

BP in Angola Sustainability Report 2015



bp.com/sustainability

The scope of this report

This report covers the activities of BP Angola, focusing on our performance in 2015 while providing relevant updates on developments in the first trimester of 2016. 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.

Front cover images
Offshore technicians on FPSO Greater Plutonio conducting a safety briefing.



Cautionary statement

BP in Angola Sustainability Report 2015 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 2015.

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 2015 and BP Strategic Report 2015 may be downloaded from bp.com/annual report. 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 nor should it 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.

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An introduction from the BP Angola regional president



“An important aspect of our work has been to engage everyone in the drive to improve efficiency and simplify our operations. A dedicated team has encouraged and supported all staff in developing ideas for how we can improve the way we work.”

Darryl Willis

The success of our company is built on the efforts of our people and in 2015 BP Angola has worked through an increasingly challenging internal and external environment to achieve some solid results.

In 2015 we launched our strategic vision for the next phase of our presence in Angola. It sets out clear priorities – under the pillars of safety, competitiveness, future and people.

There were a number of highlights in 2015. Our safety performance improved, with the recordable injury frequency improving from 0.29 to 0.11. Several of our assets went for significant periods without a recordable injury – 416 days on PSVM, 362 days on Greater Plutonio, and more than 1,000 days on the Discover Luanda rig.

As is always the case with maintaining safety, there is no room for complacency. We have more work to do, for example, to minimize losses of primary containment, where we had seven small spills in 2015 compared to four in the previous year.

The economic environment has been extremely challenging, and falling oil prices have had a major impact on the industry worldwide and in locations like Angola where government revenues depend heavily on oil and gas. Under current price conditions, which BP has characterized as “lower for longer, but not lower forever,” we need to make sure we are increasingly competitive. Production has been above expectations, reliability has averaged more than 90%, and we have managed costs effectively. The Greater Plutonio phase 3 project was delivered safely, under budget and six months ahead of schedule.

An important aspect of our work has been to engage everyone in the drive to improve efficiency and simplify our operations. A dedicated team has encouraged and supported all staff in developing ideas for how we can improve the way we work. More than 1,000 suggestions have been proposed and many of them are driving real performance improvements right now.

Despite the tougher economic climate, we are continuing to explore future developments and we are in discussions with Sonangol about new opportunities. Of course, we are continuing to make sure our existing assets operate as efficiently as possible. We welcomed the start-up of new oil production from satellite fields with our partners in Kizomba in 2015, as well as a significant gas discovery in block 24.

We continued to invest in and support Angolan communities and institutions across the country – building capacity, supporting education, and promoting enterprise. This support is very important in the challenging economic times that lie ahead. Our continuing success relies on the skills and dedication of our people.

Our Angolanization rate reached 79% with plans to achieve 90% by 2020. A series of workshops – called ‘We are BP’ – clarified and reinforced what it means to work for our company. We continue to work to make BP a great place to work – by providing our staff with the skills, opportunities and facilities they need to develop themselves and to support the development of Angola.

Darryl Willis
BP Angola regional president
May 2016

BP Angola in context

Working in Angola, a developing country with a heritage of conflict, creates a demanding operating context for business, particularly in a low oil price environment when economic, environmental and social challenges are even more demanding.

A challenging price environment

The low oil price environment represents a major challenge not just for BP but for the entire petroleum industry, from national oil companies – such as Sonangol – and international oil companies, to the oil service companies and many other suppliers who rely on our industry. These are uncertain times, driven in part by unpredictable geopolitical factors. And the impacts on a country like Angola, which is heavily dependent on oil and gas revenues, are potentially far-reaching.

Diversification

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. Reliance on oil means that Angola is heavily exposed to fluctuations in the oil price. To address this challenge, the government has been seeking growth in the non-oil sector, with a public sector investment programme that attempts to diversify the economy, complete reconstruction and address key infrastructure gaps.

BP has long recognized the risk to the country of over-dependence on the oil and gas sector, and the need to manage the high expectations that stakeholders have of our industry. While our key contribution lies in maximizing oil and gas production (and hence government revenues), we play a supporting role in helping to develop the national economy.

See page 39 for how BP Angola promotes enterprise development.

Economic and social capacity

The challenging economic climate has important consequences for Angola’s ability to develop. According to the International Monetary Fund, output in real terms has more than doubled in Angola over the past decade and output per capita has increased by more than half. Yet the drop in oil revenues, leading to large declines in fiscal revenues and exports, is likely to result in economic slowdown.

Further development of Angola’s institutions is needed to tackle a wide range of social challenges, such as poverty alleviation and health. Malaria remains a significant cause of death including among pregnant women and children. Vaccination campaigns targeting polio and yellow fever continue throughout the country in a bid to eradicate these diseases. In the case of polio, no new cases have being reported since 2011.

See page 39 for how BP Angola supports institutional capacity building.

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.

The government’s reform agenda addresses a number of these important issues, including improving access to credit, the provision of training, and streamlining licensing procedures while reducing their cost. Implementation of these initiatives, particularly in a difficult climate, is vital to improve competitiveness.

See page 36 for information on our social investment strategy.

Ethics and transparency

Angola also presents significant challenges for compliance with anti-corruption laws and the promotion of ethical business practices, currently ranking 163 of the 168 countries listed in Transparency International’s 2015 Corruption Perceptions Index. Angola ranked 181 out of 189 economies in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business Index in 2015.

See page 17 for our approach to anti-bribery and corruption.

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 as we do throughout our worldwide operations. Where appropriate in our operations, we work with the environmental authorities to assure that regulations are reasonable in the Angolan context and consistent with best international practices.

See page 30 for our approach to environmental management.

Foreign exchange




In 2012 Angola enacted measures that fundamentally changed the long-standing foreign exchange regime for the petroleum industry. Under this law, oil and gas operators must repatriate through Angolan registered banks the funds necessary to pay for goods and services provided in Angola, which must be made in the local currency, kwanza. These changes imposed financial and administrative costs on oil producers and their service providers and reduced the amount of US dollars available to service providers through local banks. BP and other oil producers continue to consult periodically with the National Bank of Angola to confirm the law does not impact ongoing oil and gas operations and to assure continued compliance.



BP Angola’s headquarters in Luanda Bay.

Our progress in 2015

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

	How we operate	Safety, health and security	Environment
What we said we would do	<p>BP in Angola operates in accordance with risk management and control systems that govern the group's operations worldwide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop our Angolanization programme through the replacement of expatriates with Angolan nationals. Continue reliable and safe operations, in line with our operating management system requirements. Support the Angolan government in its plans for developing gas resources. 	<p>BP has a comprehensive programme to continuously improve safety, risk management and compliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to seek improvements in our personal safety performance. Confirm effective use of process safety principles and practices through rigorous self-verification. Maintain staff awareness of health, safety and security risks – inside and outside the work environment. 	<p>We seek continuous improvement in our environmental performance and are committed to continual reduction of our risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply implementation plans for applicable government environmental decrees. Continue offshore environmental monitoring initiatives to understand marine impacts. Continue to increase environmental and operating management system awareness.
Where we are today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 79% of our total workforce in Angola are Angolan nationals. We have produced resources safely and reliability has averaged more than 90%. Future gas resource development has been delayed but we continue to consider new opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero fatalities in our operations – for the tenth consecutive year. Continued focus on process safety and oil spill preparedness, with the goal of reducing losses of primary containment. Diverse initiatives to manage employee health, safety and security – such as occupational health programmes, personal safety training and security awareness raising. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) and other air emissions and we continue to seek lower emissions, including flaring. Monitoring of deep sea environments around our operated offshore blocks has shown no measureable impacts. Completed coastal sensitivity mapping to assist oil spill response preparedness. Improved control of HSSE regulatory compliance by updating our compliance management system. 
What we plan to do next	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasise well control, process safety (reducing fires, flaring and LOPC), and contractor accountability. Conduct rigorous follow up on process safety losses of primary containment in wells and operations. Focus on the robustness of our risk mitigation plans, management of high hazard areas and flaring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to build on the ground the focus on personal and process safety by rigorously implementing a comprehensive HSE Improvement plan. Increase employee HSE awareness by systematically incorporating learning and risk management processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor our GHG emissions and seek opportunities to minimize flaring. Assess opportunities to share environmental monitoring data externally such as during the Environmental Fair and in other research projects. Collaborate with our industry partners via ACEPA to test coastal sensitivity maps and tactical plans, in joint oil spill response exercises.
For more information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See a summary of our operational performance on page 20. Read about how we manage our people on pages 23-24. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read about how we are working to prevent incidents at our operations on page 26. Read about our efforts to engage with contractors to improve safety awareness and performance on page 27. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See an overview of our 2015 environmental targets and performance on page 30. Read accounts of our environmental monitoring programmes in offshore deep water on page 32.

Society
<p>We support social investment initiatives that strengthen the capabilities of Angola's people and institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support social projects in education, enterprise development and institutional capability development. Collaborate with partners and beneficiaries to implement our projects. Apply our updated framework for project evaluation and selection.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$6.4 million spent in 2015 on a wide range of social projects. Collaborated with around one dozen partner organizations, across Angola, to implement social investment projects. Provided guidance to implementing partners to help them develop projects and objectives, with proposals evaluated by a selection committee. 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support social projects, creating greater synergies across our focus areas. Consolidate our process for evaluating the social and financial impact of our initiatives. Support government efforts to increase institutional capability.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read about our approach to social investment on pages 35-40. See an overview of our social projects on pages 41-42.



Top: Operations staff in discussion at FPSO PSVM.

Bottom: BP employee presenting the DELOS environmental project Luanda International Fair (FILDA).

Angola's paralympians preparing for the Rio games.

BP at a glance

BP delivers energy products and services to people around the world.

Through our two main operating segments, Upstream and Downstream, we find, develop and produce essential sources of energy, turning them into products that people need. We also buy and sell at each stage of the hydrocarbon value chain. In renewable energy, our activities are focused on biofuels and onshore wind.

We also have a 19.75% shareholding in Rosneft.

For more information see bp.com/businessmodel

Finding oil and gas

First, we acquire exploration rights, then we search for hydrocarbons beneath the earth's surface.

Developing and extracting oil and gas

Once we have found hydrocarbons, we work to bring them to the surface.

Transporting and trading oil and gas

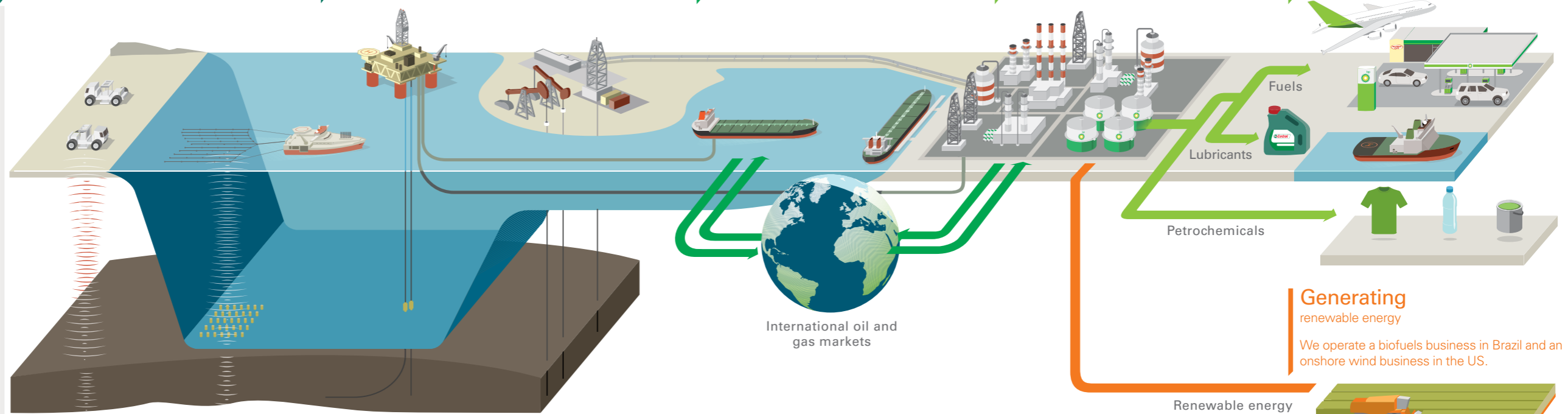
We move hydrocarbons using pipelines, ships, trucks and trains and we capture value across the supply chain.

Manufacturing fuels and products

We refine, process and blend hydrocarbons to make fuels, lubricants and petrochemicals.

Marketing fuels and products

We supply our customers with fuel for transportation, energy for heat and light, lubricants to keep engines moving and the petrochemicals required to make a variety of everyday items.



Upstream

Our Upstream segment manages exploration, development and production activities.

Downstream

Our Downstream segment operates hydrocarbon value chains covering three main businesses – fuels, lubricants and petrochemicals.

3.3
million barrels of oil equivalent per day
2014: 3.2

55%
of our current Upstream portfolio is natural gas
2014: 56

25.3
million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions
2014: 24.4

0.26
recordable injury frequency
2014: 0.34

795
million litres of ethanol equivalent produced at our three mills in Brazil
2014: 542

1.7
million barrels of oil refined per day
2014: 1.7



0.21
recordable injury frequency
2014: 0.23



17,000+
retail sites serving about eight million customers
2014: 17,000+



See page 11 for more information on BP Angola's 2015 performance and bp.com/sustainability for more information on BP's performance across the group.



