### **BP INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**

#### **ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS 1995**

Board of Directors:-

E J P Browne - Chairman

S J Ahearne Dr D C Allen Dr J G Buchanan F W M Starkie

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and the accounts for the year ended 31 December 1995.

The company, which is based in the UK, is engaged internationally in oil, chemicals and related financial activities. It also provides services to other group undertakings and holds investments in subsidiary and associated undertakings engaged in similar activities.

#### Financial review

The profit for the year was £788 million. An interim dividend of £500 million was paid and the balance of retained profit at 31 December 1995 of £288 million is being carried forward. No final dividend is proposed.

#### Review of activities

Oil activities comprise the results of BP International's Refining and Marketing business as well as certain international business sectors with head offices in the United Kingdom. These showed an operating profit for the year of £42 million.

Reduced costs and competitive assets, together with the favourable market conditions within the petrochemicals business, resulted in a Chemicals profit of £290 million.

Expenditure on research, before recoveries, amounted to £49 million supporting mainly the company's oil, chemicals and engineering activities.

Income from corporate and other activities of £863 million includes dividends from subsidiary undertakings of £709 million.

#### **Directors**

Mr S J Ahearne, Mr F W M Starkie and Dr P R Vaight were directors throughout the financial year. Sir David Simon resigned on 9 June 1995 and Mr E J P Browne was appointed on 10 June 1995. Mr G C Greve resigned on 31 August 1995 and Dr J G Buchanan was appointed on 1 September 1995. Dr P R Vaight resigned on 30 June 1996 and Dr D C Allen was appointed on 1 July 1996.

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#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The interests of the directors holding office at 31 December 1995, other than directors of the ultimate parent undertaking, and their families, in the 25p ordinary shares of The British Petroleum Company p.l.c., were as set out below:

	31 December 1995	1 January 1995 or date of appointment
Dr J G Buchanan F W M Starkie	55,397 7,840	52,579 * 5,312
Dr P R Vaight	17,736	16,871

None of the above had any interest in shares or debentures of subsidiary undertakings of The British Petroleum Company p.l.c. at 31 December 1995.

In addition, rights to subscribe for 25p ordinary shares in The British Petroleum Company p.l.c. were granted to, or exercised by, those directors between 1 January or date of appointment and 31 December 1995 as follows:-

•	Granted	Exercised
Dr J G Buchanan	Nil	2,823
F W M Starkie	Vil	988
Dr P R Vaight	Nil	Nil

Pursuant to Section 310 of the Companies Act 1985, for the year ended 31 December 1995, policies of insurance have been purchased and maintained by the ultimate parent undertaking for the directors and officers of the company against the financial consequences of actions brought against them by outside parties for their acts or omissions in the performance of their duties as directors or officers of the company.

#### **Auditors**

In accordance with Section 386 of the Companies Act 1985, the company has elected to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually and Ernst & Young continue in office.

By order of the Board

**ASSISTANT** 

Secretary

(Blewod)

Registered Office Britannic House 1 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7BA

2 September 1996

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ACCOUNTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for taking reasonable steps to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors confirm that they have complied with these requirements, and, having a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

# REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF BP INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

We have audited the accounts on pages 5 to 18 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on the basis of the accounting policies set out on pages 5 and 6.

## Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 3 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those accounts and to report our opinion to you.

#### **Basis of opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the accounts, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the accounts.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December 1995 and of the profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Chartered Accountants

Registered Auditor

London

2 September 1996

#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### Basis of preparation

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

#### **Group accounts**

Group accounts are not submitted as the company is exempt from the obligation to prepare group accounts under Section 228(1) of the Companies Act 1985. The results of subsidiary and associated undertakings are dealt with in the consolidated accounts of the ultimate parent undertaking, The British Petroleum Company p.l.c., a company registered in England and Wales.

As the ultimate parent undertaking has published a group cash flow statement in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard No.1, a cash flow statement is not presented with these accounts.

#### Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities of foreign currency branches are translated into sterling at closing rates of exchange and profit and loss accounts are translated at average rates of exchange. All exchange gains or losses on settlement or translation at closing rates of exchange of monetary assets and liabilities are included in the determination of profit for the year.

#### Stock valuation

Stocks are valued at cost to the company, using the first-in first-out method or at net realisable value, whichever is the lower. Stores are stated at or below cost calculated mainly using the average method.

#### Depreciation

Tangible and intangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, are depreciated on the straight line method over their estimated useful lives.

#### **Environmental liabilities**

Environmental expenditures that relate to current or future revenues are expensed or capitalised as appropriate. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and that do not contribute to current or future earnings are expensed.

Liabilities for environmental costs are recognised when environmental assessments or clean-ups are probable and the associated costs can be reasonably estimated. Generally, the timing of these provisions coincides with the commitment to a formal plan of action or, if earlier, on divestment or on closure of inactive sites.

#### **Pensions**

Actuarial surpluses and deficiencies of the BP Pension Fund relating to employees of certain fellow UK subsidiaries are dealt with in the accounts of the company having regard to the overall position of the Fund. The difference between total pension costs and contributions in respect of those UK subsidiaries is included within pension provisions or debtors as appropriate.

## **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)**

#### Leases

Assets held under leases which result in the company receiving substantially all risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the estimated present value of underlying lease payments. The corresponding finance lease obligation is included with borrowings. Rentals under operating leases are charged against income as incurred.

#### Interest

Interest is capitalised during the period of construction where it relates either to the financing of major projects with long periods of development or to dedicated financing of other projects. All other interest is charged against income.

#### Research

Expenditure on research is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred taxation is calculated using the liability method, in respect of timing differences arising primarily from the difference between the accounting and tax treatment of depreciation. Provision is made, or recovery anticipated, where timing differences are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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## **INCOME STATEMENT**

## For the year ended 31 December 1995

			£ million
	Note	1995	1994
Turnover	1	15,651	12,936
Cost of sales		(15,044)	(12,566)
Gross profit		607	370
Distribution and administration expenses		(296)	(375)
Other income	2	871	716
Operating profit		1,182	711
Profit/(loss) on sale of operations	3	13	(12)
Profit before interest and tax	1	1,195	699
Interest expense	4	(408)	(519)
Profit before taxation		787	180
Taxation credit	9	1	105
Profit for the year		788	285
Distribution to shareholder		500	100
Retained profit for the year		288	185

There are no recognised gains or losses attributable to the shareholders of the company other than the profit (1994 - profit) for the year.

## **BALANCE SHEET**

At 31 December 1995			£ million
	Note	1995	1994
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets Tangible assets Investments	10 11 12	2 994 2,084	2 1,055 1,362
		3,080	2,419
Current assets			
Stocks	13	261	271
Debtors - amounts falling due: Within one year After more than one year Investments	14 14	10,003 4,077 35	11,106 3,077
Cash at bank and in hand		149	6
Creditors - amounts falling due		14,525	14,460
within one year			
Finance debt Other creditors	15 16	25 10,863	23 9,301
Net current assets		3,637	5;136
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILI	TIES	6,717	7,555
Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year			
Finance debt Other creditors	15 16	888 4,731	806 5,939
Provision for liabilities and charges			
Deferred taxation	9	37	37
SHAREHOLDERS' INTEREST		1,061	773
Represented by			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Reserves	17 18	1 1,060	1 772
	, A	1,061	773
		Director	(ETPBROWNE) (STAHEARNE)
	Ollia	Director	(SI AHEARNE)
	I Sigs lamber	1996	44

#### 1 Turnover

Turnover comprises sales and other operating revenue, all of which falls within the UK geographic area and also includes the UK based international oil and gas activities.

