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Page 2

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

GROUP RESULTS JANUARY - DECEMBER 2001

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31		
	2001	2000	2001	2000	
Turnover	- \$m	36,817	44,562	174,218	148,000
Total replacement cost operating profit	- \$m	1,907	4,763	16,135	17,000
Replacement cost profit before exceptional items	- \$m	1,056	2,799	9,880	11,000
Replacement cost profit for the period	- \$m	892	2,971	9,910	11,000
Historical cost profit for the period	- \$m	(405)	2,410	8,010	11,000
Profit per Ordinary Share	- cents	(1.78)	10.53	35.70	54.00
Dividends per Ordinary Share	- cents	5.75	5.25	22.0	20.00

(a) For further information on replacement cost profit see Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements provided elsewhere in this Form 6-K and with the consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2000 included in BP p.l.c.'s Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000. Comparative figures for year ended December 31, 2000 have been restated to reflect the transfer of BP's North American NGL business from Refining and Marketing to Gas and Power.

The changes in turnover for the fourth quarter primarily reflect significant decreases in oil and gas prices in Exploration and Production, as well as lower retail and wholesale fuel prices in Refining and Marketing. Turnover for the year also reflects the inclusion of ARCO for the whole of the year in 2001, compared to around nine months (from April 14) in 2000, the acquisition of Burmah Castrol from July 7, 2000 and the consolidation of the European fuels business with effect from August 1, 2000, which more than offset lower prices.

Replacement cost profit before exceptional items (which excludes inventory holding gains and losses) was \$1,056 million for the three months ended December 31, 2001, compared with \$2,799 million for the equivalent period of 2000. These results are after charging special items of \$714 million (\$571 million after tax) for the three months ended December 31, 2001, and \$962 million (\$693 million after tax) for the equivalent period of 2000. The results for the three months ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 are also after charging acquisition amortization of \$577 million and \$598 million, respectively. Acquisition amortization refers to depreciation relating to the fixed asset revaluation adjustment and amortization of goodwill consequent upon the ARCO and Burmah Castrol acquisitions. The special charges for the three months ended December 31, 2001 comprised additional severance charges, mainly related to former ARCO employees, Grangemouth, Scotland restructuring charges, an impairment charge for

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our partner operated Lake Maracaibo operations in Venezuela, Castrol, Solvay and Erdolchemie integration costs and a litigation charge. Those for the corresponding period of 2000 related to ARCO, Vastar and Castrol integration costs, rationalization costs post the BP/Amoco merger, environmental charges and asset writedowns.

For the year ended December 31, 2001, the replacement cost profit before exceptional items was \$9,880 million, down from \$11,214 million in 2000. The results for 2001 are after charging special items of \$1,058 million (\$821 million after tax) and acquisition amortization of \$2,477 million. The results for 2000 include special charges of \$1,994 million (\$1,454 million after tax), and acquisition amortization of \$1,535 million.

The historical cost loss for the three months ended December 31, 2001 was \$405 million after inventory holding losses of \$1,297 million and net exceptional losses of \$38 million (\$164 million after tax) in respect of net losses on the sale of fixed assets and businesses and termination of operations. For the equivalent period of 2000 there was a profit of \$2,410 million after inventory holding losses of \$561 million, and including net exceptional gains of \$78 million (\$172 million loss after tax) in respect of net profits on the sale of fixed assets and businesses and termination of operations.

For the year ended December 31, 2001, the historical cost profit was \$8,010 million, after inventory holding losses of \$1,900 million and including net exceptional gains of \$535 million (\$30 million after tax) in respect of net profits on sale of fixed assets and businesses and terminations of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2000, the historical cost profit was \$11,870 million, including inventory holding gains of \$728 million and net exceptional gains of \$220 million (\$72 million loss after tax) in respect of net profits on sale of fixed assets and businesses and terminations of operations.

Page 3

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - continued

Net taxation, other than production taxes, charged for the three months ended December 31, 2001 was \$537 million compared with \$1,242 million in the equivalent period last year. The fourth quarter 2001 included a tax charge of \$126 million in respect of exceptional items compared with a tax credit of \$94 million for the fourth quarter of 2000. The effective tax rate on replacement cost profit before exceptional items was 28% for the three months ended December 31, 2001 and 31% for the year, compared with 32% and 29% for the equivalent period of 2000. The rate reduction for the fourth quarter was due to tax relief on inventory holding losses, which more than offset the impact of higher acquisition amortization. The higher rate for the year was largely due to the increase in acquisition amortization, which is not tax deductible.

Interest expense for the three months ended December 31, 2001 was \$414 million compared with \$611 million (including \$111 million relating to a bond redemption charge) in the equivalent period of 2000 reflecting lower interest rates. For the year ended December 31, 2001, interest expense was \$1,670 million compared to \$1,770 million a year ago (including \$62 million and \$111 million, respectively, relating to bond redemption charges). Lower interest rates during 2001 were partly offset by higher average debt and the impact of revaluing environmental and other provisions at a lower interest rate.

Net cash outflow for the three months ended December 31, 2001 was \$1.0 billion, compared with \$1.6 billion for the equivalent period of 2000. Operating cash flow was similar in both periods, with higher tax payments in the fourth quarter of 2000. For the year 2001, net cash inflow was \$1.0 billion compared with a net

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cash inflow of \$3.7 billion in the same period in 2000. For the year ended December 31, 2001 the overall decreased cash flow is primarily driven by higher capital expenditure and significantly lower divestment proceeds (the second quarter of 2000 included the proceeds from the sale of the ARCO Alaska assets).

Capital expenditure and acquisitions in the fourth quarter and year of 2001 were \$4.4 billion and \$14.1 billion, respectively. Expenditure for the year 2001 included the acquisition of Bayer's 50% interest in Erdolchemie and the formation of the joint venture with Solvay. Excluding acquisitions, capital expenditure for the fourth quarter and year 2001 was \$4.0 billion and \$13.2 billion. For the three months and year ended December 31, 2000 capital expenditure and acquisitions were \$5.0 billion and \$47.6 billion, respectively. Expenditure for the year ended December 31, 2000 included the acquisition of ARCO, Burmah Castrol, the Mobil share of the European Joint Venture and the minority interest in Vastar, a 2.2% interest in PetroChina, and Exxon's aviation lubricants business. Excluding the effect of these acquisitions, capital expenditure for the fourth quarter and year 2000 was \$3.4 billion and \$11.2 billion, respectively.

Net debt at December 31, 2001 was \$19.6 billion. The ratio of net debt to net debt plus equity was 21% compared to the 19% rate at September 30, 2001 and 21% at December 31, 2000. After adjusting for the fixed asset revaluation adjustment and goodwill consequent upon the ARCO and Burmah Castrol acquisitions, the ratio of net debt to net debt plus equity was 26% at December 31, 2001 compared with 24% at September 30, 2000 and 27% at December 31, 2000. In addition to reported debt, BP uses conventional off balance sheet sources of finance such as operating leases and associate and joint venture borrowing.

The group has access to significant sources of liquidity in the form of committed facilities and other funding through the capital markets. At December 31, 2001 the group had available undrawn committed facilities of \$3.4 billion. These committed facilities, which are mainly with a number of international banks, expire in 2002 and we expect to renew them on an annual basis. BP believes that, taking into account the substantial amounts of undrawn borrowing facilities available, the Group has sufficient working capital for foreseeable requirements.

The return on average capital employed on a replacement cost basis for the three months ended December 31, 2001 was 6% compared with 15% for the equivalent period of 2000. For the year ended December 31, 2001, the return on average capital employed was 12%. For further information on the return on average capital employed calculation see Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

BP purchased for cancellation approximately 14 million of its own shares during the fourth quarter of 2001 at a cost of \$99 million. Total share purchases over the year to December 31, 2001 amounted to approximately 154 million at a cost of \$1,281 million.

BP announced a fourth quarterly dividend for 2001 of 5.75 cents per ordinary share. Holders of ordinary shares will receive 4.055 pence per share and holders of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) \$0.345 per ADS. The dividend for the year was 22.00 cents per share, up 7%, which is equivalent to 15.436 pence per share, up 12% over last year. The dividend is payable on March 18, 2002 to shareholders on the register on February 22, 2002. Participants in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan or the dividend reinvestment facility in the US Direct Access Plan will receive the dividend in the form of shares on March 18, 2002.

BP intends to continue to pay dividends in the future of around 50% of its replacement cost profit before exceptional items after adjusting for special items and acquisition amortization, adjusted to mid-cycle operating conditions. Mid-cycle operating conditions reflect adjustments to prices, margins, costs and

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capacity utilization to levels which we would expect on average over the long term.

Page 4

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - continued

Owing to the significant acquisitions that took place in 2000, in addition to its reported results, BP is presenting pro forma results adjusted for special items in order to enable shareholders to assess current performance in the context of BP's past performance and against that of its competitors. The pro forma result is replacement cost profit before exceptional items excluding acquisition amortization as defined in footnote (a) below. The pro forma result, adjusted for special items, has been derived from BP's UK GAAP accounting information but is not in itself a recognized UK or US GAAP measure.