6
Tier 1 process safety events
2014: 8

12
Tier 1 process safety events
2014: 18

21.2
million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions
2014: 21.6

4,424
gigawatt hours of electricity generated at 16 windfarms in the US
2014: 4,617

BP Angola in figures

Data on our safety, environment, people, financial and operational performance from 2011-2015.

For the year ended 31 December

Performance	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total hydrocarbons produced (thousand barrels of oil equivalent (mboe) per day) (operated and non-operated)	123	149	180	182	221

Safety	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fatalities – employees	0	0	0	0	0
Fatalities – contractors	0	0	0	0	0
Day away from work cases (DAFWC) ^a – workforce ^b	4	5	2	6	1
Day away from work case frequency (DAFWCF) ^c – workforce	0.083	0.093	0.035	0.098	0.018
Recordable injuries ^d – workforce	13	17	15	18	6
Recordable injury frequency (RIF) ^e – workforce	0.27	0.32	0.27	0.29	0.11
Total vehicle accidents	27	26	23	34	14
Total vehicle accident rate (TVAR) ^f	12.8	8.4	5.6	9.0	4.1
Severe vehicle accidents	1	2	0	1	0
Severe vehicle accident rate (SVAR) ^f	0.39	0.59	0	0.27	0
Hours worked – workforce (million hours)	9.6	10.8	11.3	12.3	11.2
Kilometres driven (millions)	2.5	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.5
Losses of primary containment (number) ^g	0	7	22	4	7
Oil spills (equal to or > one barrel) (number) ^h	1	5	6	4	7

Environment ⁱ	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume of oil spilled (litres)	750	2,144	4,498	1,746	4,773
Volume of product unrecovered (litres)	0	1,044	2,773	599	580
Direct carbon dioxide (CO ₂) ^k – (tonnes)	1,006,583	898,618	1,709,590	2,122,816	2,672,290
Indirect carbon dioxide (CO ₂) ^l (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0
Direct methane (CH ₄) (tonnes – equity share basis) ^k	2,079	3,220	9,618	10,728	13,003
Direct greenhouse gas (GHG) (tonnes CO ₂ equivalent) ^{km}	1,050,242	966,229	1,911,568	2,348,104	2,997,365
Total gas flared (tonnes)	323,693	308,095	1,016,261	1,195,106	1,030,492
Sulphur dioxide (SO _x) (tonnes)	298	559	648	547	526
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x) (tonnes)	1,060	3,828	6,319	6,036	5,749
Non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC) (tonnes)	11,391	1,568	3,118	3,023	2,842
Hazardous waste disposed (tonnes)	887	760	640	1,220	5,062
Non-hazardous waste disposed (tonnes)	255	474	479	545	886

Employees	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Angolan nationals ⁿ	575	680	738	806	755
Non-Angolan nationals based in Angola	156	302	310	298	199
Total	731	982	1,048	1,104	954

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. Severe vehicle accident rate is the total number of work-related vehicle accidents (classified in accordance with guidance on severity levels), per one million work-related kilometres driven.

^g Loss of primary containment: An unplanned or uncontrolled release of material from primary containment.

^h Oil spill: Any liquid hydrocarbon release of more than or equal to one barrel. (One barrel is equal to 159 litres, equivalent to 42 US gallons).

ⁱ Some prior year figures have been restated to facilitate like-for-like comparison.

^j Direct GHG emissions are the physical emissions from operations on an equity share basis.

^k Carbon dioxide, methane and direct GHG emissions include non-operated activities.

^l Indirect GHG emissions are a consequence of the import by operations of steam, electricity and heat on an equity basis from third-party sources.

^m Greenhouse gas emissions include carbon dioxide and methane (converted to the quantity of CO₂ that would create an equivalent warming effect).

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

Our stakeholders and our reporting

We engage with a wide range of stakeholders to understand society's expectations of us.

Our stakeholders are the many individuals and organizations who are affected in some way by BP's activities, whether it is in our role as an energy provider, an employer, or as a business that generates revenues and helps to boost local economies.

Employees

We keep our employees informed about plans and developments in our business and in the wider market. We communicate through 'town hall' meetings where employees hear from the executive team, as well as panel discussions on industry themes. We have well-established channels to communicate with our employees and for them to raise any concerns they have. These include clear processes for dealing with problems, or grievances.

Governments and regulators

We engage with the Angolan government on many fronts and we aim to maintain dialogue with all relevant government agencies, ministries and regulatory departments. We work closely with Sonangol to monitor and evaluate social investments across the country. Where our expertise is valuable, we provide information and guidance to government agencies. For example in 2015 BP's chief economist, Spencer Dale, gave a presentation at the Ministry of Petroleum to an audience of officials from the ministries of Petroleum and Finance focusing on the energy outlook, the global fundamentals affecting the current oil price, and short to medium term projections.

Our industry

We work through industry groups to help establish standards and address complex energy challenges, collaborating with our peers where an industry response is required. For example, we continued to work closely with ACEPA (the Angola oil industry association) on coastal sensitivity mapping, to help develop industry oil spill response preparedness.

Contractors and partners

Like our industry peers, BP rarely works in isolation. Safe and responsible operations depend on the capability and performance of our suppliers, contractors and partners. To this end, we set operational standards through legally binding agreements. Training and dialogue also help build the capability of our contractors. We continued to work closely with our contractors in 2015, and promoted the message that everyone is accountable for safety in our operations.

Local communities

Angola faces many social and welfare challenges, so our relationships with communities are important for all our activities.

Our wide-ranging social projects aim to support communities in building their capability, improving infrastructure, promoting education, supporting enterprise, and tackling social challenges such as poverty. We engage with communities when new projects are being developed.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Our social investment strategy involves working in collaboration with NGOs, who often act as implementing partners for our projects. We have established good relationships with a number of NGOs.

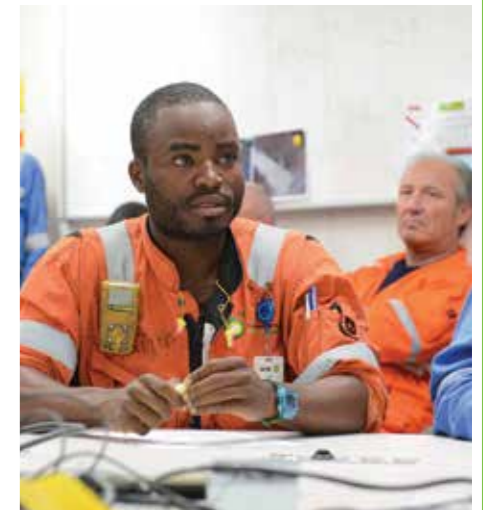
Academic institutions

We provide financial and technical support to Agostinho Neto University on courses relating to the oil and gas industry to build a body of people in Angola with expertise in the sector and environment management. We have also supported their faculty of science with investment in laboratories and equipment. Our social investment strategy includes a focus on support for education. We aim to support people in developing their skills and we also support primary school education by renovating school buildings or building new schools.

What we heard from stakeholders

In preparing our 2015 sustainability report, we canvassed stakeholders to discover their views on the quality and coverage of our reporting and on what issues they would like us to report on in future. We have sought to respond to the various points they made and will seek feedback again on this year's reporting.

 For information on our socio-economic contribution see pages 35-42.



▲ An instrument technician in discussion aboard FPSO PSVM.

What we heard	How we've responded
Discussion of social projects should include more commentary on impacts, and on the beneficiaries of social projects.	We have included comments from partners and beneficiaries on project impacts.
Show whether and how BP puts effort into motivating its partners to have strong policies on corporate responsibility.	Questions and answers relevant to this topic are set out in relation to health and safety and ethics and compliance.

How we operate

Our operations are shaped by our strategy and values, our management systems and processes and BP group's approach to sustainability.



What we said we would do

Further develop our Angolanization programme through the replacement of expatriates with Angolan nationals.

Continue reliable and safe operations, in line with our operating management system requirements.

Support the Angolan government in its plans for developing gas resources.

Where we are today

79% of our total workforce in Angola are Angolan nationals.

We have produced resources safely and reliability has averaged more than 90%.

Future gas resource development has been delayed but we continue to consider new opportunities.

What we plan to do next

Emphasize well control, process safety (reducing fires, flaring and losses of primary containment), and contractor accountability.

Conduct rigorous follow up on process safety losses of primary containment in wells and operations.

Focus on the robustness of our risk mitigation plans, management of high hazard areas and flaring.

Operations staff at work on FPSO PSVM, Block 31, offshore Angola.

BP Angola's strategy

We aim to build a high-performing, material and sustainable business in Angola that benefits the country and our shareholders.

A key part of BP

Angola is one of BP's key provinces for oil and gas exploration and development and a major part of BP's activity in deepwater exploration and production. Net production from BP Angola accounted for approximately 19% of BP's total net oil production worldwide (excluding Rosneft) in 2015.

We have interests in eight offshore deep and ultra deepwater blocks in Angola and operate four of them.

Our strategy

Our strategy in Angola is to build a high-performing and sustainable business that benefits Angola and our shareholders. We must position ourselves to operate in an environment with declining production and low prices for an extended period while striving to create options for future investment. There are challenges ahead for our industry, for BP and for Angola, but our goals are clear: to safely operate the existing business, to stay competitive, to continue to explore options for future projects and to develop and empower our people.

To pursue these goals, we seek to align our everyday business activities in Angola with the country's development. Our vision is for BP Angola to be recognized as the partner of choice and a positive contributor to Angola's development, making a difference to the wellbeing and advancement of the Angolan people and the country's economy.

We aim to further contribute to the socio-economic development of Angola by creating strategic partnerships for social and institutional development. We support a wide range of social projects in education, enterprise development, health, safety and the environment, which aim to build capability and promote development in Angola.



A petroleum engineer at work in the FPSO PSVM control room.



950

In Angola we employ approximately 950 people



Who we are

BP is one of the world's leading integrated oil and gas companies – based on market capitalization, proved reserves and production. We aim to create long-term value for shareholders by helping to meet growing demand for energy in a safe and responsible way.

We have operations in more than 70 countries and globally we employ around 80,000 people. We had upstream business activities in 25 countries in 2015, including Angola.

In 2015, the BP group produced 3.3 million barrels of oil equivalent per day for customers across the world.

Safety

Respect

Excellence

Courage

One Team

Our values express our shared understanding of what we believe, how we aim to behave and what we aspire to be as an organization.

BP's strategy and sustainability

We believe that the best way for BP to achieve sustainable success is by acting in the long-term interests of our shareholders, our partners and society.

We aim to create long-term value for our shareholders by helping to meet growing energy demand in a safe and responsible way. We strive to be a world-class operator, a responsible corporate citizen and a good employer.


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.

Keeping a relentless focus on safety is a top priority for us. Rigorous management of risk helps to protect the people at the front line and the places in which we operate. 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 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 are working to become a simpler business, reducing complexity and increasing efficiency. We are strengthening our portfolio of high-return and longer-life upstream assets, while building high-quality downstream businesses with premium products and advanced technologies. In this way, we are focusing on where we can generate the most value and not necessarily the greatest volume of production. 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.

We can only retain the ability to operate if we keep the trust of people inside and outside BP. 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.

 Read more about BP's strategy at bp.com/strategy.



▲ A marine team leader on FPSO Greater Plutonio instructs marine technicians.

BP Angola 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**
PSVM project first oil.
- 2013**
PSVM FPSO reaches plateau production; first cargo delivered from Angola LNG.
- 2014**
Block 24 exploration begins.
- 2015**
Completed Greater Plutonio phase 3 project.

Governance and management systems

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 leadership team has responsibility for the direction and oversight of BP Angola activities. It seeks to achieve the business goals of creating a sustainable oil and gas 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 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 checks that work focuses on the development and implementation of our strategy, provides assurance on performance and manages risks to delivery.

BP's operating management system

Our operating management system (OMS) is a group-wide framework designed to help us manage risks in our operating activities and drive performance improvements.

It brings together 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. It sets out the rules and principles that govern risk management activities such as inspection, testing, competency development and business continuity and crisis response planning.

We review and amend our group requirements within OMS from time to time to reflect BP's priorities and experience or changing external regulations. Any variations in the application of OMS – to meet local circumstances – are subject to a governance process.

Continuous improvement

OMS also helps us improve the quality of our operating activities. All BP businesses covered by OMS undertake an annual performance improvement cycle, and assess alignment with the applicable requirements of the OMS framework.

In BP Angola we have maintained our focus on the highest risk areas of our operations, such as those which relate to safety. We have also focused on opportunities for continuous improvement, in the context of the drive to increase our competitiveness.

Risk management

BP Angola is responsible for identifying and managing risks and bringing together people with the right skills and competencies. We verify our conformance with safety and operating requirements and are subject to independent scrutiny and assurance.

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

Risk management also involves review and support from our safety and operational risk team, which maintains an independent view of operating risk, provides assurance on how risks are being managed, and intervenes when appropriate to bring about corrective action. Our activities are also subject to periodic reviews by the BP group audit team.

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 associated with the joint venture 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.

Our values

We have five values that express our shared understanding of what we believe, how we aim to behave and what we aspire to be as an organization: safety, respect, excellence, courage and one team.

The values are embedded into our group-wide systems and processes, including our recruitment, remuneration, promotion and development assessments.

