SCOTTISH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY

A PRESENTATION TO ENPE & EUROJUST Conference on Environmental Crime



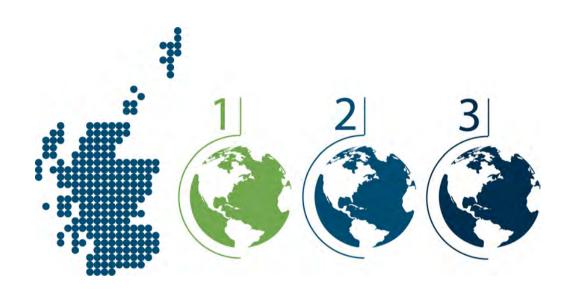
30 October 2019, the Hague, NL





ONE PLANET PROSPERITY

If everyone lived as we do in Scotland, we would need three planets to sustain ourselves. Businesses, societies and nations which will thrive in the 21st century are those which have developed ways to prosper within our environmental capacity.





humanity is enormous, with a real urgency to act. Poor leaders are going to pretend it isn't a problem, good leaders will face the reality of the situation. Only great leaders will understand that it is an opportunity for their businesses and organisations.

Quote attributed



THE PROBLEM

Insolvency can leave large unrestored holes in the ground and big holes in the public purse.

Taxpayers may end up footing the bill for major accident clean-up

The costs range from 10s to 100s of millions EUR.



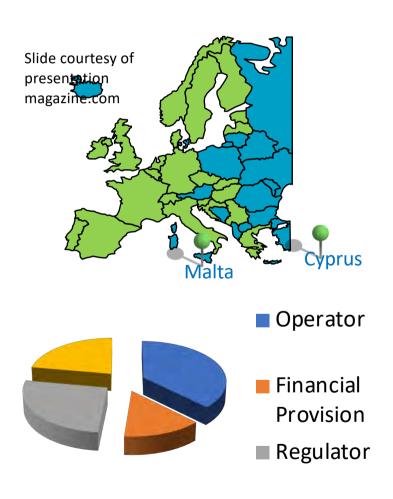


What can we learn from successful claims?





IMPEL PROJECT



SECURE

Ring fenced to the environmental liability for its duration

PRINCIPLES
FOR
SUCCESSFUL
FINANCIAL
PROVISION

SUFFICIENT

To cover the costs of the potential liability

AVAILABLE

When required to pay for restoration or clean up



ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF REGULATED BUSINESS

More flexibility

Better construction of legal documents

More consistency

Less delay

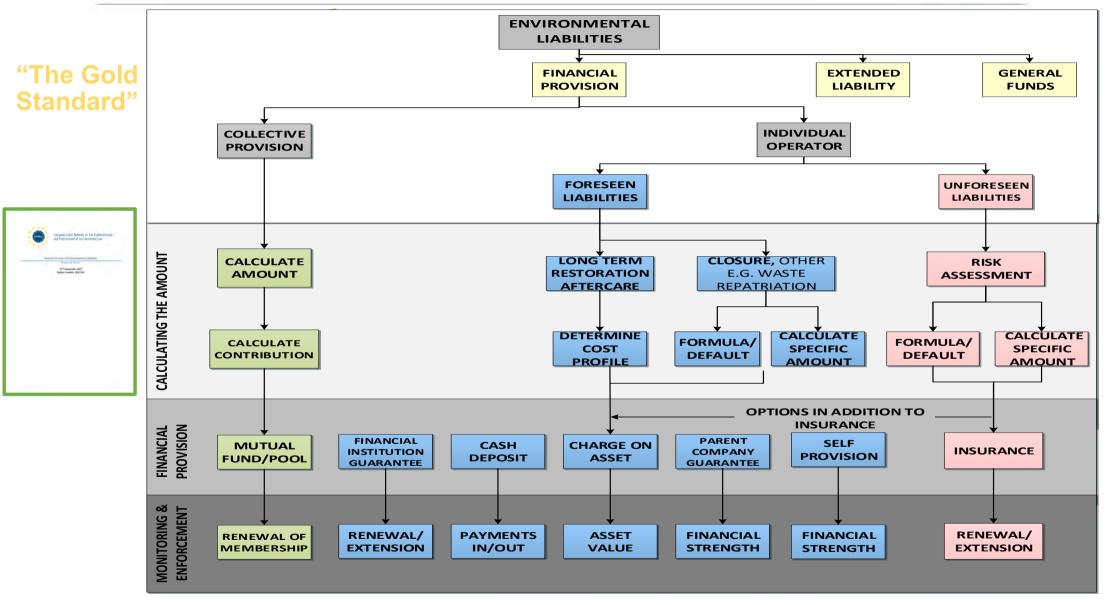
Regulated Business

Risk based approach

Regulatory pre-approval of legal documents

A PRESENTATION TO THE ENPE & EUROJUST CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME







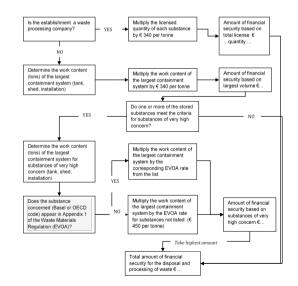
PRACTICAL GUIDE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPAIRMENT LIABILITY INSURANCE

An insurance policy is a contract that transfers liability for the risk of the loss specified in the policy from the insured (policyholder) to the insurer on payment of a premium. It is important to be aware of the differences between insurance policies. Traditional general third party liability policies typically provide no, or limited, cover for environmental liabilities, beyond cover for bodily injuries and property damage from sudden and accidental pollution incidents. Endorsements that provide cover for remediation costs may be added but they tend to be much more limited than environmental insurance policies.

