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SEPARATOR SHEET

COMPANIES HOUSE BARCODE

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COMPANIES HOUSE

BP MARINE LIMITED**(Registered No. 01214291)****ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2021**

Board of Directors: G Reading
M Mifsud
C Higham

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

STRATEGIC REPORT**Results**

The profit for the year after taxation was \$7,559,000 which, when added to the retained profit brought forward at 1 January 2021 of \$109,950,000 gives a total retained profit carried forward at 31 December 2021 of \$117,509,000.

Principal activity and review of the business

The company is engaged in the supply and selling of marine lubricants products. It also provides back office support services to international marine businesses within the bp group.

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

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>	<u>%</u>
Turnover	318,287	278,569	14
Operating profit	7,211	19,024	(62)
Profit for the year	7,559	19,815	(62)
Total equity	195,349	187,790	4

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	
Quick ratio*	441	602	(161)

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

BP Marine Limited closed the year with a volume of 166ml which is slightly above 2020 despite supply disruptions and raw material supply challenges. Since the beginning of the year, the cost of sales were impacted negatively due to combination of global economy and based oil cost de-coupled from crude price unit, so unit cost of sales increased by 41cents vs 2020. The turnover was increased by 14% from the price increase and higher volume sold vs 2020. However, the gross profit reduced by 38% mainly driven by continuing high uCOGs.

Only the profit for the year impacted the equity balance, no change in Called up share capital FY2021.

The quick ratio has decreased due to a increase in current liabilities. This has stemmed from increased group creditor balances and accruals.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Section 172 (1) statement

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

During the course of the year the following primary tasks were undertaken by the Board in line with the principal activities of the company:

- Defining and establishing purpose and strategy including, where relevant, having regard to the purpose, strategy, culture and values defined by BP p.l.c.
- Monitoring the potential challenges presented by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, having regard to the company’s safe and reliable operations.
- Assessing principal and emerging risks relevant to the company.

The table below demonstrates how the Board has discharged their duties under section 172(1):

Section 172(1)	Overview of performance against section 172(1)
a. The likely long-term consequences of the decision	When setting and delivering on the company’s strategy, the directors have regard to the evolving environment in which the company operates and aims to promote the long term success and sustained economic viability of the company.
b. The interests of the company’s	The company has no employees.
c. The need to foster the company’s business relationships with suppliers, customers and others	<p>During 2021, the directors reiterated their focus on engagement and fostering relationships with key stakeholders, as well as an increased focus on environment, social and governance (“ESG”) matters.</p> <p>In addition, the Board reviewed and considered the company’s Modern Slavery Statement and disclosed its practices in respect of the same on an annual basis.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Board reviewed and considered the company’s prompt payment reporting performance and disclosed its practices in respect of the same on a bi-annual basis.</p>
d. The impact of the company’s operations on the community and the environment	The directors are committed to bp’s group wide policies and aims which protect the community, environment and its people.
e. The desirability to maintain the company’s reputation for high standards of business conduct	<p>In 2021 bp continued to operate under its sustainability frame launched in 2020, with aims and objectives linked to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. bp’s values of safety, respect, excellence, courage and one team define how the bp group, including the company and its Board, conduct business. Furthermore, bp’s code of conduct is based upon its values and it sets clear expectations for how bp, the company and the Board operate. The directors of the company continued to adhere, in good faith, to the bp code of conduct during the year to ensure the Board and the company maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct.</p> <p>bp’s code of conduct includes prohibitions on engaging in bribery or corruption in any form, in accordance with bp’s group-wide anti-bribery and corruption policy and procedures. During the year, bp continued to engage suppliers and communicate expectations for managing bribery and corruption risk on behalf of bp, where relevant.</p>
f. The need to act fairly between members of the	The directors aim to balance the needs of various stakeholders when setting and delivering the company’s strategy, having regard to long term value creation, including maximising long term shareholder value.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Section 172 (1) statement (continued)

Further information on the bp group policies applicable to the company can be found in BP p.l.c.'s 2021 Annual Report and Form 20-F and the bp Sustainability Report 2021.

