

BP in Angola Sustainability Report 2013

bp.com/sustainability



Building a stronger,
safer BP

The scope of this report

This report covers the activities of BP Angola, focusing on our performance in 2013 while providing relevant updates on developments in 2014. It has been prepared by our business in Angola, which is based in Luanda. Data is shown for activities where we are the operator, unless indicated otherwise.

In the report, references to 'BP' and the 'BP group' shall mean BP p.l.c., its subsidiaries and affiliates and, unless otherwise stated, the text does not distinguish between the operations and activities of BP p.l.c. and those of its subsidiaries and affiliates. Unless specified otherwise, references in this report to 'us', 'we', and 'our' shall refer to companies in the BP group operating in Angola.

Unless otherwise indicated all currency amounts are denominated in US dollars.

As with previous BP in Angola sustainability reports, this report has been independently verified.

An introduction to Ernst & Young's assurance process

We have reviewed the *BP in Angola Sustainability Report 2013* in order to provide assurance to BP management that the data, statements and assertions made regarding the sustainability performance of BP in Angola are supported by evidence or explanation. Our scope of work and conclusions can be found on page 40.



Front cover imagery

Left image: View of Plutão, Saturno, Vénus and Marte floating production storage offloading vessel (PSVM FPSO) turret at dusk.

Centre image: Technicians heading to the worksite.

Right image: The tension hawser cable of the PSVM FPSO.

Cautionary statement

BP in Angola Sustainability Report 2013 contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and businesses and certain of the plans and objectives of BP with respect to these items.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will or may occur in the future. Actual results may differ from those expressed in such statements depending on a variety of factors including future levels of industry product supply; demand and pricing; operational problems; general economic conditions; political stability and economic growth in relevant areas of the world; changes in laws and governmental

regulations; exchange rate fluctuations; development and use of new technology; changes in public expectations and other changes in business conditions; the actions of competitors; natural disasters and adverse weather conditions; wars and acts of terrorism or sabotage; and other factors discussed elsewhere in this document and in *BP Annual Report and Form 20-F 2013*.

Material is used within this document to describe issues for voluntary sustainability reporting that are considered to have the potential to significantly affect sustainability performance in the view of the company and/or are expected to be important in the eyes of internal or external stakeholders. Material for the purposes of this document should not, therefore, be read as

equating to any use of the word in other BP p.l.c. reporting or filings. *BP Annual Report and Form 20-F 2013* and *BP Strategic Report 2013* may be downloaded from bp.com/annualreport. No material in this Sustainability Report forms any part of those documents. No part of this Sustainability Report constitutes, or shall be taken to constitute, an invitation or inducement to invest in BP p.l.c. or any other entity and must not be relied upon in any way in connection with any investment decisions. BP p.l.c. is the parent company of the BP group of companies. Unless otherwise stated, the text does not distinguish between the activities and operations of the parent company and those of its subsidiaries.

Contents

Overview

- 4 An introduction from BP Angola's regional president**
Martyn Morris reviews recent developments and prospects.
- 5 BP Angola in context**
An overview of the context in which we carry out our business in Angola.
- 6 Our progress in 2013**
An overview of key actions and progress.

Focus areas

- 8 How we operate**
How BP in Angola operates; the performance of our operations and projects; and our approach to developing our people.
- 21 Safety, health and security**
Safety management and performance; and our management of health and security.
- 25 Environment**
Managing our impact; our objectives, targets and environmental performance.
- 30 Society**
Our social investment strategy; working in partnership; and our social projects.

Our reporting and performance data

- 38 BP Angola in figures**
Five-year performance information on key measures.
- 40 Assurance statement**
Ernst & Young's conclusions on BP Angola's reporting.



Overview

How we operate

Safety

Environment

Society

Our reporting

Introduction from the BP Angola Regional President



“

A highlight of 2013 has been significant production from the PSVM FPSO, where we have made a good start, quickly reaching plateau production levels and maintaining reliability through intensive cross-functional collaboration.

”

Martyn Morris

In 2013, we set ourselves a goal of ‘developing the best to be the best’. Our aim was to achieve leading performance across the business by building on the things we do well, and giving impetus to areas where we know we can do better.

A highlight of 2013 has been significant production from the Plutão, Saturno, Vénus and Marte floating production storage offloading vessel (PSVM FPSO), where we have made a good start, quickly reaching plateau production levels and maintaining reliability through intensive cross-functional collaboration. Greater Plutonio has had a more challenging year with a few unexpected events affecting production. However, we should not forget that our expectations are now much higher than previously; the dramatic turnaround in Greater Plutonio’s performance was recognized when it received a company-wide ‘Best of BP’ award. These results are recognition for many years of hard and dedicated effort. The business as a whole can be proud.

From a health, safety and environment (HSE) perspective, our performance was similar to 2012. Given that we now have two fully operating floating production storage offloading vessels (FPSOs), three drilling rigs, three field support vessels, an offshore construction vessel and countless other ships, planes and helicopters working in our operational arena, our HSE performance has been solid. We showed strong performance in reducing our day away from work cases to just two, despite an increase in the number of hours worked. Our record at the Sonils base remains excellent, with another year passing without a recordable personal injury. However, we have had an increase in the number of losses of primary containment and spills, which presents us with a clear area for improvement.

In our non-operated operations, we were pleased to see the first cargo delivery from Angola LNG, although subsequent delays affecting the plant have been disappointing. Overall, we delivered strong financial and cost control performance on behalf of the BP group. We remain a very important part of the group portfolio.

Drilling and exploration operations have been successful in 2013, delivering the barrels of oil expected and making an important new discovery in the non-operated Lontra field towards the end of the year. We have bolstered

our well intervention capability so that we are well-positioned to intervene in an emergency situation, should it arise.

We began the move into our new headquarters in Torres do Carmo – a complex process that was carried out efficiently. We now have more than 200 people in the new office with more to follow in 2014.

Recruitment has been stepped up. Local recruitment is one important way that we contribute to the growing economic and social prosperity of the country.

Our varied social programmes represent another tangible way that we bring benefit to local communities. I am constantly impressed by the spirit that characterizes our social projects – whether they focus on school construction or rehabilitation, or the provision of clean water, or work with Paralympians and the blind. These projects do a huge amount of good, and we are proud to make the contribution we do.

We now report on our sustainability performance every year and I am delighted we do so. The report gives us the opportunity to engage with many stakeholders directly, and to tell more distant stakeholders what we are doing and how. As always, we welcome your feedback not only on the report, but on our performance more generally, so that we can continue to strive to be the best we can be.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Martyn Morris'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Martyn Morris
BP Angola Regional President
August 2014

BP Angola in context

Working in Angola, a developing country with a heritage of conflict, creates a demanding operating context for business in which a variety of economic, physical, and social challenges affect day-to-day activities.



Electrical technicians discussing the scope of work in the control room.

Economic and social capacity

Angola has remained stable and peaceful since the end of civil war in February 2002. The transition from a period of conflict continues, with countrywide infrastructure reconstruction and a private and public economic-social recovery plan.

Despite progress, further development of Angola's institutions is needed to tackle a wide range of social challenges, such as poverty alleviation and health. Malaria is the country's main killer disease and the principal cause of morbidity and mortality among pregnant women and children younger than five. Cholera is still a concern, especially during the rainy season. Vaccination campaigns targeting poliomyelitis have been running throughout the country in a bid to eradicate the disease.

Development constraints

The condition of the country's physical infrastructure – power and water provision, the road and rail network, and health and education systems – poses daily challenges to the Angolan people and to businesses. The need for a larger and better skilled local labour force, and the intense competition for qualified local labour, can also constrain business development.

Economic diversification

According to the International Monetary Fund, Angola has returned to a path of solid economic growth, with single-digit inflation, a strong international reserves position and a stable exchange rate.

As the second largest oil producer in Africa after Nigeria, Angola's oil sector continues to underpin the country's reconstruction and is the major source of foreign investment. Dependence on oil, however, means that Angola is heavily exposed to the fluctuations of global demand. To address this challenge, the government plans to promote growth in the non-oil sector, with a public sector investment programme that seeks to diversify the economy, complete reconstruction and address key infrastructure gaps.

We recognize the risk of over-reliance on the oil and gas industry, and the need to manage the high expectations that stakeholders have of the oil and gas industry. While our key contribution lies in maximizing oil and gas production (and hence government revenues), we play a supporting role in helping develop the national economy. For example, we support economic diversification by buying goods and services from local suppliers, developing the skills of the local labour force, and promoting education and enterprise development in our social investment programmes.

Ethics and transparency

Angola presents significant challenges for compliance with anti-corruption laws and promotion of ethical business practices, currently ranking 153rd of the 175 countries listed on Transparency International's 2013 Corruption Perceptions Index.

BP Angola provides extensive training to employees and contractors on our code of conduct and applicable laws, as well as an audit programme for present and potential partners and additional scrutiny and management of high risk agents.

Environment

In recent years, the Angolan government has increased its efforts to protect the natural environment through legislation and monitoring of petroleum activities. BP supports the government's efforts and applies the same rigorous environmental standards in Angola that it does throughout its worldwide operations. Arguably, some environmental regulations lack clarity and have unrealistic ambitions. Environmental licensing fees can also be considered high when compared with other major petroleum-producing countries. Thus BP works with the environmental authorities to assure that regulations are reasonable in the Angolan context and consistent with best international practices.

Foreign exchange

In 2012, Angola enacted a new law that fundamentally changed the long-standing foreign exchange regime for the petroleum industry. Previously, oil producers were entitled to retain the proceeds of oil sales abroad, repatriating only funds needed for local needs. Under the new law, oil producers must repatriate through Angolan banks the funds necessary to pay for goods and services provided both in and outside Angola. These changes mean there are financial and administrative costs to oil producers and their service providers and have raised many questions as to the law's application in various circumstances. In addition, the ability of local banks to effectively deal with the large volume of foreign exchange transactions has been questioned. BP and other oil producers consult periodically with the National Bank of Angola to understand the requirements of the new law and to assure its smooth and cost-effective implementation.

Our progress in 2013

We aim to meet the world's energy needs by creating long-term value for both our shareholders, and the societies and economies in which we operate. Here we report on where we are today and our plans for the future.

How we operate

BP in Angola operates in accordance with risk management and control systems that governs the group's operations worldwide.

- Build a successful and enduring business in Angola, staffed and run predominantly by Angolans.
- Expand the scale of our activities in Angola.
- Pursue our business goals within a clear management framework.

What we said we would do

70%

of our total workforce based in Angola are Angolan nationals.



\$24bn

invested in Angola up to the end of 2013.

9%

of total BP group net oil production worldwide came from Angola in 2013, up from 7% in 2012.

Where we are today

- Continue to focus on the quality of positions held by local nationals as well as the number of Angolans we employ.
- Invest a further \$12 billion in Angola from 2014 to 2018.
- Monitor progress of measures set out in our operating management system action plans.

What we plan to do next

- See a summary of our operational performance on page 15.
- Read about our code of conduct on page 12.

For more information

Safety

BP is developing and implementing a comprehensive programme to strengthen safety, risk management and compliance.

- Put safety and operational risk management at the heart of our operations.
- Continue to strive for improvements in process and personal safety.
- Seek to protect the health and wellbeing of our people, and to build capacity in the management of health.

0

fatalities in our operations over the past eight years.



37 of 46 actions required by 2012 group safety and operational risk and marine audits completed.

Health awareness sessions held for staff on fatigue, alcohol, malaria and HIV/AIDS.

- Enhance our operating discipline and self-verification systems to improve personal safety performance.
- Continue to concentrate on process safety, conducting the self-verification activities required to confirm effective use of process safety principles and practices.
- Continue to build health capability and deep technical expertise of our industrial hygiene and occupational health teams.

- Read about how we are working to prevent incidents at our operations on page 22.
- See progress updates on implementing the recommendations of the Bly Report at bp.com/internalinvestigation

Environment

We seek continuous improvement in our environmental performance and are committed to continual reduction of our risks.

- Manage our impact, as set out in our HSSE policy.
- Set annual targets to help drive improvements in our environmental performance.
- Measure and report transparently on our environmental performance.

Further progress needed to reduce our emissions and discharges in line with our goals.

7 out of 8

environmental targets completed or partially completed.



Continuing to measure and report on our performance, engaging with key stakeholders.

- Minimize our impact by taking a systematic approach to environmental management.
- Focus on our most significant impacts.
- Enhance our oil spill response preparedness and capability.

- See our targets and performance in 2012 and 2013 on page 29.
- View BP's approach to managing risk at bp.com/riskmanagement.

Society

We support social investment initiatives that strengthen the capabilities of Angola's people and institutions.

- Build a safe, reliable and sustainable operating company that contributes to Angola's development.
- Work in partnership with NGOs and local people to support efficiently run and sustainable projects.
- Support a diverse range of social projects.



What we said we would do

Where we are today

What we plan to do next

For more information

\$565 million

spent supporting local suppliers in 2013.

\$10 million


spent on a wide range of social projects in 2013.



20

new graduates joined the BP-supported Masters programme in oil and gas law.

- Strengthen local communities and institutions to play a key role in the country's socio-economic development.
- Support local institutions so that they can have ownership and play a lead role in capacity building programmes.
- Continue to support government objectives of reducing poverty and enhancing social inclusion.

 Read about our approach to social investment and building local capacity on page 31.

 See an overview of our social projects on page 32.

How we operate

BP in Angola operates in accordance with risk management and control systems that govern the group's operations worldwide.

What we said we would do

Build a successful and enduring business in Angola, staffed and run predominantly by Angolans.

Expand the scale of our activities in Angola.

Pursue our business goals within a clear management framework.

Where we are today

70% of our total workforce based in Angola are Angolan nationals.

9% of total BP group net oil production worldwide came from Angola in 2013, up from 7% in 2012.

\$24bn invested in Angola up to the end of 2013.

What's next

Continue to focus on the quality of positions held by local nationals as well as the number of Angolans we employ.

Invest a further \$12bn in Angola from 2014 to 2018.

Monitor progress of measures set out in our operating management system action plans.



BP's strategy – Angola and worldwide

We aim to deliver long-term value to our shareholders and to the countries where we operate.



Who we are

BP is one of the world's leading integrated oil and gas companies. We aim to create value for shareholders by helping to meet the growing demand for energy in a responsible way.

We have business activities and customers in around 80 countries and globally, we employ approximately 83,900 people. We had exploration and production activities in 27 countries in 2013, including our activities in Angola.

In 2013, the BP group produced more than 3.2 million barrels of oil and gas equivalent per day for customers across the world.

