SDG 14: Life below water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

With 193 governments coming together to agree a common framework to tackle 17 major world issues by 2030, business engagement to achieve them is seen as critical. So how do you understand the implications of the SDGs and prioritise them? How do you quantify and minimise the potential risks, and explore the opportunities?

This is an extract from PwC's Navigating the SDGs: a business guide to engaging with the UN Global Goals 2016 on SDG 14 Life below water. For more on the other 16 SDGs, go to www.pwc.com/globalgoals

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40%

of the oceans are suffering ill effects from human activities, including pollution, depleted fisheries, and loss of coastal habitats.[1]

What's the global challenge?

- The **market value of marine and coastal resources and industries** is estimated at $3 trillion per year or about 5 per cent of global GDP. Yet, as much as 40 per cent of the oceans are suffering ill effects from human activities, including **pollution, depleted fisheries**, and **loss of coastal habitats**.[1]
- Currently, 80-90% of **marine pollution** comes from **land-based activities**: everything from fertiliser and pesticide runoff from farms and lawns, to untreated sewage and improperly disposed of garbage.[2]
- Excess nutrients caused by runoff and sewage can spawn massive blooms of algae that rob the water of oxygen, creating **dead zones** where little or no marine life can exist.[3]
- Because of its durability, low cost and increased use, **plastic** makes up the majority of marine debris. Plastic is particularly problematic because it is **not biodegradable** but instead gradually breaks up into smaller and smaller pieces and is then mistaken by birds, fish and other marine life for food, with potentially **fatal consequences**.[4] If current trends continue, by 2025 our ocean will hold about one kilogram of plastic for every three kilograms of fish,[5] and by 2050 the oceans will hold more plastics than fish.[6]
- Oceans serve as the **world's largest source of protein**, with more than 3 billion people depending on the oceans as a key source of protein. Yet, the proportion of stocks **fished at unsustainable levels** was 28.8 percent in 2011: a slight decline from the peak of 32.5 percent in 2008, but still a major cause for concern.[7]
- Most areas of the world's oceans are experiencing **habitat loss**. But **coastal areas**, with their closeness to human population centres, have suffered disproportionately.[8] **Runoff, habitat removal** for development (including for buildings, roads, marinas, aquaculture and reclamation for agriculture), **logging and vegetation removal, sediments from soil erosion and dredging** all contribute to habitat destruction.
- Because so much of the ocean is hard to access, marine biodiversity is hard to quantify and track, yet evidence suggests fishing and bycatch, toxic chemicals and nutrient pollution and habitat destruction are among the major causes of the biological impoverishment and **loss of marine biodiversity**.[9] Global climate change is also predicted to have a major impact on marine biodiversity in the future.[10]
- **Ocean acidification** is caused principally by rising emissions of carbon dioxide. This gas dissolves readily in seawater to become a marine pollutant of global proportions.[11] There is growing concern ocean acidification could have significant consequences on marine organisms including **disruption of marine food webs and ecosystems**, potentially **damaging fishing, tourism and other human activities** connected to the seas and having serious impacts on **food security**.[12]
- The warmer temperatures associated with **climate change** are also melting ice caps and glaciers, raising sea levels and **causing flooding**.

Why does it matter for business? And what can business do?

Sectors such as food, fisheries and aquaculture and tourism are particularly dependent on healthy oceans and coastal areas and have a pivotal role to play in addressing threats to the health of our oceans and coastal areas; but all sectors may suffer if natural coastal flood protection is lost or food security threatened, and all can contribute to reducing marine pollution or supporting sustainable fisheries.

- World **plastic production** has increased from 15 million tonnes in the sixties to 311 million tonnes in 2014 and is expected to triple by 2050, when it would account for 20% of global annual oil consumption. 'The New Plastics Economy', a report launched at Davos in January 2016, explores how **collaboration along the extended global plastic packaging production and after-use value chain**, as well as with governments and NGOs, can **achieve systemic change** and overcome stalemates in today's plastics economy to move to a more circular model.[13]

? *How much **plastic packaging** does your business use in its product distribution and/or supply chain? What opportunities are there to reduce packaging size, saving costs as well as using less plastic?*

? *How far could your company go in transitioning to a **circular plastics economy?** Are there opportunities to **re-use or recycle** packaging? If you manufacture plastic packaging or make products with plastic components, could you harvest materials and use remanufacturing strategies? Who do you need to **collaborate** with to make this happen?*