Stakeholder engagement

For further details on how the company has engaged with stakeholders, fostered relationships with them and how this has impacted decision making, please refer to the Engagement with Stakeholders Statement found in the Directors' Report.

The company's principal decisions

During the period the directors continued to monitor progress against the company's strategy, as highlighted in the principal activities section of the Strategic Report of the company, and decisions made by the directors were in respect of operational matters, in furtherance of the bp group's purpose.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company aims to deliver sustainable value by identifying and responding successfully to risks. Risk management is integrated into the process of planning and performance management for the bp group.

The risks listed below, separately or in combination, could have a material adverse effect on the implementation of the company's strategy, business, financial performance, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, prospects, shareholder value and returns and reputation. Unless stated otherwise, further details on these risks are included within the risk factors in the strategic report of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Strategic and commercial risks

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. Oil, gas and product prices are subject to international supply and demand and margins can be volatile. Political developments, increased supply of oil and gas or alternative low carbon energy sources, technological change, global economic conditions, public health situations (including the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or any future epidemic or pandemic) and the influence of OPEC can impact supply and demand and prices for our products.

Geopolitical

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

Digital infrastructure and cybersecurity

Breach or failure of the company's or third parties' digital infrastructure or cyber security, including loss or misuse of sensitive information could damage its operations and reputation or increase costs.

Current geopolitical factors have increased these risks.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Competition

Inability to remain efficient, maintain a high-quality portfolio of assets, innovate and retain access to an appropriately skilled workforce (who may be employed by another bp group company), could negatively impact delivery of the company's strategy in a highly competitive market.

Insurance

The bp group's insurance strategy could expose the bp group to material uninsured losses which in turn could adversely affect the company.

Safety and operational risks

Process safety, personal safety and environmental risks

The company is exposed to a wide range of health, safety, security and environmental risks that could cause harm to people, the environment, the company's assets and result in regulatory action, legal liability, business interruption, increased costs, damage to its reputation and potentially denial of its licence to operate.

Security

Hostile acts against the company's staff and activities could cause harm to people and disrupt its operations.

Product quality

Supplying customers with off-specification products could damage the company's reputation, lead to regulatory action and legal liability, and potentially impact its financial performance.

Compliance and control risks

Ethical misconduct and non-compliance

Ethical misconduct or breaches of applicable laws by the company's businesses or its employees could be damaging to its reputation, and could result in litigation, regulatory action and penalties.

Regulation

Changes in the law and regulation could increase costs, constrain the company's operations and affect its business plans and financial performance.

Treasury and treasury trading activities

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

Reporting

Failure to accurately report the company's data could lead to regulatory action, legal liability and reputational damage.

Financial risk management

The company is exposed to a number of different financial risks arising from natural business exposures as well as its use of financial instruments including market risks relating to commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and credit 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.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Authorized for issue on behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

Gary Reading

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G Reading

Director

September 21, 2022

Registered Office:

Chertsey Road
Sunbury on Thames
Middlesex
TW16 7BP
United Kingdom

DIRECTORS' REPORT**BP MARINE LIMITED****Directors**

The present directors are listed on page 1.

C Higham, G Reading and A Rigas served as directors throughout the financial year. Changes since 1 January 2021 are as follows:

	<u>Appointed</u>	<u>Resigned</u>
A Rigas		30 June 2022
M Mifsud	30 June 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: \$0). The directors do not propose the payment of a final dividend.

Financial instruments

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

Going concern

The directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The current economic and geopolitical environment, 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. For further information on financial risk factors, including credit risk and liquidity risk, see on pages 3-4.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

With regards to BP Marine Limited, due to the majority of the transactions being intercompany funded by the bp group, the company specific risk is minimal. Coupled with this, the marine industry has predominately maintained its trade during the COVID-19 situation due to there still being a strong requirement for goods to move globally.

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

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

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain the management policies which have resulted in the company's stability in recent years. They believe that the company is in a good position to take advantage of any opportunities which may arise in the future.

