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TO ALL MEMBERS

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Dear Sirs

Vessel Response Plans (VRPs) – Conformity with International Group Guidelines & Other Recent Developments

Members have previously been advised of the terms of contract which are required under United States Federal Regulations on vessel response plans (VRPs) and of the contractors whose contracts conform with the International Group (IG) Guidelines on VRPs.

The Association (through the IG Secretariat) maintains a list of contractors whose contracts conform to the IG Guidelines (the list has grown over the years, as has the number of jurisdictions that require owners to maintain VRPs). The IG Guidelines themselves are contained in the Annex to this circular. It should be noted that the Guidelines for contracts for use in the United States differ from those applicable to other jurisdictions to take account of differences in legislation.

Previous advice to Members on the terms of VRP contracts has concentrated on four issues which are of importance to Members and their Clubs, namely the scope of indemnities contained in these contracts, provisions for control of the contractor's operations by the owner, provisions for funding of the contractor's activities and warranties by the contractor that he is competent to perform the contracted service.

As many contractors have made amendments to their contracts since Members were previously advised of the terms of contract required under the US Federal Regulations and there have been similar developments in other jurisdictions on VRPs, the following clarification is provided on the significance of conformity with the IG Guidelines.

1. Indemnity Provisions

Confirmation from the Association that the wording of an indemnity provision in the contract conforms with the IG Guidelines is an affirmative statement that the owner's liability to indemnify the contractor pursuant to that clause is covered by the Association under the rule covering liabilities under certain contracts and indemnities, subject, as always, to the owner not being in breach of the Rules or his terms of entry.

Conversely, if the Association states that the terms of an indemnity do not conform with the IG Guidelines this means that Club cover does not fully extend to the liabilities that may be incurred under the indemnity. Such liabilities must then either be separately insured or, if not, cover is at the

sole discretion of the Committee in the event of the owner becoming liable for a claim under the indemnity. (See Britannia Bulletin, Issue No. 03/09, March 2009 concerning North American Clean-Up Co-operative Indemnity Cover.)

Any Member being requested to agree to a variation of a contract, which when originally submitted to the Association conformed with the IG Guidelines, is advised to check with the Association to ensure that such variations do not cause the initial confirmation to become invalid.

2. Control of the Contractor's Operations

The Association continues to believe that it is important for such contracts to clearly give the owner the right to control the operations of the contractor (rather than allowing the contractor to proceed with the contracted operations at his own discretion and to charge the owner accordingly). Contracts which the Association has stated conform with the IG Guidelines contain provisions which are considered adequate to give such control to the owner. However, Members should note that some contractors offer more than one service. Members are therefore recommended to ensure that the entities appointed by them to perform the various services named in the VRP remain independent of each other, for example, that persons performing the roles of QI/Spill Managers are genuinely independent from OSROs.

The extent to which control can actually be exercised over a contractor may depend upon the circumstances of a particular incident. To the extent that a Member fails in practice to exercise adequate control over a contractor, the Member may still be liable for the costs that are incurred under the contract but will be at risk of failing to make a complete recovery from the Association in respect of those costs to the extent that adequate control has not been exercised.

3. Funding of Contractors' Services

Certain contractors have requirements concerning proof of financial viability to be given either on signing the contract or prior to the contractor performing services. Reliance should not be placed on the Association to provide any form of financial guarantee or evidence of insurance, other than the normal Certificate of Entry for the ship. In particular, some of the contracts which conform with the IG Guidelines contain a provision that enables the contractor to request that payment for his services is secured by means of a deposit or a Club letter of undertaking as a condition of continuing to perform. Confirmation that a contract containing such a term conforms with the IG Guidelines does not constitute a commitment by the Association to provide such a Club letter of undertaking on behalf of the Member.

