

# Sudan's Genocide, BP and UC Berkeley



*BP collaborates closely with companies criticized for supporting Sudan;  
UC Berkeley must not take BP's money until this changes.*

## BP & UC Disinvestment Activities

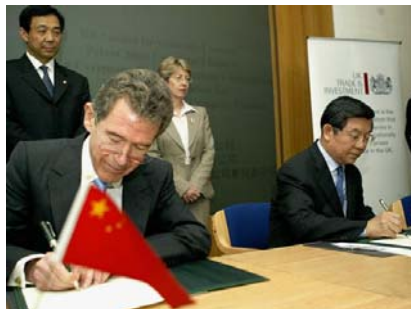
Under pressure from the International Campaign for Tibet and allies, in January of 2004, BP sold its 3.5 billion PetroChina shares for \$1.65 billion through Goldman Sachs. However, BP still continues to collaborate closely and invest with two Chinese firms in Sudan—PetroChina and Sinopec—in arrangements that were originally brokered in exchange for BP's original 2000 share purchases (BP bought the shares for a total of \$578 million when PetroChina made a public offering of 10% of its shares in April 2000).

In March 2006 the University of California agreed to disinvest from certain companies providing money to the Sudanese regime through Sinopec, PetroChina and others. The Chairman of the Regents stated "The University of California has taken a principled stand against the tragedy in Sudan by severing its financial connections from those nine companies who aid the genocide and by lending its voice to those calling for peace in the region." However, in February of 2007, BP announced it would give \$500 million to UC Berkeley to research energy, though the agreement has not been signed.



*Sudanese Anglican minister Reverend Anthony Poggo with fragments of a bomb dropped on the village of Mankien in the Sudan, protesting outside the BP annual general meeting at the Royal Festival Hall in London. Rev Poggo is calling on the company to end its £404 million investment in PetroChina which he says is helping to prolong the Sudanese war. April 19, 2001*

## Remaining BP Collaboration Related to Sudan



*BP's CEO and PetroChina's Chair sign a 30 year contract in 2004*

According to BP's website, BP is currently one of the largest foreign investors in China, with a total of \$3.4 billion in current investment, working "with several major oil companies including Sinopec, PetroChina and CNOOC." BP is a partner through the BP-PetroChina Petroleum Company Ltd and the BP-Sinopec Petroleum Company Ltd. Though BP divested from PetroChina, it has increasingly collaborated closely and invested with PetroChina and Sinopec since these entities have been implicated in Sudan.

**China and Sudan:** China has provided logistical expertise, funding, labor, and equipment to help the Sudanese regime earn money from oil. In the United Nations, China has frequently stalled and threatened to veto more aggressive action on Sudan and Darfur. PetroChina is a subsidiary of the Chinese National Petroleum Company (CNPC) that operates in Sudan. Sudan has received \$6 billion from CNPC, and Sudan exports 50-80% of its oil through CNPC. CNPC also helped construct a refinery in Khartoum. CNPC has a production field in southeastern Sudan and a 41% share in the Petrodar pipeline connecting that region to a Red Sea port. Sinopec partners with Petrodar and the Sudanese state oil company. “Seventy to eighty percent of oil revenues are used to support Sudan’s military which, in turn, prosecutes Darfur’s genocide.” Experts have documented the “forceful displacement of local persons from GNPOC land by the Sudanese military, with either tacit approval by GNPOC or intentional, willful, and irresponsible ignorance.”

**BP-PetroChina: Petrol Stations:** On 10 May 2004, BP signed an agreement with PetroChina on a Guangdong Joint Venture Project for petrol stations. Work on this initially began in June 2001. According to BP’s website, “we work with PetroChina and Sinopec to build and operate 1,000 retail stations.” The contract will be for 30 years and involves investment of \$635 million. PetroChina holds 51 percent equity, and BP 49%. In 2004 the joint venture served 200,000 autos per day.



**BP-Sinopec: SECCO Petrochemical Plant** BP has a 50% share in China’s largest petrochemicals plant. The \$2.7 billion joint venture is with Sinopec (30%) and SPC (20%) and produces styrofoam, plastics and other petrochemicals at a 220 hectare facility at the Shanghai Chemical Industry Park. After purchasing shares in 2000, China chose BP for the plant in 2001, and the plant was completed in July 2005; three months thereafter Sinopec invested in an oil field in southern Sudan together with CNPC.



#### TIMELINE

2007	February	BP announces it has selected UC Berkeley, LBNL, and UIUC
2006	June	BP announces potential grant of \$500 million
	May	LNG shipments begin
	March	UC Regents vote on disinvestment in Sudan
2005	November	Sinopec joins with CNPC to invest in Sudanese oilfield
	July	SECCO plant completed
2004	May	BP and PetroChina sign 30 year contract on petrol stations
	Jan	BP sells its 3.5 billion PetroChina shares for \$1.65 billion
2002		Construction on SECCO plant begins
2001	June	Work on BP-PetroChina petrol station agreement begins
	March	BP selected for LNG plant
2000	April	BP buys 2% of PetroChina’s shares for \$578 million
	April	PetroChina makes a public offering of 10% of its shares
	March	AFL-CIO, and Free Tibet protest at Goldman Sachs in NY
	March	Congress people write letter opposing PetroChinas IPO.
		News emerges of BP’s involvement in Sebei-Lanzhou pipeline; the International Campaign for Tibet and allies launch campaign
1996	July	BP begin selling fuel in China
1990s		BP large-scale equity investment and manufacturing
1980s		BP does onshore and offshore exploration in China
1973		BP begins work in China