

Liability, financial security and handling of compensation claims

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IOGP's Guiding Principles on this topic

- 1. Focus on Loss prevention
- 2. Clear accountability Preserve 'polluter pays' principle
- Clear and exposure based financial security requirements
- 4. Flexibility ability to choose between financial security instruments
- 5. Proportionate obligations

Fit for purpose and cost effective regulatory requirements





Legal liability for and compensation of pure economic losses

- 1. Compensation of pure economic loss is not "normal" or "traditional"
 - Unlimited compensation for all pure economic losses not available
 - Where strict liability for pure economic loss exists such liability is limited by a financial cap or by specific nature of the claims which are accepted
 - Macondo is not an appropriate benchmark exceptional case
- Limiting liability is a practical necessity; well-defined liability parameters are essential to prevent excessive liability ("floodgates issue")
- 3. No history in Europe of inadequate compensation or handling of offshore pollution claims
- 4. No compelling case to over-ride existing longstanding liability regimes
- 5. Each Member State best positioned to assess the "gaps" in its current legal/regulatory framework



Demonstration of Financial Responsibility (FR)

- Article 4: financial capability stipulates the obligation for exposure based financial security requirements
- 2. Extensive scientific modelling done to determine exposures
- Variety of adequate financial instruments exists that can cover legal liability obligations
- Insurance market capacity sufficient to cover credible worst case
- financial security mechanisms must not undermine loss prevention efforts
- Robust regimes have been developed and implemented (e.g. in the UK or Denmark)



Example: UK Financial Responsibility Requirements

- Detailed exposure based FR requirements since 1/1/2013
- Updated Guidelines issued end Feb 2018 considering latest oil spill cost modelling results
- Demonstration of FR for the costs of:
 - bringing the well under control: ~ USD 100 300mlm
 - Clean-up and compensation: up to USD 1.2bn for high risk wells
- Objective yet simple method to determine the level FR
- Various financial instruments acceptable; OPOL being one of the building blocks of the UK FR system
- Confirmation of swift access to claims handling services
- Informs new obligations in other jurisdictions



Handling of compensation claims

- No indication that historic incidents in Europe were not adequately handled
- Brussels I and Rome II regulations help prevent differences in national regimes from disadvantaging claims from other EU Member Status
- Each licensee should have arrangements in place for the prompt and adequate handling of compensation claims



Conclusions and proposed way forward

- No history in Europe of inadequate compensation or handling of offshore pollution claims
- No compelling case to over-ride existing longstanding liability regimes
- 3. Ensure regulations remain part of a competitive landscape
- 4. Robust, fit for purpose FR regimes have been implemented
- 5. Focus on assessing delivery against objectives and compliance with the requirements stated in the OSD
- 6. O&G producers support local regulators to determine obligations





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