



BSI Standards Publication

**Recreational diving services — Requirements  
and guidance on environmentally sustainable  
practices in recreational diving**

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## National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 21416:2019. It is identical to ISO 21416:2019.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee SVS/2/4, Recreational diving services.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2019

ISBN 978 0 580 99285 8

ICS 03.080.30; 03.200.99; 13.020.20

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 October 2019.

### Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 21416**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

October 2019

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ICS 03.080.30; 03.200.99; 13.020.20

English Version

**Recreational diving services — Requirements and  
guidance on environmentally sustainable practices in  
recreational diving (ISO 21416:2019)**

Services relatifs à la plongée de loisirs —  
Exigences et recommandations relatives  
aux pratiques écoresponsables en  
plongée de loisirs (ISO 21416:2019)

Dienstleistungen des Freizeittauchens —  
Anforderungen und Hinweise zu nachhaltigen  
Praktiken im Freizeittauchen (ISO 21416:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 August 2019.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 21416:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 228 "Tourism and related services" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 329 "Tourism services" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 21416:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 21416:2019 without any modification.

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 228, *Tourism and related services*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

The diving community has a unique capability and therefore responsibility in observing and reporting on the condition of the aquatic environment. This document elaborates on how the recreational diving community can make use of this capability while ensuring that full consideration is given to environmentally sustainable interaction with the aquatic environment. It provides guidance on how divers can positively affect the aquatic environment through activities such as underwater cleanups and aquatic surveys.

In diver training and diving activities divers must have an awareness of their environmental impact. This should include actively minimising any negative aspects, both potential and actual. Such training should encourage awareness of positive actions.

This document is intended to benefit the following stakeholders:

- divers and snorkellers;
- diving instructors and guides;
- dive centres, schools or clubs;
- dive boat operators;
- diver training organisations;
- tour operators offering diving holidays;
- governmental and other bodies seeking information on diving and the aquatic environment.

# Recreational diving services — Requirements and guidance on environmentally sustainable practices in recreational diving

## 1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for service providers with regard to responsible practices for the provision of their services.

This document applies, but is not limited, to recreational-diving-related activities, for example:

- scuba diving;
- snorkelling;
- free diving (breath hold diving).

Further, this document provides guidance to all stakeholders involved in recreational-diving-related activities on best practice to minimize negative impact on the aquatic environment and to optimize positive outcomes.

**NOTE** In this document the term “aquatic” refers to all bodies of water.

This document helps stakeholders to identify and compare service providers who follow environmental best practice.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **service provider**

entity (individual or organization), including any individual acting on behalf of such an entity, which offers diving services in accordance with ISO 24803 or ISO 13289

## 4 Conduct of diving activities

Service providers shall ensure that:

- a general briefing is conducted for participants on environmental best practice with pre-dive briefings covering advice on specific local environmental factors (such as flora and fauna);
- entry and exit points are chosen to minimize impact on the environment;