

BP EXPLORATION (NAMIBIA) LIMITED

(Registered No.07728184)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019

Board of Directors: I J Evans
M S Fidler
J A M M Peijs

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

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

Directors

The present directors are listed on page 1.

There have been no director appointments or resignations since 1 January 2019.

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 (2018 \$Nil). The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend.

Post balance sheet event

Since 31 December 2019, oil and gas prices have fallen sharply in large part due to the impact of the international spread of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) and geopolitical factors. The impact of COVID-19 and the current economic environment on the basis of preparation of these financial statements has been considered. The directors continue to consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Further details are provided under Going Concern below. This is a non-adjusting event for the financial statements for the period ending 31 December 2019.

On 15 June 2020 BP issued a press release detailing revised investment appraisal long-term oil and gas price assumptions used in tangible assets impairment testing. The revised long-term price assumptions used to determine recoverable amount based on value-in-use impairment tests are an average of \$55/bbl for Brent and \$2.90 per MMBtu for Henry Hub for the period of 2021-2025 (in 2020 prices). BP is also reviewing its intent to develop some of its exploration prospects and consequently is assessing the carrying values of the group's intangible assets. Estimation of potential exploration and appraisal asset impairment charges related to the company's assets is in progress and therefore it is not currently possible to determine the outcome of the assessment of intangible assets. These revisions and impairments relate to events and circumstances arising since 31 December and therefore the impact on BP Exploration (Namibia) Limited will be included in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The net book value of intangible assets at 31 December 2019 amounted to \$7,125,000 and no tangible assets are recognised in the company.



DIRECTORS' REPORT

Going concern

The directors have assessed the prospects of the company over a period of at least 12 months. The directors have considered expectations of the position and performance of the company over this period, taking account of its short-term and longer-range plans. Taking into account the company's current position and its principal risks, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over at least the next 12 months.

Since 31 December 2019, the oil price has fallen sharply in large part due to the impact of the international spread of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) and geopolitical factors. The impact of COVID-19 and the current economic environment on the basis of preparation of these financial statements has been considered.

Liquidity and financing is managed within BP under pooled group-wide arrangements which include the company. As part of assuring the going concern basis of preparation for the company, the ability and intent of the BP group to support the company has been taken into consideration. The BP group financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis. Forecast liquidity extending at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements has been assessed at a group level under a number of stressed scenarios and a reverse stress test performed to support the group's going concern assertion. In addition, group management of BP have confirmed that the existing intra-group funding and liquidity arrangements as currently constituted are expected to continue for the foreseeable future, being no less than twelve months from the approval of these financial statements.

In assessing the prospects of BP Exploration (Namibia) 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.

At 31 December 2019 the company's balance sheet had total net liabilities amounting to \$19,357 thousand. The directors note the net liabilities of the company at year end and forecast expenditure for the subsequent 12 months. The company relies on the overdraft facility in place with another BP group company (BP International Ltd OB&C), and also on the guarantees made by another group entity in respect of the company's exploration commitments to the government of Cote d'Ivoire.

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

Future developments

The directors consider that, despite the uncertainties deriving from the current economic environment and the loss reported for the year 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 foreign currency. Further details on these financial risks are included within Note 29 of the BP group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2019.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Prices and markets

The company's financial performance is subject to fluctuating prices of oil, gas, 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.

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 s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Authorized for issue by Order of the Board

For and on behalf of
Sunbury Secretaries Limited
Company Secretary

DocuSigned by:
C Thomas 6/7/2020
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Registered Office:

Chertsey Road
Sunbury on Thames
Middlesex
TW16 7BP
United Kingdom

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT
OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

BP EXPLORATION (NAMIBIA) 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 EXPLORATION (NAMIBIA) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of BP Exploration (Namibia) Limited (the company):

- 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, 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 14.

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

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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 authorized for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

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

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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in respect of these matters.

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.

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:

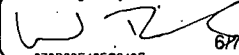
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law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


William Brooks

6/7/2020

for and on behalf of **Deloitte LLP**
London, United Kingdom

(Senior Statutory Auditor)
Statutory Auditor

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019****BP EXPLORATION (NAMIBIA) LIMITED**

		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	Note	\$000	\$000
Exploration expenses		(5,117)	(10,491)
Administrative expenses		(2,690)	(1,674)
Operating loss	3	<u>(7,807)</u>	<u>(12,165)</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	210	(210)
Loss before taxation		<u>(7,597)</u>	<u>(12,375)</u>
Tax on loss	6	—	—
Loss for the year		<u><u>(7,597)</u></u>	<u><u>(12,375)</u></u>

The loss of \$7,597 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2019 was derived in its entirety from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019****BP EXPLORATION (NAMIBIA) LIMITED**

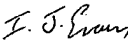
There is no comprehensive income attributable to the shareholders of the company other than the loss for the year.