Reconciliation of reported profit (loss) to pro forma result adjusted for special items	Reported -----	Acquisition amortization(a) -----	Special items(b) -----	Pro fo res adjusted special it -----
	(\$ million)			
Three months ended December 31, 2001				
Exploration and Production	1,655	397	322	2,
Gas and Power	106	-	-	
Refining and Marketing	392	180	213	
Chemicals	(67)	-	106	
Other businesses and corporate	(179)	-	73	(
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Replacement cost operating profit	1,907	577	714	3,
Interest expense	(414)	-	-	(
Taxation	(411)	-	(143)	(
Minority shareholders' interest	(26)	-	-	(
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Replacement cost profit before exceptional items	1,056	577	571	2,
	-----	=====	=====	-----
per ordinary share (cents)	4.73			9
	=====			=====
Three months ended December 31, 2000				
Exploration and Production	4,238	413	49	4,
Gas and Power	183	-	-	
Refining and Marketing	792	185	344	1,
Chemicals	(82)	-	222	
Other businesses and corporate	(368)	-	236	(
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Replacement cost operating profit	4,763	598	851	6,
Interest expense	(611)	-	111	(
Taxation	(1,336)	-	(269)	(1,
Minority shareholders' interest	(17)	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Replacement cost profit before exceptional items	2,799	598	693	4,
	-----	=====	=====	-----

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per ordinary share (cents)	12.40	18
	=====	=====

- (a) Acquisition amortization refers to depreciation relating to the fixed asset revaluation adjustment and amortization of goodwill consequent upon the ARCO and Burmah Castrol acquisitions in 2000.
- (b) The special items refer to non-recurring charges and credits. The special items for the fourth quarter 2001 comprise additional severance charges, mainly related to former ARCO employees, an impairment charge for our partner operated Venezuelan Lake Maracaibo operations, Castrol, Solvay and Erdolchemie integration costs, Grangemouth restructuring and litigation costs. The special items for the fourth quarter 2000 comprise principally ARCO, Vasta and Burmah Castrol integration costs, rationalization costs post the BP Amoco merger, environmental charges and asset writedowns.

Page 5

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - continued

Reconciliation of reported profit (loss) to pro forma result adjusted for special items	Reported	Acquisition amortization (a)	Special items (b)	Pro forma result adjusted special items
	-----	-----	-----	-----
		(\$ million)		
Year ended December 31, 2001				
Exploration and Production	12,417	1,759	322	14,498
Gas and Power	521	-	-	521
Refining and Marketing	3,625	718	487	4,830
Chemicals	128	-	114	242
Other businesses and corporate	(556)	-	73	(483)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Replacement cost operating profit	16,135	2,477	996	19,608
Interest expense	(1,670)	-	62	(1,608)
Taxation	(4,512)	-	(237)	(4,749)
Minority shareholders' interest	(73)	-	-	(73)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Replacement cost profit before exceptional items	9,880	2,477	821	13,178
	-----	=====	=====	-----
per ordinary share (cents)	44.03			58
	=====			=====
Year ended December 31, 2000				
Exploration and Production	14,012	1,174	524	15,710
Gas and Power	571	-	-	571
Refining and Marketing	3,523	440	595	4,558
Chemicals	760	-	276	1,036
Other businesses and corporate	(1,110)	-	488	(622)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Replacement cost operating profit	17,756	1,614	1,883	21,253

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Interest expense	(1,770)	-	111	(1,
Taxation	(4,680)	-	(540)	(5,
Minority shareholders' interest	(92)	(79)	-	(
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Replacement cost profit before exceptional items	11,214	1,535	1,454	14,
	-----	=====	=====	-----
per ordinary share (cents)	51.82			65
	=====			=====

(a) Acquisition amortization refers to depreciation relating to the fixed asset revaluation adjustment and amortization of goodwill consequent upon the ARCO and Burmah Castrol acquisitions in 2000.

(b) The special items refer to non-recurring charges and credits. The special items for 2001 comprise additional severance charges, mainly related to former ARCO employees, rationalization costs in the European downstream commercial business, an impairment charge for our partner operated Venezuelan Lake Maracaibo operations, Castrol, Solvay and Erdolchemie integration costs, Grangemouth restructuring and litigation costs. The special items for 2000 comprise principally ARCO, Vastar and Burmah Castrol integration costs, rationalization costs post the BP Amoco merger, environmental charges and asset writedowns.

Page 6

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - continued

OPERATING INFORMATION

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Crude oil and natural gas liquids production (thousand barrels per day), (net of royalties)				
UK	500	514	485	
Rest of Europe	116	92	100	
USA	772	725	744	
Rest of World	629	600	602	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total crude oil and liquids production	2,017	1,931	1,931	1,
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Natural gas production (million cubic feet per day), (net of royalties)				
UK	1,715	1,893	1,713	1,
Rest of Europe	160	156	147	
USA	3,621	3,403	3,554	3,
Rest of World	3,268	3,169	3,218	2,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total natural gas production	8,764	8,621	8,632	7,

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	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total production (a) (thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day), (net of royalties)				
UK	796	840	780	
Rest of Europe	144	119	125	
USA	1,396	1,312	1,357	1,
Rest of World	1,192	1,146	1,157	1,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total production	3,528	3,417	3,419	3,
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Natural gas sales volumes (million cubic feet per day)				
UK	2,534	3,019	2,641	2,
Rest of Europe	232	224	213	
USA	8,094	8,206	8,327	6,
Rest of World	8,867	6,007	7,613	5,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total natural gas sales volumes (b)	19,727	17,456	18,794	14,
	=====	=====	=====	=====
NGL sales volumes (thousand barrels per day)				
UK	-	-	-	
Rest of Europe	-	-	-	
USA	226	169	221	
Rest of World	215	241	189	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total NGL sales volumes	441	410	410	
	=====	=====	=====	=====

(a) Expressed in thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day (mboe/d). Natural gas is converted to oil equivalent at 5.8 billion cubic feet: 1 million barrels. (b) Encompasses sales by Exploration and Production and Gas and Power, including marketing, trading and supply sales.

Page 7

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - continued

OPERATING INFORMATION

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oil sales volumes (thousand barrels per day)				
Refined products				
UK	268	295	266	
Rest of Europe	1,084	1,077	1,062	
USA	1,773	1,974	1,866	1,

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Rest of World	612	539	603	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total marketing sales	3,737	3,885	3,797	3,
Trading/supply sales	2,710	2,878	2,409	2,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total refined product sales	6,447	6,763	6,206	5,
Crude oil	4,599	5,442	4,473	5,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total oil sales	11,046	12,205	10,679	11,
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Refinery throughputs (thousand barrels per day)				
UK	415	391	364	
Rest of Europe	692	727	663	
USA	1,371	1,584	1,526	1,
Rest of World	369	383	376	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total throughput	2,847	3,085	2,929	2,
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Chemicals production (thousand tonnes)				
UK	792	833	3,126	3,
Rest of Europe	2,278	1,701	7,925	6,
USA	2,279	2,255	8,943	9,
Rest of World	699	596	2,722	2,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total production	6,048	5,385	22,716	22,
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Page 8

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - continued

DETAILED REVIEW OF BUSINESSES (EXCLUDING EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS)

EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

		Three months ended		Year ended		
		December 31		December 31		
		(Unaudited)				
		2001	2000	2001	2000	
		-----	-----	-----	-----	
Turnover	- \$m	5,336	8,965	28,229	30,	
Total replacement cost operating profit	- \$m	1,655	4,238	12,417	14,	
Results included:						
Exploration expense	- \$m	144	157	480		
Key Statistics:						
Average prices realized by BP	:Crude oil (a)	- \$/bbl	17.72	28.08	22.50	26
	:Natural gas	- \$/mcf	2.28	3.76	3.30	2
Brent oil price	- \$/bbl	19.41	29.56	24.44	28	
West Texas intermediate oil price	- \$/bbl	20.31	31.99	25.89	30	
Henry Hub gas price (b)	- \$/mmBtu	2.43	5.28	4.26	3	

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- (a) Crude oil and natural gas liquids
 - (b) Henry Hub First of the Month Index

Total replacement cost operating profit for the three months and year ended December 31, 2001 was \$1,655 million and \$12,417 million respectively. This compares with \$4,238 million and \$14,012 million for the corresponding periods in 2000. Significantly lower oil and gas prices are reflected in both turnover and replacement cost operating profit for the fourth quarter 2001. Average liquids realizations declined by over \$10 a barrel for the fourth quarter and \$4 for the year; average natural gas realizations were down \$1.48 per thousand cubic feet for the quarter and up slightly for the year. The impact of lower prices on turnover and replacement cost operating profit for the year was partly offset by the inclusion of ARCO and other portfolio changes for the whole year, compared to only around nine months (from April 14) for the same period in 2000. The special items for the quarter and the year included a \$175 million impairment of our partner operated Venezuelan Lake Maracaibo operations, following a technical reassessment, \$77 million additional severance costs, \$60 million litigation and \$10 million Grangemouth restructuring costs. The fourth quarter benefited from higher volumes and continued productivity driven cost savings with lifting costs declining versus the previous quarter and the equivalent quarter last year. The year also benefited from operational improvements.

Total hydrocarbon production for 2001 increased 5.5%, in line with our growth to target. Production for the fourth quarter was a record 3.5 mmb/d, which was up over 3% compared with a year ago and up over 4% on a consistent current portfolio basis. Liquids production increased by over 4% and benefited from new production from Girassol in Angola, Northstar in Alaska and Qinghangdao in China as well as further production increases in Norway and the Gulf of Mexico. Natural gas production for the quarter was up 1.5% and 3.5% when adjusted for disposals.

The reserve replacement ratio was 191% with 2.2 billion barrels of oil equivalent booked through extensions, discoveries, revisions and improved recovery. Replacement exceeded production for the eighth consecutive year.

In support of continued growth, 2001 capital expenditure, at \$8.9 billion (including \$0.3 billion of acquisitions), was nearly \$2.5 billion higher than last year. During the quarter, the Mad Dog development (BP 60.5% and operator), in the US Gulf of Mexico, was approved. Also, BP announced that the assets of Chernogorfeft have been returned to Sidanco (BP 11.2%). This completes the restructuring of Sidanco with its debt substantially repaid, subsidiaries recovered and non-core assets disposed of. Sidanco is now positioned as a low cost Russian producer.

