# Tax Report 2025

June 2026

# About this report

This report provides information on our approach to tax. It includes details of the taxes we pay directly to governments on our own behalf, along with those we collect and pay to governments on behalf of others.

It also includes data from our OECD country by country report for the countries where we have a taxable presence, and includes our corporate tax payments. It is an account of our business in 2025 and includes data for the year ended 31 December 2025.

We believe tax has a role to play in the delivery of energy to the world. The report covers our experience of how the tax landscape is evolving in response to geopolitical and economic shifts.

With respect to the UK, we consider this report together with Our Responsible Tax Principles document as compliant with our duty to prepare and publish a group tax strategy under paragraph 16(2) of Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 2016.

## Preparing this report

We refer to different frameworks and standards to inform the content and structure of the report:

- The B Team's seven Responsible Tax Principles, which we have adopted in full.
- The GRI Standard 207: Tax, for public reporting on tax.
- The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

We have ongoing conversations with our stakeholders, including tax authorities, investors, civil society organizations, policymakers, global tax experts and communities. Their feedback helps us improve our disclosures to make sure the information we provide about our tax matters is useful.

In addition, transparent reporting about our tax payments and practices can enable more meaningful engagement with our stakeholders around bp's purpose to deliver energy to the world, today and tomorrow.

## What's new in this report

We have evolved and simplified our disclosures in this report to help focus on the most meaningful and useful data:

- In response to the introduction of the OECD's Pillar Two rules from 1 January 2024, we now define a low tax jurisdiction as a country that has both a statutory corporate income tax rate lower than 15%, and has not implemented a qualified domestic minimum top-up tax regime for 2025. As a result, the number of countries on which we report is significantly reduced, see **page 18.**

## How to navigate this report

→ **Go to another page of this report**

**Go to an online reference**

★ Definitions in the glossary, **page 25**

## Contents


**Introduction**

| | |
|---|---|
| An introduction from our chief financial officer and group head of tax | **2** |
| About bp and where we pay our taxes | **3** |
| Global context | **4** |
| Tax in our strategy and business model | **6** |

**Our responsible tax principles**

| | |
|---|---|
| Our responsible tax principles | **7** |
| Our responsible tax principles in action | **8** |

**Our tax data**

| | |
|---|---|
| Our key tax data explained | **12** |
| Our key tax data | **13** |
| Reconciliation of our key tax data to the *bp Annual Report 2025* | **15** |

**Appendices**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total tax contribution | **17** |
| Country by country report | **18** |
| Definitions of the terms used in our country by country report | **24** |
| Tax glossary | **25** |

# An introduction from our chief financial officer and group head of tax

## Our strategy

We are focused on delivering the energy the world wants and needs in a manner that is affordable, secure and sustainable.

We make significant contributions to countries around the world where we operate – supporting jobs and contributing to economic growth. We are committed to responsible tax practices – acting transparently and in line with applicable laws, regulations and our responsible tax principles. This report is one important way in which we demonstrate our commitment to transparency on tax.

## Our tax contribution in 2025

In 2025 our total worldwide tax contribution was $44.2 billion (compared to $45.8 billion in 2024), which includes $33.3 billion of employee and indirect taxes collected and paid to governments and $10.9 billion of taxes paid, including corporate income tax, production and employer taxes.

There are many factors that influence total tax contribution. In 2025 oil prices trended lower compared to the prior year, averaging $69 a barrel amid strong supply and relatively weak demand growth during the period, which impacted the amount of tax paid in 2025. At the time of publication, June 2026, the oil price has been at or about $100 a barrel, with global energy markets significantly disrupted by the conflict in the Middle East.

## Supporting tax policy

The international tax landscape evolved rapidly in 2025, shaped by domestic reforms and co-ordinated efforts to modernize the international tax system.

During this period of change, our focus was on understanding developments, assessing their implications for our businesses, and contributing constructively to policy discussions. This focus continues, especially as we have seen ongoing evolution of the tax landscape in the first part of 2026.

## Advocating for fiscal stability and predictability

Through dialogue with policymakers, we share insights from our operational experience to help inform the design and implementation of tax rules, including measures intended to address volatility.

We continue to advocate for clear, stable and internationally competitive tax frameworks to support energy investments that require substantial upfront capital and operate over extended time horizons.

Tax policy plays an integral role both in encouraging the investment needed to produce the world's energy and in supporting our societies and governments to respond to the challenges we collectively face – challenges of affordability, security and sustainability. For more information see Global context on **page 4** and Our responsible tax principles in action on **page 8**.

We remain committed to tax transparency, effective tax administration and continuing to build and maintain trust with stakeholders. We continue to look for ways to improve and streamline our tax reporting to make it more accessible, relevant and informative, and we welcome your feedback.

**Kate Thomson**
Chief financial officer

**Nick Evans**
Group head of tax

# About bp

We operate at the heart of the global energy system, helping countries across the world with their energy needs and serving millions of customers every day.

## 2025 at a glance

**61**
countries where we operate

**93,700**
employees worldwide

**$5.1bn**
dividends distributed to bp shareholders

**$7.5bn**
underlying replacement cost profit

**$196bn**
total economic value generated by bp

## Tax in 2025

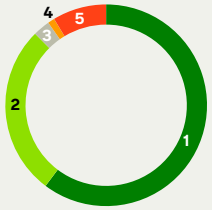
### Total tax contribution
**$44.2bn**

comprises the taxes we paid and collected on our global operations.
(2024 $45.8bn)

**For the reconciliation of our total tax contribution to the *bp Annual Report 2025*, see page 15.**

### Total taxes paid
**$10.9bn**

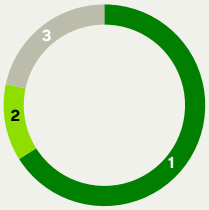
includes corporate income taxes★ on profits, as well as other direct★ and indirect taxes levied on our activities.
(2024 $13.5bn)




| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Corporate income taxes | $6.6bn |
| 2. Production taxes | $2.9bn |
| 3. Property taxes | $298m |
| 4. Customs duties | $142m |
| 5. Employer taxes | $980m |

### Total taxes collected
**$33.3bn**

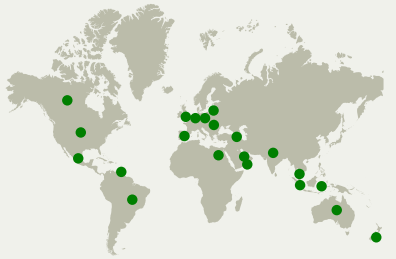
includes amounts that we collected on behalf of others – for example, our customers and employees – and paid to governments.
(2024 $32.3bn)




| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Excise duties | $23.7bn |
| 2. Employee taxes | $3.0bn |
| 3. Sales taxes | $6.6bn |

## Where we pay our taxes

Our total tax contribution for 2025 was $44.2 billion (2024 $45.8 billion). This comprises the taxes we paid and collected on our global operations.



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | $5,447m | Netherlands | $454m |
| Azerbaijan | $541m | New Zealand | $226m |
| Brazil | $182m | Oman | $684m |
| Canada | $(48)m | Poland | $796m |
| Egypt | $391m | Singapore | $86m |
| Germany | $10,309m | Spain | $2,333m |
| Hungary | $80m | Trinidad and Tobago | $331m |
| India | $395m | UAE | $4,192m |
| Indonesia | $210m | UK | $4,448m |
| Malaysia | $48m | US | $9,692m |
| Mexico | $39m | | |



★See glossary on **page 25**

# Global context

In 2026 geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have caused significant market volatility and disrupted global energy markets and trade routes. These are expected to have enduring implications for economic confidence and cross-border investment decisions in the markets in which our businesses operate. And we have started to see governments announce tax changes in response to this environment. We expect to comment more on this in future tax disclosures.

For the purposes of this report, in 2025 the global economy was shaped by escalating trade tensions and an increasingly complex international policy environment. Changes to trade and tariff frameworks in major economies, most notably the US, created uncertainty for multinational companies, contributing to shifts in supply chains, delays in investment, and increased costs of doing business across borders.

