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BRITANNIC TRADING LIMITED

(Registered No.00871912)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Board of directors: M I Sheikh
E P Skinner-Reid
N M Staunton
B R Wilkin

The directors present the Strategic Report, their report and the audited financial statements on Britannic Trading Limited (also referred to as the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The company is a member of the bp group of companies whose ultimate holding company is BP p.l.c. The term 'bp group', 'bp' or 'group' in this context and where used elsewhere in these reports and financial statements means BP p.l.c. and its subsidiaries. These terms are used in this report for convenience to refer to one or more of the members of the bp group instead of identifying a particular company or companies.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Principal activities

Britannic Trading Limited provides risk management products and services to third parties and is used as a hedging vehicle against physical positions held by other bp group entities. The business includes providing hedging services to consumers and producers of crude and petroleum products, where the company typically enters into fixed/floating over-the-counter (OTC) swaps transactions with its third party customers. The company's exposure towards commodity price fluctuations are managed via back-to-back deals with other bp group companies.

The company monitors price and credit risk daily, calculating and comparing its exposure against the regulatory capital held. Stress tests are also performed each day, with a range of different scenarios.

Results

The profit for the year after taxation was $14,506,000 which, when added to the retained profit brought forward at 1 January 2024 of $47,891,000, gives a total retained profit carried forward at 31 December 2024 of $62,397,000.

Review of the business

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

	2024	2023	Variance
	$000	$000	%
Net trading gain	82	14,412	(99)
Operating (loss) / profit	(980)	15,583	(106)
Profit before taxation	14,506	22,980	(37)
Total equity	365,970	351,464	4

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Review of the business (continued)

	2024	2023	Variance
	%	%	
Quick ratio*	1,018	733	285
Return on assets**	3	5	(2)

*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.

**Return on assets is defined as net profit divided by total assets.

The trading activities during the financial year have produced a net trading gain of $82,000 (2023 $14,412,000), which is a result of the decrease in oil prices during the year, coupled with the introduction of back-to-back deals with other bp group companies to manage exposure. This also led to a lower profit before taxation and an operating loss reported for the year.

The operating loss of $980,000 is attributed by the lower net trading gain, as well as unrealised foreign exchange losses. However, higher interest income received as a result of higher average interest rates has cushioned the impact, resulting in profit before taxation of $14,506,000 reported for the year.

The increase in total equity is solely attributed to the profit for the year.

The introduction of back-to-back deals led to lower derivative liabilities falling due within one year and contributed to a higher quick ratio.

Section 172 (1) statement

This section describes how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172 (1) (a) - (f) of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Section 172 factors') and forms the statement required under section 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006. The directors understand their duties under Section 172 and receive training on them upon their appointment, and at regular intervals thereafter.

The board is 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 the board, affect a wide variety of individuals and organisations. The directors engage with the company's stakeholders, listening to their differing needs and priorities as part of their role as a senior leader at bp and use the feedback received to inform the board's decision-making.

Section 172 Factors	
(a) The likely consequences of any decision in the long term; and (e) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct	When performing their duties, the directors of the company had regard to the bp group strategy and how the long-term success and sustained economic viability of the company supports the bp group's financial frame and sustainability frame. bp's code of conduct, which was updated in 2024, and "Who we are" beliefs set clear expectations for how bp, the company and the board operate to maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct. The directors have regard to how decisions may impact the reputation of the company.
(b) The interests of the company's employees	The company has no employees.

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Section 172 (1) statement (continued)

Section 172 Factors	
(c) The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others	During 2024, the directors of the company reiterated their focus on engaging and fostering relationships with suppliers and customers. Their actions were aligned with bp's Code of Conduct and 'Who we are' beliefs, as well as considering that they were treated fairly in accordance with the rules of the Company's regulator, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).
(d) The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment	The directors of the company have regard to the bp group's sustainability frame which focuses on three areas - getting to net zero, improving people's lives and caring for our planet.
(f) The need to act fairly as between members of the company	In considering both the short- and long-term consequences of decisions, the directors consider how to best maximize the long-term shareholder value for its member as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

In addition to the section 172 stakeholders set out above, the company considers its key stakeholders groups to include:

Stakeholders	
Government/Regulators	The company recognizes the need to maintain valued relationships with the government and its regulator, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), centered around ethics and transparency, and the need to discuss relevant regulations and guidance where necessary. The board is provided with updates on changes in regulation and / or legislation impacting the company and is committed to keeping the government/regulators informed of any significant changes to the company or its business operations, where required. The company held discussions with the Financial Conduct Authority on matters relating to the operations of the company during the year.
Shareholders	The company is committed to maximizing long term shareholder value, in whatever form, when making decisions. The company operates in accordance with the bp group's System of Internal Control to promote long term success of the company for the shareholder.