- There is currently not enough sustainable seafood to meet demand.[14] **Large scale business growth of fish farms and operations that use sustainable practices**, depends on **investment, innovation and connectivity** throughout the seafood value chain.[15]

? *What role can your business play in the seafood value chain? Do you require your catering suppliers to source sustainable seafood and are you prepared to **pay a premium** that will help the sector meet growth in demand?*

? *Could you **innovate** to help fish farmers or fishermen obtain more accurate data about the health of fish stocks or the impact of different fishing practices? Could you **invest** in supporting fishing communities to develop better governance and more sustainable practices; or in innovative, sustainable approaches to aquaculture? Can you **raise awareness of the issues** amongst consumers and do more to promote purchase of sustainable seafood products?*

You could also think about:

? *Actively managing any **other impacts on the marine environment and coastal ecosystems** associated with your own operations. Impacts might arise from, for example, shipping, electricity and telecoms transmission, or oil and gas exploration and extraction.*

? ***Supporting much needed research** into the impacts of pollution, including ocean acidification, on marine biodiversity, fishing, tourism and/or food security through **investment, data analytics, technological innovation** and/or **partnership.***

? *Understanding the implications of the **increasing protected area coverage of marine and coastal environments** for your business. How will you secure or maintain your licence to operate? Will you need to tighten your internal controls for environmental management?*

80–90%

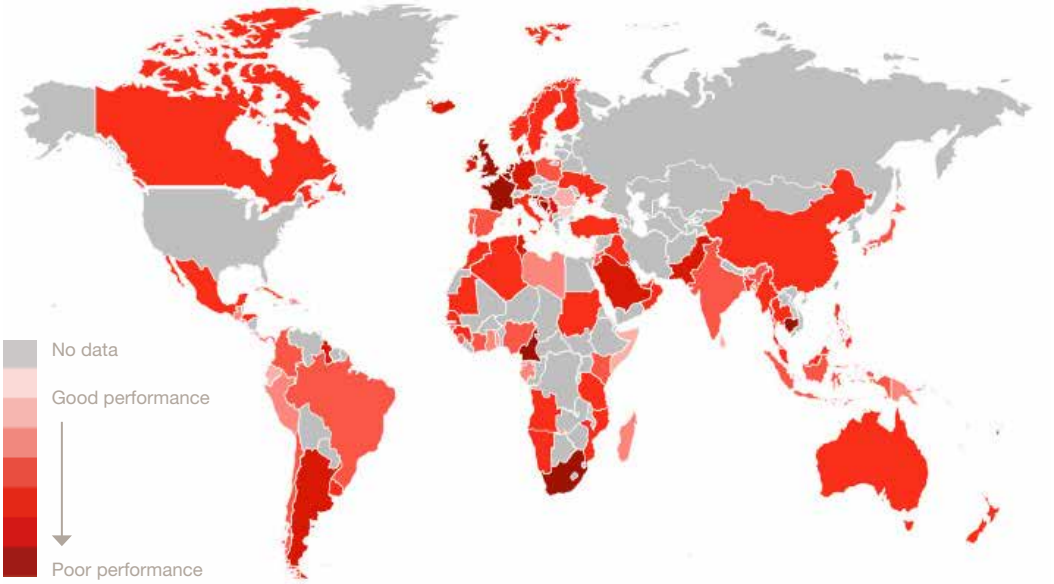
of marine pollution comes from land-based activities: everything from fertiliser and pesticide runoff from farms and lawns, to untreated sewage and improperly disposed of garbage.[2]

Targets *in focus*

SDG 14 has ten targets. One of them is "By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution". The target in the heat map is 14.4, "By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics". For details on the remaining targets, please see 'Global Goals and targets' on page 5.

The lie of the land – exploring the distance to cover to achieve

Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible



Key links to other SDGs:

Goal 2 – Zero hunger: since fish, including shellfish, contribute 20% of animal protein for three billion people worldwide, damage to marine food resources could threaten food security.

Goal 3 – Good health and well-being: fish is an extremely nutritious source of protein and essential nutrients, especially for many poorer communities.

Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth: employment in the fisheries and aquaculture sector has grown faster than the world's population, providing jobs to tens of millions and supporting the livelihoods of hundreds of millions.

Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production: reducing waste, particularly plastics, and managing its disposal effectively will help reduce marine pollution.

