
Chevron Products UK Limited

Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2019

Company number 3600726

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CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors present their strategic report on Chevron Products UK Limited ('CPUK', or 'the Company'), A Company registered in England & Wales, for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activities are the sale and marketing of marine lubricants, the sale of finished lubricants, the supply and optimisation of crude oil and finished products, liquefied petroleum and natural gas and the provision of services to affiliated and other Chevron Group companies. CPUK is also the holding company for Chevron North Sea Holdings Limited, which is engaged in exploration and production operations in the North Sea under its subsidiary Chevron Britain Limited.

Business review

The Company made a loss for the financial year of £41,416,000 (2018 – profit of £599,157,000) with dividends received £Nil (2018 - £599,672,000) in an environment of challenging market conditions which have existed throughout the year. The loss for the year is primarily attributable to exchange losses on foreign currency denominated loans of £2.4m, OGCI impairment of £3.5m and additional pension contribution during the year of £45m due to Chevron North Sea divestment. The net assets of the Company at the year-end were £816,521,000 (2018 - £883,088,000).

Key performance indicators

The Company's directors believe that the key performance indicators of CPUK are profit and safe operations. Profitability is measured through the return on capital employed (ROCE) generated by the business and safety through the use of loss prevention systems to monitor and improve safety performance throughout its operations. The Company reached its goal of safe operations throughout 2019 and incurred no material safety incidents.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The key business risk and uncertainty affecting the management of the business and the execution of the Company strategy is the movement of commodity prices. Management mitigate this risk using derivative swaps, futures and forward physical contracts.

Impact of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

The outbreak of COVID-19 and decreases in commodity prices resulting from oversupply, government-imposed travel restrictions and other constraints on economic activity have caused a significant decrease in the demand for our products and has created disruptions and volatility in the global marketplace beginning in the first quarter 2020, which negatively affected our results of operations and cash flows. These conditions persisted throughout the second quarter and continue to negatively affect our results of operations and cash flows. While demand and commodity prices have shown signs of recovery, they are not back to pre-pandemic levels, and financial results may continue to be depressed in future quarters. Due to the rapidly changing environment, there continues to be uncertainty and unpredictability around the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will ultimately impact our results, in particular our revenue and cost of sales, which could be material. This potential impact has been treated as non-adjusting in the 2019 financial statements and as a result has been recorded as a post balance sheet event.

Future developments

Chevron formed a Brexit Working Group in 2017 to monitor Brexit negotiations. The group reports to CPUK on actions which may be required to mitigate the impact of changes due to, and at the end of, the transition period. There are no other planned changes to the current principal activities of the company, and it is the intention of the directors that the company will continue these activities for the foreseeable future.

Section 172 statement

The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018 (2018 MRR) require the Directors to explain how they considered the interests of key stakeholders and the broader matters set out in section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 ("S172") when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company under S172.

This section of the strategic report comprise the Directors 172 Statement and statement on engagement with suppliers, customers and others.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

As a wholly owned subsidiary of the Chevron Corporation, the Directors ensure that decisions are beneficial to all of the Company's stakeholders as well as having regard to the long-term sustainable success of the Chevron Group as a whole. The strategic aims of the Company are derived from those of the Chevron Group, which can be found in the Chevron Corporation plc 2019 Annual Report at <https://www.chevron.com/annual-report>.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

The Chevron Group internally organises its activities principally along business and function lines and transacts its business through legal entities. This organisation structure is designed to achieve Chevron's overall business objectives, whilst respecting the separate legal identity of the individual Chevron companies through which it is implemented and the independence of each Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Company hold positions across key functions of the Company or are in positions that support those functions of the Company. When appointed to the Board, each Director is briefed on their role and responsibilities by the Company Secretary and is provided with training and support to help them fulfil their responsibilities.

The Company's ultimate parent, Chevron Corporation, has developed and implemented a number of policies and principles which the Company has reviewed and adopted. "The Chevron Way" details the guiding principles which all employees must follow, and these principles include diversity and inclusion, high performance, integrity and trust, protecting people and the environment and partnership. Our Business Conduct & Ethics Code (BCEC) is built on Chevron's core values and highlights the principles that guide our business conduct and how our policies are designed to support full compliance with applicable laws.

Chevron's BCEC:

<https://www.chevron.com/-/media/shared-media/documents/chevronbusinessconductethicscode.pdf>.

Prior to Company matters being brought to the Board of Directors for consideration, significant levels of internal engagement are undertaken with the broader business. Dependent on the project or activity, Board members or representatives of the Company may have participated in this engagement through their relevant business area and this therefore helps inform the relevant board decisions.

