

Registration number: 00524284

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

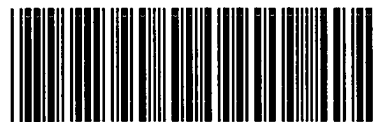
Annual Report

and

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Contents

Directors' report	1 to 4
Independent Auditor's report	5 to 8
Profit and Loss Account	9
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes to the financial statements	12 to 25

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present their report and the financial statements of Shell Ventures U.K. Limited (also referred to as the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022. The Company has taken advantage of the small companies' exemption available under section 415A and 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and has not prepared a strategic report nor given certain disclosures in the Directors' report from which it is exempt.

The Company is one of the entities within the "Shell Group". In this context the term "Shell Group" and "Companies of the Shell Group" or "Group companies" means companies where Shell plc, either directly or indirectly, is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the Company and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Company. Companies in which Group companies have significant influence but not control are classified as "Associated companies". Shell plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales, is known as the "Parent Company" of the Shell Group. In this Report "Shell" and "Shell Group" are sometimes used for convenience where references are made to Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. These expressions are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular company or companies.

The Directors' report and audited financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Dividend

No dividends were paid during the year (2021: £nil).

Future Outlook

No significant change in the business of the Company has taken place during the year or is expected in the immediately foreseeable future.

Going concern

In determining the appropriate basis of preparation of the Financial Statements, the Directors are required to consider whether the Company can continue in operational existence over the period to 31 May 2024 (the 'going concern period'). The Directors have considered the recovery from COVID-19, the potential risks and uncertainties relating to ongoing geo-political events and its related economic impact on the Company's business, credit, market, and liquidity position. Based on the above, together with the Directors knowledge and experience of the market, the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 on a going concern basis.

Section 172(1) statement/Statement of stakeholder interests

The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018 ('2018 MRR') require Directors to explain how they considered the interests of key stakeholders and the broader matters set out in section 172(1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 ('S172') when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company under S172. This includes considering the interest of other stakeholders which may affect the long-term success of the company.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Section 172(1) statement/Statement of stakeholder interests (continued)

This Section 172 Statement, explains how the Directors have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (among other matters) to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term and the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- employee interests, the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers, and others, and the effect of that regard, including on the principal decisions taken by the Company during the financial year.

Ahead of matters being put to the Company Board for consideration, significant levels of engagement are often undertaken by the broader business ahead of many of Shell projects or activities. This engagement is often governed by formulated policies, control frameworks, regulation, legislation and may differ by region. Dependent on the project or activity, Board members may participate in this engagement.

The Company is a member of the Shell Group, an organisation which follows a highly developed and formalised governance and oversight framework, which includes but is not limited to Group policies such as the Shell General Business Principles (which sets out the Shell Group's responsibilities to shareholders, customers, employees, business partners and society) and the Shell Code of Conduct.

The strategy of the Company is considered to be derived from those of the Shell Group, which is discussed on pages 6 - 14 of the Group Report. The Shell Group internally organises its activities principally along business and function lines but transacts its business through legal entities. This organisation structure is designed to achieve Shell's overall business objectives, whilst respecting the separate legal identity of the individual Shell companies through which it is implemented and the independence of each legal entity's Board of Directors.

Directors of the Company

The Directors, who held office during the year, and to the date of this report (except as noted) were as follows:

N Rooney (resigned 25 April 2023)

Shell Corporate Director Limited

The following director was appointed after the year end:

Huw Burdge (appointed 25 April 2023)

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Financial risk management

The Company's Directors are required to follow the requirements of Shell Group risk management policies, which include specific guidelines on the management of market, credit and liquidity risk, and advice on the use of financial instruments to manage them. Shell Group risk management policies can be found in the Group Report (see pages 215 to 217 and note 25).

Events after the end of the reporting period

On 27 March 2023, the Company has declared and paid an interim dividend of GBP 15 million to the parent company.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

The Directors are aware of the requirements for large UK companies to report on their UK energy use and carbon emissions. The Company's energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions form part of the overall Shell Group results. The climate change and energy transition strategy and disclosures are discussed on pages 78 to 105 of the Group Report with greenhouse gas emissions and energy usage being set out on pages 104 to 105.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Directors' report and the Company's financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

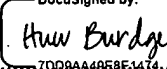
Statement of Directors' responsibilities (continued)

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each Director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. The Directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Approved by the Board on23-May-2023..... and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

.....7DD8AA4958E1474.....
Huw Burdge
Director

Independent Auditor's report to the Member of Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Shell Ventures U.K. Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of changes in equity, and the related notes 1 to 13, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the period to 31 May 2024.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Independent Auditor's report to the Member of Shell Ventures U.K. Limited (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Independent Auditor's report to the Member of Shell Ventures U.K. Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on pages 3 and 4, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", Companies Act 2006, Bribery Act 2010, Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulation 2018, and relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates, including the United Kingdom).