BP Angola in the context of BP worldwide

BP Angola is one of BP's key centres for hydrocarbon exploration and development and a key part of the BP group's activity in deepwater exploration and production. We have interests in nine offshore deep and ultra deepwater blocks in Angola with a total acreage of more than 32,600km².

Our activities in Angola represent an important part of the group's portfolio. Net production from BP Angola represented approximately 9% of total BP group net oil production worldwide in 2013.

Our strategy

Our strategy in Angola is to build a material, high-performing and sustainable business that benefits Angola and our shareholders. Our aim is to maximize long-term value through safe and reliable operations, resource recovery, superior wells and project execution and disciplined appraisal of existing discoveries.

This strategy is closely aligned with the BP group strategy.

To pursue these goals, we aim to align our everyday business activities in Angola with the country's development. The strategy recognizes that Angola faces challenges in translating its oil wealth to country wealth. The result of this is that the business and country agendas are closely linked. Our vision is for BP Angola to be recognized as the partner of choice and a positive contributor, making a difference to the wellbeing and advancement of the Angolan people and their economy.

We aim to further contribute to the socio-economic development of Angola by creating strategic partnerships for social and institutional development, such as our partnership with the faculty of law at the University Agostinho Neto, for the implementation of the Masters' degree in oil and gas law, and the Masters' degree in oil and gas business management. We also support various other social projects and initiatives in education, enterprise development, health, safety and environment, which aim to build capability and promote development in Angola.

▼ Operators at the floating production storage offloading vessel (FPSO) Greater Plutonio Plant.



◀ Members of the FPSO Greater Plutonio crew during a safety walk through in the plant.

Timeline

1970s

Initial Amoco involvement in Angola.

1996

Amoco acquires rights to block 18.

1999

BP assumes operatorship of block 31.

2001

Launch of offshore technicians training programme.

2001-06

Exploration, pre-drill development wells drilling programme.

2005

The BP Serpent project makes new biodiversity discoveries in offshore waters.

2005

BP and oil industry partners launch CAE – the enterprise centre.

2006

Greater Plutonio FPSO construction is completed.

2007

First oil from Greater Plutonio; sanction for the Angola LNG project.

2008

BP makes 16th discovery in the ultra deepwaters of block 31; approval granted for the future development of block 31.

2009

BP makes its 19th discovery in block 31.

2010

BP invited to negotiate access to four new exploration blocks.

2011

BP and Sonangol sign new production sharing agreements as operator of blocks 19 and 24, with interests in blocks 20, 25 and 26.

2012

Plutão, Saturno, Vénus and Marte floating production storage offloading vessel (PSVM FPSO) project first oil.

2013

PSVM FPSO reaches plateau production; first cargo delivered from Angola LNG.



▲ National technicians working in the technicians office.

Our strategy and sustainability

BP's objective is to create value for shareholders and supplies of energy for the world in a safe and responsible way. We strive to be a world-class operator, a responsible corporate citizen and a good employer.

Keeping a relentless focus on safety is naturally a top priority for us. Rigorous management of risk helps to protect the people at the frontline, the places in which we operate and the value we create. We understand that operating in politically-complex regions and technically-demanding geographies, such as deep water and oil sands, requires particular sensitivity to local environments. We continue to enhance our systems, processes and standards, including how we manage the risks that can be created by the actions of our contractors and the operators of joint ventures in which we participate.

We can only operate if we maintain the trust of people inside and outside the company. We must earn people's trust by being fair and responsible in everything we do. We monitor our performance closely and aim to report in a transparent way. We believe good communication and open dialogue are vital if

we are to meet the expectations of our employees, customers, shareholders, and the local communities in which we operate.

We are working to become a simpler business, focusing on where we can generate the most value, and not necessarily the most volume, through our production. We are strengthening our portfolio of high return and longer life upstream assets, while building high quality downstream businesses. We are also investing in lower-carbon options that have the potential to contribute to meeting growing energy demand over the long-term. All of this is underpinned by our expertise, technology, and relationships.

Strong financial performance is vital, because it enables us to make the investments necessary to produce the energy that society requires, while rewarding and maintaining the support of our shareholders.

By supplying energy, we support economic development and help to improve quality of life for millions of people. Our activities also generate jobs, investment, infrastructure and revenues for governments and local communities.

Governance and management systems

High-level corporate governance policies guide our operations and detailed processes are applied in our day-to-day activities.

BP Angola's governance and management systems

The BP Angola regional leadership team has responsibility for the direction and oversight of BP Angola activities. It seeks to achieve the business' strategy of creating a sustainable Angolan energy company, producing returns that contribute to the success of BP's exploration and production business.

Our governance principles and management systems provide a framework for determining what we are trying to deliver and how we go about that delivery. In line with the rest of BP, controls include the BP code of conduct (see page 12) and our principles for delegation of authority. These are designed to make sure employees understand what is expected of them. As part of the control system, the BP Angola leadership team is supported by work that focuses on the development and implementation of our strategy, provides assurance on performance and manages risks to delivery.

OMS implementation in Angola

BP's operating management system (OMS) provides the basis for managing our operations in a systematic way. Conformance to OMS is a dynamic process designed to help manage risk and drive performance improvements.

OMS integrates BP requirements on health, safety, security, the environment, social responsibility and operational reliability, as well as related issues, such as maintenance, contractor relations and organizational learning, into a common management system. OMS addresses eight elements of operating under the areas of people, plant, process and performance.

2013 was a year in which we established a firm foundation for developing OMS. We made significant progress in developing OMS action plans, which set out milestones and detailed steps for developing, implementing and managing the measures needed to meet the requirements of OMS.

To aid implementation, we defined leadership accountability for action within the region and in each business function.

Throughout 2013, we continued to address the actions which arose from the group safety and operational risk and marine audits which were carried out in 2012. The required actions included developing, updating and circulating procedures and developing risk assurance plans

and tools. We monitored our progress on an ongoing basis and at year end had completed 37 of the 46 required actions, with several extended into 2014.

Risk management

Operating and business functions in Angola use group processes to continuously assess and manage any risks which might prevent us from achieving our business goals. In Angola, these processes include quarterly risk review sessions that focus on safety and operational risks that may result in harm to people or damage to the environment. The reviews cover a wide range of other technical and non-technical issues, such as strategic or commercial risk related to finance, legal issues, compliance, supply chain and external influences.

Safety and operational risk

The risk management process for safety and operational risks aims to systematically address risks, such as loss of primary containment of hydrocarbons, by understanding the strength of the controls we have put in place to prevent a risk event from occurring. They also consider the mitigation activities we have ready to respond if a risk event was to occur, such as our emergency response plans. Risks associated with deepwater drilling in Angola are also managed through these processes.

PSVM

The transition of Plutão, Saturno, Vénus and Marte (PSVM) into operations was accompanied by extensive work to understand and test the controls needed to manage the risks involved. Throughout this period, we used group risk processes to ensure continued management of the significant risks associated with PSVM, such as loss of primary containment. These processes helped to ensure that risks were identified and plans put in place to mitigate them.

New developments

Risk assessment is an integral feature of new developments. For example, risks linked to commissioning have been assessed for the development of the gas export system in block 31. Risk assessment is also applied to smaller projects within operations, which typically deal with re-design or modification projects to existing equipment. Onshore, we used a risk management process to assess and confirm the safety of the new Luanda office headquarters which our people began to move into in 2013.



▲ Production technician carrying out monitoring on Greater Plutonio.

Our values
Safety
Respect
Excellence
Courage
One Team

To deliver sustained high performance, we recognize that we need to treat 'how' we do business as importantly as 'what' we do. Our values – safety, respect, excellence, courage and one team – are a core part of the 'how.' The values were set out by BP's leadership team in 2011 and are embedded into our group-wide systems and processes, including our recruitment, remuneration, promotion and development assessments.

In 2013, we have sought to show how the values influence people's day-to-day behaviour in the Angola business.

Non-operated joint ventures

In 2013, we also started operating BP's new process for risk assessment in non-operated joint ventures. As part of the group risk assessment process, all regions in BP that have non-operated activities must understand the risks carried by the JV and determine the level of risk exposure to BP. Where there are exposure risks of a certain level, we develop an action plan to address them.

Safer drilling

Progress continues on the recommendations arising from BP's investigation (the Bly report) into the Deepwater Horizon accident in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010.

We make improvements and recommendations via our strategic implementation plan which provides a measureable and trackable mechanism to implement multiple process improvements (of which the Bly recommendations form a part). In the Angola business, five Bly Report tasks have now been fully implemented, with many others work in progress.

Performance management

Our management approach includes actions to monitor, verify and audit our measures to mitigate risk to check they are effective. We systematically manage performance, using key indicators, by reviewing the actions we have taken so that future objectives are based on lessons learned.

To help us manage risk effectively, we apply group practices and procedures, which set out requirements in areas such as safety or environmental protection, and detailed guidance on issues such as fraud reporting. Our employees are rewarded not just for what they deliver, but also how they have demonstrated behavior that reflects our values. As part of their individual performance review, employees set priorities regarding their contribution to safety, compliance and risk management; what they will deliver for the near and long term; and how they will do their job.

Our code of conduct

BP's code of conduct outlines our commitment to high ethical standards and compliance with applicable laws wherever we operate.

Our code of conduct is based on our values and clarifies the ethics and compliance expectations for everyone who works at BP. The code includes sections on operating safely, responsibly and reliably; our people; our business partners; the governments and communities we work with; and our assets and financial integrity.

The code takes into account key points from BP's internal standards related to anti-bribery and corruption, anti-money laundering, competition and anti-trust law, and trade sanctions.

Who the code applies to

Our code applies to every employee and officer in every BP wholly owned entity. In joint ventures and entities over which BP does not have overall control, the code outlines our expectations to influence our partners to follow similar principles. We seek to work with contractors who operate under principles that are similar to those in our code. Where feasible, we seek a contractual commitment from such contractors to comply and work in line with our code. Where we have the right to do so, we will consider terminating contracts where a contractor has not complied with their obligations, or not renewing a contract where a contractor has acted in a manner that is not consistent with our values or our code.

We have put in place a programme of monitoring and reporting in Angola to drive high levels of awareness and compliance with the code.

The code requires that our employees or others working on behalf of BP do not engage in bribery or corruption in any form in both the public and private sectors. We support this requirement by carrying out face-to-face and web-based anti-bribery and corruption training for employees in Angola and have extended this training to counterparties designated as high risk.

The code also forbids employees from making, offering or promising to make a payment or transfer of anything of value (including the provision of any service, gift or entertainment) to government personnel or other officials for the intention of improperly obtaining or retaining business, or for any other improper purpose or business advantage. This position also applies to third parties acting on BP's behalf. To systematically monitor compliance with the BP Angola gifts and entertainment policy, we regularly analyze the number of gifts accepted and declined, and their value.

The code also highlights BP's policy of not permitting facilitation payments, which are payments made to secure or speed up routine legal government actions, such as issuing permits, even if these payments are nominal in amount. We take a zero tolerance approach to all forms of bribery and corruption.

We take steps to develop a culture of transparent business dealings in our own activities and in the wider business context. For example, at University Agostinho Neto, we have supported an oil and gas Masters of Law programme that includes a module on ethics and social responsibility, designed to demonstrate the benefits of conducting business in an ethical and transparent way.

Employees, regardless of grade level, certify that they have read and understood the code of conduct, making a self-declaration as part of their end-of-year performance review. Incorporating certification into these processes helps to emphasize that we should all do our jobs with high ethical standards and integrity, in line with our values and desired behaviours.

Our partners in joint ventures

We seek to work with companies that share our commitment to ethical, safe and sustainable working practices. However, we do not control how our co-venturers and their employees approach these issues.

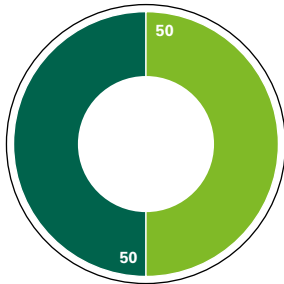
Our operations

We have made substantial investments in Angola's offshore development projects since the 1990s, and are now expanding the scale of our activities.

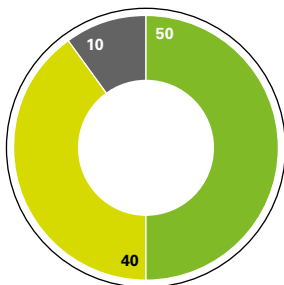
Block percentages (%)

