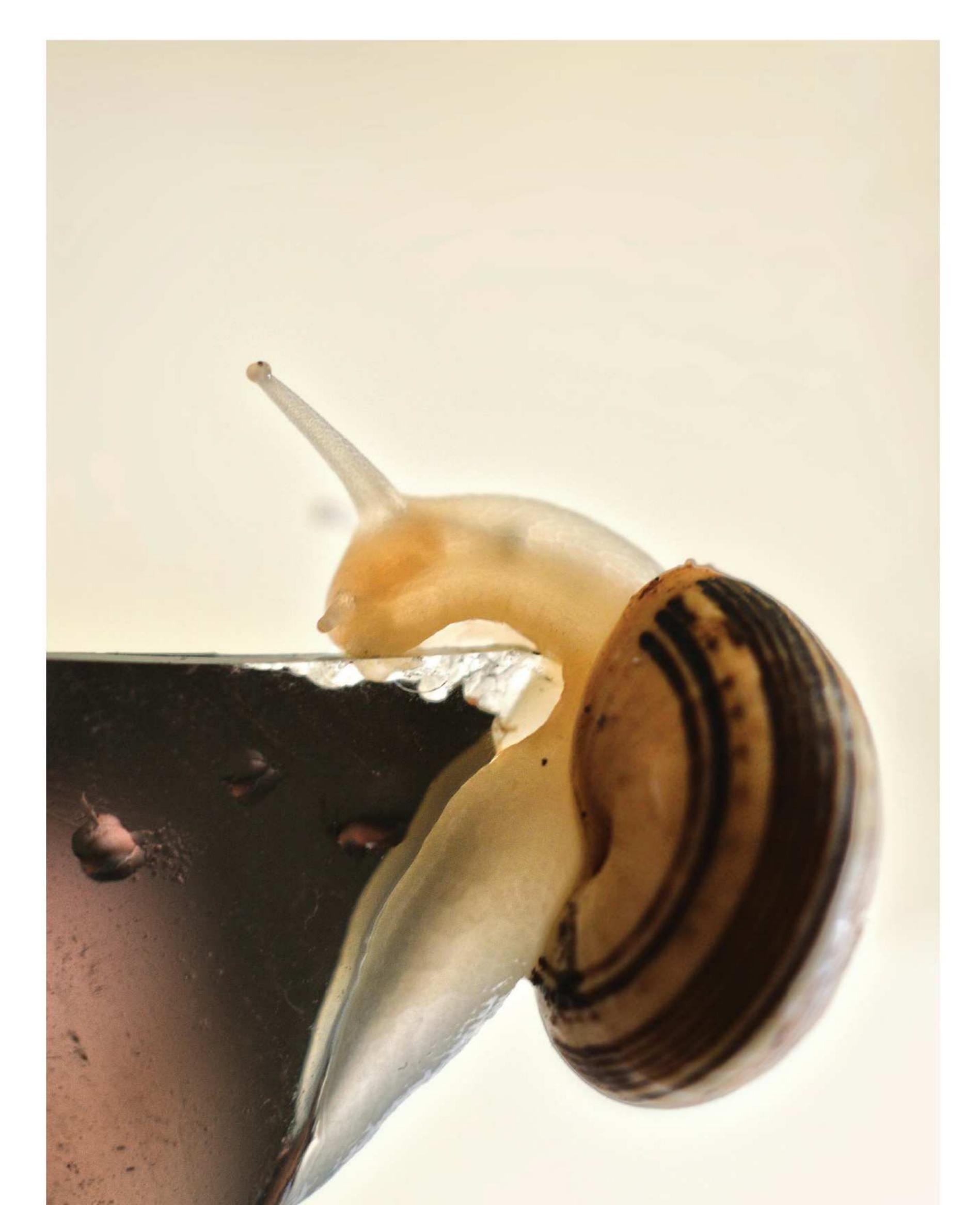
## ORIENTAL GARDEN LIZARD

The oriental garden lizard, eastern garden lizard, Indian garden lizard, common garden lizard, bloodsucker, or changeable lizard (calotes versicolor) is an agamid lizard found widely distributed in Indo-Malaya. It has also been introduced in many other parts of the world. During the breeding season, the male's head and shoulders turns bright orange to crimson and his throat black. Males also turn red-headed after a successful battle with rivals. Both males and females have a crest from the head to nearly the tail, hence their other common name "Crested Tree Lizard".

Changeable Lizards are related to iguanas (which are found only in the New World). Unlike other lizards, they do not drop their tails (autotomy), and their tails can be very long, stiff and pointy. Like other reptiles, they shed their skins. Like chameleons, changeable lizards can move each of their eyes in different directions. Oriental garden lizards are carnivores (insectivores). They eat mainly insects such as crickets, grasshoppers, ants, and small vertebrates, including rodents.

#### GLASS SNAIL

A snail is, in loose terms, a shelled gastropod. The name is most oftenapplied to land snails. However, the common name snail is also used for most of the members of the molluscan class gastropod that have a coiled shell that is large enough for the animal to retract completely into. When the word "snail" is used in this most general sense, it includes not just land snails but also numerous species of sea snails and freshwater snails. Gastropods that naturally lack a shell, or have only an internal shell, are mostly called slugs, and land snails that have only a very small shell (that they cannot retract into) are often called semi- slugs. Snails have considerable human relevance, including as food items, as pests, and as vectors of disease. On Vommuli Island the Glass Snail (Oxychilus draparnaudi), also called the dark bodied glass snail, is most commonly found. With a shell of about 14 mm in maximum dimension, the shell is glossy and is a translucent yellowish-brown in color, with whiter tones underneath.





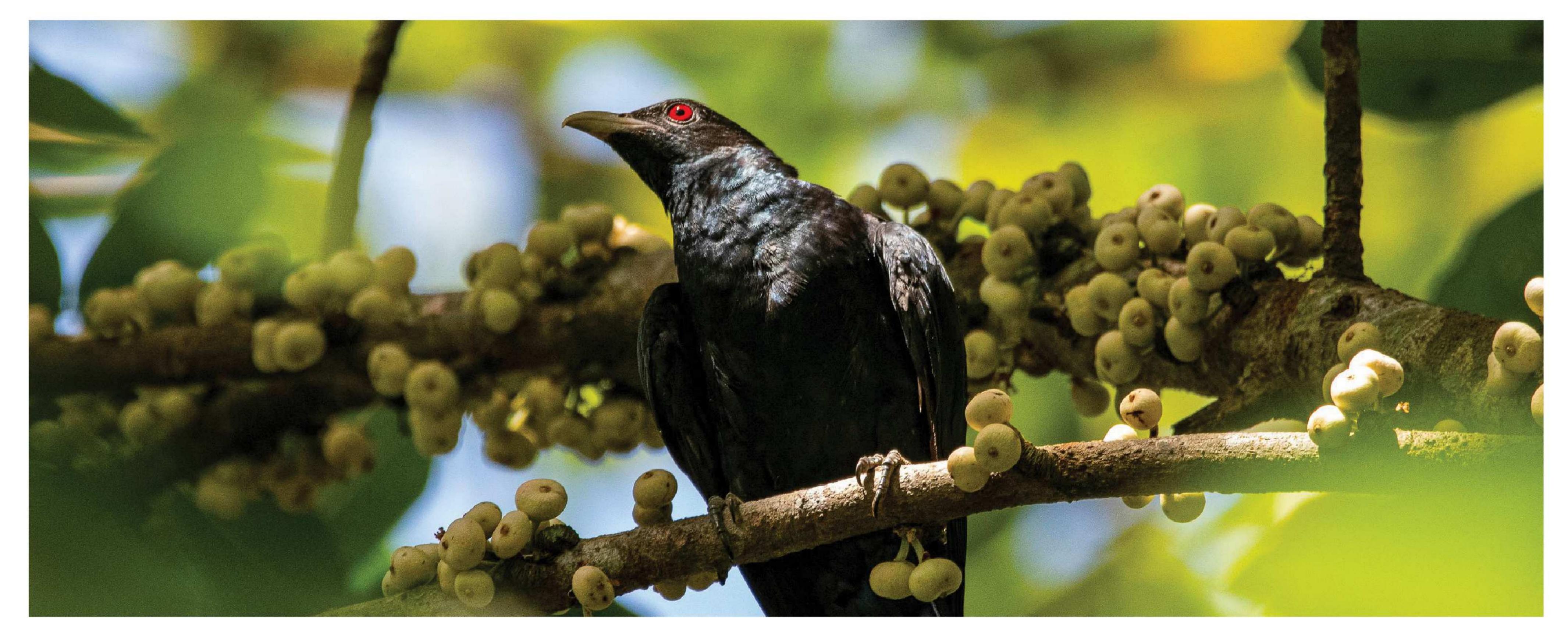
In the Maldives there are several protected birds and wildlife, for example, the White Tern 'Gygyis Alba Monte' bird was listed as a protected species in June 1996 by the Ministry. Since 15 July 22 ,1999 bird species are protected. Catching, maltreating, trading, and keeping nesting grounds of these birds were banned effective 11 July 1999.

#### HOUSE CROW

The house crow is a common bird of the crow family that is of Asian origin but now found in many parts of the world. The forehead, crown, throat and upper breast are a richly glossed black, whilst the neck and breast are a lighter grey-brown in color. The wings, tail and legs are black. There are regional variations in the thickness of the bill and the depth of color in areas of the plumage. Crows are birds known for their intelligence and adaptability, and for their loud, harsh "caw". No populations of crows are known to live in areas where there are no people. The house crow is a non-migratory, social species and gathers in flocks at roosting sites, often associating with other bird species. During social interactions they also make a wide range of softer, nasal calls. They are omnivorous, eating rubbish, leftovers and debris. They also eat lizards, fish, frogs, crabs, insects, nectar, fruits, the seeds of cereal, eggs, chicks and small mammals. It is typically a lowland species, found in both tropical and subtropical areas.

## ASIAN KOEL

Among the resident birds in the Maldives, Asian koel is a familiar bird which lives on the Islands. You can identify the gender through their feature easily, the male is bluish-black, with a pale green bill, rich red eyes, and grey legs and feet. The female koels are brownish above and whitish below, but is heavily striped and spotted brown on the under parts and white on the upperparts. She has an olive or green beak and red eyes. Both sexes of baby koels are black in color. Asian koel is a large, long-tailed, cuckoo at 45 cm. Asian koel is a shy bird, more heard than seen. When it is quiet, not alarmed, it adopts a typical stance with long tail held downwards, hunched back, head and bill uptilted. But often hidden in dense vegetation, it is difficult to see the bird. It is an arboreal species which means that they live in trees. During their breeding season (March to August), these birds will have different calls; the male will sing "koo-Ooo", while the female makes a shrill "kik- kik-kik" call. Calls vary across populations.





