

Do eco-labels have an impact on public institutions/policy making?

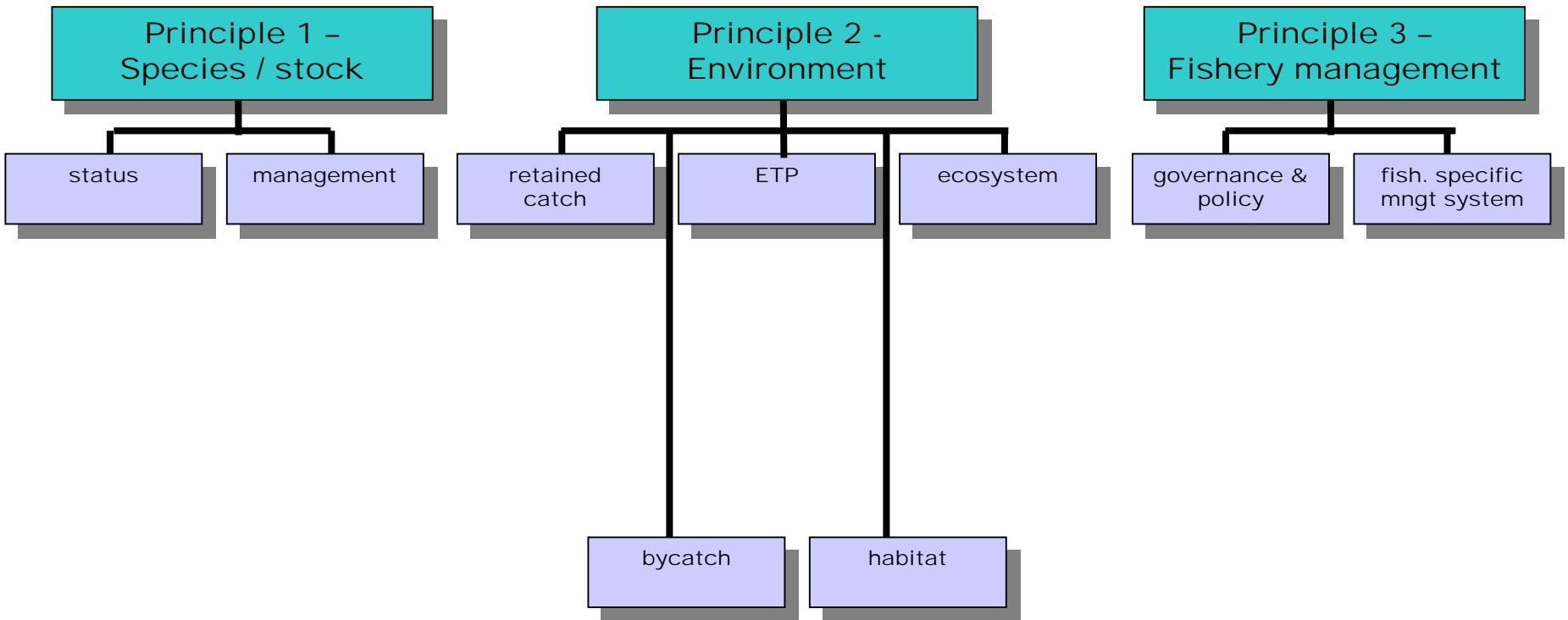
Crick Carleton

Nautilus Consultants Ltd

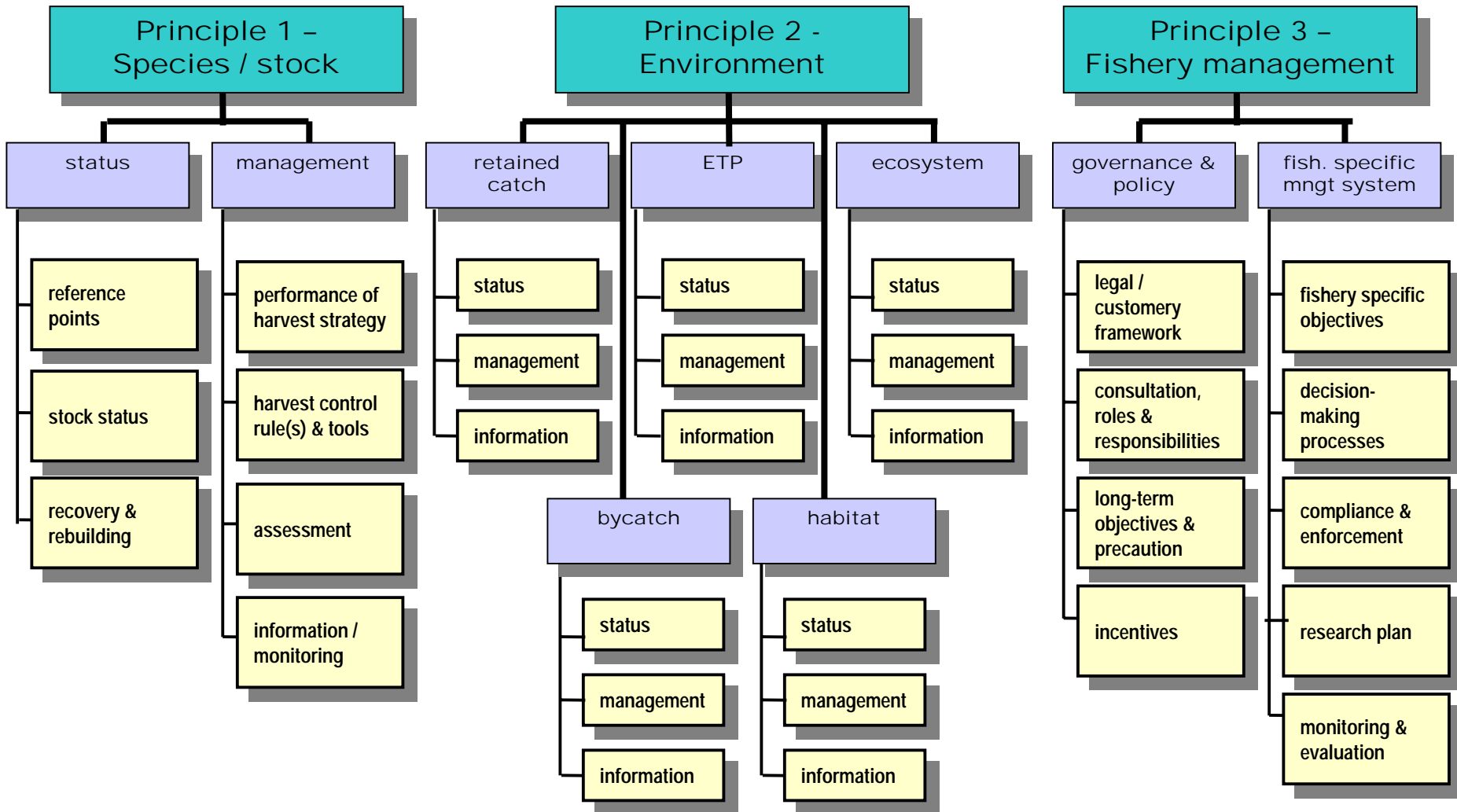
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- Focus on MSC assessment methodology as a development tool
- Much of development lift provided by tension between
  - need to assess condition of **whole stock** under Principle 1
  - but the particular impacts / performance of **the fishery in assessment** under environment (Principle 2) and fishery management (Principle 3)

