



## "Incentivising positive corporate responses to Early Warnings: Insights from 1896-2013"

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## Summary

 What's in "Late Lessons from Early Warnings" EEA, 2001/13

 Why do risk creating corporations ignore early and late warnings?

 How could we incentivise positive corporate responses to plausible warnings of serious, irreversible harm?

#### Homo Sapiens (tragicus?) as slow learners Two volumes

2001 Environmental issue report No 22 Late lessons from early warnings: the precautionary principle 1896—2000 European Environment Agency 2013

Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation

EEA Report No 1/2013





# History and Insight complement Foresight & Precaution.

..we study history in order to see more clearly into the situation in which we are called upon to act".

Collingwood R.G. Autobiography, 1939, cited in Preface, McGlade J, "Late Lessons from Early Warnings", EEA, 2013

#### 34 case studies

## 'Environmental chemicals'

- Beryllium
- PCBs
- CFCs
- TBT antifoulants
- Mercury
- Environmental Tobacco
- Perchlorethylene
- Booster biocides
- DBCP
- DDT
- Vinyl chloride
- Bisphenol A

#### **Ecosystems**

- Ecosystems resilience
- Great Lakes pollution
- Fish stock collapse
- Acid rain
- Bee decline, France
- Invasive alien species
- Floods
- Climate change

#### **Transport fuel additives**

- Benzene
- MBTE
- Lead

#### 'Micro technologies'

- Nano
- GMOs

#### **Animal feed additives**

- BSE, 'mad cow disease'
- Beef hormones
- Antibiotics
- Asbestos

#### **Pharmaceuticals**

- Contraceptive pill
- DES

#### **Radiations**

- X-rays
- Mobile phones
- Nuclear accidents

## Plus 8 "horizontal " chapters....

- the "12 late lessons" from vol 1...
- ..and in **vol 2**:
- precautionary science;
- costs of inaction;
- the precautionary principle;
- false positives
- protecting early warners & late victims;
- why businesses ignore early warnings;
- Conclusions.

## When was first plausible early warning?

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1896 X rays; climate change;
1897 benzene;
1898 asbestos;
1925 leaded petrol;
1965 antibiotics in animal feed;
1992/3 Goucho pesticide and bee decline in
France;
1999 mobile phones & head cancer
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# First Epidemiological evidence on Asbestos: France, 1906

French Factory Inspectorate reported 50 deaths from lung disease in female asbestos textile workers, and proposed H&S recommendations...(Auribault,1906)

French & EU bans on asbestos 1997/1999 led to Canadian case at WTO (2001) against the French.

#### Some Costs of inaction: Asbestos

- c 6000 asbestos deaths a year-UK,2012
- 2000-2035: 400b euro in costs to EU society from cancers only
- Asbestos Removal..? Billions...
- Near collapse of Lloyds Insurance via US asbestos compensation cases
- Bankrupt Asbestos companies.

# WTO supports France & the EU, 2001.

- All forms of asbestos (blue ,white, brown) cause asbestosis & cancer
- The efficiency of "controlled use" was not demonstrated & residual risk would be significant
- No known threshold of safety

- a member is not obliged..to follow..a majority scientific opinion...
- ...nor to provide quantitative risk assessment data (WTO ,2001)

## Research eventually shows that harmful Exposures expand over time.....

- producers, users, bystanders Asbestos, DBCP, Be
- Domestic: asbestos, lead, tobacco, Be
- Environmental: asbestos; lead, DBCP in water; tobacco; PCBs; benzene
- Consumers: BPA; nano;
- Next generations: Asbestos, radiations, Mercury, DES, Tobacco, climate changes
- Target to non target species: Goucho & Bees; oysters from TBT; fish from the Pill

# & the Nature of Known Harm expands over time....

- Asbestos: 1929 asbestosis; 1954 lung cancer; 1959 mesothelioma, 2012 throat & other cancers
- Tobacco: 1951 lung cancer; 2012 many cancers, foetal harm; heart disease
- PCBs: 1960s bird reproduction;2012s neurological harm in children;
- Lead: 1979 brain damage in children; 2012 heart disease in adults
- Minamata: 1950 brain damage & neurophysical; 1960s birth defects 1990s childrens IQ & behaviour
- **DES daughters**: 1970 vaginal cancer; 1980s reproductive problems; 2012 breast cancer; **sons** repro harm.
- Climate change: from temperature increase to extreme events & ecosystems disruption

# And harm is caused at lower & lower levels of "safe" exposures...

- Asbestos
- Lead
- PCBs
- Mercury
- TBT
- Radiations
- BPA....etc

....often with, eventually, no known threshold... eg Lead (EFSA, 2012), radiations.

## Climate Change: early & late warnings

 Arrhenius (1896) estimated that a doubling of the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere would raise the average global temperature by about 5°C.



- The US National Academy of Sciences (1979) report on global warming concluded with 1.5°C and 4.5°C.
- Largely confirmed by IPCC 1990-2014: likely range 2.0 to 4.5°C.