The company's principal decisions

During the period the directors of the company 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 of the company were in respect of routine board matters, in furtherance of the bp group's purpose and were not considered to be principal in nature.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The bp group manages, monitors and reports on the principal risks and uncertainties that can impact the group's ability to deliver its strategy. The group's system of internal control includes policies, processes, management systems, organizational structures, culture and standards of conduct employed to manage bp's business and associated risks.

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Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Throughout the year, bp management, the leadership team, the board and relevant committees provide oversight of how principal risks to bp are identified, assessed and managed. They support appropriate governance of risk management including having relevant policies in place to help manage risks. Such oversight may include internal audit reports, group risk reports and reviews of the outcomes of business processes including strategy, planning and resource and capital allocation. bp's group risk team analyses the group's risk profile and maintains the group's risk management system. bp's internal audit team provides independent assurance to the chief executive and board as to whether the group's system of internal control is adequately designed and operating effectively to respond appropriately to the risks that are significant to bp.

The company aims to deliver sustainable value by identifying and responding successfully to risks in line with the group's risk management process.

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 2024.

Strategic and commercial risks

Prices and markets

The company's financial performance is impacted by fluctuating prices of oil, gas and refined products, technological change, climate policies and regulations, 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, fluctuations to the supply of either oil or natural gas or to alternative low carbon energy sources, technological change, global economic conditions, public health situations (including the outbreak of an epidemic or pandemic), the introduction of new (or amendment to existing) carbon costs and the influence of OPEC+ can impact supply and demand and prices for our products (including low carbon investments).

Decreases in the price of energy outputs the company produces could have an adverse effect on revenue, margins, profitability and cash flows. If these reductions are significant or for a prolonged period, management may have to write down assets and reassess the viability of certain projects, which may impact future cash flows, profit, capital expenditure, the ability to work within the bp group's financial frame and maintain bp's long-term investment programme. Conversely, an increase in the prices of the energy outputs the company produces may not improve margin performance as there could be increased fiscal take, cost inflation and more onerous terms for access to resources.

Exchange rate fluctuations can create currency exposures and impact underlying costs and revenues.

Geopolitical

The company is exposed to a range of political developments and consequent changes to the operating and regulatory environment 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 outbreak of an epidemic or pandemic) may disrupt or curtail our operations, business activities or investments. These may in turn cause production to decline, limit bp's ability to pursue new opportunities, affect the recoverability of bp's assets and related earnings and cash flow or cause bp to incur additional costs, particularly due to the long-term nature of many of bp's projects and significant capital expenditure required.

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Strategic and commercial risks (continued)

Liquidity, financial capacity and financial, including credit, exposure

Failure to work within the financial framework set by the bp group could impact the bp group as well as the company's ability to operate and result in financial loss. Credit rating downgrades could potentially increase financing costs and limit access to financing or engagement in the company's trading activities on acceptable terms, which could put pressure on the company's liquidity.

Trade receivables including overdue receivables, may not be recovered, and a substantial and unexpected cash call or funding requests could disrupt the bp group's financial framework or overwhelm the company's ability to meet its obligations.

For further details see Financial instruments and financial risk factors - Note 12.

Digital infrastructure, cyber security and data protection

The energy industry is subject to fast-evolving risks, including ransomware, from cyber threat actors, including nation states, criminals, terrorists, hacktivists and insiders. Current geopolitical factors have increased these risks. There is also growing regulation around data protection and data privacy, critical national infrastructure and the evolving opportunities and threats from artificial intelligence. A breach or failure of the bp group or third parties' digital infrastructure – including control systems – due to breaches of cyber defences, or those of third parties, negligence, intentional misconduct or other reasons, could seriously disrupt operations. This could result in the loss or misuse of data or sensitive information, including employees' and customers' personal data, injury to people, disruption to bp group's business, harm to the environment or assets, legal or regulatory breaches, legal liability and significant costs including fines, cost of remediation or reputational consequences. Furthermore, the rapid detection of attempts to gain unauthorized access to digital infrastructure, often through the use of sophisticated and co-ordinated means, is a challenge and any delay or failure to detect could compound these potential harms.

Climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy

Laws, regulations, policies, obligations, government actions, social attitudes and customer preferences relating to climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy, including the pace of change to any of these factors, and also the pace of the transition itself, could have adverse impacts on our business including on our access to and realization of competitive opportunities, a decline in demand for, or constraints on our ability to sell certain products, constraints on production and supply, adverse litigation and regulatory or litigation outcomes, increased costs from compliance and increased provisions for environmental and legal liabilities.

