

## Equator Principles Update: EP4 and Projects in High-Income Countries

***The transition from EP3 to EP4, now postponed to October 1, 2020, will significantly impact projects in the United States and other high-income Designated Countries.***

The Equator Principles (EPs) were recently updated and the transition from the June 2013 version (known as EP3) to the November 2019 version (known as EP4) has been pushed from July 1, 2020, to **October 1, 2020**. For background on this transition, see Latham & Watkins' blog post [Equator Principles Association Adopts Equator Principles 4](#), published December 17, 2019.

This *Client Alert* focuses principally on the implications of EP4 related to projects sited in [Designated Countries](#) — *i.e.*, high-income countries, including the United States.

### EP4 Implications in Designated Countries

For projects located in the United States and other Designated Countries, the implications of EP4 could be significant, particularly for project sponsors who fail to take EP4 obligations into account until later in the financing process.

First, projects located in Designated Countries that comply with host-country environmental and social laws are deemed under EP3 to be in compliance with the most burdensome EPs, including, for example, requirements relating to the preparation of broadly-scoped environmental and social assessments.

**This is no longer the case under EP4**, which eliminates the “deemed in compliance” language,

### EP Association and EPs

The EP Association is the unincorporated association of member EP Financial Institutions (EPFIs). More than 100 financial institutions in 38 countries are members. The object of the EPFIs is to manage, administer, and develop the EPs.

The EPs form a risk management framework that determines, assesses, and manages environmental and social risk in projects. The EPs are primarily intended to provide a minimum standard for due diligence and monitoring to support responsible risk decision-making. The EPs have global application and apply to all industry sectors. The EPs apply specifically to the following four financial products:

- Project Finance Advisory Services
- Project Finance
- Project-related Corporate Loans
- Bridge Loans

The EPFIs commit to implementing the EPs in environmental and social policies, procedures, and standards, and will not provide funding to projects in which the client is unable to comply with the EPs.

meaning that projects sited in Designated Countries (and otherwise meeting the EP4 applicability threshold) will be required to satisfy all of the EPs. This change should not be overlooked — the EPs are prescriptive, and the undertakings required to satisfy the EPs may not align well with typical due diligence and environmental/social management approaches typically undertaken in connection with Designated Country-based projects.

Second, in addition to the foregoing, projects sited in the United States and other Designated Countries may be required to satisfy the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (IFC PS). Under EP4, lenders will evaluate the specific risks of projects located in Designated Countries to determine whether one or more IFC PS should be used to address such risks, in addition to host-country laws.

Third, under EP4, **all** projects located in the United States and other Designated Countries will be benchmarked against the requirements of IFC PS 7 in relation to Indigenous Peoples. This includes, among other things, a requirement that project sponsors obtain the "Free, Prior and Informed Consent" (FPIC) of affected Indigenous Peoples as a condition to obtaining lender commitments. This requirement could become a significant gating item in project financings with respect to projects located, for example, near US-based tribal communities.

The EP Association is preparing guidance to help clarify how requirements are to be implemented in Designated Countries. The guidance will likely be issued prior to the EP4's October 1, 2020, effective date.

## EP4 Implications: Real-World Examples

So what does this mean in practice? Below are a couple of hypothetical examples of how EP4 could affect projects (these examples are based on actual projects that were subject to EP3):

**Intrastate Gas Pipeline Project:** Here, assume no obligation to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act or equivalent document evaluating project impacts to the environment or affected communities — which is a good assumption for an intrastate pipeline project in most US states, for example. Under EP4, if the project sponsor is not aware of the EP4-related conditions precedent to financing lenders will require (including delivery of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment), the project sponsor will likely not have considered the need to prepare such an assessment, let alone one that meets EP4 requirements. (Similarly, the project sponsor likely has not contemplated undertaking any of the other tasks required to satisfy EP4, including preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan and related Equator Principles Action Plan). Under this scenario, the project sponsor could find itself in a scramble to "backfill" the record to satisfy lender requirements under EP4 — including preparation of a fully scoped environmental and social assessment — all of which can consume time at significant additional cost. Issues turning up in any such eleventh-hour assessment may also put project financing at risk (e.g., the proximity of tribal interests that create friction on the extent to which FPIC must be obtained). Had the project sponsor been aware that lenders would mandate borrower compliance with EP4, it could have tailored its development plan to meet lender requirements in addition to applicable federal/state/local permitting requirements.

**Gulf Coast LNG Project:** Here, assume the US Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has jurisdiction over the project and has prepared an EIS. If there are one or more tribal communities located near the project site, both FERC and the project sponsor would have participated in an extensive outreach and consultation process with federally recognized tribes to evaluate whether the project may impact historic and cultural resources of significance to the tribes. The outreach would have been

performed to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires that a federal agency, in this case FERC, engage in a consultation process with affected parties to account for the effects of agency undertakings on historic and cultural resources. FERC and the project would typically maintain copies of letters sent to the tribes to solicit any concerns or questions they may have regarding the project. Under EP4, the project sponsor may learn that the foregoing consultation efforts may not satisfy the new standards. Lenders may insist on substantially more consultation with the tribal communities from the project sponsors, including evidence sufficient to demonstrate that the project has obtained FPIC from one or more tribes and/or that sponsors have exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain FPIC. Waiting until the eleventh hour to address this issue could unnecessarily create a potentially significant project financing risk.

These examples highlight the fact that project financings in the United States and other Designated Countries will soon become subject to many of the same lender requirements we see on projects sited in developing countries. Notably, export credit agency-backed project financings in the United States and other high-income countries have been subject to the IFC PS and EPs, but soon projects supported solely by commercial lenders will also be subject to the EP4 and, to a lesser or greater extent, the IFC PS. Accordingly, for clients developing projects in the United States and other high-income countries, it will be critical to evaluate early in the development process the scope of potential lender requirements under EP4, and then undertake steps necessary to adequately document the project's satisfaction of such obligations (including, for example, preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, even if not otherwise required under federal or state law).

## Next Steps

Any project sponsor looking to finance a project on or after October 1, 2020, should immediately contact outside counsel — and/or reach out to the potential lenders — to evaluate the implications of the new EP4 standards on the project. This recommendation applies equally to any projects for which the lenders have not agreed to apply EP3, whether closing is slated for before or after October 1, 2020.

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