

BP SHAFAG-ASIMAN LIMITED

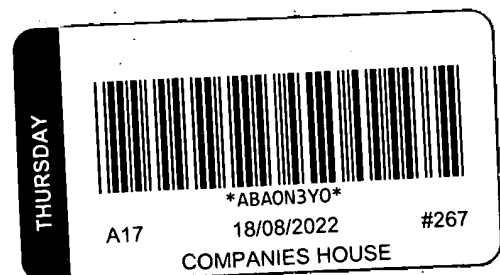
(Registered No.07599899)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2021

Board of Directors: J Freeman
R G Jones
T L Juliussen

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

In accordance with section 414B (b) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors are taking advantage of the small companies exemption to not prepare a strategic report.



DIRECTORS' REPORT**BP SHAFAG-ASIMAN LIMITED****Directors**

The present directors are listed on page 1.

J Freeman and R G Jones served as directors throughout the financial year. Changes since 1 January 2021 are as follows:

	<u>Appointed</u>	<u>Resigned</u>
E P Skinner-Reid	—	14 January 2022
T L Juliussen	14 January 2022	—

Directors' indemnity

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

Dividends

The company has not declared any dividends during the year (2020 \$Nil). The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend.

Post balance sheet event

There is no post balance sheet event at the reporting date for the entity.

Going concern

The directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The current economic and geopolitical environment, as well as the ongoing impact of COVID 19 were considered as part of the going concern assessment.

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

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Going concern (continued)

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

Future developments

At 31 December 2021 the company's balance sheet had total net current liabilities amounting to \$424,867,155.

The directors consider that, despite the uncertainties deriving from the current economic environment and the net current liabilities, the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next 12 months from the date these financial statements were approved.

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

Financial risk management

The company is exposed to a number of different financial risks arising from natural business exposures as well as its use of financial instruments including market risks relating to commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates; and liquidity risk. Further details on these financial risks are included within Note 28 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Prices and markets

The company's financial performance is subject to fluctuating prices of oil, gas, petrochemicals and refined products, technological change, exchange rate fluctuations and the general macroeconomic outlook. Political developments, increased supply of oil and gas or low carbon energy sources, technological change, global economic conditions, public health situations and the influence of OPEC can impact supply and demand and prices for our products.

Liquidity, financial capacity and financial, including credit, exposure

Failure to work within the financial framework set by the bp group could impact the company's ability to operate and result in financial loss.

Auditors

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

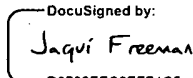
Directors' statement as to the disclosure of information to the auditor

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

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

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

Authorized for issue on behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

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J Freeman
Director
16 August 2022

Registered Office:

Chertsey Road
Sunbury on Thames
Middlesex
TW16 7BP
United Kingdom

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT
OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
BP SHAFAG-ASIMAN LIMITED

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

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BP SHAFAG-ASIMAN LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of BP Shafag-Asiman Limited (the company):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 17.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

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

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

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

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

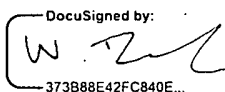
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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

DocuSigned by:

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William Brooks FCA

for and on behalf of

London, United Kingdom

Deloitte LLP

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

Statutory Auditor

16 August 2022

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****BP SHAFAG-ASIMAN LIMITED**

		2021	2020
	Note	\$	\$
Exploration expenses		(1,988,064)	(2,261,621)
Administrative expenses		(3,598,231)	(19,788,374)
Loss before taxation		(5,586,295)	(22,049,995)
Tax on loss	5	—	—
Loss result for the financial year		<u>(5,586,295)</u>	<u>(22,049,995)</u>

The loss of \$5,586,295 for the year ended 31 December 2021 was derived in its entirety from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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

BALANCE SHEET**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021****BP SHAFAG-ASIMAN LIMITED****(Registered No.07599899)**

