

U N	G o a l	14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
	T a r g e t	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 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”
	I n d i c a t o r	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

## I. Global indicator

<Type 4>

Indicator	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
Definition	<p>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 14.c.1 measures the number of countries making progress in the ratification of, accession to and implementation of ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.</p> <p>There are two aspects to this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the number of countries making progress in ratifying and acceding to ocean-related instruments that implement international law as reflected in UNCLOS for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources, and</li> <li>(2) the number of countries making progress in implementing such instruments through legal, policy and institutional frameworks.</li> </ul> <p>They aim to improve the working and living conditions for crew, who can be considered as the most globalized workers. The conditions marine workers face worldwide can be identified by the number of countries that have ratified the ILO Maritime Labor Convention.</p> <p>UNCLOS sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, including the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources. It is a framework instrument, which provides for the development of other instruments that conform to the provisions of the Convention. Therefore, progress in the implementation of international law as reflected in UNCLOS can be measured by also measuring progress in the implementation of ocean-related instruments that in turn implement international law as reflected in UNCLOS.</p> <p>This comprehensive convention encompass almost all aspects of the working and living conditions of crew, including minimum employment age, employment contracts, work hours and rest, payment of wage, paid annual</p>

	leaves, return home after expiry of contract, treatment onboard, use of authorized employment and placement services, accommodation, health and safety, accident prevention, and grievance settlement, hence making substantial contribution to improving the quality of crew's lives.
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## II. Data description

**[Data]** ① Score for the ratification of and accession to UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements  
② Score for the implementation of UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements

<b>Calculation method</b>	The scoring methodology regarding implementation is the total of the scores reported by States regarding implementation through legal frameworks for UNCLOS and each of its two implementing agreements (in response to Questions 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2), added to the relevant scores achieved regarding implementation through national policy and/or national institutions for UNCLOS and each of its implementing agreements (in respect to Questions 1.3, 2.3 and 3.3). Pursuant to this scoring methodology, each State could achieve a maximum score of 30 points for implementation. These scores which will be reported as a percentage (with 100 representing a score of 30, 80 representing a score of 24, and so on)
<b>Unit</b>	Score
<b>Data sources</b>	The focal points of National Statistical Offices will be informed of the distribution of the questionnaire
<b>Calendar</b>	■ Time series: 2021(Data for Korea are included) ■ Data release: Every two to three years
<b>Organizations</b>	OLA/DOALOS
<b>Global indicator link</b>	■ Metadata: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-0c-01.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-0c-01.pdf</a> ■ Data: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</a>