Investor preferences and sentiment are influenced by environmental, social and governance considerations including climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy. Changes in those preferences and sentiment could affect bp group's access to capital markets and attractiveness to potential investors, potentially resulting in reduced access to financing, increased financing costs and impacts upon business plans and financial performance.

Depending on the nature and speed of any such changes and our response, these changes could increase costs, reduce the company's profitability, reduce demand for certain products, limit our access to new opportunities, require us to write down certain assets or curtail or cease certain operations, and affect investor sentiment, our access to capital markets, our competitiveness and financial performance.

Competition

The bp group's strategic progress and performance could be impeded if the company is unable to control its development and operating costs and margins, fails to scale its businesses at pace, or to sustain, develop and operate a high-quality portfolio of assets efficiently. Furthermore, as an integrated energy company, the bp group faces an expanded and rapidly evolving range of competitors in the sectors in which it operates.

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Strategic and commercial risks (continued)

Crisis management and business continuity
The bp group's reputation and business activities could be negatively impacted if the management does not respond, or is perceived not to respond, in an appropriate manner to any major crisis.

Insurance
The bp group insures in situations where this is legally and contractually required. Some risks are insured with third parties and reinsured by group insurance companies. Uninsured losses could have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position, particularly if they arise at a time when the company is facing material costs as a result of a significant operational event which could put pressure on liquidity and cash flows.

Safety and operational risks

Security
Acts of terrorism, piracy, sabotage, activism and similar activities directed against the company's operations could cause harm to people and severely disrupt operations. The company's activities could also be severely affected by conflict, civil strife or political unrest.

Compliance and control risks

Ethical misconduct and non-compliance
Incidents of ethical misconduct or non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including anti-bribery and corruption, competition and antitrust, data privacy, and anti-fraud laws, trade restrictions or other sanctions, could damage the company's reputation, and result in litigation, regulatory action, penalties and potentially affect licence to operate.

In relation to trade restrictions or other sanctions, current geopolitical factors have increased these risks.

Regulation
Changes in the law and regulation, including how they are interpreted and enforced, could increase costs, constrain the company's operations and affect its business plans and financial performance.

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

Reporting
External reporting of financial and non-financial data relies on the integrity of the control environment, bp group's systems and people operating them. Failure to report data accurately and in compliance with applicable standards could result in 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 interest rates; credit risk; and liquidity risk. Further details on these financial risks are included within Note 29 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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STRATEGIC REPORT

Approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board by:

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Mamk Staunton
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N M Staunton
Director
April 22, 2025

Registered Office:

Chertsey Road
Sunbury on Thames
Middlesex
TW16 7BP
United Kingdom

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

BRITANNIC TRADING LIMITED

Directors

The present directors are listed on page 1.

M J Leonard, M I Sheikh and E P Skinner-Reid served as directors throughout the financial year. Changes since 1 January 2024 are as follows:

	Appointed	Resigned
B M Puffer	—	1 February 2024
S R Boss-Walker	—	18 June 2024
N M Staunton	21 February 2024	—
B R Wilkin	26 November 2024	—
M J Leonard	—	18 March 2025

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 (2023 $Nil). The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2023 $Nil).

Financial risk management

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 were considered as part of the going concern assessment.

Liquidity and financing are 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 continue 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 page 6.

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Going concern (continued)

The company is in a net assets and net current assets position as at 31 December 2024. The company also has ongoing funding arrangements with BP International Limited to manage its working capital. The directors' assessment has taken into account the ability of both the company and bp group to ensure availability of funds at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

In assessing the prospects of Britannic Trading 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.

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.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

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

The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the directors' report, as listed on page 1, confirm 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.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board by:

DocuSigned by:
Mamk Staunton
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N M Staunton
Director
April 22, 2025

Registered Office:

Chertsey Road
Sunbury on Thames
Middlesex
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STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BRITANNIC TRADING 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.

Responsibility statement
We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

a. the financial statements, prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company;

b. the Strategic Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face; and

c. the financial statements, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on behalf of the board by:

DocuSigned by:
Mamk Staunton
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N M Staunton
Director
April 22, 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BRITANNIC TRADING LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Britannic Trading Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 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 18.

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 course of 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.

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Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

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

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

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as valuations and IT regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

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

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

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house 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 and reviewing correspondence with HMRC and the licensing authority.

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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.

Signed by:
Christopher Jones
C13EABB87270442...