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	451,217,666	344,349,397
Investments	8	1	1
		<u>451,217,667</u>	<u>344,349,398</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	3,012,079	3,965
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(427,879,234)	(330,131,369)
Net current liabilities		<u>(424,867,155)</u>	<u>(330,127,404)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		26,350,512	14,221,994
Provisions for liabilities and charges			
Other provisions	11	(17,714,813)	—
NET ASSETS		<u>8,635,699</u>	<u>14,221,994</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	91,000,100	91,000,100
Share premium account	13	99,900	99,900
Profit and loss account	13	(82,464,301)	(76,878,006)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>8,635,699</u>	<u>14,221,994</u>

Authorized for issue on behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

Jacqui Freeman

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J Freeman

Director

16 August 2022

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****BP SHAFAG-ASIMAN LIMITED**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total
	(Note 12)	(Note 13)	(Note 13)	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2020	91,000,100	99,900	(54,828,011)	36,271,989
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss			(22,049,995)	(22,049,995)
Balance at 31 December 2020	91,000,100	99,900	(76,878,006)	14,221,994
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss	—	—	(5,586,295)	(5,586,295)
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>91,000,100</u>	<u>99,900</u>	<u>(82,464,301)</u>	<u>8,635,699</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

BP SHAFAG-ASIMAN LIMITED

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

The financial statements of BP Shafag-Asiman Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 were approved by the board of directors on 16/08/2022 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by J Freeman. BP Shafag-Asiman Limited is a private company, limited by shares incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales (registered number 07599899). The company's registered office is at Chertsey Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 7BP, United Kingdom. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity

The State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic ("SOCAR") and BP have executed an Exploration, Development and Production Sharing Agreement ("EDPSA") for Shafag-Asiman offshore block in the Azerbaijan Sector of the Caspian Sea dated 7 October 2010 which became effective on 1 July 2011.

The EDPSA was originally executed by BP Exploration (Azerbaijan) Limited. BP Shafag-Asiman Limited ("BPSA") was incorporated on 11 April 2011 and assumed the entire participating interest, together with all rights, obligations and liabilities, of BP Exploration (Azerbaijan) Limited with regard to the EDPSA with effect from the effective date of the EDPSA (1 July 2011). As a contractor party, the company has a 50% participating interest under the EDPSA. The remaining 50% participating interest is held by SOCAR Oil Affiliate ("SOA"), a company formed, owned and controlled by SOCAR. All rights and obligations of SOA are performed by SOCAR.

According to the EDPSA, BPSA has an obligation to carry all petroleum costs attributable to the participating interest of SOA during the exploration period and the additional exploration period (if any). SOA's share of the cost carried by BPSA will be reimbursed by SOA upon commencement of commercial production. Costs borne on behalf of SOA are capitalised or expensed in accordance with the company's standard accounting policy.

The exploration period commenced on 1 July 2011 for a period of 4 years, with a possibility to extend this period if reservoir pressures are greater than 1,000 atmospheres, or in case of unavailability of a drilling rig required to fulfil the minimum work obligations during the exploration period. Since then the exploration period was extended six times on 1 July 2015, 1 July 2016, 19 June 2017, 1 July 2018, 1 July 2019 and 1 October 2019 until 31 December 2022.

A Joint Operating Agreement ("JOA") was agreed between SOA, BPSA and BP Exploration (Shafag-Asiman) Limited ("BPXSA") on 6 March 2018. Under the JOA, the operator, for the duration of the exploration period and the additional exploration period (if any) and until the approval by SOCAR of the development program, shall be BPXSA, which is a wholly owned affiliate of BP p.l.c.

