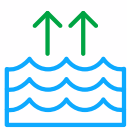


Iberdrola aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals



Keys to understanding the current threat to underwater life



Sea level rise

In the last **140** years, global sea levels have risen by **21** to **24** centimetres. In the next **2,000** years they will rise by **2** to **3** metres if global warming is limited to **1.5** degrees.



Marine heat waves

By the year **2100**, marine heat waves are projected to be up to **50** times more frequent and **10** times more intense than in pre-industrial times.

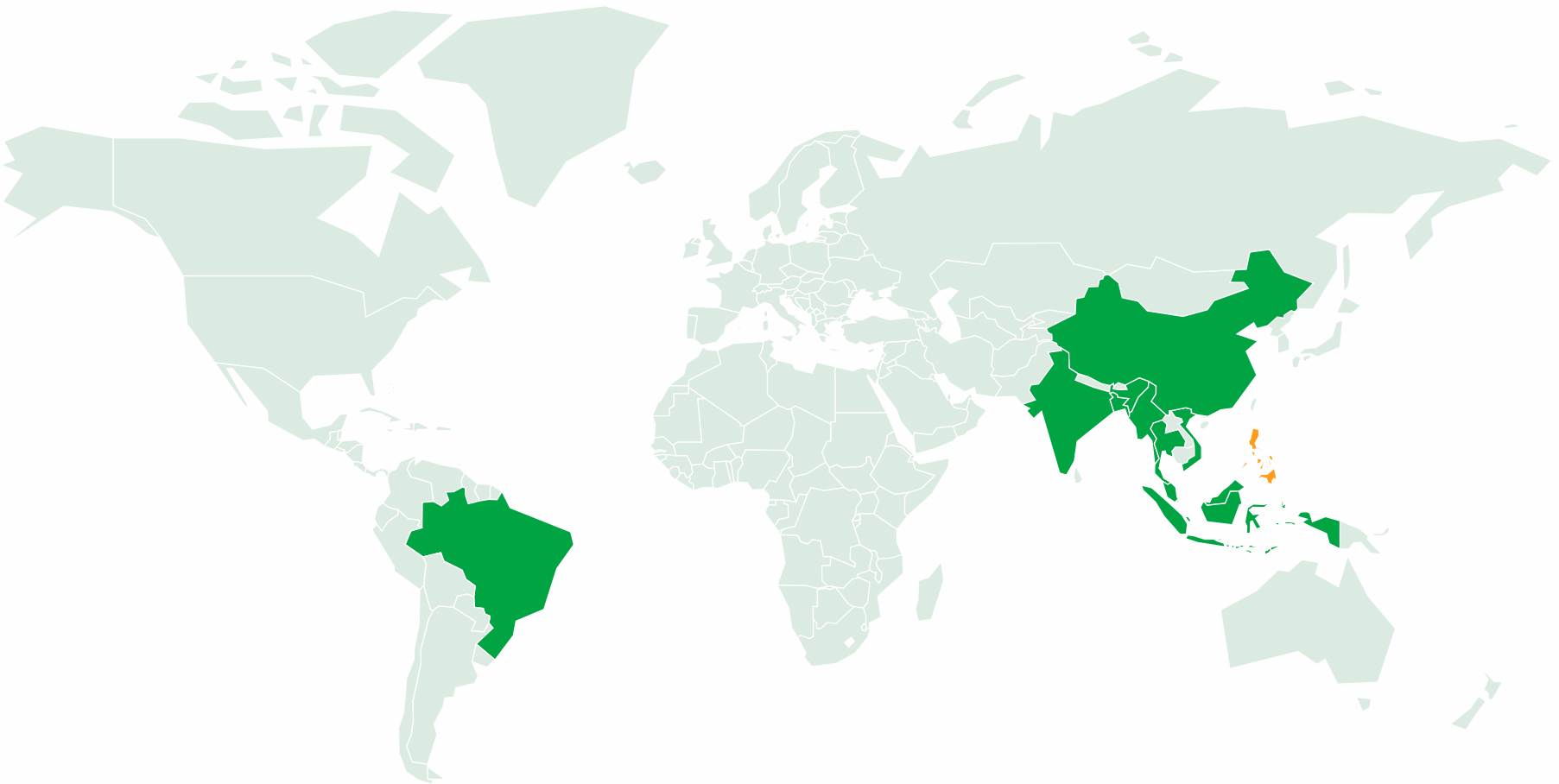


Loss of marine biodiversity

Overfishing has led to the disappearance of more than **a third** of the world's fish stocks.

Countries that dump the most plastics into the ocean

Annual amount of plastic waste reaching the oceans, by country (in tonnes).



Philippines	<div></div>	356,371
India	<div></div>	126,513
Malaysia	<div></div>	73,098
China	<div></div>	70,707
Indonesia	<div></div>	56,333
Myanmar	<div></div>	40,000
Brazil	<div></div>	37,799
Vietnam	<div></div>	28,221
Bangladesh	<div></div>	24,640
Thailand	<div></div>	22,806
Rest of the world	<div></div>	176,012

Data from 2021.



Main causes

Overfishing, plastic waste, water acidification and climate change are some of the factors threatening biodiversity in the seas and oceans.



How can we end threats to underwater life?

Rapid and coordinated action on a global scale is imperative. This means increasing funding for ocean science, stepping up conservation efforts and advancing nature- and ecosystem-based solutions.

Source: UN (2023) and Science (2021)