In 2015 we ran a series of workshops in Luanda to increase awareness of how to embed our values in day-to-day behaviour. The events, called 'We are BP', highlighted the company's core values and emphasized how they are built into our processes. The events demonstrated the need for all staff to hold themselves and their colleagues accountable for embodying the right behaviours in everything we do.



▲ Employee engagement during a townhall session.



Our code of conduct

We define our commitment to high ethical standards in our code of conduct. It is based on our values and clarifies the principles and expectations for how we work at BP.

Our code of conduct covers operating safely, responsibly and reliably; respecting and valuing our people; how we work with our partners and suppliers; protecting BP's assets; and working with governments and communities, including our commitment to human rights.

The code applies to all employees, officers and members of the board. We expect and encourage our contractors and their employees to act in a way that is consistent with it. We will take appropriate actions where we believe they have not met our expectations or their contractual obligations.

We provide our employees with training and communications on how to apply the code's principles. Managers are responsible for helping their teams understand how the code guides the way we work and are expected to have conversations with their teams throughout the year.

Each year, our employees certify that they understand the code, have abided by their responsibilities and have reported any breaches of which they were aware.

We have a dedicated ethics and compliance team in the Angola region who provide regular communication, training, and investigation in relation to all aspects of the code of conduct, gifts and entertainment, anti-money laundering,

anti-bribery and corruption and related local policies such as the hosting of government officials. Progress against an annual plan is reviewed quarterly by the leadership team in Angola. The review covers topics such as training completed, communications, instances of breaches of the code of conduct and investigations. An ethics and compliance committee, which includes the BP regional president and other senior management, meets regularly to set priorities, review issues, and drive action on ethics and compliance issues.

We have established a comprehensive programme of reporting and monitoring in Angola on how the code of conduct is being implemented. If required, disciplinary action is taken, including employee dismissal, which is undertaken in accordance with provisions in Angolan labour law. Four employees were dismissed in 2015 for serious breaches of the code of conduct (2014 4, 2013 7).

We take steps to develop a culture of transparent business dealings in our own activities and in the wider business context. For many years we have supported a Master's degree programme in oil and gas law and a Master's in oil and gas administration at Agostinho Neto University which includes a module on ethics and social responsibility. Its aim is to demonstrate the benefits of conducting business in an ethical and transparent manner. At the 2015 Luanda International Fair (FILDA), BP Angola conducted a briefing on the need for businesses to operate on a foundation of strong values and behaviours.



Q&A

What do you do at BP to help and motivate your contractors and suppliers to adopt good practices in corporate responsibility?

We screen our potential contractors and suppliers before they work with us, so that we can make an assessment of their policies and approaches. This helps us put mitigation plans in place when needed. We have regularly provided presentations of our code of conduct to guide organizations that are keen to become BP suppliers.

Once an organization has a business relationship with us, we continue to emphasise the importance of our code of conduct and our values. We do this in the terms and conditions of our contracts and by providing training on our code and what it means. We also audit a selection of our suppliers to confirm that they are complying with contractual terms.

By taking a prominent position on our values and behaviours at external events like the Luanda International Fair, we try to show leadership on the importance of business ethics. We work to back this up in our own business conduct, demonstrated in BP's group-wide zero tolerance approach towards bribery and corruption, and in the good conduct of our people in their day to day interactions with suppliers, contractors, and customers. More broadly, our wide range of social investment projects demonstrates to all our partners that we are serious about making a significant contribution to society.

Jose Solila
BP Angola ethics and compliance manager

Speaking up

We are committed to providing an open environment where our employees, contractors and other third parties are comfortable speaking up whenever they have a question about our code or see something they feel to be unsafe, unethical or potentially harmful. Employees are encouraged to discuss their questions or concerns with their managers, relevant supporting teams or BP's confidential helpline, OpenTalk.

We look for opportunities to reinforce our culture of speaking up. For example, as part of the 'We are BP' workshops held in Angola in 2015, we focused on the courage needed to speak up, the respect needed to listen to a colleague's concerns, and the need to operate as one team in order to handle cases appropriately.

Anti-bribery and corruption

Our code of conduct explicitly prohibits engaging in bribery and corruption in any form. We have a responsibility to our employees, our shareholders and to the countries and communities in which we do business to be ethical and lawful in all our dealings.

Our group-wide anti-bribery and corruption policy applies to all BP-operated businesses. The policy governs areas such as the inclusion of appropriate clauses in contracts, risk assessments and training. In Angola, we provide training to those employees for whom we believe it is most relevant, depending on the nature or location of their role and the kinds of risks they are likely to face.

Before working with suppliers, we conduct assessments in order to decide the degree of bribery and corruption risk posed. This helps us put mitigation plans in place when needed. We also remind suppliers of our zero tolerance of bribery and corruption once contracts are in place.



"BP Angola regards all its suppliers as valued business partners, and as such feels it is important to maintain an atmosphere of honesty and integrity in our dealings. Our code of conduct is simple and straightforward in that it prescribes that the selection of suppliers of goods and services is exclusively based on safety, competitive quality service, price, performance and suitability to our needs."

Darryl Willis
BP Angola regional president



Participants attending the offshore technicians forum which highlighted the need to maintain a sharp focus on safety.

Find out more

Read about BP's global frameworks for managing operations and people at bp.com/howweoperate

View our code of conduct at bp.com/codeofconduct

Our operations

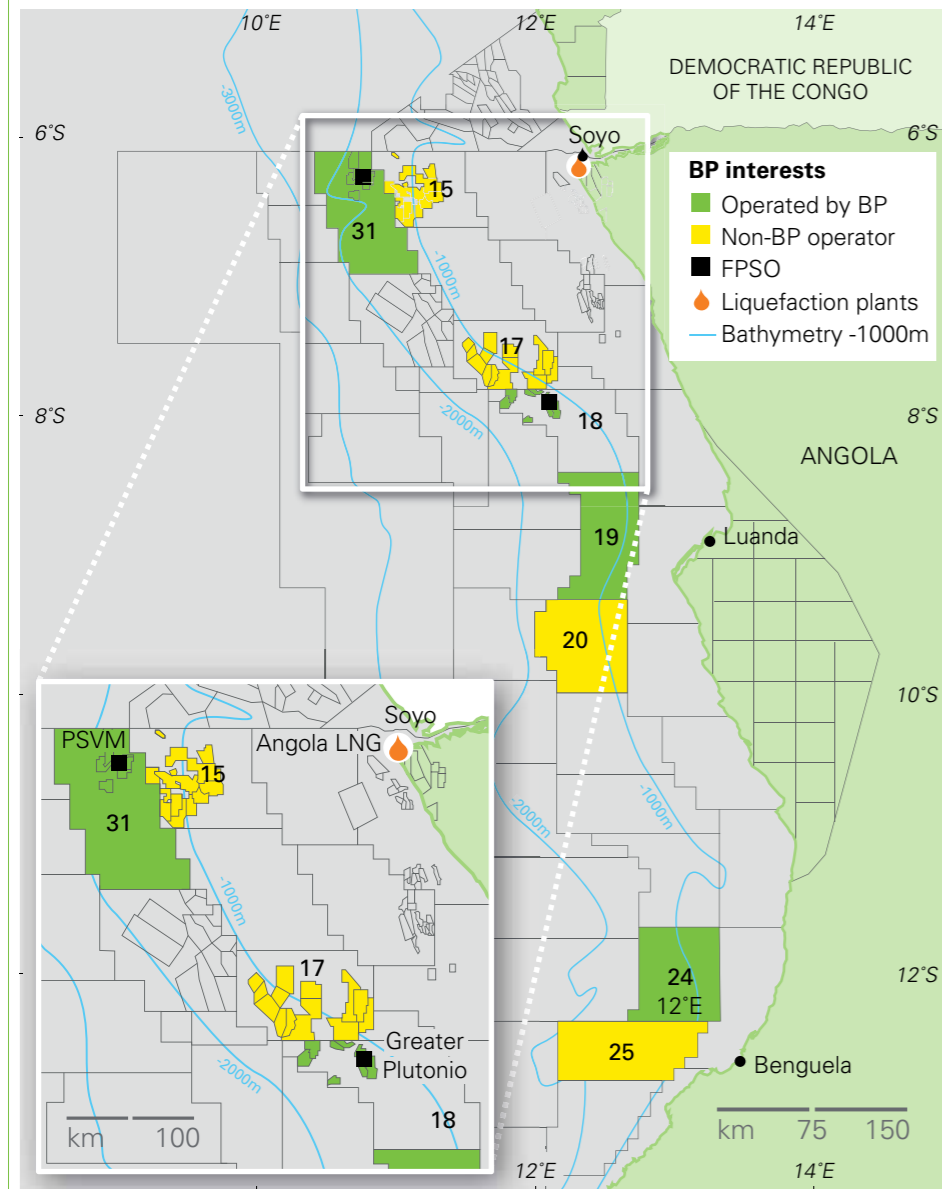
We have made substantial investments in Angola's offshore development projects since the 1990s, and are now expanding the scale of our activities.

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 deepwater 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 businesses in BP's portfolio.

BP is one of the largest foreign investors in Angola, having invested more than \$29 billion by the end of 2015, and with plans to continue to invest in Angola well into the future.

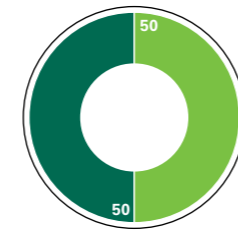
We are the operator of blocks 18, 19, 24 and 31 and have non-operated interests in blocks 15, 17, 20, and 25 as well as in the Angola LNG plant in Soyo. In 2015, we relinquished our interest in block 26, as a result of the unsuccessful exploration programme in that acreage.

Map of BP acreage in Angola

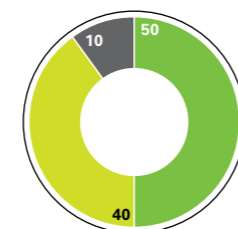


Block percentages (%) Operated assets

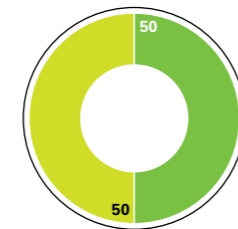
Block 18



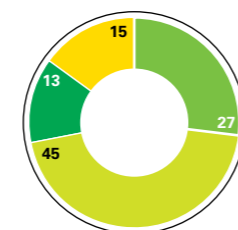
Block 19



Block 24



Block 31



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

BP operated assets

Block 18 – Operated by BP

Partners: BP 50%; Sonangol Sinopec International 50%

Area: 5,000 square 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. Plans are being made for the future development of the Platina field.

Daily production: ~147,500 barrels per day (gross)

Block 19 – Operated by BP

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

Area: 5,000 square kilometres

Water depth: ~1,500 metres

Fields: None – exploration phase

Daily production: None

Block 24 – Operated by BP

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

Area: 5,000 square kilometres

Water depth: Varies from ~1,500 metres

Fields: None – exploration phase

Daily production: None

Block 31 – Operated by BP

Partners: BP 26.67%; Sonangol EP 45%; Statoil 13.33%; SSI Thirty-one Ltd 15%

Area: 5,349 square kilometres

Water depth: ~1,500-2,500 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: ~156,900 barrels per day (gross)

Non BP operated assets

Block 15 – Operated by Esso Exploration Angola

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

Area: 4,349 square kilometres

Water depth: ~1,000-1,400 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: ~320,000 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: 4,349 square kilometres

Water depth: ~1,200-1,700 metres

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

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

Daily production: ~593,300 barrels per day (gross)

Block 20 – Operated by Cobalt International Energy

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

Area: 5,000 square kilometres

Water depth: ~1,500 metres

Fields: None – exploration phase

Daily production: None

Block 25 – Operated by Total (TEPA)

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

Area: 5,000 square kilometres

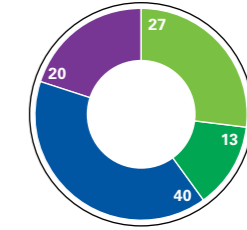
Water depth: ~1,500 metres

Fields: None – exploration phase

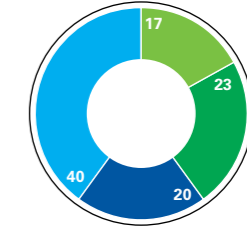
Daily production: None

Block percentages (%) Non-operated assets

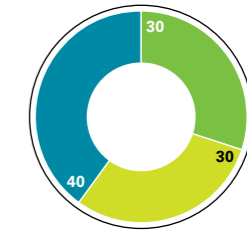
Block 15



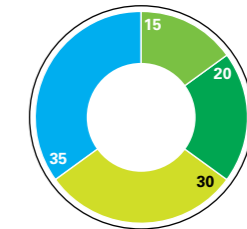
Block 17



Block 20



Block 25



- BP
- Statoil
- Sonangol Pesquisa e Produção
- Esso Exploration Angola
- ENI
- Total
- Cobalt International Energy

Production sharing agreements

BP in Angola operates 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 operating costs are recovered, how profits are shared, and contain requirements on non-financial matters such as health, safety and the environment, the need to recruit and develop local workers and the preferential use of local suppliers where possible. Separate commercial arrangements apply to the Angola LNG plant, outlined below.



View of FPSO PSVM, Block 31.

Operational performance

Total net BP production from our major fields in Angola was 221,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day in 2015, a significant increase on previous years (2014 182,000, 2013 180,000).