Operated assets

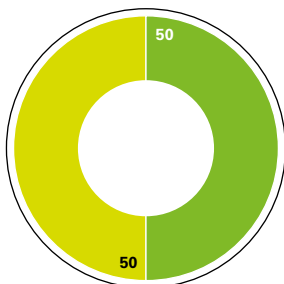
Block 18



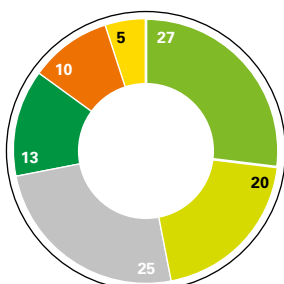
Block 19



Block 24



Block 31



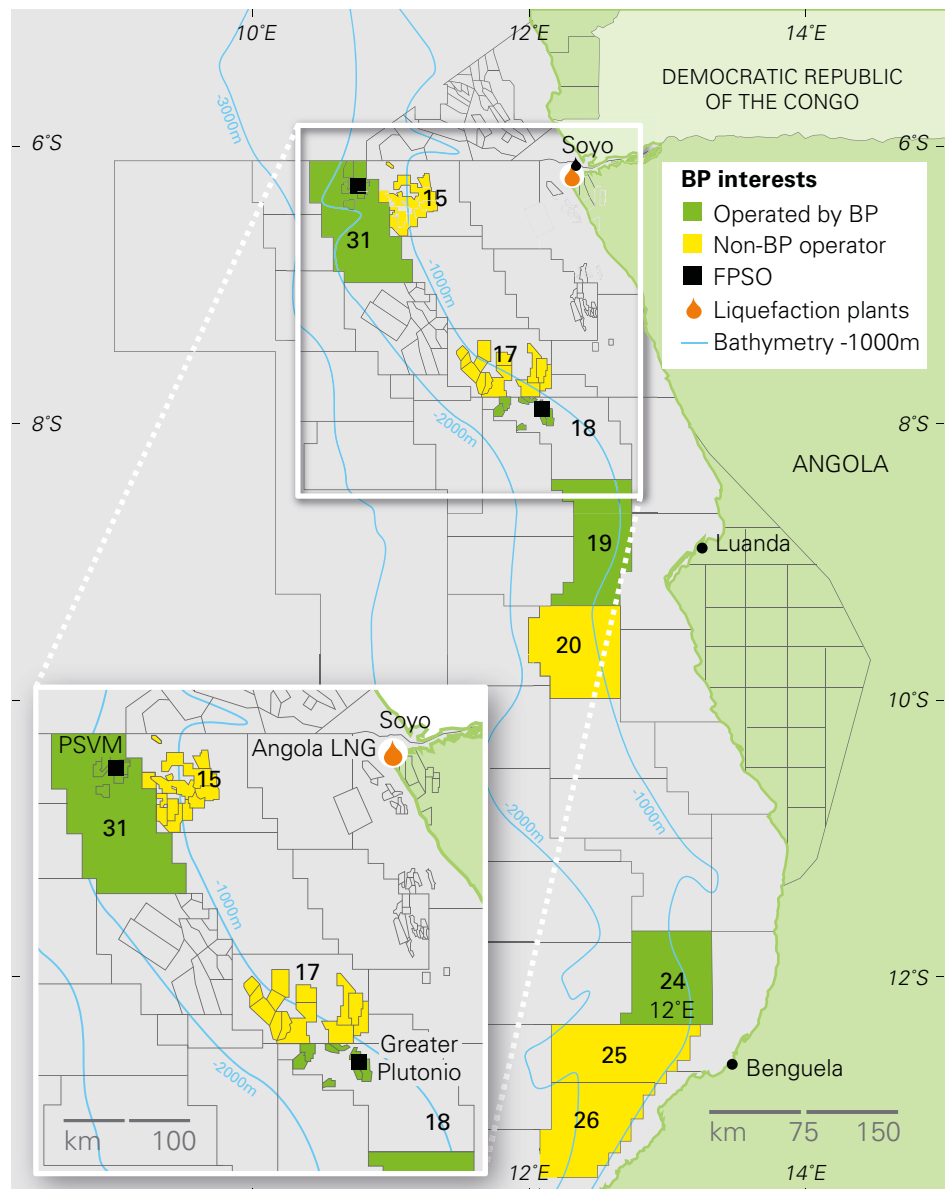
- BP
- Sonangol Sinopec International
- Sonangol Pesquisa e Produção
- China Sonangol
- Sonangol EP
- Statoil
- Marathon
- Sonangol Sinopec International Thirty-one Ltd

BP has been in Angola since the 1970s, and in the 1990s acquired interests in four deepwater offshore blocks some 200 kilometres northwest of Luanda. In 2011, BP acquired interests in five new deep and ultra deepwater blocks in the Kwanza and Benguela basins to the south of the capital making the Angola region one of the most important assets in BP's exploration and production portfolio.

BP is one of the largest foreign investors in Angola, having invested more than \$24 billion as at the end of 2013 and with plans to invest an additional \$12 billion over the period to 2018.

We are the operator of blocks 18, 19, 24 and 31 and have non-operated interest in blocks 15, 17, 20, 25 and 26 as well as the Angola LNG plant in Soyo.

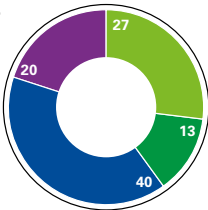
Map of BP acreage in Angola



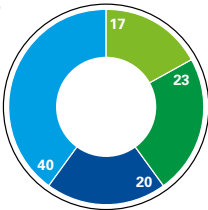
Block percentages (%)

Non-operated assets

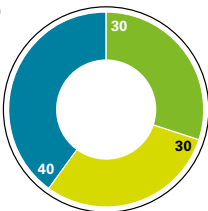
Block 15



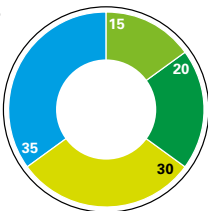
Block 17



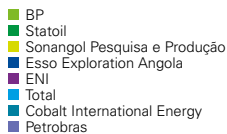
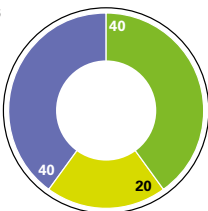
Block 20



Block 25



Block 26



Operated assets

Block 18 – Operated by BP

Partners: BP 50%; Sonangol Sinopec International 50%

Area: 5,000 sq. kilometres

Water depth: 1,200-1,600 metres

Fields: The Greater Plutonio development, some 160 kilometres offshore, consists of five fields: Cobalto, Plutonio, Paladio, Cromio and Galio. Three additional fields (Cesio, Platina and Chumbo) form a future development.

Daily production: ~178,200 barrels per day (gross)

Block 19 – Operated by BP

Partners: BP 50%, Sonangol P&P 40%, China Sonangol 10%

Area: 4,900 square kilometres

Water depth: Varies from ~500m-1,800 metres

Fields: None – exploration phase

Daily production: None

Block 24 – Operated by BP

Partners: BP 50%, Sonangol P&P 50%

Area: 4,470 sq. kilometres

Water depth: Varies from ~600m-1,800 metres

Fields: None – exploration phase

Daily production: None

Block 31 – Operated by BP

Partners: BP 26.67%; Sonangol EP 25%; Sonangol P&P 20%; Statoil 13.33%; Marathon 10%; SSI Thirty-one Ltd 5%

Area: 5,349 sq. kilometres

Water depth: More than 2,000 metres

Fields: PSVM, the first project on block 31, is some 321 kilometres from Luanda and comprises the Plutao, Saturno, Venus and Marte fields and is one of the deepest development projects in the world.

Daily production: ~99,500 barrels per day (gross)

Non-operated assets

Block 15 – Operated by Esso Exploration Angola

Partners: Esso Exploration Angola 40%; BP 26.67%; ENI 20%; Statoil 13.33%

Area: 5,500 sq. kilometres

Water depth: 650-1,400 metres

Fields: Kizomba A (Hungo, Chocalho, Marimba North), Kizomba B (Kissanje, Dikanza), Kizomba C (Mondo, Saxi Batuque), Kizoma Satellites I (Clochas, Mavacola). Kizomba Satellites II (Kakocha, Bavuca, Mondo S) is under development. The Xikomba field ceased production in 2011.

Daily production: ~350,000 barrels per day (gross)

Block 17 – Operated by Total E&P Angola

Partners: Total 40%; Esso Exploration Angola 20%; BP 16.67%; Statoil 23.33%

Area: 5,000 sq. kilometres

Water depth: 600-1,500 metres

Fields: Girassol, Jasmin, Rosa, Dalia and Pazflor (Acacia, Hortensia, Perpetua, Zinia).

CLOV (Cravo, Lirio, Orquidea, Violeta) is under development.

Daily production: ~650,000 barrels per day (gross)

Block 20 – Operated by Cobalt International Energy

Partners: Cobalt International Energy 40%, BP 30%, Sonangol P&P 30%

Block 25 – Operated by Total (TEPA)

Partners: Total 35%, Sonangol P&P 30%, Statoil 20%, BP 15%

Area: 4,842 sq. kilometres

Water depth: Varies from ~300-2,100 metres

Fields: None – exploration phase

Daily production: None

Block 26 – Operated by Petrobras

Partners: Petrobras 40%, BP 40%, Sonangol P&P 20%

Area: 4,838 sq. kilometres

Water depth: Varies from ~200-2,600 metres

Fields: None – exploration phase

Daily production: None

'BP at its best' award for Greater Plutonio

In the 2013 BP internal recognition awards, the 'BP at its best' award was taken by the Greater Plutonio team who turned around the performance of the FPSO to bring it to its best-ever safety and production performance of 170 thousand barrels of oil per day in 2012, from under half that in 2010.

When announcing the prize, designed to honour the entry that demonstrated all five of BP's values, Group Chief Executive Bob Dudley, said: "The whole management team looks forward to this energizing event and it reminds us all why we work for BP. In this room, we have a concentration of talent, commitment and dedication that I would challenge any organization to match. When BP is at its best, it is stunning."

Collecting the award, Pio Joaquim, base management team leader, thanked his team in Angola via a webcast, which was beamed around the BP world. As he commented, the award had only been made possible by the entire team's hard work and the real improvements in performance that the team had made.

Production sharing agreements

BP operates in Angola under production sharing agreements which set out the terms of engagement with the Angolan government. The agreements provide the framework for our relationship with Sonangol, the state-owned oil company, and include financial provisions relating to how investment costs are recovered, how profits are shared, and requirements on non-financial matters such as health, safety and the environment, the need to recruit and develop local people and the preferential use of local labour and materials where possible.

Operational performance

Total net production from our major fields in Angola was 180 thousand barrels of oil per day in 2013, an increase of approximately 21% compared with 2012. This principally reflected the increased production from PSVM, which started production in late 2012, continued to increase as planned, and reached a maximum rate of just over 150 mb/d in 2013.

Block 18: Greater Plutonio

The Greater Plutonio development was the first BP-operated asset in Angola and consists of five distinct fields discovered in 1999-2001. The development uses a floating production storage and offloading vessel (FPSO) to process

produced fluids and export crude oil. The FPSO is connected to the wells by a large subsea system.

The Greater Plutonio FPSO

The FPSO is 310 metres long and has oil storage capacity of 1.77 million barrels, oil processing of up to 240,000 barrels of oil per day, produced and treated water injection rate of 450,000 barrels per day and gas handling of up to 400 million standard cubic feet per day. It is held in position by 12 mooring lines connected to anchor piles on the seabed.

In 2013, gross production from the Greater Plutonio FPSO averaged approximately 178 thousand barrels of oil per day. The reliability of operations has increased markedly since first production in 2007 when process safety and reliability defects caused production targets to be missed. In 2010 and 2011, for example, production was curtailed by 80mbd for four months, bringing a revenue reduction of more than \$1billion.

The dramatic improvement in Greater Plutonio's reliability and performance was recognized in 2013 with the award of the top 'Helios' award across the whole of BP – awards that represent the best of BP's values across the breadth of its work.

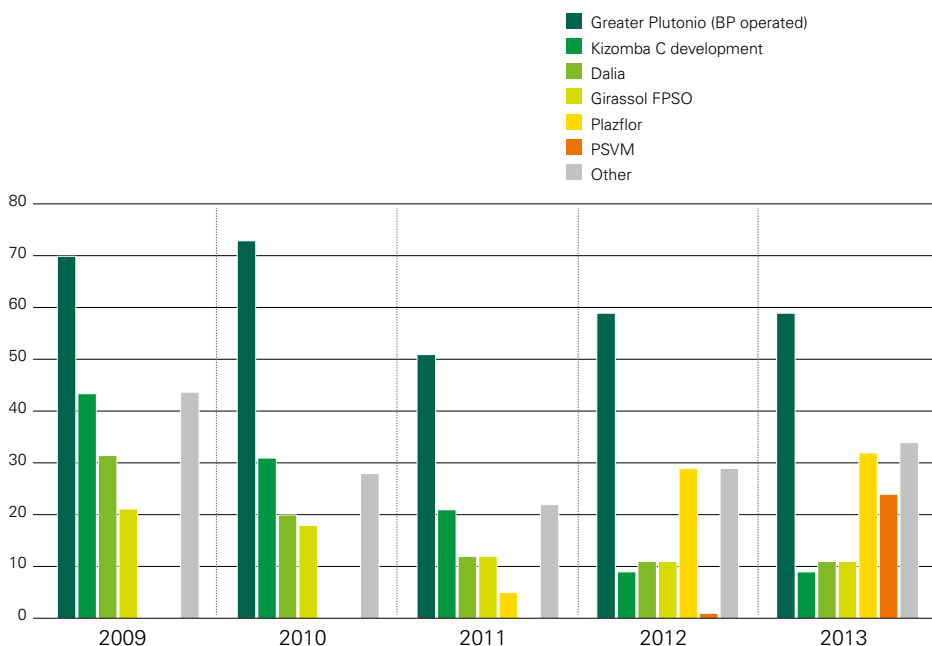
Safety performance on Greater Plutonio has been encouraging, with no day away from work cases and no recordable injuries in 2013 – in what is a technically complex work environment where safety risks are inherent. We believe this performance is due to the positive engagement of our workforce in safety, evident not only by the low number of recordable incidents, but also by the efforts made to report near misses – events that had the potential, in slightly different circumstances, to result in consequences that would have been recordable. Near miss reporting is valuable because it provides leading information on the likelihood of actual incidents and can contribute to continuous improvement.

Block 31: PSVM

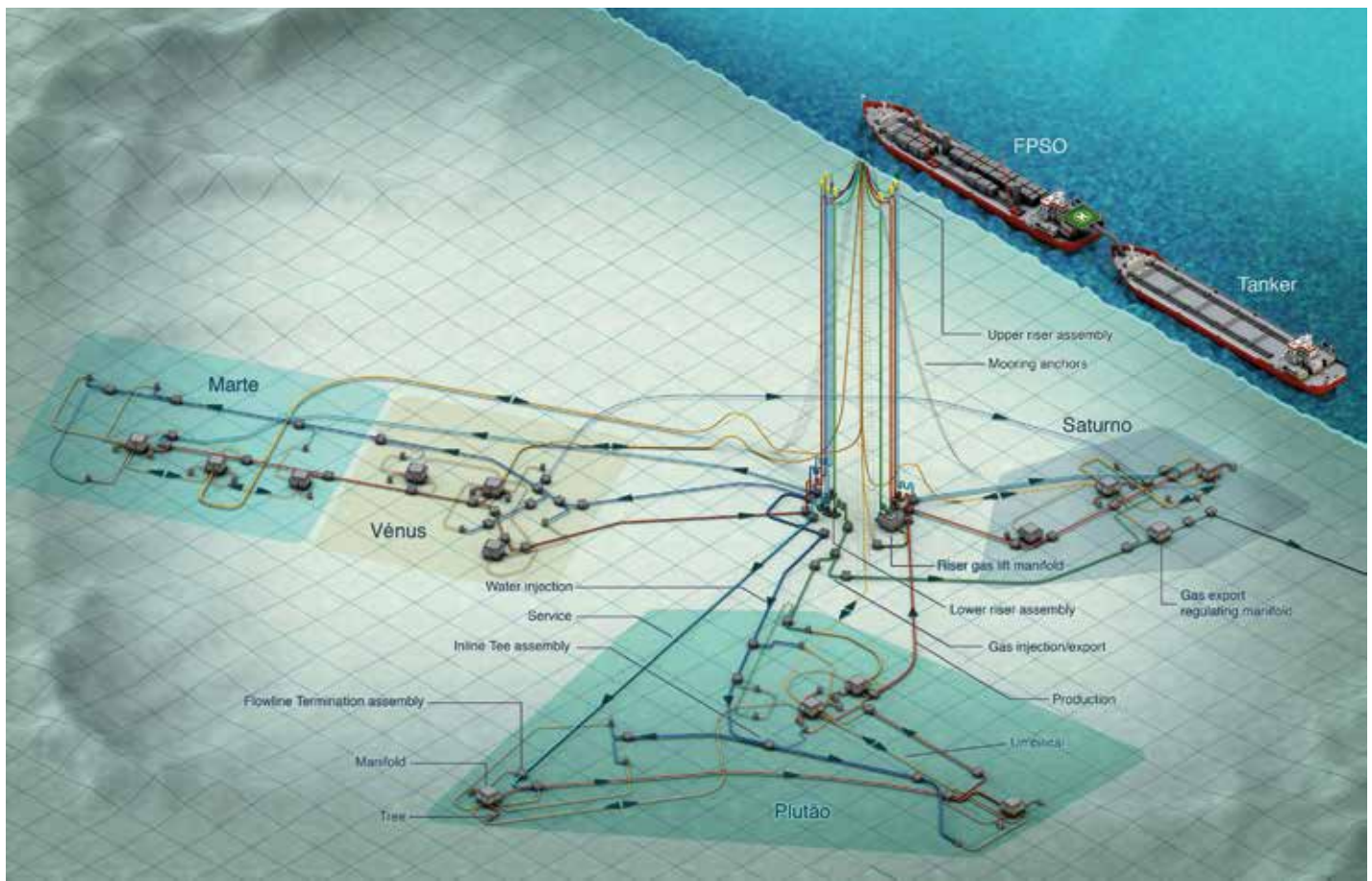
Our large-scale deepwater Plutão, Saturno, Vénus and Marte (PSVM) operation reached its plateau production rate of 150,000 barrels per day, less than one year after starting production in December 2012. The operation reached this production capacity with the start-up of a new well in the Marte field in November 2013.