Goal 13 – Climate action: action to reduce CO2 emissions will decrease ocean acidification and help combat rising sea levels caused by melting ice.

Global Goals and targets

Please note 'Targets' are referenced as n.1 n.2 n.3 etc. 'The means of implementing the targets' are referenced as n.a n.b n.c etc.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation. *(Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate)*.

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

Sources

1 UN, Sustainable development goals, Goal 14 webpage http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/

2 Global Ocean Commission, Elimination of marine pollution affecting the high seas webpage http://bit.ly/1pljxf4

3 National Geographic, marine pollution webpage http://bit.ly/1UdfeiM

4 Smithsonian, Ocean Portal http://ocean.si.edu/ocean-news/ocean-trash-plaguing-our-sea

5 ZSL, Marine and freshwater webpage http://bit.ly/1P9Rvbo

6 World Economic Forum, The New Plastics Economy: Rethinking the future of plastics, January 2016 http://bit.ly/1OodAUI

7 FAO, The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture, 2014 http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3720e.pdf and UN, Sustainable development goals, Goal 14 webpage http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/

8 National Geographic, marine habitat destruction webpage bit.ly/Sssa6L

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10 SeaWeb, Ocean issue briefs, loss of marine biodiversity http://www.seaweb.org/resources/briefings/marinebio.php

11 Global Ocean Commission, Elimination of pollution that affects the high seas, 2013 http://bit.ly/1LoaynE

12 UNEP Emerging issues, Environmental consequences of ocean acidification: a threat to food security, 2010 http://www.unep.org/dewa/Portals/67/pdf/Ocean_Acidification.pdf

13 World Economic Forum, The New Plastics Economy: Rethinking the future of plastics, January 2016, http://bit.ly/1OodAUI

14 Future of Fish, How business leaders can drive seafood supply chains toward sustainability webpage bit.ly/1V8ZYmx

15 National Geographic, Supply chains are key to change to sustainable fisheries and oceans webpage bit.ly/1QUfJLa

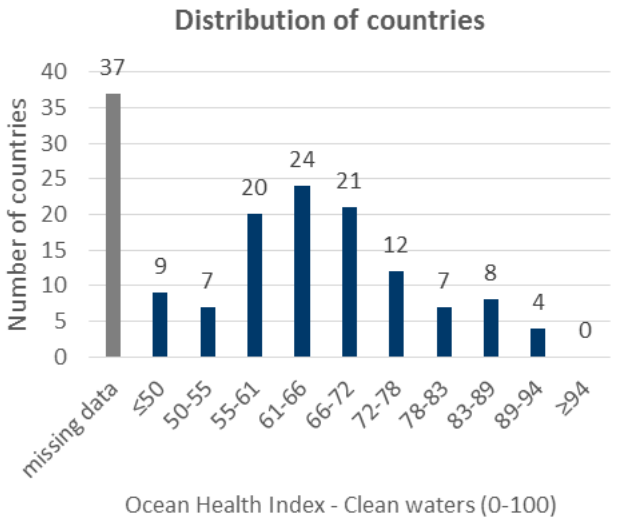
How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 14 Indicator Profile: Ocean Health Index – Clean waters
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

Ocean Health Index - Clean waters (0-100)

Country	Value/Rating
Qatar	93.9
Canada	92.5
Ireland	90
Denmark	89.3
Sweden	88
UK	87.8
Iceland	87.2
Finland	85
USA	84.8
Portugal	84.4
Norway	83.5
Latvia	83.3
Malta	82.1
Uruguay	80.9
Slovenia	79.4
Germany	79.2
Netherlands	78.5
UAE	77.9
Romania	77.7
New Zealand	77.5
Belgium	77.4
Namibia	77.4
Russia	77.3
Greece	77.1
Australia	75.6
Mauritania	75.4
Spain	74.4
Tunisia	73
Estonia	72.9
Saudi Arabia	72.8
Israel	72.1
Ukraine	71.6
Bulgaria	71
Lithuania	70.7
Guyana	70.5
Guinea	70.4
Cabo Verde	70
Chile	70
Cyprus	69.8
Croatia	69.5
France	69.4
Mexico	69.4
Senegal	68.4
Morocco	68.2