Principal decisions

During 2019, the principal decisions that the Directors made of a strategic nature and/or that are significant as per the Section 172 factors were:

- Sale of a subsidiary company, Chevron North Sea Limited to Delek Group as further described under the Business Review section. The Directors had regard to the long-term consequences of the decision and the impact on its customers and suppliers, and determined that there would be no adverse impact to its business relationships, the environment and wider community.
- The Directors had regard to the long-term consequences of the decision to reorganise its group companies as a result of the sale of Chevron North Sea Limited. The Directors concluded the intragroup reorganisation would promote the success of the Company and there would be no significant or adverse impact on its business relationships, customers, suppliers, the environment and wider community.
- The Directors had regard to the long-term consequences of the decision to take on additional business activity and determined that this business activity would be in the interests of the Company. It was considered that it would have benefits for its customers, suppliers and wider community.

Employees

The Company does not have any direct employees. Employees are engaged through its parent company, Chevron Energy Limited. Details of employee engagement can be found in the financial statements of Chevron Energy Limited.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

Business Relationships

The Company has business relationships with a number of external customers and suppliers in addition to wholly owned subsidiaries and affiliates of Chevron Corporation.

Customers:

The Company's success depends not only on meeting its customers' expectations today but anticipating them tomorrow, thereby enabling human progress. Company use the latest technologies, whether chemical or digital, to deliver innovative solutions to its customers to power the world forward. The network of sales and marketing colleagues, whether Chevron employees or those within its distributors, are 'here to help' and represent company's brands and company with professionalism every day in line with The Chevron Way. In doing so the Company has built a loyal customer base with a passion to serve.

Suppliers:

The values inherent in The Chevron Way, which describe how the Company conducts its business in a socially and environmentally responsible manner, apply to all stakeholder groups with whom it works. This applies equally when working with suppliers which are selected to be a part of the company's value chain, and who contribute to its offering and value proposition. This is done through a structured procurement organization which engages with suppliers at all levels, to ensure that the company's vision, values and strategies can be effectively executed safely, legally and reliably.

Community and Environment

The Company places the highest priority on the health and safety of the workforce and protection of assets, communities and the environment. The Operational Excellence Management System (OEMS) defines the expectations regarding the systematic management of workforce safety and health, process safety, reliability and integrity, environment, efficiency, security and stakeholders to achieve high performance in operational excellence. Protecting people and the environment is a key value. The Company expects compliance with the letter and the spirit of applicable environmental, health and safety laws, regulations and policies. Within each of the functional areas, management are responsible for monitoring performance related to health, safety and the environment.

DocuSigned by:

N. Ali

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On behalf of the board

N. Ali
Director
1 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HA
13 November 2020

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Chevron Products UK Limited ('CPUK', or 'the company'), for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Financial risk management

Price risk

The company engages in commodity derivative instrument activity with the intention of managing the price risk posed by physical transactions. The instruments used are derivatives swaps, futures and physical forward contracts.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on customers before sales are made. The overall level of indebtedness is monitored closely by the company's credit group.

Liquidity and cash flow risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk, to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably. This is achieved by placing surplus funds on deposit. Chevron Corporation regularly reviews the financing structure for all its group companies. Following such a review loans may be repaid prior to maturity date, extended beyond maturity date or replaced by alternative funding arrangements. Also refer to the Strategic Report for Covid-19 related impacts as post balance sheet events.

Interest rate risk

The company can have both interest-bearing assets and liabilities which are generally held at floating rates. These are monitored on a daily basis by a treasury management group and an appropriate structure of investments and borrowings maintained. The company does not hedge interest rate risks.

Foreign exchange risk

The company has assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage the risk of fluctuating exchange rates and as such no hedge accounting is applied. Refer to Note 4 for forex impact on financials.

Results and dividends

The company's loss for the financial year was £41,416,000 (2018 – profit of £599,157,000). Dividends of £30,320,000 (2018 – £599,672,000) were paid during the year ended 31 December 2019. This has resulted in an overall decrease of £71,736,000 (2018: increase of £3,719,000) in retained earnings during the year. The directors do not recommend that a final dividend should be paid. Net assets of the company at the year-end were £816,521,000 (2018 - £883,088,000).

Directors

During the financial year and up until the date of this report the directors of the company were:

J. G. Cameron
G. G. Cole
M.A. Knights (resigned 31 July 2019)
M. Lyon
M.J.J. Williams
S.W. Wright
N. Ali

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

None of the directors, at any point during the year, had a material interest in any contract which was significant to the company's business, other than his / her own contract of service.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers. The company also provides an indemnity for its directors, which is a qualifying third-party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and at the date of the approval of the financial statements.

Donations

Charitable donations made during the year were £9,400 (2018: £12,240).