## **GREY HERON**

The grey heron is a bird that lives in temperate parts of Europe, Asia and also parts of Africa. They are a slow flight, with its long neck retracted (S-shaped). This is characteristic of herons and bittern, and distinguishes them from storks, cranes, and spoonbills, which extend their necks. They fly with slow wing-beats and glides for short distances. It sometimes soars, circling to considerable heights. The birds spend much time on the ground, striding about or standing still for long periods with an upright stance, often on a single leg. The heron is intelligent, and can catch prey so large it can only swallow them with difficulty. Their diet consists of fish and eels, as well as amphibians, crabs, molluscs, crustaceans, aquatic insects, small rodents, small birds and plant matter. Standing up to one meter tall, adults weigh from 1 to 2 kg. They have a white head and neck with a broad black stripe that extends from the eye to the black crest. The body and wings are grey above and the underparts are greyish-white, with some black on the flanks. The long, sharply pointed beak is pinkish-yellow and the legs are brown. The birds breed colonially in spring in "heronries", usually building their nests high in trees. A clutch of usually three to five bluish-green eggs is laid. Both birds incubate the eggs for around 25 days, an then both feed the chicks, which fledge when 8 7 weeks old.

## COMMON SANDPIPER

Common sandpiper are familiar birds that are often seen running near the water's edge on beaches and tidal mud flats. The common sandpiper has a brown upper body and a white underside. When at rest its wingtips reach halfway back to its tail. The bird is a European and Asian species, but is closely related to the similar-looking spotted sandpiper of the Americas. Common sandpipers are small to medium sized birds, but they have relatively long legs that they put to good use. When seen running in groups the birds appear to display a remarkable coordination of movement. Sandpipers are ground feeders that dine on crustaceans, insects, worms, and other coastal creatures. They retrieve them by meticulously pecking and probing with their short bills. In flight, common sandpipers have a stiff-winged style and typically stay close to the water or ground. When airborne they tend to be vocal animals. They sound off with a distinctive three-note, piping-like cry – often represented as "twee-wee-wee".

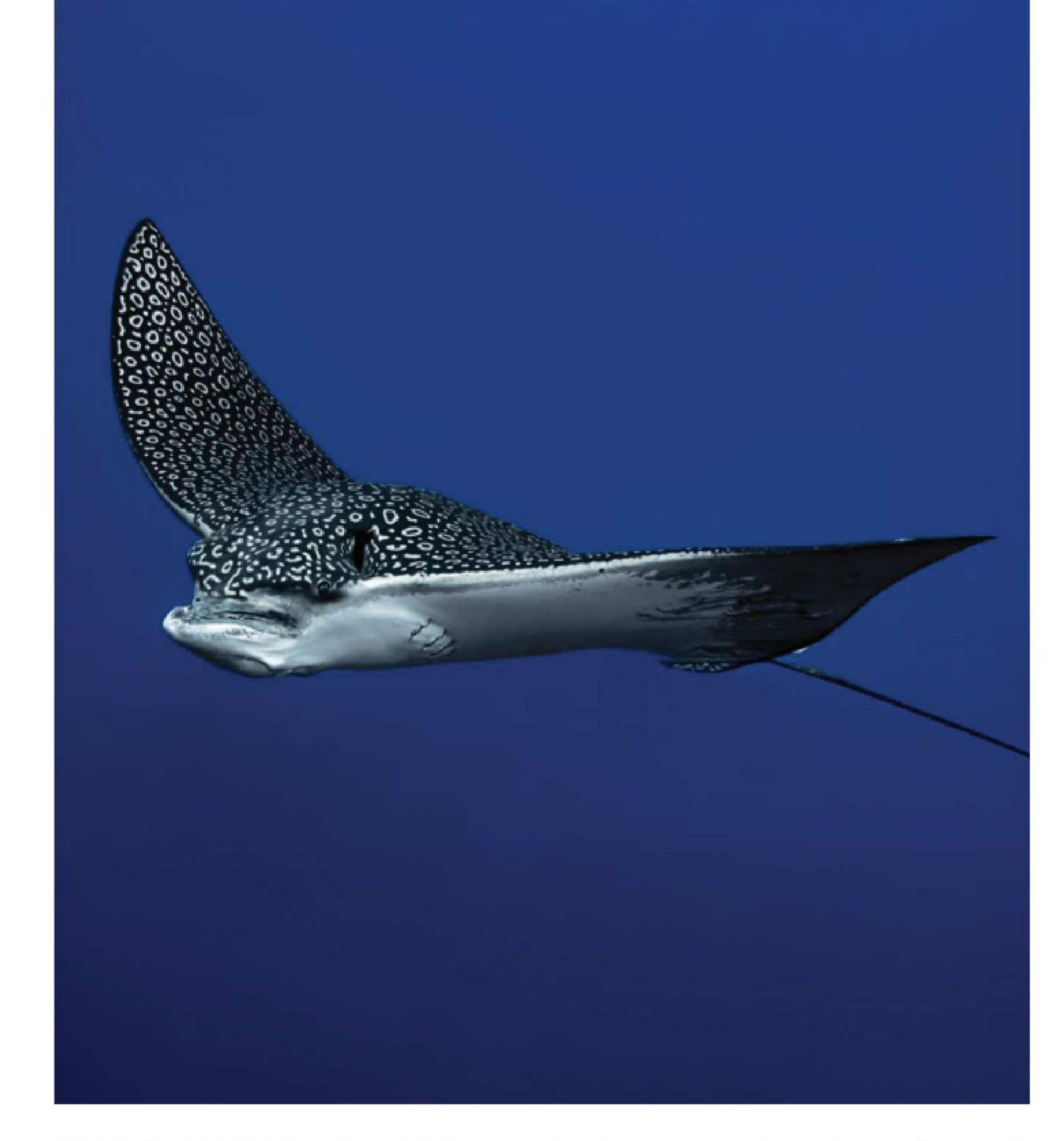




At JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa, we take all precautions to protect and maintain our beautiful coral reef. We request all our guests to avoid touching, breaking or standing on the coral. We are keen to preserve the natural environment and we encourage our guests to join us by refraining from littering into the lagoon.

## MARINE SAFETY GUIDELINES

Prior to immersing yourself in the crystalline expanse of the ocean enveloping our idyllic island, we kindly request that you acquaint yourself with the necessary safety measures to ensure a secure and gratifying swimming or diving escapade. For those guests who may not possess strong swimming prowess, life jackets are readily available in the respective villas, and we strongly endorse their use in such cases. It is of utmost importance to remain in close proximity to shore and judiciously conserve your energy reserves to ensure a safe return to dry land. Should fatigue set in, we advise that you resort to swimming on your back and treading water for a brief interlude to regain your strength. Championing mindfulness of your environment, we highly recommend consulting with our Dive Center beforehand to assess the prevailing sea conditions. In our earnest endeavor to preserve the marine ecosystem, we urge guests to refrain from touching the marine life. Though many sea creatures are benign, some may exhibit defensive behavior if they sense a perceived threat. It is imperative to maintain a safe distance and refrain from any sudden movements to avoid provoking such reactions.



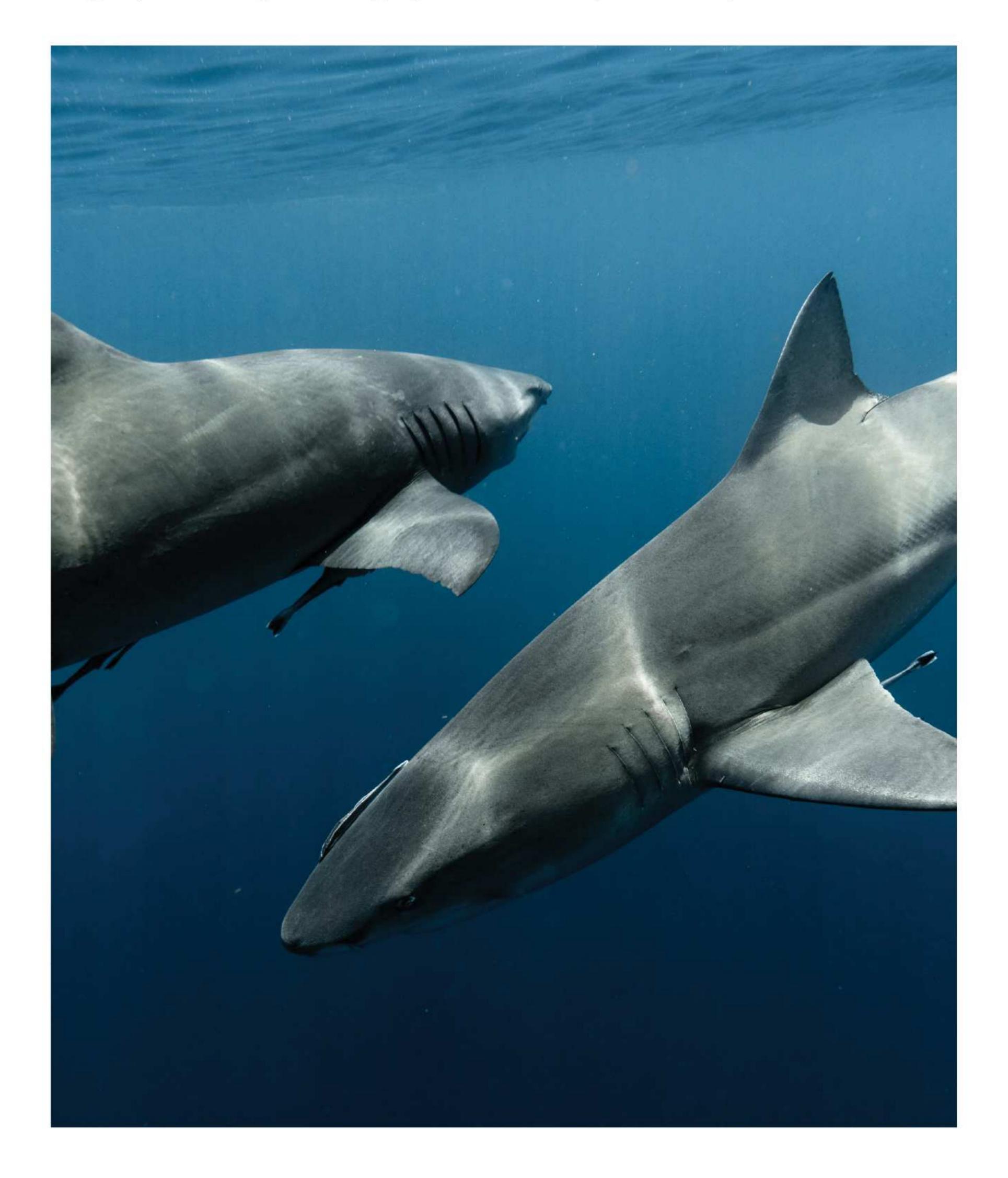
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## SPOTTED EAGLE RAY

Spotted eagle rays are usually seen cruising along the coast and reefs in warm, tropical water around the globe. Some rays enter coral lagoons searching for food or to mate. Like their close relatives, manta rays, they swim constantly and never stop to rest on the seabed. They are one of the largest species of ray in the world, with wing-shaped pectoral fins that can reach a width of over three meters. The topside of their body has a deep blue, dark brown or black coloration flecked with white spots and rings, while their underbelly is totally white. These beautiful white spot patterns are unique to each individual, like a fingerprint, and are used by scientists to keep track of eagle ray identities via photo identification. Spotted eagle rays have a characteristic head shape with a long and flat snout, which they use to dig up prey buried in the sand. Eagle Rays are a superb family of swimmers who can often breach the surface of the water up to several meters in the air, hence the "eagle" part of their name.

