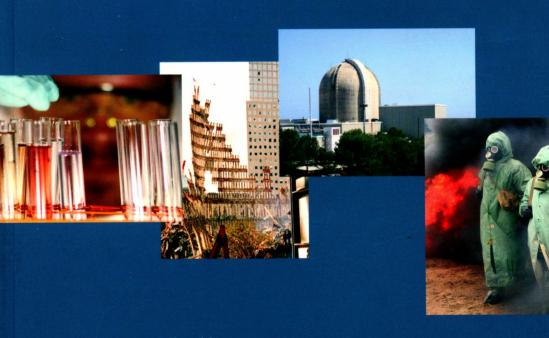


THE REALITY OF PRECAUTION

Comparing Risk Regulation in the United States and Europe

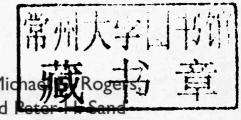


In Edited by Jonathan B. Wiener, Michael D. Rogers, James K. Hammitt, and Peter H. Sand

The Reality of Precaution Comparing Risk Regulation in the United States and Europe

EDITED BY

Jonathan B. Wiener, Michael James K. Hammitt, and Pete





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The Reality of Precaution

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Preface

This book began as an extended conversation with Michael Rogers—then at the Group of Policy Advisers of the European Commission in Brussels—when, to my great good fortune, he spent a year as a visiting fellow at Duke University. Michael and I were inspired to test the increasingly popular claim that Europe, having formally adopted the "precautionary principle," had now become "more precautionary" than the United States in the regulation of a host of important risks to health, safety, environment, and security. Michael and I then invited Jim Hammitt of the Harvard School of Public Health and Peter Sand of the University of Munich Faculty of Law to join us in organizing and editing this project. We consciously assembled an editorial team of two Europeans and two Americans, including a scientist and a legal scholar from each side of the Atlantic. We then sought contributions from top experts on key topics in both Europe and America, and we have been privileged to collaborate in this effort with more than 20 esteemed colleagues.

With support from numerous quarters, our initial conversation grew into a multiyear study project. The project featured a series of four conferences: the "Transatlantic Dialogues on Precaution," held in Bruges, Belgium, not far from Brussels (January 2002); at Airlie House in Warrenton, Virginia, not far from Washington, DC (June 2002); in Berlin, Germany (June 2003); and at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina (September 2004). We then undertook significant additional research, writing, discussion, presentations at conferences, and sabbatical visits. (In the Acknowledgments section at the end of this book, we express in detail our deep gratitude to those who supported the Dialogues and the book project, the numerous institutions that hosted conferences and presentations on the project, and the many colleagues who commented on earlier versions of the text.)

Compiling this volume took longer than we initially foresaw. In part, the duration was the normal result of holding several conferences and then organizing a large number of papers by different authors into one volume. In addition, it took several years to compile our dataset of thousands of risks and our quantitative measure of relative precaution over time. Moreover, we understood from the outset that this book

needed to be a collaborative venture of both Americans and Europeans. And we each felt the obligation to spend some time viewing the world from the other side of the Atlantic—to gain a firsthand understanding of the risks, policies, institutions, politics, and cultures about which we would be writing. Goethe advised that one can never truly understand one's own language until one learns another; this insight applies as well to regulatory systems. So, after Michael Rogers's year visiting at Duke in 1999–2000, and the four Transatlantic Dialogues on Precaution that we held from 2002 to 2004, Jim Hammitt and I then both spent the year 2005–2006 on sabbatical in France—he in Toulouse and I in Paris. Meanwhile, Peter Sand visited at Duke and other U.S. universities, after an earlier post at the World Bank in Washington. In 2008 and 2010, I returned to teach in Paris, and in 2010, Jim returned to Toulouse. Each of us has made several return visits to these and other parts of America and Europe, speaking and learning about regulatory policies.

Our multinational project team and our several exchanges and sabbaticals have enabled us to gain, we hope, a more textured understanding of the reality of precaution and of evolving transatlantic relations. As Montaigne observed centuries ago, "Il se tire une merveilleuse clarté, pour le jugement humain, de la fréquentation du monde." We hope our judgment has drawn clarity from seeing more of the world, its people, and its regulatory systems.

There also are benefits to a lengthy gestation. A good history can gain from some distance from its subject. Our perspective has ripened with time. And policies in Europe and America have unfolded, giving us new grist for insight and commentary. After the European Union's adoption of the "precautionary principle" in the 1990s, further events have set the stage for a new look at U.S.-European regulatory cooperation, notably new regulatory policies on both sides of the Atlantic, the development of Europe's "Better Regulation" initiative since 2001, and the inauguration of the new U.S. administration of Barack Obama in 2009. Now is thus a particularly apt time to synthesize and present our findings.

At the same time, we recognize that even this substantial volume is incomplete. Further research is needed on case studies of other risks we have not yet addressed; on policies within the Member States of the EU and the states of the U.S.; on policies in other countries around the world beyond the United States and Europe; on a longer historical timeline; on the causal factors accounting for the complex observed pattern of risk regulation; and on the consequences of precautionary policies. We look forward to this journey.

Jonathan B. Wiener, for the Editors Durham, North Carolina, USA, and Paris, France

¹ In essence, "One gleans a marvelous clarity for human judgment by getting to know the world." Michel de Montaigne (1580), *Essays*, I 26 F 140; VS 157a, quoted in the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/montaigne/, at n. 19, or directly at http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/montaigne/notes.html#19.

Contributors

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Contents

Prefa	ice by Jonathan B. Wiener
Cont	ributors xiii
Part	I. Introduction
1.	The Rhetoric of Precaution
Part	II. Case Studies of Relative Precaution Regarding Specific Risks
2.	Genetically Modified Foods and Crops
3.	Beef, Hormones, and Mad Cows
4.	Tobacco
5.	Nuclear Power
6.	Automobile Emissions
7.	Stratospheric Ozone Depletion and Global Climate Change
8.	The Marine Environment

x • The Reality of Precaution

9.	Biodiversity Conservation
10.	Chemicals
11.	Medical Errors, New Drug Approval, and Patient Safety
12.	Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction
Part	III. Precaution in Risk Information Systems
13.	Information Disclosure
14.	Frameworks for Risk Assessment, Uncertainty, and Precaution
Part	IV. A Broader Empirical Test of Relative Precaution
15.	A Quantitative Comparison of Relative Precaution in the United States and Europe, 1970–2004
Part	V. Can We Explain the Observed Pattern of Precaution?
16.	Political Institutions and the Principle of Precaution
17.	Legal and Administrative Systems: Implications for Precautionary Regulation
18.	Risk Perceptions and Risk Attitudes in the United States and Europe 480 Elke U. Weber and Jessica S. Ancker
19.	Precautions against What? Perceptions, Heuristics, and Culture
Part	VI. Conclusions
20.	The Real Pattern of Precaution
Ackn	owledgments
Inde	57

PART I INTRODUCTION