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

Stakeholder statements

Engagement with other stakeholders

The Board recognises the importance of considering and having regard to key stakeholders and their interests when making decisions. By thoroughly understanding the company's key stakeholder groups, the Board can successfully consider and address the needs of these stakeholders and foster good business relationships with them. The company considers its governments, shareholders, customers, suppliers and communities within the countries it operates.

The Board are committed to doing business ethically and transparently, using bp's values and code of conduct to guide them when engaging and working with business partners. The company's activities, and the decisions of its Board, affect a wide variety of individuals and organisations. The Board engages with its stakeholders, listening to their differing needs and priorities as an everyday part of business, and utilising the feedback received to inform the Board's decision-making.

As noted in the section 172(1) statement within the Strategic Report, responsibility for decisions that impact the entire bp group are taken by the Board of BP p.l.c. On behalf of the company, the bp group is a member of industry associations that offer opportunities to share good practices and collaborate on issues of importance. Additionally, the bp group works with governments on a range of issues that are relevant to its business, from regulatory compliance and understanding tax liabilities, to collaborating on community initiatives.

Regularly engaging with stakeholders is a priority for the company and the below table describes how the Board had regard to the need to foster relationships with the company's key stakeholders, how outcomes were considered and how concerns were identified and addressed during the reporting period. Further details of these decisions, and if applicable any principal decisions in relation to the stakeholders, are discussed in the section 172(1) statement:

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Stakeholders	Stakeholders' interests	How we have fostered relationships	How the fostering of relationships impacted decision making
Suppliers	<p>For the company to understand, and where feasible, meet the suppliers' needs and expectations.</p> <p>For the company to provide regular support to the suppliers in order to improve suppliers' systems and avoid defects and/or operational issues where feasible.</p> <p>To be part of a fair and respectful tender and supplier selection process.</p> <p>To be part of a valued supplier relationship centred around ethics and transparency.</p>	<p>The company maintains a number of bp group wide policies to ensure fair treatment of its current and potential suppliers.</p> <p>The bp group also conducts supplier site visits to build relationships and monitor how work is being carried out, ensuring that it meets the suppliers' and the bp group's expectations.</p>	<p>Management and/or, where significant, the Board are provided with updates on renewals and negotiations for existing and/or new supplier agreements. The information received supports effective decision making by the Board when considering the long term consequences on relationships with suppliers.</p> <p>On an exceptional basis, the directors will engage with suppliers through means of the procurement teams in the case of any escalation.</p> <p>bp's supplier site visits are intended to be mutually beneficial in terms of improvement and learning opportunities.</p>
Customers	<p>For the company to provide its customers with top quality services.</p> <p>For the company to build a trusted relationship with its customers.</p> <p>Ensuring the safe execution of products and services provided to its customers and that any claims in relation to the same, are addressed and resolved.</p> <p>Ensuring that customer data is kept in a secure environment and only for the duration and purposes that the data is required for.</p>	<p>The company maintains a number of bp group wide policies to ensure the ongoing security of customer data, safe execution and quality of the products and services and a continued trusted relationship with its customers.</p> <p>On behalf of the company, the bp group also seeks to engage with customers through forums such as social media, focus bp groups and in-depth interviews with customers to better understand customer's needs and seek their feedback.</p>	<p>Management and/or, where significant, the Board are provided with updates on renewals and negotiations for existing and/or new customer contracts. The information received supports effective decision making by the Board when considering the long term consequences on relationships with its customers.</p> <p>By obtaining customer feedback and understanding our customers, it has allowed us to clarify the company's vision for future growth and ways to continually add brand value.</p>