#### WHITE & BLACK TIP REEF SHARKS

The blacktip reef shark is the most commonly encountered species of shark in tropical Indo- Pacific reefs. Its medium-sized, streamlined body is brownish-grey, with a white underside. As its name suggests, it has brilliant black fin tips, which are all the more conspicuous against the adjacent white patches. The short snout is bluntly rounded and the eyes are almond-shaped. Running along the flanks is a noticeable white band. Whitetip reef shark is a relatively small species, few whitetip reef sharks are longer than 1.6 The whitetip reef shark has a slim body and a short, broad head. The snout is flattened and blunt, with large flaps of skin in front of the nares that are furled into tubes. Along with the blacktip reef shark and gray reef shark, it is one of the most frequent sharks in the Indo- Pacific. This species is easily spotted due to its curious, irregular, and waving swimming style and of course, the white tip on its dorsal fin.





#### HERMIT CRAB

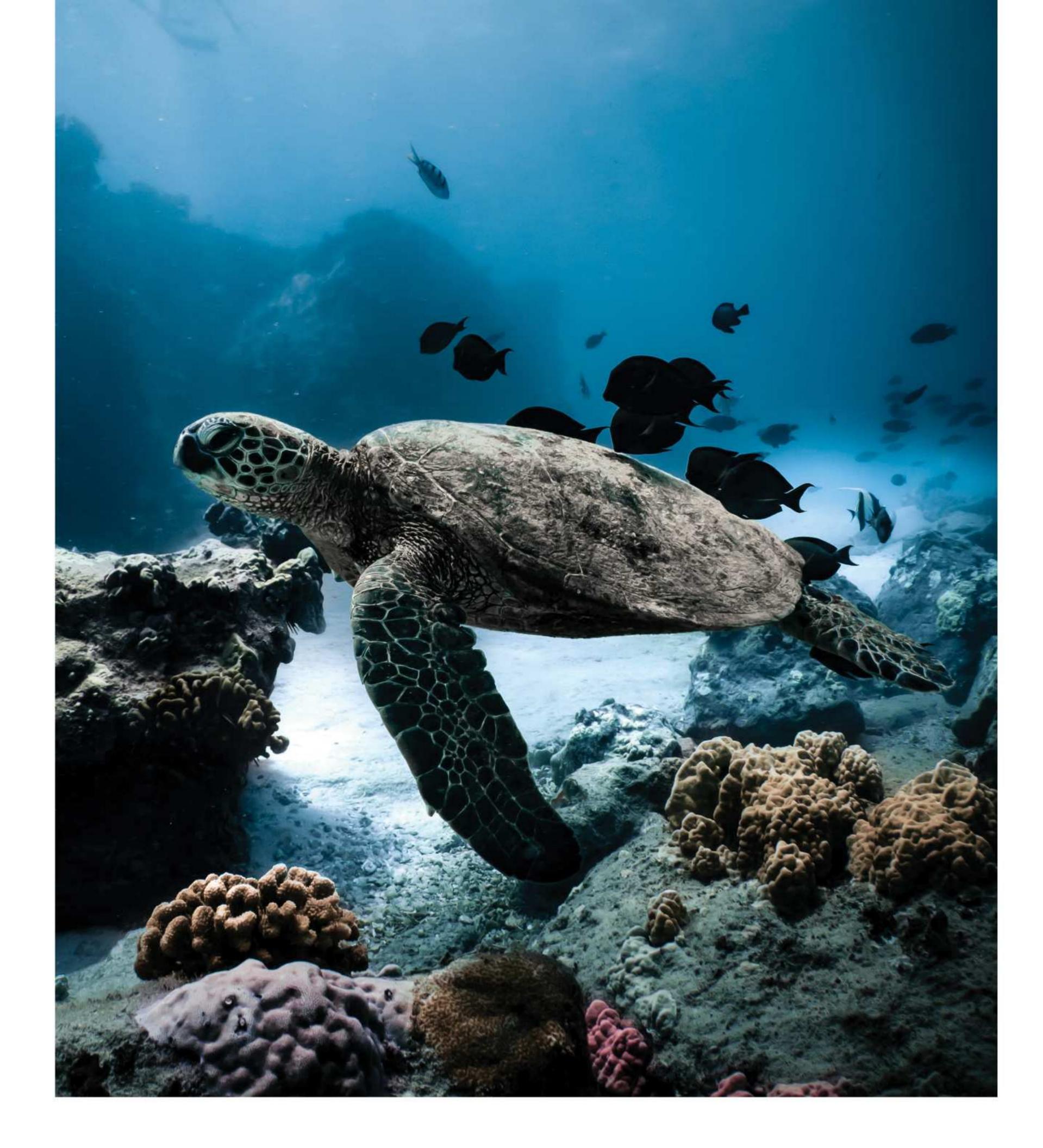
Hermit crabs are a long-lived species, sometimes reaching the age of 40 years and older. Most hermit crabs live their lives inside seashells and other salvaged objects that serve as armor to protect their soft spiral shaped abdomens from predators. There are two types of hermit crabs, marine and terrestrial. All marine hermit crabs live in the ocean, except for a single species, Clibanarius fonticola, that lives in fresh water. Terrestrial crabs prefer land in tropical areas and are often found by the shoreline. Both breath through gills, and must keep them damp or wet in order to avoid suffocating. Land- dwellers, hermit crabs are nocturnal, and are usually dormant during the hottest hours of the day. Their first and only line of defense against dehydration is to stay out of the sun during the day. On some days, however, adventurous hermit crabs might brave the warmer daytime temperatures and venture out to scavenge for food. They feed on plants, fallen fruit, turtle eggs, dead fish, plankton and just about anything edible they come across.

As they grow, hermit crabs must find new homes to accommodate their larger size. Whether aquatic or terrestrial, these crabs will fight one another for the best shell, and have even been known to steal shells from one another when they can get away with it.

## STING RAY

Stingrays are a group of sea rays, which are cartilaginous fish related to sharks and are very common in the Maldives. Stingrays are known to glide gracefully through the water. There are about 200 species of stingray in the oceans around the world. They are also found in freshwater lakes and rivers. The body of the stingray is made of cartilage. They can also camouflage dur ing times of danger. A stingray tail is venomous, and upon sensing danger, they can barb their predators with it. They are known for their unique body design, which is flat and wide with a tail. Stingrays have broad fins that run the full length off their bodies. Stingrays move their whole body in a wavy motion to propel themselves forward in the water. And some flap their fins like bird wings to fly through the water. When not busy feeding, they bury themselves under the sand. There are over 220 subspecies of stingray, including giant freshwater stingray, southern stingray, Atlantic stingray, blue-spotted stingray, and more. Some species are also found in warmer temperate oceans and in deep oceans too. Manta rays are considered to be the largest stingray in the world, which extends to over 8 m in width.



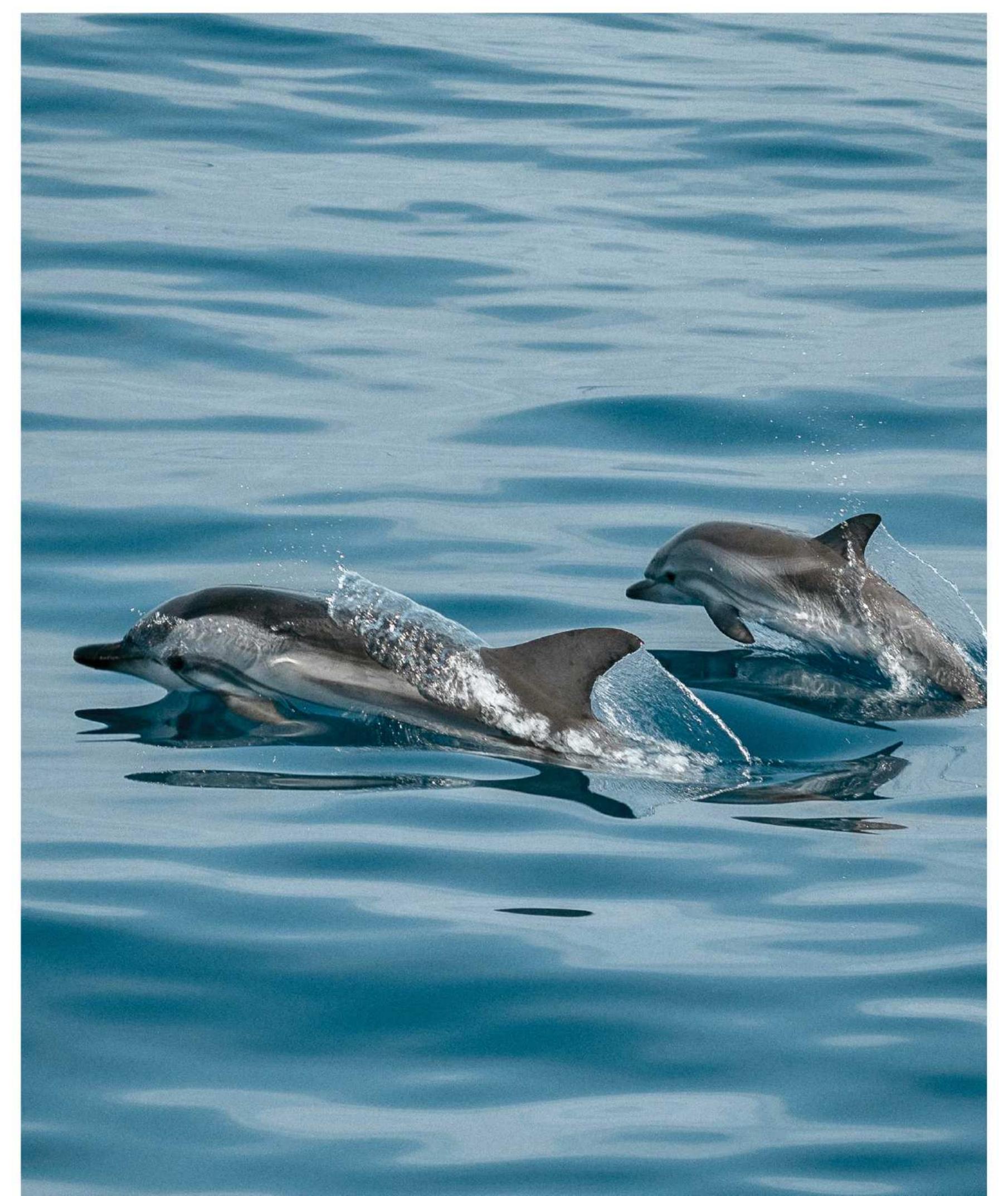


## SEA TURTLES

Five of the seven known species of turtles in the world are seen in the Maldives. The seven existing species of sea turtles are the green sea turtle, loggerhead sea turtle, Kemps ridley sea turtle, olive ridley sea turtle, hawksbill sea turtle, flatback sea turtle, and leatherback sea turtle. The hawksbill turtle is most common in our resort reef, and there are occasional encounters with green turtles. All turtles have a robust horny beak; none have real teeth. They use paddle-shaped flippers to propel themselves to speedsof up to 35km per hour. During the nesting season, females return to land to lay their eggs in a nest dug into the sandy beach. After around two months the hatchlings goback to the sea. Turtles live long lives - thought to be up to 50 years and can survive long periods without food. Sea turtles have been swimming in the oceans for much longer than humans have walked the earth. They have been around for the last 100 million years. To reach their nesting grounds, sea turtles migrate long distances every 2-4 years, traveling back to the very same beaches where they were born. Anywhere between 60-200 eggs are laid at a time and take two months to hatch. After hatching, baby turtles must crawl as fast as they can to the water and avoid a multitude of predators.

