Registered number 3161976

Directors' Annual Report and Financial Statements

Equinor Energy Trading Limited

31 December 2022

Equinor Energy Trading Limited

Registered No. 3161976

DIRECTORS
Peder Bjorland
Eugene Pereira

SECRETARY
Leanne Adrienne Paul

AUDITOR
Ernst and Young LLP
2 Marischal Square
Broad Street, Aberdeen
AB10 1BL
United Kingdom

BANKER
Deutsche Bank AG
6 Bishopgate
London
EC2P 2AT

SOLICITOR
Lovells
21 Holborn Viaduct
London
EC1A 2DY

REGISTERED OFFICE
1 Kingdom Street
London
W2 6BD
United Kingdom

STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors of Equinor Energy Trading Limited (the "Company") present their strategic report with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is to act as a disclosed agent and provide certain services to its ultimate parent company, Equinor ASA in relation to that company's gas portfolio. All revenues and costs incurred are passed on to Equinor ASA.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company acts as a disclosed agent for Equinor ASA and therefore it does not have any key performance indicators associated with its business activity.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's trades are entered into under an agency agreement as an agent for Equinor ASA, and the primary risks in terms of price, credit, and liquidity all sit with Equinor ASA.

Security and cybersecurity risks

The Company is exposed to security threats that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial condition. Security threats such as acts of terrorism and cyber-attacks against the Company's operations, offices, digital infrastructure or computer or information systems or breaches of the Company's security system, could result in losses. The risk lies with Equinor ASA.

The principal risk to the Company is the cancellation of its agency agreement with Equinor ASA. This risk and others are managed by Equinor ASA on a group wide basis.

Section 172 Companies Act 2006

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.
This Section 172 Statement, explains how the Directors have acted in the way they consider, in goodfaith, 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:

(a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term.
Matters identified that may affect the Company's performance and operations in the long term are set out in the principal risks disclosed in the strategic report on page 2.

- Organisation
  A corporate reorganization in 2021 required a further detailing of the operating model for functions at a country level. In 2022 the Company focused on ensuring alignment and co-ordination between the Business Areas (BAs), corporate functions and competency centre resources.

(b) the interests of the company's employees.
The Company does not have any employees.

(c) the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others.
The Company is committed to using Suppliers and Customers who operate in accordance with our values and who maintain high standards for Health, Safety and Environment, Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility.

Section 172 Companies Act 2006 (Continued)

(d) the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment.
Active and effective stakeholder outreach is increasingly important for the Company and includes outreach to our local communities through participating in local events etc.

(e) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct.

Our **Values** help us set direction, guide our decisions, actions, and the way we interact with others. They are: Open, Collaborative, Courageous, Caring.
Equinor's **Code of Conduct** describes Equinor's code of business practice and the requirements for expected behaviour. The Code of Conduct applies to Equinor UK Limited Board members, employees and hired personnel.
Equinor Ethics Helpline
Equinor employees and anyone that interact with Equinor has the right to, and are encouraged to, raise concerns when there is any suspected or potential breach of law or company policies including the Code of Conduct. For this purpose, Equinor maintains the Ethics Helpline, a 24-hour phone service and portal.

(f) the need to act fairly as between members of the company.
The Board of Directors consider and only approve items of business that would promote the success of the company and in the best interest of the Company, the Company's only member is its the parent company Equinor UK Ltd.

By order of the Board of Directors

Eugene Pereira (415362)

Eugene Pereira
Director
20 September 2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The Company made a loss for the year after taxation of £124 thousand (2021: £113 thousand loss). No dividends were declared or paid in the current or prior year.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

There are no planned changes to trading activities.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The Company is a passthrough company and does not have any gross profit or loss. The total comprehensive loss in 2022 is due to taxation. The Company closely monitors and manages its liquidity risk including assessing its net asset/liability position to ensure that it requests access to additional funds to meet forecast cash requirements should it be required. The directors have obtained a parental letter of support, from the immediate parent Equinor UK Limited as of the date of sign off of these financial statements for the period through to 30 September 2024. This coupled with the going concern assessment performed on Equinor UK Limited has provided the Directors with sufficient assurance that the Company will continue as a going concern over the period to 30 September 2024 (the going concern period). Based on the above, together with the Directors' knowledge and experience of the market, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors who served the company during the year 2022 are listed on page 1. None of the directors had any beneficial interest in the shares of the company.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

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 their 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.