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Community and environment	<p>The directors' relationships on behalf of the company with respect to communities are important for all its activities, but particularly for major new projects where its presence may bring about changes in the physical landscape, changes to the local ecosystem. For the company to deliver high quality products and services in an energy efficient and environmentally responsible manner. To conduct business in a manner to minimise negative impact on the surrounding area and be respectful and conscientious of the environment. To take into account the interest of the local community when considering future investments and business decisions.</p>	<p>The company maintains a number of bp group wide policies to promote sustainable and environmentally friendly business and operational practises. The directors engage with local communities through public consultations and meetings with local representatives and complete impact assessments where relevant. The directors also consult with NGOs, academics and industry associations, drawing on their external expertise, input and challenge.</p>	<p>Management and/or, where significant, the Board are provided with updates on the environmental impact of the company's business operations. The information received supports effective decision making by the Board when considering the long term consequences on the environment and local communities. By following and implementing the bp group wide sustainability policy, the company has been able to measure and manage its impact on the community and environment in which it operates.</p>
Shareholder	<p>The company is 100% owned by Castrol Limited. The company is committed to maximising long term shareholder value, in whatever form, when taking its decisions.</p>	<p>bp group functions, across Tax, Treasury and Finance, in conjunction with senior management, make recommendations to declare dividends, where relevant, via a thorough feasibility analysis process as part of its System of Internal Control, ensuring the appropriate amount of dividend and associated impact are duly considered. The company reports to its shareholder on a regular basis in the form of its financial statements and, where applicable, its business, strategic plans and key risks.</p>	<p>One of the company's strategic aims is to pursue strategic growth to maximise long term value for its shareholder. The company's compliance with the bp group's System of Internal Control assists the Board when considering whether to declare dividends, the amount of dividend and any associated impact. Specifically, the Board will review relevant internal functional assurance advice notes when considering the declaration of a dividend to its shareholder.</p>

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Government/ Regulators	For the company to create valued relationships with <i>Government/Regulators</i> centred around ethics and transparency, and discuss relevant regulations and guidance where necessary.	The company keeps the Government/Regulators informed of any significant changes to the company.	Management and/or, where significant, the Board are provided with updates on changes in regulation and/or legislation impacting the company. The information received supports effective decision making by the Board when considering the company's compliance with said regulations and/or legislation. The company continually engages with local government bodies and/or regulators to ensure it is conducting itself in accordance with relevant laws/regulation to ensure its good standing, trust and respect in society and longevity.
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Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting (SECR)

As a UK subsidiary of a UK parent company which prepares a group directors' report, SECR reporting details are included in the strategic report of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2021.

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' 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

BP MARINE LIMITED

Authorized for issue on behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

E0609AA8879A480...
G Reading
Director
September 21, 2022

Registered Office:

Chertsey Road
Sunbury on Thames
Middlesex
TW16 7BP
United Kingdom

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

BP MARINE 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 MARINE LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of BP Marine 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 profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 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 and the procedures they have in place to prevent and detect fraud and other non-compliance with laws and regulations.

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 the UK Companies Act and tax legislation.
- 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.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for Fraud in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address it are as described below:

- Revenue recognition: we have identified a significant risk in respect of the occurrence of non-routine transactions focussed on manual revenue accruals for products delivered but not invoiced at the year end. Our procedures included testing a sample of revenue transactions to supporting evidence including invoices, shipping logs, delivery notes and bank statements to support the revenue recorded.

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

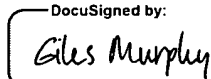
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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

DocuSigned by:



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Giles Murphy (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP, Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

September 21, 2022

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****BP MARINE LIMITED**

		2021	2020
	Note	\$000	\$000
Turnover	3	318,287	278,569
Cost of sales		(269,774)	(203,232)
Gross profit		<u>48,513</u>	<u>75,337</u>
Distribution costs		(40,248)	(50,730)
Administrative expenses		(1,054)	(5,583)
Operating profit	4	<u>7,211</u>	<u>19,024</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	6	102	250
Profit before taxation		<u>7,313</u>	<u>19,274</u>
Tax on profit	7	246	541
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>7,559</u></u>	<u><u>19,815</u></u>

The profit of \$7,559,000 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****BP MARINE LIMITED**

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

BALANCE SHEET**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021****BP MARINE LIMITED****(Registered No.01214291)**