Activity analysis				£ million
		Turnover		Profit before interest and tax
	1995	1994	1995	1994
Oil Chemicals Corporate and other Less: inter-activity sales	13,725 1,826 221 (121)	11,448 1,402 194 (108)	42 290 863	38 47 614
	15,651	12,936	1,195	699
		-		

Corporate includes management and financial activities, and other activities include gas and nutrition operations.

Corporate operating profit includes an exchange gain in respect of exchange translation on long term assets and liabilities of £5 million (1995 £56 million profit).

#### 2 Other income

		£ million
	1995	1994
Subsidiary undertakings Dividends Interest and miscellaneous income	709 52	564 64
	761	628
Interest from associated undertakings Interest from parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings Other interest and miscellaneous income	- 60 50	2 52 34
	871	716

#### 3 Exceptional item

The profit on sale of operations in 1995 relates mainly to the group's disposal of its oil marketing assets in Portugal. The loss in 1994 arose from the group's disposal of its remaining nutrition operations.

4	Interest and other similar charges		£ million
		1995	1994
	Interest expense Non-group loans wholly repayable within five years Parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings Finance leases Other	352 47 8	12 473 21
	Factoring charge payable to BP Capital p.l.c.	407 1 — 408	506 13 —— 519

The factoring charge payable to BP Capital p.l.c., a fellow subsidiary undertaking, arises under an agreement in respect of certain of the company's debtors.

Depreciation, hire, research and audit costs		£ million
	1995	1994
Depreciation	113	· 139
	<del>.,,</del>	
Depreciation of capitalised leased assets included above	44	32
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Hire charges under operating leases: Plant and machinery	2	3
Land and buildings	12	12
•		_
	14	15
		_
Expenditure on research	49	53
·	_	
Auditors' remuneration:	£,000	£'000
Audit fees	835	832
For other services to the company and its UK subsidiary undertakings	573	5,464
	-	

## 6 Employees

BP International Limited does not directly employ any staff.

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#### 7 Pensions

The BP Group's principal UK pension plan (the BP Pension Fund) is separately funded and provides benefits that are computed based on an employee's years of service and final pensionable salary. Contributions are made to the BP Pension Fund by certain fellow UK subsidiary undertakings on the basis of advice from independent actuaries, using actuarial methods the objective of which is to provide adequate funds to meet pension obligations as they fall due, and are based on pension costs in respect of all members of the fund. Having regard to the overall position of the fund, actuarial surpluses and deficiencies are amortised over the expected remaining service lives of members and charged or credited to income as appropriate in the accounts of this company. Particulars of the most recent actuarial valuation of the BP Pension Fund as at 1 January 1995 are included within the financial statements of the ultimate parent undertaking. On 1 January 1994 the Britoil Pension fund was merged with the BP Pension fund and the Pension prepayment of £26 million transferred from Britoil to this company.

The credit to profit for the year for pensions is £50 million (1994 £25 million).

#### 8 Directors' emoluments

The chairman and one other director are directors of The British Petroleum Company p.l.c. (the ultimate parent undertaking) in whose accounts the information required by the Companies Act 1985, as to emoluments, is given. The remaining directors are senior executives of, and are remunerated by, The British Petroleum Company p.l.c. and received no remuneration for services to this company or its subsidiary undertakings.

9	Taxation		2 million
		1995	1994
	United Kingdom corporation tax Current at 33% Overseas taxation relief	417 (298)	<u>.</u>
		<del></del>	
		119	-
	Deferred at 33% Advance corporation tax	(120)	(110)
		<del></del> (1)	(110)
	Overseas taxation	-	5
		(1)	(105)

United Kingdom taxation - the company is a member of a group for the purposes of group relief under Section 402 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988.

A £1 million (1994 £105 Million) current tax credit has arisen in respect of the group's taxable profits derived from non-North Sea activities, after taking account of the attributable overseas taxation relief and writeback of ACT. Deferred taxation provided in the year is £Nil (1994 £Nil).