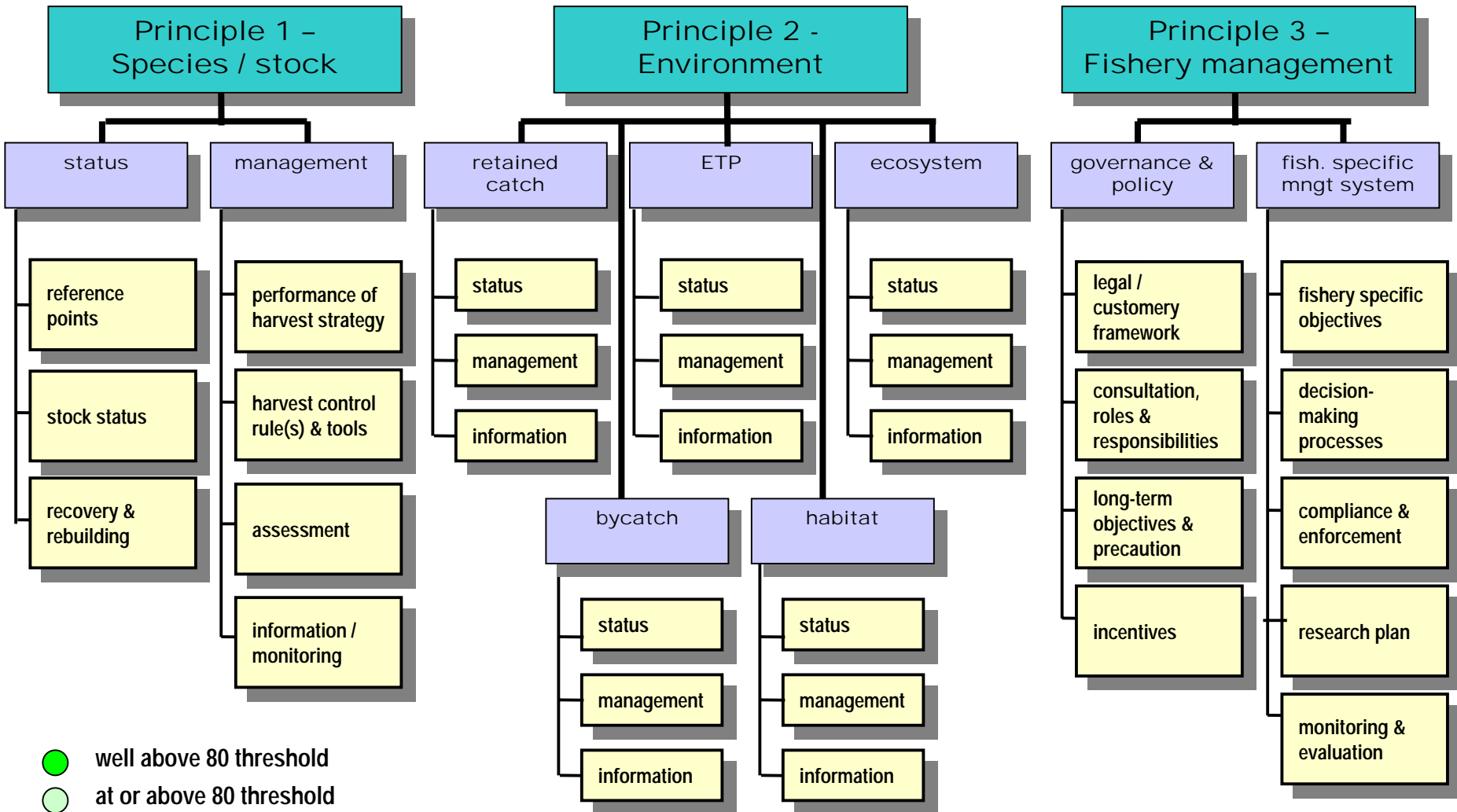
# Standard assessment tree