Independent Auditor's report to the Member of Shell Ventures U.K. Limited (continued)

- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks and Shell group policies by making enquiries of management, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and the Company Secretary. We corroborated our enquiries through the review of the following documentation:
 - all minutes of board meetings held during the year;
 - the Shell group's code of conduct setting out the key principles and requirements for all staff in relation to compliance with laws and regulations;
 - any relevant correspondence with local tax authorities;
 - and any relevant correspondence received from regulatory bodies.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the Company established to address risks identified by the entity or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud. We gained an understanding of the entity level controls and policies that the Company applies being part of the Shell group.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved testing of journal entries, with a focus on journals indicating large or unusual transactions or meeting our defined risk criteria based on our understanding of the business, enquiries of legal counsel and management, review of internal audit reports and of the volume and nature of complaints received by the whistleblowing hotline during the year relevant to the Company.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's member, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

William Testa (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London

Date: 26 May 2023

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2022

Continuing operations

	Note	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Other (expense)/income		(515)	180
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT	5	(515)	180
Income from shares in subsidiary undertakings		-	4,284
Amounts provided against investments		-	(2,900)
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXATION		(515)	1,564
Interest receivable and similar income	3	292	1
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(35)	(33)
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		(258)	1,532
Tax on (loss)/profit	7	(56)	-
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		(314)	1,532

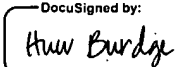
The loss for the current year and the profit for the prior year are equal to the total comprehensive income and accordingly a statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

**(Registration number: 00524284)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022**

	Note	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	-	-
Current assets			
Debtors	9	21,710	21,424
		21,710	21,424
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(56)	(6)
Net current assets		21,654	21,418
Total assets less current liabilities		21,654	21,418
Provisions	11	(2,311)	(1,761)
Net assets		19,343	19,657
Equity			
Called up share capital	12	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		18,343	18,657
Total equity		19,343	19,657

The financial statements on pages 9 to 25 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on23 May 2023..... and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

ZDD9AA49E8E1474.....
Huw Burdge
 Director

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
Balance as at 01 January 2021	1,000	17,125	18,125
Profit for the year	-	1,532	1,532
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,532	1,532
Balance as at 31 December 2021	1,000	18,657	19,657
Balance as at 01 January 2022	1,000	18,657	19,657
Loss for the year	-	(314)	(314)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(314)	(314)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	1,000	18,343	19,343

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

General information

The Company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Shell Centre, London, SE1 7NA, United Kingdom.

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain items measured at fair value, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Going concern

As at the date of approving the financial statements, the Directors have considered the recovery from COVID-19, the potential risks and uncertainties relating to ongoing geo-political events and its related economic impact on the Company's business, credit, market, and liquidity position. Based on the above analysis, the Directors have assessed that the Company is expected to have adequate resources to meet its liabilities and commitments over the going concern period to 31 May 2024. The Directors have assessed that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the period to 31 May 2024.

The Group sweeps cash from subsidiary companies to a central treasury company account on a daily basis. The Company shows the balance swept at the end of the year as an amount owed by a fellow subsidiary undertaking. The Directors consider that the Company will have access to the funds swept to these accounts when required by the Company.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

New standards applied

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no modification to the financial liabilities during the period

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

The following exemptions from the disclosure requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures';
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities);
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements';
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - (i) 10(d), (statement of cash flows);
 - (ii) 10(f) (a balance sheet as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements);
 - (iii) 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
 - (iv) 38A (requirement to present a minimum of two statements for each of the primary financial statements, including cash flow statements and related notes);
 - (v) 38B-D (additional comparative information);
 - (vi) 40A-D (requirements for a third balance sheet);
 - (vii) 111 (cash flow statement information); and
 - (viii) 134-136 (capital management disclosures)

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective)
- Paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation)
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of a group.