## DOLPHIN

It is believed that 20 different species of dolphin call the Maldives home. These include spinner, bottlenose, risso's, spotted and striped dolphins. The most common seen in the region are spinner dolphins which are said to number thousands. They gather in droves to feed on the fauna and are a magnificent site when frolicking in huge groups in the waters around the islands. Dolphins can live in either fresh or saltwater. Distributed in marine environments worldwide, they range from equatorial to subpolar waters and also can be found in many major river systems. Dolphins are popularly noted for their grace, intelligence, playfulness, and friendliness to humans. Dolphin watching can be done from the beach or from your overwater villa, sightings are common literally from your own private deck. To get a closer look, however, it is best to hop on a Dolphin Cruise where our expert guide can take you to the areas where dolphins are most prolific. The best time of the day is the evening, where you can enjoy watching both the sunset and the dolphins that are particularly active as they come out to feed.





- The lagoon around JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa is inviting and safe for swimming. However, we encourage all our guests to read through the Safety Information below and exercise caution when in the sea.
- Never go swimming alone. If you do not have a swimming buddy with you, please do inform our colleagues before you go out.
- Life jackets are available in the respective villas for our guests who are not confident swimmers. We encourage all our guests to wear a life jacket especially if you are not a strong swimmer.
- Keep well within the safety markers and never swim between the ropes and jetties.
- Weather and sea conditions change regularly; please check with a member of our Dive Centre before you go swimming.
- Slowly wade into the water—never dive headfirst.
- Children must be accompanied by an adult.
- Do not go swimming directly after a meal.
- Do not swim when under the influence of alcohol.

## **OBJECTIVES**

- If you are in trouble, remain calm, call out for help, and wave your arms above your head. Try not to panic. Panicking will make you more tired and reduce your ability to reach the beach safely.
- Never try and swim directly towards the shore against the rip current.
- Do not fight the rip current, if you are unable to swim out of the rip current, float or calmly tread water. Try and swim parallel to the beach and towards where the waves are breaking until you are out of the current. When out of the current, swim towards shore.
- If you are unable to return to shore, draw attention to yourself by waving your arm above your head and shout for help. If you can stand up, wade instead of swimming.



- We shall monitor and ensure efficient use of our water to avoid and minimize waste.
- We will continue to place high importance on reduction, reuse, and recycling.
- We will continually work to improve the overall air quality and reduce pollution (both indoor and outdoor).
- We will concentrate on biodiversity conservation, preservation, and restoration within the resort as well as nearby surrounding areas.
- · We will continue to work closely with and support local communities.
- We will continue to improve the health, safety, and well-being of team members, guests, and the local community.
- We are committed to complying with Maldivian and international legislative
- Environmental requirements, such as environmental, public, and occupational health and safety, hygiene, and employment legislation.
- This environmental and social policy is freely available to all interested parties on request.



- Waste Disposal and debris on beaches are major concerns in the Maldives.
  Unfortunately, in the Maldives, most resources and items that could be recycled or
  composted are at present treated as waste and transported from resorts and local
  islands to landfills. At JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa, we have taken several
  measures to help the situation through waste reduction.
- Recycling bins are place in all guest areas, offices, and colleague accommodation areas. Colleagues are educated on the importance of recycling and how to recycle.
- We reduced importing plastic bottled water, thereby reducing the amount of waste including glass and carbon emissions.
- Energy-saving light bulbs with a long lifespan, purchased in bulk to avoid unnecessary packaging.
- Reuse of office paper, waste wood, and other materials are some of the many measures, through which the amount of waste on the island is reduced.
- Applying integrated Winnow's artificial intelligence that incorporates a camera to monitor which food and how much of it is being thrown away. This new technology makes it possible to determine the cost of food waste and also to automatically pass it on to the chef so that he can adjust the calculation accordingly. The aim is to reduce food waste on-site.





It is important that we inform and educate our guests, colleagues, and local communities about environmental policies and provide them with guidelines and tips to raise environmen- tal awareness. At JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa we created the Green Book of Sus- tainability. This document is available on our LED TVs in public areas. For our colleagues, we have the book available on our HR Public TV Screen and have regular refresher trainings for our teams. We also regularly conduct Marine Talk in collaboration with Reefscapers to educate the importance of preserving Marine life.

## GREEN INITIATIVE

All our used paper and cardboard is incinerated with fallen leaves and branches added to make compost for our plants. We have our own water bottling plants, producing and serving water by following WHO standards for all guests and associate areas. With this, we are saving 375,000 plastic bottles per year.

- All our in villa liquid amenities are in ceramic containers, reducing the amount of plastic.
- Non-woven, biodegradable packing used on all our amenity packing reduces the amount of plastic that arrives at the resort.
- All local varieties of fish are caught by the local fisherman's. Only specialty items are imported.
- Our sustainability training for all colleagues includes topics such as climate change, waste management and nature conservation.
- All our orientation programs include an hour's training on sustainability and environment protection
- Regular island and/or reef clean-ups and other environmental events are organized.
- On the team member's notice board, information on environmental events and issues is displayed.
- Earth Hour

## **FUTURE INITIATIVES**

- Food waste will be disposed of by using a bio gas plant which will generate fertilizer for vegetation and cooking gas for the staff kitchen.
- Overhauling our waste management system to promote segregation and recycling of our waste.
- Planning on the installation of solar heaters panel floating platform to reduce petrol's consumption.

## SAVING AND PRESERVING ENERGY

Producing energy usually creates carbon emissions and is the biggest cause of global warming. At JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa, we have several programs to reduce our carbon footprint, you can also contribute by doing the following:

- When you are using the air-conditioning, try to keep the doors and windows closed and the temperature at a comfortable setting (we recommend 24 degrees Celsius).
- Switch off all unnecessary lights, especially when you are leaving the villa.

#### WATER

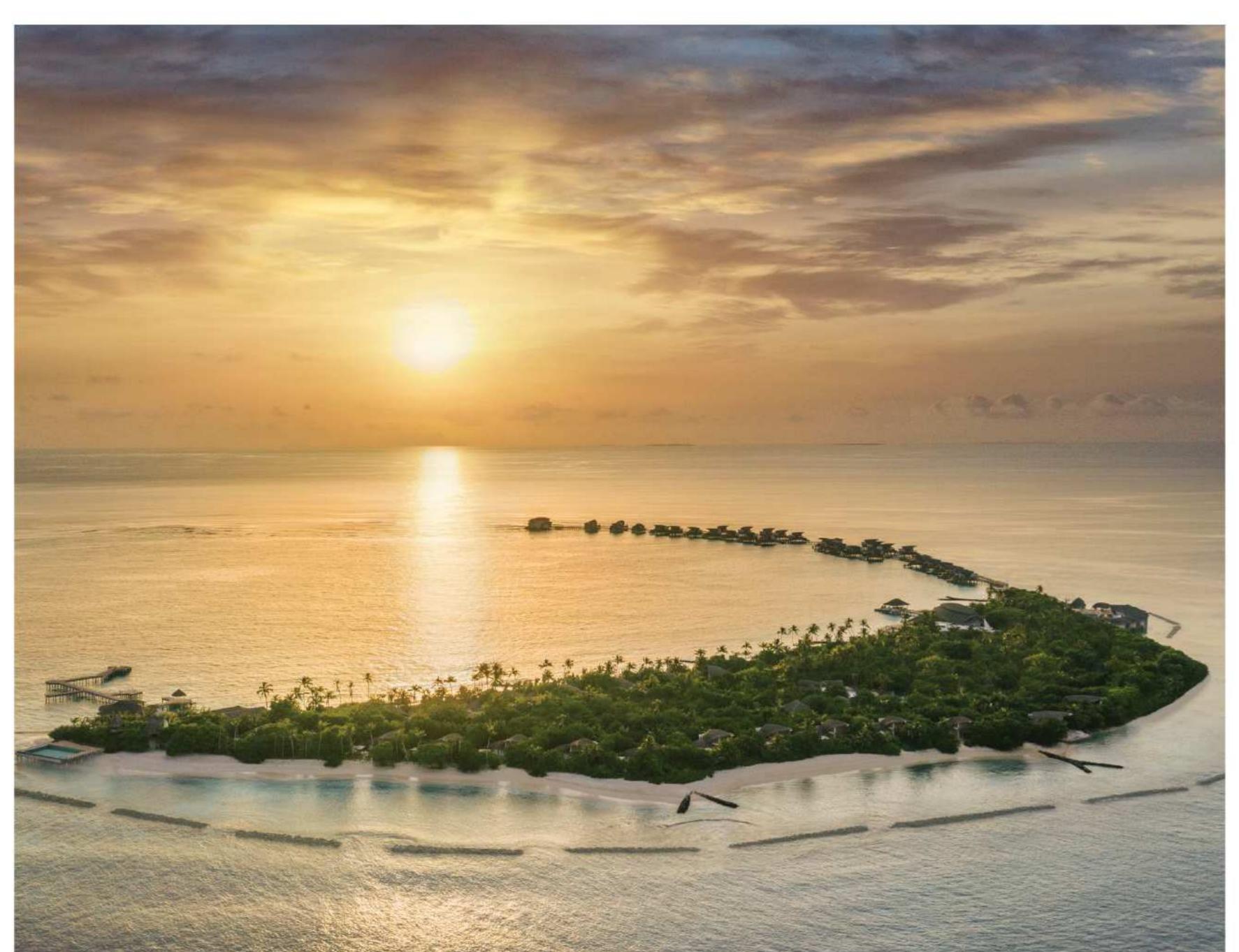
Water consumption is quite a concern in Maldivian resorts, as a lot of energy is used to prepare freshwater for our everyday needs.