PSVM consists of four fields named after 'dwarf planet'; Plutão; and planets; Saturno, Vénus and Marte – spread over an area 34 kilometres wide and in water depths of up to 2,000 metres.

BP Angola net share of production by major field (thousand barrels per day)



Field layout of PSVM and FPSO



An important milestone

"We are now processing at capacity, a very significant and important milestone for the FPSO. The MA-PA well had the shortest lead time for PSVM to date from completion of drilling to production, which now sets the bar for what we hope to achieve in 2014. The team's strategy for 2014 is to work systematically to deliver the plan through safe, compliant and reliable operations."

Ariel Flores

Area Operations Manager for Block 31



The fields produce hydrocarbons via a large floating production storage and offloading vessel (FPSO), which was the first FPSO in Angolan ultra-deep water. It has storage capacity of 1.6 million barrels.

The new well, MA-PA, was the first well from the Marte field to be brought online to the PSVM FPSO. All four fields are now producing.

Exploration

In 2011, BP committed resources to a 13 well exploration programme after our geoscientists said they believed there could be significant reserves in the area.

In October 2013, we announced a discovery at a Lontra exploratory well in Block 20, one of five blocks focused in pre-salt layers – the geological strata that lie beneath thick layers of salt. The Lontra well was drilled to a depth of 4,196 metres, where large quantities of gas and some oil were discovered. The find was announced by Cobalt International Energy, the operator of the block, whose team has worked closely with BP's explorers on the prospect, where BP has a 30% stake. BP geologists are continuing to evaluate the discovery but initial analysis suggests that Lontra represents an excellent reservoir system.

The discovery required the combined expertise of an integrated access team of geoscientists, commercial analysts, business development, negotiators and many others. It could prove particularly beneficial for the Angolan capital

Luanda, where there is a significant potential market for natural gas, as the majority of power is currently provided by generators.

Block 15 and 17 developments

Block 15, which started production in 2003, is currently producing approximately 370,000 barrels of oil per day. The fields in this block are maturing, but a further phase of development is under way, which includes the progression of three satellite fields (Bavuca, Kakocha and Mondo S). Work continued on these projects in 2013, and it is anticipated that start-up from these smaller fields will begin in 2016.

Exploring the potential of pre-salt resources

The Lontra discovery is BP's first in the Angolan pre-salt play. Mike Daly, Executive Vice President, BP Exploration, said: "The successful drill stem test increases our confidence in the Angolan pre-salt reservoirs and we look forward to drilling our large prospects in blocks 24 and 25, as well as our next well, the Cobalt-operated Orca prospect, in block 20." To date, an estimated 12-17 billion barrels of oil equivalent of recoverable hydrocarbons have been discovered in the Brazilian Santos and Campos pre-salt play. BP hopes to replicate this success in Angola.



▲ Technician heading to his worksite-turret on board the PSVM FPSO.

2013: a successful year for BP exploration

BP grew its exploration position in 2013 by participating in seven potentially commercial discoveries in Angola, Brazil, Egypt, India and the Gulf of Mexico. We also drilled 17 exploration wells, more than in the previous two years put together.

Lamar McKay, Chief Executive of the Upstream business, said: 'Exploration is at the heart of BP's upstream strategy. The successes and opportunities now being delivered through our increased exploration activity confirm our confidence in our ability to sustain BP's resource base. This success is being mirrored in improved operating performance delivery across BP's Upstream business.'

Block 17 began production in 2001 and is currently producing approximately 600,000 barrels of oil per day. The latest development project in the block, Pazflor, successfully started production ahead of schedule in August 2011 and produced approximately 210,000 bpd gross in 2013. A further major project, Cravo, Lirio, Orquidea and Violeta (CLOV), started production in June 2014. This development is planned to take Block 17 production above 700,000 bpd in 2015.

The Girassol and Dalia infill drilling projects, which involve adding new wells in an existing field within the original well patterns to increase recovery, continued in 2013. We also continued the five-year, billion dollar Rosa multiphase pump project, and examined options to de-bottleneck the Dalia system – all measures designed to maximize oil recovery.

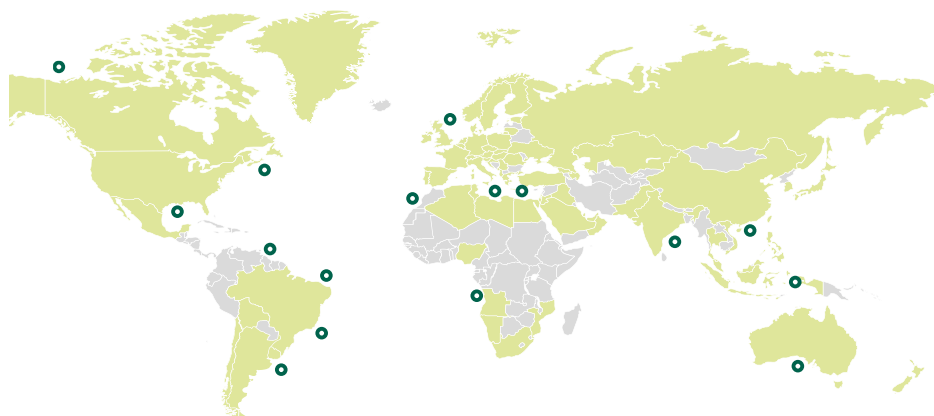
In addition to the infill drilling programme, we have drilled development wells on Pazflor and have been drilling for the CLOV start-up. We have contracted a light well intervention vessel to operate in block 17, enabling more efficient deep sea well interventions and clean-ups without the use of a drilling rig. Interventions in this type of operating environment are typically complex and costly, but they enable problems to be fixed, flow to be increased, and information to be obtained about well performance and, ultimately, production to be increased.

Remedial work on the Girassol FPSO, which was the first production facility in deepwater Angola in 2001, continued. The work programme, over approximately five years, includes inspection, pipeline replacements and FPSO repainting where needed. Projects of this nature, intended to provide for the FPSO's continuing integrity, are increasingly important in ageing assets.

Monitoring and protection of the subsea infrastructure (such as flowlines, risers, manifolds) is also crucial and includes the use of intelligent pigging – sophisticated electronic pipeline inspection techniques – to monitor the condition of the infrastructure.

Our deepwater drilling operations and opportunities

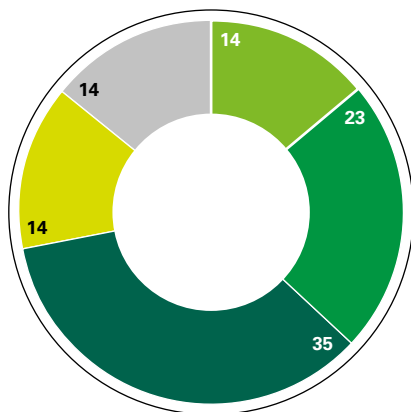
- Deepwater drilling operations and opportunities
- Countries where we operate



700,000

of oil barrels produced per day after the new development of Block 17.

Angola LNG (%)



- BP
- Sonagas
- Chevron
- Total
- ENI



View of PSVM FPSO turret at dusk.

Angola LNG

We are shareholders in the Angola LNG joint venture which owns a liquefied natural gas plant near Soyo in Zaire province in the north of Angola. Angola LNG is a joint venture between Sonangol, Chevron, BP, ENI and Total. BP has a 13.6% share in the venture. It is the first liquefied natural gas facility in the country and represents the largest single investment in the onshore Angolan oil and gas industry.

The plant will initially have one LNG train with a capacity of 5.2 million tonnes of production per year, as well as related gas liquids products. Once fully operational, it will receive approximately one billion cubic feet of associated gas per day gas from a number of offshore producing blocks, transported through a pipeline infrastructure.

Following delays in starting up the plant, it began operations and shipped its first cargo in June 2013. The first cargo was sold to Angola's state oil and gas company Sonangol and was shipped to Brazil by the SS Sonangol Sambizanga, one of seven 160,000m³ LNG vessels that are under long-term charter to the Angola LNG project. In first quarter of 2014 the Angola LNG plant produced and sold a number of LNG cargoes, along with its first LPG, pressurised butane and condensate cargoes. The plant experienced technical issues in April 2014 which have caused an unplanned interruption to production. It was decided to bring forward plant's planned shutdown to address both technical and plant capacity issues. It is expected that this work will

continue into the next year, with expected plant restart in middle of 2015.

BP base in Sonils

The BP base, which officially opened in August 2007, is located on reclaimed land in the Sonils Logistics Integrated Services base near the port of Luanda. It is home to the logistics and infrastructure team and to representatives from a number of other functions such as procurement and supply chain management. In Sonils, BP has office areas, warehouses, yards and quay side dedicated areas.

The team manages the supply of personnel and equipment to and from both FPSOs (Greater Plutonio and PSVM), three drilling rigs and three sub-sea vessels. It also administers logistics for all equipment used by the Angola business worldwide.

The logistics and infrastructure team worked through 2013, as they have in previous years, without a lost time injury. This is in a facility of approximately 600 people which operates 24 hours per day. We believe that this performance is driven by a relentless focus on the safety of every single task undertaken.

We are continuing to work to maintain this level of performance while meeting the new challenges of providing the logistical support for the development of blocks 19 and 24.

"The beginning of commercial operations at Angola LNG marks the start-up of another major project for BP following others in the past year such as PSVM also in Angola, and Skarv and Valhall in Norway. Angola's place in BP's portfolio continues to grow."

Bob Dudley
BP Group Chief Executive



Developing our people

By building the capacity of local people, we aim to create a sustainable business in Angola and contribute to national development.

Angolanization

Across BP, our aim is that our workforce reflects the local communities in which we operate.

Within Angola, this goal is reinforced by government expectations related to the recruitment, integration and training of Angolan nationals. These expectations are reflected in a number of legal requirements in areas such as local advertising for positions and visa restrictions which seek to control the entrance and permanence of non-Angolan workers in the country. A training decree also defines rules and procedures for the recruitment, integration, training and development of Angolan personnel. In this environment, it is critical for BP and other international oil companies to develop a local workforce.

The majority of the leadership team is based in Luanda and now includes five Angolan nationals. Additional recruitment forecasts in Angola are aligned with the anticipated increase in activity resulting from new operations and projects.

While approximately 70% of our total workforce based in Angola are Angolan nationals, our need for qualified and experienced Angolan employees remains demanding in a market in which the required skills are in short supply. Competition for new and experienced recruits remains intense, reflecting the larger number of oil and gas operators and partners active in Angola in recent years.

Our business in Angola continues to grow and recruiting new talent is challenging. There is a shortage of qualified people with the skills we need in Angola's fast-growing market, and more job opportunities are becoming available as the economy diversifies and grows. To sustain our growth, we need to attract good quality applicants and offer them an attractive career development path.

Our Angolanization programme therefore focuses on the quality of positions held by local nationals as well as the number of Angolans we employ.

Learning and development

Despite progress, the pool of labour in Angola contains insufficient technically-skilled people for work in the disciplines required of the oil and gas industry, particularly as the majority of our employees work in operational environments where petro-technical skills are essential.

Our learning and development programmes aim to enable Angolans and others to gain the experience we require of individuals before they assume operational and leadership positions. Programmes provide participants with a foundation of technical skills and development opportunities tailored to their needs. The schemes are an important part of how the knowledge transfer required by our agreements with the Angolan government is achieved.

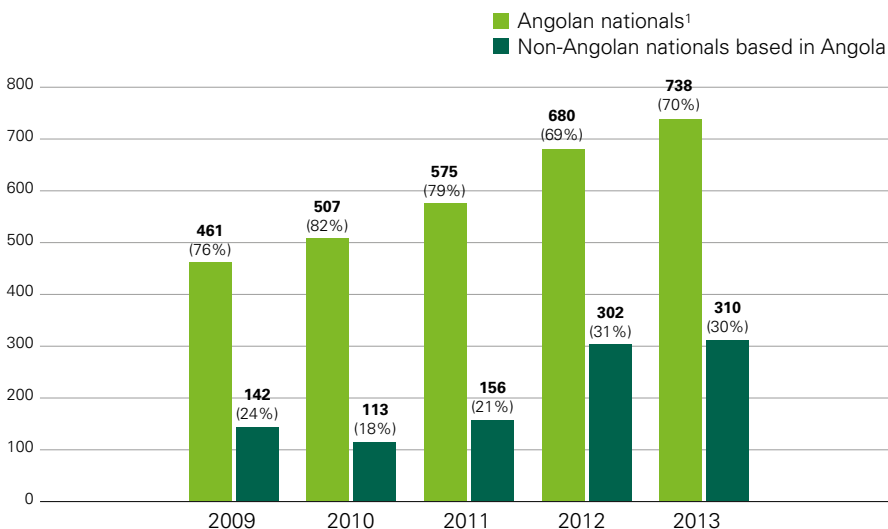
The scholarship programme

To develop the pool of skilled labour, we run a scholarship programme which supports students through university, typically in engineering disciplines. We support students during their studies, carrying out regular visits by the early development team and tracking and monitoring progress.