Against this backdrop, ongoing changes in the international tax landscape added a further layer of complexity. Evolving tax rules and co-ordination efforts raised new compliance and administrative challenges for businesses, while also increasing the potential for unilateral measures and retaliatory actions between jurisdictions. Together, these factors reinforced an environment of uncertainty for global businesses operating across multiple markets.

## Global trade tensions

Global trade was turbulent in 2025. Tariff actions, geopolitical shifts and rising policy uncertainty created volatility.

A notable development was the increase in US tariffs following the November 2024 US elections. By early 2025 the US had introduced a broad set of tariffs targeting imports from Canada, Mexico, China and other trading partners. In response, the US and several key partners agreed bilateral trade frameworks.

This included the US-UK Economic Prosperity Deal, announced in May 2025. The agreement focuses on tariff reductions, market access, supply chain security and collaboration in strategic sectors.

Within bp, our tax team plays a central role in managing and complying with tariffs across our global supply chain. Under the new US tariffs, exemptions for energy commodities such as crude oil and refined products were available if certificate-of-origin and supporting documentation requirements were met. The short timeframe to meet these requirements proved challenging. However, our customs and excise tax team worked closely with our fuel supply and trading business to certify US crude imports from Canada, which make up most of the feedstock at our Whiting and Cherry Point refineries. As a result, these imports were exempt from US tariffs, see **page 9**.

## Promoting stable and competitive tax regimes

In addition to trade and tariff volatility, there was uncertainty regarding both domestic and international taxation.

During 2025 we continued to advocate for stable and competitive tax regimes which encourage and sustain investment without distorting commercial decisions and achieve a fair sharing of risk and reward between industry and government. Stability is important as oil and gas projects are highly capital-intensive and the investment cycle extends for decades in some cases.

In 2025 there were changes to tax regimes in the UK and US that affected our businesses:

### UK energy profits levy (EPL)

The UK government continued to refine its approach to windfall taxes on the oil and gas sector and engaged in a public consultation with industry. This culminated with an announcement in the November 2025 Finance Bill to implement an Oil and Gas Price Mechanism (OGPM) as a new permanent mechanism to manage price shocks once the EPL ends.

We continue to engage with the UK government on these efforts to increase its understanding of our operations and explain the challenging impact EPL has had on investment in the North Sea basin and its competitiveness, see **page 9**.

### US tax legislation – H.R. 1

In July 2025 the US enacted H.R. 1, a major tax law that extended and made permanent many of the individual and corporate tax measures introduced under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. These include important provisions such as full expensing of fixed assets and research and experimentation costs.

### Section 899

The proposed 'Section 899' retaliatory tax was a major point of debate in early drafts of H.R. 1.

bp engaged with the US and UK governments to outline the potential commercial and cross-border investment consequences of Section 899, which could have created barriers to US inbound investment and added complexity for multinational companies.

In June 2025 shortly before H.R. 1 was enacted, the US reached an understanding with other G7 countries to address their concerns surrounding Pillar Two. As a result of this initial political agreement and a commitment to continued negotiations, the US Congress removed Section 899 from the final version of H.R. 1.

## Developments in international taxation

The OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework (IF) continued its work to address tax challenges related to digitalization and globalization structured under Pillar Two of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting initiative and Pillar One.

### Pillar Two

Pillar Two moved from design into global implementation, with countries issuing administrative guidance, enacting legislation, and preparing reporting systems for the 15% global minimum tax. As of the end of 2025, more than 65 jurisdictions have enacted or proposed IIRs and/or qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes.

Beginning in 2024, we have recognized any Pillar Two liabilities in our financial reporting process.

### Side-by-Side (SbS) and Pillar Two simplification

In January 2026, following the June 2025 G7 political agreement, the IF announced that 147 jurisdictions had reached agreement on a new set of administrative measures designed to support implementation of the Pillar Two global minimum tax. The update introduced a collection of safe harbour mechanisms, including:

- A 'side-by-side' safe harbour exempting companies located in regimes that meet certain minimum tax standards.
- A permanent simplified effective tax rate (ETR) safe harbour.

- An extension of the transitional country by country reporting (CbCR) safe harbour for one year.
- A substance-based safe harbour that offers more favourable treatment for certain research and development (R&D) related incentives.
- An ultimate parent entity (UPE) safe harbour to prevent profits in the parent's jurisdiction from triggering liability under the UTPR.

These safe harbours, particularly the SbS and UPE, will be subject to later evaluations by the IF to monitor whether they generate unintended competitive differences across companies or countries.

The introduction of the permanent simplified ETR safe harbour marks an important initial move towards simplifying Pillar Two compliance. However, additional clarification and further streamlining of the rules is needed.

Additionally, governments should reassess whether existing anti-avoidance approaches, such as controlled foreign company regimes, remain proportionate and fit for purpose. The EU, for example, has committed to simplifying the direct tax framework post implementation of Pillar Two and reducing administrative burdens by at least 25% for large multinationals.

We continue to engage and advocate with the IF and governments to underline our support for simpler, more coherent rules in light of Pillar Two implementation and the evolving international tax landscape.

### United Nations (UN) Framework Convention

The UN is advancing a comprehensive Framework Convention designed to strengthen international co-operation on tax matters and address emerging global challenges. The initiative is being led by an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee that includes broad participation from countries at different levels of economic development.

Negotiations in August 2025 addressed the main convention text and two initial protocols pertaining to the taxation of cross-border services and tax dispute resolution, with the goal of completing the initial protocols before the convention is submitted to the UN General Assembly by 2027.

We continue to monitor the UN's work in this area to understand and respond to potential impacts to our businesses.




**Image:** Castellón refinery, Spain

# Tax in our strategy and business model

## Our tax contribution across the business

The amount of tax we contribute across our business activities depends on many factors:

- The applicable country's tax rate, see **pages 13-14**.
- The current phase of a project, for example whether it is in development or operational.
- Energy prices, which can fluctuate due to environmental, geopolitical and other reasons.
- Socioeconomic factors, such as changes in customer demand for our products due to shifting lifestyles, new technologies, and new laws or regulation.

## Our strategy

Our strategy helps bp compete and grow value as energy demand increases and evolves, all in service of growing shareholder value and returns. It is focused on three areas: growing the upstream, focusing the downstream and investing with discipline in the transition.

**For more information on our strategy see the *bp Annual Report 2025*, page 8.**

## Growing the upstream

Our upstream production projects are long term in nature, require significant capital investment, and expose us to many external risks. Some of these projects are subject to specific tax regimes that recognize these factors and are designed to balance risk and reward appropriately for bp as an investor and for governments as owners of the resource.

It can take many years for our upstream projects to reach production, and some never do. If we do not find the oil or gas we are looking for, we write off our investment costs. In many countries, profits from upstream production are subject to tax rates that exceed statutory tax rates. However, we may also benefit from certain tax reliefs and exemptions during a project's earlier years, such as relief from import taxes and value added tax (VAT).

### Type of relevant tax

**Direct taxes**: Corporate income taxes, production taxes.

**Indirect taxes**: Property taxes, customs duties, excise duties, sales taxes.

**Employer and employee taxes**

## Focusing the downstream

Our downstream businesses are taxed in the countries where they operate. They are subject to statutory tax rates and tax reliefs on capital investments and also to indirect taxes on imports and exports. We price any related-party★ cross-border transactions (for example, the purchase of feedstock or the sale of a product) using the arm's length principle★. In our marketing and customer-facing businesses, we are responsible for collecting indirect taxes from our customers, including fuel excise duties★ and VAT, and for paying them to the relevant tax authority.

Our refining and bioenergy activities are taxed at the statutory tax rate in the countries where the refineries or plants are located. The sale of products from a refinery can also be subject to indirect taxes, including customs duties★, excise duties and VAT. Deferrals and exemptions from these taxes are available under local law if the taxes are collected from the end-consumer.

### Type of relevant tax

**Direct taxes:** Corporate income taxes.

**Indirect taxes:** Property taxes, customs duties, excise duties, sales taxes.

**Employer and employee taxes**

## Disciplined investment in transition

These businesses are both domestic and international in nature. They are subject to statutory tax rates and reliefs in the countries where profits arise and are subject to indirect taxes on imports and exports. These businesses require upfront capital investment, including land acquisition, licences, leases and development costs. Some countries offer incentives to encourage investment in support of the energy transition or enhanced tax relief for research and development into innovative science or technology projects. When our activities qualify for this kind of tax relief, we apply it in line with local legislation.