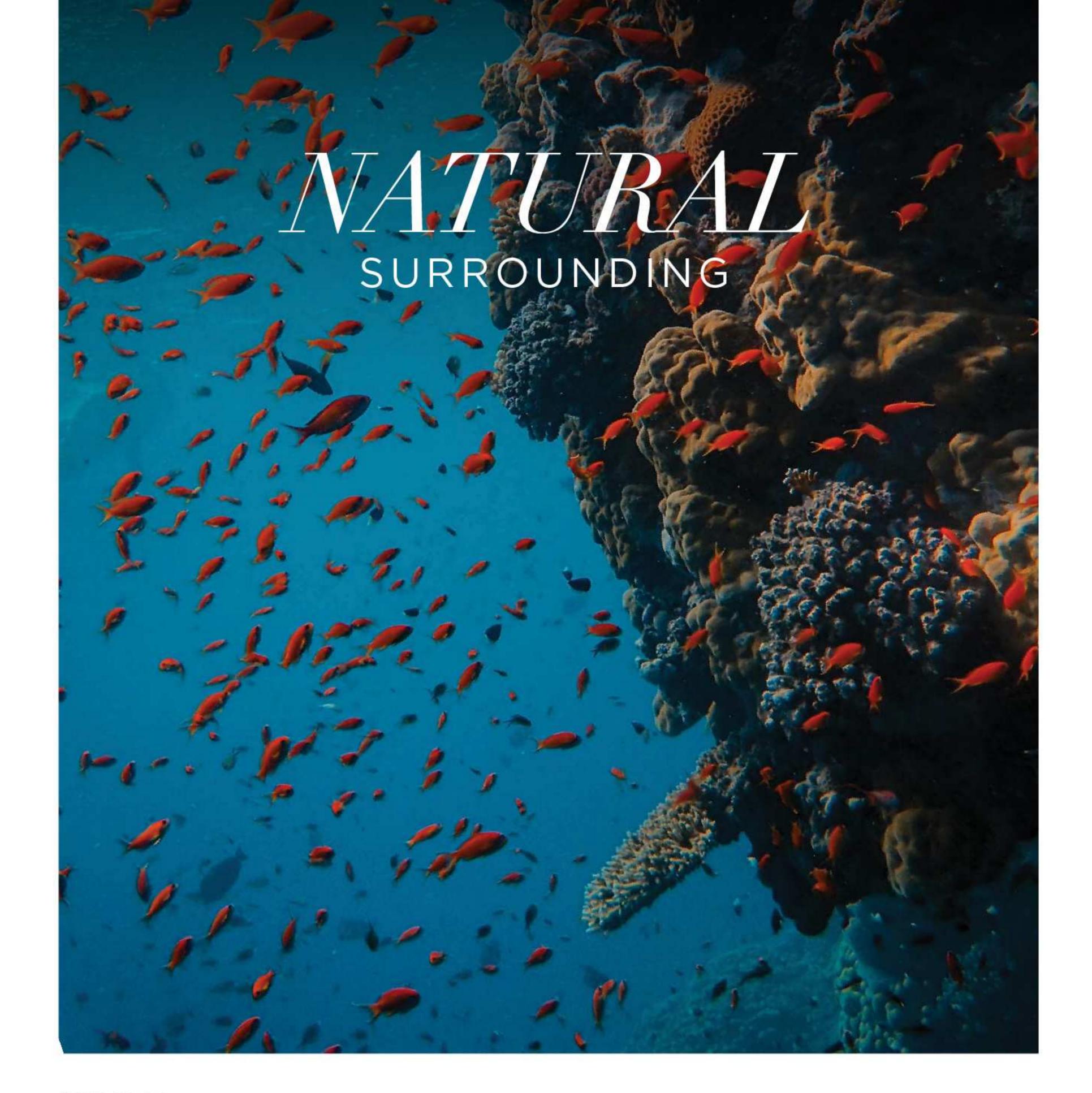
- Avoid leaving taps running when washing and taking a shower or brushing your teeth.
- · Avoid wasting water, especially hot water.

## LAUNDRY

Laundry is one area where a lot of water and energy is used, additionally, a certain amount of detergents is required. Guests may follow the below tips on what they can do better.

- Leave the towels hanging, if you would like to use them again; or place them on the floor if you would like them to be replaced.
- As for the bed linen, please leave the wooden block on the bed to indicate to our villa attendants that you would like your sheets changed. If no note is placed on the bed, a change of sheets will take place every second day.

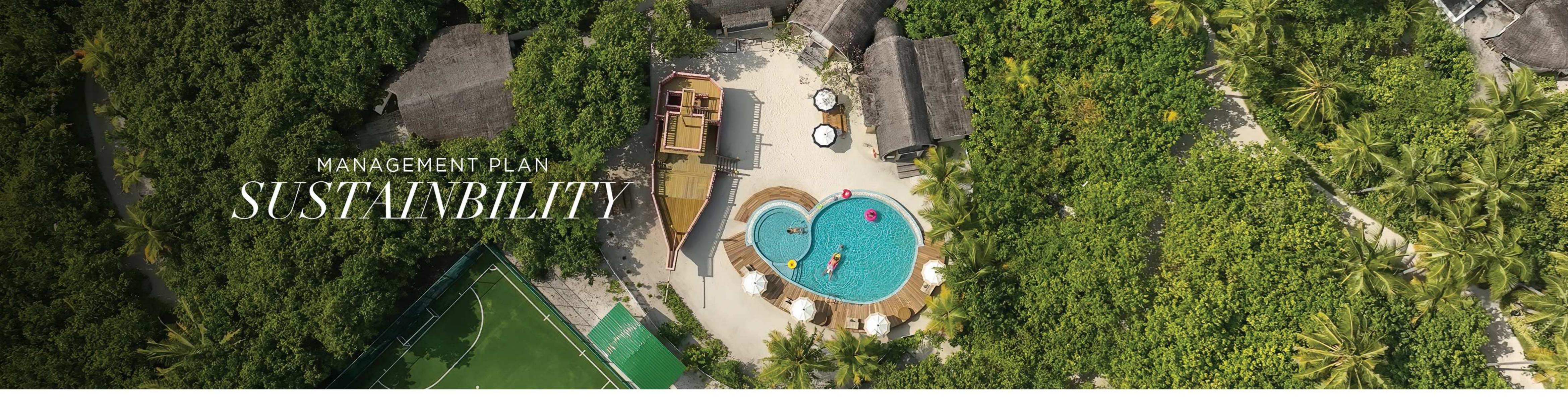




## WASTE

The Maldives is home to beautiful and biologically diverse coral reefs and is home to numerous animal and plant species. To maintain the ecological balance of our local nature and keep the organisms healthy, you can help by taking a few easy steps.

- Please do not touch anything under water. Many animals are sensitive to touch and can easily be damaged. Corals, for example, have a mucous layer around them, while other animals, such as turtles, may suffer from stress.
- Do not break off any corals by standing on the reef or by flapping your flippers. Corals are living animals and require decades to build those reef formations. Please use the designated snorkel channels to get to the reef and back to the beach.
- · Please refrain from feeding the fish, as well as our animals on the island.
- Please do not collect any shells, broken coral pieces, or other objects you may come across on the island and in the sea. They may serve as homes for hermit crabs and, consisting of calcium carbonate, are very important for generating new sand.
- Please do not buy any marine products, i.e. coral jewelry, shells, or shark teeth. The
  concern is that most of the animals to which those skeletons originally belong, have
  been deliberately killed for the tourism industry and are often endangered species.
  You may also risk fines, as in some countries it's illegal to carry them



## VISION

We consider Green Globe to be the premier global certification for sustainable travel and tourism. This program allows us to confidently promote our environmental credentials and commitment to the people and prosperity of our locations.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

## Sustainability Committee:

- Oversees the overall implementation of the SMP.
- Sets departmental sustainability goals and action plans aligned with the SMP's objectives.
- Monitors progress, identifies challenges, and implements corrective actions.
- Conducts annual reviews of the SMP and updates it as needed.

## Department Heads:

- Integrate sustainability principles into departmental operations.
- Develop and implement departmental action plans aligned with the SMP's strategies.
- Train staff on departmental SOPs for sustainable practices.
- Monitor departmental progress and report to the Sustainability Committee.

## All Hosts:

- Implement sustainable practices outlined in departmental SOPs.
- Report any opportunities for further environmental or social improvements to their supervisor.
- Participate in sustainability training programs.

## OUR COMMITMENT

We believe our guests, hosts, and the environment are equally important. Our SMP ensures that all stakeholders are considered in our practices. Our plan encompasses four key areas:

#### 1. Environmental:

- Implement initiatives to conserve resources, utilize renewable energy (e.g., solar PV panels), and reduce pollution.
- Maintain legal compliance with environmental regulations. Train colleagues on environmental practices.

#### 2. Socio-cultural:

- Engage in corporate social responsibility actions, community development, local employment, fair trade, and respect local communities.
- Inform guests about the local environment and culture through Sustainable Living Green Book.
- Offer interpretative tourism experiences that showcase local culture and heritage.

## 3. Quality:

- Implement policies and procedures that ensure guest satisfaction and high-quality service.
- Monitor and review customer satisfaction through various channels.
- Ensure that promotional materials accurately reflect the Green Book initiative and are prominently displayed across all guest platforms to increase visibility.

## 4. Health & Safety:

- Follow strict health, safety, and environmental regulations.
- Train colleagues on health and safety procedures.
- Implement disaster management plans.

## A. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

A1. Implement a Sustainable Management Plan:

Our properties shall establish and maintain the SMP complying with requirements included in this section. Our properties will provide and write Policies and Procedures that:

- are appropriate to the nature and scale of the organization's activities;
- are aligned with the four key SMP areas i.e. Environmental, socio-cultural, quality and health & safety issues.
- include a commitment to continual improvement of the SMP
- include a commitment to comply as a minimum with the current applicable legislations, regulations and other requirement to which the organization subscribes;
- provide a framework for setting and reviewing SMP objectives and targets;
- are documented, implemented, maintained and communicated to all colleagues;
- are available to all interested and affected parties; and
- are reviewed periodically to remain relevant and appropriate to the organization's SMP.

A2. Renewable Energy Initiatives - Initiated projects to install Solar PV panels on all available roof tops. Solar power plants have already been commissioned in.

## A3. Legal Compliance:

The Resort is licensed according to the law of the Republic of Maldives and in compliance with all relevant international or local legislations and regulations, including health, safety, labour, and environmental aspects, and insurance policies and other guest and colleague's protection instruments are up to date and in order.

#### A4. Associate Training:

Associate hiring, training, annual appraisal and performance review, at our properties

are in line with the corporate competencies and competency models, based on the company believe and expectations. We strongly believe that as a growing company it is important to follow all the process, to achieve a healthy and balance team, byencouraging internal development and growth.

#### A5. Customer Satisfaction

Our properties monitor customer satisfaction by receiving feedback in different ways and platform. We strongly believe, accept and work in any kind of positive or constructive feedback provided by our guest.