Since 2009, 32 people have joined BP in Angola having graduated from our scholarship programme in chemical, electrical, mechanical, structural and petroleum engineering fields from universities in Turkey, South Africa and the UK. We have also supported engineering students studying in Angola. In addition, approximately 80 other BP-supported students are at various stages of their four-year degree programmes in engineering disciplines, expected to graduate by 2017 and to contribute to our graduate recruitment.

We require successful engineering graduates to undertake a final assessment which includes psychometric tests as well as technical and behavioural interviews. Once this stage is successfully passed they are employed by BP and enter the graduate programme, described on page 36.

BP Angola workforce: Angolanization



¹This number includes both Angolan nationals based at BP's operations in Angola and those on overseas assignments.

'In April, I was able to visit our operations in Angola, giving me the opportunity to have direct contact with our people on the ground and allowing me to gauge whether the work we are doing in our central human resources (HR) team is effective, or whether we may have to adjust our course. The speed with which our operations in Angola have grown, the fact that it is a key growth market for BP, and the complex labour environment all contributed to making this visit an important one. After all, in such a dynamic market, our HR processes need to be fit-for-purpose.

Having met the regional leadership team, the local BP women's network, the local Challenge graduates, and the HR team, I was able to form a good impression of what we have in place. I left Angola feeling very encouraged by what I saw. Overall it was a positive, vibrant experience, from which I came away with three main observations:

- The high calibre of our people on the ground – a team of Angolans and expatriates who work well as individuals, but even better as a team.
- How outspoken and eager our local workforce is, engaging in frank dialogue about what works and what doesn't in Angola.
- How the BP of the future will be a different, more diverse workplace than today.'

Helmut Schuster
Group Human Resources Director, BP



The offshore technicians programme

This programme offers routes for study and vocational training to young nationals looking to develop a career in the oil and gas industry. Programme graduates provide a pool of qualified people to help meet future BP needs.

Trainees attend a 12-month intensive English language course followed by two to three years vocational training at BP facilities in the UK, South Africa or on BP ships. We estimate that about 90% of the current Angolan technician population on the Greater Plutonio and PSVM FPSOs came from the technician programme pool. More than 200 trainees have graduated from the programme since it began in 2001.

The Challenge programme

In 2013, BP's Upstream Challenge programme celebrated 20 years as the company's longest running graduate development plan.

Aimed at undergraduates and postgraduates with up to three years' work experience, the programme was created in 1993 to help graduates develop their technical and professional skills.

The highly-structured, competency-based programme covers a range of disciplines, such as engineering, finance, subsurface and wells. It provides graduates with practical experience and formal training to build strength in their chosen discipline.

Each graduate undertakes two to three job rotations over a period of three years, with each rotation providing appropriate field or operational experience where needed. Graduates also receive up to 20 days of formal training every year, along with support, coaching, assessments and feedback. Once the three years are complete, graduates can go on to pursue a range of career opportunities, from technical

specialists to leadership roles. Around 3,000 graduates have participated in this programme.

We had a total of 75 Challengers working in the Angola region in 2013, and welcomed a new group to the business in the course of the year.

Core training

In addition to these development programmes, core training is provided within technical disciplines such as human resources, finance, subsurface, drilling and completions, health, safety, security and the environment.

Professional training

We are also building the capability of our human resources (HR) team. HR is not a mature profession in Angola and there is not a large pool of experienced professionals to recruit from. To give our practitioners the opportunity to develop the breadth of skills they need, we have implemented training which gives them the chance to gain internationally-recognized accreditation from one of the leading professional bodies for HR and people development. The training offers insight into a wider range of HR challenges and how to resolve them, including awareness of theory and how it can be applied. Much of the insight is practical. The course encourages awareness of the strategic implications of HR, contributing to business improvement. There are nine BP Angola professionals currently on the course. All are Angolan nationals and each has a degree.

Retention

Our staff voluntary turnover rate was approximately 3.8% in 2013, (2012 7%, 2011 4%). We are keen to enhance how we engage with our people, and to retain them within the business.

► Production technicians during Competency Management Assurance System assessment.

Safety, health and security

BP is developing and implementing a comprehensive programme with the aim of further strengthening safety, risk management and compliance.

What we said we would do

Put safety and operational risk management at the heart of our operations.

Continue to strive for improvements in process and personal safety.

Seek to protect the health and wellbeing of our people, and to build capacity in the management of health.

Where we are today

Zero fatalities in our operations over the past eight years.

37 of 46 actions required by 2012 group safety and operational risk and marine audits completed.

Health awareness sessions held for staff on fatigue, alcohol, malaria and HIV/AIDS.

What's next

Enhance our operating discipline and self-verification systems to improve personal safety performance.

Continue to concentrate on process safety, conducting the self-verification activities required to confirm effective use of process safety principles and practices.

Continue to build health capability and deep technical expertise of our industrial hygiene and occupational health teams.



Safety management and performance

We take a rigorous approach to the management of risk with the goal of delivering strong safety performance.

Taking accountability for safety

Like other operating businesses across BP, we in BP Angola are accountable for delivering safe, reliable and compliant operations, with responsibility for identifying and managing risks and bringing together people with the right skills and competencies. Deployed safety specialists hold the authority to guide and, if needed, intervene in technical and operational activities. Safety and operational risk (S&OR) staff also monitor operations with the aim of making sure that operations comply with the group's operating management system.

Day-to-day risk identification and management occurs in our operations and functions. We assess and manage the range of operating risks we face with reference to our operating management system. We take action to improve the management of risk where necessary and carry out quarterly risk assessments which include major accident risk and other potentially high-consequence risks.

Safety performance

There were 15 recordable injuries in our operations in 2013. Two of these resulted in days away from work. Our recordable injury frequency (RIF), which measures the number of injuries to the workforce per 200,000 hours worked, was 0.27 in 2013, (2012 0.32, 2011 0.27). There were no fatalities in our operations in 2013.

Road traffic accidents are a significant cause of death and injury in Angola. The risks from road travel are particularly high for us because of the large number of kilometres driven by our workforce – more than 4.1 million in 2013. There were no severe vehicle accidents in 2013 – an improvement on previous years' performance.

For our own workforce, we train our drivers and maintain our vehicles which helps us to manage the road safety risks for our employees and their families. In the community, we have run high-profile road safety campaigns, with advertising on television and radio. We use journey risk management for long trips and an automated driving information system to monitor our drivers' behaviour.

Managing the safety of our processes

We continue to concentrate on process safety, which involves applying good design principles along with robust engineering, operating and maintenance practices to maintain the safety of our operations. In our risk assessment process, we identify and develop mitigation plans for process and major accident risks. This covers risk areas that arise from drilling and completions activities, such as loss of hydrocarbon containment, and other production risks inherent in aviation and marine activities and oil spill response.

▼ Production engineer carrying out inspections.



A healthy start: Rosario Cazanga

Rosario Cazanga is cutting a path for a successful career in the specialty of industrial hygiene, having already passed all six of his international accreditation exams. Rosario is on a fast track development programme to build and assure local capability in the business and is set to complete his qualification in 2014. His capability and development framework is linked to his excellence programme which requires him to complete a series of six international British Occupational Hygiene Society modules and an oral examination to gain professional accreditation.

As well as written examinations, his schedule includes practical experience which helps to make sure he has the experience to consolidate his learning. Rosario had the opportunity to travel offshore and to the UK to receive one-to-one tuition with industrial hygiene colleagues. This practical tuition was designed to address the requirements in his modular examinations and give him the on-site experience needed to turn theory into practice.

We had a total of 22 losses of primary containment in our operations in 2013. Three of these were tier 2 process safety events, defined as process safety events of lesser consequence. There were five 'high potential' incidents, which are incidents that might have but did not result in serious consequences. All high potential incidents are investigated by senior leaders. In all cases, immediate and management system causes and findings were established. We log actions and carry out lessons learned reviews with the accountable executive vice president in the relevant function.

Oil spill preparedness

We operate in deepwater environments in Angola and as a result have direct experience of the technical and engineering challenges that arise in drilling for hydrocarbons in these reservoirs. Across the BP group, we have centralized and standardized our approach to drilling standards and the oversight of projects, by establishing the global wells and global projects organizations in 2011. We have developed deepwater well-capping and tooling packages that can be deployed rapidly in the event of a deepwater well blowout. We also use a number of technologies to help us monitor safety and environmental issues in our deepwater drilling operations.

We also have detailed plans for oil spill response, approved by the Angolan government. The plans seek to make sure we are as well prepared as possible in the event of an incident. We carry out emergency response exercises to confirm our incident management team is prepared to respond in the event of an incident.

Working with contractors

With more than half of the BP global workforce hours provided by contractors, the need to be rigorous and consistent in the way we engage and manage contractors is critical to our goal of ensuring our activities cause no accidents, no harm to people and no damage to the environment.

In Angola, many of our operations, including deepwater drilling, rely on the expertise of contractors. We have identified those contractors who provide services critical to managing safety at BP facilities. We seek to establish clear definitions of required and monitored safety performance for each contractor, with an accountable BP senior leader assigned to manage the relationship as well as the specific safety performance of the contractor. We hold meetings with our contractors to ensure our efforts are aligned and to continuously identify, manage and mitigate risks associated with our operations.

These meetings enable our contractor community to come together to review and discuss performance and future plans. We focus on key performance trends, areas for improvement and recognition of good health, safety and environment practices observed within our operations.

Managing health

We manage health in accordance with our operating management system, which includes requirements for our organizational structure, how we identify, assess and manage health and industrial hygiene risks, and how we improve performance.

A number of management and planning tools help us to manage health systematically. Our health plan, which we update annually, aims to address gaps and improve how we manage risk. It also allocates responsibilities to named individuals, creating goals which feed into individual performance objectives for the year. We use a self-assessment tool which helps us develop action plans to address key risks, such as malaria.

Building capacity

We are working to build the capacity of our local staff in occupational health and industrial hygiene. We develop individual training and development plans for all the members of our health team and give them the opportunity to work towards accreditation to international standards. The plans outline the courses they will take for the three years ahead. These include internal and external courses, and can incorporate training in the field or working to achieve certification in a given discipline, such as occupational medicine or food hygiene.

Health and wellness initiatives

We have put in place a range of initiatives to monitor, protect, and enhance the health and wellbeing of our people.

In 2013, we launched a new wellness programme for BP Angola staff. The programme includes a comprehensive medical check-up and a confidential health questionnaire followed by tailored wellness initiatives to address common health themes.

We have also run health awareness sessions, focusing on a different issue in each quarter of the year. The topics covered included fatigue, alcohol, malaria, and HIV and AIDS.

We carried out a stress survey in 2013 in order to identify the key factors which lead to people suffering from stress at work. The results are being examined, and we plan to take action in 2014.



▲ At work, in the BP Luanda office.

Reducing the risk of malaria

Malaria remains one of Africa's biggest killers and represents a significant health risk to BP employees working in Angola. BP commits to providing a safe and healthy working environment by raising awareness, providing education and taking measures to minimize the risks.

We have a specific risk action plan in place to set out how we will manage and where possible, reduce the risk of malaria. This plan is now reviewed annually and the assessment of malaria risk incorporated into broader risk management analysis.

Part of our risk action plan involves testing the strengths and weaknesses of the actions. For example, sleeping under a net and using repellents can reduce the likelihood of being bitten by a mosquito. We have put in place a monitoring programme which checks the provision of nets and repellents in expatriate residencies on a monthly basis.

The malaria management policy

The cornerstone of our risk action plan is our malaria management policy. The policy sets out clear roles and responsibilities in the management of malaria, provides information on the risk itself and addresses specific concerns, such as the risk of malaria during pregnancy. The policy applies to all BP Angola employees in the region and their dependents, and contractors and business visitors working at our sites in Angola. It also covers the planning stage prior to departure, as well as time spent in Angola.

One focus of the malaria management policy concerns the anti-malaria drug chemoprophylaxis. This prevents the development and replication of the malaria parasite after it has been introduced into the

bloodstream by a mosquito. Although we do not mandate taking the drug, it is strongly recommended for all travellers to Angola and for all non-immune personnel.

We suffered four cases of malaria in 2013, an increase on the previous year. As a result, we have appointed an independent specialist to offer advice. Each case of malaria is investigated, with a view to understanding any common trends and to help us understand areas for improvement.

Health in the community

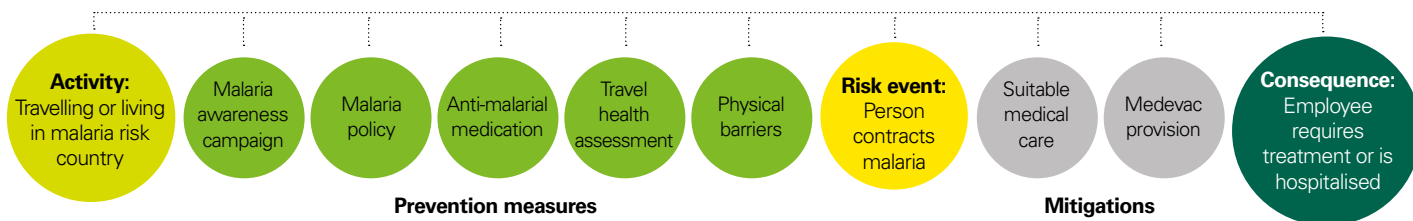
We backed projects in 2013 including financing the refurbishment of a health centre, and funding the provision of cleaner water for rural communities. We have also taken action in support of the blind, and in providing further support to Angolan Paralympic athletes. More information on these initiatives is provided on page 32.

Security

Our security professionals seek to provide protection throughout the Angola region against harm to people, assets, finance and investment, proprietary information and intellectual property and reputation. We also provide guidance to travellers and local employees on issues of personal security, such as the prevalence of street crime.

We encourage our contracted security providers to be mindful of their impact on all those they come into contact with when carrying out their work. Periodically, we provide training on the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, which guide companies in maintaining the safety and security of operations within an operating framework that aims to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Preventing and treating malaria



▶ Divers jumping to water to start work on the hawser tension cable.

Environment

We seek continuous improvement in our environmental performance and are committed to the continual reduction of our risks.

What we said we would do

Manage our impact, as set out in our HSSE policy.

Set annual targets to help drive improvements in our environmental performance.

Measure and report transparently on our environmental performance.

Where we are today

Further progress to make in reducing our emissions and discharges when compared with our goals.