Supplier payment policy

The company's policy is to agree terms of payment for each transaction and to abide by the terms of payment. Trade creditors of the company at 31 December 2019 were equivalent to 10 days (2018 – 19 days) purchases based on the average daily amount invoiced by suppliers during the financial year.

Preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the FRS102 basis as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Future developments

Future developments are included in the Strategic Report on page 1.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.

The directors 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.

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Disclosure of information to auditors

As at the date of this report, each director of the company confirms that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware;
- the director has taken all the steps that he/ she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/ herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to be re-appointed and pursuant to an elective resolution adopted by the company, have automatically been re-appointed as the company's auditors.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

N. Ali

N. Ali

Director

1 Westferry Circus

Canary Wharf

London E14 4HA

13 November 2020

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

***Independent auditors' report to the members of
Chevron Products UK Limited***
Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Chevron Products UK Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019; the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included. Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Independent auditors' report to the members of Chevron Products UK Limited (continued)

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Richard French (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, London
13 November 2020

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
For The Year Ended 31 December 2019**

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Revenue	3	2,442,163	3,430,689
Cost of sales		(2,317,192)	(3,324,503)
Gross profit		124,971	106,186
Distribution costs		(128,175)	(75,765)
Administrative expenses		(34,692)	(36,377)
Other operating expenses		(4,793)	(2,335)
Operating loss	4	(42,689)	(8,291)
Income from Shares in group undertakings		-	599,672
Interest receivable and similar income	6	4,020	10,379
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(2,865)	(101)
(Loss) / Profit before taxation		(41,534)	601,659
Tax on (loss) / profit	10	118	(2,502)
(Loss) / Profit for the financial year		(41,416)	599,157

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	6	8
Tangible assets	12	8,517	8,998
Investments	13	725,485	712,687
		734,008	721,693
Current assets			
Stocks	14	404	4,335
Debtors	15	363,086	650,211
Cash at bank and in hand		189	197
		363,679	654,743
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(280,570)	(493,348)
Net current assets		83,109	161,395
Total assets less current liabilities		817,117	883,088
Provisions for Liabilities	17	(596)	-
Net assets		816,521	883,088
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	20,000	20,000
Share premium account		701,861	697,277
Equity reserve		8,652	8,067
Retained earnings		86,008	157,744
Total shareholders' funds		816,521	883,088

The notes on pages 12 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 28 were approved by the board of directors on 12 November 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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N. Ali
 Director
 Registered number: 3600726

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

**Statement of Changes in Equity
For The Year Ended 31 December 2019**

	Called up Share capital	Equity Reserve	Share Premium account	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	20,000	8,067	697,277	157,744	883,088
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(41,416)	(41,416)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	-	(41,416)	(41,416)
Transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity:	-	-	4,584	-	4,584
Charge from parent for equity-settled share-based payments	-	585	-	-	585
Dividends (Note 9)	-	-	-	(30,320)	(30,320)
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	585	4,584	(30,320)	(25,151)
Balance at 31 December 2019	20,000	8,652	701,861	86,008	816,521

	Called up Share capital	Equity Reserve	Share Premium account	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2018	20,000	7,561	697,277	158,259	883,097
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	599,157	599,157
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	599,157	599,157
Transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity:	-	-	-	-	-
Charge from parent for equity-settled share-based payments	-	506	-	-	506
Dividends (Note 9)	-	-	-	(599,672)	(599,672)
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	506	-	(599,672)	(599,166)
Balance at 31 December 2018	20,000	8,067	697,277	157,744	883,088

Retained earnings represents accumulated comprehensive income/expense for the year and prior periods plus share-based payments adjustments and related tax credits, charges from the parent company for share-based payments, less dividends paid.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019
General information

The company sells and markets marine lubricants, sells finished lubricants, supplies and optimises crude oil and finished products, liquefied petroleum and natural gas and provides services to affiliated and other Chevron Corporation Group companies. It is also the holding company for Chevron's North Sea upstream operations. The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK under the laws of England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 1 Westferry Circus, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4HA.

1. Accounting policies

A summary of the principal accounting policies is set out below, together with an explanation of where changes have been made to previous policies on adoption of new accounting standards in the year. The principal accounting policies are set out below and have been applied consistently throughout the year.

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, on a going concern basis, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 under the provision of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/410) and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102').

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Chevron Corporation includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Chevron Corporation are available to the public and may be obtained from www.chevron.com.