We are also adopting capital-light partnerships for renewables where we record only our share of profits after taxation in the profit and loss statement.

### Type of relevant tax

**Direct taxes:** Corporate income taxes.

**Indirect taxes:** Property taxes, customs duties, excise duties, sales taxes.

**Employer and employee taxes**



★See glossary on **page 25**

# Our responsible tax principles

Our responsible tax principles offer a clear framework for responsible tax practice.

## Embedding our responsible tax principles

We endorse The B Team Responsible Tax Principles, which set out a responsible approach to tax and support stable, secure and sustainable communities. They were developed collaboratively by businesses, civil society and institutional investors. In addition, our active involvement in The B Team's Responsible Taxes Working Group helps us improve our own tax practices.

This section provides examples of how we apply the principles and our progress in 2025.

**For more information on our general approach to each principle and our approach to tax matters, see our *Responsible Tax Principles* document.**

## Accountability and governance

Tax is a core part of corporate responsibility and governance, and our tax matters are overseen by the bp board.

Our *Responsible Tax Principles* document contains more information on:

- Our management systems.
- Our organizational structures.
- Our beliefs and our code of conduct.
- The framework we use for managing our tax affairs and tax risks.

## Compliance

We comply with the tax legislation of the countries in which we operate. And we pay the right amount of tax at the right time, in the countries where we create value.

Our *Responsible Tax Principles* document contains more information on:

- Our approach to tax compliance.
- Tax planning and dealing with uncertainty.

## Business structure

We will only use business structures that are driven by commercial considerations, aligned with business activity, and have genuine substance. We do not seek abusive tax results.

Our *Responsible Tax Principles* document contains more information on:

- How we structure our operations.
- Our presence in low tax jurisdictions.
- Transfer pricing★.

For information on bp subsidiaries★ and interests in non-controlled related undertakings incorporated in low tax jurisdictions, see **page 18**.

## Relationships with authorities

We seek, wherever possible, to develop co-operative relationships with tax authorities, based on mutual respect, transparency and trust.

Our *Responsible Tax Principles* document contains more information on:

- How we work with tax authorities, including HMRC in the UK.
- Compliance arrangements with tax authorities.

## Seeking and accepting tax incentives

Where we claim tax incentives offered by government authorities, we seek to ensure that they are transparent and consistent with statutory or regulatory frameworks.

Our *Responsible Tax Principles* document contains more information on:

- Tax incentives and how bp uses them.
- Tax incentives within oil and gas tax regimes.

## Supporting effective tax systems

We engage constructively in national and international dialogue with governments, business groups and civil society to support the development of effective tax systems, legislation and administration.

Our *Responsible Tax Principles* document contains more information on:

- Our involvement with industry groups, governments and external bodies.
- Working with business partners.
- How tax can support the energy transition.

## Transparency

We provide regular information to our stakeholders, including investors, policymakers, employees and civil society and the general public, about our approach to tax and taxes paid.

Our goal is to be transparent about our tax payments and how we approach tax matters. This report forms an important part of our commitment to transparency.

We know there are areas where we can improve, and we welcome feedback at **approachtotax@bp.com**.



★See glossary on **page 25**

## Our responsible tax principles in action

### Building trusted relationships in Singapore

In 2022 the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS) introduced a new voluntary compliance initiative, The Tax Governance Framework (TGF), to encourage companies to demonstrate good tax governance and tax risk management in their organizations. Applicants are required to:

- Commit to comply with Singapore income tax laws, regulations and requirements, observing the spirit and the letter of the law.
- Ensure their board is apprised of the company's governance structure and policy for managing tax risks.
- Foster a collaborative and transparent relationship with tax authorities based on mutual trust and respect.

bp applied for TGF status in early 2025, demonstrating bp tax governance processes including this report, our responsible tax principles and our key tax policies and procedures.

IRAS evaluated our application taking several factors into consideration, such as our past compliance record and how we dealt with prior queries raised by it.

We were granted approval in July 2025.

### Leveraging data to improve compliance

bp has developed a tax insights portal to bring together frequently used tax data, tools and reference materials in one place. The portal provides a single, trusted source of standardized information, reducing manual effort, and improving accuracy across our work.

By centralizing analytics, core data sets, and commonly used tax resources, the portal speeds up decision making and strengthens transparency. It helps our teams respond more quickly to audit requests and advocacy needs and reduces the risk of inconsistent reporting.

Teams are already using the portal to validate the numbers in this report, manage compliance requirements related to the OECD, and supply tax return data used by external preparers.

### Achieving reliable VAT operator status in Spain

Spain has faced VAT fraud in the hydrocarbons sector in recent years, which has affected compliant operators and reduced tax revenues. To strengthen oversight, the tax authority introduced new rules requiring companies to either pay 110% of VAT in advance or provide a bank guarantee when removing hydrocarbons from a bonded warehouse.

Companies with 'authorized economic operator' or 'reliable operator' status are exempt from these advance payment and guarantee requirements. These designations recognize strong compliance records, financial stability, and a proven history of responsible operations.

bp applied for 'reliable operator' status because it offered a quicker route to compliance under the new regime. We were granted this status in January 2026, which has reinforced bp's trusted relationship with the tax authority.

### Business structure facilitates strategy

As part of our strategy reset, we have refocused our low carbon energy portfolio and restructured several of our business entities in line with our approach to disciplined capital investment. We aim to work in partnerships that combine capabilities, are capital-light for bp, and have potential for future growth and scale.

In 2025 we restructured our offshore wind activities, which led to the creation of a 50-50 joint venture, JERA Nex bp. Headquartered in London, the new joint venture brings together each party's complementary expertise for a balanced mix of operating assets and development projects, with a net potential generating capacity of 13GW.

Our tax team helped the business and our joint venture partner develop this new commercial structure in a tax-compliant manner.

Key: Accountability and governance | Compliance | Business structure | Relationships with authorities | Seeking and accepting tax incentives | Supporting effective tax systems | Transparency

## Advocating for a competitive tax regime for the UK North Sea

The introduction of the temporary energy profits levy (EPL) in 2022, followed by subsequent changes to tax rates, allowances, and the planned removal date, has created significant uncertainty for the UK oil and gas sector. As oil and gas prices declined in 2025, continuing to apply the EPL to profits that are no longer considered windfall has affected the basin's competitiveness.

In early 2025, the UK government began consulting on a new permanent mechanism – the Oil and Gas Price Mechanism (OGPM) – to manage price shocks once the EPL ends. bp engaged with the government, directly, through industry bodies, and with peers, to provide greater insight into our operations and to demonstrate the policy objective of ensuring the new permanent mechanism applies only in windfall environments and that it be set at levels which minimize distortions on investment decisions.

In November 2025 the government confirmed several design elements for the new mechanism, with further consultation expected in 2026.

## Preserving tax incentives to support investment in India

India launched a national deepwater exploration initiative to accelerate development of its offshore energy resources. The Indian government introduced a range of fiscal measures designed to support complex, capital-intensive oil and gas projects. One of these is an exemption from customs duty on certain imported equipment and materials, which helps manage the high upfront costs of exploration and development.

The authorities later introduced a clause that would allow the customs duty exemption to expire in March 2026. Losing the exemption risked reducing the competitiveness of new developments.

bp, together with industry associations, engaged with the authorities to explain the importance of maintaining the exemption. Following this engagement, the authorities extended the sunset clause to March 2028.

## Seeking clarity on VAT fuel cards in the EU

Retail fuel cards are widely used to purchase fuel at bp service stations. An EU court decision created uncertainty when it suggested that fuel cards may function like credit cards, implying that companies such as bp were providing financial services, which are exempt from VAT.

We worked across Germany, the Netherlands, and with EU-level bodies to clarify that bp's fuel card model is not a credit service. Instead, bp acts as an intermediary that purchases and supplies the fuel in its own name.