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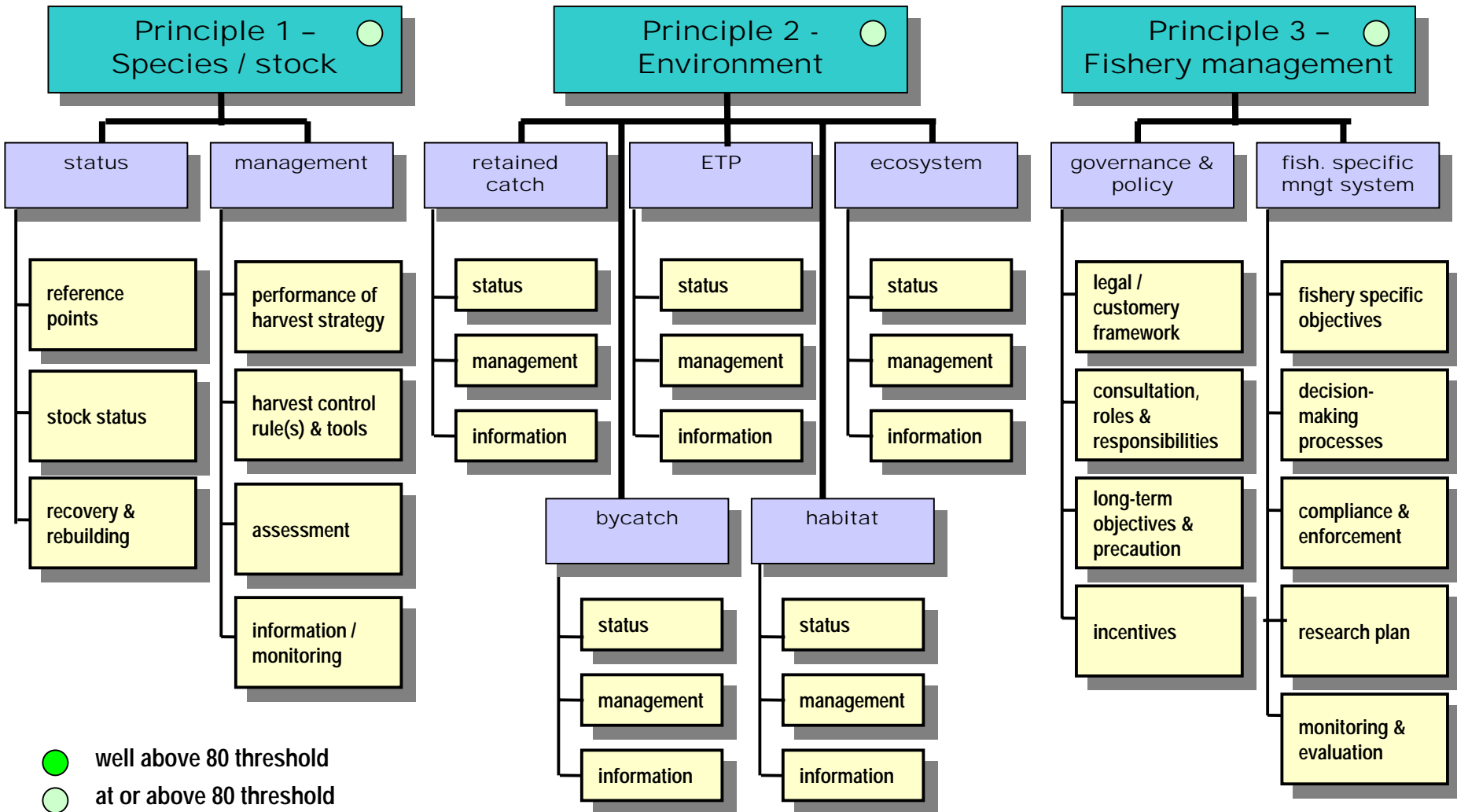