Block 18: Greater Plutonio

The Greater Plutonio development was the first BP-operated asset in Angola and consists of five distinct fields discovered between 1999 and 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, a 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 2015, gross production from the Greater Plutonio FPSO averaged approximately 147,500 barrels of oil equivalent per day, at an operating efficiency of 94%.

Block 31: PSVM

Our PSVM operation (named after the 'dwarf planet' Pluto, and the planets Saturn, Venus and

Mars) consists of four fields spread over an area 34 kilometres wide and in water depths of up to 2,000 metres. The fields produce hydrocarbons via a large FPSO, which was the first in Angolan ultra deep water. It has a storage capacity of 1.6 million barrels.

Now in its third year of production, PSVM produced an average of 156,900 barrels of oil per day in 2015, at an operating efficiency of 92%.

Exploration

In 2011 BP accessed five deepwater blocks in the Kwanza-Benguela Basin as part of our continued commitment to renewal in Angola. BP has subsequently been involved in the drilling of seven exploration wells in the area, testing the pre-salt reservoirs – a geological stratum lying beneath thick layers of salt – and in four of the biggest industry discoveries to date. Of these, the Orca discovery in block 20, operated by Cobalt International Energy, has been appraised by a further delineation well in 2015. To date more than two billion barrels of oil equivalent have been discovered in the area. Further drilling is planned for 2016.

Block 15 and 17 developments

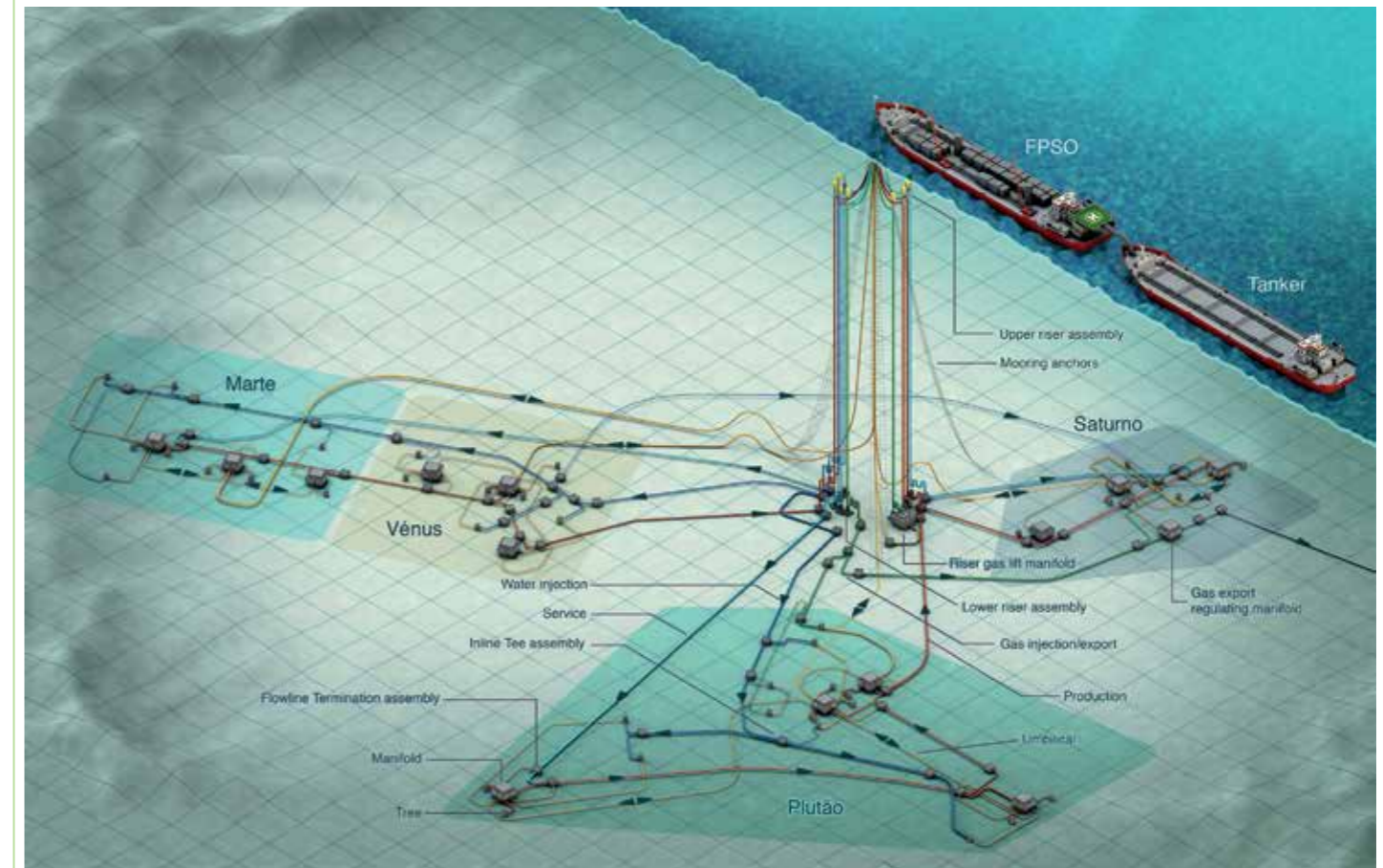
Block 15, which started production in 2003, is currently producing approximately 320,000 barrels of oil per day (bpd). The fields in this block are maturing, and projects are seeking to extend production from marginal fields. For example, further work on the Kizomba satellite fields has progressed and first production from these was achieved in 2015. Operated by ExxonMobil, the project is expected to produce around 70,000 barrels of oil per day at peak.

Block 17 began production in 2001 and is currently producing approximately 600,000 bpd. The third FPSO in the block, Pazflor, successfully started production ahead of schedule in August 2011 and produced approximately 160,000 bpd gross in 2015.

The most recent FPSO project, CLOV (Cravo, Lirio, Orquidea and Violeta), began production in 2014, also earlier than planned, and reached plateau production of 160 mboe/d.

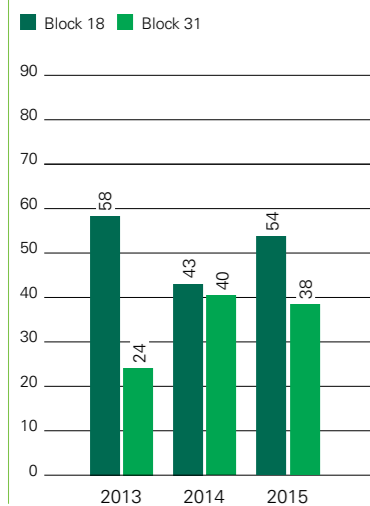
The Girassol and Dalia infill drilling projects, which involve adding new wells in an existing field within the original well patterns to increase recovery, continued in 2015. Progress continued on the five-year, billion dollar Rosa multiphase pump project which started up in 2015. We also continued to take action on a de-bottlenecking initiative in the Dalia system, designed to maximize oil recovery.

Field layout of the PSVM subsea system and the FPSO

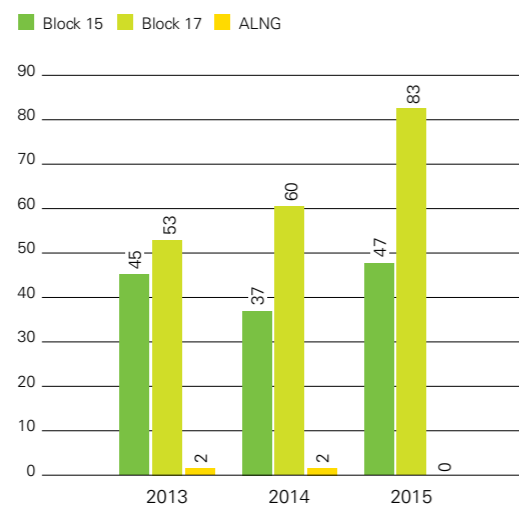


BP Angola region: net production

Operated



Non-operated



Interrogating pipeline integrity

We completed the first inline inspection of a PSVM flowline (an oil transporting pipeline) in 2015. We will use the data collected to maximize the efficiency of our operations, inspections, and chemical injection where required. This will help to reduce risk and maintain the pipeline assets for the long-term.

Using an automated inspection device called an ultrasonic 'pig' – or pipeline inspection gauge – we successfully inspected the risers, spools and carbon steel pipe that make up the Plutão system. This was the first of a series of initiatives like this which will be conducted throughout the field's life.

Planning and preparation started eight months earlier, and involved a wide range of

operations, maintenance and engineering teams. The work was executed safely.

The offshore activity spanned 18 days, beginning with displacement of the system followed by the use of devices that clean the flowlines ahead of the principal inspection. This confirmed the Plutão flowline was free from significant obstruction. We then confirmed that cleanliness levels were sufficient to allow the inspection tool to collect data. Finally, a dummy tool was used to check the pipeline was ready for inspection, followed shortly thereafter by the live tool which achieved a first run success.

We are now working on data analysis to plan similar initiatives for 2016 and beyond.



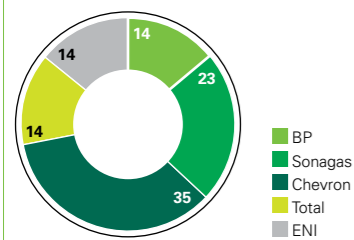
The night shift team receiving the in line inspection tool.

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

Angola LNG

We are shareholders in the Angola liquefied natural gas (LNG) joint venture which owns an LNG 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 LNG facility in the country and represents the largest single investment in the onshore Angolan oil and gas industry.

Angola LNG (%)



The plant has one LNG production facility with annual capacity of 5.2 million tonnes, as well as related gas liquids products. It will receive approximately one billion cubic feet of associated gas per day from a number of offshore producing blocks, transported through pipeline infrastructure.

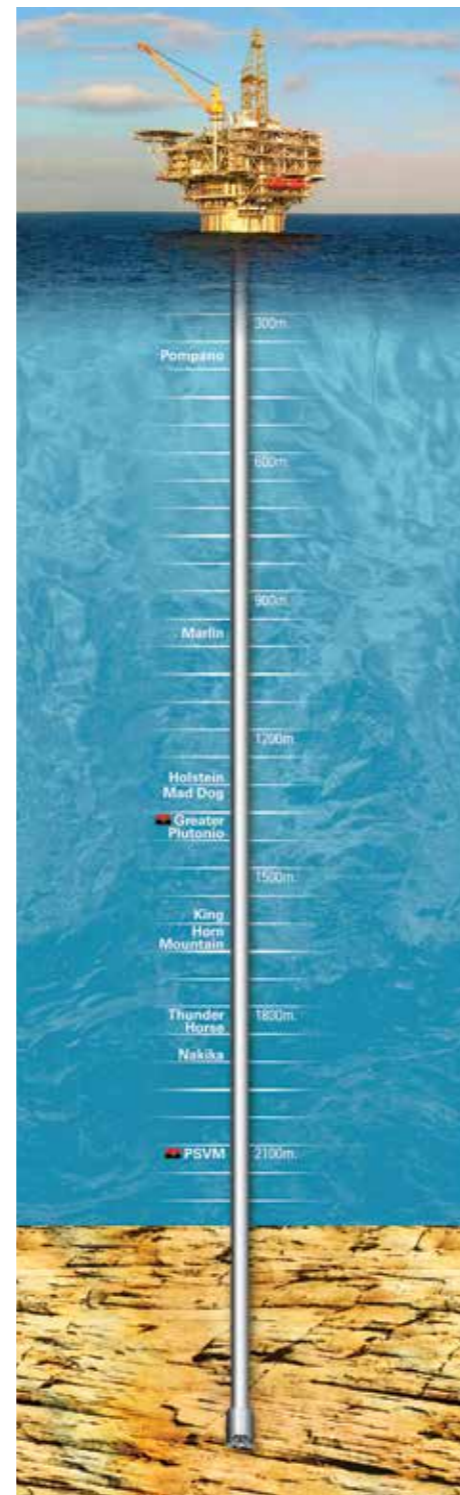
Following a technical incident in April 2014, which caused an unplanned interruption to production, the plant's planned shutdown (originally scheduled for mid-2014) was brought forward to address both technical and plant capacity issues. This work continued throughout 2015. The plant is envisaged to restart fully in 2016, progressively moving towards full capacity.

Logistics and infrastructure team

BP's supply base, which officially opened in August 2007, is located on reclaimed land in the Sonils Logistics Integrated Services base near the port of Luanda and comprises offices, warehouses and yards. 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.

The team manages the transportation of personnel and equipment to and from both FPSOs (Greater Plutonio and PSVM), our drilling rigs and sub-sea support vessels.

Deepwater drilling



Maximizing production

Our engineers are constantly seeking to maintain and improve the efficiency of our operations.

Production from the Greater Plutonio FPSO was constrained by a riser flow velocity design limit set by the original design team. As this limit was preventing an increase in oil production rates, a rigorous engineering study was undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team of engineers. The problem was found to be complex, affecting wells, parts of the subsea production system and many elements of the topsides. Through rigorous risk assessment, followed by detailed engineering studies, the team were able to justify safely increasing the

velocity limits, requiring only minor modifications to the original equipment.

The initial project, completed in 2014, delivered a step change in performance – providing additional production of an estimated nine thousand barrels of oil per day at minimal cost. The work has also resulted in better understanding of risks (such as erosion, small bore pipework vibration, thermowell vibration, and flowline fatigue), improving the team's ability to manage the facility's long-term integrity and reduce risk of leaks and spills. Work has continued in 2015 on improving flow rates from risers in other parts of the production system.