After more than 10 years of advocacy, the EU agreed that when an intermediary acts in its own name but on behalf of another party, it is deemed to have both received and supplied the goods, which defines the intermediary as a supplier and not as a financial services provider. This clarity preserves the supply-chain model, supports accurate VAT reporting, and reduces fraud risks.

## Utilizing exemptions to mitigate US tariff exposures

The US administration announced a 10% tariff on Canadian crude oil and other energy products in early 2025. The tariff included an exemption for imports that met the requirements of the US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), provided the importer could supply the necessary certification.

Our Whiting and Cherry Point refineries source crude from Canada and would have faced higher costs under the new tariff regime. Our business and finance teams worked quickly to secure the required certifications, gathering detailed documentation to demonstrate eligibility for the exemption.

This work supported stable refinery operations and helped maintain margins during a period of policy change. By accessing the benefits available under the existing trade agreement, bp ensured continuity of supply.

Key: Accountability and governance; Compliance; Business structure; Relationships with authorities; Seeking and accepting tax incentives; Supporting effective tax systems; Transparency

## Building understanding and trust with Mauritania and Senegal authorities

As regulatory expectations have shifted in Mauritania and Senegal, new requirements have been added to established customs and export processes for LNG, which can introduce complexity and increase costs.

In 2025 the governments of Mauritania and Senegal also created a commission to review and potentially renegotiate certain mining and exploration agreements, adding further uncertainty for long-term planning.

To support a more stable and predictable fiscal environment, bp engaged proactively with the authorities throughout 2025. We explained the fiscal architecture underpinning the project's economics and outlined the practical implications of key tax areas, including incentives for sub-contractors, permanent establishment considerations, tax liability, audit and assessment processes, and how contractual and regulatory obligations interact.

We will continue to engage openly through technical and commercial discussions to support long-term investment in Mauritania and Senegal.

## Evolving tax transparency requirements

For several years we have provided information relating to tax and our economic contribution, working constructively with governments and civil society to develop disclosure standards that provide accurate and useful information. We published our first voluntary tax report for 2019. Since then, interest in tax transparency disclosures has continued to grow, with mandatory public country by country reporting (CbCR) requirements now in place in the EU and Australia.

Through our membership of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), we work with governments, non-governmental organizations, and international agencies to improve transparency around activities in the oil, gas and mining sectors. We provide data under the EITI standards for implementing countries in which we have a presence.

We also voluntarily provide information about our tax contributions and tax practices in some countries of operation. This includes economic impact reports for the UK and US, a Tax Transparency Report in Australia, a best tax practices code in Spain, and participation in the UK total tax contribution survey for the 100 Group report prepared by PwC.

As tax transparency requirements evolve, we will engage with stakeholders with the goal of providing useful tax disclosures. We will continue to advocate for the alignment of requirements across different jurisdictions, to support a simpler and more efficient compliance environment for companies and consistent and comparable data for stakeholders.



**Image:** Block 61 Khazzan gas field, Oman

Key: Accountability and governance | Compliance | Business structure | Relationships with authorities | Seeking and accepting tax incentives | Supporting effective tax systems | Transparency

# Our tax data




## In this section


| | |
|---|---|
| Our key tax data explained | **12** |
| Our key tax data | **13** |
| Reconciliation of our key tax data to the *bp Annual Report 2025* | **15** |


**Image:** Argos Southwest Extension project, US

# Our key tax data explained

We had operations in 61 countries in 2025. However, the majority of both taxes paid (approximately 98%) and taxes collected (approximately 91%) arose in far fewer countries, as defined below, which we refer to as our 'major countries of operation'.

This section presents key tax data from our total tax contribution and country by country report (CbCR), together with information about our main business activities, in our major countries of operation.

For the purposes of this report, our major countries of operation for 2025 were those with bp subsidiaries★ that had at least one of the following:

- More than 800 employees.
- Total revenue in excess of $5 billion.
- Tangible assets greater than $0.5 billion.
- Total taxes paid in excess of $0.1 billion.
- Total taxes collected over $1 billion.

In 2025, China and South Africa no longer met the criteria to be classified as major countries of operation.

We report our key tax data on a country basis for all bp subsidiaries in each country, including all companies that we control. The tax data for joint ventures★ in which we have a 50% interest or less is not included. Definitions of the taxes and duties included in our taxes paid and collected are set out in the glossary on **page 25**.

Our tax data for each of our major countries of operation includes:

- Our total taxes paid and collected. Our taxes paid include corporate income tax, production taxes, property taxes, customs duties and employer taxes. Our taxes collected include excise duties, employee taxes, and sales taxes. We include taxes on a cash basis. This means they are reported during the period in which they are paid or collected. We believe this is the most meaningful way to demonstrate our annual tax contribution in each country.
- Data from our CbCR, including number of employees, fixed assets, current tax charge and profit or loss before tax for each country. In line with CbCR requirements, the profit or loss from our activities is calculated using bp's group accounting policies. It excludes earnings from joint ventures and associates★ and dividends received from bp companies.
- The corporate income taxes accrued comprises current taxes, including prior period adjustments, and excludes deferred taxes.
- The effective current corporate tax rate. This is the ratio of current corporate income taxes accrued compared with the profits (or loss) before tax in the financial statements.

The data we share is taken from our financial reporting systems. These are subject to our financial controls and assurance processes.



**Image:** Our business and technology centre in Pune, India



★See glossary on **page 25**

# Our key tax data

| Countries<br>**Click on the countries below to find out more** | Key activities | Data from our total tax contribution<br>Taxes paid $m | Taxes collected $m | Total tax contribution $m | Data from our country by country report<br>Employees | Fixed assets $m | Profit (loss) before tax $m | Corporate income taxes accrued $m | Statutory corporate tax rate | Effective current corporate tax rate | Key driver of variances in effective current corporate tax rate and statutory tax rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | | 185 | 5,262 | 5,447 | 4,941 | 2,108 | 472 | 128 | 30% | 27% | Non-deductible foreign exchange movements and prior year adjustments |
| Azerbaijan | | 475 | 66 | 541 | 2,675 | 8,086 | 914 | 348 | 20% | 38% | Extractive activities taxed at a higher rate of tax than the statutory rate |
| Brazil | | 17 | 165 | 182 | 10,139 | 1,962 | (406) | 5 | 34% | (1)% | Loss in year |
| Canada | | 51 | (99) | (48) | 115 | 7 | 252 | 18 | 26% | 7% | Prior period losses offset |
| Egypt | | 391 | – | 391 | 289 | 416 | (39) | 66 | 23% | (168)% | Extractive activities taxed at a higher rate of tax than the statutory rate and restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Germany | | 183 | 10,126 | 10,309 | 4,495 | 3,341 | (436) | 31 | 30% | (7)% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Hungary | | 35 | 45 | 80 | 3,387 | 35 | 17 | 6 | 15% | 33% | Additional business taxes included in tax charge |
| India | | 243 | 152 | 395 | 5,044 | 1,316 | 418 | 123 | 25% | 29% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Indonesia | | 365 | (155) | 210 | 905 | 4,617 | 714 | 340 | 22% | 48% | Extractive activities taxed at a higher rate of tax than the statutory rate and non-deductible expenses |
| Malaysia | | 21 | 27 | 48 | 1,626 | 47 | 35 | 12 | 24% | 33% | Prior period adjustments |
| Mexico | | 34 | 5 | 39 | 822 | 3 | (170) | 24 | 30% | (14)% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Netherlands | | (73) | 527 | 454 | 933 | 1,951 | (259) | (13) | 26% | 5% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses and prior year adjustments |

