
Aker BP UK Limited

Registered number 12908310

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022



Aker BP UK Limited

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Aker BP UK Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

Company Information

Aker BP UK Limited is a private company limited by shares. The Company participates in exploration activity on the UK continental shelf, and is incorporated, domiciled and registered in the United Kingdom. The registered number is 12908310 and the registered address is Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4N 6AF.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is exploration activities on the UK continental shelf.

Business Review

The Company has participated in Geological and Geophysical activities in 2022, and the future activities in the company are depending on the results from these activities. As expected the Company had a loss in the Financial Statement for the accounting period.

Financial results

Net loss for the period amounted to USD 1.8m and is mainly related to the Company's activities in license P2511, of which the main cost element in 2022 was seismic activities for exploration purposes.

Future developments

The Company continues to manage its ownership in license P2511 as well as evaluating potential other exploration opportunities in the nearby area on the UK continental shelf.

Going concern

The Company had net current liabilities of \$0.7 million at 31 December 2022. At 31 December 2022, the Company also had a non-current loan of \$6.0 million due to Aker BP ASA (the Company's parent and ultimate controlling party). Aker BP ASA has agreed that it will not require the Company to repay the intercompany loan within 12 months of the date of the approval of these financial statements. Aker BP ASA has also confirmed that it will provide financial support to the Company such that the Company is able to operate as a going concern and to settle its liabilities as they fall due. This support also includes advancing further amounts to the Company as required by the Company. After taking into account the support above, the directors believe preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis remains appropriate. On this basis, management has concluded that the Company will remain a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and have therefore prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Directors

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Jon Håkon Østhus
Tor Håkon Angell

Disabled employees

The Company is committed to a policy of equality of treatment and opportunity for all employees, including those who are disabled. However, the Company had no employees during the period.

Directors' indemnities

The Company indemnifies the Directors on the articles of association to the extent allowed under section 232 of the Companies Act 2006.

Aker BP UK Limited

Directors' report continued:

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as, a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of Director's responsibilities in respect of annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

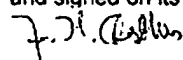
The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also 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.

Small Companies Exemption:

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 to small companies forming part of an eligible group and not presented a strategic report.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 15 were approved by the Board of Directors on 31.08.2023 and signed on its behalf by



Jon Håkon Østhus
Director.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Aker BP UK Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Aker BP UK Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022; the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting of inappropriate journal entries. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Review of minutes of meeting of Board of Directors; and
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular, any journal entries posted and containing unusual or unexpected account combinations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting


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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.


Martin Cowie (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Aberdeen
31 August 2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For The Year Ended 31.12.2022

AKER BP UK LIMITED

	NOTE	2022	28.09.2022- 31.12.2021
		USD	USD
Administrative expenses		(30,138)	(33,838)
Exploration expenses		(1,791,974)	(4,837,150)
Operating loss		(1,822,112)	(4,870,988)
FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES			
Other financial (expenses)/income		(23,842)	22,477
Loss before tax	4	(1,845,954)	(4,848,511)
Income tax credit/(expense)	5	6,047	(9,713)
Loss for the financial period and total comprehensive expense		(1,839,907)	(4,858,224)

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

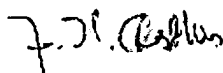
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

AKER BP UK LIMITED

	Note	2022	2021
		USD	USD
Current assets			
Other receivables		16,374	4,318
Receivables from group companies		124	127
Cash and cash equivalents		3,771	8,501
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	6	(491,629)	(1,793,271)
Liabilities to group companies		(198,225)	-
Net current liabilities		(669,585)	(1,780,325)
Non-current liabilities to group companies	8	(6,028,419)	(3,077,772)
Net liabilities		(6,698,004)	(4,858,097)
Ordinary shares	9	127	127
Accumulated losses		(6,698,131)	(4,858,224)
Total shareholders' deficit		(6,698,004)	(4,858,097)

The financial statements on pages 6 to 15 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:

Stavanger 31.08.2023,
The board of Aker BP UK Limited



Jon Håkon Østhus - Director

Aker BP UK Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Aker BP UK Limited

	Called up share capital	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' deficit
	USD	USD	USD
At 1 January 2022	127	(4,858,224)	(4,858,097)
Comprehensive expense for the year			
Loss of the year	-	(1,839,907)	(1,839,907)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(1,839,907)	(1,839,907)
At 31 December 2022	127	(6,698,131)	(6,698,004)

No dividend is proposed.

Aker BP UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General Information

Aker BP UK Limited (the Company) is a private company limited by shares. The Company participates in exploration activity on the UK continental shelf, and is incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales. The registered number is 12908310 and the registered address is Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4N 6AF.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The functional currency of the financial statements is the United States Dollar (USD).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The accounting policies have been applied consistently, other than where new policies have been adopted.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases. The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details in indebtedness relating to amounts payable after 5 years required by company law is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total.
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 4.0A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

Aker BP UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
 - the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36
- Impairment of Assets.

2.3 Going concern

The Company had net current liabilities of \$0.7million at 31 December 2022. At 31 December 2022, the Company also had a non-current loan of \$6.0million due to Aker BP ASA (the Company's parent and ultimate controlling party). Aker BP ASA has agreed that it will not require the Company to repay the intercompany loan within 12 months of the date of the approval of these financial statements. Aker BP ASA has also confirmed that it will provide financial support to the Company such that the Company is able to operate as a going concern and to settle its liabilities as they fall due. This support also includes advancing further amounts to the Company as required by the Company. After taking into account the support above, the directors believe preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis remains appropriate. On this basis, management has concluded that the Company will remain a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and have therefore prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the Profit and loss account.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is United States Dollar (USD).