Completed or partially achieved seven of our eight internal targets in accordance with our plan.

Continuing to measure and report on our performance, engaging with key stakeholders.

What's next

Minimize our impact by taking a systematic approach to environmental management.

Focus on our most significant impacts.

Enhance our oil spill response preparedness and capability.



Environmental management

We place the utmost importance on managing the environmental impact of all our activities.



▲ PSVM FPSO Lab technician at work.

Managing our impact

In Angola, our principal operations are located offshore, more than 100 kilometres from centres of population. Our health, safety, security and environment (HSSE) policy sets out our aspirations for HSSE performance in our operations.

Potential environmental impacts from our activities fall mainly in the following areas:

- **Waste generation, management and disposal:** Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are produced from floating, production, storage and ofloading (FPSO) operations, rigs and logistics sites.
- **Operational discharges:** These include drill cuttings generated when we drill into the seabed to construct a well. Mud or drilling fluids may adhere to the cuttings and when disposed at sea may settle down and deposit on the seabed. The main process discharge from the FPSOs is warm seawater from the cooling system containing traces of chemicals. From time to time, produced water with some oil may also be discharged, depending on the volumes produced and the status of the facilities.
- **Air emissions:** These are generated mainly from the combustion of fuels in power generation for drilling, marine vessels, FPSO

Health, Safety, Security and Environmental Policy

Everybody who works for BP Angola is responsible for the continuous improvement of our HSSE performance. We are committed to continual reduction of our risks.

Our goals are simply stated – **no accidents, no harm to people and no damage to the environment.**

We will operate all our facilities in the region in a safe and efficient manner and care for all those on our sites or those impacted by our activities. We will continue to drive down the health, safety, security and environmental impact of all our operations by maintaining regulatory compliance, reducing waste, emissions and discharges, using energy efficiently and assuring a safe work environment for our workforce.

We will lead our organization in the region to:

- **Systematically** apply the Operating Management System (OMS) to all our operating activities to continuously reduce risk and deliver performance improvement in a safe, compliant, and environmentally and socially responsible manner
- **Identify, manage and mitigate** risks in all of our activities through a rigorous risk management process and intervene when 'emerging risks' become apparent
- **Comply** with all applicable legal requirements and company policies and procedures
- **Consult, listen and respond** openly to our customers, employees, local stakeholders, neighbours, public interest groups and those who work with us
- **Work with others** – our partners, suppliers, competitors and regulators – to raise the standards of our industry
- **Openly report** our performance, good and bad
- **Recognize those who contribute** to improved HSSE performance
- **Continuously improve our performance** by improving the leadership, capability and capacity of our organization
- **Sustain** OMS to enable safe, compliant, responsible and reliable operations and review the effectiveness of the system at least annually

Our business plans include measurable HSSE targets. We are all committed to meeting them. Our OMS contain information on our organization, how we set and communicate our HSSE objectives and how we monitor performance.

Working safely and complying with all applicable legal requirements is a condition of employment. Staff and contractors must not tolerate deviations from legal requirements, nor the existence of unsafe acts, behaviours or conditions. All who work for and with BP are obliged and have the authority to stop work they consider unsafe or that contravenes legal requirements.

Martyn Morris

Regional President BP Angola Region

operations, fugitive emissions, well clean-up and testing operations.

- **Accidental spills:** If an incident occurs and oil or chemicals are released to the environment, those substances have the potential to pollute the waters and land, affecting flora and fauna as well as users who depend on these resources.
- **Underwater noise:** This results from vertical seismic profiling carried out during drilling operations and regional seismic surveys during exploration. The noise induced in the water column has the potential to affect marine fauna. Potential effects on marine mammals are of particular concern.

Taking a systematic approach

We operate an environmental management system (EMS) which meets the requirements of the international standard ISO 14001. The EMS provides a systematic approach to managing environmental impacts and minimizing them wherever possible. We have mapped the system elements against the requirements of our operating management system (OMS) to ensure they remain suitable, adequate, and effective.

The EMS, which covers the Greater Plutonio production operations, all seismic, drilling and supply base activities in BP Angola, and onshore

office facilities was independently audited in 2013. This was in accordance with the three-year cycle required for ISO 14001 recertification. Drawing from lessons learned, we aim to ensure EMS conformance on the Plutão, Saturno, Vénus and Marte (PSVM) and future projects within the region.

Complying with legislation

Our compliance management system is an important tool in our drive to achieve safe, reliable and compliant operations. It enables us to identify relevant legislation, assess its applicability, examine controls and assign actions.

BP Angola faces challenging requirements applicable to operational discharges generated during petroleum operations. In May 2014, we submitted an implementation plan to respond to a government Executive Decree introducing provisions in this area.

For new projects, we carry out environmental impact assessments (EIAs) to assess potential impacts and define mitigation measures. A block 31 seismic EIA was submitted to the Angola authorities in December 2013. The main impacts were related to the effects of underwater sound and vessel movements on marine life. The use of observers of marine mammals was identified as a key mitigation.



▲ Divers working on the tension hawser cable of the Plutão, Saturno, Vénus and Marte floating production storage offloading vessel (PSVM FPSO).

Environmental performance

We report on key environmental issues such as air emissions, waste management, water discharges, spills, noise and biodiversity.



▲ A technician in the electrical room onboard the FPSO.

Objectives and targets

We set annual objectives and targets to help achieve our goal of continuous environmental improvement. When setting these objectives, we concentrate on our most significant environmental impacts. Target setting takes account of risks, legal requirements and our specific business circumstances.

Performance

Air emissions

Our routine emissions to the atmosphere result primarily from FPSO gas flaring. Venting from the FPSOs and rigs, and power generation, including that from vessels, constitute additional emission sources. The emissions from these sources include carbon dioxide, methane, non-methane hydrocarbons, and oxides of nitrogen and sulphur (NO_x and SO_x).

Our flaring policy aims to minimize flaring from the Greater Plutonio and PSVM operations. We have the ability to recover flare gas through flare recovery systems under normal operations and can further reduce flaring through gas injection and gas export to the Angola LNG plant. The volume of flaring is dependent on the availability of the plant to receive gas. There may be intermittent flaring during start-up procedures and when the gas compression facilities are unavailable to allow production to continue from the complex subsea system that cannot be readily stopped and re-started. Flaring may also be required for safe operations, such as during major process upsets.

In 2013, the volume of flared gas increased significantly compared with previous years. This was due to factors including the start-up of PSVM and operational challenges at the Angola LNG facility which made the plant unable to receive gas. Additional operational challenges included late compressor start-up and low well injectivity rates. The BP Angola flaring policy is in the final stages of review, in which the best routes for reducing flaring are being examined.

Our equity share direct greenhouse gas emissions totalled approximately 1,912 thousand tonnes CO₂ equivalent in 2013 (2012 966 thousand; 2011 1,050 thousand).

Emissions of SO_x and NO_x increased. A number of factors accounted for the rise including diesel and fuel gas consumption due to increased operations and adjustments made to the emission factors.

Waste

We manage our waste through operational controls, setting objectives and targets, monitoring, auditing and conducting research or

investigations when necessary. We seek to implement the waste hierarchy of eliminating, reducing, reusing and recycling waste from our operations in Angola, wherever possible.

Our strategy, implemented through our waste management guidance at a facility level, seeks to ensure that we meet regulatory requirements and follow acceptable industry practices including the need to oversee the activities of any waste contractors working on our behalf.

In doing this, we exercise a duty of care over our waste management practices in Angola – using waste transfer notes to document the movement of waste from generation through transfer and handling by approved contractors, through to disposal.

The amount of hazardous waste disposed of in 2013 was 762 tonnes (2012 760, 2011 887). Overall the volume of waste disposed did not change significantly between 2013 and 2012 despite an additional drill ship and FPSO being operated for a full year in 2013.

The amount of non-hazardous waste produced totalled 798 tonnes in 2013, compared with 474 tonnes in 2012. From the total waste generated, we re-used or recycled 454 tonnes which accounts for approximately 29% of the total waste generated in 2013, mostly wood and metal.

Water discharges

We try to manage our wastewater discharges so that we do not adversely impact the quality of the receiving waters. The wastewater streams that we manage include ballast water, bilge, cooling water, produced water, grey and black water, and rainwater run-off. An important part of our strategy lies in the chemicals selection process. We are working to select chemicals that would pose little or no risk to the environment in accordance with established criteria.

We monitor the amount of oil in produced water from Greater Plutonio and will do so for PSVM when it is producing water. Produced water is injected into the well formation, which eliminates the negative impact of oil discharges to the environment. We monitor and report on the number of oil in water excursions (defined as occasions when we exceed desired levels for oil in water).

Losses of primary containment and oil spills

There were a total of six spills of more than one barrel from our activities in 2013. Two of these were spills to sea, which resulted in the loss of a total of 3,339 litres of crude oil and hydraulic fluid (equal to approximately 21 barrels). Of this, 636

Targets and performance in 2012 and 2013

Area	Target and performance in 2012	Area	Target and performance in 2013	Comment
Standards and policies	Review and update flaring policy.	Standards and policies	Update and roll out regional flaring policy.	Following additional technical review, the policy was finalized in 2014.
Chemical management	Review and document drainage system at new chemical storage area.	Chemical management	Develop a plan to implement the BP Angola region environmental chemical management procedure.	The procedure was implemented and issued without a documented plan.
Statutory Plans	–	Statutory Plans	Update all statutory plans to incorporate the new regulatory compliance requirements.	Not required in 2013 due to the suspension of Executive Decree 224/12.
Waste management	Improve waste transfer notice control.	Waste management	Develop a tank cleaning and slops transfer procedure.	Work carried out to evaluate suitable disposal options. A procedure will be developed on final option selection.
	Update the supply base waste handling plan against the waste management disposal and deposit plan and the waste management strategy.		95% of waste transfer notes to be filled correctly.	Completed.
	Implement waste management practices.		Improvement based on 2012 baseline - No waste transfer notices missing by the end of the year.	Improved performance but the target of zero was not achieved.
Operational discharges	Improve the performance of high pressure compressors to reduce flaring by 58%.	Operational efficiency	Conduct detailed assessment to better understand the feasibility of modifying Greater Plutonio to allow for sand collection and onshore disposal.	Completed and improvements in progress.
Awareness	Develop a reporting procedure to facilitate environmental reporting requirements.	Reporting	Update wells environmental compliance reporting procedure.	Postponed until Executive Decree 224/12 is re-issued.

- Completed or progress in accordance with plan.
- Achieved partially or later than planned: some concerns over ability to deliver.
- Not completed.

litres (or 4 barrels) were recovered. The other four losses were to containment areas, and totalled 1,159 litres (or approximately 7 barrels) of which 1,089 litres were recovered. Our approach is to minimize the amount of oil or chemicals that reach the environment, develop actions to prevent reoccurrence and report all incidents to the regulators as required by law.

Spill preparedness

To enhance our oil spill preparedness and response capability we participated in a coastal sensitivity mapping initiative initiated in 2010 and supported by the industry association of exploration and production companies in Angola. The project identified environmental and social sensitivities along the northern Angolan coast, where there is potential for oil spill impact. The information was then integrated within a geographic information system database. In light of new exploration activities in southern Angola, we updated the sensitivity map in 2013.

Noise

To mitigate and avoid negative effects from noise on marine fauna, BP has implemented noise controls at all its seismic operations. This includes having observers of marine mammal on board the sound source vessels, making provision for stopping operations when vulnerable fauna are present in the area and introducing safe operational practices such as soft starts, in which the power used during seismic activity builds up from a low level to give adequate time for marine mammals to leave the vicinity.



▲ Mechanical technician at the PSVM FPSO.

Society

We support social investment initiatives that strengthen the capabilities of Angola's people and institutions.

What we said we would do

Build a safe, reliable and sustainable operating company that contributes to the social and economic development of Angola.

Work in partnership with NGOs and local people to support efficiently run and sustainable projects.

Support projects in education and enterprise development, poverty reduction, social integration, and health, safety and the environment.

Where we are today

Supported local suppliers, spending \$565 million with them in 2013.

\$10 million spent on a wide range of social projects in 2013.

20 new graduates joined the BP-supported Masters programme in oil and gas law.

What's next

Strengthen local communities and institutions to play a key role in the country's socio-economic development.

Support local institutions so that they can have ownership and play a lead role in capacity building programmes.

Continue to support government objectives of reducing poverty and enhancing social inclusion.



Building capacity

We invest to develop local people, build the capability of local companies, and create strategic partnerships for institutional and social development.

\$10 million

was spent on community programmes in 2013.



◀ Learners at a BP supported school and centre Horizonte Azul.

Our social investment strategy

BP is committed to building a safe and reliable operating company in Angola that contributes to the social and economic development of the country.

We engage with stakeholders such as community and church leaders, the Angolan government, non-governmental organizations, academics and aim to form strategic partnerships that generate mutually beneficial outcomes.

We and our partners contribute to projects that help to build local capability. Education and enterprise development are critical for economic growth, social development, poverty reduction and social integration, while health, safety and environment are important elements in the sustainable development of the country. We therefore support a number of projects and initiatives in these areas, in partnership with government, local communities and institutions.

We make sure that our support is aligned with our business objectives and complements government programmes while meeting community needs. We are mindful too, that our stakeholders want us to support projects that help achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals, a set of eight initiatives to tackle global challenges such as poverty, hunger and disease.

Investing in people

A common theme across our social programmes is investment in people. We seek to promote education and build capability at various levels, to develop human resources, enhance the capability of local companies, and promote institutional and social development. This also includes initiatives to reduce poverty, promote social inclusion and environmental conservation.

This approach aims to get local people and businesses more closely involved with our business activities, helping to develop their skills and experience. Social and economic development and stability in Angola are important factors for our shareholders and our continuing business success.

We also make sure that we carry out social projects in rural areas away from our operational activities, where social and economic challenges are more severe. Our civil society stakeholders have told us that addressing challenges outside the capital city is an important concern.

Our partnership approach

We work in partnership with NGOs and local people with the goal of making the projects we support efficient, sustainable and valuable to the community. We seek alignment with government strategy and community priorities

and involve stakeholders in our plans. We provide funding, expertise and partnerships to make the most significant impact we can.

We work with NGOs, local institutions and people who develop and implement project proposals based on their knowledge of government strategy, community needs and social development expertise. We couple their views with our insight into government strategy and community concerns as well as our business objectives.

We pay special attention to developing the human and institutional capability of the organizations we work with. We seek to ensure the potential beneficiaries of our projects are directly involved so that they have a stake and a role in making the projects work.