Key: Exploration and production; Convenience and mobility; EV charging; Lubricants; Refining; Low carbon energy activities; Bioenergy; Shipping; Trading; Business technology centre; Head office

| Countries<br>**Click on the countries below to find out more** | Key activities | Data from our total tax contribution<br>Taxes paid $m | Taxes collected $m | Total tax contribution $m | Data from our country by country report<br>Employees | Fixed assets $m | Profit (loss) before tax $m | Corporate income taxes accrued $m | Statutory corporate tax rate | Effective current corporate tax rate | Key driver of variances in effective current corporate tax rate and statutory tax rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Zealand | | (40) | 266 | 226 | 2,336 | 438 | (11) | 1 | 28% | (12)% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Oman[a] | | 684 | – | 684 | 547 | 1,524 | – | – | 15% | – | Extractive activities taxed at a higher rate of tax than the statutory rate |
| Poland | | 20 | 776 | 796 | 2,768 | 845 | (9) | 5 | 19% | (55%) | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Singapore | | 49 | 37 | 86 | 793 | 269 | 1,621 | 228 | 17% | 14% | Prior period adjustments |
| Spain | | 72 | 2,261 | 2,333 | 2,351 | 1,851 | 273 | 30 | 25% | 11% | Prior period adjustments |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | 436 | (105) | 331 | 823 | 3,415 | (118) | 103 | 30% | (88)% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| United Arab Emirates[a] | | 4,192 | – | 4,192 | 157 | 3,739 | – | – | 9% | – | Extractive activities taxed at a higher rate of tax than the statutory rate |
| UK | | 1,548 | 2,900 | 4,448 | 13,962 | 8,175 | 2,005 | 1,040 | 25% | 52% | Extractive activities taxed at a higher rate of tax than the statutory rate |
| US | | 1,832 | 7,860 | 9,692 | 30,813 | 52,140 | (565) | 64 | 23% | (11)% | Accounting adjustment |
| **Subtotal** | | **10,720** | **30,116** | **40,836** | | | | | | | |
| **Rest of the world** | | **226** | **3,146** | **3,372** | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | **10,946** | **33,262** | **44,208** | | | | | | | |

Key: Exploration and production; Convenience and mobility; EV charging; Lubricants; Refining; Low carbon energy activities; Bioenergy; Shipping; Trading; Business technology centre; Head office

a Some data not shared for commercial reasons.

# Reconciliation of our key tax data to the *bp Annual Report 2025*

## A reconciliation between the total tax contribution versus the accounting charge is provided below

Our total tax contribution (TTC) for 2025 was $44.2 billion (see **page 17**).

The *bp Annual Report 2025* shows $6.5 billion as a tax charge on our profit for the year. See page 190 of the *bp Annual Report 2025*.

The reconciliation is driven by:

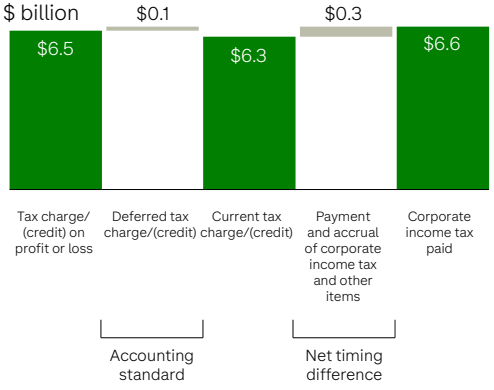
- **Accounting standards:** Tax disclosures in the *bp Annual Report 2025* comply with IFRS accounting standards. Our Tax Report is a voluntary disclosure that responds to external tax transparency frameworks and enables us to offer more meaningful insights about our tax contribution in the major countries where we operate. The most significant difference between the two is the IFRS requirement to account for deferred tax.

  Deferred taxes arise when there is a mismatch in timing between the tax treatment and the accounting treatment of an asset or liability shown in our balance sheet.

  The intent of deferred taxes is to ensure the current and future tax consequences of a company's accounting profit or loss are recognized in the same accounting period.

  For example, the tax law of a country may allow faster tax relief for certain capital expenditure than the IFRS standard permits for accounting depreciation. In this case a deferred tax charge recognizes the future corporate taxes due on that timing difference.
- **Timing:** Our TTC comprises taxes paid and collected on a cash basis, meaning those paid and collected in 2025 regardless of the fiscal tax year to which they relate. The tax charge in the bp Annual Report 2025 shows those corporate income taxes that are due on our 2025 profit, regardless of when they are paid.
- **Scope:** Our TTC includes corporate income taxes★ as well as other direct and indirect taxes★, both paid and collected. The tax charge/credit in the *bp Annual Report 2025* concerns only corporate income taxes. Income taxes paid, separately identifiable in the group cash flow statement, are consequently a subset of the TTC.

### Reconciliation of tax change/(credit) to corporate tax paid



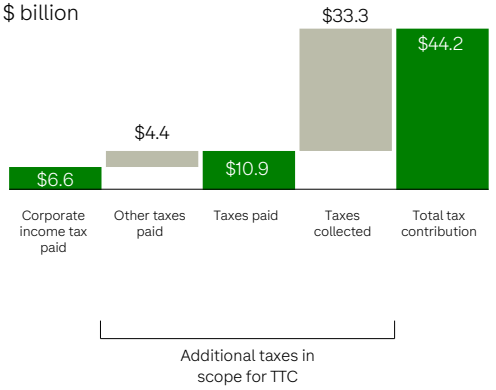

***bp Annual Report 2025***

**Page 190** **Page 190** **Page 190** **Page 159**

***bp Tax Report 2025***

**Page 17**

### Reconciliation of corporate tax paid to total tax contribution




***bp Annual Report 2025***

**Page 159**

***bp Tax Report 2025***

**Page 17** **Page 17** **Page 17** **Page 17** **Page 17**

### Our 2025 group effective tax rate (ETR) versus the effective current tax rate in our key data

The ETR included in our *bp Annual Report 2025* is the ratio of total tax charge including both deferred tax and current tax compared with the profit (or loss) before tax in the *bp Annual Report 2025*.

In 2025 the group consolidated ETR in the *bp Annual Report 2025* was 83% (2024 82%). This is calculated based on our group tax charge per the *bp Annual Report 2025* of $6.5 billion shown as a percentage of the worldwide group profit before tax of $7.7 billion.

In the *bp Annual Report 2025* we also disclose our underlying ETR. This is not an IFRS measure but is useful because it excludes the impact of fair value accounting effects and other adjusting items and enables users to better understand and evaluate the group's reported financial performance. The underlying ETR in 2025 was 42% (2024 41%).

The underlying ETR in 2025 was slightly higher than 2024 and was impacted by changes in geographical mix of profits, tax law revisions, foreign exchange fluctuations and other items. As our upstream businesses are typically taxed at a higher rate than other businesses, when the proportion of our total profits from countries with upstream activity increases, our effective tax rate increases.

The effective current tax rates shown for each country in our key tax data (**see pages 13-14**) differ from these group measures as they have been calculated in accordance with CbCR requirements and include current tax only.



★See glossary on **page 25**

# Appendices

## In this section


| | |
|---|---|
| Total tax contribution | **17** |
| Country by country report | **18** |
| Definitions of the terms used in our country by country report | **24** |
| Tax glossary | **25** |




**Image:** Retail site in Surrey, UK

# Total tax contribution

We report our taxes paid and collected data on a country basis in each major country of operation for all bp subsidiaries, including data for all companies that we control. All payments are reported in US dollars; where payments are made in local currency, foreign exchange rate differences may arise. The tax data for joint ventures★ in which we have a 50% interest or less are not included.