Christopher Jones MA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

DTT

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

BRITANNIC TRADING LIMITED

	Note	2024 $000	2023 $000
Net trading gain	3	82	14,412
Administrative expenses		(190)	(6)
Net foreign exchange (losses) / gains		(872)	1,177
Operating (loss) / profit	4	(980)	15,583
Interest receivable and similar income	6	18,502	10,453
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(3,016)	(3,056)
Profit before taxation		14,506	22,980
Tax on profit	8	—	—
Profit for the financial year		14,506	22,980

The profit of $14,506,000 for the year ended 31 December 2024 was derived in its entirety from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

BRITANNIC TRADING LIMITED

(Registered No.00871912)

	Note	2024 $000	2023 $000
Current assets			
Debtors - amounts falling due:			
within one year	**10**	339,272	349,269
after one year	**10**	4,313	11,156
Derivatives and other financial instruments:			
within one year	**13**	22,518	25,698
after one year	**13**	23,511	7,507
Cash at bank and in hand		40,467	32,941
		430,081	426,571
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**11**	(18,155)	(4,404)
Derivatives and other financial instruments due within one year	**13**	(21,400)	(51,231)
Net current assets		390,526	370,936
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		390,526	370,936
Derivatives and other financial instruments due after one year	**13**	(24,556)	(19,472)
NET ASSETS		365,970	351,464
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	**15**	303,573	303,573
Profit and loss account	**16**	62,397	47,891
TOTAL EQUITY		365,970	351,464

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on 22 April 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:
Mamk Staunton
2B4B6066CD4F487...

N M Staunton
Director

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

BRITANNIC TRADING LIMITED

	Called up share capital (Note 15)	Profit and loss account (Note 16)	Total
	$000	$000	$000
Balance at 1 January 2023	175,000	24,911	199,911
Profit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income	—	22,980	22,980
Issue of share capital	128,573	—	128,573
Balance at 31 December 2023	303,573	47,891	351,464
Balance at 1 January 2024	303,573	47,891	351,464
Profit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income	—	14,506	14,506
Balance at 31 December 2024	303,573	62,397	365,970

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

The financial statements of Britannic Trading Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved by the board of directors on 22 April 2025 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by N M Staunton. Britannic Trading Limited is a private company, limited by shares incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales (registered number 00871912) under the Companies Act 2006. 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. Material accounting policy information, significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

The material accounting policy information 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, modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments. 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 and 111 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: paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
c. the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (excluding paragraphs 1 to 44E, 44H(b)(ii) and 45 to 63 which are not applicable);
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;
g. 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;
h. the requirements of paragraphs 88C and 88D of IAS 12 Income Taxes.

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2. Material accounting policy information, significant judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Basis of preparation (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 18.

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

Material accounting policy information: 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, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual outcomes could differ from the estimates and assumptions used.

The accounting judgements and estimates that have a significant impact on the results of the company are set out below, and should be read in conjunction with the information provided in the Notes to the financial statements.

The area requiring the most significant judgement and estimation in the preparation of the financial statements is derivative financial instruments.

Material accounting policy information

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 were considered as part of the going concern assessment.

Liquidity and financing are 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 continue 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 page 6.

The company is in a net assets and net current assets position as at 31 December 2024. The company also has ongoing funding arrangements with BP International Limited to manage its working capital. The directors' assessment has taken into account the ability of both the company and bp group to ensure availability of funds at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

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2. Material accounting policy information, significant judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Going concern (continued)

In assessing the prospects of Britannic Trading 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 the company operates and is normally the currency in which the company 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.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price. In the case of financial assets not measured 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 and either substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred, or substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have neither been retained nor transferred but control of the asset has been transferred.

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 amortized cost. This category of financial assets includes trade and other receivables and cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss when the asset does not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost. Such assets are carried on the balance sheet at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the profit and loss account. Derivatives, other than those designated as effective hedging instruments, are included in this category.

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2. Material accounting policy information, significant judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The company derecognizes financial liabilities when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities are carried on the balance sheet at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the profit and loss account. Derivatives, other than those designated as effective hedging instruments, are included in this category.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost
All other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost. This category of financial liabilities includes trade payables and amounts owed to group undertakings.

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2. Material accounting policy information, significant judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

The company uses derivative financial instruments to manage certain exposures to fluctuations in commodity prices as well as for trading purposes. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item (for example, oil, oil products, gas or power) that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the company's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements, are accounted for as financial instruments. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated as effective hedging instruments are recognized in the profit and loss account.

If, at inception of a contract, the valuation cannot be supported by observable market data, any gain or loss determined by the valuation methodology is not recognized in the profit and loss account but is deferred on the balance sheet and is commonly known as 'day-one profit or loss'. This deferred gain or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account over the life of the contract until substantially all the remaining contractual cash flows can be valued using observable market data at which point any remaining deferred gain or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account. Changes in valuation subsequent to the initial valuation at inception of a contract are recognized immediately through the profit and loss account.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or bp's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

Significant judgements and estimates: derivative financial instruments

In some cases the fair values of derivatives are estimated using internal models due to the absence of quoted prices or other observable, market-corroborated data. This primarily applies to the company's longer-term derivative contracts. The majority of these contracts are valued using models with inputs that include price curves for each of the different products that are built up from available active market pricing data (including volatility and correlation) and modelled using the maximum available external information. Additionally, where limited data exists for certain products, prices are determined using historical and long-term pricing relationships. The use of alternative assumptions or valuation methodologies may result in significantly different values for these derivatives. A reasonably possible change in the price assumptions used in the models relating to index price would not have a material impact on net assets and the profit and loss account primarily as a result of offsetting movements between derivative assets and liabilities. For more information, see Note 13.