Our people

By building a highly competitive business in Angola, we aim to provide our employees with opportunities to grow and develop.

Reviewing our operating model

The current challenging economic environment, with a return to low oil prices, has required us to review our operating model to make sure we remain competitive and enable future growth. We have rigorously tested the value of all our proposed activities, looking for efficiencies and cost savings in our supply chain, and seeking to confirm that our organizational structure is appropriate for the activities we will pursue in the future.

In the light of this review, we reduced the number of BP staff positions in the Angola business by approximately 150 in the course of 2015. This affected expatriate staff, Angolan nationals and UK-based staff. Throughout the process, we have been transparent in our communication and provided support to our people. We have maintained, and will maintain, an unwavering focus on safety. We will not, either as part of our simplification and efficiency efforts, or for any other reason, jeopardize the integrity of our facilities or the safety of our people.

Angolanization

Angolanization remains central to our strategy. Our goal is to increase the rate of Angolanization across all levels with robust succession plans being confirmed to accelerate nationalization in the years ahead.

Approximately 79% of our total workforce based in Angola are Angolan nationals, a significant increase on previous years. This is partly as a result of reducing the number of BP expatriates in Angola in 2015.

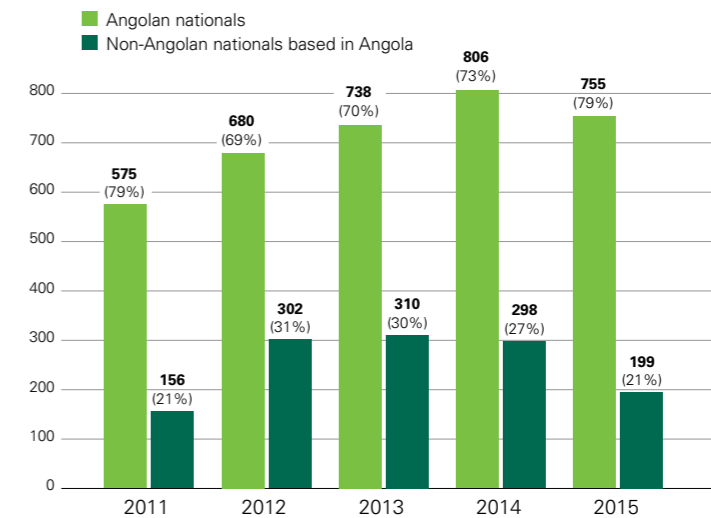
The majority of the BP Angola leadership team is now based in Luanda. An integral part of our future strategy involves providing support for development roles for key Angolans overseas.

Our Angolanization goals are in line with 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.

Retention

Our staff voluntary turnover rate was approximately 2% in 2015, (2014 3.9%, 2013 3.8%). We are keen to enhance how we engage with our people, and to retain them within the

BP Angola workforce: Angolanization



business by providing a work environment that offers opportunity.

Diversity and inclusion

Our goal is to create an environment of inclusion and acceptance in which employees are motivated to perform to their full potential, allowing the business to excel. To achieve this, our people need to be treated with respect and dignity and without discrimination. Across BP we recognize the benefits that arise from having a workforce which is diverse, and that an inclusive working environment brings the best out of people.

BP Angola participates in the BP Women's International Network, which aims to foster, develop and retain talented women in BP by providing a forum for making connections and sharing experience. We employ more than 250 women in our Angola business, just over one-quarter of our total workforce. Over several years, we have increased the number of women in leadership positions to 39 and in the past three years the proportion of female team leaders has remained steady at 17%.

Learning and development

Our learning and development programmes aim to enable our people to gain the experience we require before they assume operational and leadership positions. We encourage our staff to embrace different ways of learning, including on the job, by gaining experience with others, and through face-to-face training.



79%

of our total workforce based in Angola are Angolan nationals

Safety, health and security



Control room operators on FPSO Greater Plutonio, Block 18.

Programmes provide participants with a foundation of technical skills and development opportunities tailored to their needs. This includes the BP eXcellence programme, which provides a development structure featuring coaching and competency assessment that help promising individuals progress to senior roles. Our learning and development schemes are an important means of achieving the knowledge transfer required by our agreements with the Angolan government.

The scholarship programme

To develop a pool of skilled labour to recruit from, we have run a scholarship programme since 2006 which supports students through university, typically in engineering disciplines. We help students during their studies, carrying out regular visits by the early development team and tracking and monitoring progress.

Over many years, graduates from our scholarship programme in chemical, electrical, mechanical, structural and petroleum engineering have joined BP in Angola. This has included the completion of university courses in Turkey, South Africa or the UK. We have also supported engineering students studying in Angola. In 2015, we sponsored seven new students at the Durban University of Technology in South Africa.

We require successful engineering graduates to undertake a final assessment which includes technical and behavioural interviews. Once this stage is successfully completed they can join BP and enter the Challenge programme, described below. This programme currently has a total of 17 scholars.

The offshore technicians programme

The offshore technicians 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 an intensive English language course followed by two to three years technical training at a refinery / training centre in engineering disciplines such as production, electrical, instruments and controls, mechanical and marine. The technical skills are acquired at reputable institutions such as the SAPREF refinery (operated by a BP-Shell joint venture in Durban, South Africa), as well as Hull College, South Shield College and Warsash Maritime Academy in the United Kingdom.

Approximately 200 trainees have graduated from the programme since it began in 2001, including eight graduates in 2015. The vast majority of the current Angolan technician population on the Greater Plutonio and PSVM FPSOs came from the technician programme pool. Fourteen new participants entered the programme in 2015, which now has a total of 39 students.

The Challenge programme

Aimed at graduates and postgraduates with up to three years' work experience, the BP Challenge 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 in their chosen discipline.

Participants undertake two to three job rotations over a period of three years. Each rotation provides appropriate field or operational experience. Individuals 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.

We currently have 51 Challengers working in the Angola region in 2015. In the course of 2015, 17 Challengers graduated from the programme and moved into their first professional roles.

Core training

In addition to these development programmes, training is provided for our professional staff in technical disciplines such as human resources, finance, subsurface, drilling and completions, health, safety, security and the environment.



200

Approximately 200 trainees have graduated from the Challenge programme since it began in 2001

Find out more



See page 38-39 for more information on how BP supports education and enterprise in Angola

Find information on learning and development at BP globally at bp.com/careers



We have comprehensive programmes in place to strengthen safety, risk management and compliance.

What we said we would do

Continue to seek improvements in our personal safety performance.

Confirm effective use of process safety principles and practices through rigorous self-verification.

Maintain staff awareness of health, safety and security risks – inside and outside the work environment.

Where we are today

Zero fatalities in our operations – for the tenth consecutive year.

Continued focus on process safety and oil spill preparedness, with the goal of reducing losses of primary containment.

Diverse initiatives to manage employee health, safety and security – such as occupational health programmes, personal safety training and security awareness raising.

What we plan to do next

Continue to build on the ground the focus on personal and process safety by rigorously implementing a comprehensive HSE Improvement plan.

Increase employee HSE awareness by systematically incorporating learning and risk management processes.

BP Angola employees taking part in an ACEPA oil spill response exercise, Rio Lufune, Dande in Bengo province.

Safety management and performance

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

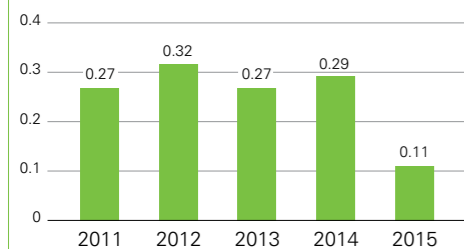
Safety performance

There were six recordable injuries across all our activities in the Angola business in 2015 (2014 18, 2013 15). Our recordable injury frequency (RIF), which measures the number of injuries to the workforce per 200,000 hours worked, was 0.11 in 2015, (2014 0.29, 2013 0.27). There were no fatalities in our activities in 2015. More than 11 million man-hours of work were carried out in the course of the year.

FPSOs are technically complex work environments where safety risks are inherent. We continued to encourage 'near miss' reporting – events that had the potential, in slightly different circumstances, to cause harm to people, property or the environment. Near miss reporting is valuable because it provides information on the likelihood of actual incidents and can contribute to continuous improvement.

Road traffic accidents remain a significant cause of death and injury in Angola. The risks from road travel are particularly high for us because of the long distances driven by our workforce – averaging approximately 3.5 million kilometres over the past five years. We are

Workforce recordable injury frequency



pleased to report that our total vehicle accident rate declined significantly in 2015 and there were no severe vehicle accidents.

We train our drivers and maintain our vehicles to help us to manage the road safety risks for our employees and their families. We use journey risk management for long trips and an automated driving information system to monitor our drivers' behaviour.

We continue to support projects that raise awareness of road safety in the community. 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.

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 risks 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.

We had a total of seven losses of primary containment in our operations in 2015, compared with four in 2014. There were also four 'high potential' incidents, which are incidents that might have resulted in more serious consequences if circumstances had been slightly different. 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 reviews of learnings with the accountable executive vice president in the relevant function.

Across BP, we have completed the 26 recommendations made by BP's investigation into the Deepwater Horizon accident, the Bly Report. In doing so, we have acted to enhance blow-out-preventer reliability, well control, well integrity and cementing, verification and risk management, drilling capability and training.

Crisis and continuity management

Our Angola region crisis and continuity management framework defines accountabilities, outlines organizational arrangements, provides links to risk assessment processes, and describes the response teams based onshore. It also describes how we build capabilities through training, exercises and continuously improve our processes through lessons learned.

An annual operating plan underpins the framework, which contains activities such as training and drills, and makes provision for how we should maintain the framework in the light of external developments and changing risks. As part of our drive for continuous improvement, we reviewed the annual operating plan in 2015.

Response exercises are an important element of our approach. In 2015, we ran a number of exercises – both practical and desktop – designed to test our readiness to respond to an incident. For example, we carried out an exercise simulating a marine vessel collision, as well as a serious onshore vehicle accident with multiple casualties to test our incident team's response capability.

We also redeveloped our civil crisis preparedness plan, which addresses the safety and wellbeing of all BP personnel in Angola in the event of civil crisis. It is designed to help us to respond in a planned way to various levels of potential unrest and to communicate the response to personnel. The 'Send Word Now' system introduced in 2014, which enables us to account for personnel, is up and running and covers an increasingly large pool of people.

Oil spill preparedness and response

Though our priority is oil spill prevention spills can still happen. We take steps to improve our ability to respond should a spill occur, including simulation exercises, using technology to enhance our response capability, and oil spill response plans.

BP Angola has access to global deepwater well-capping and tooling packages that can be mobilized and deployed 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 have access to a BP capping stack held in Houston together with access to the Oil Spill Response Limited stacks held in South Africa, Norway, Brazil and Singapore.

We also have detailed plans for oil spill response, which are 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 participated in a shoreline oil spill response exercise in 2015, led by the industry association ACEPA in coordination with Angola's Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Environment and local authorities. It involved international oil and gas operators across the region and generated valuable cross-operator learning. Around 20 BP staff and contractors

from health, safety and environment, subsea, operations and logistics teams took part in the exercise. Their tasks included three days of pre-exercise training, the practical deployment of BP's shoreline equipment and observation of the deployment techniques performed by the other operators.

The exercise followed on from a joint industry initiative on coastal sensitivity mapping which has enabled us to gain more detailed knowledge of coastal environmental and social sensitivities in northern Angola, from Luanda to Cabinda.

Contractor safety

The need to be rigorous and consistent in the way we engage and manage contractors remains 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, are carried out by third-party contractors. Our strategy is to form deep relationships with key contractors, underpinned by rigorous selection and performance management processes. Understanding and complying with contractual requirements, including the management of contractor employee competence, is critical to mitigating the risks inherent in our operations.

We have identified those contractors who provide services critical to managing safety at BP facilities. We seek to establish clear expectations of safety performance for each contractor, with a senior BP leader assigned accountability for managing the relationship as well as overseeing safety performance. We hold meetings with our contractors to confirm our efforts are aligned and to continuously identify, manage and mitigate risks.



Q&A

How do you work with contractors in Angola to help them achieve the safety standards you are looking for?

We maintain close relationships with our suppliers, and set out clear expectations of the skills, experience and on-site behaviour we expect to see from them. We then oversee and manage performance very closely.

But good safety performance is not just about close performance management; it is also about two-way communication and support. Sharing experience and lessons learned is very important. This year, in our safety forum with contractors, we heard from contractors about the importance of avoiding complacency when conducting routine tasks and of the value of taking an integrated, systematic approach to safety management. In turn, we emphasized the core principles which underpin our work in operations – something we call 'the three Fs': follow the rules; finish what we start; and follow-up. By adhering to these principles, we believe we have the greatest likelihood of having error-free operations.

Trevor Barker
Vice president, BP Angola operations

In command – Pedro Sebastiao

The role of an incident commander is challenging, with huge responsibilities. I know that the decisions I take as an incident commander can save lives, protect the environment and safeguard BP installations and business.

I have worked in the industry for 18 years, 14 of which have been with BP. My current role is reservoir management manager for the Angola region and prior to that I worked in a variety of technical and leadership roles here and in the North Sea. My first role in an incident management system was in

2004-05, when I was a situation unit leader in Aberdeen. I spent three years working in the Gulf of Mexico and had the opportunity to take incident management classes, enabling me to become familiar with the more complex system that exists in that region. I joined the Angola incident management team as planning section chief, a role I held for several years. I have just started my role as incident commander, and am very proud to be part of the small group of people in the Angola business who have the responsibility to guide others during an incident and make the right decisions.