$ million

| Country | Corporate income taxes | Production taxes | Property taxes | Customs duties | Employer taxes | **Subtotal, taxes bp paid** | Excise duties | Employee taxes | Sales taxes | **Subtotal, taxes bp collected** | **Total tax contribution** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 55 | 108 | – | – | 22 | **185** | 3,818 | 72 | 1,372 | **5,262** | **5,447** |
| Azerbaijan | 428 | – | – | – | 47 | **475** | – | 66 | – | **66** | **541** |
| Brazil | 2 | – | – | 8 | 7 | **17** | 1 | – | 164 | **165** | **182** |
| Canada | 21 | – | – | 29 | 1 | **51** | 26 | 28 | (153) | **(99)** | **(48)** |
| Egypt | 386 | – | – | – | 5 | **391** | – | – | – | **–** | **391** |
| Germany | 94 | – | 5 | 1 | 83 | **183** | 7,400 | 232 | 2,494 | **10,126** | **10,309** |
| Hungary | 6 | – | – | – | 29 | **35** | – | 48 | (3) | **45** | **80** |
| India | 138 | 64 | – | 32 | 9 | **243** | – | 64 | 88 | **152** | **395** |
| Indonesia | 355 | – | – | – | 10 | **365** | – | 16 | (171) | **(155)** | **210** |
| Malaysia | 7 | – | – | 1 | 13 | **21** | – | 25 | 2 | **27** | **48** |
| Mexico | 29 | – | – | 1 | 4 | **34** | – | 7 | (2) | **5** | **39** |
| Netherlands | (94) | – | – | – | 21 | **(73)** | 446 | 69 | 12 | **527** | **454** |
| New Zealand | (42) | – | – | – | 2 | **(40)** | 291 | 24 | (49) | **266** | **226** |
| Oman[a] | 684 | – | – | – | – | **684** | – | – | – | **–** | **684** |
| Poland | (3) | – | 9 | – | 14 | **20** | 533 | 23 | 220 | **776** | **796** |
| Singapore | 42 | – | – | – | 7 | **49** | – | 8 | 29 | **37** | **86** |
| Spain | 22 | – | 11 | 2 | 37 | **72** | 1,390 | 51 | 820 | **2,261** | **2,333** |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 117 | 318 | – | – | 1 | **436** | – | 24 | (129) | **(105)** | **331** |
| United Arab Emirates[a] | 3,039 | 1,153 | – | – | – | **4,192** | – | – | – | **–** | **4,192** |
| United Kingdom | 1,137 | (10) | 35 | 10 | 376 | **1,548** | 1,395 | 1,110 | 395 | **2,900** | **4,448** |
| United States | 23 | 1,302 | 237 | 34 | 236 | **1,832** | 6,092 | 984 | 784 | **7,860** | **9,692** |
| **Major countries of operation** | **6,446** | **2,935** | **297** | **118** | **924** | **10,720** | **21,392** | **2,851** | **5,873** | **30,116** | **40,836** |
| **Rest of the world** | 145 | – | 1 | 24 | 56 | **226** | 2,295 | 124 | 727 | **3,146** | **3,372** |
| **Total** | **6,591** | **2,935** | **298** | **142** | **980** | **10,946** | **23,687** | **2,975** | **6,600** | **33,262** | **44,208** |

a Some information is not available for this report due to commercial reasons.



★See glossary on **page 25**

# Country by country report

We provide data from our country by country report (CbCR) for the calendar year 2025.

In line with OECD requirements, our CbCR is provided to HMRC in the UK. We include data from both the financial and legal entity information that forms our CbCR.

Our business activities vary between countries and regions and there are many countries and regions where we have more than one business activity. Consequently, it may not always be possible to reach conclusions about a specific business or bp company from the data presented.

In addition, the CbCR tax data requirements are focused on corporate income taxes★, and as shown in our total tax contribution table on **page 17**, we pay and collect a wide variety of taxes in addition to corporate income taxes.

The CbCR data is provided on a country or regional basis for all bp subsidiaries★ and our permanent establishments★. This includes all companies that bp controls. Data for joint ventures in which we have a 50% interest or less is not represented.

Our CbCR data has been sourced primarily from our consolidation reporting systems, which are aligned with IFRS and are subject to bp's group financial control processes. Data is reported in US dollars and rounded to the nearest dollar.

Financial data for our companies is included in the report in relation to the country in which a company is resident for tax purposes. When a company is resident in more than one tax jurisdiction, it is included in the jurisdiction determined by the applicable tax treaty or, if no applicable treaty exists, by the company's place of effective management★.

## Low tax jurisdictions

There is no widely recognized definition of a low tax jurisdiction. Our disclosures include details of our activities in countries where the statutory tax rate is less than 15% as at 31 December 2025, aligned with the OECD base erosion and profit shifting★ Pillar Two model rules. We exclude countries that had a qualified domestic minimum top-up tax in 2025, as under these regimes the tax rate applied increases in a way that is consistent with the OECD's Pillar Two rules.

**British Virgin Islands:** we have three subsidiaries. These companies hold interests or investments where the underlying profits are taxed in Indonesia and Egypt, the countries of operation.

**Cayman Islands:** we have interests in eight non-controlled related undertakings. These companies were established in a neutral location for our joint ventures★ in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Türkiye.

**Paraguay:** we have an interest in one non-controlled related undertaking, which is inactive.



**Image:** Houston headquarters, US



★See glossary on **page 25**

| $ Tax jurisdiction | Third-party revenue | Related-party revenue | Total revenues | Profit/(loss) before tax | Corporate income taxes paid/ (refunded) | Corporate taxes accrued | Stated capital | Accumulated earnings | Number of employees | Tangible assets | Statutory corporate tax rate %[a] | Effective current corporate tax rate % | Commentary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albania | 36,087 | 161,068 | 197,155 | (30,939) | 1,507 | (4,749) | 1 | (24,878) | 2 | (450) | 15% | 15% | – |
| Argentina | 2,032,730 | – | 2,032,730 | 407,474 | 15,009 | 33,507 | 4,710 | (4,719) | 4 | 45,527 | 35% | 8% | Prior period adjustments |
| Australia | 14,207,535,626 | 11,781,459,872 | 25,988,995,498 | 472,215,348 | 55,482,519 | 128,133,697 | 17,487,479,192 | (2,190,020,547) | 4,941 | 2,108,446,230 | 30% | 27% | Non-deductible foreign exchange movements and prior year adjustments |
| Austria | 825,664,600 | 901,837,238 | 1,727,501,838 | (1,501,444) | 4,942 | 17,716 | 275,248,104 | 30,975,663 | 88 | 197,921,406 | 23% | (1%) | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Azerbaijan | 2,370,856,195 | 1,687,776,508 | 4,058,632,703 | 914,457,629 | 427,888,585 | 348,150,254 | 1,000,000 | (551,535) | 2,675 | 8,086,297,324 | 20% | 38% | Extractive activities taxed at a higher rate of tax than the statutory rate |
| Barbados | 5,337 | – | 5,337 | (104,710) | – | – | 46,249,358 | (45,322,923) | – | – | 15% | 0% | Loss in year |
| Belgium | 347,804,970 | 534,896,706 | 882,701,676 | 30,135,421 | 8,937,182 | 8,354,627 | 102,272,683 | 168,175,072 | 194 | 75,213,788 | 25% | 28% | – |
| Brazil | 2,176,742,952 | 389,390,310 | 2,566,133,261 | (406,223,940) | 1,999,545 | 5,056,119 | 9,476,023,135 | (5,226,347,561) | 10,139 | 1,961,919,106 | 34% | (1%) | Loss in year |
| British Virgin Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | 57,319,785 | (127,911,134) | – | – | 0% | 0% | – |
| Canada | 12,549,730,988 | 15,202,990,579 | 27,752,721,567 | 251,720,608 | 20,664,739 | 18,441,895 | 5,038,048,153 | (4,732,507,094) | 115 | 7,433,030 | 26% | 7% | Prior period losses offset |
| Chile | – | – | – | (17,532) | – | – | 2,053,059 | (781,625) | – | – | 27% | 0% | Loss in year |
| China | 1,149,744,383 | 480,709,088 | 1,630,453,471 | 9,696,723 | 24,243,098 | 18,305,252 | 849,984,602 | (71,731,872) | 781 | 482,649,475 | 25% | 189% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Colombia | (122,740,188) | 122,166,364 | (573,824) | 3,303,446 | 2,608,159 | 3,052,035 | 4,867,728 | (927,254) | 6 | 166 | 35% | 92% | Prior period adjustments |
| Croatia | 55,244,023 | 4,753 | 55,248,776 | (108,854) | – | 12,878 | 72,547 | (2,428,375) | – | – | 18% | (12)% | Prior period adjustments |
| Cyprus | 145,184,767 | 446,920 | 145,631,687 | 7,059,292 | 679,465 | 616,785 | – | – | 32 | 8,145,398 | 13% | 9% | Accounting adjustment |
| Denmark | 183,665,956 | 2,001,078 | 185,667,034 | 6,066,063 | 2,357,853 | 1,692,625 | 11,024,300 | 51,799,202 | 16 | 11,653,209 | 22% | 28% | Accounting adjustment |
| Finland | 151,757,582 | – | 151,757,582 | 2,933,895 | – | – | 9,593,321 | (4,350,492) | 27 | 3,766,906 | 20% | 0% | Prior period losses offset |
| France | 2,882,806,202 | 209,207,732 | 3,092,013,934 | 412,676 | 3,635,711 | (250,337) | 686,875,866 | (312,381,112) | 270 | 172,245,816 | 36% | (61)% | Accounting adjustment |
| Germany | 29,844,446,042 | 11,836,514,738 | 41,680,960,780 | (436,365,637) | 93,779,125 | 30,673,090 | 9,100,740,339 | 237,905,788 | 4,495 | 3,340,558,059 | 30% | (7)% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Ghana | 539,992,738 | 627,103 | 540,619,841 | 864,513 | 1,139,923 | (71,447) | 5,760,050 | 2,413,470 | – | 565,006 | 25% | (8%) | Accounting adjustment |
| Gibraltar | – | 2,487,685 | 2,487,685 | (2,843) | – | 426 | – | – | – | – | 15% | (15%) | Accounting adjustment |

a The weighted statutory tax rate is the statutory tax rate applicable in each country in the region, weighted by the profits and losses before tax in the respective countries.