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2. Material accounting policy information, significant judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

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 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.

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, except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises 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.

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

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

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2. Material accounting policy information, significant judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Taxation (continued)

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.

In July 2023, the UK government enacted legislation to implement the Pillar Two Model rules. The legislation is effective for bp from 1 January 2024 and includes an income inclusion rule and a domestic minimum tax, which together are designed to ensure a minimum effective tax rate of 15% in each country in which bp operates. In line with the amendments to IAS 12, the exception from recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes has been applied.

Sales taxes

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 sales tax except:

- 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 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.

Net trading gain

Physical exchanges with counterparties in the same line of business in order to facilitate sales to customers are reported net, as are sales and purchases made with a common counterparty, as part of an arrangement similar to a physical exchange.

All derivative sales / purchases of oil are included on a net basis in net trading gain.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues.

Finance costs

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

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2. Material accounting policy information, significant judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Updates to material accounting policy information

In the current year, the company has applied the following amendment to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that is mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2024.

Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures relating to supplier finance have been adopted for the financial statements for 2024, the additional required disclosures are provided in the Liquidity risk section of Note 12 Financial instruments and financial risk factors.

There are no new IFRS Accounting Standards or other amended standards or interpretations adopted from 1 January 2024 onwards, that have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Impact of new International Financial Reporting Standards

The following pronouncements from the IASB have not been adopted by the company in these financial statements as they will only become effective for future financial reporting periods. There are no other standards, amendments or interpretations in issue but not yet adopted that the directors anticipate will have a material effect on the reported income or net assets of the company.

Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments relating to the settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 subject to endorsement by the UK Endorsement Board. The potential impact on cash and banking operations and amounts reported on adoption of the amendments is currently being assessed.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements will supersede IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 subject to endorsement by the UK Endorsement Board. IFRS 18 (and consequential amendments made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, IAS 33 Earnings per share and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures) introduces several new requirements that are expected to impact the presentation and disclosure of the company's financial statements. These new requirements include:

- Requirements to classify all income and expenses included in the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories and to present two new mandatory subtotals.
- Required disclosures about certain non-GAAP measures ('management defined performance measures') in a single note to the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance on the aggregation of information across all the primary financial statements and the notes.

The company's evaluation of the effect of adopting IFRS 18 is ongoing.

3. Net trading gain

Net trading gain, which is stated net of value added tax, represents amounts invoiced to and from third parties and bp group companies.

All turnover is generated from one class of business. The country of origin and destination is substantially the UK geographic area.

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4. Operating (loss) / profit

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Net foreign exchange losses / (gains)	872	(1,177)
Impairment of trade receivables[a]	189	—
Trade receivables written off[a]	—	4

[a] Amounts are included in Administrative expenses.

5. Auditor's remuneration

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Fees for the audit of the company's financial statements	34	33

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 Britannic Trading Limited's ultimate parent, BP p.l.c., are required to disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis.

The audit fees were borne by another group company.

6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Bank interest receivable	1,987	969
Interest income from amounts owed by group undertakings	16,515	9,484
Total interest receivable and similar income	18,502	10,453

7. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Interest expense on:		
Loans from group undertakings	21	41
Guarantee fee recharges from group undertakings	2,995	3,014
Other interests	—	1
Total interest payable and similar expenses	3,016	3,056

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8. Taxation

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

In May 2023, the IASB issued International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes to clarify the application of IAS 12 to tax legislation enacted or substantively enacted to implement Pillar Two of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Base Erosion and Profit Shifting project, which aims to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy. The amendments include a mandatory temporary exception from accounting for deferred tax on such tax law. In July 2023, the UK government enacted legislation to implement the Pillar Two rules. The legislation is effective for the company from 1 January 2024 and includes an income inclusion rule and a domestic minimum tax. The Pillar Two rules apply at a country level across legal entities in the same group. The rules also include a transitional safe harbour (TCSH) based on Country-by-Country reporting which is applicable for the first three years of the Pillar Two rules. The TCSH provides for three tests which simplify the application of the Pillar Two rules, and where at least one of these tests is met, the top-up tax is deemed to be zero. No provision has been made for Pillar Two current tax for the company for the year ended 31 December 2024 as the company is expected to qualify for the TCSH. In line with the amendments to IAS 12, the exception from accounting for deferred tax for the Pillar Two rules has been applied.

