UN entities work closely together to address the different targets and indicators of the 2030 Agenda.

**Target 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**

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

Oceans, seas and marine resources are under threat due to human activities, including pollution, crimes in the fisheries sector, overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and trafficking of marine species. At the same time, it harms the economies of coastal countries by fuelling corruption and enabling an environment in which further crimes can be perpetrated. For instance, while fisheries and maritime safety are core to Africa's “blue economy,” economic losses from crimes in the fisheries value chain are estimated at $2.5 billion per year, as noted in UNODC's Strategic Vision for Africa 2030.

UNODC contributes to advancing SDG 14 through the Global Programme on Crimes that Affect the Environment, addressing crimes in the fisheries sector. These crimes take diverse forms: they can have no direct connection with fishing operations but take place on fishing vessels and facilities, such as drug trafficking and firearms trafficking; or happen within the value chain, closely linked to fishing operations (although they are not “illegal fishing” per se) and extend into the trade, ownership structures and financial services associated with the fishing sector, for example, fraud and forgery, corruption, money-laundering, tax crimes, customs and fiscal fraud as well as trafficking in persons.

Among the activities that UNODC engages in to tackle crimes in the fisheries sectors and protect the global blue economy are capacity building for Member States and their specialized agencies, delivering training and workshops, convening international high-level events and conferences, and raising awareness through, for example, developing educational and research resources on crimes in the fisheries sector.
Other UNODC programmes also provide specialized technical assistance in addressing crimes in the fisheries sector. For example, the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) works with Member States to address crimes in the fisheries sector linked to the containerized trade supply chain. Under this component, CCP performs several activities, including providing specialized training, promoting inter-agency cooperation and supporting technical assessments. Also, the Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) assists Member States in enhancing and coordinating their efforts to tackle maritime crime and protecting the blue economy. One of the many activities undertaken by GMCP is to train prosecutors on crimes in the fisheries sector. Overall, the GMCP works across 70 countries addressing several threats, including terrorism at sea, illicit trafficking of nuclear material, drug trafficking, firearms trafficking, crimes in the fisheries sector, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and piracy.

Another issue that compromises the achievement of SDG 14 is plastic pollution. Every minute, the equivalent of one garbage truck of plastic is dumped into the ocean. Through the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP), the Office works with Member States to address the illicit trafficking of plastic and hazardous waste by offering specialized training to Port Control Units, selected customs, law enforcement officials and other relevant agencies and by encouraging and facilitating inter-agency cooperation. Additionally, the Unwaste project has been launched to fight trafficking in waste between the EU and Southeast Asia, expand cooperation and partnerships, and support a circular economy. Through national - in Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand - and regional dialogues at the policy level, for example, Unwaste actively supports ASEAN countries to combat waste trafficking.