The Shafag-Asiman exploration well (SAX01) was spudded in the contract area on 13th January 2020. The well was being drilled from the Heydar Aliyev semi-submersible rig operated by the Caspian Drilling Company (CDC), SOCAR's Affiliate. The rig, was equipped by bp with managed pressure drilling capability, was contracted for the SAX01 well in November 2019 and then moved to the well location in preparation for the commencement of drilling operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Principal activity (continued)

In early May 2021 the well drilling was completed to a depth of over 7000 meters and temporarily suspended with setting cement plugs. The gas-condensate resources were encountered in SAX01 well requiring further analysis to appraise the size of the resources in place. The Operator and the parties of the Shafag-Asiman EDPSA agreed to undertake Shafag-Asiman seismic data reprocessing with the results being available by 4Q 2022. Subject to the seismic data interpretation, the parties will define the best option to proceed.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Basis of preparation

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

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

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group financial statements of BP p.l.c. Details of the parent in whose consolidated financial statements the company is included are shown in Note 17 to the financial statements.

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

- (a) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- (b) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
 - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - (ii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- (c) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- (d) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors in relation to standards not yet effective;
- (e) the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- (f) the requirements of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- (g) the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36, Impairment of Assets;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of BP p.l.c. The group financial statements of BP p.l.c. are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in Note 17.

The financial statements are presented in US dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest whole number in dollars (\$).

Significant accounting policies: use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

The areas requiring the most significant judgement and estimation in the preparation of the financial statements are: exploration and appraisal intangible assets; decommissioning provisions.

Judgements and estimates made in assessing the impact of climate change and the energy transition

Climate change, the energy transition, bp's strategy to 2030 and ambition to become a net-zero company by 2050 or sooner were considered in preparing the bp group consolidated financial statements. These issues are not expected to have significant impacts on the currently reported amounts of the company's assets and liabilities.

Significant accounting policies

Going concern

The directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The current economic and geopolitical environment, as well as the ongoing impact of COVID 19 were considered as part of the going concern assessment.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Going concern (continued)

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

Foreign currency

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

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

Investments

Fixed asset investments in subsidiaries are held at cost. The company assesses investments for an impairment indicator annually. If any such indication of possible impairment exists, the company makes an estimate of the investment's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an investment exceeds its recoverable amount, the investment is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Where these circumstances have reversed, the impairment previously made is reversed to the extent of the original cost of the investment.

Interests in joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is an arrangement in which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. The company recognizes, on a line-by-line basis, its share of the assets, liabilities and expenses of these joint operations incurred jointly with the other partners, along with the company's income from the sale of its share of the output and any liabilities and expenses that the company has incurred in relation to the joint operation.

Impairment of investments

Determination as to whether, and how much, an investment is impaired involves management estimates on highly uncertain matters such as the effects of inflation and deflation on operating expenses, discount rates, production profiles, reserves and resources, and future commodity prices, including the outlook for global or regional market-supply-and-demand conditions for crude oil, natural gas and refined products.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Intangible assets (continued)

Impairment of investments (continued)

Management judgement is required to determine whether an indicator of potential impairment exists in relation to the company's investments. No such indicators have been identified during the current year and therefore no impairment test has needed to be performed. Accordingly, the recoverable amount of the investment has not needed to be estimated, nor any assumptions made, and no sensitivity analysis has been required.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets, other than goodwill, are stated at the amount initially recognized, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

For information on accounting for expenditures on the exploration for and evaluation of oil and natural gas resources, see the accounting policy for oil and natural gas exploration, appraisal and development expenditure below.

Intangible assets are carried initially at cost unless acquired as part of a business combination. Any such asset is measured at fair value at the date of the business combination and is recognized separately from goodwill if the asset is separable or arises from contractual or other legal rights.

The expected useful lives of assets and the amortization method are reviewed on an annual basis and, if necessary, changes in useful lives or the amortization method are accounted for prospectively.

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Oil and natural gas exploration and appraisal expenditure

Oil and natural gas exploration and appraisal expenditure is accounted for using the principles of the successful efforts method of accounting as described below.