## 9 Taxation (continued)

The gross potential liability for deferred taxation in respect of the group's non-North Sea activities at 31 December 1995 was £264 million (1994 £237 million). If provision had been made in the accounts on the basis of the gross potential liability there would have been a charge of £27 million (1994 £11 million).

The gross potential liability for deferred taxation for the company at 31 December 1995 comprises tax in respect of:-

		£ million
	1995	1994
Depreciation Other items	91 (7)	97 (11)
	84	86
		_

If provision had been made in the accounts of the company on the basis of the gross potential liability there would have been a credit of £2 million (1994 £10 million charge).

Advance corporation tax recoverable has not been deducted from the potential amounts of deferred taxation. This item is included in debtors.

10	Intangible assets	£ million
		Patents & trade marks
	Cost At 1 January 1995 and 31 December 1995	27 —
	Depreciation At 1 January 1995 and 31 December 1995	25 —
	Net book amount At 31 December 1995	2
	At 31 December 1994	2
	Principal rate of depreciation	20%

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## 11 Tangible assets - property, plant and equipment

## £ million

	Chemicals	Oil	Corporate and other	Total	of which: Assets under construction
Cost At 1 January 1995 Additions Deletions Transfers	1,805 51 (26) (1)	105 2 (4) (4)	151 8 (14) 5	2,061 61 (44)	37 43 - (34)
At 31 December 1995	1,829	99	150	2,078	46
Depreciation At 1 January 1995 Charge for year Deletions Transfers	876 86 (20) (1)	45 12 (4)	85 15 (11) 1	1,006 113 (35)	
At 31 December 1995	941	53	90	1,084	
Net book amount At 31 December 1995	888	46	60	994	46
At 31 December 1994	929	60	66	1,055	37
Principal rates of depreciation	5-20%	10-25%	10-25%		

Assets held under finance leases, capitalised interest and land at net book amount included above:

	Leased assets		Capitalised interest			Freehold land		
	Cost	Dep'n	Net		Cost	Dep'n	Net	
At 31 December 1995	686	163	523		7	7	•	1
	******************							
At 31 December 1994	686	119	567		7	7	-	1
								_

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Fixed assets - investments				£ million
	Subsidiary undertakings Shares	Associated undertakings Shares	Other Loans	Total
Cost At 1 January 1995 Additions Deletions	1,457 761 (21)	4 1 (1)	20 16 (33)	1,481 778 (55)
At 31 December 1995	2,197	4	3	2,204
Amounts provided At 1 January 1995 Provided in the year	119 1	- -	<u>-</u> -	119 1
At 31 December 1995	120	-	-	120
Net book amount At 31 December 1995	2,077	4	3	2,084
At 31 December 1994	1,338	4	20	1,362

The more important investments in subsidiary and associated undertakings as at 31 December 1995 are set out in note 22.

13	Stocks		£ million
		1995	1994
	Oil Chemicals	111 98	120 99
		209	 219
	Stores	52	52
		261	271
		-	_
Replac	Replacement cost	291	249
	·	-	_



14	Debtors				£ million
			1995		1994
		Within	After	Within	After
		1 Year	1 Year	1 Year	1 Year
	Trade	1,234	-	787	-
	Subsidiary undertakings	7,562	323	7,720	408
	Parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	858	3,240	2,398	2,210
	Prepayments and accrued income	244	•	95	-
	Pension prepayment	-	508	-	458
	Advance corporation tax recoverable	64	-	64	-
	Other	41	6	42	1
		10,003	4,077	11,106	3,077
15	Finance debt				£ million
			1995		1994
		Within	After	Within	After
		1 Year	1 Year	1 Year	1 Year
	Bank loans and overdrafts	2	3	13	4
	Obligations under finance leases	23	885	10	802
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		25	888	23	806
				_	_

There were no bank loans and overdrafts repayable after 5 years.