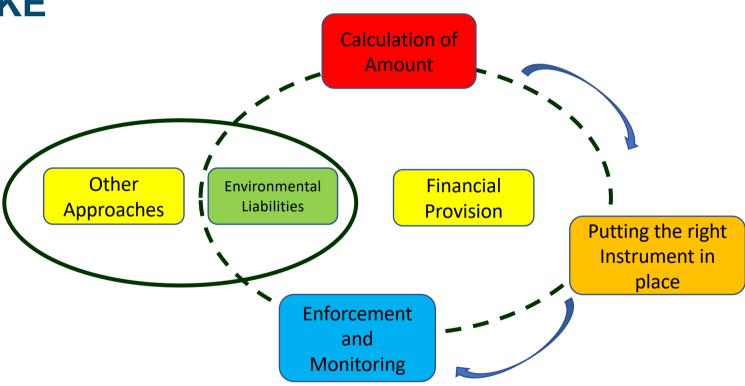
ADVANTAGES DISADVANTAGES ✓ Does not require collateral so may be more accessible to small * Must be renewed annually or at some other interval. and medium businesses and does not tie up capital. * Cover may be invalidated by non-disclosure or misrepresentation. √ Should not be affected by negative changes in the operator's * Limits/sub-limits to indemnity, deductibles, conditions, exclusions, financial strength or its dissolution provided the policy provides specific policy periods and triggers may restrict which environmental that it is payable in the event of the operator's insolvency or liabilities may be covered. in addition to the standard documentation the following may be required: insurance policy or certificate of insurance, evidence of financial strength and Documentation payment of premium. In addition to the standard requirements the following may be required: Reporting and notification of cancellation, expiration, intent to renew, renewal or non-renewal monitoring In addition to the standard requirements the regulator will need to make sure that the financial provision is maintained/renewed/acceptable or require a replacement provision.

Key things to check	Insurance	Financial	G ygrank ee Company	CSSHPDNETSStr	Mutual Fund/Pool	Charge on Asset	Self-Provision
Basic considerations							
The provision provides for the estimated environmental liability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Certainty of amount to be received and immediacy of access	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Payable on demand	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Provider is authorised to provide that provision in the jurisdiction	•	•	•				
Provider has sufficient financial strength	•	•	•				•
Supplementary cover for intentional acts or excess	•						
Supplementary cover due to illiquidity of the asset						•	
Supplementary cover while the provision is being accumulated				•			
Protection against insolvency or dissolution of the operator — first				•		•	(
ranking charge							





BETTER ACCESS AND UPTAKE



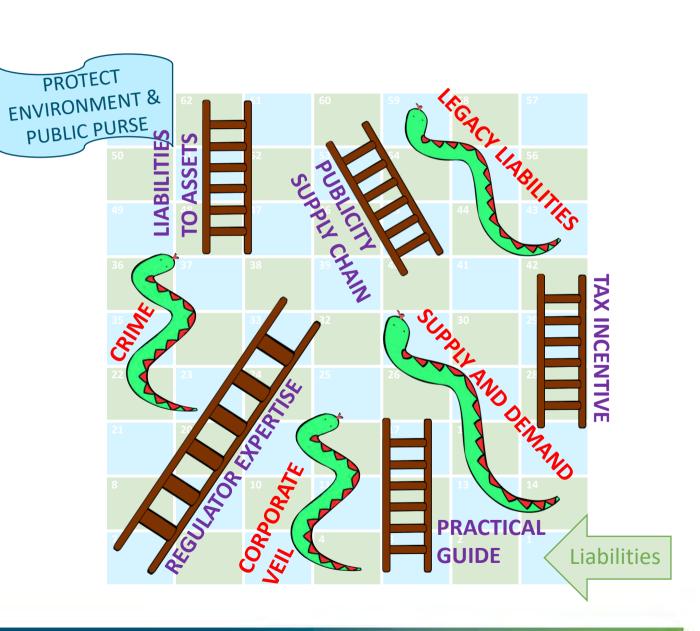


How SEPA decide if a person is 'fit and proper'. **OUTCOMES** CRITERIA **Prevent harm** Compliance **Protect** Competence communities Level playing field for business Criminality Sites are not **Financial** abandoned provision Other Fit and proper Our staff are safe relevant person? criteria

THE ROLE OF (PERMITTING AND REGULATION



FINANCIAL
PROVISION IS
NOT A
PANACEA





CURRENT STATE OF PLAY

- Financial security for waste chain on the increase
- Financial security for IED and Seveso on the increase
- Financial security for return to satisfactory state (IED) on the increase
- Move away from unsecured provision e.g. self provision
- Move away from reliance on financial viability health checks
- Move towards extending liability to directors and others
- In case of insolvency, transfer of assets to regulator



STEVENS&BOLTON
IMPROVING FINANCIAL
SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF
THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY
DIRECTIVE (ELD)

Valerie Fogleman
Consultant, Stevens & Bolton LLP
Professor of Law. Cardiff University School of Law

Can financial provision address the challenge of protecting the environment and the public purse? What role can it play in preventing environmental crime?

What role can it play in protecting against the consequences of environmental crime?





























Network





WORLD ENERGY COUNCIL





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