Licence and property acquisition costs

Exploration licence and leasehold property acquisition costs are initially capitalized within intangible assets and are reviewed at each reporting date to confirm that there is no indication that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. This review includes confirming that exploration drilling is still under way or firmly planned or that it has been determined, or work is under way to determine, that the discovery is economically viable based on a range of technical and commercial considerations and sufficient progress is being made on establishing development plans and timing. If no future activity is planned, the remaining balance of the licence and property acquisition costs is written off. Lower value licences are pooled and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated period of exploration. Upon internal approval for development and recognition of proved reserves of oil and natural gas, the relevant expenditure is transferred to tangible assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)****Significant accounting policies (continued)****Intangible assets (continued)*****Exploration and appraisal expenditure***

Geological and geophysical exploration costs are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred. Costs directly associated with an exploration well are capitalized as an intangible asset until the drilling of the well is complete and the results have been evaluated. These costs include employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, rig costs and payments made to contractors. If potentially commercial quantities of hydrocarbons are not found, the exploration well costs are written off. If hydrocarbons are found and, subject to further appraisal activity, are likely to be capable of commercial development, the costs continue to be carried as an asset. If it is determined that development will not occur then the costs are expensed.

Costs directly associated with appraisal activity undertaken to determine the size, characteristics and commercial potential of a reservoir following the initial discovery of hydrocarbons, including the costs of appraisal wells where hydrocarbons were not found, are initially capitalized as an intangible asset. Upon internal approval for development and recognition of proved reserves, the relevant expenditure is transferred to tangible assets.

The determination of whether potentially economic oil and natural gas reserves have been discovered by an exploration well is usually made within one year of well completion, but can take longer, depending on the complexity of the geological structure. Exploration wells that discover potentially economic quantities of oil and natural gas and are in areas where major capital expenditure (e.g. an offshore platform or a pipeline) would be required before production could begin, and where the economic viability of that major capital expenditure depends on the successful completion of further exploration or appraisal work in the area, remain capitalized on the balance sheet as long as such work is under way or firmly planned.

As disclosed in Note 1 under principal activity, the results of seismic data reprocessing of exploration well is expected to be available in 4Q 2022.

Exploration and appraisal intangible assets

Judgement is required to determine whether it is appropriate to continue to carry costs associated with exploration wells and exploratory type stratigraphic test wells on the balance sheet. This includes costs relating to exploration licences or leasehold property acquisitions. It is not unusual to have such costs remaining suspended on the balance sheet for several years while additional appraisal drilling and seismic work on the potential oil and natural gas field is performed or while the optimum development plans and timing are established. The costs are carried based on the current regulatory and political environment or any known changes to that environment. All such carried costs are subject to regular technical, commercial and management review on at least an annual basis to confirm the continued intent to develop, or otherwise extract value from, the discovery. Where this is no longer the case, the costs are immediately expensed.

Financial assets

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)****Significant accounting policies (continued)****Financial assets (continued)*****Financial assets measured at amortized cost***

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

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

Financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities is as follows:

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where appropriate, the future cash flow estimates are adjusted to reflect the risks specific to the liability.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax risk-free rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized in the profit and loss account. Provisions are discounted using a nominal discount rate of 2.0% (2020 2.5%).

Provisions: decommissioning

The energy transition may bring forward the decommissioning of oil and gas industry assets thereby increasing the present value of associated decommissioning provisions. The majority of bp's existing upstream oil and gas properties are expected to start decommissioning within the next two decades and bp's expectation to reduce hydrocarbon production by 40% by 2030 through active management and high-grading of the portfolio, has not currently materially brought forward the expected timing of decommissioning expenditures for the upstream assets in bp's portfolio. Management does not expect any reasonable change in the expected timing of decommissioning to have a material effect on the upstream decommissioning provisions, assuming cash flows remain unchanged. Decommissioning cost estimates are based on the known regulatory and external environment. These cost estimates may change in the future, including as a result of the transition to a lower carbon economy. Management will continue to review facts and circumstances to assess if decommissioning provisions need to be recognized. See significant judgements and estimates: provisions for further information.