Country	Value/Rating
Mozamb.	68.1
Panama	68
Trinidad and Tobago	67.6
Albania	67.4
Italy	67.4
Liberia	66.9
Malaysia	66.8
Costa Rica	66.5
Gabon	65.9
Ecuador	65.6
Thailand	65.5
Lebanon	64.4
Madagascar	64.4
Egypt	64.2
Poland	64.1
Cambodia	63.7
Japan	63.7
Suriname	63.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	63.4
Georgia	63.2
Kuwait	62.9
Argentina	62.4
Gambia	62.4
Mauritius	62.3
Sierra Leone	62.2
Cameroon	62.1
Iran	62
Angola	61.9
Congo, Rep.	61.8
Sri Lanka	61.8
Montenegro	61.6
Jamaica	61.5
Turkey	60.9
Algeria	60.7
Brazil	60.1
Ghana	60.1
Jordan	60.1
South Africa	59.3
Nicaragua	58.7
Honduras	58.6
Myanmar	58.6
Venezuela	58.3
Yemen	57.9



Country	Value/Rating
Guatemala	57.7
El Salvador	57.6
Tanzania	57
Vietnam	56.9
Oman	56.1
Dominican Republic	56
Sudan	56
Cote d'Ivoire	55.4
Kenya	55.4
Peru	54.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	52.7
Pakistan	52.5
India	51.3
Benin	50.4
Indonesia	50.2
Bangladesh	50
Philippines	49.5
Korea, Rep.	46.7
Haiti	46.5
Colombia	46.1
Singapore	44.9
Nigeria	44.3
Iraq	43.5
Togo	42.2
China	34.7
Afghanistan	n/a
Armenia	n/a
Austria	n/a
Azerbaijan	n/a
Belarus	n/a
Bhutan	n/a

Country	Value/Rating
Bolivia	n/a
Botswana	n/a
Burkina Faso	n/a
Burundi	n/a
CAR	n/a
Chad	n/a
Czech Republic	n/a
Ethiopia	n/a
Hungary	n/a
Kazakhstan	n/a
Kyrgyzstan	n/a
Lao PDR	n/a
Lesotho	n/a
Luxemb.	n/a
Macedonia	n/a
Malawi	n/a
Mali	n/a
Moldova	n/a
Mongolia	n/a
Nepal	n/a
Niger	n/a
Paraguay	n/a
Rwanda	n/a
Serbia	n/a
Slovakia	n/a
Swaziland	n/a
Switzerland	n/a
Tajikistan	n/a
Uganda	n/a
Zambia	n/a
Zimbabwe	n/a

Source : Ocean Health Index (2015). Years : 2015. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

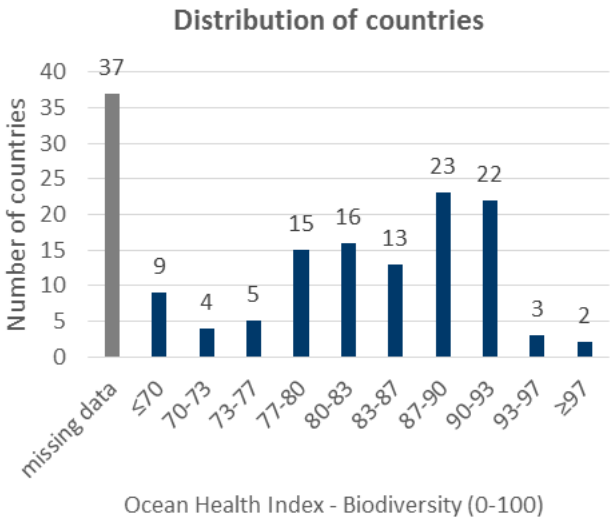
How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 14 Indicator Profile: Ocean Health Index – Biodiversity
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100)

Country	Value/Rating
Finland	98.3
Estonia	97.5
Sweden	94.4
Cyprus	93.4
Romania	93.4
Denmark	93.2
Georgia	92.9
Russia	92.9
Belgium	92.8
Lithuania	92.5
Bulgaria	92.4
Israel	91.9
Qatar	91.9
Germany	91.6
Canada	91.5
UAE	91.5
Norway	91.4
Bangladesh	91
Latvia	90.7
Australia	90.5
Slovenia	90.5
Greece	90.4
Japan	90.4
Egypt	90.3
Albania	90.1
Cabo Verde	90.1
Oman	90.1
Mauritius	89.9
Mauritania	89.8
Benin	89.7
Croatia	89.5
Kuwait	89.2
Sri Lanka	89.2
Lebanon	88.8
Ukraine	88.8
Namibia	88.7
Suriname	88.7
Portugal	88.3
Montenegro	88.2
Guatemala	88.1
Togo	88.1
Saudi Arabia	87.7
Korea, Rep.	87.5
Trinidad and Tobago	87.4