Page 9

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - continued

GAS AND POWER

Three months ended
December 31
(Unaudited)

Year ended
December 31

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		2001	2000	2001	2000
		-----	-----	-----	-----
Turnover	- \$m	7,452	8,553	39,208	21,000
Total replacement cost operating profit	- \$m	106	183	521	571

On January 1, 2001, the natural gas liquids (NGL) business located in North America was moved to Gas and Power from Refining and Marketing. Comparative information has been restated.

The decrease in turnover for the fourth quarter 2001 reflects the significant fall in natural gas prices, which has more than offset volume increases during the same period. The increase in turnover for the year is primarily due to higher sales volumes in the natural gas marketing and trading business. Replacement cost operating profit for the fourth quarter and year was \$106 million and \$521 million, respectively, compared with \$183 million and \$571 million for the corresponding periods in 2000. Profit for the quarter is down on a year ago due to lower contributions from trading and marketing and NGLs. Despite continued growth in gas sales volumes (up 13% on the fourth quarter of 2000), marketing and trading profit is down due to less favourable market conditions. NGL volumes have increased but margins are lower than a year ago. For the year, lower contribution from NGLs was partly offset by better results from marketing and trading and Ruhrgas. NGL margins have declined significantly relative to 2000 levels.

The BP gas and power business in Spain took part in the Spanish Release Gas programme, an initiative to liberalise the market in line with the European gas directive. BP captured 25% of the total 150 bcf of gas supply auctioned by the incumbent monopoly company.

The Tangguh LNG project (BP approximately 50%) in Eastern Indonesia has secured the first letter of intent for delivery of LNG to GNPowder in the Philippines.

BP and Chevron Texaco have announced that they are to build and operate a 22.5 megawatt wind farm at their jointly owned Nerefco oil refinery in the Netherlands. It will generate electricity equivalent to the consumption of 20,000 households, displacing 20,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions a year. The scheme will begin operations in the second half of 2002.

Page 10

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - continued

REFINING AND MARKETING

		Three months ended		Year ended	
		December 31		December 31	
		(Unaudited)			
		2001	2000	2001	2000
		-----	-----	-----	-----
Turnover	- \$m	26,528	32,708	120,233	107,000
Total replacement cost operating profit	- \$m	392	792	3,625	3,000
Global Indicator Refining Margin (a)	- \$/bbl	2.40	4.46	4.06	4.00

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- (a) The Global Indicator Refining Margin (GIM) is the average of seven regional indicator margins weighted for BP's crude refining capacity in each region. Each regional indicator margin is based on a single representative crude with product yields characteristic of the typical level of upgrading complexity.

The decrease in turnover for the fourth quarter reflects lower retail and wholesale fuel prices. Turnover for the year primarily reflects the inclusion of ARCO for the whole of the year in 2001, compared to around nine months (from April 14) in 2000, the acquisition of Burmah Castrol on July 7, 2000 and the consolidation of the European fuels business with effect from August 1, 2000.

Replacement cost operating profit for the three months and year ended December 31, 2001 was \$392 million and \$3,625 million, respectively, including special charges of \$213 million and \$487 million. For the corresponding periods in 2000, replacement cost operating profit was \$792 and \$3,523 after special charges of \$344 million and \$595 million, respectively. The special charges for the fourth quarter comprised \$146 million Castrol integration costs, \$37 million associated with restructuring of operations at the Grangemouth, Scotland refinery and \$30 million additional severance charges related to former ARCO employees. Special charges for the year also included rationalization costs in the downstream European commercial business. Lower profit for the fourth quarter was primarily the result of lower US and European refining margins. Refining throughputs in the quarter declined by 8% compared with the previous year because of the sale of the Mandan, North Dakota and Salt Lake City, Utah refineries in the third quarter of 2001 and a turnaround at the Whiting, Indiana refinery. Marketing volumes declined by 3% in the quarter, reflecting the slowdown in the world economy. Retail shop sales increased by 14% versus a year ago, reflecting the impact of new BP Connect stations and worldwide growth in shop sales. Average retail margins were little changed from a year ago, though fell away at the end of the quarter. Profit for the year reflects the benefit of the ARCO and Burmah Castrol acquisitions and the consolidation of the fuels business in Europe, and improved marketing volumes, offset by the effects of a larger refinery maintenance programme in 2001.

For the year marketing volumes increased by 11% (2% excluding portfolio changes). Retail shop sales grew 23% (7% excluding portfolio changes). We achieved a unit cash cost reduction of 6% during the year, compared to our target of 2.5%.

The clean fuels programme was rolled out to the 113th city by the end of the year. A total of 339 BP Connect stations were open at the end of the year, in the USA, Europe, Australia and New Zealand. In addition, we have reimaged in excess of 4,600 retail stations worldwide to incorporate BP's new Helios logo.

In December, BP received approval from the European Commission and German Cartel office for its acquisition of Veba Oel AG, subject to certain disposals. The deal, initially for a 51% interest, was completed on February 1, 2002. This completes one part of the arrangement initially announced in mid 2001.

Page 11

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - continued

CHEMICALS

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		Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
		2001	2000	2001	2000
Turnover	- \$m	2,481	2,754	11,515	11,515
Total replacement cost	- \$m	(67)	(82)	128	128
operating profit					
Chemicals Indicator Margin (a)	- \$/te	108 (b)	117 (c)	108 (b)	108 (b)

(a) The Chemicals Indicator Margin (CIM) is a weighted average of externally-based product margins. It is based on market data collected by Chem Systems in their quarterly market analyses, then weighted based on BP's product portfolio. While it does not cover our entire portfolio, it includes a broader range of products than our previous indicator. Amongst the products and businesses covered in the CIM are olefins and derivatives, aromatics and derivatives, linear alpha olefins, acetic acid, vinyl acetate monomer and nitriles. Not included are fabrics and fibres, plastic fabrications, poly alpha olefins, anhydrides, engineering polymers and carbon fibres, speciality intermediates, and the remaining parts of the solvents and acetyls businesses.

(b) Provisional. The data for the fourth quarter is based on two months' actuals and one month of provisional data.

(c) Restated following review of product margins with Chem Systems.

Turnover for the fourth quarter primarily reflects lower prices. For the year, the effect of lower prices was more than offset by the inclusion of 100% of Erdolchemie in 2001. Replacement cost operating loss for the three months ended December 31, 2001 was \$67 million compared with \$82 million for the prior year, including special charges of \$106 million and \$222 million, respectively. For the year, replacement cost operating profit was \$128 million in 2000 compared with \$760 million in the previous year, including special charges of \$114 million and \$276 million, respectively. Excluding special charges, fourth quarter profit reflected ongoing deterioration in market conditions during 2001. Profit for the year decreased due to a weaker trading environment, operational problems in the first half of 2001, and costs associated with restructuring to improve the efficiency of underlying operations.

Chemicals production of 6,048 thousand tonnes in the fourth quarter was just above the previous quarter, as a result of the Solvay joint venture and organic growth from our new linear alpha olefins, vinyl acetate monomer and ethyl acetate plants coming on stream. Production for the year was 22,716 thousand tonnes, up 3% on 2000 due to new production and acquired assets.

Major restructuring continued throughout 2001, aimed at repositioning the portfolio and lowering the cost base. Special charges for the year of \$106 million and \$114 million for the quarter and year, respectively, include charges for Grangemouth restructuring and those related to Erdolchemie and Solvay integration costs. In addition to special items, the fourth quarter and full year results include \$36 million and \$102 million, respectively, for rationalization costs.

During the quarter we announced further portfolio rationalization, including the sale of our butyl and isopropyl acetate business in Antwerp, Belgium, the

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closure of a high-density polyethylene facility as part of the restructuring at Grangemouth, Scotland, the idling of one of the polypropylene lines at Chocolate Bayou, USA and the cessation of alcohol production to concentrate on production of linear alpha olefins at Pasadena, USA.

Page 12

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - continued

OTHER BUSINESSES AND CORPORATE

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Turnover	- \$m	216	51	783
Replacement cost operating profit	- \$m	(179)	(368)	(556)

Other businesses and Corporate comprises Finance, BP Solar, the Group's coal asset, aluminium asset, its investments in PetroChina and Sinopec, interest income and costs relating to corporate activities.

Replacement cost operating loss for the three months and year ended December 31, 2001 was \$179 million and \$556 million, respectively, after special charges of \$73 million comprising additional severance charges mainly related to former ARCO employees. This compares with \$368 million and \$1,110 million for the corresponding periods in 2000, after special charges of \$236 million and \$488 million, respectively, comprising rationalization costs post the BP Amoco merger, ARCO integration costs and an environmental charge.

BP Solar increased its share of the world's solar market to 18% during 2001; production for the year was 30% higher. At the end of the year, as part of its global real estate strategy, BP completed the purchase of a new head office building in London, England. This will permit rationalization of other BP occupied London properties.

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Profit (loss) on sale of fixed assets and businesses and termination of operations	- \$m	(38)	78	535
Taxation credit (charge)	- \$m	(126)	94	(505)
Exceptional items after taxation - \$m		(164)	172	30

Exceptional items for the fourth quarter include losses on the termination or sale of chemicals activities and the sale of BP's interest in Kazakhstan

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pipeline ventures, largely offset by gains on the sale of our majority interest in Vysis and the Frontier and Mandan pipeline systems in the USA.

OUTLOOK

Demand for oil and gas is weaker than last year because of the global economy, a mild US winter and reduced jet fuel demand following the events of September 11. The crude oil market looks broadly balanced for the first half of 2002, if OPEC's latest round of quota reductions offset current demand weakness. Additional OPEC oil may be required in the second half of the year to balance the market if demand improves in line with an economic recovery.

In the US gas market, a combination of economic recovery and lower gas prices may boost demand over the course of 2002 whilst lower drilling activity could curtail domestic production growth. In the near term, high levels of gas in storage are likely to maintain the downward pressure on prices. UK gas fundamentals had improved following cold weather across Europe during November and December, though prices have eased recently, reflecting warmer weather.