This participative approach encourages the engagement of various stakeholders, such as implementing partners, beneficiaries, government, academia, religious organizations, NGOs and the private sector.

Projects financed by BP within our portfolio are identified and drawn up by implementing partners under framework guidance that we provide. The process involves a direct relationship between all parties in which BP evaluates the proposals and provides support to set goals and performance indicators.

Our social projects

Over the past decade, BP has invested millions of dollars in social initiatives to support the development of Angolan communities. In 2013, we spent approximately \$10 million on community programmes. This is in addition to the employee benefits and wages that we pay, and the taxes we pay to government.

The table on page 32 summarizes projects undertaken since 2010, and highlights new initiatives begun in 2013.

Social inclusion

Despite the rapid advances it has made, Angola faces many social challenges including poverty and living conditions that limit the opportunities for many people. While there are many challenges in urban areas including Luanda, many of the most acute problems arise in rural areas distant from the capital.

The projects that we and our partners support contribute to poverty alleviation. They cover practical initiatives such as improving access to basic services by rehabilitating community infrastructure (such as schools, social centres, or hospitals), supporting income generation and enterprise, and helping individuals in their private lives – such as supporting victims of violence, or providing rehabilitation services.

Project name	Purpose	Budget (US\$)	Funding	Partners
Enterprise/poverty reduction				
Microcredit – III Phase.	Increase agricultural production, business development and poverty reduction.	600,000	Block 18	ADRA
Integrated project in rural development (Benguela- Balombo).	Help rural communities adopt agricultural best practices and techniques.	200,000	Block 31	Akwatoko
Petro athletic sponsor in Huambo.	Social inclusion and youth activities.	1,000,000	Block 18	Petro Atlético
Support programme for Angolan inventors and creators.	Increase internal development and institutional support.	209,000	BP 100%	Science and Technologies Minister
Health, safety and the environment				
Road safety.	Prevent road accidents and educate drivers.	1,125,000	BP 100%	DNTV and Sete Caminhos
Water and sanitation programme.	Provide access to drinking water for the rural population in Huambo and Bie provinces.	200,000	BP 100%	Development Workshop (DW)
Hospital equipment and extension of Hospital Divina Providencia.	Improve the services capacity of the hospital and equip the laboratory for medical analysis.	250,000	Block 18	Hospital Divina Providencia
Green Namibe.	Improve the microclimate in the Namibe desert and mitigate the advancing desert.	200,000	BP100%	Liga 4 de Abril
Water points.	Promote better living conditions and safety.	150,000	Block 31	Joint Action Management
Education				
School building in Mbanza Congo.	Provide children with an appropriate learning environment.	430,000	Block 31	Frey dos Capuchinhos
Building of schools and medical centres in Amboim (Gabela).	Increase the number of children going to school and improve medical help to rural communities.	1,930,000	Block 18	Fera Ferida and Helder Ngola
Construction of school in Bocoio.	Reduce the number of children outside the education system.	1,000,000	Block 18	RISE
UAN medical simulation laboratory.	Train university students in accessing new technologies.	250,000	Block 18	JMJ & Science Faculty (Universidade Agostinho Neto)
International conference about toxicology.	Scientific education.	70,000	Block 18	Faculdade de Medicina
Master degree support III phase.	Increase Masters level education.	450,000	BP 100%	UAN- (Faculdade de Direito)
Dynamic reading.	Increase and promote reading contests.	70,000	BP 100%	Marketing4 You
Mathematics promotion.	Increase interest in mathematics.	83,000	BP 100%	DW
Internship community.	Promote better understanding between theory and practice.	250,000	BP100%	DW
Brands promotion.	Promote branded items for communities highlighting the impact of projects.	135,000	BP 100%	Mercografica
Social research.	Increase social research in universities.	100,000	BP 100%	UNI Piaget
Microsoft cup.	Promote technological understanding.	106,000	BP 100%	Science and Technologies Minister
Social inclusion and poverty reduction				
Special support education and the Angolan Paralympics.	Promote social inclusion among people with visual difficulties, through the teaching of Braille.	235,000	BP100%	AACAG
SOS Angola.	Childrens' and orphans' services with approaches related to the care and psychosocial support.	55,000	BP100%	SOS Angola
Rehabilitation youth and community centre in Luena (Moxico) Phase II.	Facilitate the interactive process among youth, reduce juvenile delinquency, drug use and negative social practices.	780,000	Block 31	Selecianos do Dom Bosco
Hidrocefalia Medical Centre Support.	Purchase of laboratory equipment and training to enable an increase in service quality and the number of surgeries.	300,000	Block 31	JMJ
Sport and citizenship Cambiote.	Provide support for registration of underprivileged children and provide civil education and social support to prevent juvenile delinquency.	300,000	Block 31	Petro Atletico Huambo

Supporting the visually impaired

BP has been supporting a braille training project, and in 2013 initiated a second phase of the project by donating 40 braille typewriters to the Angolan Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired by War (AACAG).

The aim of the Alfa Braille project is to reduce illiteracy among Angola's visually impaired community by training 40 visually impaired people in braille, and 120 families in orientation and mobility. The two-month training programme is intense and involves 180 hours of classes.

"The extension of this project will enable the teaching of visually impaired people to read and write in braille which will allow them continue with their education, increase their qualifications and improve their social integration," said the President of AACAG, José Capemba.

"We believe in social inclusion in education. Personal physical disabilities should not be seen as an obstacle for a person to be integrated in society. Every country needs all the members of its community to grow and have a future."

Antonio Vueba
Communications & External Affairs
Manager, BP Angola



Empowering people and giving them the opportunity to help themselves is an important aspect of socio-economic development. We have supported a micro-credit project in Huambo and Benguela since 2010, which is helping to boost the local economy through the creation of a farmers' co-operative and the sale of beans and corn. The initiative has increased incomes and helped to improve living conditions for those involved.

Projects like this set a precedent for what can be achieved. But we recognize that government has the principal role to play in tackling the range of social challenges that Angola faces. We believe that we have a valuable role in providing technical expertise and in harnessing the commitment of our staff who give their time and experience to make a difference.

Supporting Angola's Paralympians and adaptive sports men and women

BP Angola has reaffirmed its support for paralympic and adaptive sports by sponsoring the African wheelchair basketball cup and agreeing to sponsor five Angolan paralympic athletes in their journey to the 2016 Rio Paralympic Games.

The African wheelchair basketball cup is a key event on the continent's paralympic sports calendar. Luanda was chosen as the host city after Egypt was unable to host the event due to unrest in the country.

Following the momentum created by the cup, BP signed a sponsorship agreement with five Angolan Paralympic athletes bidding to participate at Rio in 2016. BP's sponsorship agreement began in 2011 when the company supported the five athletes in their preparation and participation in the London 2012 Paralympic Games. At London, one of the BP sponsored athletes, Jose Savoyo (pictured), won a gold and bronze medal.

The renewal of these sponsorship agreements is a demonstration of trust and confidence by BP and a renewed commitment to support the athletes in their preparation for future competitions. The athletes will also act as BP ambassadors.

Speaking at the agreement signing ceremony, BP's Regional President for Angola, Martyn Morris, said: "This is a great opportunity to continue to support these excellent paralympic athletes of Angola. You are all champions and your behaviour is so professional that it made it

Health, safety and the environment

We support a variety of projects in the community to improve community health, reinforce the importance of safety, and to protect the natural environment.

Environmental projects include the Green Namibe initiative, which is supporting the planting of trees to create a better environment and quality of life for local people in the city of Namibe. We have also been a long-standing supporter of a project to protect sea turtles in Angolan waters.

To promote safety, we continue to support projects that raise awareness of road safety in the community, such as road safety workshops with groups of drivers, outdoor fairs, driver campaigns, and other road safety awareness events in schools, institutes and universities.

easy for us to decide on continuing with the sponsorship for the same five athletes."

African and Angolan Paralympic Committee President, Leonel Pinto added: "It is an honour for us to once again have the support of BP Angola, which opens a new page in our successful partnership history. It is also a very important moment in the lives of the athletes themselves."



BP support the Angolan Paralympic Committee during the African Cup of Nations wheel chair basketball tournament.



Promoting safety on our roads

BP donated 260 breathalysers to Angolan road traffic police in 2013. The donation formed part of an agreement between BP and the Angolan road traffic police in which BP has spent \$1.3 million to encourage driver responsibility through drink driving preventive measures. As part of this, the road traffic police launched a campaign called Peace on the Road in 2011, aimed at reducing the number of road accidents in Angola. BP was the campaign's main sponsor.

These activities are in addition to our internal programmes to improve road safety, which are designed to meet the requirements of the BP driving safety standard, which sets out requirements for drivers and vehicles. We believe that our own policies and procedures on driving, such as using seat belts and not using mobile phones while driving, set a positive example in the community.

We have supported a number of health projects over several years. These have included refurbishing hospitals and health facilities, carrying out health screening and clinics in rural communities, and supporting infrastructure developments that have resulted in access to clean water or better sanitation.

Building local economic capacity

A key part of BP's strategy to build a safe and reliable, high-performing business in Angola is to enhance the capability of local companies and help create opportunities for future investment in the local oil industry.

We aim, therefore, to maximize local content in our operations and projects. Developing the capability of our Angolan staff and local companies drives job creation, economic growth and contributes to infrastructure development throughout the country.

Provisions within the production sharing agreement (PSA) seek to ensure that the social

BP supports a new health centre in Luanda

A hospital in Luanda will now be able to help some of the poorest people in the city after a BP donation funded the refurbishment of a vital health care centre.

BP and its block 18 partners, Sonangol Sinopec International (SSI), opened the refurbished Nossa Senhora da Paz Health Centre, which is based in the Divina Providencia Hospital.

The centre is a significant option for health care for the 1.5 million people in the Kilamba Kiaxi municipality, one of six urban areas which make up Luanda. The \$260,000 refurbishment will allow the centre to focus on mother and child healthcare and screening for malnutrition, HIV and AIDS. The huge demand for primary care in poverty-stricken areas like Kilamba Kiaxi, means that the main central hospitals in Luanda suffer from overcrowding, creating a need to de-centralise healthcare in the capital.

More than one-quarter of urban homes in Angola have no sanitary facilities. The country

also has one of the highest child mortality rates in the world. According to the World Bank, 162 out of every 1,000 children will die before reaching the age of five, based on statistics from 2008-12.

The Luanda province health director, Doctor Victoria, said: "We welcome these initiatives, as they will help to make a decisive contribution in increasing the capacity and efficiency of medical consultations for those who need it most."

The hospital was built in 1994, and is part of the Obra da Divina Providencia, an Angolan non-governmental organization (NGO) established in 1985. It provides primary healthcare, as well as centres for the treatment of infectious diseases like tuberculosis. It was chosen by BP because it is renowned for providing quality healthcare in a low-income neighbourhood, and develops staff through initiatives such as scholarships and internships.



Block 18 sponsored the rehabilitation of Divina Providencia Health Centre in Kilamba Kiaxi, Luanda.

Developing links in the supply chain

BP is committed to supporting the development of Angolan enterprises and to increase the participation of companies that wish to provide products and services to the oil industry.

BP set out its anti-bribery and corruption position, its procurement procedures, and the BP brand guidelines to a group of Angolan small and medium-sized enterprises registered with the enterprise centre, Centro de Apoio Empresarial (CAE) and BP's social partner organizations during a workshop on the BP brand guidelines in June 2013.

The event was jointly organized with the CAE. It was aimed at BP's local suppliers and social project implementing partners who on occasion may need to present the BP brand in communities throughout Angola.

and economic benefits arising from our activities are shared for the country's good. For example, in conducting our operations, we have a requirement in the PSA to give preferential treatment in certain circumstances to local labour and to the acquisition of nationally-produced goods, machinery and equipment. In taking this approach, the PSA seeks to support local economic development while adhering to the standards of the international petroleum industry.

In 2013, BP Angola spent approximately \$565 million with local suppliers, in the following market sectors:

- Pipelines (Sonaid).
- Aviation (Sonair).
- Marine (Sonatide Marine Ltd and Sonasurf Internacional Shipping Lda).
- Marine fuel (Sonangol Distribuidora).
- Pipelines, engineering and sub-sea equipment (Angoflex Lda).
- Engineering Services (Petromar).
- Logistics (Sonils Limited).

Providing content from local suppliers was an important feature of the PSVM project. PSVM work contracted to Angola-based companies includes the fabrication of pipelines, manifolds, jumpers, buoyancy tanks, umbilicals and wellheads, to mention just a few examples. This required a significant investment in building local capability, creating jobs and contributing to the economic development in Angola.



▲ Scaffolders at work, FPSO PSVM.

Clean water project to help cut disease

A BP-funded clean water project in rural Angola will help to cut life threatening illnesses like polio, cholera and malaria for approximately 2,000 people.

Angola regional president Martyn Morris headed a BP Angola delegation to the rural communities of the Huambo and Bié provinces in July 2013 to see the progress of the clean water project. It was financed by BP Angola at a cost of \$400,000 and implemented by the non-governmental organization Development Workshop Angola.

The scheme consists of twenty 40m-deep wells served by manual pumps to provide access to treated water for the rural communities of Cachiungo and Chinguar.

In one of the villages, the secretary of the water and sanitation group, Jeremias Elavoko

Esperança, showed detailed records of consumption and the monthly contributions from villagers. "Each family uses around 30 litres of water per day, which covers the needs of our 2,400 inhabitants," he explained.

"We expect to contribute to the eradication of endemic illnesses such as polio, cholera and malaria in the region", said water and sanitation programme manager for Development Workshop Angola, Cupi Baptista.

BP's sustainable development manager, Gaspar Santos said: "With this project, we hope to contribute to the Angolan government public health programme in its fight to eliminate illnesses, the causes of which are directly associated with lack of access to treated water, poor basic sanitation and good hygiene".

Supporting education and enterprise development

We focus on supporting education and enterprise in Angola to help build people's skills and capabilities.



Kuquema villagers celebrate a new primary school opening

February 2013 marked the opening of a new school in Kuquema, a remote village in Kunhinga municipality in Benguela province, in the central plateau of Angola. The village is isolated and is in a rural region which has no drinkable water and limited access to energy.

The school, which will serve more than 1,000 children in the village and neighbouring communities, provides eight equipped classrooms, and administrative area, and toilet facilities. The development project was managed by Rise, an NGO with extensive experience in building schools.

"This school will improve the facilities in Bié province and significantly benefit local communities," said the municipal administrator Celeste Adolfo. "The next step is to recruit additional teachers and install electricity to enable us to provide evening classes."