In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of FRS 102) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes:

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Chevron Corporation, includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements; and

- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Chevron Corporation include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.26 Share Based Payments; and,
- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 Basic Financial Instruments and FRS 102.12 Other Financial Instrument Issues in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)
1. Accounting policies (continued):
b) Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated financial statements of the company, its subsidiary undertakings and its participatory undertakings have not been prepared. The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under the provisions of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

c) Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for sales of marine lubricants, finished lubricants, the supply and optimisation of crude oil and finished products, liquefied petroleum and natural gas and the provision of services to affiliated and other Chevron Corporation Group companies. Revenue is recognised when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the company retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; and (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity. Revenue is recognised net of valued added taxes and intra-company transactions. Physical sales are accounted for on a gross basis. Revenue includes net unrealised gain or loss positions on both physical and financial (paper) derivatives, and on realised financial derivatives where these are being used to hedge physical.

d) Income from shares in group undertakings

Income from shares in group undertakings relates to dividend income and is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

e) Dividend distributions

Dividend distributions are included in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

f) Fixed assets

All fixed assets are shown at their historical cost, less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method, with depreciation rates based upon estimated useful life applied to the cost of each class of fixed asset less estimated residual value.

Depreciation is provided as follows:

Leasehold improvements	4 to 16 years
Plant and other equipment	4 to 16 years

Depreciation is not provided on assets in the course of construction until they are brought into use.

All repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial year in which they are incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)
1. Accounting policies (continued):
g) Leases

Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

h) Investments

Investments are stated at cost less provisions for impairment. The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is evidence of a triggering event for impairment. If there is, then an impairment review is performed. Such impairment reviews are performed in accordance with FRS 102. Impairments thus arising are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

i) Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of historical cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. Cost is determined on the Average cost method.

At the end of each reporting period stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognized the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognized as a credit in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

j) Cash

Cash includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

k) Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in Other comprehensive income.

Current and deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Corporation tax payable is provided on taxable profits at the rate of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognized in the financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued):

l) Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

m) Pension arrangements

CPUK participates in the Chevron Energy Limited (CEL) Pension Plan. A portion of the pension contributions made to the plan is allocated to the company in respect of those employees providing services to CPUK. While the scheme is a defined benefit scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay, the assets and liabilities of the scheme cannot be split between each of the companies to which the costs of the scheme are allocated. As such, the scheme is being accounted for in the company's financial statements as a defined contribution scheme. It is accounted for in CEL's financial statements as a defined benefit scheme. Further details of the scheme can be found in the financial statements of CEL, which can be obtained from 1 Westferry Circus, Canary Wharf, London E14 4HA, UK. The annual cost of allocations paid to the scheme is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

n) Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Certain transactions of the company are affected in currencies other than sterling. These transactions have been translated into sterling at the rate of exchange prevailing when the transactions took place. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in other currencies have been translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Exchange gains or losses relating directly to loans are disclosed as part of interest receivable or interest payable; exchange gains or losses relating to other balance sheet line items are included in operating (expenses)/income.

o) Related parties

Related party transactions with other entities during the year are disclosed in note 21.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)
1. Accounting policies (continued):
p) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances are initially recognized at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortized cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If there is decrease on the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognized. The impairment reversal is recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets are derecognized when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognized at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognized initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Derivatives

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are market price risk. The ultimate parent company's board reviews and agrees policies for managing the associated risk.

Physical purchases and sales of commodities entered into for the company's own purchase, sales or usage requirements meet the 'own use' exception and are accounted for on an accrual basis. The company engages in commodity derivative instrument activity with the intention of managing the price risk posed by physical transactions. These instruments are initially measured at their fair value (normally the transaction price) and subsequently are marked to market with the profit or loss arising recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in Revenue. Unrealised derivatives include both physical and financial. The company has taken advantage of the exemption within FRS 102 available to qualifying entities from disclosures relating to financial instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle to the liability simultaneously.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued):

q) Share based payments

Eligible employees of the company participate in the CEL (pre 1 July 2012, Chevron United Kingdom Limited (CUKL)) Share Incentive Plan (the plan). The plan enables employees to make monthly contributions out of salary up to prescribed limits. Each month the contributions are used by the trustees of the plan to acquire shares of common stock of Chevron Corporation on the open market (partnership shares). A matching contribution is made to the trustees on behalf of CEL to acquire a matching number of shares (matching shares) on a two-for-one basis. CUKL is charged for the cost of the matching shares acquired, and, in accordance with FRS 102, the cost of the matched portion of the shares is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the three year vesting period with offset to the equity reserve account as a reduction of the capital contribution.

r) Provision for liabilities and charges

Environmental provision

Provisions for environmental restoration are recognized when: the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized in Finance costs and other charges.

Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognized when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)
2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies
a) Exemptions on transition to FRS 102

The company has elected to use the previous UK GAAP valuation of certain items of property, plant and equipment as the deemed cost on transition to FRS 102. The items are being depreciated from the date of transition (1 January 2014) in accordance with the company's accounting policies.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

a) Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually and are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilization and the physical condition of the assets. See note 12 for the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets and note 1(f) for the useful economic lives of each class of asset.

b) Impairment of investments

The company makes an annual assessment of the possible impairment of its investments in subsidiary and other undertakings. When assessing impairment of investments in subsidiary and other undertakings, management considers the net asset value of its investments as well as the future projected cash flows from these investments. See note 13 for the carrying amount of investments in subsidiary and other undertakings.

c) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 15 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

d) Fair value of derivatives

Fair value measurements are estimates of the amounts for which assets or liabilities could be transferred at the measurement date, based on the assumption that such transfers take place between participants in principal markets. Derivatives are recorded at fair value on the Balance Sheet with resulting gains and losses reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Fair values are derived from published market quotes and other independent third-party quotes.

3. Revenue

In the opinion of the directors the disclosure of revenue, net assets and profits by geographical origin and destination would be seriously prejudicial to the interest of the Company and therefore has not been provided.

4. Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Depreciation / Amortization of owned fixed assets	(3,022)	(3,480)
Impairment of Other Investments (OGCI)	(3,531)	-
Operating lease charges (note 19)	(7,385)	(7,238)
Auditors' remuneration (audit services)	(260)	(261)
Net foreign exchange loss	(4,793)	(2,335)

Auditors' remuneration for non-audit services in 2019 was £nil (2018: £Nil).

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)**5. Employee Information**

a) Employee costs (including directors) during the year amounted to:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	(43,704)	(43,037)
Share based payments	(1,302)	(1,236)
Social security costs	(3,478)	(3,767)
Other pension costs	(55,170)	(12,784)
	(103,654)	(60,824)

b) The average monthly number of persons (including UK directors) whose payroll costs were borne by the company during the year was:

By activity	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Sales, marketing & administration	337	340
	337	340

Contracts of service for all UK payroll employees providing employment services to Chevron entities in the UK were with CUKL from 1 January 2003 to 30 June 2012 and with CEL from 1 July 2012. The employees who provide services to CUKL do so under a secondment agreement with CEL (formerly CUKL) pursuant to which those employees are assigned to each or any of a number of Chevron UK entities (including CUKL). The costs of the employees who provide services to CUKL under the aforementioned secondment agreement are disclosed in the financial statements of CUKL. Pursuant to the aforementioned secondment agreement, CUKL acts as payroll agent for CEL and recharges secondees' employment costs to the other Chevron companies for which employees provide services.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102 'Retirement Benefits' to treat pension contributions made to the defined benefit scheme operated by CEL (operated by CUKL up to 30 June 2012 and by CEL from 1 July 2012) as if they were contributions to a defined contribution scheme where contributions to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account as they are paid by CUKL to CEL. The company has taken advantage of the exemption as it is not possible to accurately attribute the assets and liabilities of the scheme operated by CEL to the individual entities to which contributions to the scheme are allocated. The cost of the contributions to the defined benefit scheme for the year amounted to £55,170,000 (2018: £12,784,000). As at the balance sheet date there was a surplus of £176,700,000 (2018: £206,500,000) in this scheme.

Further detail of the scheme can be found in the financial statements of CEL which can be obtained from 1 Westferry Circus, Canary Wharf, London E14 4HA. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the parent in a self-administered fund.

At the balance sheet date, the company was a member of the CEL Share Incentive Plan. This is administered by Link Asset Services of The Registry, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU. Under the rules of the plan, CEL will match every Chevron Corporation share bought by an employee with two matching shares (up to a certain limit). These matching shares will be held in a UK registered trust on behalf of the employee and are not vested to the employee until 3 years of service have been completed from the date of acquisition.

During the year 7,854 (2018: 8,794) shares were granted to employees and the weighted average share price was £90.18 (2018: £82.16) at fair value (based on market value as at the date of acquisition).

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)**6. Interest receivable and similar income**

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest receivable from other Chevron Corporation entities	4,020	2,391
Currency exchange gains on foreign currency denominated loans	-	7,988
	4,020	10,379

7. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest payable on loans from fellow group undertakings	(463)	(101)
Currency exchange loss on foreign currency denominated loans	(2,402)	-
	(2,865)	(101)

8. Directors' remuneration

The employee costs shown in note 5 include the following remuneration paid in respect of the directors of CPUK.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	2,090	1,885
Aggregate pension contributions paid under defined benefit schemes	312	346
	2019 Number	2018 Number
Directors who were members of defined benefit pension schemes	6	7
Directors exercising share options in Chevron Corporation	3	4
Directors entitled to receive shares or cash in Chevron Corporation under long-term incentive schemes	3	4
Highest paid director	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Total amount of emoluments and amounts (excluding shares) receivable under long-term incentive schemes:	601	510

The highest paid director was entitled to share options at year end. The accrued pension entitlement under a Chevron Corporation defined benefit scheme of the highest paid director at 31 December 2019 was £53,088 (2018: £51,233) and accrued lump-sum entitlement at 31 December 2019 was £nil (2018: £nil).