| $<br>Tax jurisdiction | Third-party revenue | Related-party revenue | Total revenues | Profit/(loss) before tax | Corporate income taxes paid/ (refunded) | Corporate taxes accrued | Stated capital | Accumulated earnings | Number of employees | Tangible assets | Statutory corporate tax rate %[a] | Effective current corporate tax rate % | Commentary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greece | 461,070,501 | 5,828,389 | 466,898,890 | 4,233,250 | 3,640,077 | 1,604,569 | 4,612,066 | 176,213,948 | 75 | 13,101,328 | 22% | 38% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Hong Kong | 5,397,178 | 63,447,716 | 68,844,894 | 4,536,759 | 783,454 | 414,624 | – | 23,102,437 | 4 | 7,104 | 17% | 9% | Prior period adjustments |
| Hungary | 128,358,704 | 2,978,303 | 131,337,007 | 17,178,129 | 5,591,407 | 5,712,699 | 962,330 | 17,928,316 | 3,387 | 35,498,615 | 15% | 33% | Additional business taxes included in tax charge |
| Iceland | 12,754,836 | 4,886,064 | 17,640,900 | 4,793,563 | – | – | 14,094,548 | (10,476,946) | – | – | 20% | 0% | Prior period losses offset |
| India | 1,827,647,322 | 2,742,467 | 1,830,389,789 | 418,422,407 | 137,892,517 | 122,994,619 | 17,978,975 | 103,337,304 | 5,044 | 1,315,596,176 | 25% | 29% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Indonesia | 1,602,448,419 | 340,290,031 | 1,942,738,450 | 714,035,704 | 354,534,147 | 339,745,016 | 531,996,473 | (2,014,269,998) | 905 | 4,617,398,138 | 22% | 48% | Extractive activities taxed at a higher rate of tax than the statutory rate and non-deductible expenses |
| Ireland | 6,537 | 2,183,179 | 2,189,716 | 824,999 | – | 55,450 | 26,172,840 | 12,946,493 | 5 | – | 15% | 7% | Prior period losses offset |
| Israel | – | – | – | (108,706) | – | – | – | – | – | – | 23% | 0% | Loss in year |
| Italy | 135,518,142 | 10,700,062 | 146,218,205 | 2,072,681 | 2,464,769 | 2,010,784 | 43,082,075 | 68,461,724 | 88 | 158,950 | 28% | 97% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Japan | 151,971,042 | (4,793,971) | 147,177,071 | 24,423,909 | 3,535,626 | 9,222,259 | 53,221,047 | 54,362,035 | 140 | 7,357,838 | 31% | 38% | Prior period adjustment |
| Luxembourg | 434,437,072 | 98,374,015 | 532,811,087 | 12,393,340 | (2,556,309) | 3,200,715 | 4,724,840 | 44,369,761 | 235 | 95,825,067 | 24% | 26% | – |
| Malaysia | 80,056,809 | 219,863,577 | 299,920,386 | 35,226,631 | 6,845,828 | 11,742,115 | 55,155,821 | 64,282,486 | 1,626 | 47,464,191 | 24% | 33% | Prior period adjustments |
| Mauritania | 89,393,197 | 225,997,712 | 315,390,909 | (289,569,277) | – | – | – | – | 50 | 460,895,363 | 25% | 0% | Loss in year |
| Mexico | 677,337,694 | 3,937,141 | 681,274,835 | (169,648,914) | 29,333,267 | 23,988,828 | 1,064,617,717 | (955,346,250) | 822 | 2,645,474 | 30% | (14)% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Middle East and North Africa region[b] | 5,282,600,569 | 5,802,527,428 | 11,085,127,997 | 4,435,689,133 | 4,123,183,246 | 3,708,421,065 | 544,291,573 | (325,140,142) | 1,123 | 6,075,748,686 | 10% | 93% | Extractive activities taxed at a higher rate of tax than the statutory rate |
| Mozambique | 941,999 | – | 941,999 | (40,098,876) | 1,573 | – | 27,649,722 | (206,185,193) | – | – | 32% | 0% | Loss in year |
| Netherlands | 2,141,438,614 | 14,952,111,829 | 17,093,550,443 | (259,132,787) | (94,002,509) | (12,562,552) | 14,536,588,736 | (2,563,401,597) | 933 | 1,951,080,551 | 26% | 5% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses and prior year adjustments |
| New Zealand | 2,899,881,675 | 17,951,849 | 2,917,833,524 | (10,859,015) | (42,293,344) | 1,313,319 | 312,935,487 | 212,190,567 | 2,336 | 437,767,925 | 28% | (12)% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Nigeria | 242,186,108 | 42,535,822 | 284,721,930 | (10,646,269) | 72,068 | (454,783) | 492,000,000 | (8,146,208) | 10 | 8,447,012 | 30% | 4% | Loss in year |
| Norway | 293,842,565 | 12,339,725 | 306,182,290 | 6,595,638 | 662,202 | 588,557 | 28,441,788 | 43,595,259 | 32 | 36,519,055 | 22% | 9% | Prior period adjustments |

a The weighted statutory tax rate is the statutory tax rate applicable in each country in the region, weighted by the profits and losses before tax in the respective countries.
b Includes Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