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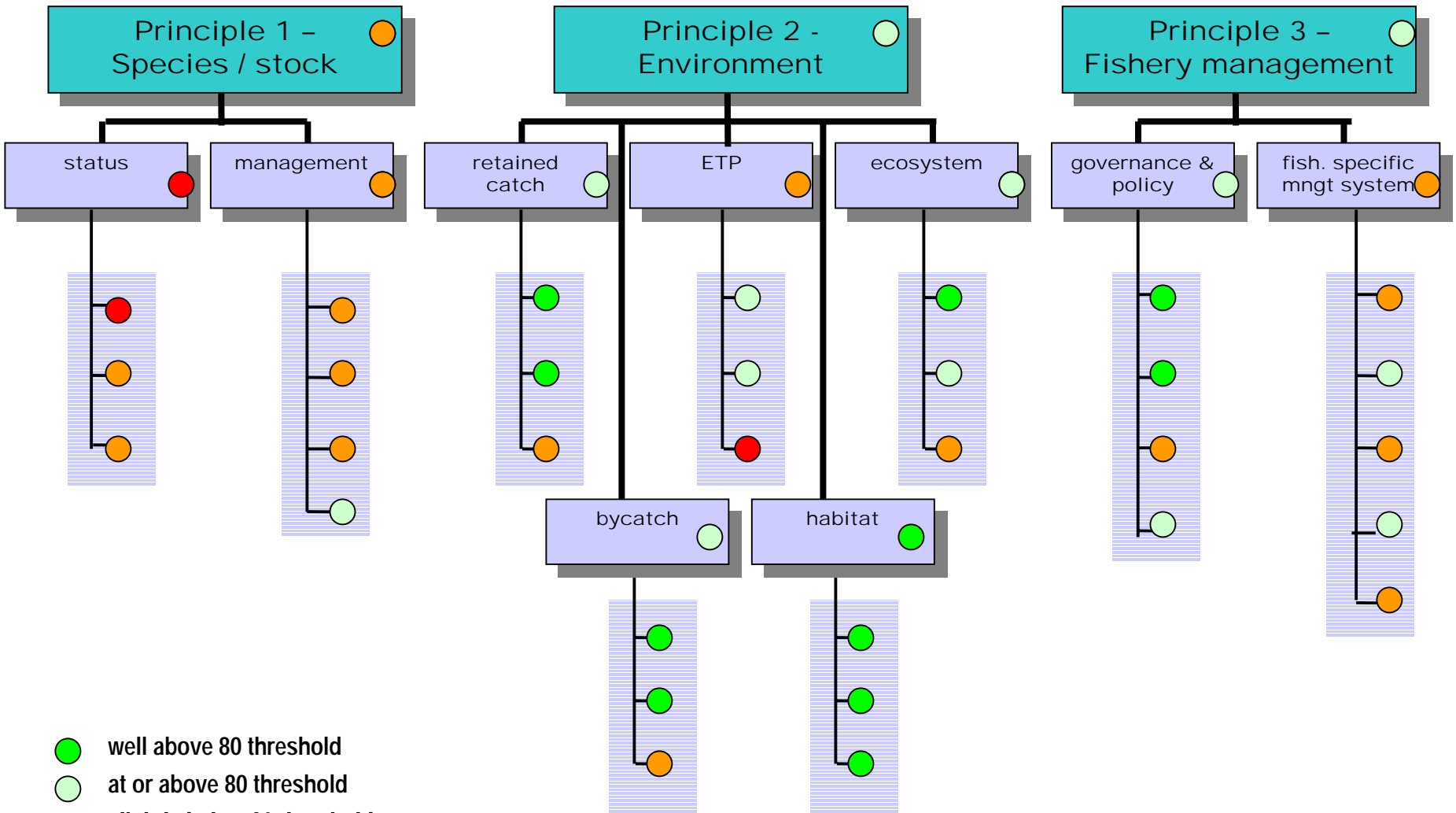
- well above 80 threshold
- at or above 80 threshold
- slightly below 80 threshold
- well below 80 threshold