The largest decommissioning obligation facing the company relates to the plugging and abandonment of well SAX01 and decommissioning is recognised for the plug and abandonment of that well, timing is 2025. Decommissioning technologies and costs are constantly changing, as well as political, environmental, safety and public expectations. The timing and amounts of future cash flows are subject to significant uncertainty and estimation if required in determining the amounts of provisions to be recognized. Any changes in the expected future costs are reflected in both the provision and the asset.

If oil and natural gas production facilities and pipelines are sold to third parties, judgement is required to assess whether the new owner will be unable to meet their decommissioning obligations, whether the company would then be responsible for decommissioning, and if so the extent of that responsibility. No such case occurred for the company as of 31 December 2021 and 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Significant judgements and estimates: provisions

Provisions: decommissioning (continued)

The timing and amount of future expenditures relating to decommissioning and environmental liabilities are reviewed annually, together with the rate used in discounting the cash flows. The interest rate used to determine the balance sheet obligations at the end of 2021 was a nominal rate of 2.0% (2020 2.5%), which was based on long-dated US government bonds. The weighted average period over which decommissioning and environmental costs are generally expected to be incurred is estimated to be approximately 4 years. Costs at future prices are determined by applying an inflation rate of 1.5% (2020 1.5%) to decommissioning costs and 2% (2020 2%) for all other provisions. A lower rate is typically applied to decommissioning as certain costs are expected to remain fixed at current or past prices.

The estimated phasing of undiscounted cash flows in real terms for the upstream decommissioning is approximately \$18.8 million (2020 \$0) within the next 4 years. The timing and amount of decommissioning cash flows are inherently uncertain and therefore the phasing is management's current view.

Further information about the company's provisions is provided in Note 11.

The discounting impact on the company's decommissioning provisions for oil and gas properties in the oil productions & operations and gas & low carbon energy segments of a two-year change in the timing of expected future decommissioning expenditures is approximately \$0.2 million (2020 \$0 million). Management currently does not consider a change of greater than two years to be reasonably possible in the next financial year.

The bp group is subject to claims and actions for which no provisions have been recognized. The facts and circumstances relating to particular cases are evaluated regularly in determining whether a provision relating to a specific litigation should be recognized or revised. Accordingly, significant management judgement relating to provisions and contingent liabilities is required, since the outcome of litigation is difficult to predict.

Taxation

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

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

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

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

- Where the deferred tax liability arises on the initial recognition of goodwill.
- Where the deferred tax liability arises on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and, at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

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

Judgement is required when determining whether a particular tax is an income tax or another type of tax (for example a production tax). Accounting for deferred tax is applied to income taxes as described above, but is not applied to other types of taxes; rather such taxes are recognized in the profit and loss account in accordance with the applicable accounting policy such as Provisions and contingent liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Updates to significant accounting policies****Impact of new International Financial Reporting Standards**

bp adopted amendments to IFRS 9 "financial instruments - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase II)", IFRS 16 "Leases" with effect from 1 January 2021. There are no other new or amended standards or interpretations adopted during the year that have a significant impact on the company's financial statements.

The adoption of 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase II' – Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial instruments', IFRS 16 'Leases' has had no material impact on the company's financial statements.

3. Operating profit / (loss)

This is stated after charging:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Net foreign exchange losses	<u>50,004</u>	<u>48,795</u>

4. Auditor's remuneration

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Fees for the audit of the company	<u>26,572</u>	<u>24,606</u>

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**5. Taxation**

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

(a) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

The tax assessed on the loss for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% for the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Loss before taxation	(5,586,295)	(22,049,995)
Tax credit	—	—
Effective tax rate	%	%
	2021	2020
	%	%
UK statutory corporation tax rate:	19	19
Increase / (decrease) resulting from:		
Non-deductible expenditure / (non-taxable income)	(15.43)	(6.70)
Free group relief	0.17	0.05
Movements in unrecognised deferred tax	(3.74)	(12.35)
Effective tax rate	—	—

Change in corporation tax rate

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

(b) Provision for deferred tax

Deferred tax has not been recognised on deductible temporary differences of \$ 29,013,382 (2020: \$27,913,454) relating to pre trading expenditure with a fixed expiry date; unused amount expire in the 2022-2028 and \$216,751,427 (\$172,174,699) relating to pre-trading capital expenditure with no fixed expiry date.