Refining margins have been poor so far in 2002 and may remain under pressure in the near term because of weak oil product demand growth and relatively high inventories, especially in the key US market. Retail margins are currently weaker due to intense competitive pressure.

In Chemicals, the near-term pattern of demand is likely to be unchanged.

Page 13

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - concluded

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In order to utilize the 'Safe Harbor' provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, BP is providing the following cautionary statement. The foregoing discussion, in particular, although not limited to, the statements under 'Outlook', with regard to trends in the trading environment, oil and gas prices, refining, marketing, NGL and chemicals margins, inventory and product stock levels, supply capacity, capital expenditure, working capital, profitability, results of operation, dividend payments liquidity or financial position and statements regarding our targets are all forward-looking in nature. Forward-looking statements are identified by such phrases as 'will', 'expects', 'is expected to', 'may', 'is likely to', 'intends' and 'believes'. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future and are outside the control of BP. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in such statements, depending on a variety of factors, including the specific factors identified in the discussions accompanying such forward-looking statements; future levels of industry product supply, demand and pricing; political stability and economic growth in relevant areas of the world; development and use of new technology and successful partnering; the actions of competitors; natural disasters and other changes to business conditions; wars and acts of terrorism or sabotage; and other factors discussed elsewhere in this report. In addition to factors set forth elsewhere in this report, the factors set forth above are important factors, although not exhaustive, that may cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Additional information, including information on factors which may affect BP's business, is contained in BP's Annual Report and Accounts for 2000 and in the Annual Report

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on Form 20-F for 2000 filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

2001 DIVIDENDS

On February 12, 2002, BP p.l.c. announced a fourth quarterly dividend for 2001 of 5.75 cents per ordinary share of 25 cents (ordinary shares), representing \$0.345 per American Depositary Share (ADS) amounting to \$1,288 million in total. The record date for qualifying US resident holders of American Depositary Shares as well as holders of ordinary shares was February 12, 2002, with payment to be made on March 18, 2002.

The dividend payable on March 18 2002 entitles qualifying US ADS shareholders to a refund of the 1/9th UK tax credit (approximately \$0.038) attaching to the dividend less a UK withholding tax limited to the amount of the tax credit. The effect of these arrangements for ADS holders is currently a cash payment of \$0.345, a gross dividend for tax purposes of \$0.383 and a potential tax credit of \$0.038 per ADS.

There is a Dividend Reinvestment Plan whereby holders of ordinary shares can elect to reinvest the net cash dividend in shares purchased on the London Stock Exchange. This plan is not available to any person resident in the USA or Canada, or in any jurisdiction outside the UK where such an offer requires compliance by the Company with any governmental or regulatory procedures or any similar formalities. A dividend reinvestment facility is, however, available for holders of ADSs through the Direct Access Plan of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Participants in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan or the dividend reinvestment facility included in the US Direct Access Plan will receive the dividend in the form of shares on March 18, 2002.

Page 14

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
	2001	2000	2001	2000

	(\$ million, except per share amounts)			
Turnover - Note 3	37,114	44,846	175,389	161,389
Less: joint ventures	297	284	1,171	13,211
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Group turnover	36,817	44,562	174,218	148,178
Replacement cost of sales	32,449	36,031	146,893	120,411
Production taxes - Note 4	336	564	1,689	2,111
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	4,032	7,967	25,636	25,656
Distribution and administration expenses	2,499	3,671	10,918	9,911
Exploration expense - Note 5	144	157	480	480
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other income	1,389	4,139	14,238	15,411
	208	272	694	694
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Group replacement cost operating profit	1,597	4,411	14,932	16,856
Share of profits of joint ventures	91	92	443	443

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Share of profits of associated undertakings	219	260	760	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total replacement cost operating profit				
Notes 6 and 7	1,907	4,763	16,135	17,
Profit (loss) on sale of fixed assets and businesses and termination of operations - Note 8	(38)	78	535	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Replacement cost profit before interest and tax - Note 6	1,869	4,841	16,670	17,
Inventory holding gains (losses) - Note 9	(1,297)	(561)	(1,900)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Historical cost profit before interest and tax	572	4,280	14,770	18,
Interest expense - Note 10	414	611	1,670	1,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Profit before taxation	158	3,669	13,100	16,
Taxation - Note 11	537	1,242	5,017	4,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Profit after taxation	(379)	2,427	8,083	11,
Minority shareholders' interest	26	17	73	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Profit for the period	(405)	2,410	8,010	11,
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Earnings per ordinary share - cents (a)				
Basic	(1.78)	10.53	35.70	54
Diluted	(1.76)	10.47	35.48	54
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Earnings per American depositary share - cents (a)				
Basic	(10.68)	63.18	214.2	32
Diluted	(10.56)	62.82	212.9	36
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average number of outstanding ordinary shares (millions)	22,396	22,516	22,436	21,
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Page 15

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	December 31, 2001 (Unaudited)	December 31,
		(\$ million)
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets	15,593	16
Tangible assets	77,410	75
Investments	12,047	11
	-----	-----
	105,050	103
Current assets		
Business held for resale	-	636
Inventories	7,631	9,234
Receivables	26,669	28,418
Investments	450	661
Cash at bank and in hand	1,358	1,170
	-----	-----
	36,108	40,119
	-----	-----
Current liabilities - falling due within one year		

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Net cash outflow from servicing of finance and returns on investments	(149)	(345)	(948)	(
Taxation				
UK corporation tax	(454)	(428)	(1,058)	(
Overseas tax	(968)	(1,571)	(3,602)	(5,
Tax paid	(1,422)	(1,999)	(4,660)	(6,
Capital expenditure				
Payments for fixed assets	(3,688)	(3,689)	(12,214)	(10,
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets	615	917	2,365	3,
Net cash outflow for capital expenditure	(3,073)	(2,772)	(9,849)	(7,
Acquisitions and disposals				
Investments in associated undertakings	(179)	(88)	(586)	(
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(602)	(1,561)	(1,210)	(6,
Net investment in joint ventures	(220)	-	(497)	(
Proceeds from the sale of businesses	231	402	538	8,
Net cash (outflow) inflow for acquisitions and disposals	(770)	(1,247)	(1,755)	
Equity dividends paid	(1,232)	(1,183)	(4,827)	(4,
Net cash inflow (outflow)	(983)	(1,647)	1,002	3,
Financing	(855)	(1,059)	972	3,
Management of liquid resources	(65)	(158)	(211)	
Increase (decrease) in cash	(63)	(430)	241	(
	(983)	(1,647)	1,002	3,

(a) This cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with UK GAAP. A cash flow statement presented on a SFAS95 format is included in Note 16.

Page 17

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - continued

Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31
2001	2000	2001
-----	-----	-----

(\$ million)

Reconciliation of historical cost profit before interest and tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

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Historical cost profit before interest and tax	572	4,280	14,770	18,
Depreciation and amounts provided	2,430	2,228	8,750	7,
Exploration expenditure written off	85	73	238	
Share of profits of joint ventures and associated undertakings	(303)	(350)	(1,194)	(1,
Interest and other income	(132)	(79)	(478)	(
(Profit) loss on sale of fixed assets and businesses	36	(78)	(537)	(
Charge for provisions	187	33	1,008	
Utilization of provisions	(221)	(426)	(1,119)	(
Decrease (increase) in stocks	1,368	(185)	1,490	(1,
Decrease (increase) in debtors	1,241	(1,952)	1,989	(5,
Increase (decrease) in creditors	284	2,235	(2,508)	3,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash inflow from operating activities	5,547	5,779	22,409	20,
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Financing				
Long-term borrowing	(267)	(96)	(1,296)	(1,
Repayments of long-term borrowing	434	1,359	2,602	2,
Short-term borrowing	(2,764)	(3,072)	(6,257)	(4,
Repayments of short-term borrowing	1,656	148	4,823	4,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(941)	(1,661)	(128)	1,
Issue of ordinary share capital	(13)	(16)	(181)	(
Repurchase of ordinary share capital	99	618	1,281	2,
Stamp duty reserve tax	-	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash outflow from financing	(855)	(1,059)	972	3,
	=====	=====	=====	=====

(a) This cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with UK GAAP. A cash flow statement presented on a SFAS95 format is included in Note 16.

Page 18

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ACQUISITIONS

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(\$ million)			
By business				
Exploration and Production				
UK	312	362	1,095	
Rest of Europe	99	85	329	
USA	862	897	4,155	3,
Rest of World	880	781	3,282	2,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2,153	2,125	8,861	6,

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Gas and Power				
UK (a)	46	86	97	
Rest of Europe	45	13	82	
USA (b)	61	5	109	
Rest of World	57	23	71	
	209	127	359	
Refining and Marketing				
UK (c) (d)	127	393	394	5,
Rest of Europe (d)	209	328	380	1,
USA (e)	623	652	1,311	1,
Rest of World	157	227	330	
	1,116	1,600	2,415	8,
Chemicals				
UK	26	210	205	
Rest of Europe (f)	294	17	917	
USA	167	166	460	
Rest of World	107	119	344	
	594	512	1,926	1,
Other businesses and corporate (g)	356	596	563	30,
	4,428	4,960	14,124	47,
By geographical area				
UK	745	1,144	2,128	7,
Rest of Europe	709	443	1,787	2,
USA	1,758	1,796	6,160	34,
Rest of World	1,216	1,577	4,049	4,
	4,428	4,960	14,124	47,

-
- (a) 4Q 2000 included \$62 million for the second instalment on two LNG ships. Year 2000 also included investment in Great Yarmouth Power Station plus the first and second instalment on the two LNG ships.
- (b) Year 2000, 4Q 2001 and year 2001 included investment in Green Mountain Energy Company.
- (c) Year 2000 included \$4,686 million for the purchase of Burmah Castrol's issued share capital. 4Q and year 2000 included \$175 million for the acquisition of the minority interest in Castrol India.
- (d) Year 2000 included \$1,450 million for the acquisition of the Mobil share of the European Joint Venture.
- (e) 4Q and year 2000 included \$110 million for the Olympic pipeline and \$70 million for Exxon's aviation lubricants business.
- (f) 4Q 2001 included the formation of the joint venture with Solvay. Year 2001 also included the acquisition of Bayer's 50% interest in Erdolchemie.
- (g) 4Q and year 2000 included \$416 million for the investment in Sinopec. Year 2000 included \$27,506 million for the acquisition of ARCO, \$1,688 million for the acquisition of the minority interest in Vastar and \$578 million for the acquisition of a 2.2% interest in PetroChina.