Besides customer satisfaction, we also review and monitor internal quality performance and satisfaction. Some of the tools used for monitoring and reviewing the same are:

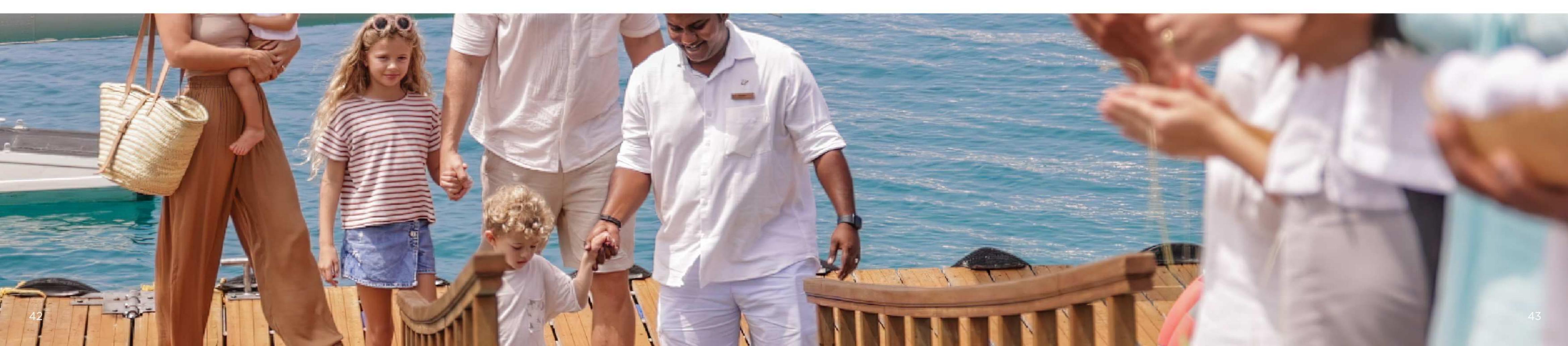
- Customer Comment Cards
- Instant guest feedback log on Guest voice (GV) and Guest experience platform (GXP)
- 24 48 hours' feedback
- Guest emails
- All 3rd party online platforms such as TripAdvisor, Booking.com and all social media channels.

## A6. Accuracy of Promotional Materials

All communication regarding promotional material at our properties goes through the Sales and Marketing team and is in line with the company standards, local regulations and cultural norms. We do not overpromise or mislead our guests, promotional materials are truthful and do not promise more than can be reasonably expected by customers.

## A7. Local Zoning, Design and Construction

Our property is situated on an uninhabited island, where there are no significant local sites, watercourses, wildlife, vegetation, or residents that could be adversely affected. Ongoing maintenance and repairs are performed regularly. The refurbishments, if any, include re-using as much of the original structure as possible, incorporate local design and architecture (i.e. Kadjan roofing, dhoni shaped mast;,, coir, wood and bamboo) and renovation/interior design is always performed with the purpose of being as sustainable, energy-saving and long-lasting as possible, and includes use of environmentally sound materials.



## A8. Interpretative Tourism

We engage our guests with information about the local environment, culture, and heritage through various channels, from electronic resources to friendly conversations. As the Maldives is primarily a Muslim country, we ensure that guests are informed about local customs and traditions when visiting the islands.

On special wedding occasions guest are greeted with the sound ofbodu-beru (traditional Maldivian drums).

## A9. Communications Strategy

We communicate with our guests and visitors to the hotel and the website in a comprehensive manner. Our implementations, plans and strategy for a sustainable operation are clearly defined, as well as our involvement with the local community and other CSR work.

Our sustainable operations involve our guests, example: we have placed a Green Card in all the rooms in order to give our guests an option whether or not they want the bed linen and or towels to be replaced for the day, hence, providing them with an opportunity to play a direct role in water and energy conservation. Our amenities include tooth brush, hair comb is made in bamboo material, and the packing is with paper.

Through our "Green book", guests are informed about energy and water conservation practices, waste management initiatives and also reminded of the damage inflicted on fragile coral if one stands on them, and the need to protect the ecosystem around the island.

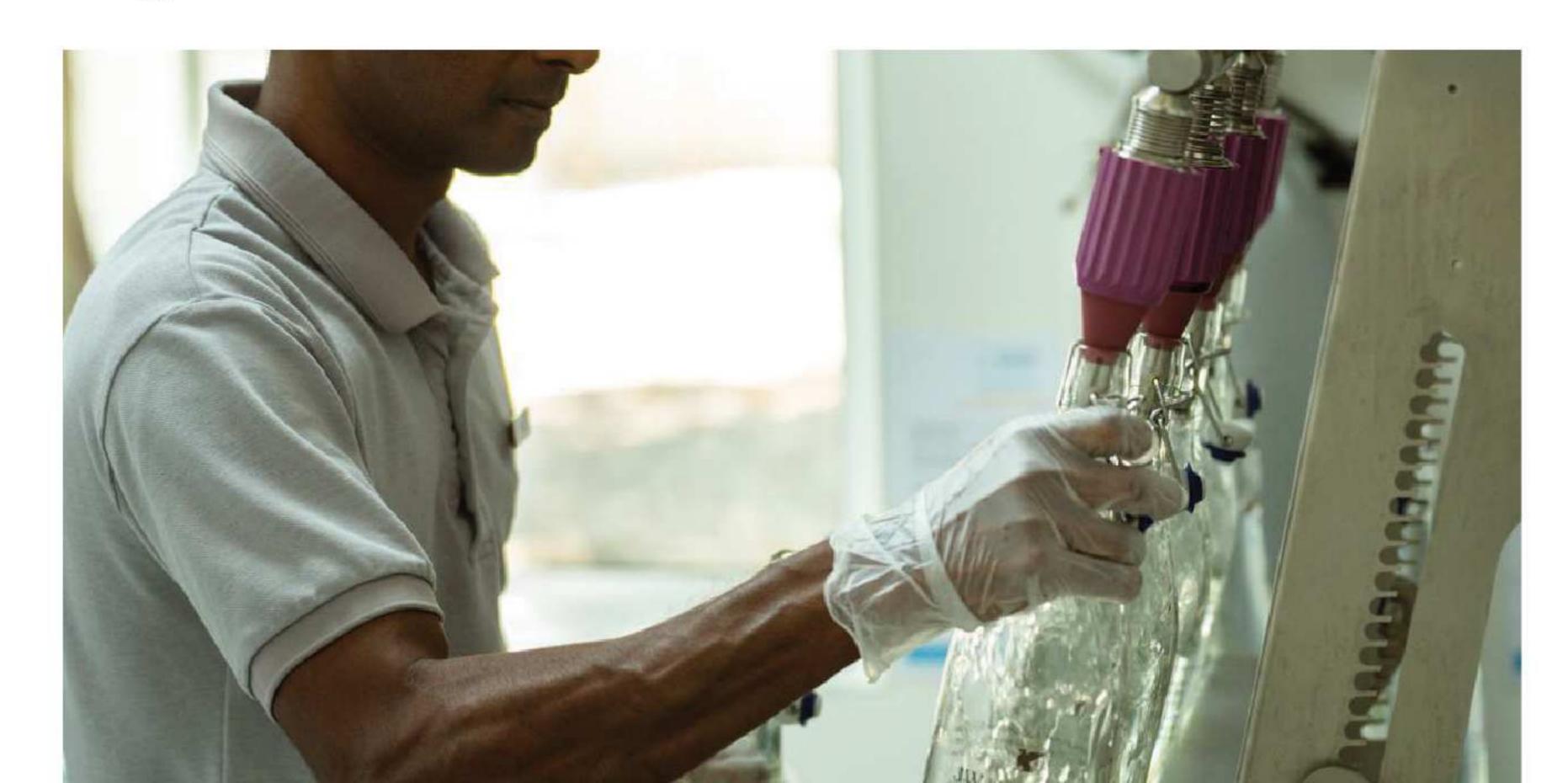
In the same way, guests are also politely requested to not collect or remove shells from the beach, even empty ones, as they could be the homes of hennit crabs.

#### A10. Health and Safety

We follow strict environment, health and safety laws, regulations and procedures to conserve and protect the environment and create a workplace where we bring the best out of our colleagues whilst avoiding the risk of injury.

Hosts are appropriately trained so as to make them aware of the health and safety issues while working and guests are made aware of hazards by using appropriate signage and other forms of communication.

Purchasing and operating policy for all mechanisms, equipment and facilities is that they be as environmentally friendly as possible: low emission and consuming minimum energy.





Another requirement we try and meet is to procure goods and equipment which are durable and long lasting.

We have an experienced team of engineers and technicians who maintain the facilities and equipment, so that we have constant checks on them being in good working condition. All necessary and mandatory safety requirements for the same are in order, such as Risk Assessments and use of Personal Protective Equipment.

We have engaged the services of a Food Safety Company-FSA - who visit the premises quarterly to ensure the food safety compliance systems are in order. New kitchen host are trained on safety and procedures, and must undergo a mandatory basic food hygiene course in food handling.

#### Highlights:

- Guests are made cautious by posting safety instructions in the villas and other public areas.
- Swimming pool depth is clearly marked including pictorial NO Diving Signs, life-rings and notice boards
- Basic Health and Safety training, fire training, evacuation drills are conducted regularly for colleagues.
- Safety stickers are placed on all full-length glass.
- All paint is environmentally friendly and lead free, with low VOC content.
- An active in-house system is in place whereby colleagues are trained to report any
  malfunctions and leaks immediately, and there is a good follow up system to ensure
  the works are carried out satisfactorily.

#### A11. Disaster Management

In the Maldives, Tsunami is a real threat, our properties take very seriously their Disaster Management plans, taking into account the three R's - Readiness; Response; Recovery.

Fire Safety: the resort uses the services of a third-party Fire company to inspect, analyze, advice, train and certify all colleagues.

Yearly drills are held involving all staff, where a real disaster is simulated and practice responses are undertaken. All drills are observed by independent parties and observations and reports written.

# B. SOCIAL /ECONOMIC

## **B1.** Community Development

This section is supported by the Serve 360 policy; the policy states that the Company recognizes its role and responsibilities in contributing to the sustainable development of the communities in which it operates. This policy aims at maximizing the return on Community. Investments and their impact on the local community.

Through our community investment initiative, we have identified unique areas of involvement where we can actively support our local communities and engage in a mutually rewarding way with our stakeholders.

Education: We support initiatives aimed at vocational training and skills development to enhance employability in the tourism and hospitality sector. This includes taking on interns from local educational institutions and fostering their growth and development. We also provide job opportunities within our company. Furthermore, we collaborate with local school students by welcoming them to our resort, where we enhance their understanding of the tourism industry and demonstrate how our resort operates.

Healthcare: Supporting initiatives aimed at enhancing the health and well-being of local communities. We look into schemes of donating and sponsoring to the health facilities at local islands.

Cultural Preservation: Supporting initiatives aimed at enhancing the ability of small businesses that are strategically linked to business needs to perform more effectively in order to create economic growth. We regularly buy from local producers and support local fishermen.