Consolidation

The financial statements contain information about Shell Ventures U.K. Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent, Shell plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The immediate parent company is Shell Holdings (U.K.) Limited.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Shell plc, which is incorporated in England and Wales. Shell plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of Shell plc are available from:

Shell plc

Tel: +44 800 731 8888

email: order@shell.com

Registered office: Shell Centre, London, SE1 7NA

Income from shares in subsidiary and participating undertakings

Income from shares in subsidiary and participating undertakings represents dividends relating to the current year and prior periods. Dividends are recognised on a paid basis unless the dividend has been confirmed by a general meeting of the subsidiary and participating undertakings, in which case income is recognised on the date at which receipt is deemed virtually certain.

Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that tax attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date for tax payable to HM Revenue and Customs, or for group relief to surrender to or to be received from other Group undertakings, and for which payment may be requested. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation by Shell and tax authorities differently and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (£), which is also the Company's functional currency.

(ii) Transaction and balances

Income and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into £ at the rate ruling on their transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities recorded in foreign currencies have been expressed in £ at the rates of exchange ruling at the year end. Differences on translation are included in the profit and loss account. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. No subsequent translations are made once this has occurred.

Investment in subsidiaries and participating undertakings

These comprise investments in shares and loans that the Company intends to hold on a continuing basis. The investments in subsidiaries and participating undertakings are stated at cost, less provisions for impairment. The Company carries out a review for the potential impairment of an investment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable. Such impairment reviews are performed in accordance with IAS 36. Any impairments are recorded in the profit and loss account.

If, after an impairment loss has been recognised, the recoverable amount of a investment increases because of a change in economic conditions or in the expected use of the asset, the resulting reversal of the impairment loss is recognised in the current year to the extent that it increases the carrying amount of the fixed asset up to the amount it would have been had the original impairment not occurred.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets is determined by the contractual cash flows and where applicable the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Subsequently the financial asset is measured using the effective interest method less any impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. All equity instruments and other debt instruments are recognised at fair value. For equity instruments, on initial recognition, an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) can be made to designate these as at FVOCI (without recycling to profit and loss) instead of FVTPL. Dividends received on equity instruments are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment requirements for expected credit losses are applied to financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at FVOCI and financial guarantees contracts to which IFRS 9 is applied and that are not accounted for at FVTPL. If the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. In other instances, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses (ECLs). Changes in loss allowances are recognised in profit and loss. For trade debtors that do not contain a significant financing component, the simplified approach is applied recognising expected lifetime credit losses from initial recognition.

As a result of COVID-19 and geo-political events, there continues to be uncertainty in the macroeconomic conditions with an expected negative impact on global economic environment. Therefore, this has an impact on our customers who are also exposed to the same macroeconomic changes. The Company however has Credit -risk policies in place to ensure that sales are made to customers with appropriate creditworthiness, and include detailed credit analysis and monitoring of customers against counterparty credit limits. Where appropriate, netting arrangements, credit insurance, prepayments and collateral are used to manage credit risk. Therefore, the Company's risk of exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL, such as instruments held for trading, or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL. Debt and trade creditors are recognised initially at fair value based on amounts exchanged, net of transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost. Interest expense on debt is accounted for using the effective interest method and is recognised in income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value at a rate intended to reflect the time value of money where the effect of time value of money is material.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Netting off policy

Balances with counterparties are stated gross, unless both of the following conditions are met:

- Currently there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- There is intent either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Impairment of investments

Investments are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts for those assets may not be recoverable. For the purposes of determining whether impairment of investments has occurred, and the extent of any impairment or its reversal, management review a range of measures relating to the underlying entity's performance, changes to net assets of investee entity, including the net present value of future cash flows. The Company had an investment in Glossop Limited which was placed into liquidation in September 2021. In 2021, Glossop Limited reduced its share capital to £1 by cancelling its shares and converting it into distributable reserves which were paid to the Company as a dividend.

Climate change and energy transition

In 2021, Shell launched its Powering Progress strategy to become a net-zero emissions business by 2050. The strategy includes targets to reduce absolute emissions from its operations and the energy it buys to run them, compared with 2016 levels. Shell's targets include reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% by 2030 and reducing the carbon intensity of energy products sold (Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions) by 6-8% by 2023, 9-12% by 2024, 9-13% by 2025, 20% by 2030, 45% by 2035, and 100% by 2050. Shell plc's Annual Report in pages 252- 253 under note 4 describes how Shell has considered climate-related impacts in some key areas of the financial statements and how this translates into the valuation of assets and measurement of liabilities as Shell makes progress in the energy transition.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Provision for expected credit losses of debtors

For intra-group trade debtors, the Company uses an internal credit rating to determine the probability of default. Internal credit ratings are based on methodologies adopted by independent credit rating agencies.

