

Bp management



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BP Management BP Management ensures that the material risks are identified and that the company runs effectively. Furthermore, BP management ensures that internal control and risk management is under control. In particular, some vital components of BP management include their recognition for the company's yearly plan, reviews of material risks, ensuring that the chief executive adopts their approach about risks, and that the decisions made are taken in accordance through the system of delegation.

Board Monitoring Group Risks The board annually reviews the group risks and the groups' risks are managed as part of an annual group proposal. The board delegates which risks will be allocated to the committee while reporting to the board. The work program for the board is set on an agenda that identifies the board's tasks and group risks. The committee receives reports about how each specific task is allocated. In particular, the audit committee manages financial risks and the SEEAC monitors all other risks that are not financial. On the other hand, the board reviews geopolitical risks.

Reports are given from committees to the specific task that was allocated. In addition, the Gulf of Mexico committee specifically oversees the Gulf Coast Restoration Organization. Under BP's authority outline, the executive management delegates to the chief executive of the group. Executive management also has many responsibilities for delivery projects. In particular, the upstream project is a specialist group which is also known as the Global Projects Organization. The board's committees uses segment and

organizations to review reports, this identifies the environmental and safety projects.

Regular reports are received from the committees which include compliance, internal audit, safety and operational risks. The audit is very vital because it highlights management actions and the findings of the committees work. Some of the board's oversight activities include both the SEEAC and the audit committee to have a meeting together to help the board assess the company's risk management and internal control risks. The general auditor of BP, head of audit function, reports on management activities about the group and reports on meetings that are joined by the audit committee and SEEAC committee.

The group compliance and general auditor along with the ethics office have access to chairs of both the audit and SEEAC committees. All meetings are either held with or without management. BP's system of internal control The board delegates the maintaining of internal control, management and establishment of the BP system to the chief executive of the group. The components of BP's internal control system include processes, organizational structures, behaviors, and standards. One of the vital elements of BP's internal control system is operational performance.

On a daily basis, business equips themselves with hazards and indecisions by managing, monitoring, and improving its management. The risks and the way these risks are managed are reported in a reliable manner to promote intervention, board oversight, and business prioritizing. This helps the management risk activities more identifiable. To ensure whether specific risk

management activities are created and operating, audit processes are created. Investments and operations BP's investments are reported and managed through similar processes and standards.

These processes and standards range from structured processes that were created to deliver responsible, reliable operating systems, to set processes for very important areas such as unethical reporting and fraud, through detailed administrative procedures. BP has established policies for its investment assessments. Furthermore, BP has an assurance process and investment authorizations, including a set of economic expectations which are used for the evaluation of projects. BP continues to invest in joint ventures or partnership operated activities.

These are used to provide economic assumptions, together assessment of risks that are financial and non-financial. For BP's social and environmental matters investments are continuously under scrutiny. Legal issues have affected management planning. In particular, the BP oil spill has impacted the Gulf of Mexico for years. After the drilling rig collapsed approximated five million barrels of oil were seabed into the Gulf. This was identified as the worst oil catastrophe in history. Even after the oil stopped flowing, this catastrophe continues to be in scope.

Because of this catastrophe, BP remained under inspection because critics said that BP violated ethical and legal standards. Furthermore, BP was convicted three times of violating environmental standards. BP was put on probation for two of the convictions. Also, it received a big fine for violation of work safety (Gulf Oil Spill, 2010). BP management sees their organization

as one the most innovative and enlightened company. In particular, corporate control issues like UN Global Impact and progressive positions that govern BP's approach to ethics, diversity, and transparency.

Furthermore, BP governs environment impact and skills by promoting education and providing energy. Material commitments are endorsed by the executive committee. The board receives reports and the board is updated of the activities for each board meeting. In addition, the board reviews capital projects and performance against investment policies. Executive team and committees BP's executive monitors group risks and support the chief executive. Furthermore, they monitor financial risk, people committees, and resource committees.

These committees give input and analysis for risk management. This process is managed by the chief executive; this also includes the group compliance functions and ethics function, operational risk function and the control functioning team. Performance reviews are regularly conducted by the GCE. Some of the functions for monitoring performances are reviewing the management risks. The GCE conducts regular performance reviews with the businesses and key functions to monitor performance. They also manage and interfere if it is necessary.

People management responsibilities include yearly and long- term goals. Through this employees deliver the elements of the annual group plan to a certain limit (BP Management, 2010.) References Hall, A. (2010, October 12). " Executive Management. " Retrieved from [http://www. bp.com/managedlistingsection. do? categoryId= 9021802&contentId= 7040609](http://www.bp.com/managedlistingsection.do?categoryId=9021802&contentId=7040609)

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