Environmental Protection: We are dedicated to preserving the integrity of our environment through meaningful initiatives.

In partnership with Reefscapers, we focus on safeguarding our marine ecosystem, particularly our house reef, which is consistently recognized as one of the top snorkeling and diving locations in the Maldives. Together, we engage in coral propagation efforts and regularly monitor the reef's health, proudly maintaining its biodiversity. We have also introduced a coral adoption program for our guests and employees, highlighting the significance of protecting and conserving our reefs and marine species. To date, we have adopted 230 coral frames, and their growth has significantly enriched our marine life.

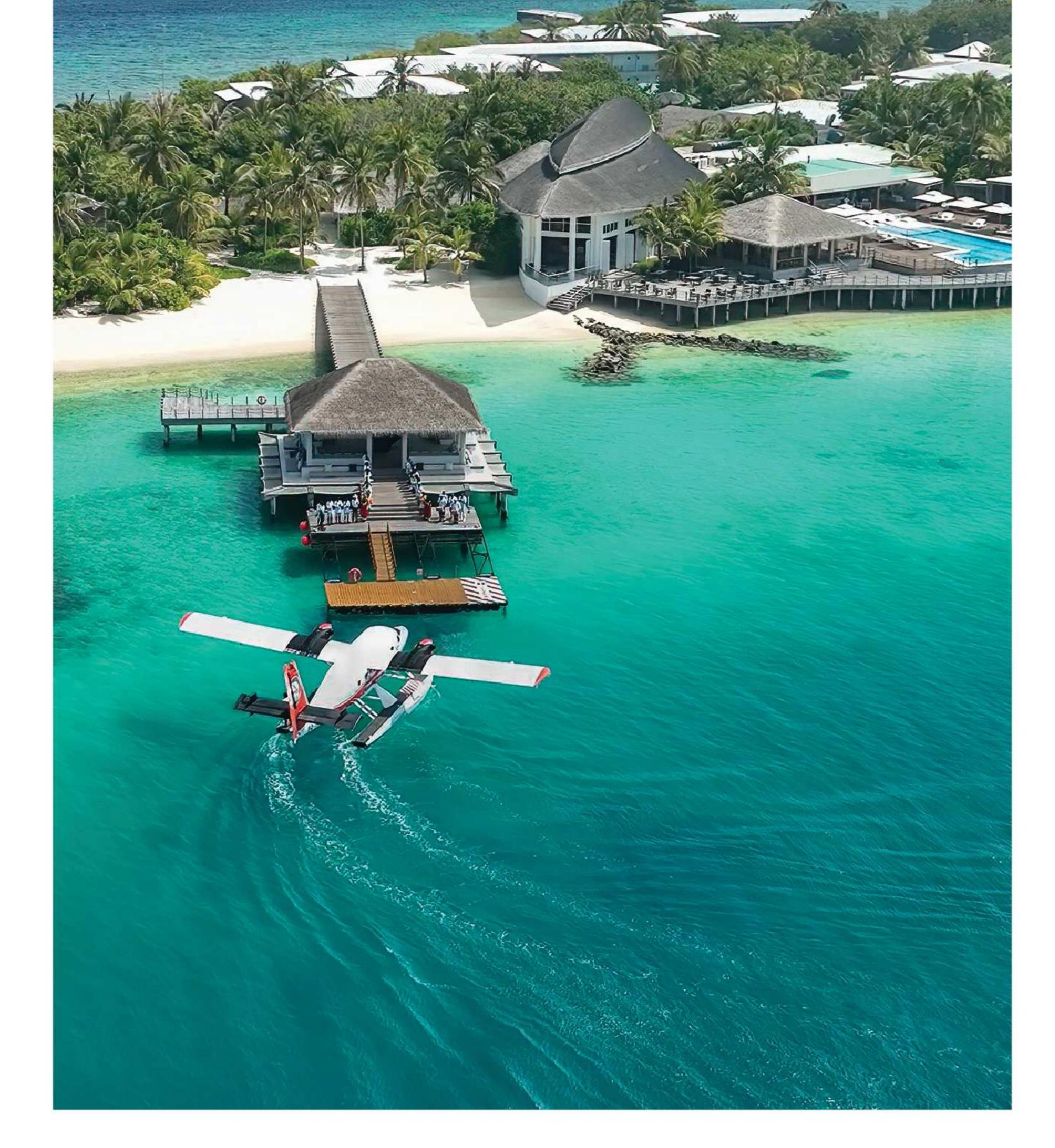
## **B2.** Local Employment

JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa actively promotes the recruitment and development of Maldivian nationals for various managerial positions across its operational and support functions. Our aim is to support, mentor, and guide these individuals as they grow into leadership roles within the company. As part of our localization strategy, we have designed and implemented the Kurimagu Leadership Program, focused on nurturing future local leaders. The first cohort has successfully completed the program.

The element oflocal employment is supported by:

- Equal Employment Opportunity policy (part of the Business Ethics and Conduct Policy)
- Code of Conduct policy (part of the Business Ethics and Conduct policy)
- Corporate Social Responsibility Policy





## **B3.** Fair Trade

Fair trade practices at our properties are governed by the "Procedure for Goods & Services" process in the Maldives. This approach ensures that our resorts select suppliers and procure goods and services that meet the highest standards of quality, price, timing, sourcing, and delivery, all while protecting the company's interests.

At The St. Regis Maldives, we are dedicated to ensuring that all processes comply with relevant laws and uphold ethical, social, and environmental standards.

#### **B4.** Local Entrepreneurs

JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa does not engage with local entrepreneurs involved in the trade of historical artifacts, as this practice is prohibited by law.

Instead, we actively organize events and activities that highlight local culture, particularly during cultural and diversity celebrations. We invite local craftsmen and artists to our resort, offering them opportunities to showcase their talents and artworks while allowing our guests to interact with them and gain insights into the rich local culture.

## **B5.** Respect Local Population & Culture

As noted earlier, the Maldives is primarily a Muslim country, and we make it a priority to educate both guests and colleagues about the local culture. We strive to honor local values and beliefs in all our actions. Our commitment extends to preserving Maldivian culture and ensuring that the local community reaps the benefits of tourism.

#### **B6.** Exploitation

Our resort strictly comply with Maldives Labour Law, regulations, and Marriott International policies. We have established comprehensive measures to prevent child employment, sexual harassment, and exploitation.

The element of avoidance of exploitation is supported by:

- Equal Employment Opportunity policy (part of the Business Ethics and Conducts Policy)
- Code of Conduct policy (part of the Business Ethics and Conduct policy)
- Harassment Policy
- Maldives Labour Act

#### **B7.** Equitable Hiring

JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa is committed to promoting diversity, equality, and inclusion at all levels of our business, ensuring that no colleagues or applicants face discrimination in any form.

We fill all positions based on competence, adhering to local labor laws and offering conditions and wages that exceed minimum requirements. Our workforce reflects a rich diversity, with employees from at least 24 different nationalities. We actively encourage women to apply for roles across all levels of the organization.

We fully comply with the strict labor laws in the Maldives.

#### **B8**. Colleague Protection

Salaries and benefits at JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa are in full compliance with local laws and resort policies. We ensure that all mandatory payments into insurance and pension funds are made on behalf of our colleagues. Overtime is compensated for hours worked beyond the established schedule, in line with Maldives labor law. While we adhere to the legal limits on weekly working hours, the nature of the hospitality industry may sometimes require additional hours, which are compensated according to our policies.

To further enhance colleague protection, our Welfare Committee-comprising employees from all levels and management-holds monthly meetings to address any concerns or suggestions from staff. We ensure that all feedback is carefully considered and acted upon whenever feasible.

#### **B9.** Basic Services

The activities of our business have not negatively impacted or jeopardized resources or services in the local area or neighboring communities. Instead, our operations create secure jobs and have a positive influence on the community.

## B10. Local Livelihood

As our resort is situated on a private island, its operations do not impact any neighboring islands. Access to land, water, housing, right-of-way, and transportation for surrounding communities remains unaffected. In fact, our activities contribute positively to the economy of neighboring islands by creating jobs and sourcing goods from local suppliers.

#### **B11.** Bribery and Corruption

JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa strictly prohibits all forms of bribery, whether directly or through third parties, and employees are not allowed to solicit, arrange, or accept bribes.

We do not make any direct or indirect contributions to political parties or other entities to gain advantages in business transactions. The resort avoids working with contractors and suppliers known or reasonably suspected to engage in bribery. We conduct thorough due diligence when evaluating potential contractors and suppliers to ensure they have effective anti-bribery programs in place.

Our commitment to preventing bribery and corruption is supported by the following policies:

- Ethical Conduct
- Code of Conduct policy (part of the Business Ethics and Conduct policy)
- Gift policy
- Anti-bribery and corruption policy

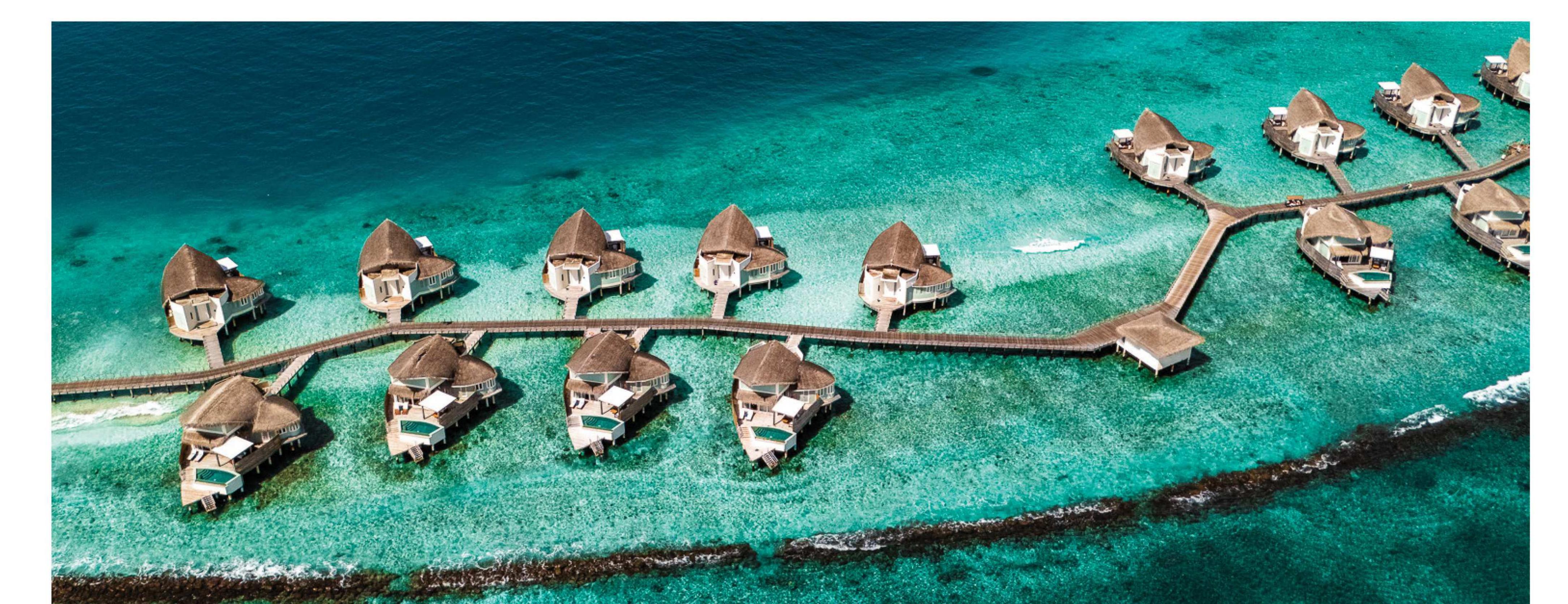
#### C. CULTURE HERITAGE

Our employees are trained to guide guests to cultural sights, events, and restaurants that match their interests, providing insights into local Maldivian culture and customs in a friendly and accessible way.