As in all cases, the provision of Club security is in the discretion of the Association and agreement to provide such a letter of undertaking and the terms on which it is to be provided can only be determined by the Association in the light of all the circumstances of the incident. In addition to the usual pre-conditions of agreement to provide security, the Association will also need to be satisfied that the Member is exercising sufficient control over the operations of the contractor so that the costs incurred can form a proper claim on the Association.

4. Contractors' Warranties

In general terms, contracts which the Association has stated conform with the IG Guidelines do contain some form of warranty on the part of the contractor that he is legally and professionally competent to perform the contracted service.

However, in no case has the Association been able to verify the legal or technical qualifications of any contractor and confirmation of conformity with the IG Guidelines in no way constitutes a

recommendation that a particular contractor or contract should be used by the Member concerned. In the event that the contractor fails to perform the contracted service, confirmation of conformity with the IG Guidelines does not constitute a commitment by the Association to cover the Member against the potential consequences of his contractor's failure.

It should also be noted that, although a number of contracts do contain schedules or appendices of rates to be charged by the contractor for his services, in no case does the Association's confirmation that the contract conforms with the IG Guidelines extend to agreement that all rates quoted are reasonable. ITOPF review the rates charged by contractors from time to time, reporting to the IG Pollution Sub-Committee on their findings.

Other Recent Developments in VRP Requirements

Whilst under US Federal Law VRPs are technically only required from tanker owners, non-tank vessel owners are strongly advised to file them as well. The Coast Guard and Marine Transportation Act of 2004 instructed the US Coast Guard to issue regulations requiring an owner or operator of a non-tank vessel to prepare and submit to the Coast Guard an oil spill response plan by 8 August 2005. Whilst the US Coast Guard has not yet published final regulations requiring such plans to be filed, it did publish guidance on the content of the plans in the form of Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular (NVIC) 01-05. Members should be aware that the US Coast Guard has recently announced its intention to check non-tank VRPs for vessels trading in US waters. The Captain of the Port has the discretion to deny entry into a port until the VRP is compliant and Members are therefore advised to ensure that their VRPs are submitted for approval at least 30 days prior to arrival.

Under State Law in the US such plans are usually required from owners of both tank and non-tank vessels in any event.

The US Coast Guard has also recently issued a final rule amending the VRP salvage and marine firefighting requirements for tank vessels carrying oil. This final rule, effective on 30 January 2009, clarifies the salvage and marine firefighting services that must be contracted in VRPs for such vessels, establishes new response time requirements for each of the required salvage and marine firefighting services, establishes criteria for vetting salvage and marine firefighting service resource providers, and ensures that salvors and marine firefighters are adequate to provide the equipment and manpower needed for responding to incidents up to and including worst case scenarios. Owners and operators who are required to have a VRP have until 1 June 2010 to prepare and submit revised plans that comply with these new salvage and marine firefighting requirements. These new regulations apply specifically to tank vessels only. Members should contact their hull underwriters to discuss any implications with regard to their hull cover.

Detailed information on this rule change can be found at: <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E8-30604.pdf>

Yours faithfully
Tindall Riley (Britannia) Limited
Managers

All Clubs in the International Group of P&I Clubs are issuing similar circulars.

This circular should be placed in the Binder in Section 4. Pollution.

INTERNATIONAL GROUP GUIDELINES ON VRP CONTRACTS IN THE US

1. Control

It should be clear in the contract that the ultimate control of the clean-up operation remains with the owner.

2. Funding (particularly important for contracts with OSROs)

The Association will not provide advance funding guarantees. It may be possible in appropriate cases to guarantee payment by the Member of invoices relating to the services provided under the contract terms within a reasonable time after the incident. Such a guarantee will be subject to the following provisos:

- (i) A fixed US dollar amount;
- (ii) A fixed time limit for the services, i.e. the letter would guarantee expenses incurred in providing response services up to a fixed period of time as appropriate (e.g. seven days from the incident date) subject to extension by written agreement of the Association; and
- (iii) A haul-off clause which provides for the Association's liability to be terminated upon 24 hours' notice.