BALANCE SHEET**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019****BP EXPLORATION (NAMIBIA) LIMITED****(Registered No.07728184)**

	Note	2019 \$000	2018 \$000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	7,125	7,125
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	104	1,320
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(26,586)	(19,080)
Net current liabilities		(26,482)	(17,760)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(19,357)	(10,635)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	—	(1,125)
NET LIABILITIES		(19,357)	(11,760)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	106,600	106,600
Profit and loss account	12	(125,957)	(118,360)
TOTAL EQUITY		(19,357)	(11,760)

Authorized for issue on behalf of the Board

I J Evans
Director

DocuSigned by:

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019****BP EXPLORATION (NAMIBIA) LIMITED**

	Called up share capital (Note 12)	Profit and loss account (Note 13)	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 January 2018	106,600	(105,985)	615
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive income	—	(12,375)	(12,375)
Balance at 31 December 2018	106,600	(118,360)	(11,760)
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive income	—	(7,597)	(7,597)
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>106,600</u>	<u>(125,957)</u>	<u>(19,357)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

BP EXPLORATION (NAMIBIA) 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 Exploration (Namibia) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 were approved by the board of directors on 6 July 2020 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by I J Evans. BP Exploration (Namibia) Limited is a private company, limited by shares incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales (registered number 07728184). The company's registered office is at Chertsey Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 7BP. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity

Seismic reprocessing and interpretation activities continued in 2019 and are scheduled to be completed in 2020.

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.

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 IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- (b) the requirements of paragraphs 91 – 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- (c) 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;
- (d) 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
- (e) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- (f) 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;
- (g) the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures; and
- (h) 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.

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 14.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are presented in US dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000), except where otherwise indicated.

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. There were no critical accounting judgements or estimates identified that would have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the financial statements, or create a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Significant accounting policies

Going concern

The directors have 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 and the financial statements have therefore been prepared under the going concern basis.

For further detail on the directors' going concern assessment, please refer to the directors' report.

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

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 venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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.

Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. For patents, licences and trademarks, expected useful life is the shorter of the duration of the legal agreement and economic useful life, and can range from three to fifteen years. Computer software costs generally have a useful life of three to five years.

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, appraisal and development expenditure

Oil and natural gas exploration, appraisal and development 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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.

Impairment of intangible and tangible assets

The company assesses assets or groups of assets, called cash-generating units (CGUs) for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable, for example, changes in the company's business plans, changes in commodity prices, low plant utilisation, evidence of physical damage or, for oil and gas assets, significant downward revisions of estimated reserves or increases in estimated future development expenditure or decommissioning costs. If any such indication of impairment exists, the company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. An asset group's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If it is probable that the value of the CGU will primarily be recovered through a disposal transaction, the expected disposal proceeds are considered in determining the recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset group is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the asset group that are not reflected in the discount rate and are discounted to their present value typically using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Fair value less costs to sell is identified as the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants and does not reflect the effects of factors that may be specific to the entity and not applicable to entities in general. In limited circumstances where recent market transactions are not available for reference, discounted cash flow techniques are applied. Where discounted cash flow analyses are used to calculate fair value less costs of disposal, estimates are made about the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset, CGU or group of CGUs containing goodwill and the test is performed on a post-tax basis.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

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

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 amortised cost using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired and when interest is recognised using the effective interest method. 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 of 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 using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement. Gains and losses arising on settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognized in interest receivable and similar income and interest payable and similar expenses respectively. This category of financial liabilities includes trade and other payables and finance debt.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

- Where the deferred tax liability arises on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- 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 and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues using the effective interest rate – that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Finance costs

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

Impact of new International Financial Reporting Standards

The company adopted IFRS 16 'Leases', which replaced IAS 17 'Leases' and IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease', with effect from 1 January 2019. There are no other new or amended standards or interpretations adopted during the year that have a significant impact on the financial statements.

The adoption of IFRS 16 has had no material impact on the company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**3. Operating loss**

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Net foreign exchange losses / (gains)	1	(4)

4. Auditor's remuneration

	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Fees for the audit of the company	9	9

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 Exploration (Namibia) Limited's ultimate parent, BP p.l.c., are required to disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis.

5. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Interest expense on:		
Other interest expense	210	(210)
Total interest payable and similar expenses	210	(210)

6. Taxation

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

The taxation charge in the profit and loss account is made up as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
<u>Current tax</u>		
UK corporation tax on income for the year	—	—
Total current tax charged	—	—
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	—	—
Total deferred tax charged	—	—
Tax charged on profit	—	—

In 2019 the total tax charge recognised within other comprehensive income was Nil (2018 \$0) and the total tax charge recognised directly in equity was Nil (2018 \$0).

(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 2019 (2018 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Loss before taxation	(7,597)	(12,375)
Tax charge	—	—
Effective tax rate	—%	—%

	2019	2018
	%	%
UK statutory corporation tax rate:	19	19
Decrease resulting from:		
Movements in unrecognised deferred tax	(19)	(19)
Effective tax rate	—	—

Change in corporation tax rate

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, and the UK deferred tax asset/(liability) as at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on this rate. The March 2020 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from 1 April 2020, and this change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

(b) Provision for deferred tax

(b) Deferred tax has not been recognised on deductible temporary differences relating to fixed assets of \$64,000 (2018: \$64,000) and tax losses of \$21,000 (2018: \$20,000) with no fixed expiry date on the basis that they are UK tax attributes that are not expected to give rise to any future tax benefit.

Deferred tax has not been recognised on deductible temporary differences of \$23,746,000 (2018: \$87,128,000) relating to pre-trading expenditure with a fixed expiry date; unused amounts expire in the period 2020 - 2026.

7. 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 (2018 \$Nil).

(b) Employee costs

The company had no employees during the year (2018 None).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**8. Intangible assets**

	Exploration expenditure
Cost	\$000
At 1 January 2019	7,125
At 31 December 2019	7,125
Amortization	
At 31 December 2019	—
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	7,125
At 31 December 2018	7,125

9. Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Other debtors	104	84
Prepayments and accrued income	—	1,236
Total debtors	104	1,320

10. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Trade creditors	4	—
Amounts owed to parent undertakings	25,096	17,251
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	—	81
Other creditors	333	—
Accruals and deferred income	1,153	1,748
	26,586	19,080

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amounts falling due after one year:

	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Accruals and deferred income	—	1,125
	—	1,125
Total creditors	26,586	20,205

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

Included in amounts owed to parent undertakings \$25,096,000 (2018 \$17,251,000) is amount of \$25,096,000 (2018 \$17,134,000) owed to BP International Limited. This represents an Intra Group Current Account Facility / Internal Financing Accounts (IFA) Agreement between BP International Limited and BP Exploration (Namibia) Limited for overdraft facility of \$50,000,000 that attracts 0% interest, callable on demand.

11. Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Issued and fully paid:		
106,600,001 ordinary shares of \$1 each for a total nominal value of \$106,600,001	106,600	106,600

12. Reserves*Called up share capital*

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

Profit and loss account

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

In 2019, the company paid interim ordinary dividends of \$0 (2018 \$0). The dividend per share was \$0.00 (2018 \$0.00).

13. Post balance sheet event

Since 31 December 2019, oil and gas prices have fallen sharply in large part due to the impact of the international spread of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) and geopolitical factors. The impact of COVID-19 and the current economic environment on the basis of preparation of these financial statements has been considered. The directors continue to consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Further details are provided under Going Concern below. This is a non-adjusting event for the financial statements for the period ending 31 December 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On 15 June 2020 BP issued a press release detailing revised investment appraisal long-term oil and gas price assumptions used in tangible assets impairment testing. The revised long-term price assumptions used to determine recoverable amount based on value-in-use impairment tests are an average of \$55/bbl for Brent and \$2.90 per MMBtu for Henry Hub for the period of 2021-2025 (in 2020 prices). BP is also reviewing its intent to develop some of its exploration prospects and consequently is assessing the carrying values of the group's intangible assets. Estimation of potential exploration and appraisal asset impairment charges related to the company's assets is in progress and therefore it is not currently possible to determine the outcome of the assessment of intangible assets. These revisions and impairments relate to events and circumstances arising since 31 December and therefore the impact on BP Exploration (Namibia) Limited will be included in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The net book value of intangible assets at 31 December 2019 amounted to \$7,125,000 and no tangible assets are recognised in the company.

14. 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.