ONLY CONNECT

What COVID-19 can teach us about

the governance of systemic environmental risks

Prof Veerle Heyvaert 15 June 2020



EMERGING ZOONOTIC DISEASES (EZDs)

Virus in wildlife species

Transmitted to other animals (wild or domesticated), with possible mutations occurring Key factors: habitats encroachment and degradation; intensive farming; (illegal) hunting and trading

Transmitted to humans



THE RISK PROFILE

Globalization risks

Intersystemic systemic risks Systemic risks which trigger systemic risks in other systems

Fading swans

Combination of mature and developing risks





111 viral families have been discovered globally to date.

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Of these 111 viral families, the GVP will target **25** containing viruses known to infect (or to have substantial risk of infecting) people.

In these 25 families, an estimated **1.67 million** unknown viruses exist in mammals and birds—hosts that represent 99% of the risk for viral emergence.

Of these 1.67 million viruses, an estimated **631,00 to 827,000** likely have the capacity to infect people.

Similarities with climate change

- Intersystemic
- Globalization
- Fading swans
- Mature and developing



EMERGING ZOONOTIC DISEASES (EZDs): THE REGULATORY LANDSCAPE





Planning & development

• No provisions

Farming

- OIE codes
- Domestic: Animal welfare act
- Animal welfare codes of practice

Nature conservation

- CBD
- Ramsar
- CMS
- OIE
- Domestic regulation



Hunting

- ICRW
- CITES
- Domestic regulation

Trade

- GATT (Art XX)
- SPS
- CITES
- OIE codes

Transport

- OIE codes
- Domestic: Council Reg 1/2005 on protection of animals during transport



Food hygiene

- CAC
- Domestic: EU Food Safety Regulation & Food Hygiene Regulation

Animal disease control

- OIE (TAHC)
- Domestic (e.g. culling regulation)

Human disease control

- OIE
- Pandemic influenza Preparedness Framework
- Domestic



Regulatory frameworks LEAST DEVELOPED

Planning & development

• No provisions

Farming

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IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT CHALLENGES

Transport

- OIE codes
- Domestic: Council Reg 1/2005 on protection of animals during transport



Food hygiene

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Animal disease control

- OIE (TAHC)
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SOFT TRANSNATIONAL LAYER

Human disease control

- OIE
- Pandemic influenza Preparedness Framework
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Regulatory challenges and opportunities

Is there a need to shift the focus towards preventative regulation?

Legal perspective: prevention principle *but* ilo proportionality

Regulatory perspective: Shavell's prevent - act - harm intervention model



Prevent-act-harm

Closing the parks

Patrolling the parks and enforcing social distancing

Stocking up on ventilators

- FACTORS
- Uncertainty
- Likelihood that a harm will have been prevented
- Individual information
- Opportunity costs & enforcement costs
- Level of sanctions



Considerations regarding EZDs

- Growing body of information about hotspots, triggers and transmission pathways
- Greater variation in impact (harm phase)
- Low level of individual information
- Growing likelihood that harm will have been prevented (fading swans)
- Effectiveness challenges in regulating act & harm impairs effectiveness of sanctions



Adding the intersystemic systemic risk dimension

Scope for multi-purpose preventive action







Environ mental resilience





Enforcement challenges





Messages for the private sector

Need for contributions across the regulatory chain, from land use to enforcement

INTERSYSTEMIC SYSTEMIC RISK MANAGEMENT REQUIRES:



