

BRITANNIC ENERGY TRADING LIMITED
(Registered No.01378710)

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COMPANIES HOUSE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022

Board of directors: S R Boss-Walker
M J Leonard
B M Puffer
M I Sheikh
S H Weintraub

The directors present the strategic report, their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Principal activities

The company is engaged as a principal and an agent for companies within the bp group involved in the trading of non-oil derivative products, including gas and power swaps and forwards.

Results

The profit for the year after taxation was £14,281,751 which, when added to the retained profit brought forward at 1 January 2022 of £7,670,473, gives a total retained profit carried forward at 31 December 2022 of £21,952,224.

Review of the business

The key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2022	2021	Variance
	£	£	%
Net trading gain	7,566,522	531,894	1,323
Operating profit	7,696,074	495,462	1,453
Profit for the financial year	14,281,751	198,439	7,097
Total equity	564,598,096	250,316,345	126

	2022	2021	Variance
	%	%	%
Quick ratio*	273	146	127
Return on assets**	1	—	1

*Quick ratio is defined as current assets (excluding stocks, debtors falling due after one year, derivatives and other financial instruments falling due after one year and deferred tax assets) divided by current liabilities.

** Return on assets is defined as net profit divided by total assets.

Due to the volatility of Euro against Pound Sterling during the year, the company earned higher foreign exchange gains which contributed to the higher net trading gain in the current year. Consequently, operating profit of the company has also increased significantly.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Review of the business (continued)

Improved profit for the year is attributed to the higher net trading gain recorded as explained above coupled with higher interest income earned. Net interest income has increased by £6.9 million primarily due to the increase in interest rates as well as net capital injections of £300,000,000 being placed into interest-bearing Internal Funding Accounts (IFA) and bank accounts.

The significant increase in equity is mainly due to the net capital injections made in order to meet regulatory capital requirements.

Quick ratio increased due to a decrease in regulatory capital by £37,347,694.

The slight improvement in return on assets is due to the increase in net trading gain compared to the previous year.

Section 172 (1) statement

This section describes how the directors of the company have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Section 172 factors"), and forms the statement required under section 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006 Act.

In performing their duties throughout the year the directors have had regard to the Section 172 factors as follows:

- (a) **The likely long-term consequences of the decision** When setting and delivering on the company's strategy, the directors of the company have regard to the evolving environment in which the company operates and aims to promote the long term success and sustained economic viability of the company.
- (b) **The interests of the company's employees** The company has no employees.
- (c) **The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others** During 2022, the directors of the company reiterated its focus on engagement and fostering relationships with suppliers and customers, with the need to consider partners, customers and suppliers and how we can help them, specifically addressed in the 'Who we are' belief, 'Care for others'.
- (d) **The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment** The directors of the company are committed to the bp group's sustainability aims and objectives – 10 aims to get bp to net zero and help the world get there too, 5 aims to improve people's lives and 5 aims to care for our planet. In 2022 each business prepared a sustainability plan, identifying its priority aims and detailing the actions it will take to meet those.
- (e) **The desirability to maintain the company's reputation for high standards of business conduct** In 2022, bp continued to make progress against its sustainability aims which set out the areas where bp believes it can make the biggest difference for bp, its stakeholders and society. bp's commitment to safety, having a positive impact and doing the right thing were further enshrined in the new bp 'Who we are' beliefs which also emphasise the importance of following the bp code of conduct. bp's code of conduct sets clear expectations for how bp, the company and the Board operate. The directors of the company continued to adhere, in good faith, to the bp code of conduct during the year to ensure the Board and the company maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct. The board considered its impact and decision making in light of the war in Ukraine and bp's announcement of its position in Russia.
- (f) **The need to act fairly between members of the company** The company is a wholly owned subsidiary with one member and the directors aim to maximise long term shareholder value.

The company's principal decisions

The Board recognises the importance of considering and having regard to the Section 172 factors when making decisions, particularly the principal decisions of the company. The company has taken the view that a 'principal' decision is one which is material and strategic in nature and would affect the ability of the company to generate or preserve value over the long term.

STRATEGIC REPORT

The company's principal decisions (continued)

During the period, the following principal decision was taken by the company:

Principal decision	The relevant factors taken into account during the decision making process
The Board approved the application of a waiver from the Financial Conduct Authority to defer the enhanced Senior Managers and Certification Regime requirements for 12 months whilst commodity prices were monitored.	The directors considered the impact of such a decision of the company having regard to its business relationship with the Financial Conduct Authority as per s172(1)(c) whilst ensuring it conducts business to the highest standards, acting ethically and transparently as guided by bp's values and code of conduct, as per s172(1)(e).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The bp group manages, monitors and reports on the principal risks and uncertainties that can impact the group's ability to deliver its strategy. The group's system of internal control includes policies, processes, management systems, organizational structures, culture and standards of conduct employed to manage bp's business and associated risks.

Throughout the year, bp management, the leadership team, the board and relevant committees provide oversight of how principal risks to bp are identified, assessed and managed. They support appropriate governance of risk management including having relevant policies in place to help manage risks. Such oversight may include internal audit reports, group risk reports and reviews of the outcomes of business processes including strategy, planning and resource and capital allocation. bp's group risk team analyses the group's risk profile and maintains the group's risk management system. bp's internal audit team provides independent assurance to the chief executive and board as to whether the group's system of internal control is adequately designed and operating effectively to respond appropriately to the risks that are significant to bp.

The company aims to deliver sustainable value by identifying and responding successfully to risks in line with the group's risk management process.

The risks listed below, separately or in combination, could have a material adverse effect on the implementation of the company's strategy, business, financial performance, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, prospects, shareholder value and returns and reputation. Unless stated otherwise, further details on these risks are included within the risk factors in the Strategic Report of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Strategic and commercial risks

Geopolitical

The company is exposed to a range of political, economic and social developments and consequent changes to the operating and regulatory environment which could cause business disruption. Political instability, changes to the regulatory environment or taxation, international trade disputes and barriers to free trade, international sanctions, expropriation or nationalization of property, civil strife, strikes, insurrections, acts of terrorism, acts of war and public health situations (including the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or any future epidemic or pandemic) may disrupt or curtail our operations, business activities or investments. These may in turn cause production to decline, limit our ability to pursue new opportunities, affect the recoverability of our assets and our related earnings and cash flow or cause us to incur additional costs, particularly due to the long-term nature of many of our projects and significant capital expenditure required.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Strategic and commercial risks (continued)

Liquidity, financial capacity and financial exposure

Failure to work within the financial framework set by the bp group could impact the bp group as well as the company's ability to operate and result in financial loss. Credit rating downgrades could potentially increase financing costs and limit access to financing or engagement in the company's trading activities on acceptable terms, which could put pressure on the group's liquidity.

For further details see Financial instruments and financial risk factors - Note 12.

Digital infrastructure and cybersecurity

The energy industry is subject to fast-evolving risks, including ransomware, from cyber threat actors, including nation states, criminals, terrorists, hacktivists and insiders. Current geopolitical factors have increased these risks. There is also growing regulation around data protection and data privacy. A breach or failure of our or third parties' digital infrastructure – including control systems – due to breaches of our cyber defences, or those of third parties, negligence, intentional misconduct or other reasons, could seriously disrupt our operations. This could result in the loss or misuse of data or sensitive information, including employees' and customers' personal data, injury to people, disruption to our business, harm to the environment or our assets, legal or regulatory breaches, legal liability and significant costs including fines, cost of remediation or reputational consequences. Furthermore, the rapid detection of attempts to gain unauthorized access to our digital infrastructure, often through the use of sophisticated and co-ordinated means, is a challenge and any delay or failure to detect could compound these potential harms.

Climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy

Laws, regulations, policies, obligations, government actions, social attitudes and customer preferences relating to climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy, including the pace of change to any of these factors, and also the pace of the transition itself, could have adverse impacts on our business including on our access to and realization of competitive opportunities in any of our strategic focus areas, a decline in demand for, or constraints on our ability to sell certain products, constraints on production and supply, adverse litigation and regulatory or litigation outcomes, increased costs from compliance and increased provisions for environmental and legal liabilities.

Changes in investor preferences and sentiment could affect our access to capital markets and our attractiveness to potential investors, potentially resulting in reduced access to financing, increased financing costs and impacts upon our business plans and financial performance.

Depending on the nature and speed of any such changes and our response, these changes could increase costs, reduce the company's profitability, reduce demand for certain products, limit our access to new opportunities, require us to write down certain assets or curtail or cease certain operations, and affect investor sentiment, our access to capital markets, our competitiveness and financial performance.

Crisis management and business continuity

The bp group's reputation and business activities could be negatively impacted if the management does not respond, or is perceived not to respond, in an appropriate manner to any major crisis.

Insurance

The bp group generally purchases insurance only in situations where this is legally and contractually required. Some risks are insured with third parties and reinsured by group insurance companies. Uninsured losses could have a material adverse effect on the bp group financial position which in turn could adversely affect the company.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Compliance and control risks

Ethical misconduct and non-compliance

Incidents of ethical misconduct or non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including anti-bribery and corruption, competition and antitrust, and anti-fraud laws, trade restrictions or other sanctions, could damage the company's reputation, and result in litigation, regulatory action, penalties and potentially affect our licence to operate.

In relation to trade restrictions or other sanctions, current geopolitical factors have increased these risks.

Regulation

Changes in the law and regulation, including how they are interpreted and enforced, could increase costs, constrain the company's operations and affect its business plans and financial performance.

Treasury and treasury trading activities

Ineffective oversight of treasury and trading activities could lead to business disruption, financial loss, regulatory intervention, fines or damage to the company's reputation and could affect the company's permissions to trade.

Reporting

External reporting of financial and non-financial data relies on the integrity of the control environment, bp group's systems and people operating them. Failure to report data accurately and in compliance with applicable standards could result in regulatory action, legal liability and reputational damage.

Financial risk management

The company is exposed to a number of different financial risks arising from natural business exposures as well as its use of financial instruments including market risks relating to foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates; credit risk; and liquidity risk. See Note 12 for further details. Further details on these financial risks are included within Note 29 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board by:

DocuSigned by:

Brian Puffer

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B M Puffer

Director

April 21, 2023

Registered Office:

Chertsey Road
Sunbury on Thames
Middlesex
TW16 7BP
United Kingdom

DIRECTORS' REPORT**BRITANNIC ENERGY TRADING LIMITED****Directors**

The present directors are listed on page 1.

S R Boss-Walker, B M Puffer and S H Weintraub served as directors throughout the financial year. Changes since 1 January 2022 are as follows:

	<u>Appointed</u>	<u>Resigned</u>
M J Leonard	1 January 2023	—
M I Sheikh	1 January 2023	—

Directors' indemnity

The company indemnifies the directors in its Articles of Association to the extent allowed under section 232 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the company's directors remain in force at the date of this report.

Dividends

The company has not declared any dividends during the year (2021 £Nil). The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2021 £Nil).

Financial instruments

In accordance with section 414C of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have included information regarding financial instruments as required by Schedule 7 (Part 6.1) of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 in the Strategic Report under Financial risk management.

Going concern

The directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The current economic and geopolitical environment were considered as part of the going concern assessment.

Liquidity and financing is managed within the bp group under pooled group-wide arrangements which include the company. As part of the going concern basis of preparation for the company, the ability and intent of the bp group to support the company has also been taken into consideration. The most recent bp group financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis. Forecast liquidity of the bp group has been assessed under a number of stressed scenarios, including a significant decline in oil prices over the 12-month period from the date these financial statements were approved. Reverse stress tests performed indicated that the bp group will continue to operate as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements even if the Brent price fell to zero. In addition, bp group management have confirmed the existing intra-group funding and liquidity arrangements as currently constituted are expected to be maintained for the foreseeable future, being no less than twelve months from the approval of these financial statements. No material uncertainties over going concern or significant judgements or estimates on the assessment were identified. Accordingly, the company will be able to draw on support from the bp group for the foreseeable future and these financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis. For further information on financial risk factors, including credit risk and liquidity risk, see pages 3-5.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Going concern (continued)

The company's business model is to enter into back-to-back deals with external counterparties and subsequently with BP Gas Marketing Limited and BP Oil International Limited, reducing the company's exposure to commodity prices. This business model means that the gross margin is stable and that the company's exposure to market risk is limited. Regulatory capital requirements are addressed by capital injections from the immediate holding company, BP International Limited.

In assessing the prospects of Britannic Energy Trading Limited, the directors noted that such assessment is subject to a degree of uncertainty that can be expected to increase looking out over time and, accordingly, that future outcomes cannot be guaranteed or predicted with certainty.

Having a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next 12 months from the date these financial statements were approved, the directors consider it appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain the management policies which have resulted in the company's stability in recent years.

They believe that the company is in a good position to take advantage of any opportunities which may arise in the future.

It is the intention of the directors that the business of the company will continue for the foreseeable future.

Stakeholder statements

By understanding the company's key stakeholders, the Board can consider and address the needs of these stakeholders and foster good business relationships with them. The Board has taken time to identify the key interests of the stakeholders and establish regular engagement methods to help the Board to consider and balance stakeholder interests when making decisions.

(a) Government/Regulators

The company recognises the need to create valued relationships with the Government/Regulators such as the Financial Conduct Authority centred around ethics and transparency, and the need to discuss relevant regulations and guidance where necessary.

The Board is provided with updates on changes in regulation and/or legislation impacting the company and is committed to keeping the Regulator informed of any significant changes to the company.

The company held discussions with the Financial Conduct Authority on various matters relating to operations of the company.

(b) Shareholders

The company is committed to maximising long term shareholder value in, whatever form, when making decisions.

The company operates in accordance with the bp group's System of Internal Control, the Policy etc, to promote long term success of the company for the shareholder.

Auditors

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and are therefore deemed reappointed as auditors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors' statement as to the disclosure of information to the auditor

The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the directors' report are listed on page 1. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the company's auditor, each of these directors confirms that:

- To the best of each director's knowledge and belief, there is no information relevant to the preparation of the auditor's report of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- Each director has taken all the steps a director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board by:

DocuSigned by:
Brian Puffer
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B M Puffer

Director

April 21, 2023

Registered Office:

Chertsey Road
Sunbury on Thames
Middlesex
TW16 7BP
United Kingdom

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT
OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
BRITANNIC ENERGY TRADING LIMITED

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable UK law 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 Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. 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 the profit or loss for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable 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 the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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.

The directors confirm that they have complied with these requirements. Details of the directors' assessment of going concern are provided in the directors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF BRITANNIC ENERGY TRADING LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Britannic Energy Trading Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 18.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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 a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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 this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

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

Extent to which 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 material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework(s) that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included the company's operating licence, regulatory solvency requirements, and environmental regulations when they are applicable.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management, and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

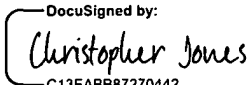
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, 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 members 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Christopher Jones

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Christopher Jones MA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

April 21, 2023

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022****BRITANNIC ENERGY TRADING LIMITED**

		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Note	£	£
Net trading gain	3	7,566,522	531,894
Administrative expenses		<u>—</u>	(36,432)
Other operating income		129,552	<u>—</u>
Operating profit	4	7,696,074	495,462
Interest receivable and similar income	6	9,254,433	4,543
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	<u>(2,668,756)</u>	<u>(301,566)</u>
Profit before taxation		14,281,751	198,439
Tax on profit	8	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>14,281,751</u></u>	<u><u>198,439</u></u>

The profit of £14,281,751 for the year ended 31 December 2022 was derived in its entirety from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

There is no comprehensive income attributable to the shareholders of the company other than the profit for the year.

BALANCE SHEET**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022****BRITANNIC ENERGY TRADING LIMITED****(Registered No.01378710)**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	461,412,956	93,355,218
Derivatives and other financial instruments:			
within one year	13	142,321,764	49,433,182
after one year	13	481,705,180	186,340,419
Cash at bank and in hand		190,699,299	211,578,954
		<u>1,276,139,199</u>	<u>540,707,773</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(90,296,637)	(54,658,919)
Derivatives and other financial instruments due within one year	13	(139,829,120)	(49,458,099)
Net current assets		<u>1,046,013,442</u>	<u>436,590,755</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,046,013,442</u>	<u>436,590,755</u>
Derivatives and other financial instruments due after more than one year	13	(481,415,346)	(186,274,410)
NET ASSETS		<u>564,598,096</u>	<u>250,316,345</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	542,645,872	242,645,872
Profit and loss account	16	21,952,224	7,670,473
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>564,598,096</u>	<u>250,316,345</u>

Approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board by:

DocuSigned by:

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B M Puffer
 Director

April 21, 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
BRITANNIC ENERGY TRADING LIMITED

	Called up share capital (Note 15) £	Profit and loss account (Note 16) £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2021	74,500,000	7,472,034	81,972,034
Profit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income	—	198,439	198,439
Issue of share capital	168,145,872	—	168,145,872
Balance at 31 December 2021	242,645,872	7,670,473	250,316,345
Balance at 1 January 2022	242,645,872	7,670,473	250,316,345
Profit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income	—	14,281,751	14,281,751
Issue of share capital	400,000,000	(100,000,000)	300,000,000
Reduction of share capital	(100,000,000)	100,000,000	—
Balance at 31 December 2022	542,645,872	21,952,224	564,598,096

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

BRITANNIC ENERGY TRADING LIMITED

1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101)

The financial statements of Britannic Energy Trading Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 were approved by the board of directors on 21 April 2023 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by B M Puffer. Britannic Energy Trading Limited is a private limited company, limited by shares incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales (registered number 01378710). The company's registered office is at Chertsey Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 7BP. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions

The significant accounting policies and critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions of the company are set out below.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

The accounting policies that follow have been consistently applied to all years presented, except where otherwise indicated.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the FRC. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework and the Companies Act 2006. As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to:

- (a) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- (b) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of: paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- (c) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- (d) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors in relation to standards not yet effective;
- (e) the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- (f) the requirements of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- (g) the requirement of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of BP p.l.c. The group financial statements of BP p.l.c. are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in Note 18.

The financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest whole number in pounds (£), except where otherwise indicated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Significant accounting policies: use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

Inherent in the application of many of the accounting policies used in preparing the financial statements is the need for management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual outcomes could differ from the estimates and assumptions used.

The accounting judgements and estimates that have a significant impact on the results of the company are set out within the boxed text below, and should be read in conjunction with the information provided in the Notes to the financial statements.

The areas requiring the most significant judgement and estimation in the preparation of the financial statements are: derivative financial instruments.

Significant accounting policies

Going concern

The directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The current economic and geopolitical environment were considered as part of the going concern assessment.

Liquidity and financing is managed within the bp group under pooled group-wide arrangements which include the company. As part of the going concern basis of preparation for the company, the ability and intent of the bp group to support the company has also been taken into consideration. The most recent bp group financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis. Forecast liquidity of the bp group has been assessed under a number of stressed scenarios, including a significant decline in oil prices over the 12-month period from the date these financial statements were approved. Reverse stress tests performed indicated that the bp group will continue to operate as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements even if the Brent price fell to zero. In addition, bp group management have confirmed the existing intra-group funding and liquidity arrangements as currently constituted are expected to be maintained for the foreseeable future, being no less than twelve months from the approval of these financial statements. No material uncertainties over going concern or significant judgements or estimates on the assessment were identified. Accordingly, the company will be able to draw on support from the bp group for the foreseeable future and these financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis. For further information on financial risk factors, including credit risk and liquidity risk, see pages 3-5.

The company's business model is to enter into back-to-back deals with external counterparties and subsequently with BP Gas Marketing Limited and BP Oil International Limited, reducing the company's exposure to commodity prices. This business model means that the gross margin is stable and that the company's exposure to market risk is limited. Regulatory capital requirements are addressed by capital injections from the immediate holding company, BP International Limited.

In assessing the prospects of Britannic Energy Trading Limited, the directors noted that such assessment is subject to a degree of uncertainty that can be expected to increase looking out over time and, accordingly, that future outcomes cannot be guaranteed or predicted with certainty.

Having a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next 12 months from the date these financial statements were approved, the directors consider it appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Foreign currency

The functional and presentation currency of the financial statements is Pound Sterling. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates and is normally the currency in which the entity primarily generates and expends cash.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Where this is not practical and exchange rates do not fluctuate materially the average rate has been used. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange on the balance sheet date. Any resulting exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account, unless hedge accounting is applied. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, other than those measured at fair value, are not retranslated subsequent to initial recognition.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price. In the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs are also included. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, as set out below. The company derecognizes financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or the rights to receive cash flows have been transferred to a third party along with either substantially all of the risks and rewards or control of the asset. This includes the derecognition of receivables for which discounting arrangements are entered into.

The company classifies its financial assets as measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost when they are held in a business model the objective of which is to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. This category of financial assets includes trade and other receivables and cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss when the asset does not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost. Such assets are carried on the balance sheet at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the profit and loss account. Derivatives, other than those designated as effective hedging instruments, are included in this category.

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

The company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with financial assets measured at amortized cost at each balance sheet date. Expected credit losses are measured based on the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk. As lifetime expected credit losses are recognized for trade receivables and the tenor of substantially all other in-scope financial assets is less than 12 months there is no significant difference between the measurement of 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses for the company. The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. The expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows the company expects to receive, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is adjusted, with the amount of the impairment gain or loss recognized in the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost (continued)

A financial asset or group of financial assets classified as measured at amortized cost is considered to be credit-impaired if there is reasonable and supportable evidence that one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) have occurred. Financial assets are written off where the company has no reasonable expectation of recovering amounts due.

Financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities is as follows:

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities are carried on the balance sheet at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the profit and loss account. Derivatives, other than those designated as effective hedging instruments, are included in this category.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

All other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. For interest-bearing loans and borrowings this is typically equivalent to the fair value of the proceeds received net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost. This category of financial liabilities includes trade and other payables.

Derivative financial instruments

The company uses derivative financial instruments to manage certain exposures to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices as well as for trading purposes. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item (for example gas and power) that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the company's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements, are accounted for as financial instruments. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated as effective hedging instruments are recognized in the profit and loss account.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or bp's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

Significant judgements and estimates: derivative financial instruments

In some cases the fair values of derivatives are estimated using internal models due to the absence of quoted prices or other observable, market-corroborated data. This primarily applies to the company's longer-term derivative contracts. The majority of these contracts are valued using models with inputs that include price curves for each of the different products that are built up from available active market pricing data (including volatility and correlation) and modelled using the maximum available external information. Additionally, where limited data exists for certain products, prices are determined using historical and long-term pricing relationships. The use of alternative assumptions or valuation methodologies may result in significantly different values for these derivatives. A reasonably possible change in the price assumptions used in the models relating to index price would not have a material impact on net assets and the profit and loss account primarily as a result of offsetting movements between derivative assets and liabilities. For more information, including the carrying amounts of level 3 derivatives, see Note 13.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are presented gross in the balance sheet unless both of the following criteria are met: the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and the company intends to either settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. If both of the criteria are met, the amounts are set off and presented net. A right of set off is the company's legal right to settle an amount payable to a creditor by applying against it an amount receivable from the same counterparty. The relevant legal jurisdiction and laws applicable to the relationships between the parties are considered when assessing whether a current legally enforceable right to set off exists.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Income tax is recognized in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is based on the taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it is determined in accordance with the rules established by the applicable taxation authorities. It therefore excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods as well as items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and, at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in group undertakings and associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)****Taxation (continued)**

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. An exception is where the deferred tax asset relates to the deductible temporary difference arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and, at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductive temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable or increased to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Where tax treatments are uncertain, if it is considered probable that a taxation authority will accept the company's proposed tax treatment, income taxes are recognized consistent with the company's income tax filings. If it is not considered probable, the uncertainty is reflected within the carrying amount of the applicable tax asset or liability using either the most likely amount or an expected value, depending on which method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Net trading gain

Physical exchanges with counterparties in the same line of business and to facilitate sales to customers are reported net, as are sales and purchases made with a common counterparty, as part of an arrangement similar to a physical exchange.

Where the company acts as agent on behalf of a third party to procure or market energy commodities, any associated fee income is recognized but no purchase or sale is recorded.

All derivative sales / purchases of natural gas, power and emissions are included on a net basis in net trading gain.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues.

Finance costs

All finance costs are recognized in the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)****Updates to significant accounting policies**

In the current year, the company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2022.

Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Impact of new International Financial Reporting Standards

The following pronouncements from the IASB have not been adopted by the company in these financial statements as they will only become effective for future financial reporting periods. There are no other standards, amendments or interpretations in issue but not yet adopted that the directors anticipate will have a material effect on the reported income or net assets of the company.

IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'

IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' provides a new general model for accounting for contracts where the issuer accepts significant insurance risk from another party and agrees to compensate that party if a future uncertain event adversely affects them. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' and will be effective for bp for the financial reporting period commencing 1 January 2023. The standard has been endorsed by the UK and the EU. The new standard is not expected to have a material effect on the company's net assets as at 1 January 2023 or 1 January 2022.

3. Net trading gain

Net trading gain, which is stated net of value added tax, represents amounts invoiced to and from third parties and group companies.

The country of origin and destination is substantially the UK geographic area.

4. Operating profit

This is stated after (crediting) / charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Net foreign exchange (gains) / losses	(10,665,437)	208,581
Reversal of expected loss allowance on financial assets measured at amortised cost ^a	(129,552)	—
Expected loss allowance on financial assets measured at amortised cost ^b	—	36,432

^a Amount is included in other operating income

^b Amount is included in administrative expenses

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**5. Auditor's remuneration**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees for the audit of the company	<u>26,767</u>	<u>38,034</u>

Fees paid to the company's auditor, Deloitte LLP and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the company are not disclosed in these financial statements since the consolidated financial statements of Britannic Energy Trading Limited's ultimate parent, BP p.l.c., are required to disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis.

The audit fees were borne by another group company.

6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank interest receivable	2,781,606	—
Interest income from amounts owed by group undertakings	6,470,191	—
Interest income from other financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,636	4,543
Total interest receivable and similar income	<u>9,254,433</u>	<u>4,543</u>

7. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest expense on:		
Overdrafts from group undertakings	2,659,488	294,644
Other loans	9,268	6,922
Total interest payable and similar expenses	<u>2,668,756</u>	<u>301,566</u>

8. Taxation

The company is a member of a group for the purposes of relief within Part 5, Corporation Tax Act 2010.

(a) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

The tax assessed on the profit for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit before taxation	14,281,751	198,439
Tax charge	—	—
Effective tax rate	— %	— %

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**8. Taxation (continued)**

	2022	2021
	%	%
UK statutory corporation tax rate:	19	19
Decrease resulting from:		
Non-taxable income	—	(2)
Free group relief	(19)	(16)
Movements in unrecognised deferred tax	—	(1)
Effective tax rate	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Change in corporation tax rate

On 3 March 2021, the UK Government announced an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate from 19% to 25%, effective from 1 April 2023. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The rate change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. As the company has not recognised a deferred tax asset at the balance sheet date, the impact of this rate change has not been calculated.

(b) Provision for deferred tax

Deferred tax asset has not been recognised on deductible temporary differences of £13,561 (2021 £16,273) relating to a IFRS 9 transitional adjustment. These amounts have no fixed expiry date but are not expected to give rise to any future tax benefit.

9. Directors and employees**(a) Remuneration of directors**

None of the directors received any fees or remuneration for qualifying services as a director of the company during the financial year (2021 £Nil).

(b) Employee costs

The company had no employees during the year (2021 None).

10. Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	16,910,274	10,044,824
Amounts owed from group undertakings	444,502,682	83,310,394
	<u>461,412,956</u>	<u>93,355,218</u>

The amounts owed from group undertakings comprise an Internal Funding Account (IFA) of £417,701,888 receivable from BP International Limited (2021 £78,648,425).

This balance forms a key part of the bp group's liquidity and funding arrangements under its centralised treasury funding model and it can be accessed by BP International Limited at short notice. Whilst IFA balances are legally repayable on demand, in practice they have no termination date.

Interest is accrued on a monthly basis based on GBP LIBOR and USD LIBOR.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**10. Debtors (continued)**

All non-USD LIBORs used for intra-group financing transitioned to SONIA risk free rate effective from 1 January 2023. USD LIBOR is expected to transition to SOFR from June 2023.

The IFRS 9 expected credit loss carried forward was £Nil (2021 £129,552). The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. The current economic environment and future credit risk outlook have been considered in updating the estimate of expected credit loss allowances on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Trade and other receivables are predominantly non-interest bearing. See Note 12 for further information.

11. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	48,570,223	13,858,919
Amounts owed to group undertakings	41,726,414	—
Other creditors	—	40,800,000
	<u>90,296,637</u>	<u>54,658,919</u>

Materially all of the company's trade payables have payment terms in the range of 30 to 60 days and give rise to operating cash flows.

Included within other creditors in 2021 are collateral from third parties of £40,800,000.

12. Financial instruments and financial risk factors

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below.

		Measured at amortized cost	Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	Total carrying amount
At 31 December 2022	Note	£	£	£
Financial assets				
Trade and other debtors	10	461,412,956	—	461,412,956
Derivative financial instruments	13	—	624,026,944	624,026,944
Cash at bank and in hand		190,699,299	—	190,699,299
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other creditors	11	(90,296,637)	—	(90,296,637)
Derivative financial instruments	13	—	(621,244,466)	(621,244,466)
		<u>561,815,618</u>	<u>2,782,478</u>	<u>564,598,096</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**12. Financial instruments and financial risk factors (continued)**

At 31 December 2021	Note	Measured at amortized cost £	Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss £	Total carrying amounts £
Financial assets				
Trade and other debtors	10	93,355,218	—	93,355,218
Derivative financial instruments	13	—	235,773,601	235,773,601
Cash at bank and in hand		211,578,954	—	211,578,954
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other creditors	11	(54,658,919)	—	(54,658,919)
Derivative financial instruments	13	—	(235,732,509)	(235,732,509)
		<u>250,275,253</u>	<u>41,092</u>	<u>250,316,345</u>

For all financial instruments, the carrying amount is either the fair value, or approximates the fair value.

Information on gains and losses on derivative financial assets and financial liabilities classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss is provided in the derivative gains and losses section of Note 13. Fair value gains and losses related to other assets and liabilities classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss totalled net gain of £12,922,705 (2021 net gain of £897,557).

Interest income and expenses arising on financial instruments are disclosed in Notes 6 and 7 respectively.

Financial risk factors

The management of financial risks is performed at bp group level. The main risk factors applicable to the company are market risk relating to foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates; credit risk; and liquidity risk. Further details on these financial risks are included within Note 29 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of a business.

The major components of market risk are commodity price risk, foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk, each of which is discussed below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**12. Financial instruments and financial risk factors (continued)*****Market risk (continued)******(i) Commodity price risk***

The company, as part of the bp group, measures market risk exposure arising from its trading positions in liquid periods using value-at-risk techniques based on Monte Carlo simulation models. These techniques make a statistical assessment of the market risk arising from possible future changes in market prices over a one-day holding period within a 95% confidence level. Trading activity occurring in liquid periods is subject to value-at-risk and other limits for each trading activity and the aggregate of all trading activity. The calculation of potential changes in value within the liquid period considers positions, historical price movements and the correlation of these price movements. Models are regularly reviewed against actual fair value movements to ensure integrity is maintained. The value-at-risk measure is supplemented by stress testing and scenario analysis through simulating the financial impact of certain physical, economic and geo-political scenarios. The value-at-risk measure in respect of the bp group's aggregated trading positions in liquid periods at 31 December 2022 was \$63 million (2021 \$100 million) whereas the average value-at-risk measure for the period was \$89 million (2021 \$64 million). This measure incorporates the effect of diversification reflecting the offsetting risks across the trading portfolio. Alternative measures are used to monitor exposures which are outside of liquid periods and for which value-at-risk techniques are not appropriate.

The company's business model is to enter into back to back deals with external counterparties and then subsequently with BP Gas Marketing Limited and BP Oil International Limited, reducing the company's exposure to commodity prices. This business model means that the gross margin is stable and that the company's exposure to market risk is limited.

(ii) Foreign currency exchange risk

The bp group co-ordinates the handling of foreign currency exchange risks centrally, by netting off naturally-occurring opposite exposures wherever possible and then managing any material residual foreign currency exchange risks. This is achieved by constantly reviewing the foreign currency economic value at risk and aims to manage such risk to keep the 12-month foreign currency value at risk below \$400 million. At no point over the past three years did the value at risk exceed the maximum risk limit. A continuous assessment is made in respect of the bp group's foreign currency exposures to capture hedging requirements. Where the bp group enters into foreign currency exchange contracts for entrepreneurial trading purposes the activity is controlled using trading value-at-risk techniques as explained in (i) commodity price risk above.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to benchmark interest rate components; primarily 1 month USD LIBOR and GBP LIBOR. From 31 December 2021 some USD LIBOR tenors, and all EUR, GBP and CHF LIBOR tenors ceased to be published. The remaining USD LIBOR tenors, including 3 month USD LIBOR, will continue to be published until June 2023. For further information in relation to LIBOR transition see Note 29 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the company and arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables.

The bp group has a credit policy that is designed to ensure that consistent processes are in place throughout the group to measure and control credit risk.

The maximum credit exposure associated with financial assets is equal to the carrying amount. The company does not aim to remove credit risk entirely but expects to experience a certain level of credit losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**12. Financial instruments and financial risk factors (continued)*****Credit risk (continued)***

	<u>As at 31 December 2022</u>	<u>As at 31 December 2021</u>
	%	%
AAA to AA-	12	—
A+ to A-	82	100
B+ to B-	<u>6</u>	<u>—</u>

The company monitors credit risk daily, calculating and comparing its exposure against regulatory requirements. Stress tests are also performed each day, with a range of different scenarios being considered. Additional monitoring is performed where the results of the stress tests indicate that the company may not meet the regulatory requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**12. Financial instruments and financial risk factors (continued)*****Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements***

The following table shows the gross amounts of recognized financial assets and liabilities which are subject to offsetting arrangements on a gross basis, and the amounts offset in the balance sheet.

Amounts which cannot be offset under IFRS, but which could be settled net under the terms of master netting agreements if certain conditions arise, and collateral received or pledged, are also shown in the table to show the total net exposure of the company.

	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets (liabilities)	Amounts set off	Net amounts presented on the balance sheet	Master netting arrangements	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet Cash collateral (received) pledged	Net amount
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 31 December 2022						
Derivative assets	643,288,630	(19,261,686)	624,026,944	(11,718)	—	624,015,226
Derivative liabilities	(640,506,152)	19,261,686	(621,244,466)	11,718	—	(621,232,748)
Trade receivables	49,633,458	(32,723,184)	16,910,274	(9,642)	—	16,900,632
Trade payables	(81,293,407)	32,723,184	(48,570,223)	9,642	281,544	(48,279,037)
At 31 December 2021						
Derivative assets	235,804,481	(30,880)	235,773,601	—	—	235,773,601
Derivative liabilities	(235,763,389)	30,880	(235,732,509)	—	—	(235,732,509)
Trade receivables	10,044,824	—	10,044,824	—	(8,483,796)	1,561,028
Trade payables	(54,658,919)	—	(54,658,919)	—	—	(54,658,919)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the company's business activities may not be available. The company's liquidity is managed centrally with operating units forecasting their cash and currency requirements to the central treasury function. Unless restricted by local regulations, group undertakings pool their cash surpluses to treasury, which will then arrange to fund other group undertakings' requirements, or invest any net surplus in the market or arrange for necessary external borrowings, while managing the company's overall net currency positions.

The company manages liquidity risk associated with derivative contracts based on the expected maturity of both derivative assets and liabilities as indicated in Note 13. Management does not currently anticipate any cash flows that could be of a significantly different amount, or could occur earlier than the expected maturity analysis provided.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**12. Financial instruments and financial risk factors (continued)*****Liquidity risk (continued)***

Of the company's total cash, £165,298,178 (2021 £202,645,872) is considered restricted and relates to regulatory capital as explained in Note 14.

13. Derivatives and other financial instruments

In the normal course of business the company enters into derivative financial instruments (derivatives), to manage its normal business exposures in relation to commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates consistent with risk management policies and objectives.

For information on significant judgements and estimates made in relation to the valuation of derivatives, see Derivative financial instruments within Note 2.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments at 31 December are set out below.

Exchange traded derivatives are valued using closing prices provided by the exchange as at the balance sheet date. These derivatives are categorized within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Over-the-counter (OTC) financial swaps and physical commodity sale and purchase contracts are generally valued using readily available information in the public markets and quotations provided by brokers and price index developers. These quotes are corroborated with market data and are categorized within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

In certain less liquid markets, or for longer-term contracts, forward prices are not as readily available. In these circumstances, OTC financial swaps and physical commodity sale and purchase contracts are valued using internally developed methodologies that consider historical relationships between various commodities, and that result in management's best estimate of fair value. These contracts are categorized within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Financial OTC and physical commodity options are valued using industry standard models that consider various assumptions, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors, and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic factors. The degree to which these inputs are observable in the forward markets determines whether the option is categorized within level 2 or level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Derivatives held for trading

The company maintains active trading positions in a variety of derivatives. The contracts may be entered into for risk management purposes, to satisfy supply requirements or for entrepreneurial trading. Certain contracts are classified as held for trading, regardless of their original business objective, and are recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the profit and loss account. Trading activities are undertaken by using a range of contract types in combination to create incremental gains by the arbitraging process between markets, locations and time periods. The net of these exposures is monitored using market value-at-risk techniques.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**13. Derivatives and other financial instruments (continued)**

The fair values of derivative financial instruments at 31 December are set out below:

	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Fair value asset	Fair value liability	Fair value asset	Fair value liability
	£	£	£	£
Derivatives held for trading				
- Natural gas price derivatives	60,476,497	(61,127,243)	23,354,556	(23,613,794)
- Power and emission price derivatives	560,221,085	(560,117,223)	212,163,477	(212,118,715)
- Other derivatives	3,329,362	—	255,568	—
	<u>624,026,944</u>	<u>(621,244,466)</u>	<u>235,773,601</u>	<u>(235,732,509)</u>
Of which:				
- current derivatives with third parties	6,778,142	(118,118,132)	12,454,000	(37,839,101)
- current intercompany derivatives with group undertakings	135,543,622	(21,710,988)	36,979,182	(11,618,998)
- non-current derivatives with third parties	12,607,706	(465,446,461)	21,868,972	(164,374,558)
- non-current intercompany derivatives with group undertakings	469,097,474	(15,968,885)	164,471,447	(21,899,852)
	<u>624,026,944</u>	<u>(621,244,466)</u>	<u>235,773,601</u>	<u>(235,732,509)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**13. Derivatives and other financial instruments (continued)**

The following tables show further information on the fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments held for trading purposes.

Derivative assets held for trading have the following fair values and maturities.

2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Natural gas price derivatives	57,146,778	3,329,719	—	—	—	—	60,476,497
Power and emission price derivatives	81,980,189	97,049,705	81,445,549	51,933,308	41,184,585	206,627,749	560,221,085
Other derivatives	3,194,797	52,935	28,860	12,483	12,140	28,147	3,329,362
	<u>142,321,764</u>	<u>100,432,359</u>	<u>81,474,409</u>	<u>51,945,791</u>	<u>41,196,725</u>	<u>206,655,896</u>	<u>624,026,944</u>
2021	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Natural gas price derivatives	19,043,650	4,310,906	—	—	—	—	23,354,556
Power and emission price derivatives	30,133,964	30,603,722	20,813,991	18,786,141	15,386,166	96,439,493	212,163,477
Other derivatives	255,568	—	—	—	—	—	255,568
	<u>49,433,182</u>	<u>34,914,628</u>	<u>20,813,991</u>	<u>18,786,141</u>	<u>15,386,166</u>	<u>96,439,493</u>	<u>235,773,601</u>

Derivative liabilities held for trading have the following fair values and maturities.

2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Natural gas price derivatives	(57,762,440)	(3,364,803)	—	—	—	—	(61,127,243)
Power and emission price derivatives	(82,066,680)	(96,562,292)	(81,512,526)	(51,976,598)	(41,217,134)	(206,781,993)	(560,117,223)
	<u>(139,829,120)</u>	<u>(99,927,095)</u>	<u>(81,512,526)</u>	<u>(51,976,598)</u>	<u>(41,217,134)</u>	<u>(206,781,993)</u>	<u>(621,244,466)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**13. Derivatives and other financial instruments (continued)**

2021	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Natural gas price derivatives	(19,339,939)	(4,273,855)	—	—	—	—	(23,613,794)
Power and emission price derivatives	(30,118,160)	(30,574,764)	(20,813,991)	(18,786,141)	(15,386,166)	(96,439,493)	(212,118,715)
	<u>(49,458,099)</u>	<u>(34,848,619)</u>	<u>(20,813,991)</u>	<u>(18,786,141)</u>	<u>(15,386,166)</u>	<u>(96,439,493)</u>	<u>(235,732,509)</u>

The following table shows the fair value of derivative assets and derivative liabilities held for trading, analysed by maturity period and by methodology of fair value estimation.

2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fair value of derivative assets							
Level 2	157,359,220	103,278,741	80,981,895	51,098,456	39,776,004	197,291,966	629,786,282
Level 3	895,409	433,981	539,000	849,307	1,420,721	9,363,930	13,502,348
	<u>158,254,629</u>	<u>103,712,722</u>	<u>81,520,895</u>	<u>51,947,763</u>	<u>41,196,725</u>	<u>206,655,896</u>	<u>643,288,630</u>
Less: netting by counterparty	<u>(15,932,865)</u>	<u>(3,280,363)</u>	<u>(46,486)</u>	<u>(1,972)</u>	—	—	<u>(19,261,686)</u>
	<u>142,321,764</u>	<u>100,432,359</u>	<u>81,474,409</u>	<u>51,945,791</u>	<u>41,196,725</u>	<u>206,655,896</u>	<u>624,026,944</u>
Fair value of derivative liabilities							
Level 2	(68,847,774)	(6,505,185)	(539,929)	(849,643)	(1,421,592)	(9,369,426)	(87,533,549)
Level 3	(86,914,211)	(96,702,273)	(81,019,083)	(51,128,927)	(39,795,542)	(197,412,567)	(552,972,603)
	<u>(155,761,985)</u>	<u>(103,207,458)</u>	<u>(81,559,012)</u>	<u>(51,978,570)</u>	<u>(41,217,134)</u>	<u>(206,781,993)</u>	<u>(640,506,152)</u>
Less: netting by counterparty	<u>15,932,865</u>	<u>3,280,363</u>	<u>46,486</u>	<u>1,972</u>	—	—	<u>19,261,686</u>
	<u>(139,829,120)</u>	<u>(99,927,095)</u>	<u>(81,512,526)</u>	<u>(51,976,598)</u>	<u>(41,217,134)</u>	<u>(206,781,993)</u>	<u>(621,244,466)</u>
Net fair value	<u>2,492,644</u>	<u>505,264</u>	<u>(38,117)</u>	<u>(30,807)</u>	<u>(20,409)</u>	<u>(126,097)</u>	<u>2,782,478</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**13. Derivatives and other financial instruments (continued)**

2021	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fair value of derivative assets							
Level 2	47,342,701	30,805,098	18,347,099	16,921,877	13,736,349	84,661,024	211,814,148
Level 3	2,090,481	4,140,410	2,466,892	1,864,264	1,649,817	11,778,469	23,990,333
	49,433,182	34,945,508	20,813,991	18,786,141	15,386,166	96,439,493	235,804,481
Less: netting by counterparty	—	(30,880)	—	—	—	—	(30,880)
	49,433,182	34,914,628	20,813,991	18,786,141	15,386,166	96,439,493	235,773,601
Fair value of derivative liabilities							
Level 2	(21,396,351)	(8,385,307)	(2,466,892)	(1,864,264)	(1,649,817)	(11,778,469)	(47,541,100)
Level 3	(28,061,748)	(26,494,192)	(18,347,099)	(16,921,877)	(13,736,349)	(84,661,024)	(188,222,289)
	(49,458,099)	(34,879,499)	(20,813,991)	(18,786,141)	(15,386,166)	(96,439,493)	(235,763,389)
Less: netting by counterparty	—	30,880	—	—	—	—	30,880
	(49,458,099)	(34,848,619)	(20,813,991)	(18,786,141)	(15,386,166)	(96,439,493)	(235,732,509)
Net fair value	(24,917)	66,009	—	—	—	—	41,092

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**13. Derivatives and other financial instruments (continued)***Level 3 derivatives*

The following table shows the changes during the year in the net fair value of derivatives held for trading purposes within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	<u>Power price</u> £
Net fair value of contracts as at 1 January 2022	(164,231,956)
Losses recognized in the profit and loss account	(401,209,565)
Settlements	25,971,266
Net fair value of contracts as at 31 December 2022	<u>(539,470,255)</u>

	<u>Power price</u> £
Net fair value of contracts as at 1 January 2021	27,074,171
Losses recognized in the profit and loss account	(190,727,426)
Settlements	(578,701)
Net fair value of contracts as at 31 December 2021	<u>(164,231,956)</u>

Derivative gains and losses

Gains and losses relating to derivative contracts are included within net trading gain in the profit and loss account. The contract types treated in this way include futures, options, swaps and certain forward sales and forward purchases contracts, and relate to both currency and commodity trading activities. Gains or losses arise on contracts entered into for risk management purposes, optimisation activity and entrepreneurial trading. They also arise on certain contracts that are for normal procurement or sales activity for the group but that are required to be fair valued under accounting standards.

14. Capital management

The company defines capital as total equity (which is the company's net asset value). The company typically enters into swap and option transactions with third party customers and other group entities. These transactions are typically hedged as part of the bp group's overall oil supply and trading portfolio via a combination of offsetting physical positions, exchange-traded futures and OTC derivative contracts. Hedging transactions (and the resulting profit and loss on those transactions) are undertaken through other bp group legal entities.

Regulatory capital requirements are monitored by management on a daily basis.

The company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and therefore adequate regulatory capital is required at all times. The company had adequate regulatory capital at all times.

Should the company's required regulatory capital approach total equity funding of the company, additional equity injections will be required to ensure the company had adequate regulatory capital at all times.

Resolutions are in place for the company's immediate parent (BP International Limited) to subscribe for additional shares of £1 each at par up to an aggregate value of \$500 million should such circumstances arise.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**15. Called up share capital**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£	£
Issued and fully paid:		
542,645,872 (2021 242,645,872) ordinary shares of £1 each for a total nominal value of £542,645,872 (2021 £242,645,872)	<u>542,645,872</u>	<u>242,645,872</u>

On 14 April 2022, 100,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each for a total nominal value of £100,000,000 were allotted to the parent company at par value.

On 29 April 2022, the company underwent a share capital reduction to reduce the capital from £342,645,872 to £242,645,872 by cancelling and extinguishing 100,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each allotted to the parent company.

On 31 August 2022, 200,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each for a total nominal value of £200,000,000 were allotted to the parent company at par value.

On 5 September 2022, 100,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each for a total nominal value of £100,000,000 were allotted to the parent company at par value.

16. Reserves*Called up share capital*

The balance on the called up share capital account represents the aggregate nominal value of all ordinary shares in issue.

Profit and loss account

The balance held on this reserve is the retained profits of the company.

17. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within paragraphs 8(k) and (j) of FRS 101, and has not disclosed transactions entered into with wholly-owned group companies or key management personnel. There were no other related party transactions in the year.

18. Immediate and ultimate controlling parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is BP International Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling parent undertaking is BP p.l.c., a company registered in England and Wales, which is the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of BP p.l.c. can be obtained from its registered address: 1 St James's Square, London, SW1Y 4PD.