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Page 19

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Average oil realizations (a) - \$/bbl				
UK	18.53	28.55	23.55	27.50
USA	17.05	28.02	21.87	25.50
Rest of World	17.70	27.48	21.90	26.50
BP average	17.72	28.08	22.50	26.50
Brent oil price	19.41	29.56	24.44	28.50
West Texas Intermediate oil price	20.31	31.99	25.89	30.50
Alaska North Slope US West Coast	17.79	29.42	23.18	28.50
Average natural gas realizations - \$/mcf				
UK	3.15	3.03	3.07	2.50
USA	2.06	5.15	3.99	3.50
Rest of World	1.99	2.63	2.52	2.50
BP average	2.28	3.76	3.30	2.50
Henry Hub gas price (b) (\$/mmBtu)	2.45	5.28	4.26	3.50
Global Indicator Refining Margins (c) - \$/bbl				
Northwest Europe	1.53	3.63	2.24	3.50
US Gulf Coast	1.79	3.78	4.84	3.50
Midwest	2.63	3.54	6.05	4.50
US West Coast	6.25	10.21	8.60	8.50
Singapore	1.20	2.18	0.90	2.50
BP average	2.40	4.46	4.06	4.50
Chemicals Indicator Margin (d) - \$/te	108(e)	117(f)	108(e)	

(a) Crude oil and natural gas liquids.

(b) Henry Hub First of Month Index.

(c) The Global Indicator Refining Margin (GIM) is the average of seven regional indicator margins weighted for BP's crude refining capacity in each region. Each regional indicator margin is based on a single representative crude with product yields characteristic of the typical level of upgrading complexity.

(d) The Chemicals Indicator Margin (CIM) is a weighted average of externally-based product margins. It is based on market data collected by Chem Systems in their quarterly market analyses, then weighted based on BP's product portfolio. While it does not cover our entire portfolio, it includes a broader range of products than our previous indicator. Amongst the products and businesses covered in the CIM are olefins and derivatives, aromatics and derivatives, linear alpha olefins, acetic acid, vinyl acetate monomer and nitriles. Not included are fabrics and fibres, plastic fabrications, poly alpha olefins, anhydrides, engineering polymers and carbon fibres, speciality intermediates, and the remaining parts of the solvents and acetyls businesses.

(e) Provisional. The data for the fourth quarter is based on two months'

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actuals and one month of provisional data.
 (f) Restated following review of product margins with Chem Systems.

US dollar/sterling exchange rates

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	December 31		December 31	
	(Unaudited)			
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	-----		-----	
Average rates for the period	1.44	1.45	1.44	1.45
Period-end rates	1.45	1.49	1.45	1.49
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Page 20

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 SPECIAL ITEMS AND ACQUISITION AMORTIZATION BY SEGMENT (PRE-TAX)

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	December 31		December 31	
	(Unaudited)			
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	-----		-----	
	(\$ million)			
Special items				
Exploration and Production				
UK	70	5	70	
Rest of Europe	-	-	-	
USA	77	25	77	
Rest of World	175	19	175	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	322	49	322	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gas and Power				
UK	-	-	-	
Rest of Europe	-	-	-	
USA	-	-	-	
Rest of World	-	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Refining and Marketing				
UK	70	59	131	
Rest of Europe	44	38	167	
USA	63	188	82	
Rest of World	36	59	107	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	213	344	487	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chemicals				
UK	89	1	89	
Rest of Europe	33	18	41	

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USA	(16)	18	(16)	
Rest of World	-	185	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	106	222	114	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other businesses and corporate				
UK	-	63	-	
Rest of Europe	-	-	-	
USA	73	173	73	
Rest of World	-	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	73	236	73	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total special items before interest	714	851	996	1,
Interest - bond redemption charges	-	111	62	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	714	962	1,058	1,
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Acquisition amortization				
Exploration and Production				
UK	41	30	151	
USA	323	373	1,474	1,
Rest of World	33	10	134	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	397	413	1,759	1,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Refining and Marketing				
UK	99	104	394	
USA	81	81	324	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	180	185	718	
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total	577	598	2,477	1,
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Page 21

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. The financial statements and notes included in this Report for the year ended December 31, 2001 do not constitute statutory accounts. It is an extract from the 2001 annual accounts (except Notes 16 and 17), approved by a duly appointed and authorized committee of the Board of Directors at the Results Committee on February 12, 2002, but not yet delivered to the UK Registrar of Companies; the report of the auditors on those accounts was unqualified. The accounting policies used in preparing the 2001 annual accounts are consistent with those applied in the preceding annual accounts. The results for the three months ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 are unaudited and in the opinion of management include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the periods presented. The financial statements and notes included in this Report should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2000 included in BP's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
2. Business held for resale

The sale of Foseco was completed during the third quarter of 2001. The

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other former Burmah Castrol chemicals businesses originally categorized as businesses held for resale will for now be retained and have been included within the Chemicals segment from July 1, 2001.

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
(\$ million)				
3. Turnover				
By business				
Exploration and Production	5,336	8,965	28,229	30,111
Gas and Power	7,452	8,553	39,208	21,111
Refining and Marketing	26,528	32,708	120,233	107,111
Chemicals	2,481	2,754	11,515	11,111
Other businesses and corporate	216	51	783	1,111
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	42,013	53,031	199,968	171,111
Less: sales between businesses	5,196	8,469	25,750	23,111
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Group excluding joint ventures	36,817	44,562	174,218	148,111
Sales of joint ventures	297	284	1,171	13,111
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	37,114	44,846	175,389	161,111
	=====	=====	=====	=====
By geographical area				
UK	11,432	11,982	47,618	45,111
Rest of Europe	8,657	11,217	36,701	20,111
USA	16,039	19,023	84,696	71,111
Rest of World	7,285	9,406	33,911	31,111
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	43,413	51,628	202,926	168,111
Less: Sales between areas	6,596	7,066	28,708	19,111
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Group excluding joint ventures	36,817	44,562	174,218	148,111
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Sales of joint ventures				
UK	13	-	13	3,111
Rest of Europe	30	-	30	12,111
USA	82	87	318	11,111
Rest of World	172	197	810	11,111
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	297	284	1,171	16,111
Less: sales between areas	-	-	-	2,111
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	297	284	1,171	13,111
	=====	=====	=====	=====
4. Production taxes				
UK petroleum revenue tax	147	162	600	1,111
Overseas production taxes	189	402	1,089	1,111
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	336	564	1,689	2,111
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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Page 22

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(\$ million)			
5. Exploration expense				
Exploration and Production				
UK	9	13	14	
Rest of Europe	7	10	22	
USA	82	72	256	
Rest of World	46	62	188	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	144	157	480	
	=====	=====	=====	=====
6. Replacement cost profit				
<p>Replacement cost profits reflect the current cost of supplies. The replacement cost profit for the period is arrived at by excluding from the historical cost profit inventory holding gains and losses. These are the difference between the amount that is charged to cost of sales on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis of inventory valuation and the amount charged to cost of sales based on the average cost of supplies incurred during the period. The former basis is used in arriving at the historical cost result whereas the latter basis is used in arriving at the replacement cost result. For further discussion of replacement cost operating profit see Item 3 of BP's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000.</p>				
7. Total replacement cost operating profit				
By business				
Exploration and Production				
UK	571	1,082	3,424	4,111
Rest of Europe	144	232	748	1,000
USA	440	1,678	4,629	5,000
Rest of World	500	1,246	3,616	4,111
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1,655	4,238	12,417	14,222
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gas and Power				
UK	(29)	1	58	100
Rest of Europe	61	54	181	100
USA	45	29	265	100
Rest of World	29	99	17	100
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	106	183	521	300
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Refining and Marketing				
UK	(197)	(71)	(475)	(100)
Rest of Europe	227	354	762	100

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USA	59	388	2,637	2,
Rest of World	303	121	701	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	392	792	3,625	3,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chemicals				
UK	(75)	10	(216)	
Rest of Europe	(1)	15	185	
USA	(9)	56	62	
Rest of World	18	(163)	97	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(67)	(82)	128	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other businesses and corporate	(179)	(368)	(556)	(1,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1,907	4,763	16,135	17,
	=====	=====	=====	=====
By geographical area				
UK	375	834	2,668	3,
Rest of Europe	388	608	1,814	2,
USA	243	2,026	7,049	7,
Rest of World	901	1,295	4,604	4,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1,907	4,763	16,135	17,
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Page 23

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(\$ million)			
8. Analysis of exceptional items				
Profit (loss) on sale of fixed assets and businesses and termination of operations				
Exploration and Production	(85)	(96)	195	
Gas and Power	-	2	(1)	
Refining and Marketing	18	(87)	471	
Chemicals	(130)	28	(297)	(
Other businesses and corporate	159	231	167	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Exceptional items before taxation	(38)	78	535	
Taxation charge	(126)	94	(505)	(
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Exceptional items after taxation	(164)	172	30	
	=====	=====	=====	=====
9. Inventory holding gains (losses)				
Exploration and Production	(5)	(1)	(6)	
Gas and Power	(20)	(11)	(81)	
Refining and Marketing	(1,138)	(520)	(1,583)	
Chemicals	(134)	(29)	(230)	

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Historical cost basis				
Historical cost profit after exceptional items	(405)	2,410	8,010	11,
Interest	414	611	1,670	1,
Minority shareholders' interest	26	17	73	
	35	3,038	9,753	13,
ROACE	0.1%	13%	10.2%	

* As the acquisition of ARCO was completed in April 2000 and Burmah Castrol in July 2000, the average capital employed for 2000 has been calculated as the average of the four discrete quarters.