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax credit for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and

Aker BP UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2.5 Current and deferred taxation - continued

- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

2.6 Financial Instruments

The company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost:

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired i.e. the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and/or the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The company classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Subsequent to initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other (expenses)/income together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the profit or loss under 'net impairment losses on financial and contract assets'

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Profit and loss account. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the Profit and Loss account.

Aker BP UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2.7 Exploration and development costs relating to oil and gas fields

Capitalized exploration expenditures are classified as intangible assets and reclassified to tangible assets at the start of development. For accounting purposes, the field is considered to enter the development phase when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting hydrocarbons from the field are demonstrable, normally at the time of concept selection. All costs relating to the development of commercial oil and/or gas fields are recognized as tangible assets. Pre-operational costs are expensed as they are incurred. The company employs the 'successful efforts' method to account for exploration and development costs. All exploration costs (including seismic shooting, seismic studies and 'own time'), with the exception of acquisition costs of licenses and drilling costs for exploration wells, are expensed as incurred. When exploration drilling is ongoing in a period after the reporting date and the result of the drilling is subsequently not successful, the capitalized exploration cost as of the reporting date is expensed if the evaluation of the well is completed before the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. Drilling cost for exploration wells are temporarily capitalized pending the evaluation of potential discoveries of oil and gas resources. Such costs can remain capitalized for more than one year. The main criteria is that there must be plans for future activity in the license area or that a development decision is expected in the near future. If no resources are discovered, or if recovery of the resources is considered technically or commercially unviable, expenses relating to the drilling of exploration wells are charged to expense. Acquired license rights are recognized as intangible assets at the time of acquisition. Acquired license rights related to fields in the exploration phase remain as intangible assets also when the related fields enter the development or production phase.

2.8 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.9 Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.10 New accounting standards

There are no new accounting standards, amendments or interpretations that have a significant impact on the Financial Statements of the company during 2022.

Aker BP UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions each reporting period that affect the income statement and balance sheet. The accounting estimates will by definition seldom precisely match actual results. The items where judgements and estimates have been made are described below:

Management judgement is required when assessing the valuation of unused losses, tax credits and other deferred tax assets. The recoverability is assessed by estimating taxable profits in future years. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability, and such change may affect future reporting periods.

4. Loss before tax

Administrative expenses represents fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual financial statements which amount to \$ 30,138.

Aker BP UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5. Income tax (credit)/expense

Tax (credit)/expense included in statement of comprehensive income:

	2022 USD	2021 USD
<i>Current income tax</i>		
UK corporation tax on non-ring fence gain for the period	-	9 713
Prior period adjustments	(6 047)	-
Total tax (credit)/expense	(6 047)	9 713

Tax (credit)/expense for the year is lower than the standard rate of ring fence corporation tax and the supplementary corporation tax in the UK for the period ended 31 December 2022 of 40%. The differences are explained below:

	2022	2021
Net loss before tax	(1 845 954)	(4 848 511)
Loss multiplied by the standard ring fence corporation tax rate in the UK of 30 % and the supplementary corporation tax rate of 10 %	(738 381)	(1 939 404)
Effects of:		
Deferred tax assets not recognised	716 595	1 959 852
Foreign currency translation effects	16 779	-
Profit subject to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 %	5 007	(10 735)
Prior period adjustments	(6 047)	-
Tax (credit)/expense	(6 047)	9 713

Companies engaged in UK oil extraction activities are subject to ring fence corporation tax at a rate of 30 % and the supplementary corporation tax at a rate of 10 %.

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

A deferred tax asset of USD 2.4m in respect of ring fence corporation tax losses and supplementary charge losses carried forward, and of USD 4.426 in respect of non-ring fence losses carried forward, are not recognised as it is not considered probable that the deferred tax asset will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other taxable profits in the foreseeable future.

Aker BP UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6. Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	2022 USD	2021 USD
Accruals	491,629	1,783,558
Total	491,629	1,783,558

7. Employees

There are no employees in the Company. Administrative services are provided from the ultimate parent company.

Directors' remuneration

The directors neither received nor waived any emoluments in respect of their service to the Company during the current period.

8. Long term loan

The long term loan is within the group and is non-interest bearing. The loan shall be repaid in full on the termination date on 1 July 2027. The facility amount is USD 10,000,000 in aggregate. The loan is unsecured and interest free.

9. Ordinary shares

The share capital consists of 100 ordinary shares of £ 1 (\$1.27) each. All shares rank pari passu in all respects. The shares remained unpaid as at period end.

10. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under Financial Reporting Standard 101 from disclosing transactions with two or more members a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

11. Controlling parties

The Company's immediate parent company is Det Norske Oljeselskap AS, incorporated in Norway. The registered office address of Det Norske Oljeselskap AS is Jåttåvågveien 10, 4020 Stavanger, Norway.

The only group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by the Company's ultimate parent, Aker BP ASA, a public listed company incorporated in Norway. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available and may be obtained from the group's website at www.akerbp.com or from the registered office address at PO Box 65, NO-1324 Lysaker, Norway.

The ultimate controlling party is Aker BP ASA.