Aggregate amount of compensation for loss of office to the outgoing Director in 2019 was £166,062 (2018: £nil).

Aggregate amount of excess retirement benefits to the outgoing Director in 2019 was £nil (2018: £nil).

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

9. Dividends

Ordinary £1 shares:	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Final paid per share £1.52 (2018: £29.98)	30,320	599,672

The aggregate amount of dividends proposed but not provided for in these financial statements at the year end is £nil (2018: £nil).

10. Tax on (loss) / profit

The tax charge is based on the (loss) / profit for the financial year and comprises:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
A) Analysis of charge in the year		
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax on (loss) / profit for the year	-	2,502
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(118)	-
Total current tax	(118)	2,502
Tax on (loss) / profit	(118)	2,502

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2018: lower) than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2019 of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%). The differences are explained below:

B) Reconciliation of tax charge

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(Loss) / profit before taxation	(41,534)	601,659
(Loss) / profit before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%)	(7,892)	114,315

Effects of:

	2	3
ESIP tax deductible adjustment	2	3
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(122)	68
Timing differences arising in the current year	(667)	(443)
Income not deductible for tax purposes	621	624
Other timing differences	6,743	1,823
Other permanent differences	500	49
Addition to losses brought forward	697	-
Dividends received not taxable	-	(113,937)
Tax on (Loss) / profit	(118)	2,502

At 31 December 2019 the Company had a net deferred tax asset of £17,291,000 (net deferred tax asset in 2018: £8,897,000), due primarily to timing differences in the recognition of pension expenses and tax losses carried forward, which has not been recognised in these financial statements. Included in the unrecognised net deferred tax asset at 31 December 2019 is a liability of £2,622,000 (2018: £3,146,000) relating to the fair value of derivative instruments. This net deferred tax asset would be recovered only if the company generated sufficient taxable profits in future years from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Factors affecting current & future tax charges

The main rate of UK corporation tax was reduced from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017, and this change has been reflected in the financial statements. The Government have also confirmed that the planned reduction in the rate of Corporation Tax to 17%, due to come into effect from April 2020, will no longer be implemented and the rate will remain at the current 19%. This change was enacted into law on 22 July 2020.

The applicable tax rate at the balance sheet date of 17% has accordingly been used to measure the unrecognised deferred tax balances disclosed in these financial statements at 31 December 2019.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

11. Intangible assets	Computer Software £'000	Total £'000
Cost		
Balance as at 1 January 2019	267	267
Additions	-	-
Transfers	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2019	267	267
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance as at 1 January 2019	259	259
Charge for the year	2	2
Transfers	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2019	261	261
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2019	6	6
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2018	8	8

12. Tangible assets

The movement in tangible assets in the year was as follows:

	Leasehold Improvements £'000	Plant & other equipment £'000	Assets under construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
Balance as at 1 January 2019	10,411	24,037	1,491	35,939
Additions	-	228	2,311	2,539
Transfers	-	981	(981)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2019	10,411	25,246	2,821	38,478
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance as at 1 January 2019	8,513	18,428	-	26,941
Charge for the year	813	2,207	-	3,020
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2019	9,326	20,635	-	29,961
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2019	1,085	4,611	2,821	8,517
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2018	1,898	5,609	1,491	8,998

The net book value as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 does not include any value in respect of finance leases.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

13. Investments

a) The following are included in the net book value of fixed asset investments:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Subsidiary undertakings	717,378	707,278
Other Investments	8,107	5,409
	725,485	712,687

Additions to Other Investments include OGCI amounting to £6.2m offset partially by the Impairment of £3.5m.

b) The company holds interests in excess of 10% in the following subsidiary undertakings & participating interests, none of which are listed on the UK or any overseas Stock Exchange:

Subsidiary undertakings	Country of incorporation	Registered Office	Principal activity	Share Class	%
Chevron United Kingdom Limited	England	1 WFC, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4HA	Non-trading	Ordinary	100
Regent Oil Company Limited	England	1 WFC, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4HA	Non-trading	Ordinary	100
Chevron North Sea Holdings Limited ***	England	9 Cavendish Square, London W1G 9DF	Non-trading	Ordinary	100
Chevron Limited	England	1 WFC, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4HA	Non-trading	Ordinary	100
Chevron Europe Limited *	England	1 Westferry Circus, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4HA	Non-trading	Ordinary	100
Texaco (Ireland) Limited ***	Ireland	39/40 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2	Non-trading	Ordinary *	100
Chevron Britain Limited *** (Name changed to Chevron Britain Limited from March 7, 2019)	England	1 WFC, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4HA	Exploration & production	Ordinary *	100
Texaco Limited	England	1 WFC, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4HA	Non-trading	Ordinary	100
Chevron Europe Finance Limited	England	1 WFC, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4HA	Non-trading	Ordinary	100