Country	Value/Rating
Malta	87.3
Tunisia	87.3
Brazil	87
Italy	87
Mozamb.	86.9
Turkey	86.9
Chile	86.3
Argentina	85.9
India	85.6
Sudan	85.5
France	85.4
Netherlands	85.3
South Africa	84.7
Uruguay	84.7
New Zealand	84.6
Costa Rica	84.3
Iraq	83.8
Morocco	83.8
Yemen	83.5
Dominican Republic	83.2
Jordan	83
UK	82.7
Algeria	82.5
Myanmar	82.4
Singapore	82.4
Guyana	82.2
Honduras	82.1
Mexico	82.1
Poland	82
Thailand	81.8
Ireland	81.7
Kenya	81.5
Madagascar	80.3
Malaysia	80.2
Cambodia	80.1
USA	79.7
Cameroon	79.2
Iceland	79.2
Vietnam	79.2
China	78.8
Spain	78.6
Venezuela	78.5
Ghana	78.2



Country	Value/Rating
Ecuador	78.1
Jamaica	77.3
El Salvador	77.2
Tanzania	77.2
Gambia	77.1
Philippines	77.1
Iran	76.9
Indonesia	76.4
Panama	74.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	74.8
Haiti	74.1
Angola	73.3
Nicaragua	72.8
Guinea	71.6
Colombia	71.2
Peru	71
Nigeria	69.8
Liberia	68.6
Pakistan	67.9
Cote d'Ivoire	67.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	67.3
Congo, Rep.	67.3
Senegal	66.1
Gabon	65.9
Sierra Leone	64.7
Afghanistan	n/a
Armenia	n/a
Austria	n/a
Azerbaijan	n/a
Belarus	n/a
Bhutan	n/a

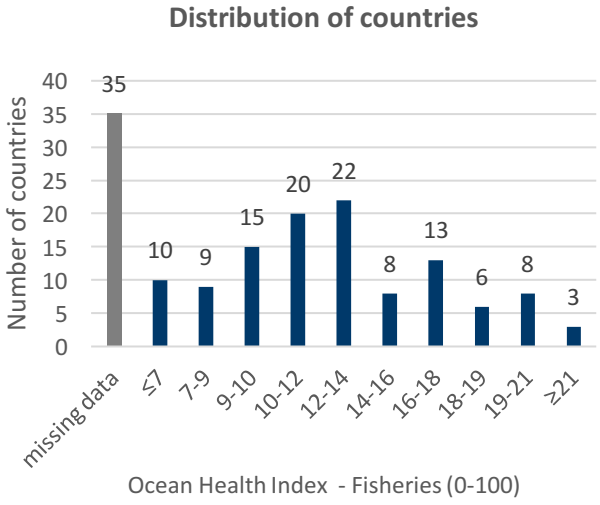
Country	Value/Rating
Bolivia	n/a
Botswana	n/a
Burkina Faso	n/a
Burundi	n/a
CAR	n/a
Chad	n/a
Czech Republic	n/a
Ethiopia	n/a
Hungary	n/a
Kazakhstan	n/a
Kyrgyzstan	n/a
Lao PDR	n/a
Lesotho	n/a
Luxemb.	n/a
Macedonia	n/a
Malawi	n/a
Mali	n/a
Moldova	n/a
Mongolia	n/a
Nepal	n/a
Niger	n/a
Paraguay	n/a
Rwanda	n/a
Serbia	n/a
Slovakia	n/a
Swaziland	n/a
Switzerland	n/a
Tajikistan	n/a
Uganda	n/a
Zambia	n/a
Zimbabwe	n/a

Source : Ocean Health Index (2015). Years : 2015. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 14 Indicator Profile: Ocean Health Index – Fisheries
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)



Country	Value/Rating
Georgia	95
Panama	94
Ukraine	90
Philippines	89
Bulgaria	88
Slovenia	87
Guatemala	86
Indonesia	85
Oman	84
Cote d'Ivoire	83
Togo	82
Qatar	81
Ghana	80
Singapore	80
Lithuania	79
Malta	79
Morocco	79
UAE	78
Algeria	77
Latvia	77
Mozamb.	76
Poland	76
Sierra Leone	76
Chile	75
Estonia	75
Ireland	74
Peru	73
Cabo Verde	72
Congo, Rep.	72
Saudi Arabia	72
Senegal	72
Sweden	72
UK	71
Finland	70
Croatia	69
Mauritius	69
Yemen	69
Sudan	68
France	67
Montenegro	67
Norway	67
Thailand	67
Gambia	66
Italy	65
Malaysia	65