AUDITOR

Ernst and Young LLP were re-appointed as auditors of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors

Eugene Pereira (415362)

Eugene Pereira
Director
20 September 2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and FRS 101 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provide s relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS 101 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance;
- 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.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF EQUINOR ENERGY TRADING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Equinor Energy Trading UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the related notes 1 to 9, 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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; 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 up to 30 September 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.

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 this 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 there is 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 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 directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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.

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

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 and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulation in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Company must comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations, including health and safety, employees, GDPR, and anti-bribery and corruption.

- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance to understand how the Company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas and reviewed correspondence with relevant authorities. We corroborated this information by reading through the Board Minutes. We did not find anything that would contradict management's assertions.

- 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 has applied. Where instances of risk behaviour patterns were identified through data analytics, we performed additional procedures to address the identified risks.

- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved enquiries of management and testing of journal entries, with a focus on journals indicating unusual transactions or meeting our defined risk criteria based on our understanding of the business.

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 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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Clarke Cooper (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Aberdeen

20 September 2023

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	2	21,205	20,050
Cost of sales	4	(21,194)	(20,045)
Profit before taxation		11	5
Administrative expenses		(11)	(5)
Operating result		0	0
Tax on result	5	(124)	(113)
Loss after taxation		(124)	(113)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(124)**	**(113)**

All operations are derived from continuing operations.

Notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £000	2021 £000
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	6	1,216,820	403,594
		1,216,820	403,594
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,216,879)	(403,529)
Net current (liabilities)/ assets		(59)	65
Total assets less current liabilities		(59)	65
Net (liabilities)/assets		**(59)**	**65**
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital	8	49,200	49,200
Capital redemption reserve		10,000	10,000
Other reserve		6,760	6,760
Profit and loss account		(66,019)	(65,895)
Shareholder's (deficit)/funds		**(59)**	**65**

Notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 19 September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Eugene Pereira
Director
Eugene Pereira (415362)

20 September 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
As at 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve*	Other reserves**	Profit & loss account	Total Shareholder's funds
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2021	49,200	10,000	6,760	(65,782)	178
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(113)	(113)
At 31 December 2021	**49,200**	**10,000**	**6,760**	**(65,895)**	**65**
At 1 January 2022	49,200	10,000	6,760	(65,895)	65
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(124)	(124)
At 31 December 2022	***49,200***	***10,000***	***6,760***	***(66,019)***	***(59)***

*Capital redemption reserve – By resolution of the Board of Directors and in accordance with the Articles, the Company has redeemed 10,000,000 £1 non-cumulative redeemable convertible preference shares effective 8 October 1999.

**Other reserves – In February 2010 the parent company Equinor UK Limited made a capital contribution of £6,760,000.

Notes 1 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Equinor Energy Trading Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and is incorporated in the U.K. The financial statements to the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 19 of September 2023 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by Eugene Pereira.

Basis of preparation

These Financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 (FRS 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The presentation currency of these financial statements is British sterling. Amounts are rounded to the nearest £1,000s.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Equinor ASA, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Equinor ASA are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and are available to the public and may be obtained from www.equinor.com. In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- (a) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- (b) the requirements of paragraphs 91 – 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- (c) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- (d) the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- (e) the requirements in 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 ;
- (f) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 40A to 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- g) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8;
- (i) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
- (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- (j) The requirements 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.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The Company is a passthrough company and does not have any gross profit or loss. The total comprehensive loss in 2022 is due to taxation. The Company closely monitors and manages its liquidity risk including assessing its net asset/liability position to ensure that it request access to additional funds to meet forecast cash requirements should it be required. The directors have obtained a parental letter of support, from the immediate parent Equinor UK Limited as of the date of sign off of these financial statements for the period through to 30 September 2024. This coupled with the going concern assessment performed on Equinor UK Limited has provided the Directors with sufficient assurance that the Company will continue as a going concern over the period to 30 September 2024 (the going concern period). Based on the above, together with the Directors' knowledge and experience of the market, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Measurement convention
The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The accounting policies set out below, unless otherwise stated, have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Revenue recognition
Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents amounts generated in relation to trading activities undertaken on behalf of Equinor ASA which is recharged to Equinor ASA pursuant to the agency agreement in place.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the asset.