Provision for environmental remediation

A provision is recognised for the future restoration of a production facility on account of any contamination at the end of its economic life. Estimates of the amounts of provisions recognised are based on current legal and constructive requirements, technology and price levels. Because actual outflows can differ from estimates due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are regularly reviewed and adjusted to take account of such changes. The discount rate applied is reviewed annually.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

3 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Interest from Group undertakings:		
Fellow subsidiary undertakings	292	1
	<u>292</u>	<u>1</u>

4 Interest payable and similar charges

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Unwinding of discount on long term provision (note 11)	35	33
	<u>35</u>	<u>33</u>

5 Operating (loss)/profit

Arrived at after (crediting)/charging:

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Currency translation:		
Environmental provision	110	(145)

The Company had no employees during 2022 (2021: none).

None of the Directors received any emoluments (2021: none) in respect of their services to the Company.

6 Auditor's remuneration

The auditor's remuneration of £5,515 (2021: £4,775) in respect of the statutory audit was borne by the immediate parent company for both the current and preceding years.

Fees paid to the Company's auditor and its associates for non-audit services to the Company itself are not disclosed in the individual financial statements of the Company because the Shell plc consolidated financial statements are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

7 Tax on (loss)/profit

Tax charge in the profit and loss account

The tax charge for the year of £56,000 (2021: Nil) is made up as follows:

	2022	2021
	£ 000	£ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	56	-
Total current tax charge	56	-
Tax charge in the profit and loss account	56	-

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

7 Tax on (loss)/profit (continued)

The tax on loss before tax for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021 - 19.00%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
(Loss)/profit before tax	<u>(258)</u>	<u>1,532</u>
Tax on loss/(profit) calculated at standard rate (2022 - 19.00%) (2021 - 19.00%)	(49)	291
Effects of:		
Income exempt from taxation	(5)	544
Expenses not deductible	110	(21)
Dividends from UK companies	<u>-</u>	<u>(814)</u>
Total tax charge	<u><u>56</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

The Finance Act 2020 (enacted on 22 July 2020) maintained the statutory corporation tax rate of 19% as applicable in the previous year. The 2021 Budget announcement, to increase the main corporation tax rate to 25%, effective from 1 April 2023, was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

The proposal of maintaining the main corporation tax rate at 19% in September 2022 budget did not come into force. Accordingly, deferred taxes as at 1 January 2021 have been re-measured at applicable tax rates of 19% (2021 & 2022), 23.5% (2023) and 25% (2024 and onward) based on future unwinding profile.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

8 Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings shares £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2022	2,900	2,900
Balance at 31 December 2022	2,900	2,900
Amounts provided		
Balance at 1 January 2022	(2,900)	(2,900)
Balance at 31 December 2022	(2,900)	(2,900)
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2022	-	-
At 31 December 2021	-	-

Details of the subsidiaries as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Registered office and Country of incorporation	Class of shares	% of ownership
Glossop Limited	Shell Centre London, SE1, 7NA England and Wales	Ordinary Shares	100%

All shares held are ordinary shares.

Glossop Limited was placed into liquidation on September 2021 and is still in process of liquidation as on 31 December 2022.

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

9 Debtors

Debtors: amounts due within one year

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings:		
Fellow subsidiary undertakings	21,710	21,424
	<u>21,710</u>	<u>21,424</u>

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, with an average interest rate ranging from 0.13% to 2.91%, having no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

The impairment provision required under IFRS 9 was calculated using 12 month ECLs. No assets were assessed as credit impaired.

The Company has recorded all financial assets at amortised cost.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Tax liability	56	6
	<u>56</u>	<u>6</u>

Shell Ventures U.K. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

11 Provisions

	Decommissioning and restoration £ 000	Total £ 000
Balance as at 1 January 2022	1,761	1,761
Increase in existing provisions	405	405
Increase due to unwinding of discount	35	35
Increase due to foreign exchange differences	110	110
Balance as at 31 December 2022	2,311	2,311

The environmental provision relates to a contaminated site in France and has been discounted at 3.25% (2021: 2%). The provision represents the company's potential liability under the terms of a remediation agreement. There is significant uncertainty as to the amount of such liability and the timing of the cash outflows but the provision is based on historic cost estimates which remain the best guide available at this time.

12 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No.	2022 £ 000	No.	2021 £ 000
Issued share capital of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000

13 Events after the end of the reporting period

On 27 March 2023, the Company has declared and paid an interim dividend of GBP 15 million to the parent company.