Other related undertakings	Country of incorporation	Registered Office	Principal activity	Share Class	%
Joint Inspection Group Limited	England	9 Caxton House, Broad Street Great Cambourne, Cambridge CB23 6JN	Managing – aviation fuel	Guarantee**	12.5
Oil Spill Response Limited ***	England	Lower William Street Southampton SO14 5QE	Business Services	Ordinary A *	13.7
Paloak Limited ***	Scotland	Johnstone House 52-54 Rose Street Aberdeen, AB10 1HA	Leasing	Ordinary *	3.5
OGCI Climate Investments LLP	England	20 - 22 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4JS	Non-trading	Ordinary	9.1

* Owned through a subsidiary undertaking

** Company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

***Owned by Chevron North Sea Holdings limited effective March 22, 2019.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

13. Investments (continued)

c) The movement on the net book value of fixed asset investments in the year was as follows:

	Subsidiary undertakings £'000	Other Investments £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	707,278	5,409	712,687
Additions	10,100	6,229	16,329
Disposals / Asset Impairment	-	(3,531)	(3,531)
At 31 December 2019	717,378	8,107	725,485
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	717,378	8,107	725,485
At 31 December 2018	707,278	5,409	712,687

During February 2015 the subsidiary Star Service Stations Limited, which had been dissolved in January 2014, was reinstated as part of a legal case. Valero Energy UK Ltd sought indemnity and/or contribution from Chevron Global Energy Inc., a parent of the company, regarding the operations of Star Service Stations Limited stemming from an asbestos personal injury claim filed against Valero Energy UK Ltd in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division. The company was once again dissolved on 30 April 2019 following the completion of this legal case.

In September 2018 Chevron Products UK Limited became a member of OGCI Climate Investments LLP, the investment vehicle of the Oil & Gas Climate Initiative, along with ten other oil & gas companies. The OGCI's objective is to pursue investment opportunities to support the development, demonstration and rapid scale-up of technologies and business solutions that can materially impact global greenhouse gas emissions, in particular those of the oil & gas industry's operations and products, to enable those technologies and solutions to reach commercial sustainability, and to catalyse meaningful action on climate change through collaboration and engagement. This is reported above under other investments.

CPUK is committed to an amount of \$100m over 10 years to fund OGCI as per the members agreement

14. Stocks

The following are included in the net book amount of stocks:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Finished goods and goods for resale	404	4,335
	404	4,335

There is no significant difference between the estimated replacement cost of stocks and their balance sheet value. There are no provisions for impairment.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)**15. Debtors**

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trade Debtors	225,484	400,631
Derivative Instruments	5,714	6,530
Amounts owed by Chevron Group Undertakings	19,763	76,805
Amounts owed by related entities	2,500	6,895
Loan to other Chevron Corporation entities	84,148	151,610
Other taxation and social security	3,109	1,059
Other debtors	20,995	5,243
Prepayments and accrued income	1,373	1,438
	363,086	650,211

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £nil (2018: £nil).

Amounts owed by group undertakings (including parent and subsidiaries) are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are expected to be settled within the next 12 months. This includes £5,821,763 (2018: £52,893,481) related to derivative instruments.

The loan to other Chevron Corporation entities is repayable on demand. This USD denominated loan is unsecured and attracts interest at varying rates relating to the market.

The amounts owed by related entities are unsecured and are as listed below (also see note 21):

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Angola LNG Marketing Limited	139	224
Kylysh Trading Partnership	-	440
Sasol Chevron Holdings Limited	20	14
Sasol Chevron Nigeria Limited	20	9
Tengizchevroil LLP	2,321	6,208
	2,500	6,895

16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trade creditors	64,358	170,392
Derivative Instruments	2,302	7,416
Amounts owed to group undertakings	85,481	172,792
Other taxation and social security	3,260	4,061
Accruals and deferred income	125,169	138,687
	280,570	493,348

Amounts owed to group undertakings (including parent and subsidiaries) are unsecured and are expected to be settled within the next 12 months. This includes £10,607,860 (2018: £24,821,368) related to derivative instruments. Loans from other Chevron Corporation entities are repayable on demand, unsecured and attract interest at varying rates relating to the market.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)**17. Provisions for liabilities**

The following amounts are included in provisions for liabilities and charges:

	Other provisions	Total
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	-
Charged during the year	(596)	(596)
Balance at 31 December 2019	(596)	(596)

18. Called up share capital

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Authorised		
20,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each (2018: 20,000,000)	20,000	20,000
Allotted and fully paid		
20,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each (2018: 20,000,000)	20,000	20,000

19. Operating lease commitments

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases extant at 31 December are as follows:

Operating lease payments due:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Not later than one year	3,735	5,092
Later than one year and not later than five years	17,157	18,299
Later than five years	19,093	19,093
	39,985	42,484

The rental expense recognised on these leases for the year ended 31 December 2019 is £7,385,000 (year ended 31 December 2018: £7,238,000). The rents payable under these leases are subject to renegotiation at various intervals specified in the leases.

The company had no other off-balance sheet arrangements.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)
20. Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102, as described in note 1(p). In accordance with certain fair value disclosures required by The Companies Act, the fair value of instruments held by the Company at 31 December 2019 and the unrealised amounts included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in 2019 were as follows:

	Fair value assets £'000	Fair value liabilities £'000	Unrealized loss £'000
Oil & natural gas price derivatives	11,535	(12,909)	(28,560)

The fair value of instruments held by the Company at 31 December 2018 and the unrealised amounts included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in 2018 were as follows:

	Fair value assets £'000	Fair value liabilities £'000	Unrealized gain £'000
Oil & natural gas price derivatives	58,316	(31,130)	33,018

Contracts are typically valued using price curves for each of the different products that are built up from active market pricing data.

The company has a risk management policy consistent with the Chevron Corporation's risk management policy. The Company, in the normal course of the business, uses derivative commodity instruments, including swaps, futures, and forward contracts, for the purposes of managing exposure on physical transactions. Derivatives are recorded at fair value on the Balance Sheet with resulting gains and losses reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Fair values are derived from published market quotes and other independent third-party quotes.

Realized gains and losses relating to oil and natural gas price derivative contracts are included within revenue in the Statement of comprehensive income. The total amount realized relating to these items was a net gain of £51,933,482 (2018: £35,037,231 net loss).

21. Related party transactions

During the year, the company made certain recharges to related parties. The related entities to which recharges were made are non-consolidated affiliates of Chevron Corporation over which the company exercises no control. The company operates an expatriate relocation management and expense reimbursement service through a third-party vendor as well as a modified payroll to capture tax on expatriate employee benefits through a different vendor. It also pays expatriate employees' travel expense claims. Expenses incurred in connection with the expatriate employees assigned to these non-consolidated Chevron Corporation affiliates, together with the associated professional fees, are recharged to those affiliates. The company ceased providing trading services to Sasol Chevron Holdings Limited (SCHL) from 11 August 2018. The company continues to provide tax services to SCHL and Tengizchevroil LLP under service level agreements.

The amounts recharged are listed below. The amounts outstanding as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 are shown in note 15.

CHEVRON PRODUCTS UK LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)**21. Related party transactions (continued)**

Recharges to related parties

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Angola LNG Marketing Limited	1,399	1,443
Kylysh Trading Partnership	279	714
Sasol Chevron Holdings Limited	157	162
Sasol Chevron Nigeria Limited	122	105
Sasol Chevron Consulting Ltd.	-	3
Tengizchevroil LLP	18,894	20,761
	20,851	23,188

22. Controlling parties

The company's immediate parent undertaking, Chevron Energy Limited, is incorporated in England and its principal place of business is at 1 Westferry Circus, Canary Wharf, London E14 4HA. The ultimate parent undertaking is Chevron Corporation, incorporated in the State of Delaware, USA.

The largest and smallest Group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Chevron Corporation, whose principal place of business is at 6001 Bollinger Canyon Road, San Ramon, CA 94583, USA. The consolidated financial statements of Chevron Corporation are available to the public and may be obtained from the above address.

23. Contingent liabilities

The company did not have any contingent liabilities at 31 December 2019 (2018: £nil).

24. Post balance sheet events

The outbreak of COVID-19 and decreases in commodity prices resulting from oversupply, government-imposed travel restrictions and other constraints on economic activity have caused a significant decrease in the demand for our products and has created disruptions and volatility in the global marketplace beginning in the first quarter 2020, which negatively affected our results of operations and cash flows. These conditions persisted throughout the second quarter and continue to negatively affect our results of operations and cash flows. While demand and commodity prices have shown signs of recovery, they are not back to pre-pandemic levels, and financial results may continue to be depressed in future quarters. Due to the rapidly changing environment, there continues to be uncertainty and unpredictability around the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will ultimately impact our results, in particular our revenue and cost of sales, which could be material. This potential impact has been treated as non-adjusting in the 2019 financial statements and as a result has been recorded as a post balance sheet event.