3. Insurance and Indemnity

The Association will not agree to provide co-assurance for OSROs or to warrant the owner's cover directly to the contractor.

It will agree to provide cover for limited indemnities to QIs and OSROs in the following form:

- (i) Contractor indemnifies owner/operator for liabilities arising from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of contractor or a breach of the contract, or breach of applicable law or regulation by the contractor;
- (ii) Owner/operator indemnifies the contractor against liabilities arising from gross negligence or wilful misconduct or a breach of the contract, or breach of the applicable law or regulation by the owner/operator;
- (iii) Owner/operator indemnifies the contractor against liabilities for removal costs and damages arising out of a discharge of oil from the vessel, except to the extent that:
 - (a) responder immunity applies under Federal or State law;
 - (b) the liabilities arise from the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the contractor;
 - (c) owner/operator would not have been liable if sued direct;
 - (d) owner/operator would have been able to limit his liability; and
 - (e) the liability arises in respect of death or personal injury.

It is advisable that the contracts include a limit so that the total aggregate of all liabilities incurred cannot exceed the limit of Club cover.

4. Warranties

Contracts should contain warranties that the contractors (particularly for removal actions) will have and maintain all necessary Federal and State approvals/licences/classifications.

5. Classification

The OSRO contract should contain a warranty that the OSRO maintains classification under Federal and State law (if applicable).

6. Insurance

Care should be taken to ensure that the contractor warrants that they will carry and maintain in full force and effect General Liability and Contractor Liability Insurance in excess of USD 2 million.

7. Law and jurisdiction

With regard to choice of law and jurisdiction it is preferable to name the State of New York.

8. Disputed invoices

If the contractor inserts payment time limits in his contract, then a provision should be inserted that payment of 80 per cent is made within a certain time limit (approximately 30 days) and the balance when the dispute is settled.

9. Interest

If interest is charged on outstanding balances it is recommended that it be one or two percent above normal commercially available Bank lending rates.

10. Confidentiality

Some contracts contain a confidentiality provision. Any provision inserted should at least ensure that an owner can discuss the contract with his P&I insurer.

**INTERNATIONAL GROUP GUIDELINES ON VRP CONTRACTS
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

1. Control

It should be clear in the contract that the ultimate control of the clean-up operation remains with the owner.

2. Funding (particularly important for contracts with OSROs)

The Association will not provide advance funding guarantees. It may be possible in appropriate cases to guarantee payment by the Member of invoices relating to the services provided under the contract terms within a reasonable time after the incident. Such a guarantee will be subject to the following provisos:

- (i)** A fixed limit;
- (ii)** A fixed time limit for the services, i.e. the letter would guarantee expenses incurred in providing response services up to a fixed period of time as appropriate (e.g. seven days from the incident date) subject to extension by written agreement of the Association; and
- (iii)** A haul-off clause which provides for the Association's liability to be terminated upon 24 hours' notice.

3. Insurance and Indemnity

The clauses should be even-handed as regards the liabilities of the shipowner and the contractor and should be based on simple negligence rather than gross negligence. Thus the contractor should be liable for the negligent acts of himself and his employees, etc. and the shipowner should be liable for the negligent acts of the shipowner and his employees, etc. and losses which would not have arisen but for the nature of the spill.

4. Applicable Limit

It is advisable that the contracts include a limit for shipowner's liabilities so that these are limited to the ship's limit under national law or if there is no limit under national law the total aggregate of all liabilities incurred cannot exceed the limit of Club cover.

5. Warranties

Contracts should contain warranties that the equipment is fit for the purpose for which it is hired.

6. Insurance

Care should be taken to ensure that the contractor maintains adequate insurance.

7. Law and jurisdiction

England.

8. Disputed invoices

If the contractor inserts payment time limits in his contract, then a provision should be inserted that payment of 80 per cent is made within a certain time limit (approximately 30 days) and the balance when the dispute is settled.

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