Country	Value/Rating
Turkey	65
Bosnia and Herzegovina	64
Brazil	64
Denmark	64
Germany	64
Greece	64
Guinea	64
Mauritania	64
Belgium	63
Kenya	63
Tanzania	63
Albania	62
Gabon	62
Netherlands	62
Pakistan	62
Romania	61
Canada	60
Iraq	60
Benin	59
Costa Rica	59
Iceland	59
Uruguay	59
Iran	58
Tunisia	58
Australia	57
Portugal	57
Spain	56
Madagascar	55
Nicaragua	54
Cameroon	53
Liberia	53
USA	53
Israel	52
Mexico	50
Egypt	49
El Salvador	49
India	49
New Zealand	49
South Africa	49
Cyprus	47
Lebanon	47
Ecuador	46
Nigeria	46

Country	Value/Rating
Venezuela	44
Argentina	42
Kuwait	38
China	37
Honduras	35
Namibia	35
Sri Lanka	35
Russia	31
Congo, Dem. Rep.	30
Japan	29
Colombia	28
Trinidad and Tobago	25
Dominican Republic	19
Angola	16
Cambodia	7
Suriname	7
Jordan	5
Guyana	3
Jamaica	3
Vietnam	3
Bangladesh	2
Korea, Rep.	2
Myanmar	2
Haiti	1
Afghanistan	n/a
Armenia	n/a
Austria	n/a
Azerbaijan	n/a
Belarus	n/a
Bhutan	n/a

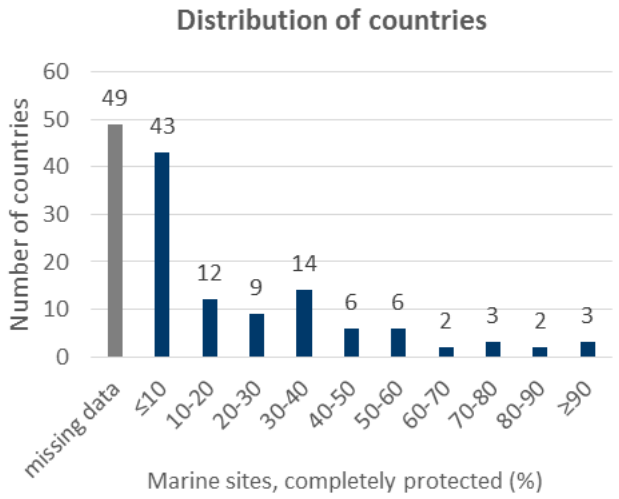
Country	Value/Rating
Bolivia	n/a
Botswana	n/a
Burkina Faso	n/a
Burundi	n/a
CAR	n/a
Chad	n/a
Czech Republic	n/a
Ethiopia	n/a
Hungary	n/a
Kazakhstan	n/a
Kyrgyzstan	n/a
Lao PDR	n/a
Lesotho	n/a
Luxemb.	n/a
Macedonia	n/a
Malawi	n/a
Mali	n/a
Moldova	n/a
Mongolia	n/a
Nepal	n/a
Niger	n/a
Paraguay	n/a
Rwanda	n/a
Serbia	n/a
Slovakia	n/a
Swaziland	n/a
Switzerland	n/a
Tajikistan	n/a
Uganda	n/a
Zambia	n/a
Zimbabwe	n/a

Source : Ocean Health Index (2015). Years : 2015. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 14 Indicator Profile: Marine sites, completely protected
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

Marine sites, completely protected (%)



Country	Value/Rating
Gabon	100
Mozamb.	100
Romania	100
Bulgaria	83.3
Namibia	83.3
Latvia	75
Slovenia	75
Denmark	71.7
Estonia	62.5
Guinea	60
Mexico	58.3
Ireland	58.2
Ecuador	50
Peru	50
Sierra Leone	50
Suriname	50
Philippines	47.1
Netherlands	45.5
New Zealand	44.4
Lithuania	42.9
Norway	41.2
Albania	40
Brazil	36.8
Croatia	36.4
Poland	36.4
Greece	34.9
Japan	34.8
Australia	33.6
Bangladesh	33.3
Egypt	33.3
Mauritania	33.3
France	30
Germany	30
Sweden	30
Tanzania	30
UAE	30
UK	29.2
Iran	28.6
Yemen	27.3
Malta	25
Portugal	22.4
Spain	20.8
Algeria	20
Dominican Republic	20