13. Analysis of changes in net debt

Opening balance				
Finance debt	20,474	19,688	21,190	14,
Less: Cash	1,438	1,607	1,170	1,
Current asset investments	519	862	661	
Opening net debt	18,517	17,219	19,359	12,
Closing balance				
Finance debt	21,417	21,190	21,417	21,
Less: Cash	1,358	1,170	1,358	1,
Current asset investments	450	661	450	
Closing net debt	19,609	19,359	19,609	19,
Decrease (increase) in net debt	(1,092)	(2,140)	(250)	(6,
Movement in cash/bank overdrafts	(63)	(430)	241	(
(Decrease) increase in current asset investments	(65)	(158)	(211)	
Net cash (inflow) outflow from financing (excluding share capital)	(941)	(1,661)	(128)	1,
Other movements	(17)	(24)	(36)	
Debt acquired	(8)	-	(55)	(8,
Movements in net debt before exchange effects	(1,094)	(2,273)	(189)	(6,
Exchange adjustments	2	133	(61)	
Decrease (increase) in net debt	(1,092)	(2,140)	(250)	(6,

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	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		Year ended December 31	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
(\$ million)				
14. Net debt ratio - net debt: net debt + equity				
Gross debt	21,417	21,190	21,417	21,190
Cash and current asset investments	1,808	1,831	1,808	1,831
Net debt	19,609	19,359	19,609	19,359
Equity	74,994	74,001	74,994	74,001
Net debt ratio	21%	21%	21%	21%
Acquisition adjustment (a)	17,986	20,463	17,986	20,463
Net debt ratio - pro forma basis (b)	26%	27%	26%	27%

(a) Acquisition adjustment refers to the fixed asset revaluation adjustment and goodwill consequent upon the ARCO and Burmah Castrol acquisitions.

(b) Based on equity excluding the fixed asset revaluation adjustment and goodwill resulting from the ARCO and Burmah Castrol acquisitions.

15. Movement in BP shareholders' interest	\$ million
Balance at December 31, 2000	73,416
Profit for the period	8,010
Distribution to shareholders	(4,935)
Currency translation differences	(908)
Employee share schemes	181
Share buyback	(1,281)
Redemption of ARCO preference shares	(116)
Balance at December 31, 2001	74,367

Page 26

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16. US generally accepted accounting principles

The consolidated financial statements of the BP Group are prepared in accordance with UK GAAP which differs in certain respects from US GAAP. The principal differences between US GAAP and UK GAAP for BP Group reporting relate to the following:

(a) Group consolidation

Investments in entities over which the Group does not exercise control (associates and joint ventures) are accounted for by the equity method.

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UK GAAP requires the consolidated financial statements to show separately the Group proportion of operating profit or loss, exceptional items, inventory holding gains or losses, interest expense and taxation of associated undertakings and joint ventures. In addition the turnover of joint ventures should be disclosed. For US GAAP the after tax profits or losses (i.e. operating results after exceptional items, inventory holding gains or losses, interest expense and taxation) are included in the income statement as a single line item.

UK GAAP requires the Group's share of the gross assets and gross liabilities of joint ventures to be shown on the face of the balance sheet whereas under US GAAP the net investment is included as a single line item.

Where the Group conducts activities through a joint arrangement that is not carrying on a trade or business in its own right the Group accounts for its own assets, liabilities and cash flows of the activity measured according to the terms of the arrangement. For the Group this method of accounting applies to certain oil and natural gas activities and undivided interests in pipelines. US GAAP requires these activities to be accounted for by proportional consolidation, which is equivalent to UK GAAP.

The following summarizes the reclassifications for associates and joint ventures necessary to accord with US GAAP.

Three months ended December 31, 2001
(Unaudited)

	As Reported	Reclassification	US GAAP Presentation

(\$ million)			
Consolidated statement of income			
Other income	208	168	376
Share of profits of JVs and associated undertakings	310	(310)	-
Exceptional items before taxation	(38)	1	(37)
Inventory holding gains (losses)	(1,297)	6	(1,291)
Interest expense	414	(47)	367
Taxation	537	(88)	449
Profit for the period	(405)	-	(405)

Year ended December 31, 2001
(Unaudited)

	As Reported	Reclassification	US GAAP Presentation

(\$ million)			
Consolidated statement of income			
Other income	694	692	1,386
Share of profits of JVs and associated undertakings	1,203	(1,203)	-
Exceptional items before taxation	535	2	537
Inventory holding gains (losses)	(1,900)	7	(1,893)
Interest expense	1,670	(205)	1,465

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Taxation	5,017	(297)	4,720
Profit for the year	8,010	-	8,010

Page 27

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16. US generally accepted accounting principles - continued

Three months ended December 31, 2000 (Unaudited)			
	As Reported	Reclassification	US GAAP Presentation
----- (\$ million) -----			
Consolidated statement of income			
Other income	272	198	470
Share of profits of JVs and associated undertakings	352	(352)	-
Exceptional items before taxation	78	-	78
Inventory holding gains (losses)	(561)	2	(559)
Interest expense	611	(61)	550
Taxation	1,242	(91)	1,151
Profit for the period	2,410	-	2,410

Year ended December 31, 2000 (Unaudited)			
	As Reported	Reclassification	US GAAP Presentation
----- (\$ million) -----			
Consolidated statement of income			
Other income	805	1,416	2,221
Share of profits of JVs and associated undertakings	1,600	(1,600)	-
Exceptional items before taxation	220	(24)	196
Inventory holding gains (losses)	728	(229)	499
Interest expense	1,770	(218)	1,552
Taxation	4,972	(219)	4,753
Profit for the year	11,870	-	11,870

(b) Income statement

The income statement prepared under UK GAAP shows sub-totals for replacement cost profit before interest and tax, historical cost profit before interest and tax and profit after taxation. These line items are not recognized under US GAAP.

(c) Exceptional items

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Under UK GAAP certain exceptional items are shown separately on the face of the income statement after operating profit. These items are profits or losses on the sale of businesses and fixed assets and fundamental restructuring charges. Under US GAAP these items are classified as operating income or expenses.

(d) Impairment

Both UK and US GAAP require that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles to be held and used by an entity be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. US GAAP requires, in performing the review for recoverability, the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized. Otherwise, no impairment loss is recognized. Measurement of an impairment loss for long-lived assets and identifiable intangibles that an entity expects to hold and use is based on the fair value of the assets.

For UK GAAP to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, that is the higher of net realizable value and value in use (fair value) the fixed asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

In 2001 a revision of \$911 million to the previously reported fair values for tangible fixed assets relating to the 2000 acquisition of Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) under UK GAAP has been reflected as a charge for impairment under US GAAP and included within the adjustment for depreciation.

Page 28

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16. US generally accepted accounting principles - continued

(e) Provisions

UK GAAP requires provisions for decommissioning, environmental liabilities and onerous contracts to be determined on a discounted basis if the effect of the time value of money is material. Under US GAAP (i) environmental liabilities are discounted only where the timing and amounts of payments are fixed and reliably determinable and (ii) provisions for decommissioning are provided on a unit-of-production basis over field lives.

The adjustments for decommissioning expense, interest expense and decommissioning and environmental provisions arise from the differences between the UK and US GAAP bases for determining provisions.

(f) Deferred taxation

Under the UK GAAP restricted liability method, deferred taxation is only provided where timing differences are expected to reverse in the

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foreseeable future. Under US GAAP deferred taxation is provided for temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Group's assets and liabilities at enacted tax rates.

US GAAP requires the recognition of a deferred tax asset or liability for the tax effects of differences between the assigned values and the tax bases of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a purchase business combination, whereas under UK GAAP no such deferred tax asset or liability is recognized. Under US GAAP the deferred tax asset or liability is amortized over the same period as the assets and liabilities to which it relates.

The adjustments for fixed assets, depreciation and deferred taxation arise from the difference between the UK GAAP and US GAAP bases for deferred taxation.

At December 31, 2001, the adjustment to the carrying amount of fixed assets was \$7,032 million (\$8,367 million at December 31, 2000) and the related deferred tax liability \$7,014 million (\$8,336 million at December 31, 2000). The charge for depreciation in 2001 in respect of these assets was \$1,330 million (2000 \$706 million) and the credit for taxation \$1,313 million (2000 \$672 million).

(g) Ordinary shares held for future awards to employees

Under UK GAAP, Company shares held by an Employee Share Ownership Plan to meet future requirements of employee share schemes are recorded in the balance sheet as Fixed assets -- investments. Under US GAAP, such shares are recorded in the balance sheet as a reduction of shareholders' interest.

(h) Sale and leaseback

The sale and leaseback of the Amoco building in Chicago, Illinois in 1998 is treated as a sale for UK GAAP whereas for US GAAP it is treated as a financing transaction.

A provision was recognized under UK GAAP in 1999 to cover the likely shortfall on rental income from subletting the Chicago office building. As the original sale and leaseback was not treated as a sale for US GAAP the provision has been reversed for US GAAP.

Under UK GAAP the profit arising on the sale and operating leaseback of certain railcars in 1999 is taken to income in the period in which the transaction occurs. Under US GAAP this profit is not recognized immediately but amortized over the term of the operating lease.