The company had borrowing facilities available amounting to £1,282 million (1994 £1,282 million) none of which had been taken up at 31 December 1995.

Obligations under finance leases:	£ million		
	1995	1994	
Minimum future lease payments			
Payable within: 1 year 2 to 5 years Thereafter	23 280 2,617	10 266 2,653	
		0.000	
	2,920	2,929	
Less finance charges	2,012	2,117	
Net obligations	908	812	
	•		

16	Other creditors				£ million
		Within 1 Year	1995 After 1 Year	Within 1 Year	1994 After 1 Year
	Trade Subsidiary undertakings Parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings Associated undertakings Taxation on profits Accruals and deferred income Other	1,455 1,041 7,643 5 318 349 52	4,322 398 - - 11 - 4,731	1,131 1,235 6,412 2 200 232 89 ——— 9,301	4,538 1,390 - - - 11 - 5,939
		·	<del></del>		
17	Called up share capital				£ million
	Authorised, allotted and fully paid 1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each			1995 1 -	1994 1 -
18	Reconciliation of movements in shareho	lders' intere	st		£ million
	For the year ended 31 December			1995	1994
	Profit for the year Distribution to shareholders			788 (500)	285 (100)
	Movement in reserves			288	185
	Shareholders' interest at 1 January			773	588
	Shareholders' interest at 31 December			1,061	773



#### 19 Contingent liabilities

There were contingent liabilities at 31 December 1995 in respect of guarantees and indemnities entered into as part of, and claims arising from, the ordinary course of the company's business, including borrowing by its subsidiary undertakings, upon which no material losses are likely to arise.

## 20 Capital commitments

Authorised future capital expenditure is estimated at £140 million (1994 £48 million) including approximately £18 million (1994 £5 million) for which contracts have been placed.

21	Lease commitments		£ million
	Annual commitments under operating leases:		
		1995	1994
		Land and	Land and
		buildings	buildings
	Expiring within:	-	
	1 year	-	-
	2 to 5 years	6	1
	Thereafter	5	11
		_	_
		11	12
		•	

## 22 Subsidiary and associated undertakings

The more important subsidiary and associated undertakings of the company at 31 December 1995 and the percentage of equity capital held (to the nearest whole number) are set out below. The principal country of operation is generally indicated by the company's country of incorporation or by its name. Those held directly by the company are marked with an asterisk. A complete list of investments in subsidiary and associated undertakings has been attached to the parent company's annual return made to the Registrar of Companies.

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## 22 Subsidiary and associated undertakings (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings	%	Country of incorporation	Principal activities		
INTERNATIONAL					
*BP Chemicals (International)  *BP Exploration  BP Exploration Operating	100 100	England & Wales Scotland	Chemicals Exploration and production		
Company *BP Oil International	100 100	England & Wales England & Wales	Exploration and production Integrated oil operations		
EUROPE					
UK *BP Capital BP Chemicals *BP Oil UK *BP Portuguesa	100 100 100 100	England & Wales England & Wales England & Wales Portugal	Finance Chemicals Refining and marketing Marketing		
AUSTRALASIA					
AUSTRALIA BP Developments Australia FAR EAST	100	USA	Exploration and production		
*BP Asia Pacific Holdings	100	England & Wales	Holding company		
WESTERN HEMISPHERE					
<b>USA</b> *BP America Holdings	100	England & Wales	Holding company for BP America		
BP America	100	USA	Exploration and production, refining and marketing, pipelines and chemicals.		
Associated undertakings  AFRICA	%	Country of incorporation	Principal Issued activity Share Capital		
The Consolidated Petroleum Company	50	England & Wales	Marketing 350,000 shares of £10		

The investments in subsidiary and associated undertakings are unlisted.

### 23 Ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent undertaking of the group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up, and of which the company is a member, is The British Petroleum Company p.l.c., a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the accounts of The British Petroleum Company p.l.c. may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Britannic House, 1 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7BA.

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