Country	Value/Rating
Saudi Arabia	20
Italy	19.1
USA	18.2
Argentina	17.6
Jamaica	16.7
Nicaragua	16.7
South Africa	13.3
Indonesia	12.8
Panama	11.8
Venezuela	11.5
Colombia	11.1
Kenya	10
Madagascar	10
Vietnam	7.7
Korea, Rep.	7.1
Morocco	6.7
Finland	6.1
Chile	5.8
Russia	5.7
Oman	5.6
Ukraine	5
India	4.2
Canada	3.5
China	3.5
Angola	0
Belgium	0
Benin	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
Cabo Verde	0
Cambodia	0
Costa Rica	0
Cyprus	0
El Salvador	0
Gambia	0
Guatemala	0
Haiti	0
Honduras	0
Iceland	0
Iraq	0
Kuwait	0
Lebanon	0
Liberia	0
Malaysia	0
Mauritius	0
Montenegro	0

Country	Value/Rating
Myanmar	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Senegal	0
Singapore	0
Sri Lanka	0
Sudan	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0
Tunisia	0
Turkey	0
Uruguay	0
Afghanistan	n/a
Armenia	n/a
Austria	n/a
Azerbaijan	n/a
Belarus	n/a
Bhutan	n/a
Bolivia	n/a
Botswana	n/a
Burkina Faso	n/a
Burundi	n/a
Cameroon	n/a
CAR	n/a
Chad	n/a
Congo, Dem. Rep.	n/a
Congo, Rep.	n/a
Cote d'Ivoire	n/a
Czech Republic	n/a
Ethiopia	n/a
Georgia	n/a

Country	Value/Rating
Ghana	n/a
Guyana	n/a
Hungary	n/a
Israel	n/a
Jordan	n/a
Kazakhstan	n/a
Kyrgyzstan	n/a
Lao PDR	n/a
Lesotho	n/a
Luxemb.	n/a
Macedonia	n/a
Malawi	n/a
Mali	n/a
Moldova	n/a
Mongolia	n/a
Nepal	n/a
Niger	n/a
Nigeria	n/a
Paraguay	n/a
Rwanda	n/a
Serbia	n/a
Slovakia	n/a
Swaziland	n/a
Switzerland	n/a
Tajikistan	n/a
Thailand	n/a
Togo	n/a
Uganda	n/a
Zambia	n/a
Zimbabwe	n/a

Source : BirdLife International, IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2016). Years : 2013. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available.

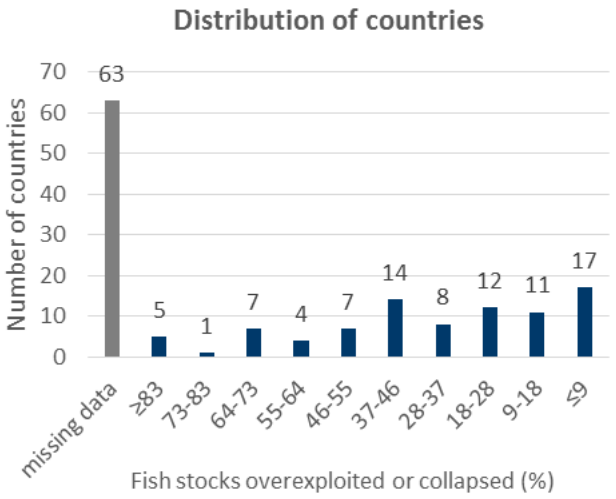
How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 14 Indicator Profile: Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (%)