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

None of the directors received any fees or remuneration for qualifying services as a director of the company during the financial year (2020 \$Nil).

(b) Employee costs

The company had no employees during the year (2020 None).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**7. Intangible assets**

	Exploration expenditure
Cost	\$
At 1 January 2021	344,349,397
Additions	106,868,269
At 31 December 2021	<u>451,217,666</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	<u>451,217,666</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>344,349,397</u>

8. Investments

	Investment in subsidiaries
Cost	\$
At 1 January 2020	1
At 31 December 2020	<u>1</u>
At 1 January 2021	1
At 31 December 2021	<u>1</u>
Net book amount	
At 31 December 2021	<u>1</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>1</u>

The investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost less provision for impairment.

The investments in the subsidiary undertakings are unlisted.

The subsidiary of the company at 31 December 2021 and the percentage of equity capital held set out below are the investments which principally affected the profits or net assets of the company. The principal country of operation is generally indicated by the company's country of incorporation or by its name.

All voting rights are equal to percentage of share capital owned unless otherwise noted below.

Subsidiary undertakings

Company name	Class of share held	%	Registered address	Principal activity
BP Exploration (Shafag-Asiman) Limited	Ordinary shares	100	Chertsey Road Sunbury on Thames Middlesex TW16 7BP United Kingdom	Operator of the Shafag-Asiman EDPSA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**9. Debtors**

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Amounts owed from parent undertakings	647,400	99
Amounts owed from fellow subsidiaries	2,364,679	3,866
	<u>3,012,079</u>	<u>3,965</u>

The increase in amounts owed from parent undertakings is driven due to central charges for 2021. And the increase in amounts owned from fellow subsidiaries is due to BP Exploration (Shafag-Asiman) Limited receivable from BP Exploration (Caspian Sea) Limited in regards to strip out, no interest rate applicable.

10. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Amounts owed to parent undertakings	426,816,979	287,309,625
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	3,255	40,042,000
Accruals and deferred income	1,059,000	2,779,744
	<u>427,879,234</u>	<u>330,131,369</u>

Included within amounts owed to parent undertakings is non interest-bearing account of \$427m (2020 \$287m) with BP International limited. The significant decrease in amount owed to fellow subsidiaries is due to completion of drilling activities in May 2021. The amounts owed to parent undertakings balance is a non-interest bearing balance and there is no fixed repayment term or date in the IFA agreement with fellow subsidiary.

11. Other provisions

	Decommissioning provision
	\$
At 1 January 2021	—
Recognized within intangible assets	17,714,813
At 31 December 2021	<u>17,714,813</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>—</u>

As disclosed in Note 1, the exploration well was spudded in January 2020 and has been completed in early May 2021. After completion, the well has been temporarily plugged, with the intention to be converted into an early production scheme development in the future. Considering the temporary suspension of the well, an undiscounted abandonment liability of \$18.8m has been recognised. The expected decommissioning date of 1Q'25 is based on management best estimate, which has resulted in a discounted \$17.7m liability recognised at 31 December 2021 when discounted at 2%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**12. Called up share capital**

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares of \$1 each for a total nominal value of \$91,000,100	91,000,100	91,000,100

13. Reserves*Called up share capital*

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

Share premium account

The balance on the share premium account represents the amounts received in excess of the nominal value of the ordinary shares.

Profit and loss account

The balance held on this reserve is the accumulated losses of the company.

14. Capital commitments

Authorized and contracted future capital expenditure (excluding right-of-use assets) by the company for which contracts had been placed but not provided in the financial statements at 31 December 2021 is estimated at \$Nil (2020 \$68,212,251).

15. Related party transactions

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

16. Post balance sheet event

There is no post balance sheet event at the reporting date for the entity.

17. Immediate and ultimate controlling parent undertaking

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