	Note	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	1,660	2,563
Current assets			
Stocks	10	1,075	1,512
Debtors – amounts falling due:			
within one year	11	243,960	217,420
after one year	11	623	798
Deferred tax assets	7	3,365	2,524
Cash at bank and in hand		—	300
		<u>249,023</u>	<u>222,554</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(55,334)</u>	<u>(36,195)</u>
Net current assets		<u>193,689</u>	<u>186,359</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>195,349</u>	<u>188,922</u>
Provisions for liabilities and charges			
Other provisions	13	—	(1,132)
NET ASSETS		<u>195,349</u>	<u>187,790</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	77,840	77,840
Profit and loss account	15	117,509	109,950
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>195,349</u>	<u>187,790</u>

Authorized for issue on behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

Gary Reading

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G Reading

Director

September 21, 2022

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

BP MARINE LIMITED

	Called up share capital (Note 14)	Profit and loss account (Note 15)	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 January 2020	77,840	90,135	167,975
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income	—	19,815	19,815
Balance at 31 December 2020	77,840	109,950	187,790
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income	—	7,559	7,559
Balance at 31 December 2021	77,840	117,509	195,349

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****BP MARINE 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 Marine Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 were approved by the board of directors on 20 September 2022 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by G Reading. BP Marine Limited is a private company, limited by shares incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales (registered number 01214291). 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.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Basis of preparation

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

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

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

- a. the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 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 IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures; and
- h. the requirements of paragraphs 91 – 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement; and
- i. 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; and
- j. the requirement of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

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 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.

Judgements and estimates, not all of which are significant, made in assessing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and climate change and the energy transition on the financial statements are also set out in boxed text below. Where an estimate has a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year this is specifically noted within the boxed text.

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.

Judgements and estimates made in assessing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic environment

In preparing the financial statements, the following areas involving judgement and estimates were identified as most relevant with regards to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and current economic environment.

Going concern

Forecast liquidity has been assessed under a number of stressed scenarios, including a significant decline in oil prices over the 12-month period. Reverse stress tests performed indicated that the group will continue to operate as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements even if the Brent price fell to zero. No material uncertainties over going concern or significant judgements or estimates in the assessment were identified.

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

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. For further information on financial risk factors, including credit risk and liquidity risk, see on pages 3-4.

With regards to BP Marine Limited, due to the majority of the transactions being intercompany funded by the bp group, the company specific risk is minimal. Coupled with this, the marine industry has predominately maintained its trade during the COVID-19 situation due to there still being a strong requirement for goods to move globally.

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

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

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Intangible assets

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

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 four to ten 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.

Impairment of intangible 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. 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Stocks

Stocks, other than stocks held for trading purposes, are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by the first-in first-out method and comprises direct purchase costs, cost of production, transportation and manufacturing expenses. Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Net realizable value is determined by reference to prices existing at the balance sheet date, adjusted where the sale of inventories after the reporting period gives evidence about their net realizable value at the end of the period.

Stocks held for short-term trading purposes are stated at fair value less costs to sell and any changes in fair value are recognized in the profit and loss account.

Supplies are valued at the lower of cost on a weighted average basis and net realizable value.

Financial assets

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

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

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost when they are held in a business model the objective of which is to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. 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, as well as through the amortisation process. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost (continued)

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

Financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities is as follows:

Financial liabilities measured at 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. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognised respectively in interest receivable and similar income and interest payable and similar charges. 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.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

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%).

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the control of the company, or present obligations where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed, if material, unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote.

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

The reinvent bp programme, expected to reduce the group headcount by around 10,000 positions, has resulted in recognition of provisions, primarily in the comparative period, where a detailed formal plan exists, and valid expectation of risk of redundancy has been made to those affected but where the specific outcomes remain uncertain. Where formal redundancy offers have been made, the obligations for those amounts are reported as payables and, if not, as provisions if unpaid at the year-end.

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; 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, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Taxation (continued)

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.

Customs duties and sales taxes

Customs duties and sales taxes that are passed on or charged to customers are excluded from turnover and expenses. Assets and liabilities are recognized net of the amount of customs duties or sales tax except:

- Customs duties or sales taxes incurred on the purchase of goods and services which are not recoverable from the taxation authority are recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset.
- Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of customs duty or sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included within receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Turnover

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when or as the company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised good or service to a customer. The transfer of control of lubricants products usually coincides with title passing to the customer and the customer taking physical possession. Revenue is recognized when the service is performed, in accordance with the terms of the contractual arrangements and in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

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.