# Standard assessment tree - need three greens at Principle level to pass



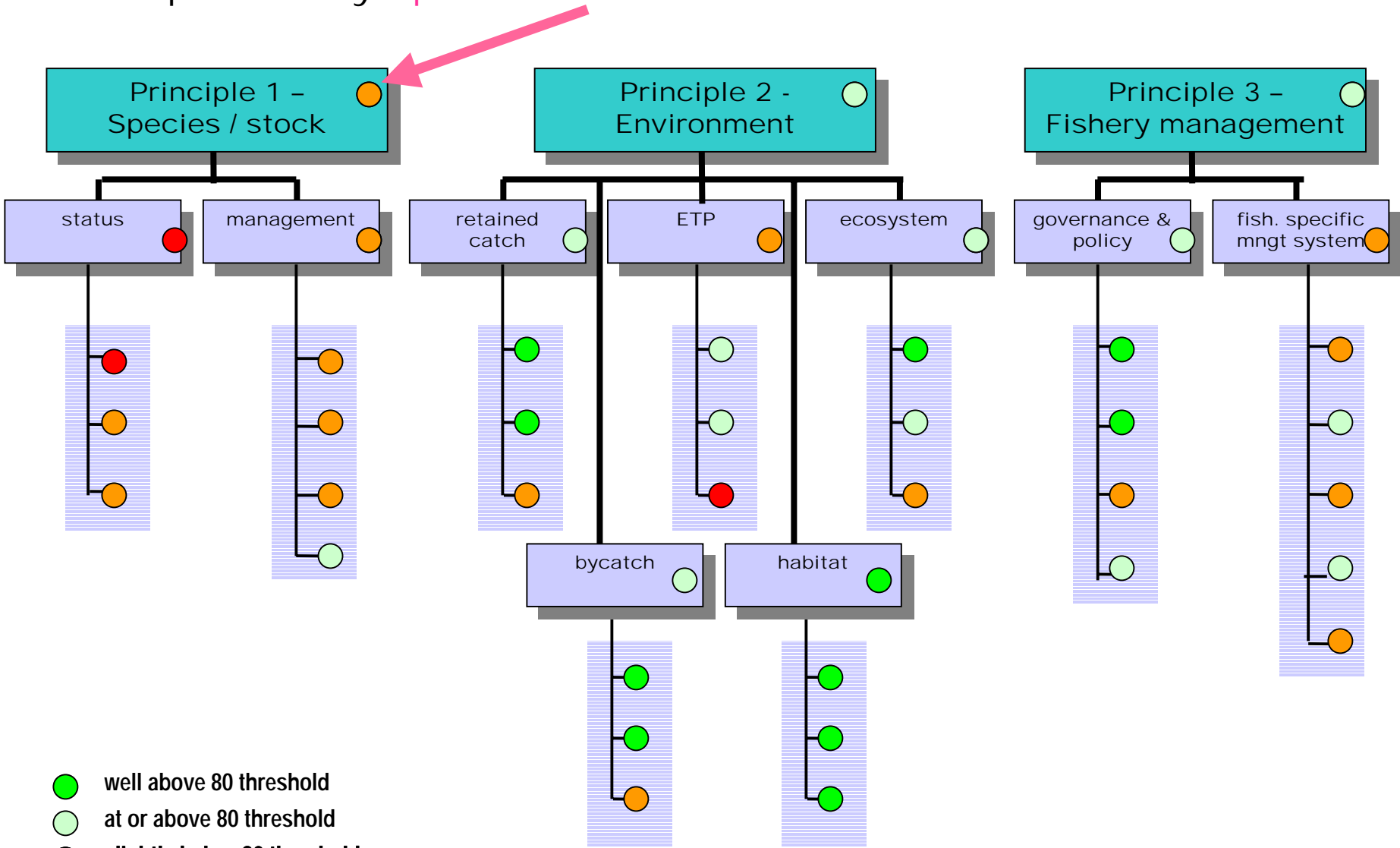
- well above 80 threshold
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# Example fishery