(i) Dividends

Under UK GAAP, dividends are recorded in the year in respect of which they are announced or declared by the board of directors to the shareholders. Under US GAAP, dividends are recorded in the period in which dividends are declared.

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16. US generally accepted accounting principles - continued

(j) Goodwill

In 2001 a revision of \$814 million to the previously reported fair value of the liability for taxation relating to the ARCO acquisition under UK GAAP has been reflected as a reduction of goodwill for US GAAP.

This adjustment plus other differences in the basis for determining goodwill between UK and US GAAP, result in goodwill for US GAAP being lower than for UK GAAP at the year end. The amortization of the difference is included within goodwill.

(k) Debt retirement charges

Under US GAAP charges arising on the early retirement of debt would be shown as an extraordinary item. Under UK GAAP they are included within interest expense.

(l) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

On January 1, 2001 the Group adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 'Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities' (SFAS 133) as amended by Statement Nos. 137 and 138, for US GAAP reporting.

SFAS 133, as amended, requires that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded each period in current earnings or other comprehensive income, depending on whether a derivative is designated as part of a hedge transaction and, if it is, the type of hedge transaction. To the extent certain criteria are met, SFAS 133 permits, but does not require, hedge accounting.

The Group's accounting policies under UK GAAP do not satisfy the criteria for hedge accounting under SFAS 133. The Group does not intend to modify its practice under UK GAAP.

In the normal course of business the Group is a party to derivative financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk, primarily to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, including management of the balance between floating rate and fixed rate debt. The Group also manages certain of its exposures to movements in oil and natural gas prices. In addition, the Group trades derivatives in conjunction with these risk management activities.

All oil price derivatives and all derivatives held for trading are carried on the Group's balance sheet at fair value with changes in that value recognized in earnings of the period. For those derivative instruments, there was no impact of adopting SFAS 133 on the Group's results of operations and financial position, as adjusted to accord with US GAAP. Certain financial derivatives used to manage foreign currency and interest rate risk that qualify for hedge accounting under UK GAAP are marked to market under SFAS 133. For these derivatives, the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 133 resulted in a pre tax charge to income, as adjusted to accord with US GAAP, of \$27 million (\$18 million after tax) and a pre tax credit to other comprehensive income of \$57 million (\$37 million after tax). The net gain included in other comprehensive income as of January 1, 2001 has been reclassified into earnings during 2001. Under US GAAP the fair

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values of derivative financial instruments are shown as current assets and liabilities as appropriate.

The Group has a number of long term natural gas contracts which have been in place for many years. The pricing structure for those contracts is not directly related to the market price of natural gas but to the price of other commodities or indices, such as fuel oil or consumer price indices. SFAS 133 requires these contracts to be marked to market. On the basis of SFAS 133 Implementation Issue C11, the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 133 for these derivatives resulted in a pre-tax charge to income, as adjusted to accord with US GAAP, at July 1, 2001 of \$530 million (\$344 million after tax). The results of operations adjusted to accord with US GAAP for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2001 and shareholders' interest adjusted to accord with US GAAP at September 30, 2001 have been restated accordingly.

Page 30

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16. US generally accepted accounting principles - continued

Because the Company does not intend to modify its accounting practice to satisfy the criteria for hedge accounting under SFAS 133, the Group's results of operations, as adjusted to accord with US GAAP, will not necessarily be representative of the results it would report if US GAAP were used to prepare the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the Group sought to meet the hedge criteria of SFAS 133.

(m) Investments

Under UK GAAP the group's equity investments in Lukoil, Sinopec and Petrochina are held for the long term and reported as fixed asset investments and carried on the balance sheet at cost, subject to review for impairment. For US GAAP these investments are classified as available-for-sale-securities. Consequently they are reported at fair value, with unrealized holding gains and losses, net of tax, reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. If a decline in fair value below cost is 'other than temporary' the unrealized loss should be accounted for as a realized loss and charged against income.

(n) Gain arising on asset exchange

For UK GAAP the transaction with Solvay, which led to the exchange of businesses for an interest in a joint venture and an associated undertaking, has been treated as an asset swap which does not give rise to a gain or loss. Under US GAAP the transaction has been treated as a disposal and acquisition at fair value which gives rise to a pre-tax gain on disposal of \$242 million (\$157 million after tax).

Page 31

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

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16. US generally accepted accounting principles - continued

The following is a summary of the adjustments to profit for the period and to BP shareholders' interest which would be required if generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP) had been applied instead of those generally accepted in the United Kingdom.

Profit for the year	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		
	2001	2000	200
	----- (\$ million)		
Profit as reported in the consolidated statement of income	(405)	2,410	8,01
Adjustments:			
Depreciation charge	(1,395)	(508)	(2,23
Decommissioning and environmental expense	(290)	(124)	(60
Onerous property leases	(4)	(21)	(4
Derivative financial instruments	(210)	-	(48
Gain arising on asset exchange	242	-	24
Interest expense	88	60	23
Deferred taxation	(805)	(125)	(61
Other	5	15	1
	(2,369)	(703)	(3,48
Profit for the period before cumulative effect of accounting change as adjusted to accord with US GAAP	(2,774)	1,707	4,52
Cumulative effect of accounting change:			
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	(36
Profit for the period as adjusted to accord with US GAAP	(2,774)	1,707	4,16
Profit for the period as adjusted:			
Per ordinary share - cents			
Basic - before cumulative effect of accounting change	(12.39)	7.58	20.1
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	(1.6
	(12.39)	7.58	18.5
Diluted - before cumulative effect of accounting change	(12.32)	7.53	20.0
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	(1.6
	(12.32)	7.53	18.4
Per American Depositary Share - cents (a)			
Basic - before cumulative effect of accounting change	(74.34)	45.48	120.9
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	(9.6
	(74.34)	45.48	111.3
Diluted - before cumulative effect of accounting change	(73.92)	45.18	120.2

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Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	(9.6)
	-----	-----	-----
	(73.92)	45.18	110.6
	-----	-----	-----

Page 32

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16. US generally accepted accounting principles - continued

BP shareholders' interest	December 31, 2001 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2000 (b)

	(\$ million)	
BP shareholders' interest as reported in the consolidated balance sheet	74,367	73,416
Adjustments:		
Fixed assets	6,069	8,777
Ordinary shares held for future awards to employees	(266)	(360)
Sale and leaseback of Chicago office building	(413)	(413)
Decommissioning and environmental provisions	(780)	(921)
Onerous property leases	65	105
Derivative financial instruments	(1,038)	-
Gain arising on asset exchange	242	-
Deferred taxation	(16,164)	(15,843)
Fourth quarterly dividend	1,288	1,178
Net unrealized loss on investments	(2)	-
Pension liability adjustment	(942)	(145)
Other	(104)	(128)
	-----	-----
	(12,045)	(7,750)
	-----	-----
BP shareholders' interest as adjusted to accord with US GAAP	62,322	65,666
	=====	=====

(a) One American Depositary Share is equivalent to six ordinary shares.

(b) As reported in Note 43 of Notes to Financial Statements included in BP's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000.

Page 33

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16. US generally accepted accounting principles - continued

Three months and nine months ended September 30, 2001

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The following is a summary of the adjustments to profit for the period and to BP shareholders' interest which would be required if generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP) had been applied instead of those generally accepted in the United Kingdom. It has been restated to reflect a revision to the effect of adopting SFAS 133 - see paragraph (1) above.

Profit for the period	Three months ended September 30, 2001 (Unaudited)		Nine months ended September 30, 2001 (Unaudited)	
	Restated	As Reported	Restated	As Reported
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Profit for the period before cumulative effect of accounting change as adjusted to accord with US GAAP	1,761	1,770	7,300	7,309
Cumulative effect of accounting change: Derivative financial instruments	(344)	-	(362)	(18)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Profit for the period as adjusted to accord with US GAAP	1,417	1,770	6,938	7,291
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Profit for the period as adjusted: Per ordinary share - cents				
Basic - before cumulative effect of accounting change	7.85	7.89	32.52	32.56
Cumulative effect of accounting change	(1.53)	-	(1.61)	(0.08)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	6.32	7.89	30.91	32.48
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Diluted - before cumulative effect of accounting change	7.81	7.85	32.31	32.35
Cumulative effect of accounting change	(1.52)	-	(1.60)	(0.08)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	6.29	7.85	30.71	32.27
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Per American Depositary Share - cents (a)				
Basic - before cumulative effect of accounting change	47.10	47.34	195.12	195.36
Cumulative effect of accounting change	(9.18)	-	(9.66)	(0.48)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	37.92	47.34	185.46	194.88
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Diluted - before cumulative effect of accounting change	46.86	47.10	193.86	194.10
Cumulative effect of accounting change	(9.12)	-	(9.60)	(0.48)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	37.74	47.10	184.26	193.62
	-----	-----	-----	-----
		September 30, 2001 Restated		September 30, 2001 As reported

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BP shareholders' interest	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	-----	-----
	(\$ million)	
BP shareholders' interest as adjusted to accord with US GAAP	67,293 =====	67,646 =====

(a) One American Depositary Share is equivalent to six ordinary shares.