"The construction of the school was possible thanks to the joint efforts of BP, Sonangol and its block 31 partners, the local authorities, the evangelical church and the community," said BP's Martyn Morris. "Sustainable solutions for communities are achievable through strong partnerships such as this."

Supporting education

Our support for education seeks to help individuals while also contributing to broader challenges such as enabling access to education and improving the condition of rural schools. We are keen to make sure that we complement the efforts of the government by building capacity, whether that be by improving school buildings, supporting university education, developing the capacity of institutions to provide better educational services, or helping individuals gain the skills they need to make a valuable contribution to society. We believe that education can help individuals contribute to better citizenship. Our support includes programmes with a number of disadvantaged groups.

In 2013, for example, we and our partners continued to provide support for school construction and refurbishment. We also opened new schools; which can change the lives of entire communities, especially in areas where there is poverty or other forms of deprivation.

Developing people's skills

We also focus our efforts on developing people's skills so that they can make a valuable contribution to the country's development. These initiatives are often linked to strengthening training and development institutions.

For example, in June 2013, progress was made in an initiative that we support to promote

English language training and capability development in Angola. An agreement between the British Council and the Angolan Institute of Higher Education of Luanda (ISCED), aims to develop a centre of excellence for English language training and deliver better quality English language tuition.

"English is vital for the development of our country and all departments of government and institutions that deal with external organizations," said ISCED director Daniel Mingas. "English is needed to be able to engage in dialogue and to negotiate on level terms with our partners, and hence training in this language needs to be consolidated to bring the desired benefits to our country."

Supporting engineering and science

BP and University Agostinho Neto (UAN) signed a cooperation agreement in 2005 which aims to improve the quantity and quality of Angolan engineers and geoscientists in Angola.

The programme provides financial assistance for internal scholarships, text books and laboratory equipment, programmes to improve teaching skills, and other education equipment, materials and facilities.

We have also partnered with the Academy for Educational Development to install a geographical information system laboratory and develop an applied professional users' course. In addition to training university teachers and



▲ Learners at BP sponsored school and Centre Horizonte Azul.



▲ Technology exhibition at the Natural History Museum.

students, the course is providing training for individuals from utility companies and government bodies.

Building legal capacity in oil and gas

We have assisted the UAN law faculty in establishing a Masters (LLM) programme in oil and gas law. The objective of the programme is to create qualified professionals who will adequately serve the interests of the Angolan people, of the state and of the petroleum industry, with the goal of making petroleum and gas contracts beneficial to all. The course contains a wide range of modules including ethics and transparency, oil and gas technology, contracts, tax and environmental law.

BP initially committed \$2.3 million to fund three sessions of the programme and has provided significant technical assistance. Further funding to cover a fourth course was subsequently provided.

In June 2013, the school completed its fourth course with the graduation of 20 students at a diploma awards ceremony. At the same event, the Law School presented diplomas for the financial markets and compliance and anti-money laundering programmes.

Building on the programme's success, the university law faculty has announced the establishment of a Research Centre for Legal, Economic and Social Studies which will be responsible for running the LLM programme as well as a prospective oil and gas MBA programme. Both initiatives will receive financial and technical support from BP Angola.

The university has agreed to convert the existing BP-sponsored programme into two full Masters degree courses, enabling students to take either a Masters in oil and gas law or in oil and gas business management.

The new programmes will involve collaboration with the Brazilian Petroleum Institute, and will offer unique opportunities to engage current and future leaders, and will position BP for hiring the best graduates. The strong networking created around the programme which involves students from a wide range of institutions such as oil companies, legal firms, the Ministry of Petroleum and Ministry of Finance, allows them to make a significant contribution in their chosen fields, reducing reliance on foreign technical assistance.

In addition to training legal professionals and future leaders of Angola in managerial, technical and legal aspects of international oil and gas, the programmes help to raise awareness within government, industry and academia of the importance and benefit of transparency and good governance, as well as conducting business in an ethical manner.

Building wider knowledge of our industry

To celebrate the production start-up of the biggest ultra-deep water project in Africa comprising the largest subsea infrastructure in the world, BP organized a high-level delegation visit offshore to officially inaugurate the Plutão, Saturno, Vénus and Marte floating production storage offloading vessel (PSVM FPSO) and a special technology exhibition in the Natural History Museum in Luanda.

The desire for information on all aspects of our industry – and especially Plutão, Saturno, Vénus and Marte (PSVM) project and role – was evident from the thousands of visitors of all ages who came to the technology exhibition to gain insight into the significant contribution being made by the oil and gas industry in the development of modern Angola.



19

students graduated with a Masters in oil and gas law.

BP Angola in figures

Data on our safety, environment, people and operational performance from 2009 to 2013.

For the year ended 31 December

Performance	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total hydrocarbons produced (thousand barrels of oil equivalent (mboe) per day) (Op and non-op)	211	170	123	149	180
Safety	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fatalities – employees	0	0	0	0	0
Fatalities – contractors	0	0	0	0	0
Day away from work cases (DAFWC) ^a - workforce ^b	5	0	4	5	2
Day away from work case frequency (DAFWCF) ^c – workforce	0	0	0.083	0.093	0.035
Recordable injuries ^d – workforce	9	3	13	17	15
Recordable injury frequency (RIF) ^e – workforce	0.2	0.07	0.27	0.32	0.27
Total vehicle accidents	39	23	27	26	23
Total vehicle accident rate (TVAR) ^f	14.8	7.9	12.8	8.4	5.6
Hours worked – workforce (million hours)	9.0	8.3	9.6	10.8	11.3
Kilometres driven (millions)	2.6	2.9	2.5	3.4	4.1
Environment	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Direct carbon dioxide (CO ₂) ^g – (tonnes)	1,162,490	1,055,204	1,006,583	898,618	1,709,590
Indirect carbon dioxide (CO ₂) ^h (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0
Direct methane (CH ₄) (tonnes)	2,502	2,444	2,079	3,220	9,618
Direct greenhouse gas (GHG) (tonnes CO ₂ equivalent) ⁱ	1,215,032	1,106,528	1,050,242	966,229	1,911,568
Total gas flared (tonnes)	138,093	227,851	323,693	308,095	1,016,261
Sulphur dioxide (SO _x) (tonnes)	259	98	298	559	648
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x) (tonnes)	1,849	928.4	1,060	3,828	6,319
Non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC) (tonnes)	4,789	6,766	11,391	1,568	3,118
Losses of primary containment ^j	15	0	0	7	22
Number of hydrocarbon spills ^k	1	0	1	5	6
Volume of product spilled (litres)	208	0	750	2,100	4,498
Volume of product unrecovered (litres)	208	0	0	1,000	2,455
Total hydrocarbon discharges to water (tonnes)	14.11	45.58	43	55	23
Hazardous waste disposed (tonnes)	1,070	1,035	887	760	762
Non-hazardous waste disposed (tonnes)	1,147	426	255	474	798
Employees	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Angolan nationals ^l	461	507	575	680	738
Non-Angolan nationals based in Angola	142	113	156	302	310
Total	603	620	731	982	1,048

Notes to figures:

- a DAFWC: An injury or illness is classified as a day away from work case (DAFWC) if as a consequence of it the member of the BP workforce could not have worked on any day after the injury or illness, irrespective of whether there was scheduled work, or when a physician or other licensed health care professional recommends that the member of the BP workforce stay at home but the individual comes to work anyway.
- b The BP workforce comprises all BP employees, all BP contractors and all BP directors.
- c DAFWCF workforce: The number of injury DAFWCs to the BP workforce for every 200,000 hours worked in the same period.
- d A recordable injury is an injury and illness incident that results in a fatality, a day away from work case, restricted work or job transfer, or medical treatment beyond first aid.
- e RIF: The total number of recordable injuries to the BP workforce for every 200,000 hours worked in the same period.
- f TVAR: Total Vehicle Accident Rate: the sum of all light vehicle and all mobile plant accidents per one million kilometres driven.
- g Direct GHG emissions are the physical emissions from operations on an equity share basis.
- h Indirect GHG emissions are a consequence of the import by operations of steam, electricity and heat on an equity basis from third-party sources.
- i Greenhouse gas emissions include carbon dioxide and methane (converted to the quantity of CO₂ that would create an equivalent warming effect).
- j Loss of primary containment: An unplanned or uncontrolled release of material from primary containment.
- k Hydrocarbon spill: An accidental or unplanned loss of hydrocarbon greater than or equal to one barrel from primary containment from a BP or contractor operation, irrespective of any secondary containment or recovery. (One barrel is equal to 159 litres, equivalent to 42 US gallons). Historic data has been revised to meet latest BP reporting definitions.
- l This number includes both Angolan nationals based at BP's operations in Angola and those on overseas assignments.



▲ Marine Technician in the PSVM FPSO.

Independent assurance statement to BP management

We have reviewed the BP in Angola Sustainability Report 2013 in order to provide assurance to BP management that the data, statements and assertions made regarding the sustainability performance of BP in Angola are supported by evidence or explanation. Our scope of work and conclusions are provided below.

Independent assurance statement to BP management

The BP in Angola Sustainability Report 2013 (the Report) has been prepared by the management of BP in Angola who are responsible for the collection and presentation of information within it. Our responsibility, in accordance with BP management's instructions, is to carry out a limited assurance engagement on the Report.

We do not accept or assume any responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person or organization. Any reliance any such third party may place on the Report is entirely at its own risk.

What we did to form our conclusions

Our assurance engagement has been planned and performed in accordance with the International Federation of Accountants' ISAE3000¹.

The Report has been evaluated against the following criteria:

- Whether the Report covers the key sustainability issues relevant to BP in Angola in 2013 which were raised in the media, BP Angola's own review of material sustainability issues, and selected internal documentation.
- Whether sustainability claims made in the Report are consistent with the explanation and evidence provided by relevant BP managers.
- Whether the sustainability data presented in the Report are consistent with the relevant business unit level data records.

In order to form our conclusions we undertook the steps outlined below.

1. Reviewed a selection of external media reports and internal documents relating to the sustainability performance of BP in Angola in 2013.
2. Reviewed the outcome of BP Angola's own processes for determining the key issues to be included in the Report.
3. Reviewed information or explanation about the Report's sustainability performance data and statements. Whilst we reviewed documentation to support the sustainability data contained within the Report, we did not test the data processes for gathering, collating and reporting data at country or site level.

Level of assurance

Our evidence-gathering procedures have been designed to obtain a limited level of assurance (as set out in ISAE3000) on which to base our conclusions. The extent of evidence-gathering procedures performed is less than that of a reasonable assurance engagement (such as a financial audit) and therefore a lower level of assurance is provided.

Our conclusions

Based on the scope of our review, our conclusions are outlined below

1. Does the Report cover the key issues?

We are not aware of any key sustainability issues relevant to BP in Angola which were raised in the media or the outcome of BP Angola's own materiality process that have been excluded from the Report.

2. Are the data and claims regarding BP in Angola's sustainability performance contained within the Report supported by evidence or explanation?

We are not aware of any misstatements in the assertions and data presented by BP management within the Report regarding BP in Angola's sustainability performance.

Our independence

As auditors to BP p.l.c., Ernst & Young is required to comply with the requirements set out in the Auditing Practices Board's (APB) Ethical Standards for Auditors. Ernst & Young's independence policies apply to the firm, partners and professional staff. These policies prohibit any financial interests in our clients that would or might be seen to impair independence. Our partners and staff are required to confirm their compliance with the firm's policies each year.

We confirm annually to BP whether there have been any events, including the provision of prohibited services, that could impair our independence or objectivity. There were no such events or services in 2013.



Ernst & Young LLP
London
August 2014

¹ International Federation of Accountants' International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE3000).

Acronyms

AACAG	Associação Angolana dos Cegos e Ambliopes de Guerra (Association of War Related Blind and Partially-sighted Persons)
ACADIR	Associação de Conservação do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Integrado Rural (Association for Environmental Protection and Integrated Rural Development)
ACEPA	Association of Companies for Exploration and Production in Angola
ADRA	Acção para desenvolvimento rural e ambiente (Action for Rural and Environmental Development)
AIDC	Associação Integrada do Desenvolvimento Comunitário (Integrated Association for Community Development)
ALNG	Angola liquefied natural gas project
BOPD	Barrels of oil per day
CAE	Centro de Apoio Empresarial (the enterprise centre)
CNAL	Clube dos Naturais e Amigos dos Lonados
DW	Development Workshop
EMS	Environmental management system
FPSO	Floating Production Storage Offloading vessel
GIS	Geographic information system
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
HSE	Health, safety and the environment
HSSE	Health, safety, security and the environment
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INAC	Instituto Nacional da Criança (National Children's Institute)
IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
ISCED	Luanda Higher Institute for Educational Sciences (Instituto de Ciências da Educação de Luanda)
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
Mboed	Thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day
NEBOSH	National Examination Board in Occupational Safety and Health
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OMS	Operating management system
PSA	Production Sharing Agreement
PSVM	The Plutão, Saturno, Vênus and Marte fields
REPPSI	Regional Psycho-Social Support Initiative
S&OR	Safety and operational risk
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
UAN	University Agostinho Neto
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme



BP's corporate reporting suite includes information about our financial and operating performance, sustainability performance and also on global energy trends and projections.



Annual Report and Form 20-F 2013

Details of our financial and operating performance in print or online. Published in March.
bp.com/annualreport



Strategic Report 2013

A summary of our financial and operating performance in print or online. Published in March.
bp.com/annualreport



Energy Outlook 2035

Projections for world energy markets, considering the potential evolution of global economy, population, policy and technology. Published in January.
bp.com/energyoutlook



Sustainability Review 2013

A summary of our sustainability reporting with additional information online. Published in March.
bp.com/sustainability



Financial and Operating Information 2009-2013

Five-year financial and operating data in PDF or Excel format. Published in April.
bp.com/financialandoperating



Statistical Review of World Energy 2014

An objective review of key global energy trends. Published in June.
bp.com/statisticalreview

Stakeholder support

We would like to thank the external stakeholders who gave us their views on BP in Angola and what they would like us to report on. They welcomed the more comprehensive information we provided in our 2012 report on our social projects and encouraged us to describe, as far as possible, the impact these have had or are having. This should include open discussion of the challenges we face in particular projects and the learning we derive from them. A number of other detailed suggestions about issues to cover in the report, such as education and regional challenges, were made. We have taken these comments into consideration when preparing this report, and are examining how we might take these recommendations into account in future in our broader communication approach.

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Feedback

We welcome feedback on this report. You can write to us at the address right, marked for the attention of the Communications and External Affairs team, or send an e-mail to us at bpangola@bp.com

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