The company has no current or deferred tax charge or credit in the profit or loss account for the year.

(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 25.0% for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023 23.5%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Profit before taxation	14,506	22,980
Tax charge	—	—
Effective tax rate	— %	— %

	2024	2023
	%	%
UK statutory corporation tax rate:	25.0	23.5
Decrease resulting from:		
Free group relief	(25.0)	(23.5)
Effective tax rate	—	—

Change in corporation tax rate

The UK corporation tax rate is 25%, effective from 1 April 2023, which applies for the year ended 31 December 2024. The company has not recognized a deferred tax asset at the balance sheet date.

(b) Provision for deferred tax

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized on deductible temporary differences relating to tax losses of $144,912,353 (2023 $144,912,353) with no fixed expiry date on the basis that they are not expected to give rise to any future tax benefit.

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9. 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 (2023 $Nil).

(b) Employee costs

The company had no employees during the year (2023 None).

10. Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Trade debtors	14,088	19,266
Amounts owed from group undertakings	325,184	330,003
	339,272	349,269

Amounts falling due after one year:

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Trade debtors	4,313	11,156
Total debtors	343,585	360,425

The amounts owed from group undertakings comprise an Internal Funding Account (IFA) of $321,075,000 receivable from BP International Limited (2023 $256,885,000).

This balance forms a key part of the bp group's liquidity and funding arrangements under its centralized treasury funding model and it can be accessed by BP International Limited at short notice. Whilst IFA balances are legally repayable on demand, in practice they have no termination date.

Interest is accrued on a monthly basis primarily based on overnight SOFR plus 4 basis points.

The IFRS 9 expected credit loss carried forward was $4,796,000 (2023 $4,607,000).

Other than as disclosed above, trade and other receivables are predominantly non-interest bearing. See Note 12 for further information.

11. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Trade creditors	9,836	4,385
Amounts owed to group undertakings	8,319	19
	18,155	4,404

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

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12. Financial instruments and financial risk factors

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts are set out below.

At 31 December 2024	Note	Measured at amortized cost	Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	Total carrying amounts
		$000	$000	$000
Financial assets				
Trade and other debtors	10	343,585	—	343,585
Derivative financial instruments	13	—	46,029	46,029
Cash at bank and in hand		40,467	—	40,467
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other creditors	11	(18,155)	—	(18,155)
Derivative financial instruments	13	—	(45,956)	(45,956)
		365,897	73	365,970

At 31 December 2023	Note	Measured at amortized cost	Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	Total carrying amounts
		$000	$000	$000
Financial assets				
Trade and other debtors	10	360,425	—	360,425
Derivative financial instruments	13	—	33,205	33,205
Cash at bank and in hand		32,941	—	32,941
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other creditors	11	(4,404)	—	(4,404)
Derivative financial instruments	13	—	(70,703)	(70,703)
		388,962	(37,498)	351,464

For all financial instruments, the carrying amount is either the fair value, or approximates the fair value.

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12. Financial instruments and financial risk factors (continued)

Information on gains and losses on derivative financial assets and financial liabilities classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss is provided in the derivative gains and losses section of Note 13.

Interest income and expenses arising on financial instruments are disclosed in Notes 6 and 7 respectively.

Financial risk factors

The management of financial risks is performed at bp group level. The main risk factors applicable to the company are market risk relating to commodity prices; foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates; credit risk; and liquidity risk. Further details on these financial risks are included within Note 29 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of a business. The primary commodity price risks that the company is exposed to include oil prices that could adversely affect the value of the company's financial assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows. The bp group has developed a control framework aimed at managing the volatility inherent in certain of its ordinary business exposures. In accordance with the control framework bp group companies enter into various transactions using derivatives for risk management purposes.

The company is the legal entity through which bp group provides risk management products and services to third parties, and is used as a hedging vehicle against physical positions held by other bp group entities. The company's exposure towards commodity price fluctuations are managed via back-to-back deals with other bp group companies.

The major components of market risk are commodity price risk, foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk, each of which is discussed below.