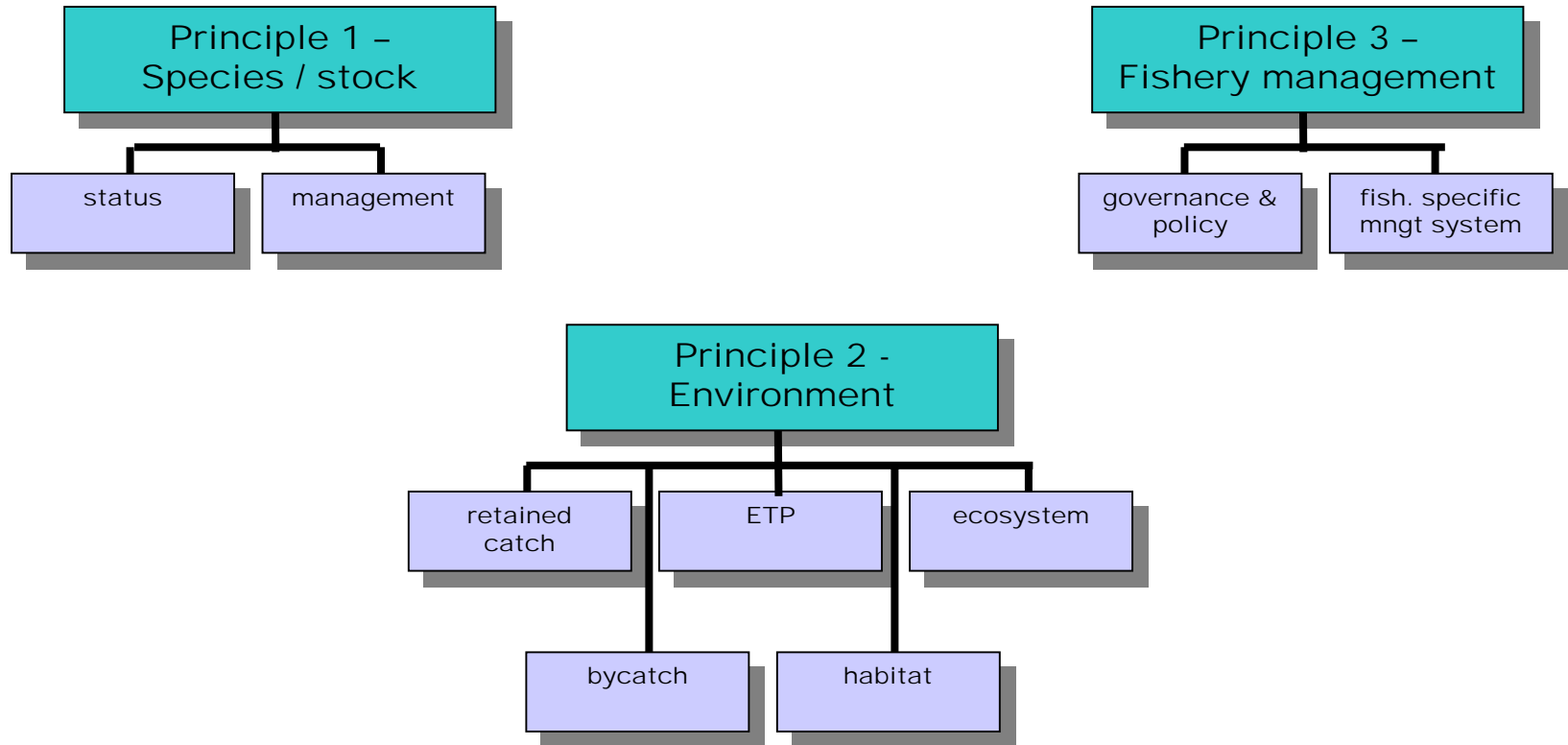
- well above 80 threshold
- at or above 80 threshold
- slightly below 80 threshold
- well below 80 threshold