The subsequent measurement of the financial assets depends on which category they have been classified into at inception. At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following three categories: Financial investments at amortised cost, at fair value through profit or loss, and at fair value through other comprehensive income based on an evaluation of the contractual terms and the business model applied.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, current balances with banks and similar institutions.

Trade receivables are carried at the original invoice amount and settled within normal business terms. No provisions for doubtful receivables which represent expected losses have been recognized.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on which category they have been classified into. The categories applicable for the Company are either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Taxation
Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Accounting estimates and judgements
The directors do not consider there to be significant estimates or judgements involved in preparing these financial statements.

Other standards, amendments to standards and interpretations of standards, effective as of 1 January 2022

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.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Company applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application).

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

Other amendments to standards or interpretations of standards effective as of 1 January 2022 and adopted by the Company, were not material.
Other standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations of standards, issued but not yet effective, are either not expected to materially impact, or are not expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements.

2. TURNOVER
Turnover represents the recharge of costs. Turnover is stated net of value added tax.

3. STAFF COSTS AND NUMBERS
There were no employees of the Company in the current or prior year.

The directors did not receive, nor were due, any remuneration in respect of their services to the Company in either the current or prior year.

4. EXPENSES AND AUDITOR REMUNERATION
Auditor remuneration is paid by the immediate parent undertaking. No fees were paid to the auditor for other services in the current or prior year. Audit fees for 2022 were £11,263 (2021: £4,604).

5. TAXATION

a) Tax on loss

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Corporation tax charge on result for the year	124	113
	124	**113**

b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 -19%)	0	0
Notional transfer pricing charge	124	113
	124	**113**

c) Factors affecting total tax charge:

At Budget 2021, the government announced that the Corporation Tax main rate will increase from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. The current year corporation tax is not affected by this change.

The new the rate of 25% has been substantively enacted; it has no impact on the tax balances at the balance sheet date.

6. CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	1,216,820	403,594
	1,216,820	**403,594**

Cash at bank and in hand includes £1,211m (2021: £398m) of collateral deposits relating to trading activities. Collateral deposits are related to certain requirements of exchanges where the Company is trading. The terms and conditions related to these requirements are determined by the respective exchanges. Collateral deposits are for terms of less than 3 months and readily convertible into cash. Interest is received at a rate of 35 basis points below the base rate.

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Corporation tax payable	124	113
Amounts due to parent undertaking	1,216,755	403,416
	1,216,879	**403,529**

The amounts due to parent undertakings are interest free, unsecured trading balances repayable within payment terms of 5 to 20 days.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares of £1.00 each Allotted, called up and fully paid	*2022* *£000*	*2021* *£000*
At 1 January and 31 December	**26,200**	**26,200**

Preference shares of £1 each Allotted, called up and fully paid	*2022* *£000*	*2021* *£000*
At 1 January and 31 December	**23,000**	**23,000**

There is a single class of ordinary and preference shares, of which each share has one vote. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends.

9. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

Immediate parent undertaking

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Equinor UK Limited, registered in England and Wales. The financial statements of Equinor UK Limited can be obtained from Equinor UK Limited, 1 Kingdom Street, London, W2 6BD.

Ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent undertaking of the Company is Equinor ASA, incorporated in Norway. The consolidated financial statements of Equinor ASA, which include the Company, are available to the public and may be obtained from are available from Equinor ASA, 4035, Stavanger, Norway or www.equinor.com.