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

'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase II'

The replacement of key interest rate benchmarks such as the London Inter-bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) with alternative benchmarks in the US, UK, EU and other territories occurred at the end of 2021 for most benchmarks with remaining USD LIBOR tenors expected to cease in 2023. The bp group is primarily exposed to 3 month USD LIBOR that will be available until June 2023.

Amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and other IFRSs were issued by the IASB in August 2020 to provide practical expedients and reliefs when changes are made to contractual cash flows or hedging relationships because of the transition from Inter-bank Offered Rates to alternative risk-free rates. bp adopted these amendments from 1 January 2021 and they were applied prospectively from that date.

bp has an internal working group on interest rate benchmark reform to monitor market developments and manage the transition to alternative benchmark rates. The impacts on contracts and arrangements that are linked to interest rate benchmarks, for example, borrowings, leases and derivative contracts, have been assessed and transition plans have either been executed or are being developed. bp is also participating on external committees and task forces dedicated to interest rate benchmark reform.

3. Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$000	\$000
Sales of goods	318,287	278,569
Interest receivable and similar income (Note 6)	102	250
	<u>318,389</u>	<u>278,819</u>

An analysis of turnover by class of business is set out below:

	2021	2020
	\$000	\$000
Class of business ^a :		
customers & products	318,287	278,569
Total	<u>318,287</u>	<u>278,569</u>

^a Information for 2021 has been presented to reflect the changes in the bp group reportable segments. For more information see Note 1 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**3. Turnover (continued)**

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is set out below:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	\$000	\$000
By geographical area:		
UK	3,641	2,730
Rest of Europe	68,849	56,271
USA	28,405	26,325
Rest of World	217,392	193,243
Total	<u>318,287</u>	<u>278,569</u>

4. Operating profit

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	\$000	\$000
Net foreign exchange (gains) / losses	(1,007)	483
Amortization of intangible assets*	1,056	1,133
Cost of stock recognized as an expense**	270,781	202,748
(Decrease) / increase in restructuring provision	(207)	1,450

*Amount is included in Distribution and Marketing expenses.

** Amount is included in Cost of sales.

5. Auditor's remuneration

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	\$000	\$000
Fees for the audit of the company	<u>62</u>	<u>34</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 Marine Limited's ultimate parent, BP p.l.c., are required to disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis.

6. Interest receivable and similar income

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	\$000	\$000
Interest income from amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>102</u>	<u>250</u>
Total interest receivable and similar income	<u>102</u>	<u>250</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**7. Taxation**

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

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

	2021	2020
<u>Current tax</u>	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Overseas tax on income for the year	595	110
Total current tax charged	595	110
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	22	(430)
Effect of decreased tax rate on opening asset	(807)	(221)
Adjustments in prior year temporary differences	(56)	—
Total deferred tax credited	(841)	(651)
 Tax credited on profit	 <u>(246)</u>	 <u>(541)</u>

In 2021 the total tax charge recognised within other comprehensive income was \$Nil (2020 \$Nil) and the total tax charge recognised directly in equity was \$Nil (2020 \$Nil).

(a) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

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

	2021	2020
	UK	UK
	\$000	\$000
Profit before taxation	7,313	19,274
Tax credit	(246)	(541)
Effective tax rate	(3.37)%	(2.81)%
	2021	2020
	UK	UK
	%	%
UK corporation tax rate:	19.00	19.00
Overseas corporation tax rate:	—	—
Increase / (decrease) resulting from:		
Non-deductible expenditure / (non-taxable income)	(1.52)	—
Overseas tax	8.13	—
Free group relief	(17.18)	(21.17)
Deferred tax provided at lower rates	(11.04)	(1.18)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous years	(0.76)	—
Effective tax rate	<u>(3.37)</u>	<u>(3.35)</u>

The reconciling items shown above are those that arise for UK corporation tax purposes, rather than overseas tax purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**7. Taxation (continued)****Change in corporation tax rate**

On 3 March 2021, the UK Government announced an increase in the UK's main corporation tax rate from 19% to 25%, effective from 1 April 2023. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The rate change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021 and has therefore been applied when calculating the company's deferred tax balances at the balance sheet date.