# Climate Change: Ex UK Treasury Chief Economist, Nick Stern, Davos, 2013

"Looking back (to his 2006 report I underestimated the risks...

..the planet and the atmosphere seem to be absorbing less carbon than we expected..

..some of the effects are coming through more quickly than we thought then"

"Climate change is the biggest market failure ever".

See Late Lessons, 2013, chapter on Climate Change)

# Climate Change "not a priority" for most CEOs, 2015

 Climate change did not make the first 19 top priorities for concern.....

Top priority was "over regulation".......

PricewaterhouseCoopers 18<sup>th</sup> annual CEO survey, 2015.

# Why do risk creating corporations ignore early and late warnings?

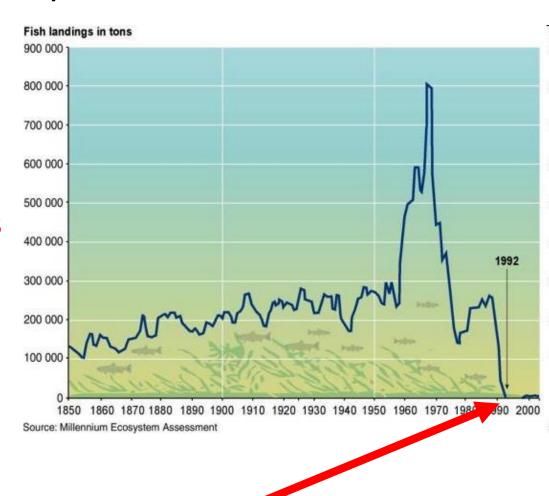
See Late Lessons 2013, chapter 25, Marc Le Menstrel & Julian Rode

- Regulatory denial & inaction
- Costs of harm are externalised onto victims
   & societies
- Predominant business model is to maximise economic value to shareholders
- Fear of litigation
- coping with low probability high impact events
- personal/professional/societal values conflicts
- Insufficient public/consumer pressure
- Scientific uncertainty

### Regulatory Denial

The Newfoundland Cod fishery is being overfished (Keates, 1986) ...

...dismissed by Canadian Dept of Fisheries & Oceans as "biased pseudoscience written to support a political agenda".



MacGarvin, "Fisheries: Taking Stock", in Late Lessons from Early Warnings (EEA, 2001)

## Regulatory Inaction

"Looking back in the light of present knowledge, it is impossible not to feel that opportunities for discovery and prevention of asbestos disease were badly missed"

Thomas Legge, ex UK Chief Medical Inspector of Factories, 1934

8 Proposals to incentivise earlier and more positive corporate action on plausible early warnings of serious harm

Earlier regulatory action based on a case specific sufficiency of evidence of harm.... in return for

longer time for corporations to flexibly implement such action?

greater stakeholder dialogue on helping to resolve conflicts of values and interests between corporate special interests and societal interests? more anticipatory research into the potential hazards of novel agents and technologies?

## Research: how much on developing products v on anticipating hazards?

EU Public Research 1994-2013	"Products"	"Protection"
Nanotechnology (2002- 2013)	5 billion	112 million <b>(2%)</b>
Biotechnology(1994- 2013)	7.5billion	273 million <b>(4%)</b>
Information Communications Technology/EMF(2007-2013)	19 billion	18 million <b>(0.09%)</b>

# Internalise health & environmental costs into market prices.

- Via taxes and tradable permits on harmful agents
- As on CFCs, pesticides, solvents, NOx, Carbon dioxide, TURA toxic chemicals, tobacco
- Introduced at the outset of plausible & serious harm..
- With taxes /unit pollution rising in line with expanding knowledge of harm...
- with revenues used to fund innovations in better alternatives...(TURA toxics; US CFCs)

## Improve liability measures

 the wider use of environmental assurance bonds\* that are returned to corporations if harms do not materialise?

• liability regimes that shift evidentiary burdens in favour of victims and damaged ecosystems?

\*See application to Deep Water Horizon in "Protecting early warners and late victims", Cranor C, EEA 2013

"It is imperative that commercial operators have sufficient resources and insurance to cover full liability in the event of a pollution incident"

UK Parliamentary Environmental Audit Committee, 2015, calling for Moratorium on Fracking

Extend corporate legal responsibilities towards current and future stakeholders?

Promote Business models that are based on circular economies which emphasise the provision of services rather than the sale of products?

Support well funded consumer and share activist campaigns that promote transparency about sustainability and human rights in corporate supply chains?

"Socially activist investors, including citizen-investors, are amongst the powerful influences keeping companies honest."

Catherine Howarth, chief executive of ShareAction

## 43 global CEOs urge climate action-2015

"the science debate is over: climate change is real and addressable".

"We believe that effective climate policies have to include explicit or implicit prices on carbon which will trigger low-carbon investment

We ..call for new financial instruments to stimulate alternative energy and efficiency projects as well as green bonds.

## Thank you

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All Late Lessons chapters from both vols available from EEA website as PDFs

And Kindle for vol 2