# Example fishery - probable fail under P1



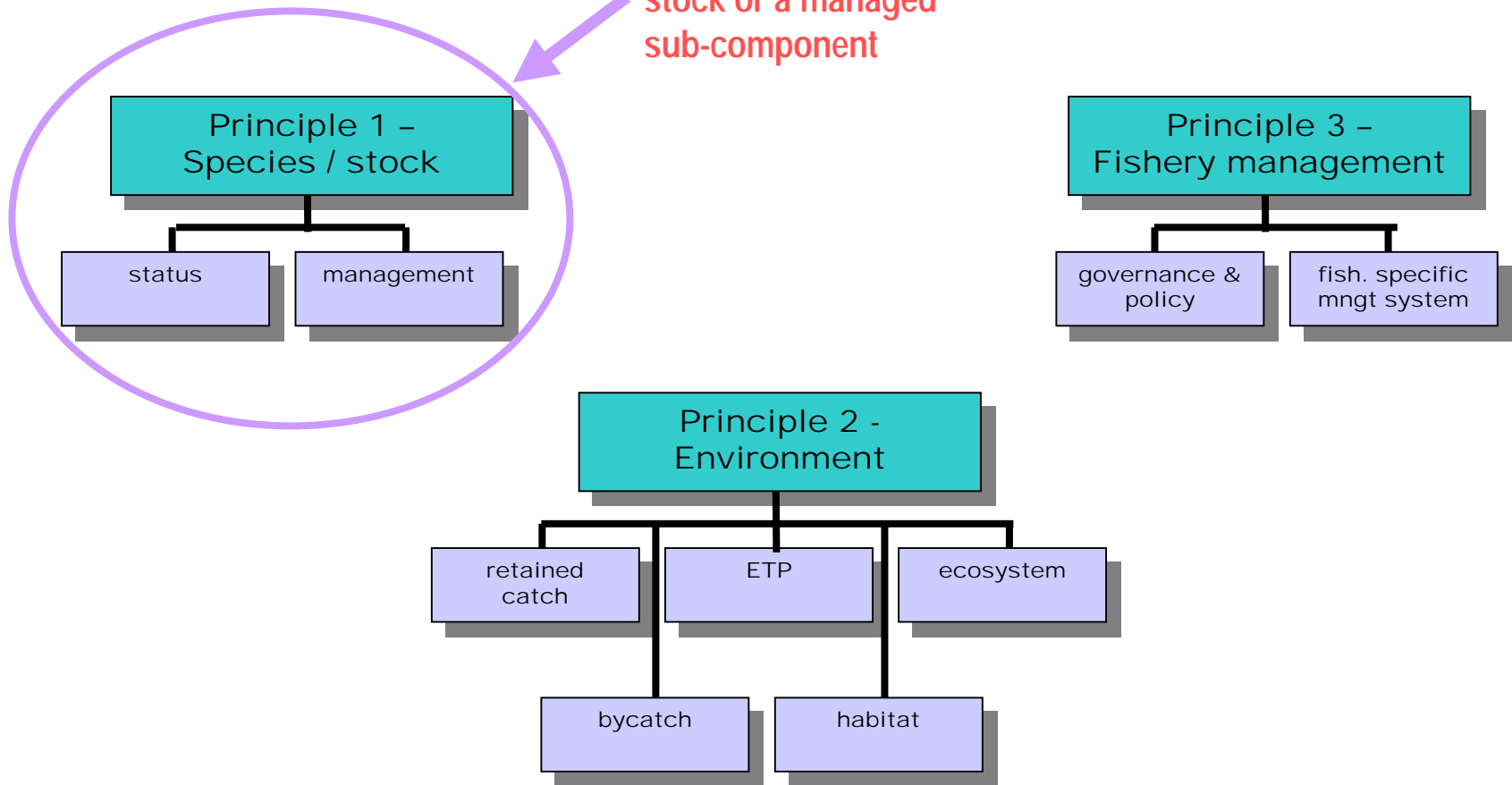
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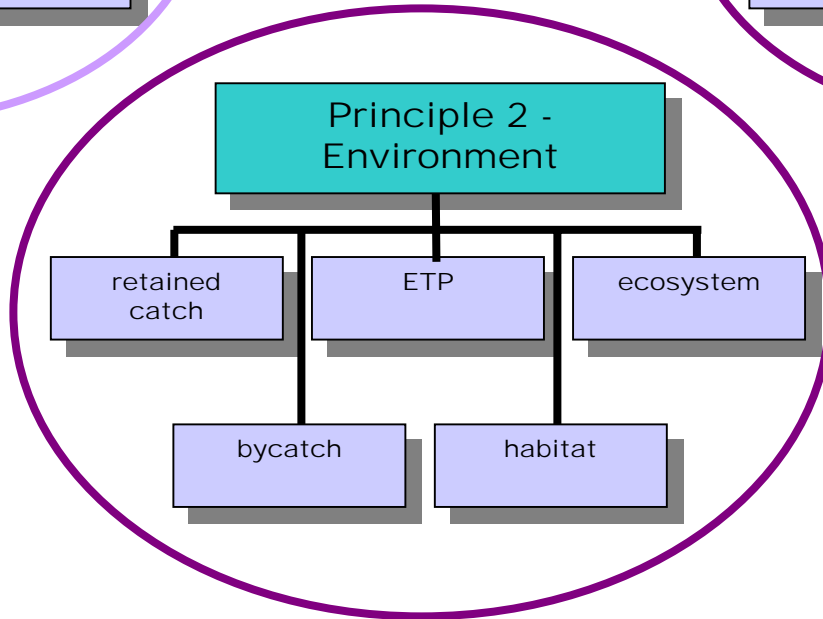
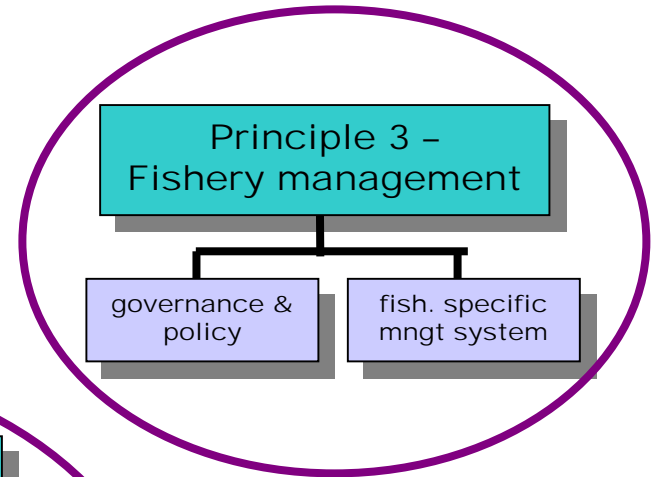
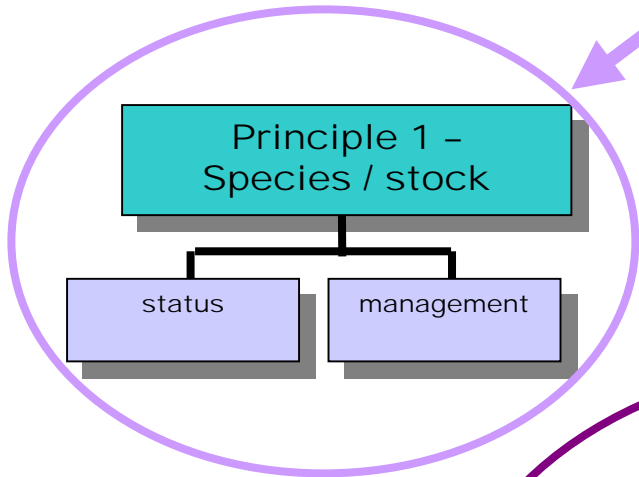
# Standard assessment tree

deals with a biological stock or a managed sub-component



# Standard assessment tree

deals with a biological stock or a managed sub-component



deal with the fishery under assessment

## Uses of the MSC assessment methodology

- **full assessment – leads to public recognition of performance**
- **pre-assessment – audit tool / identify risks**
- **pre-pre-assessment – strategic development tool**

## Examples of impacts on behaviour of public institutions and on policy

- 1) used as an audit tool it can provide fishery managers with a potent mechanism for gaining industry and public sector support for investment in more effective management and decision-making systems
- 2) can encourage private sector to take the initiative – to tidy up its own act, but also to initiate public sector reform – stock assessment / reduce IUU fishing
- 3) as an emblem of good / responsible practice, empowers commercial, community and NGO groups to influence behaviour of public institutions – particularly at smaller scale
- 4) can put pressure on research bodies to provide timely and practical management advice – as well as robust science
- 5) imparts greater credibility to scientific advice
- 6) more precautionary setting of TACs