For more information on our operating management system see page 15.

For more information on oil spill performance see page 34.

Members of BP Angola oil spill response team filling a skimmer during the ACEPA oil spill clean-up exercise in Rio Lifune, Dande, Bengo province.

Environment



In 2015, we held a contractors forum to review and discuss performance. The forum included analysis of safety performance, contractor presentations about their approach to safety management and assurance, and sharing of good practice. The session highlighted the need to maintain a sharp focus on safety during challenging economic times and the importance of collective responsibility in maintaining safe operations.

Security

Our security professionals seek to provide protection throughout the Angola region against harm to people, physical and digital assets, finance and investment, proprietary information and intellectual property and reputation.

We regularly assess the security risks faced by our people and our business. For example, to mitigate personal security risks, we provide guidance to travellers and local employees on issues such as how to avoid becoming a victim of street crime.

BP is a signatory to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, which provide a framework for companies to assess whether human rights issues are likely to arise as a result of security activities within local operations, and to allow appropriate precautionary steps to be taken. No concerns about human rights and security were raised to BP in Angola in the course of 2015.

We provide regular on-site training to our contracted security providers to maintain their awareness of risks and the procedures they must follow in the event of an incident.

Health and wellbeing

We identify and prioritize health risks to our workforce and the communities around us and target our interventions accordingly. Our regional health plan includes measures to tackle key risks such as malaria and other vector-borne diseases, lack of medical emergency response capability, heat stress, fatigue, and occupational stress.

Given the environments in which we work, some employees may be exposed to common industry hazards such as noise, heat, or process-related chemicals such as benzene. We identify, assess and categorize health hazards according to their severity and likelihood and apply controls that seek to reduce risks to levels as low as reasonably practical. We watch out for early signs of work-related ill health in employees exposed to certain health risks.

An Angolan member of our team led online training on fundamental principles of industrial hygiene for local staff, enabling them to work towards internationally-recognized qualifications that will help them manage these issues in the business in the future.

We recognize that health problems can arise for people whatever their working environment. In the light of the redundancy programme, we provided psychological support from an independent qualified psychologist to help people deal with short-term high intensity stress specific to job insecurity. Support was also available through the designated clinical facility and the Employee Assistance Programme which provides practical help for expatriate workers. We also carried out a range of activities to promote good health, focusing on fatigue, stress, drugs and alcohol, and infectious diseases.

◀ To protect our assets, we have engaged with local authorities to prevent fishing vessels from entering the 500 metre exclusion zone around our offshore platforms, to avoid risk to the fishermen and to our facilities.

Infectious disease management

Some health risks, such as those from outbreaks of disease, are largely outside our control and changing patterns of infectious diseases remain a threat to people and business continuity.

We put a combination of preventative measures in place to minimize these risks or mitigate their impact, and we engage experts from outside Angola to review the steps we take. In 2015, we completed a detailed assessment of our management of malaria and other vector-borne diseases, along with emerging infectious diseases such as ebola, and approved the measures we have put in place. While the likelihood of ebola affecting people in our organization is considered to be extremely low, we continue to monitor the situation closely.

The review considered the range of methods we use to minimize the risk of malaria, to which many people are vulnerable because of their non-immune status. In addition to the practical measures introduced in 2014 to manage malaria, we carried out risk awareness sessions in 2015 with the BP Angola leadership team, and ran regular awareness raising sessions.

Emergency response capability

Supported by our colleagues with expertise in crisis and continuity management, we tested our capability to respond to a mass casualty incident, through a training exercise involving a serious vehicle accident. The half-day mobilization exercise tested the health team's medical response and incident management capability and generated valuable lessons.

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

What we said we would do

Apply implementation plans for applicable government environmental decrees.

Continue offshore environmental monitoring initiatives to understand marine impacts.

Continue to increase environmental and operating management system awareness.

Where we are today

Reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) and other air emissions and we continue to seek lower emissions, including flaring.

Monitoring of deep sea environments around our operated offshore blocks has shown no discernible impacts.

Completed coastal sensitivity mapping to assist oil spill response preparedness.

Improved control of HSSE regulatory compliance by updating our compliance management system.

What we plan to do next

Continue to monitor our GHG emissions and seek opportunities to minimize flaring.

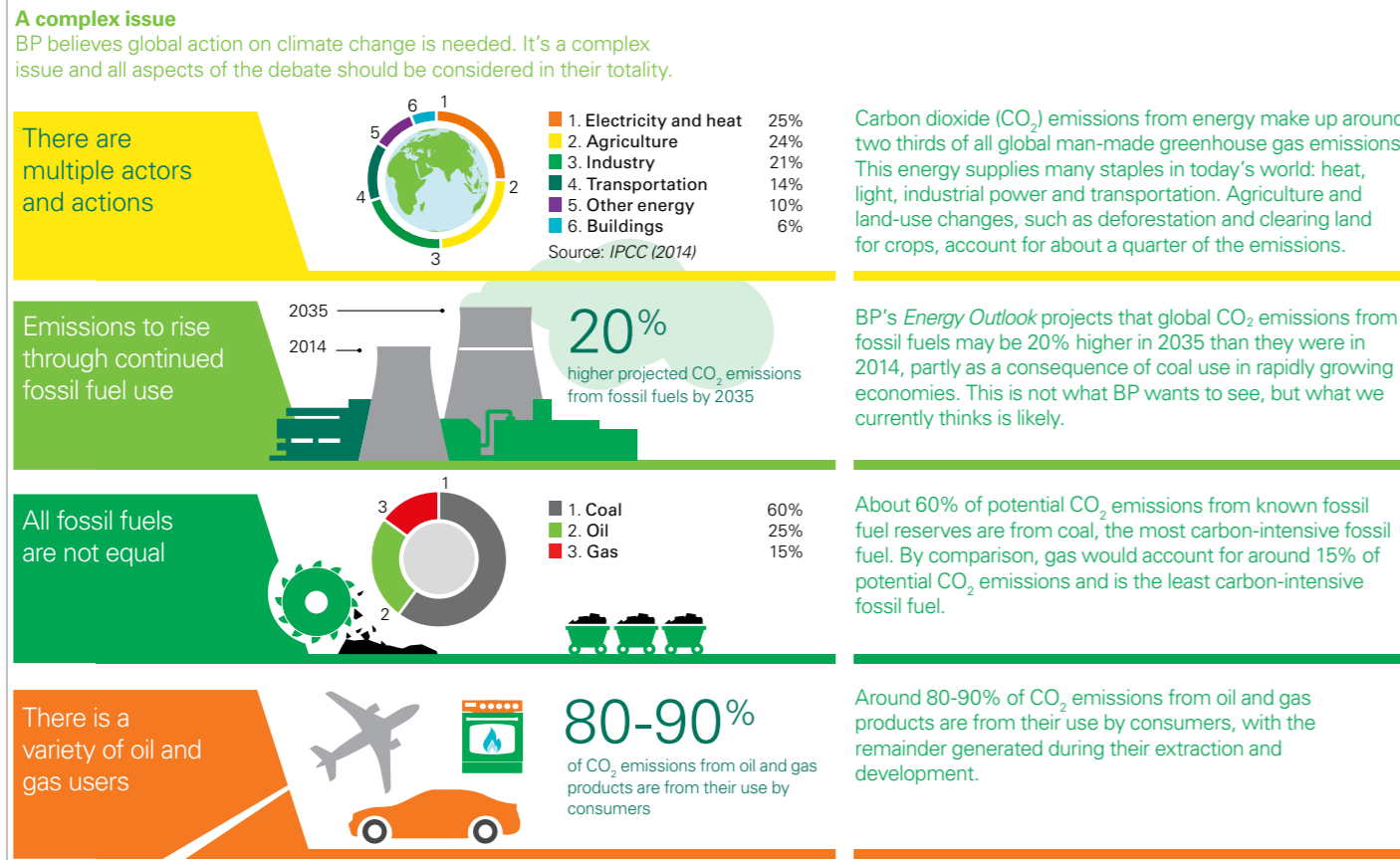
Assess opportunities to share environmental monitoring data externally such as during the Environmental Fair and in other research projects.

Collaborate with our industry partners via ACEPA to test coastal sensitivity maps and tactical plans, in combined oil spill response exercises.

▶ Aerial view of a river delta in Soyo.

The climate challenge

BP recognizes that the existing trend of increasing greenhouse gas emissions worldwide is not consistent with limiting the global average temperature rise to 2°C or lower.



The climate challenge

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change states that warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and is in large part due to an increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from human activities. It makes clear that substantial and sustained reductions of GHG emissions are needed to keep warming to 2°C, the threshold recognized by governments as limiting the worst impacts of climate change.

Meeting the climate challenge requires efforts by all – governments, companies and consumers. We believe governments must lead by providing a clear, stable and effective climate policy framework. In BP we consider placing a price on carbon – either through taxes or a cap-and-trade system as the best solution. This allows companies to provide energy competitively while taking steps to limit GHGs, and enables consumers to make informed choices.

We are working with peers in the sector to highlight and help address this global challenge. For example, we are active participants in the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI), a voluntary, CEO-led industry initiative that aims to catalyse meaningful action on climate change through best practice sharing and collaboration. Combined, the OGCI members produce one-fifth of the world's oil and gas.

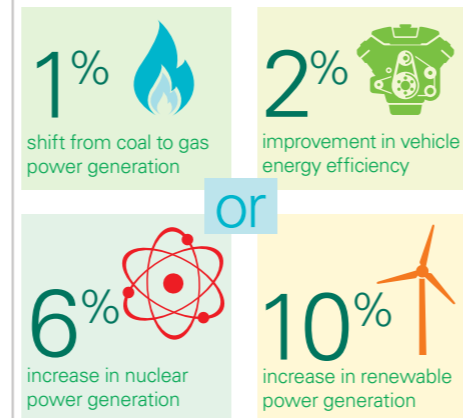
BP is playing its part by calling for a price on carbon, providing lower carbon products including natural gas and renewables, pursuing energy efficiency and supporting research.

For more information see bp.com/climatechange

How can emissions be reduced?

There are many ways to decrease GHGs, and some can have more immediate impact than others. BP calculates that each of these options could cut global emissions by the same amount.

Alternatives with equal benefit:



Environmental management

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

Managing our environmental impacts

Our health, safety, security and environment (HSSE) policy sets out our expectations for HSSE performance in our operations.

In Angola, our principal operations are located offshore, more than 100 kilometres from centres of population. Potential environmental impacts from our activities fall mainly in the following areas:

- Waste generation, management and disposal:** Hazardous and non-hazardous waste is produced from floating, production, storage and offloading (FPSO) operations, drilling rigs and onshore logistics sites.
- Operational discharges:** These include drill cuttings generated when we drill into the seabed to construct a well. These cuttings are sent onshore for treatment. The main discharges from the FPSOs are produced water, slops, and sanitary waste.
- Air emissions:** These are generated mainly from the combustion of fuels in power generation for drilling, marine vessels, gas turbines from FPSO operations, fugitive emissions, well clean-up and testing operations.
- Accidental spills:** If an incident occurs and oil or chemicals are released to the environment, they have the potential to pollute the waters and land, affecting flora and fauna as well as users who depend on these resources.

Taking a systematic approach

We operate an environmental management system which meets the requirements of the international standard ISO 14001. This 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 check they remain suitable, adequate, and effective.

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.

Health, Safety and Environment Policy

Everybody who works in the BP Angola Region is responsible for contributing to 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 GOO, GWO and GPO 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, company policies and procedures;
- Consult, listen and respond** openly to our customers, employees, local stakeholders, neighbors, 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. "How We Work In Angola" contains information on our organization, how integrate our activities, 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 with BP. Staff and contractors must not tolerate deviations from legal requirements, 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.

Darryl Willis
BP Angola regional president
May 2015

For new projects, we carry out environmental impact assessments (EIA) to assess potential impacts and define mitigation measures. We conducted a public hearing in Soyo in 2015 to outline the results of the impact assessment relating to future drilling in block 31, in the Congo basin. The event provided an opportunity for local government, traditional authorities, the business community and the media to learn more about the regulatory requirements and the proposed mitigation measures necessary to minimize environmental impacts resulting from drilling.

Environmental monitoring

We collect baseline data and monitor specific deepwater environments so we can better manage the potential impacts from our operations and exploration. This helps us plan drilling activities, lay pipelines and build offshore platforms, as well as respond to oil spills.

We began observing environmental conditions when we started seismic and drilling activities

at our Greater Plutonio project in 2002. As a result, we developed actions intended to manage environmental impacts, including adjusting the use of drilling chemicals to minimize effects on seabed fauna.

We have carried out an extensive environmental monitoring survey around our offshore blocks, taking over 43,000 hours to collect samples from more than 150 locations. This builds on baseline and monitoring surveys conducted over a decade to meet regulatory requirements. The survey has further helped our understanding of the biological conditions of our deepwater environment. We discovered underwater features such as deepwater coral reefs as well as organisms that produce energy from methane, in a process a bit like photosynthesis for a dark environment. The outcomes enabled us to demonstrate that in our operated blocks there has been no measurable impact on the environment since we began our operations.