(i) Commodity price risk

The company, as part of the bp group, measures market risk exposure arising from its trading positions using value-at-risk techniques based on Monte Carlo simulation models. These techniques make a statistical assessment of the market risk arising from possible future changes in market prices over a one-day holding period within a 95% confidence level. Risk managed trading activity is subject to value-at-risk and other limits for each trading activity and the aggregate of all trading activity. The calculation of potential changes in value within the risk managed period considers positions, historical price movements and the correlation of these price movements. Models are regularly reviewed against actual fair value movements to ensure integrity is maintained. The value-at-risk measure is supplemented by stress testing and scenario analysis through simulating the financial impact of certain physical, economic and geopolitical scenarios. The value-at-risk measure in respect of the bp group's aggregated risk managed trading positions at 31 December 2024 was $42 million (2023 $26 million) whereas the average value-at-risk measure for the period was $35 million (2023 $49 million). This measure incorporates the effect of diversification reflecting the offsetting risks across the trading portfolio. Alternative measures are used to monitor exposures which are outside of liquid periods and for which value-at-risk techniques are not appropriate.

The company's business model is to enter into back-to-back deals with external counterparties and subsequently with bp group companies, reducing the company's exposure to commodity prices. This business model results in a stable gross margin and limited exposure to market risk for the company.

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12. Financial instruments and financial risk factors (continued)

(ii) Foreign currency exchange risk

The bp group co-ordinates the handling of foreign currency exchange risks centrally, by netting off naturally-occurring opposite exposures wherever possible and then managing any material residual foreign currency exchange risks. This is achieved by constantly reviewing the foreign currency economic value at risk and aims to manage such risk to keep the 12-month foreign currency value at risk below $400 million. At no point over the past three years did the value at risk exceed the maximum risk limit. A continuous assessment is made in respect of the bp group's foreign currency exposures to capture hedging requirements. Where the bp group enters into foreign currency exchange contracts for entrepreneurial trading purposes the activity is controlled using trading value-at-risk techniques as explained in (i) commodity price risk above.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The company is also exposed to interest rate risk from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect its future cash flows, principally its interest bearing IFAs with BP International Limited and cash and bank balances. As the company does not have any net loans and borrowings, the company has assessed that the company's profit and loss and net assets will not be negatively impacted by changes to interest rates.

Interest income and expenses arising on financial instruments are disclosed in Notes 6 and 7 respectively.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the company and arises from cash at bank and in hand, derivative financial instruments and deposits with financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables.

The bp group has a credit policy that is designed to ensure that consistent processes are in place throughout the group to measure and control credit risk. For further information in relation to the bp group credit policy see Note 29 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The maximum credit exposure associated with financial assets is equal to the carrying amount. The company does not aim to remove credit risk entirely but expects to experience a certain level of credit losses.

Management information used to monitor credit risk, which reflects the impact of credit enhancements, indicates that the risk profile of financial assets which are subject to review for impairment under IFRS 9 is as set out below.

	%	%
	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
A+ to A-	68	78
BB+ to BB-	—	—
B+ to B-	11	19
CCC+ and below	21	3

The company monitors credit risk daily, calculating and comparing its exposure against regulatory requirements. Stress tests are also performed each day, with a range of different scenarios being considered. Additional monitoring is performed where the results of the stress tests indicate that the company may not meet the regulatory requirements.

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12. Financial instruments and financial risk factors (continued)

Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

The following table shows the gross amounts of recognized financial assets and liabilities which are subject to offsetting arrangements on a gross basis, and the amounts offset in the balance sheet.

Amounts which cannot be offset under IFRS, but which could be settled net under the terms of master netting agreements if certain conditions arise, and collateral received or pledged, are also presented in the table to show the total net exposure of the company.

				Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		
	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets / (liabilities)	Amounts set off	Net amounts presented on the balance sheet	Master netting arrangements	Cash collateral received	Net amount
At 31 December 2024	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Derivative assets	82,063	(36,034)	46,029	—	—	46,029
Derivative liabilities	(81,990)	36,034	(45,956)	—	—	(45,956)
Debtors	352,767	(9,182)	343,585	—	—	343,585
Creditors	(27,337)	9,182	(18,155)	—	—	(18,155)
At 31 December 2023						
Derivative assets	55,102	(21,897)	33,205	(3,292)	(869)	29,044
Derivative liabilities	(92,600)	21,897	(70,703)	3,292	—	(67,411)
Debtors	375,059	(14,634)	360,425	—	—	360,425
Creditors	(19,038)	14,634	(4,404)	—	—	(4,404)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the company's business activities may not be available. The bp group's liquidity is managed centrally with operating units forecasting their cash and currency requirements to the central treasury function. Unless restricted by local regulations, generally bp group companies pool their cash surpluses to treasury function, which will then arrange to fund other bp group company's requirements, or invest any net surplus in the market or arrange for necessary external borrowings, while managing the bp group's overall net currency positions. For further information in relation to the bp group liquidity management see Note 29 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The company manages liquidity risk associated with derivative contracts based on the expected maturity of both derivative assets and liabilities as indicated in Note 13. Management does not currently anticipate any cash flows that could be of a significantly different amount, or could occur earlier than the expected maturity analysis provided.