Country	Value/Rating	
Haiti	0	●
Vietnam	0.5	●
Finland	2	●
Dominican Republic	2.2	●
Russia	2.2	●
Bangladesh	2.4	●
Sierra Leone	3.2	●
Norway	3.8	●
Madagascar	4.2	●
Morocco	4.8	●
Suriname	5.2	●
Angola	5.7	●
Guinea	5.9	●
Peru	6.1	●
Malta	6.6	●
Croatia	7.9	●
Philippines	8.6	●
Mauritania	9.6	●
Yemen	11.2	●
Sri Lanka	12.5	●
Mozamb.	12.6	●
Myanmar	13.6	●
Liberia	14.5	●
Tanzania	14.8	●
China	14.9	●
Oman	17.6	●
Tunisia	17.8	●
Brazil	17.9	●
Malaysia	19.2	●
Nigeria	19.7	●
Algeria	20	●
France	20	●
Korea, Rep.	20.4	●
Turkey	20.8	●
South Africa	20.9	●
Indonesia	22	●
Cote d'Ivoire	22.2	●
Trinidad and Tobago	22.3	●
India	23.6	●
Mexico	24.7	●
Nicaragua	28.1	●
Jamaica	30.4	●
Ukraine	32.5	●

Country	Value/Rating	
Kenya	33.1	●
Senegal	34.6	●
Pakistan	35	●
Iran	35.4	●
Guatemala	36.6	●
Sudan	39.7	●
Guyana	40.1	●
Canada	40.7	●
Estonia	40.7	●
Egypt	41.4	●
Spain	42.4	●
Cabo Verde	42.9	●
Greece	42.9	●
Thailand	43	●
Panama	43.5	●
Iceland	44.7	●
Portugal	44.8	●
Saudi Arabia	45.3	●
Ghana	45.8	●
Costa Rica	46.8	●
Ecuador	47.7	●
Argentina	49.4	●
Japan	51.1	●
USA	51.6	●
Uruguay	52	●
Mauritius	54.1	●
Gabon	58	●
Colombia	60.3	●
Australia	62.1	●
Chile	63.5	●
Germany	66	●
Namibia	66	●
Ireland	67.8	●
New Zealand	68.2	●
Italy	68.3	●
Netherlands	69.2	●
UK	70.8	●
Honduras	79	●
Cyprus	83.3	●
Venezuela	87.5	●
Denmark	88.9	●
Poland	92.5	●
El Salvador	95	●
Afghanistan	n/a	●



Country	Value/Rating	
Albania	n/a	●
Armenia	n/a	●
Austria	n/a	●
Azerbaijan	n/a	●
Belarus	n/a	●
Belgium	n/a	●
Benin	n/a	●
Bhutan	n/a	●
Bolivia	n/a	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a	●
Botswana	n/a	●
Bulgaria	n/a	●
Burkina Faso	n/a	●
Burundi	n/a	●
Cambodia	n/a	●
Cameroon	n/a	●
CAR	n/a	●
Chad	n/a	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	n/a	●
Congo, Rep.	n/a	●
Czech Republic	n/a	●
Ethiopia	n/a	●
Gambia	n/a	●
Georgia	n/a	●
Hungary	n/a	●
Iraq	n/a	●
Israel	n/a	●
Jordan	n/a	●
Kazakhstan	n/a	●

Country	Value/Rating	
Kuwait	n/a	●
Kyrgyzstan	n/a	●
Lao PDR	n/a	●
Latvia	n/a	●
Lebanon	n/a	●
Lesotho	n/a	●
Lithuania	n/a	●
Luxemb.	n/a	●
Macedonia	n/a	●
Malawi	n/a	●
Mali	n/a	●
Moldova	n/a	●
Mongolia	n/a	●
Montenegro	n/a	●
Nepal	n/a	●
Niger	n/a	●
Paraguay	n/a	●
Qatar	n/a	●
omania	n/a	●
Rwanda	n/a	●
Serbia	n/a	●
Singapore	n/a	●
Slovakia	n/a	●
Slovenia	n/a	●
Swaziland	n/a	●
Sweden	n/a	●
Switzerland	n/a	●
Tajikistan	n/a	●
Togo	n/a	●
Uganda	n/a	●
UAE	n/a	●
Zambia	n/a	●
Zimbabwe	n/a	●

Source : Hsu et al. (2016) / Sea Around Us (n.d.). Years : 2010. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Source: Sachs, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Durand-Delacre, D. and Teksoz, K. (2016): An SDG Index and Dashboards – Global Report. New York: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). All indicators are based on published data. Each data point is coloured as "green", "yellow" or "red", indicating whether the country is close or at SDG achievement (green), is in a "caution lane" (yellow), or is seriously far from achievement as of 2015 (red), on that indicator. Thresholds are based on the authors' analysis and expert assessments. For more detail, see www.sdgindex.org

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