Page 34

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16. US generally accepted accounting principles - continued

The consolidated statement of cash flows presented in accordance with SFAS 95 is as follows:

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		
	2001	2000	2000
	-----	-----	-----
	(\$ million)		
Operating activities			
Profit after taxation	(379)	2,427	8,088
Adjustments to reconcile profits after tax to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amounts provided	2,430	2,228	8,758
Exploration expenditure written off	85	73	238
Share of profits of joint ventures and associates less dividends received	(52)	(78)	(68)
(Profit) loss on sale of businesses and fixed assets	36	(78)	(53)
Working capital movement (see analysis below)	2,087	(578)	1,318
Other	(71)	(393)	(228)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,136	3,601	17,568
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	(3,695)	(3,731)	(12,298)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(602)	(1,561)	(1,218)
Investment in associated undertakings	(179)	(88)	(58)
Net investment in joint ventures	(220)	-	(49)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	846	1,319	2,908
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,850)	(4,061)	(11,688)
Financing activities			
Net proceeds from shares (repurchased) issued	(86)	(602)	(1,108)
Proceeds from long-term financing	267	96	1,298

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Repayments of long-term financing	(434)	(1,359)	(2,60)
Net increase (decrease) in short-term debt	1,108	2,924	1,43
Dividends paid - BP shareholders	(1,232)	(1,183)	(4,82)
- Minority shareholders	(38)	(4)	(5)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in financing activities	(415)	(128)	(5,85)
	-----	-----	-----
Currency translation differences relating to cash and cash equivalents	(20)	(50)	(5)
	-----	-----	-----
(Increase) decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(149)	(638)	(2)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,957	2,469	1,83
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,808	1,831	1,80
	=====	=====	=====
Analysis of working capital movement			
Decrease (increase) in inventories	1,368	(185)	1,49
Decrease (increase) in receivables	1,202	(1,904)	1,90
(Decrease) increase in current liabilities (excluding finance debt)	(483)	1,511	(2,07)
	-----	-----	-----
Total working capital movement	2,087	(578)	1,31
	=====	=====	=====

Page 35

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16. US generally accepted accounting principles - continued

Comprehensive income

The components of comprehensive income, net of related tax are as follows:

	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		
	2001	2000	2000
	-----	-----	-----
	(\$ million)		
Profit for the period as adjusted to accord with US GAAP	(2,774)	1,707	4,16
Currency translation differences	(316)	(129)	(90)
Derivative financial instruments	(8)	-	(
Net unrealized loss on investments	(2)	-	(
Pension liability	(797)	(1)	(79
	-----	-----	-----
Comprehensive income	(3,897)	1,577	2,45
	=====	=====	=====

Accumulated other comprehensive income at December 31, 2001 and December

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31, 2000 comprised losses of \$5,734 million and \$4,027 million, respectively.

Consolidated balance sheet

Under US GAAP Trade and Other receivables due after one year of \$4,681 million at December 31, 2001 (\$4,610 million at December 31, 2000), included within current assets, would have been classified as noncurrent assets. Borrowing under US Industrial Revenue/Municipal Bonds of \$1,768 million (December 31, 2000 \$1,671 million) included within current liabilities - falling due within one year would under US GAAP have been classified as noncurrent liabilities. The provision for deferred taxation is primarily in respect of noncurrent items.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

The Group's financial statements include a consolidated statement of cash flows in accordance with the revised UK Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 (FRS1). The statement prepared under FRS1 presents substantially the same information as that required under FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 95 'Statement of Cash Flows' (SFAS 95).

Under FRS1 cash flows are presented for (i) operating activities; (ii) dividends from joint ventures; (iii) dividends from associated undertakings; (iv) servicing of finance and returns on investments; (v) taxation; (vi) capital expenditure and financial investment; (vii) acquisitions and disposals; (viii) dividends; (ix) financing; and (x) management of liquid resources. SFAS 95 only requires presentation of cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities.

Cash flows under FRS1 in respect of dividends from joint ventures and associated undertakings, taxation and servicing of finance and returns on investments are included within operating activities under SFAS 95. Interest paid includes payments in respect of capitalized interest, which under SFAS 95 are included in capital expenditure under investing activities. Cash flows under FRS1 in respect of capital expenditure and acquisitions and disposals are included in investing activities under SFAS 95. Dividends paid are included within financing activities. All short-term investments are regarded as liquid resources for FRS1. Under SFAS 95 short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less are classified as cash equivalents and aggregated with cash in the cash flow statement. Cash flows in respect of short-term investments with original maturities exceeding three months are included in operating activities.

Page 36

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16. US generally accepted accounting principles - continued

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share excludes the dilutive effects of options, warrants and convertible securities. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if options, warrants or convertible securities were exercised or converted into ordinary shares that shared in the earnings of the Group. The dilutive effect of outstanding share options is as follows:

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	Three months ended December 31 (Unaudited)		
	2001	2000	200
	----- (shares million)		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	22,396	22,516	22,43
Ordinary shares issuable under employee share schemes	120	151	13
	-----	-----	-----
	22,516	22,667	22,57
	=====	=====	=====

Page 37

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16. US generally accepted accounting principles - concluded

Recently issued accounting standards

In June 2001 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.141 'Business Combinations' (SFAS 141) and No. 142 'Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets' (SFAS 142). Under SFAS 141, the pooling of interest method of accounting is no longer permitted; the purchase method must be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS 142, which is effective for accounting periods beginning after December 15, 2001, eliminates the requirement to amortize goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets. Rather, such assets are subject to periodic impairment testing. Intangible assets that are not deemed to have an indefinite life will continue to be amortized over their estimated useful lives.

It is estimated that application of these new standards would increase the Group's results of operations, as adjusted to accord with US GAAP, by approximately \$1,300 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, assuming no impairment of goodwill.

Also in June 2001 the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143 'Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations' (SFAS 143). SFAS 143 requires companies to record liabilities equal to the fair value of their asset retirement obligations when they are incurred (typically when the asset is installed at the production location). When the liability is initially recorded, companies capitalize an equivalent amount as part of the cost of the asset. Over time the liability is accreted for the change in its present value each period, and the initial capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. SFAS 143 is effective for accounting periods beginning after June 15, 2002.

The provisions of SFAS 143 are similar to the accounting policy used by the Group in preparing its financial statements under UK GAAP. The Company has not yet determined the effect of adopting SFAS 143 on its results of operations or shareholders' interest as adjusted to accord with US GAAP.

In August 2001, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, 'Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets' (SFAS 144). SFAS 144 retains the requirement to recognize an impairment loss only where the carrying value of a long-lived asset is not recoverable from its undiscounted cash flows and to measure such loss as the difference between the carrying amount and fair value of the asset. SFAS 144, among

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other things, changes the criteria that have to be met in order to classify an asset as held-for-sale and requires that operating losses from discontinued operations be recognized in the period that the losses are incurred rather than as of the measurement date. SFAS 144 is effective for accounting periods beginning after December 15, 2001.

The Company has not yet determined the effect of adopting SFAS 144 on its results of operations and shareholders' interest as adjusted to accord with US GAAP.

Retirement benefits: In December 2000, the UK Accounting Standards Board issued Financial Reporting Standard No. 17 'Retirement Benefits' ('FRS17'). This standard is fully effective for accounting periods ending on or after June 22, 2003. Certain of the disclosure requirements are effective for periods prior to 2003. FRS 17 requires that financial statements reflect at fair value the assets and liabilities arising from an employer's retirement benefit obligations and any related funding. The operating costs of providing retirement benefits are recognized in the period in which they are earned together with any related finance costs and changes in the value of related assets and liabilities. The Company has not yet completed its evaluation of the impact of adopting FRS17 on the Group's results of operations and financial position.

Accounting policies: In December 2000, the UK Accounting Standards Board issued Financial Reporting Standard No. 18 'Accounting Policies' ('FRS18'). The standard sets out the principles to be followed in selecting accounting policies and the disclosures required. FRS18 is effective for accounting periods ending on or after June 22, 2001. Adoption of the standard will have no impact on the Group's results of operations or financial position.

Deferred taxation: In December 2000, the UK Accounting Standards Board issued Financial Reporting Standard No. 19 'Deferred Tax' ('FRS19'). The standard requires that deferred tax should be provided in full on most timing differences. FRS19 permits, but does not require, discounting of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The standard is effective for accounting periods ending on or after January 23, 2002. The Company has not yet completed its evaluation of the impact of FRS19 on the Group's results of operations and financial position.

Page 38

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

17. Restatement of 2000 segment information

On January 1, 2001 the natural gas liquids (NGL) operations located in the USA and Canada, were moved to the Gas and Power business from Refining and Marketing. Comparative information for 2000 has been restated as shown below.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter

	(\$ million)			
Replacement cost operating profit				
Previously reported Refining and Marketing total	674	1,271	1,048	915

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Previously reported Gas and Power total	52	26	48	60
Restated as:				
Refining and Marketing				
UK	33	148	63	(71)
Rest of Europe	36	130	233	354
USA	409	814	600	388
Rest of World	106	91	68	121
	584	1,183	964	792
Gas and Power				
UK	(5)	4	14	1
Rest of Europe	55	11	28	54
USA	14	47	14	29
Rest of World	78	52	76	99
	142	114	132	183
Turnover				
Previously reported Refining and Marketing total	20,778	25,120	32,555	34,362
Previously reported Gas and Power total	2,173	2,772	4,237	6,899
Restated as:				
Refining and Marketing	19,696	24,168	31,311	32,708
Gas and Power	3,255	3,724	5,481	8,553

Page 39

BP p.l.c. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

17. Restatement of 2000 segment information - concluded

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(\$ million)			
Exceptional items				
Previously reported Refining and Marketing total	19	5	160	(85)
Previously reported Gas and Power total	-	-	-	-

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Restated as:

Refining and Marketing	19	5	161	(87)
Gas and Power	-	-	(1)	2

Capital expenditure and acquisitions

Previously reported Refining and Marketing total	1,102	518	5,504	1,626
Previously reported Gas and Power total	7	57	114	101

Restated as:

Refining and Marketing

UK	889	29	4,098	393
Rest of Europe	44	65	1,275	328
USA	76	334	30	652
Rest of World	87	76	90	227

1,096 504 5,493 1,600

Gas and Power

UK	2	28	78	86
Rest of Europe	1	1	1	13
USA	1	30	37	5
Rest of World	9	12	9	23

13 71 125 127

Page 40

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BP p.l.c.
(Registrant)

Dated: February 27, 2002

/S/ D. J. PEARL
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D. J. PEARL
Deputy Company Secretary