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13. Derivatives and other financial instruments

In the normal course of business the company enters into derivative financial instruments (derivatives), to manage its normal business exposures in relation to commodity prices, consistent with risk management policies and objectives.

For information on significant judgements and estimates made in relation to the valuation of derivatives, see Derivative financial instruments within Note 2.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments at 31 December are set out below.

Exchange traded derivatives are valued using closing prices provided by the exchange as at the balance sheet date. These derivatives are categorized within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Over-the-counter (OTC) financial swaps and physical commodity sale and purchase contracts are generally valued using readily available information in the public markets and quotations provided by brokers and price index developers. These quotes are corroborated with market data and are categorized within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Financial OTC and physical commodity options are valued using industry standard models that consider various assumptions, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors, and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic factors. The degree to which these inputs are observable in the forward markets determines whether the option is categorized within level 2 or level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments at 31 December are set out below:

	2024 Fair value asset $000	2024 Fair value liability $000	2023 Fair value asset $000	2023 Fair value liability $000
Derivatives held for trading				
– Oil price derivatives	46,029	(45,956)	33,205	(70,703)
Of which:				
– Current derivatives with third parties	455	(6,468)	25,698	(51,231)
– Current intercompany derivatives with group undertakings	22,063	(14,932)	—	—
– Non-current derivatives with third parties	22	(2,981)	7,507	(19,472)
– Non-current intercompany derivatives with group undertakings	23,489	(21,575)	—	—
	46,029	(45,956)	33,205	(70,703)

Derivatives held for trading

The company maintains active trading positions in a variety of derivatives. The contracts may be entered into for risk management purposes, to satisfy supply requirements or for entrepreneurial trading. Certain contracts are classified as held for trading, regardless of their original business objective, and are recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the profit and loss account. Trading activities are undertaken by using a range of contract types in combination to create incremental gains by the arbitraging process between markets, locations and time periods. The net of these exposures is monitored using market value-at-risk techniques.

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13. Derivatives and other financial instruments (continued)

The following table shows the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities held for trading, analysed by maturity period and by methodology of fair value estimation. This information is presented on a gross basis, that is, before netting by counterparty.

2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Total
	$000	$000	$000
Fair value of derivative assets			
Level 2	33,645	48,418	82,063
Less: netting by counterparty	(11,127)	(24,907)	(36,034)
	22,518	23,511	46,029
Fair value of derivative liabilities			
Level 2	(32,527)	(49,463)	(81,990)
Less: netting by counterparty	11,127	24,907	36,034
	(21,400)	(24,556)	(45,956)
Net fair value	1,118	(1,045)	73

2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Total
	$000	$000	$000
Fair value of derivative assets			
Level 2	40,115	14,987	55,102
Less: netting by counterparty	(14,417)	(7,480)	(21,897)
	25,698	7,507	33,205
Fair value of derivative liabilities			
Level 2	(65,648)	(26,952)	(92,600)
Less: netting by counterparty	14,417	7,480	21,897
	(51,231)	(19,472)	(70,703)
Net fair value	(25,533)	(11,965)	(37,498)

Derivative gains and losses

Gains and losses relating to derivative contracts are included within 'Net trading gain' in the profit and loss account depending upon the nature of the activity and type of contract involved. The contract types treated in this way include futures, options, swaps and certain forward sales and forward purchases contracts, and relate to commodity trading activities. Gains or losses arise on contracts entered into for risk management purposes, optimisation activity and entrepreneurial trading. They also arise on certain contracts that are for normal procurement or sales activity for the group but that are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss under accounting standards.

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14. Capital management

The company defines capital as total equity (which is the company's net asset value). The company typically enters into swap and option transactions with third party customers and bp group companies. These transactions are typically hedged as part of the bp group's overall oil supply and trading portfolio via a combination of offsetting physical positions, exchange-traded futures and OTC derivative contracts. Hedging transactions (and the resulting profit and loss on those transactions) are undertaken through bp group companies, resulting in limited net asset volatility for the company.

Regulatory capital requirements are monitored by management on a daily basis.

The company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and therefore adequate regulatory capital is required at all times. The company had adequate regulatory capital at all times during the financial year.

Should the company's required regulatory capital approach total equity funding of the company, additional equity injections will be required to ensure the company has adequate regulatory capital at all times.

Resolutions are in place for the company's immediate parent (BP International Limited) to subscribe for additional shares of $1 each at par up to an aggregate value of $250 million should such circumstances arise.

15. Called up share capital

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Issued and fully paid:		
303,572,600 (2023 303,572,600) ordinary shares of $1 each for a total nominal value of $303,572,600 (2023 $303,572,600)	303,573	303,573

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. Immediate and ultimate controlling parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is BP International 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 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, United Kingdom.

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