Guests can refer to our in-house Green Book for essential do's and don'ts, which includes information on the resort's sustainability initiatives and ways guests can contribute.

We do not sell, trade, or display historical or archaeological artifacts, and we fully comply with all laws and regulations regarding the protection of historical sites and cultural heritage. Information about protected items that cannot be purchased or removed is clearly provided in our in-house literature.

The Maldives boasts rich marine diversity and fragile coral ecosystems, and we are dedicated to promoting their protection and natural growth. Our villas and public areas embody rustic ethnic charm, seamlessly integrating with the surrounding landscape. The natural beauty of the Maldives is further enhanced by our thoughtful architectural design.





## D. ENVIRONMENTAL

Our Resorts source and obtains many locally produced goods including watermelons, papaya, kurumba, bananas, and many others which have been grown organically. Freshly caught fish using pole and line method is brought directly to us just off the sea by local fishermen every day.

As much as possible, we favor suppliers who conduct their business in a responsible and ethical manner. We buy in bulk to reduce packaging wastes. We prefer products which are eco-friendly, bio-degradable, made from re-cycled material and have minimum impact on the environment.

We do not use any invasive alien species in our gardens and landscapes, we also minimize the trimming and trying to keep the native vegetation as undisturbed as possible. Measures are taken to prevent the introduction of pest and exotic species.

No captive wildlife, endangered species, products thereof or any form of unethical items are used, sold or allowed on our Resorts.

Our business activities do not impact on the habitat of local wildlife or plants, appropriate measures are taken to minimize noise, chemical pollution; artificial lighting from having impact on wildlife.

Endangered species, products thereof, or items stemming from unsustainable practices are not sold, traded, or displayed on the properties grounds.

Guests are provided with information about protected areas within the properties influence zone and encouraged to visit protected areas.

Guests are provided with information on native wildlife and plant species found in the area through our Green Book.

The element of environmental protection is supported by:

- Environmental Policy
- Pollution Management Plan
- Landscaping Policy
- Biodiversity Policy
- Green Book

#### SERVE 360 MARRIOTT GOALS:

Animal Proteins (Beef. Eggs. Lamb. Pork & Poultry): %100 fresh or frozen whole protein products (i.e. whole muscle cuts) and processed meats such as but not limited to ground meat, sliced meat (i.e. deli meat, cold meat, lunch meat) bacon and sausage (Not inclusive of products containing proteins as an ingredient such as pre-made sandwiches, soups etc.)

Cage-Free Egg Usage: Marriott International is committed to sourcing %100 of our(shell, liquid, and egg products) from cage-free sources throughout our global operations for all owned, managed, and franchised properties by the end of 2025. Inclusive of cooked products where the majority of the product is whole egg such as hard boiled eggs, omelets, egg patties, etc. (does not include products with egg as ingredient such as quiche, bread, cakes, pastries etc.)

Bottled Water: All single-use vessels offered within the guest room and public areas.

Cleaning Supplies: Sanitation solution products for foodservice, laundry, pool & spa, guestroom, and public space areas. (Not inclusive oflandscaping products, cleaning hardware such as brooms, mops, sponges etc., or pest control products)

Cocoa: %100 whole cocoa products (i.e. whole bars/pellets) Not inclusive of products containing cocoa as an ingredient such as cakes, cookies etc.

Coffee & Tea Products: %100 whole coffee and tea products and packaged beverages inclusive of coffee and tea. Inclusive of grounds/whole bean coffee, coffee pods, Starbucks Frappuccino, etc. Not inclusive of products containing tea or coffee such as candies, ice cream etc.

Guest Room Amenities: All amenities in the spa, guest room, and bathroom inclusive of shower and sink-side products (soaps, lotions etc.) laundry bags, shower caps, shaving kits etc.

Paper Products: Personal and office paper products including bath tissue, multi-folds, facial tissue, paper towels memo pads, printer paper, envelopes, and folios.

Seafood: %100 fresh or frozen whole farm-raised and wild-caught seafood products. Not inclusive of products containing seafood as an ingredient such as soups, fish sticks, fish cakes etc.

Sugar: %100 whole sugar products. Inclusive of bulk sugar, sugar packets, etc. Not inclusive of products containing sugar as an ingredient such as cakes and cookies

Textiles: %100 whole textile products such as terry/towels, bedding, linen/sheets, bathrobes, associate uniforms and linen napkins.

Local Sourcing: By 2025, locally sourced %50 of all produce, in aggregate.



# MONITORING AND REVIEW

We are committed to continuous improvement in sustainability. We will regularly monitor and review our performance against key metrics such as:

- Electricity consumption
- Water consumption
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Waste generation

# CONCLUSION

Good for the environment but also make good business sense.





## **OBJECTIVES**

This policy aims to guide our property towards sustainable management.

#### 1. Environmental Awareness

- Education: Promote environmental awareness among our team members, emphasizing the importance of responsible practices and local cultural preservation.
- Communication: Communicate environmental practices and sustainable measures to our team members and guests.
- Engagement: Encourage team members to participate in environmental initiatives and provide guests with opportunities to support our green efforts.
- Community Outreach: Extend environmental awareness and best practices to the local community.

#### 2. Energy

- Efficiency: Implement energy-efficient practices and technologies to reduce consumption.
- Renewable Energy: Explore and utilize renewable energy sources where feasible.
- Maintenance: Ensure equipment is well-maintained to optimize energy efficiency.
- Monitoring and Improvement: Set energy consumption targets, monitor progress, and continuously seek ways to improve efficiency.
- Solar Power: Consider implementing solar power projects across the resort.

#### 3. Water

- Water Scarcity Awareness: Recognize the scarcity of freshwater in the Maldives and prioritize conservation.
- Seawater Utilization: Utilize seawater for non-potable needs whenever possible.
- Water Efficiency: Implement water-saving technologies and practices, such as sensor-controlled fixtures and efficient laundry equipment.
- Guest Education: Educate guests about responsible water usage and offer options like reusing towels and sheets.
- Water Harvesting: Capture and use rainwater for irrigation or other non-potable purposes.
- Greywater Recycling: Recycle greywater for irrigation or other appropriate uses.
- Target Setting and Monitoring: Establish water consumption targets, monitor progress, and identify opportunities for reduction.



## 4. Waste

- Waste Reduction: Minimize waste generation by using reusable and biodegradable roducts and reducing disposable packaging.
- Recycling and Composting: Implement efficient recycling and composting programs to divert waste from landfills.
- Hazardous Waste Management: Safely dispose of hazardous waste according to regulations. Community Partnerships: Collaborate with local communities for waste management initiatives and recycling programs.

## 5. Green Procurement

- Prioritize Eco-Friendly Products: Favor eco-friendly, power-efficient, recycled, and biodegradable products whenever possible.
- Local Sourcing: Purchase local and seasonal products to reduce transportation emissions.
- Bulk Purchasing: Minimize packaging waste by buying in bulk.
- Sustainable Supply Chains: Seek vendors who share our environmental values and have sustainable practices in place.

#### 6. Destination Protection

- Cultural Preservation: Protect and promote the local culture and heritage.
- Habitat Restoration: Participate in habitat restoration initiatives.
- Local Products and Experiences: Offer guests opportunities to experience local food, entertainment, and culture.
- Community Engagement: Collaborate with local communities on sustainable tourism initiatives.
- Eco-Friendly Souvenirs: Provide guests with a selection of eco-friendly and locally made souvenirs.

#### 7. Marine Life and Reef Conservation

- Waste Manaene: Prevent wastewater discharge into the ocean, pollution from littering, and other harmful activities.
- Coral Reef Protection: Protect coral reefs through responsible snorkeling, diving, and boat operations. Support coral reef restoration projects.
- Community Involvement: Support marine conservation efforts and participate in beach and reef clean-ups.
- Compliance: Adhere to local conservation policies and regulations. 8. Biodiversity and Wildlife Protection
- Habitat Preservation: Protect biodiversity through habitat conservation and restoration.
- Sustainable Practices: Minimize the use of harmful chemicals and promote organic practices.
- Marine life Protection: Avoid disturbing marine life and protect endangered species.
- Ethical Sourcing: Ensure that products and materials do not contribute to the exploitation of marine life.

Community Engagement: Participate in marine life conservation initiatives and support local efforts to protect biodiversity.

#### CONCLUSION

JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa is committed to complying with this policy to the fullest extent possible. Adhering to this environmental policy and implementing the associat- ed SOPs will help St Regis Vommuli resorts to contribute to the preservation of the country's unique ecosystem and promote sustainable tourism. By prioritizing environmental protection, resorts can ensure a sustainable future for both the Maldives and the tourism industry.



At JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa, sustainability is more than a responsibility — it is a fundamental part of who we are and how we operate. Surrounded by the pristine waters and vibrant marine life of the Shaviyani Atoll, we are deeply aware of our role as guardians of this extraordinary environment.

We are committed to integrating eco-conscious practices into every aspect of our resort operations, from reducing single-use plastics and managing water and energy resources efficiently, to incorporating local, seasonal ingredients into our culinary offerings. These efforts are guided by our Sustainability Management Plan and Environmental Policy, which align with Marriott International's global sustainability goals.

Our dedicated team is continuously working to develop and implement innovative solutions that balance luxury with environmental stewardship. Whether through coral propagation initiatives, responsible waste management, or collaborations with conservation partners, our mission is to ensure the natural beauty that surrounds us today is preserved for generations to come.

We also believe in the power of awareness and education. Through immersive experiences such as marine biology sessions, guided reef explorations, and community outreach programs, we aim to engage both our associates and our guests in the shared journey of protecting our fragile ecosystem.

At JW Marriott Maldives, we invite you to be part of this purposeful journey. Every conscious choice — no matter how small — contributes to the preservation of this island sanctuary. Together, we can create memorable experiences while fostering a legacy of sustainability.

Thank you for choosing to travel thoughtfully, and for supporting our vision of a better, greener future.

Best Regards

Mohit Dembla
General Manager

JW Marriott Maldives Resort & Spa