Find out more

Read about BP's management of environmental issues around the world at bp.com/environment

Find out about how BP is working towards a lower carbon future at bp.com/climatechange

Ambiente Angola

We participated in June 2015 in the fifth 'Ambiente Angola' event, which showcases environmental technologies.

The event was attended by approximately 100 exhibitors from 80 countries. BP and other oil companies took the opportunity to highlight how the environment is managed in oil production operations.

BP showcased DELOS (Deep-water Environmental Long-term Observatory System), which aims to increase understanding of the deepwater areas where our facilities are located. The two DELOS platforms, which include camera modules, a suite of sensor instruments, and a sediment trap are helping to build a comprehensive picture of the deep sea floor environment. By comparing long-term datasets from the DELOS platforms, one close to the field and the other 16 kilometres distant, we will be able to differentiate between changes due to natural variability and changes due to anthropogenic influences.

At the event, we provided footage from WASP, a robotic vehicle that captures video in the deep ocean, MEGACORE, used to obtain samples from the deep ocean, and ROBIO which takes pictures and collects marine information. We also showed the



Geographic Information System designed to support the management of environmental resources and help emergency response teams.

We also profiled other long-standing BP-supported projects such as a marine turtle conservation project and Namibe Verde, a tree planting initiative near the city of Namibe.

Environmental performance

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

Objectives and targets

We set annual objectives and targets to help achieve our goal of continuous improvement in our environmental performance. 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 (NOx and SOx).

Our total flaring volume in 2015, of approximately 1.03 million tonnes, was less than the amount flared in 2014 (1.19) and similar to that in 2013 (1.01). The volume of flaring is partially dependent on the availability of the Angola Liquefied Natural Gas (ALNG) plant to receive exported gas from our two FPSOs. The continuing shutdown of the ALNG in 2015 facility has made the plant unable to receive gas. We continue to use gas for reinjection, and drilled two further injection wells for PSVM in 2015.

Our equity share direct greenhouse gas emissions increased slightly in 2015, totalling approximately 2,997 thousand tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (2014 2,348 thousand, 2013 1,911 thousand).

Emissions of SOx and NOx remained steady in 2015.

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 make sure 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.

Targets and performance in 2014 and 2015

Area	Target and performance in 2014	Target and performance in 2015	Comment
Standards and policies	Conduct at least one self-verification to test Greater Plutonio /PSVM compliance with the regional flaring policy.	No specific measures were set in this area.	
Chemical management	Update environmental chemical management procedure to comply with executive decree 97/14.	Achieve chemical management conformance (with decree 97/14).	
Statutory plans	Update all statutory plans to incorporate the new regulatory compliance requirements.	Achieve 100% on time delivery and renewal of plans, permits and licences.	96% of the chemicals have achieved conformance – the remainder are under testing.
Waste management	Update regional waste transfer notes to comply with decree 190/12 and make sure management of change has been completed.	Complete update of regional waste transfer notes process.	
	Have Greater Plutonio sewage waste system certified by certification body.	No specific measures were set in this area.	
Operational efficiency	No specific measures were set in this area.	Zero spills to sea of more than one barrel.	There were two spills to sea of more than one barrel, from the drilling rigs.
	No specific measures were set in this area.	No flaring above the level of the flare consent.	
Awareness and reporting	Update waste management and EMS awareness training module with focus on computer-based training.	Update waste management and EMS awareness training module with focus on computer-based training.	
	No specific measures were set in this area.	Reduce number of 'government reportable' incidents.	

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

Society

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 2015 increased to 5,062 tonnes (2014 1,220, 2013 640). A significant factor behind the rise in hazardous waste volume was the result of tank cleaning activities arising from the demobilization of the DSS rig. There was also an increase in hazardous waste cuttings brought ashore for disposal, a requirement under Environmental decree 97/14 which we implemented ahead of schedule.

The amount of non-hazardous waste produced totalled 886 tonnes (2014 545, 2013 479). From the total waste generated (including both hazardous and non-hazardous waste), we re-used or recycled 671 tonnes, equal to approximately 11% of the total.

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 endeavour to select chemicals that 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 PSVM. 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 occasions when we exceed desired levels for oil in water.

Oil spill preparedness and response

Our approach is to seek 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. There were a total of seven spills of more than one barrel from our activities in 2015. The total volume spilled from these incidents was approximately 4,773 litres – equal to approximately 30 barrels (2014 1,746, 2013 4,498).

We completed work in 2015 on a coastal sensitivity mapping initiative covering southern coastal areas. The multi-partner project, involving other oil and gas operators and supported by ACEPA, identified environmental and social sensitivities along coast where there is potential for oil spill impact. Findings

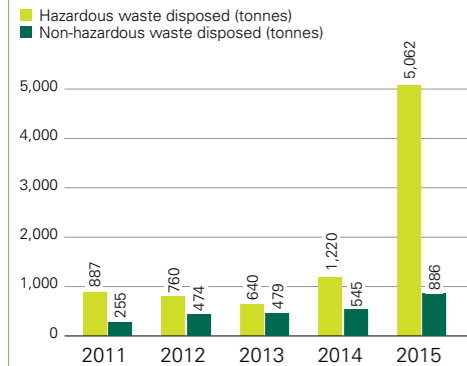
were delivered to the Ministry of Petroleum. We also developed our approach to dealing with oiled wildlife, and collaborated with others in the industry in developing an oil spill waste management plan.

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 mammals 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.

We take steps to further explore and understand the characteristics of ambient sound in the environments where we work in order to determine how our activities may contribute to the underwater soundscape. For example, our monitoring stations in Angolan waters gather sound data as well as data on ocean currents, temperature and water chemistry, and photographs of marine life. The stations are designed to be in place for 25 years and help us to understand long-term patterns in the deepwater environment, including sound associated with our activities.

Waste disposal



Participants in a clean-up drill at the ACEPA oil spill response exercise in Lifune, Dande, Bengo Province.

We invest in education and enterprise development, help to build the capacity of local institutions and work to establish effective partnerships supporting social and economic development.

What we said we would do

Continue to support social projects in education, enterprise development and institutional capability development.

Collaborate with partners and beneficiaries to implement our projects.

Apply our updated framework for project evaluation and selection.

Where we are today

\$6.4 million spent in 2015 on a wide range of social projects.

Collaborated with around one dozen partner organizations, across Angola, to implement social investment projects.

Provided guidance to implementing partners to help them develop projects and objectives, with proposals evaluated by a selection committee.

What we plan to do next

Continue to support social projects, creating greater synergies across our focus areas.

Consolidate our process for evaluating the social and financial impact of our initiatives.

Support government efforts to increase institutional capability.

Mechanical engineers in conversation at the challengers graduation ceremony.

Our socio-economic contribution to Angola

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

Across BP, we believe that societies and communities where we work should benefit from our presence – through the oil we produce, the taxes we pay, the jobs and opportunities we create for local suppliers, knowledge transfer and capability building, and the investment of our time and money in people.

Our social investment strategy

BP Angola's community and social investment programmes seek to support our long-term business strategy and the government's development priorities.

We believe that helping individuals throughout Angolan communities and contributing to the creation of effective institutions is central to this. With each programme, we are working towards improvements that are measurable and that have the potential to persist long after our support has come to an end.

We make social investments in three main areas:

- Education
- Enterprise development
- Institutional capability development

We also consider projects relating to health, safety and the environment where there is a significant shared benefit to BP and local communities.

A partnership approach

To deliver our projects and programmes, we work with strategic partners who implement the projects we finance.

We pay special attention to developing the human and institutional capability of the organizations we work with. Where possible, we seek to involve the potential beneficiaries of our projects so that they are empowered and have a role in making the projects work over the longer term.

Our aim is to engage openly and transparently, through dialogue and consultation with implementing partners and beneficiaries as well as government, communities and other representatives of civil society who have a legitimate interest in our operations.

Project selection and evaluation

We provide framework guidance to potential implementing partners to help them develop project plans and objectives. The process involves a direct relationship between all parties in which BP evaluates the proposals and provides support to set goals and performance indicators. Each project proposal is evaluated in accordance with a clear process, overseen by a project selection committee.

The economic value we deliver in Angola

Suppliers	Employees	Communities
Payments to companies in our local supply chain	We provide direct employment to more than 750 people in Angola. Payments to employees include salaries and benefits	Our social investment includes education, enterprise development and infrastructure programmes
\$1.16 billion	Around \$130 million	\$6.4 million

Our social projects

Over the past decade, BP has invested millions of dollars through various channels in social initiatives that support the development of Angolan communities. In 2015, we spent approximately \$6.4 million on community programmes.

We were very proud to receive, for the second year in a row, the award in the social and environment category at FILDA, the Luanda annual International Trade Fair, in 2015. This is a prestigious award that recognizes BP's commitment to Angola, our environmental performance and projects, as well as our strategic partnerships for social and institutional development.

We also provide humanitarian support when necessary, in circumstances where there is immediate need to provide goods, services, expertise or financial aid.

See page 41 for a full list of our social investment projects.



Employees celebrating BP winning the environment and social category at 2015 Filda award ceremony.



Laboratory specialist at Divina Providencia Hospital.

Find out more

See page 23 for more information on Angolanization

See page 24 for more information on our investment in people

See page 39 for our work with local suppliers

See page 38 for our contribution to local communities

Read more about BP's tax and financial transparency at bp.com/tax



Q&A

How do you know whether your social investment projects are having the kind of impacts you desire?

We set up our projects carefully in the first place, making sure there are clearly defined project objectives. We are happy to work with implementing partners and other organizations in developing a project to make sure it is properly targeted, has clear and realisable goals, and is likely to continue after our support comes to an end. When a project is up and running, we are then in regular contact with the implementing partner – such as a non-governmental organisation – to understand how it is going. We are also provided with regular progress reports from them. Where it is a project that will have an impact in a community, we ask for updates on things like the number of people or community groups engaged, or the number of people affected. At project completion, we make sure the initiative has been evaluated – and this might include an independent, objective evaluation of the project impact, which would involve direct information gathering from those who have been affected by it.

We are also very keen to witness impacts first hand, and to talk to those who benefit from the initiatives we take. Our own team works closely with implementing partners to visit field sites and talk to those directly involved. We want to hear the testimony from those engaged, to see what has been achieved and where we can learn lessons for future projects.

Paulo Pizarro

Vice president communications & external affairs, BP Angola



\$6.4 million

In 2015, we spent approximately \$6.4 million on community programmes



Supporting education

In December, under the employee engagement initiative several members of the BP Angola Women's International Network visited the Nossa Senhora de Africa School in Funda. This school was inaugurated by BP Angola in February 2014 and it was an opportunity to see how the school was progressing and offer assistance

BP sponsored 300 school uniforms worth \$5,500 and enabled the purchase of \$1,500 worth of stationary including notebooks, pencils and pens. The contribution was gratefully accepted by the school and its Principal, Sister Teresa Cambundu.

BP employees visit Nossa Senhora de Africa school in Funda.

Supporting education

We support projects in Angola that improve educational institutions and vocational training as well as helping individuals gain access to primary and secondary level schooling.

We believe that education helps individuals become better citizens. Through our social projects we aim to support the government in enabling access to education, improving the condition of rural schools and providing opportunities for vocational training.

This can include improving school buildings, increasing the scientific and technical capability of teachers and school leavers, supporting university education, developing the capacity of institutions to provide better educational services, or helping individuals gain the skills and opportunities they need to contribute to society. Our support includes programmes with a number of disadvantaged groups.

Access to education

Since 2003, BP has funded projects for the construction of several schools in the provinces of Luanda, Benguela, Huambo, Huíla, Moxico, Uíge, Kwanza Norte, Kwanza Sul and Zaire. In the last five years, our partnership with Rise Angola has helped to construct ten schools in rural and semi-urban areas in order to make education more accessible to local communities. This initiative now helps with the education of approximately 9,490 children, and provides jobs for around 250 local teachers.

Facilities to support professional training

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.

In March 2015, representatives from BP Angola and its partners in block 18, Sonangol and SSI,

along with health professionals and medical staff, inaugurated the first medical simulator laboratory in a teaching and learning institution in Angola. The facility, within the Agostinho Neto University faculty of medicine, is designed to help students and professionals improve their technical skills when dealing with medical and surgical challenges. At the time of the launch, the faculty had 870 students enrolled and eligible to benefit from the new facilities.

The potential benefit of this initiative led BP and its partners to finance a second simulation lab, at the nurses institute in Luanda. The goal is to support the Ministry of Health's refresher training programme for nurses already in work, and to provide practical lessons for new student nurses. The lab's facilities will enable a focus on the procedures and skills required in emergency and trauma situations.

Building legal capacity in oil and gas

In 2007, we assisted the UAN law faculty in establishing a post graduate programme in oil and gas law (LLM). The objective of the programme is to create a strong network of Angolan professionals with thorough knowledge and understanding of the oil and gas industry. The course contains a wide range of modules including ethics and transparency, oil and gas technology, contracts, tax and environmental law.

The original LLM programme has now been transformed into two full Master's degree courses. Students can now take either a Master's in oil and gas law or a Master's in oil and gas business administration. A new course on environmental management and governance, also supported by BP, is now being provided. In 2015, a group of students from this course

visited BP's headquarters office in Luanda, giving them the opportunity to learn about BP operations and specific environmental projects and tools that monitor and mitigate the environmental impact of our operations.