(b) Provision for deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the profit and loss account and balance sheet is as follows:

	Profit and loss account		Balance sheet	
<u>Deferred tax asset</u>	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Decommissioning and other provisions	152	(215)	63	—
Depreciation in excess of CA's	(993)	(436)	3,302	2,524
Net credit for deferred tax assets	<u>(841)</u>	<u>(651)</u>	<u>3,365</u>	<u>2,524</u>

Analysis of movements during the year

	2021
	\$000
At 1 January 2021	2,524
Deferred tax charge / (credit) in the profit and loss account	841
At 31 December 2021	<u>3,365</u>

Deferred tax has not been recognized on unrelieved foreign tax carried forward of \$103,747 (2020: \$98,958) on the basis that this balance is not expected give rise to any future benefit.

8. 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**9. Intangible assets**

	Other intangibles	Total
Cost	\$000	\$000
At 1 January 2021	12,245	12,245
Additions	153	153
At 31 December 2021	<u>12,398</u>	<u>12,398</u>
Amortization		
At 1 January 2021	(9,682)	(9,682)
Charge for the year	(1,056)	(1,056)
At 31 December 2021	<u>(10,738)</u>	<u>(10,738)</u>
Net book value		
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,660</u>	<u>1,660</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,563</u>	<u>2,563</u>

Intangible assets are containing computer software, licenses and Information Technology & Services related costs recharged from BP International Limited.

10. Stocks

	2021	2020
	\$000	\$000
Trading stocks	1,075	1,512
	<u>1,075</u>	<u>1,512</u>

The difference between the carrying value of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

11. Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2021	2020
	\$000	\$000
Trade debtors	45,303	44,837
Amounts owed from fellow subsidiaries	186,200	169,466
Other debtors	2,037	628
Prepayments and accrued income	10,420	2,489
	<u>243,960</u>	<u>217,420</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**11. Debtors (continued)**

Amounts falling due after one year:

	2021	2020
	\$000	\$000
Prepayments and accrued income	623	798
	<u>623</u>	<u>798</u>
Total debtors	<u>244,583</u>	<u>218,218</u>

The amounts owed from fellow subsidiaries comprise a variable rate funding account of \$163,527,000 (2020 \$163,938,000). Interest is accrued on a monthly basis based on LIBOR, primarily USD LIBOR. Whilst IFA balances are legally repayable on demand, in practice they have no termination date.

In both 2021 and 2020 the company entered into non-recourse arrangements to discount certain receivables in support of supply and trading activities and the management of credit risk.

12. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2021	2020
	\$000	\$000
Trade creditors	4,262	2,628
Amounts owed to parent undertakings	—	739
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	44,903	28,638
Other creditors	269	38
Accruals and deferred income	5,900	4,152
Total creditors	<u>55,334</u>	<u>36,195</u>

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

13. Other provisions

	Other	Restructuring	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
At 1 January 2021	—	1,132	1,132
Exchange adjustments	—	—	—
Charged to profit and loss account	(250)	—	(250)
Write-back of unused provisions	250	(207)	43
Transfer	—	300	300
Utilization	—	(1,225)	(1,225)
At 31 December 2021	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Restructuring provision relates to the severance costs for the restructuring programme announced in 2020 (reinventing bp), with payments in 2020 and 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**14. Called up share capital**

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	\$000	\$000
Issued and fully paid:		
43,086,222 ordinary shares of £1 each for a total nominal value of £43,086,222	<u>77,840</u>	<u>77,840</u>
	<u><u>77,840</u></u>	<u><u>77,840</u></u>

15. Reserves*Called up share capital*

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

Profit and loss account

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

In 2021, the company paid interim ordinary dividends of \$0 (2020 \$0). The dividend per share was \$0.00 (2020 \$0.00).

16. 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.

17. Immediate and ultimate controlling parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Castrol 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.