These programmes have involved students from a wide range of institutions such as oil companies, legal firms, the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Finance. The programme's academic and networking opportunities have enabled its graduates to make a significant contribution in their chosen fields, thus reducing industry's reliance on foreign technical assistance.

In addition to training oil and gas professionals and future leaders of Angola in managerial, technical and legal aspects of the industry, the programme has raised awareness within government, industry and academia of the importance and benefit of ethics, transparency and good governance.

"I am already enjoying the course's benefits, even before its completion. Our teachers have always been available and have passed on their knowledge through evaluation and interactive discussion. In the future, I hope to contribute to safeguarding resources for future generations, and doing my part for sustainable development. Without BP's financing, this initiative would not have been established, and I am already enjoying the course's benefits".

Renato Feliz Sirdes
Environmental governance and management student, UAN

A new school for the Sendi community, Huíla province

A new primary and secondary school funded by BP and its block 31 partners was opened for children of the Sendi community in the southern province of Huíla in September 2015.

"Education is one of the key priorities of BP Angola's social investment strategy," said regional president Darryl Willis as he cut the ribbon at the official ceremony in front of local government dignitaries and one very special guest: 85 year-old Venâncio Napoleão, one of the earliest pupils at Sendi's very first school in 1935.

"It is a great honour to witness and participate in the formal handing-over of this school to the community of Sendi," he added.

The six-classroom school was built by the non-governmental organization, RISE International. The new building increases the capacity of the educational facilities run by the Roman Catholic mission in Sendi to more than 1,000.

"A nation can only call itself educated when all of its people can contribute to the development of the country," said Maria Joao Chipalavela, deputy governor for social and political affairs. "This institution will increase the number of children in school, giving them the right to education."

"We are very thankful for the generosity of BP and the block 31 partners," he said. "But with



2.4 million people, Huíla is the second most populated province of Angola, so still more classrooms are needed to meet demand."

Joao Marcelino Typinge
Provincial governor

Promoting enterprise

By promoting enterprise development in Angola, we aim to create more job opportunities and support economic diversification.

To address the risk of over-reliance on oil the government has been seeking growth in the non-oil sector, with a public sector investment programme that attempts to diversify the economy, complete reconstruction and address key infrastructure gaps.

Our key contribution lies in maximizing oil and gas production (and hence government revenues), but we help to develop the national economy in other ways than revenue generation. We support projects that empower people and give them the opportunity to help themselves and provide technical expertise in support of initiatives that boost economic diversification and create new commercial ventures.

Building local economic capacity

We aim to promote the use of local suppliers and 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 make sure that the social and economic benefits arising from our activities are shared for the country's good. For

example, in conducting our operations, we are required 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 2015, BP Angola spent approximately \$1.16 billion with local suppliers. This is spending relating particularly to our operated blocks, with the vast majority from blocks 18 and 31. We estimate that we support more than 15,000 jobs in the local economy through our engagement with contractors and suppliers.

Supporting regional economic capacity

In April 2015, BP Angola delivered a presentation at an economic forum on the promotion of local production, promoted by the Zaire provincial government, in partnership with the Centro de Apoio Empresarial.

The forum considered the current economic climate which is requiring entrepreneurs to increase their competitiveness to mitigate the effects of falling oil prices. The forum sought, among other objectives, to bring together and coordinate ideas on economic diversification in the light of Zaire Province's Development Plan 2013-17.



\$1.16 billion

In 2015, BP Angola spent approximately \$1.16 billion with local suppliers

Engaging local suppliers

In October 2015, BP participated in the second Luanda Oil & Gas Conference and Expo, organized by the Centre for Enterprise Development in partnership with the Ministry of Petroleum, Sonangol, other government entities and the media.

The event provided a forum for discussion of how new companies can emerge and gain better understanding of large company supply chain networks. It aimed to contribute to the creation of a solid supply base and to strengthen the ability of local companies to compete for business with their international counterparts.

The forum highlighted the need for local oil and gas service providers to establish long-term strategic partnerships in order to be successful and competitive. Partnerships should be grounded on principles of trust, effective communication, creativity, confidentiality and competence. It also emphasized the importance of effective due diligence processes as a starting point for building long-term business relationships.



Capability development

Our social investment initiatives seek to build the capacity of local people and institutions.

Angola continues to face social challenges including poverty and living conditions that limit opportunities for many people. While there are many challenges in urban areas including Luanda, some of the most acute problems are found in areas distant from the capital.

We and our partners support projects that contribute to development and seek to alleviate poverty. They cover practical initiatives such as improving access to basic services (such as schools, social centres, or hospitals) and helping individuals in their private lives – such as supporting those who are less able, or providing rehabilitation services.

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

Health projects have included refurbishing hospitals and clinical facilities, carrying out health screening and clinics in rural communities, and supporting infrastructure developments that have resulted in access to clean water and better sanitation.

BP and its employees support Lobito flood victims

BP Angola staff and contractors came together to donate goods and support for the people of Lobito, following devastating flash floods in April which destroyed hundreds of homes and city structures and led to the death of at least 70 people.

The donation was made through the Civil Protection & Firemen Committee, an institution which provides support in response to natural catastrophes such as floods, droughts and forest fires. Employees presented clothing, shoes, and learning materials to help those who had lost everything in the disaster.

To complement staff efforts, the BP Foundation provided Rise International, an NGO partner, with a \$25,000 contribution. BP Angola provided a further \$250,000 to assist the government and people affected to set up basic infrastructure in the new settlement area. The companies raised more than \$1.21 million. The project is being implemented by USAID.



Helping to provide better healthcare

To support a local hospital in Luanda, we donated medical supplies and equipment to enhance its services for people in the area.

The donation to Divina Providência hospital in Luanda included equipment such as medicine, beds, mattresses, gloves, wheelchairs and sheets and is the second part of a four-container shipment commissioned by BP in partnership with a US based non-governmental organization, Project CURE. The organization, which specializes in medical equipment, collects supplies from hospitals, medical manufacturers, wholesale distributors and donors from across the United States and delivers to hospitals worldwide.

The average attendance at the facility is around 800 outpatients per day and approximately 130 inpatients. The donation will help to mitigate the shortage of medical supplies and equipment.

'A good functioning hospital needs quality equipment and supplies. The donation we received from BP adds quality to our services and will benefit thousands of families.'

Chiara Giusto
Hospital administrative director

"The hospital is well-organized, efficient, clean, well-maintained and has some high calibre medical staff (many of whom are volunteers), despite attending to a high number of patients every day with limited funds and human resources. It is great value for our investment and we will continue to support them in order to maximize their impact and share their experience."

Adalberto Fernandes
BP Angola sustainability and public affairs manager

Our social investment projects

The table below summarizes projects undertaken since 2007 which were still active in 2015, and highlights new initiatives begun in 2015. See page 37 for more information on how we select and manage BP's involvement in social projects.

BP Angola and partner social projects

Project name	Purpose	Location	Timescale	Total budget (US\$)	Funding	Partners
 Education						
Conservation of marine turtles	Apply research to support the preservation of marine turtles in the coast of Angola, provide university students practical experience and raise awareness among local communities of the need to preserve turtles	Benguela, Luanda, Namibe, Zaire	2011-2015	827,700	BP100%	Faculty of Science (Agostinho Neto University)
Medical lab simulator for nurses	Equip a nursing lab to allow students and professionals to have practical lessons, especially for procedures and skills required during emergency or trauma situations	Luanda	2015	293,000	Block 18	JMJ& Nursing Institute
Master's degree in oil and gas law and management	Build a local knowledge base in petroleum law and management	Luanda	2007-2014	1,639,200	BP100%	CEJES (Agostinho Neto University)
Community and professional internship programme	Offer university students work experience with direct contact with communities in urban, semi-urban and rural areas with the aim of supporting them in the preparation of degree theses; provide them with practical experience of the labour market and key social issues	Bengo, Benguela, Cunene, Huambo, Luanda, Zaire (Soyo)	2010-2015	981,400	Block 31 and BP100%	DW
Master degree in environmental governance and management	Build the capacity of technical staff to develop skills related to the sustainable exploration of resources and protection of the environment	Luanda	2014-2015	278,500	BP100%	Science Faculty (Agostinho Neto University)
Masters scholarships for Angolan students	Contribute to the professional growth and development of key individuals with the potential to become future leaders in various sectors including in the area of health	UK	2015-2018	300,000	Block 31	British Embassy in Luanda
Libraries to improve learning	Build on investments made by BP and its block partners by providing a wide range of books and resources and increase the effectiveness of teachers and librarians	Benguela, Bie and Huila	2015-2016	200,000	BP100%	Rise Angola
English Language Proficiency	Support the establishment of an English Learning Centre of Excellence to provide sustainable training for government officials and employees	Luanda	2015-2016	300,000	BP100%	IFAL
Construction of school – Casa Mãe	Provide access and better conditions for people in peri-urban and rural areas by building a school with six classrooms and administrative areas	Cuanza Norte	2015	185,400	Block 18	Rise Angola

Building towards Rio: support for Angola's paralympians

BP Angola is proud to sponsor the Angola Paralympic committee. Angola has one of the highest numbers of people with disabilities in the world. We support paralympic sport as it enables social integration, and embodies values of importance to BP such as courage and excellence.

Our Paralympics' ambassador athletes were present at the BP stand at the 2015 FILDA exhibition. World record holding athlete, Jose Sayovo, who is visually impaired, represented BP on the fourth day of the exhibition.

At a ceremony held by BP and the Angolan Paralympic Committee to mark one-year until the start of the games in Rio, Albino da Conceição, secretary of state for sports said: "The trust in the Paralympic athletes goes beyond a normal sports activity because it has a strong inclusive message. These men and women are references in our society and their achievements raise the self-esteem of all disabled people."



Project name	Purpose	Location	Timescale	Total budget (US\$)	Funding	Partners
Construction of school – Kikolo Polytechnic Institute	Provide access and better conditions for students taking technical courses by building a school with 24 classrooms and administrative areas	Luanda	2015	1,000,000	Block 18	Rise Angola
Rehabilitation and extension of school – Cde Tomas Ferreira	Provide access and better conditions for students at secondary school level by improving the condition and structure and expanding the school to 24 classrooms, sports facilities and administrative areas	Benguela	2015	1,283,700	Block 18	Rise Angola
Construction of community centre – Se Catedral do Lobito	Provide youth with a multi-use facility for professional training and cultural activities	Benguela	2015	1,273,700	Block 18	Rise Angola and Se Catedral do Lobito
Construction and equipment of library and canteen – Camabatela school	Build on previous investments made by BP and Block 18 partners the new facilities aim to improve the quality of education and social wellbeing	Cuanza Norte	2015	247,800	Block 18	Order of Capuchin Friars Minor



Enterprise development

Sport activities in Huambo	Support the organizational and institutional development of the club to enable the expansion of sports facilities and the development of young people to their full potentials	Huambo	2015	1,000,000	Block 18	Huambo Petro Athletic Club
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Capability development

Medical equipment	Purchase of essential diagnostic equipment to enhance capacity including basic training for staff	Luanda	2014-2015	95,000	Block 31	JMJ Consultant
Support for flood victims	Provide assistance to communities displaced by calamitous flooding which occurred in March 2015 to create basic conditions in the new settlement area provided by the government	Benguela	2015	250,000	BP100%	USAID
Water and sanitation programme	Promote sustainable access to safe drinking water that is physically accessible and affordable to rural communities in addition to enhancing the governance of the sector and promoting an approach to water supply and sanitation based on risks	Bíe, Cunene, Huambo	2011-2015	1,314,700	BP100% and Block 18	Development Workshop (DW)

Acronyms

ACEPA	Association of Companies for Exploration and Production in Angola
ALNG	Angola liquefied natural gas project
BOPD	Barrels of oil per day
CAE	Centro de Apoio Empresarial (the enterprise centre)
CEJES	Centro de Pesquisa para Estudos Jurídicos, Económicos e Sociais (UAN Legal, economic and social research center)
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CLOV	Cravo, Lirio, Orquidea and Violeta
DELOS	Deep-water Long-term Observatory
DW	Development Workshop
EMS	Environmental management system
FILDA	Luanda International Fair
FPSO	Floating Production Storage Offloading vessel
GIS	Geographic information system
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GOO	Global Operations Organisation
GPO	Global Projects Organisation
GWO	Global Wells Organisation
HSE	Health, safety and the environment
HSSE	Health, safety, security and the environment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IFAL	Instituto de Formação da Administração Local (Local Administration Institute)
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
LOPC	Loss of primary container
Mboed	Thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OMS	Operating management system
OGCI	Oil and Gas Climate Initiative
PSA	Production Sharing Agreement
PSVM	The Plutão, Saturno, Vênus and Marte fields
S&OR	Safety and operational risk
USAD	United States Agency for International Development
UAN	University Agostinho Neto
WIN	Women's International Network



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 2015

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



Strategic Report 2015

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



BP Energy Outlook 2016 edition

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



Sustainability Report 2015

Details of our sustainability performance with additional information online. Published in March.
bp.com/sustainability



Financial and Operating Information 2010-2015

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



Statistical Review of World Energy 2016

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

For more information

www.bp.com/angola

This provides an overview of BP Angola's activities and investments, including a focus on our employees and partners, and community and social investment initiatives.

www.bp.com

This site contains information about the BP group including detail of its policies and values and reports on its activities and operations worldwide.

Feedback

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We welcome feedback on this report. You can write to us at the address below, 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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