| $ Tax jurisdiction | Third-party revenue | Related-party revenue | Total revenues | Profit/(loss) before tax | Corporate income taxes paid/ (refunded) | Corporate taxes accrued | Stated capital | Accumulated earnings | Number of employees | Tangible assets | Statutory corporate tax rate %[a] | Effective current corporate tax rate % | Commentary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pakistan | 10,296,188 | – | 10,296,188 | 1,726,795 | 547,967 | 665,759 | 1,137,759 | 5,911,286 | – | 9,818 | 29% | 39% | Accounting adjustment |
| Panama[b] | 61,790,990 | 7,999,331 | 69,790,321 | (1,046,528) | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25% | 0% | Loss in year |
| Peru | 12,646,692 | – | 12,646,692 | 4,547,930 | 1,222,343 | 2,563,982 | 3,886,000 | 2,945,755 | 12 | – | 30% | 56% | Accounting adjustment |
| Philippines | 22,294 | – | 22,294 | 356,017 | 82,844 | (395,167) | 1,922,192 | 1,133,885 | – | – | 25% | (111%) | Prior period adjustments |
| Poland | 1,567,312,758 | 786,804,297 | 2,354,117,055 | (8,745,649) | (2,555,900) | 4,853,035 | 57,154,578 | 118,659,145 | 2,768 | 844,743,292 | 19% | (55)% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Portugal | 1,466,152,820 | 337,781,172 | 1,803,933,992 | 87,028,243 | 30,141,617 | 22,965,937 | 7,266,735 | 501,267,795 | 181 | 367,813,139 | 19% | 26% | Prior period adjustments, higher applicable tax rates |
| Puerto Rico | – | – | – | (15) | – | – | – | – | – | – | 38% | 0% | Loss in year |
| Romania | 230,424,193 | 2,166,289 | 232,590,482 | 8,472,456 | 1,617,095 | 1,728,878 | 15,577,142 | 29,554,035 | 27 | 5,219,021 | 16% | 20% | Prior period adjustments |
| Russia | (392,746) | – | (392,746) | (392,746) | – | – | 1,054,796 | 23,657,920 | – | – | 20% | 0% | Accounting adjustment |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | – | – | – | 83 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25% | 0% | Accounting adjustment |
| Senegal | 10,524,056 | 112,249,281 | 122,773,337 | (546,181,027) | – | – | 376,344 | (228,077) | 137 | 386,383,428 | 30% | 0% | Loss in year |
| Singapore | 14,163,264,645 | 21,480,095,045 | 35,643,359,690 | 1,620,693,157 | 41,867,156 | 227,914,872 | 1,151,776,753 | 1,419,846,910 | 793 | 268,550,580 | 17% | 14% | Prior period adjustments |
| Slovakia | – | – | – | 191,174 | 4,332 | 4,332 | 5,878 | 542,689 | 13 | 6,436 | 24% | 2% | Accounting adjustment |
| South Africa | 3,641,567,370 | 656,726,224 | 4,298,293,594 | (49,181,325) | 6,491,138 | 5,585,241 | 407,393,724 | (265,759,101) | 496 | 434,157,934 | 27% | (11)% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| South Korea | 51,897,435 | 46,620,581 | 98,518,016 | (5,085,796) | 1,547,082 | 349,194 | 5,626,401 | 13,526,429 | 37 | 607,870 | 26% | (7)% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |
| Spain | 7,907,745,471 | 2,831,148,506 | 10,738,893,977 | 272,891,451 | 21,928,299 | 30,127,201 | 771,206,197 | 2,442,727,444 | 2,351 | 1,850,858,876 | 25% | 11% | Prior period adjustments |
| Sweden | 313,854,853 | 848,717 | 314,703,570 | 12,294,530 | 1,160,452 | 2,215,083 | 543,900 | 75,299,565 | 49 | 16,876,481 | 21% | 18% | Prior period adjustments |
| Switzerland | 852,307,225 | 416,011,095 | 1,268,318,320 | (11,427,522) | (98,840) | (2,365,845) | 25,417 | (7,733,999) | 14 | 876,706 | 15% | 21% | Prior period adjustments |
| Taiwan | 27,868,577 | 5,522,936 | 33,391,514 | 506,954 | 627,992 | 548,575 | 1,436,873 | 51,075,912 | 30 | 122,769 | 20% | 108% | Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses |

a The weighted statutory tax rate is the statutory tax rate applicable in each country in the region, weighted by the profits and losses before tax in the respective countries.
b Some of our activities in Panama take place in the Petroleum Free Zone and are exempt from Panama's corporate income tax rate of 25%.

| $ Tax jurisdiction | Third-party revenue | Related-party revenue | Total revenues | Profit/(loss) before tax | Corporate income taxes paid/ (refunded) | Corporate taxes accrued | Stated capital | Accumulated earnings | Number of employees | Tangible assets | Statutory corporate tax rate %[a] | Effective current corporate tax rate % | Commentary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thailand | 118,615,549 | 20,664,455 | 139,280,004 | 23,445,599 | 4,087,909 | 4,840,512 | 209,209,467 | (84,368,022) | 125 | 13,234,143 | 20% | 21% | – |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1,578,174,674 | 2,603,672,440 | 4,181,847,114 | (117,644,298) | 117,315,168 | 103,430,876 | 802,763,285 | 6,654,411 | 823 | 3,414,807,720 | 30% | (88)% | **Restricted offset of taxable profits and losses** |
| Türkiye | 369,368,790 | 7,510,043 | 376,878,833 | 42,180,147 | 10,074,057 | (10,189,536) | 82,955,543 | 108,113,254 | 243 | 10,750,304 | 25% | (24%) | **Prior period adjustment** |
| UK | 29,511,866,568 | 71,573,266,057 | 101,085,132,626 | 2,004,682,550 | 1,136,724,089 | 1,039,571,635 | 355,461,723,889 | 276,773,901,894 | 13,962 | 8,174,513,781 | 25% | 52% | **Extractive activities taxed at a higher rate of tax than the statutory rate** |
| US | 45,840,119,724 | 30,353,799,199 | 76,193,918,923 | (564,736,472) | 22,992,397 | 63,664,098 | 252,992,931,961 | 5,215,166,583 | 30,813 | 52,139,834,301 | 23% | (11%) | **Accounting adjustment** |
| Vietnam | 193,492,554 | 1,241,869 | 194,734,423 | 56,203,617 | 12,312,181 | 11,253,669 | 13,741,410 | 30,388,159 | 158 | 11,966,555 | 20% | 20% | – |
| **Total** | **191,706,720,654** | **196,200,706,618** | **387,907,427,271** | **8,586,058,816** | **6,581,214,760** | **6,289,543,986** | **672,902,859,214** | **268,976,085,941** | **93,632** | **99,503,704,622** | | | |

a The weighted statutory tax rate is the statutory tax rate applicable in each country in the region, weighted by the profits and losses before tax in the respective countries.

## Country by country report: reconciliation to the *bp Annual Report 2025*

$m

| Tax jurisdiction | Third-party revenues | Reconciliation to *bp Annual Report 2025* | Profit/(loss) before tax | Reconciliation to *bp Annual Report 2025* | Corporate income taxes paid/(refunded) | Reconciliation to *bp Annual Report 2025* | Corporate tax accrued | Reconciliation to *bp Annual Report 2025* | Tangible assets | Reconciliation to *bp Annual Report 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country by country total** | **191,707** | | **8,586** | | **6,581** | | **6,290** | | **99,504** | |
| | (1,609) | Interest and other income, page 155 | (299) | Earnings from joint ventures – after interest and tax, page 155 | | | 15 | Withholding tax on dividends from equity accounted entities | | |
| | (987) | Gains on sale of business and fixed assets, page 155 | 918 | Earnings from associates – after interest and tax, page 155 | | | | | | |
| | 223 | Consolidation adjustments | (1,459) | Consolidation adjustments | | Consolidation adjustments | 8 | Consolidation adjustments | (871) | Consolidation adjustments |
| ***bp Annual Report 2025*** | **189,335** | Sales and other operating revenues, page 155 | **7,746** | Profit (loss) before taxation, page 155 | **6,589** | Income taxes paid, page 159 | **6,313** | Current tax, page 190 | **98,633** | Property, plant and equipment, page 158 |

# Definitions of the terms used in our country by country report

Key definitions relevant to the data in our CbCR are prescribed by the OECD.

**Revenue:** Revenue is split between third-party and related-party★ revenues. Third parties refer to all parties that we do not control.

Third-party revenues include sales and other operating revenues, interest and other income and gains from sale of businesses and fixed assets.

Related-party revenues include aggregated revenues from sales and other operating income, central group services, royalty payments, interest and premiums with bp companies. Related-party revenues exclude dividends from bp companies.

**Profit or (loss) before tax:** The profit or loss is calculated using bp's group accounting policies. It excludes earnings from joint ventures and associates★ and dividends from bp companies.

**Consolidation adjustment:** These are group-level adjustments included within bp's consolidated results that cannot be allocated to a single jurisdiction.

**Corporate income taxes paid:** The amount of corporate income taxes paid by, or refunded to, bp on the taxable profits of our operations. It also includes taxes withheld on payments to a bp company in the period. Corporate income taxes exclude other taxes such as production taxes★ and it does not include production entitlement★.

**Corporate income taxes accrued:** The amount of corporate income tax accruing on our operations for the reporting period. It may not be the same as corporate income taxes paid or refunded in the period. Deferred taxes are excluded.

**Stated capital and accumulated earnings:** The capital invested in bp's subsidiary companies and the earnings accumulated from their operations. These amounts are shown in aggregate, meaning the accumulated earnings of a subsidiary are shown both in that subsidiary and in its holding company.

The total figure therefore includes cumulative amounts that do not reconcile to the capital or earnings shown in the *bp Annual Report 2025*. Where a bp company operates in a territory through a branch★ or permanent establishment, the stated capital and accumulated earnings are reported in the country of incorporation of the company.

**Employees:** The number of employees is reported as at 31 December 2025, on the basis of the normal work jurisdiction of the employee and does not include third-party contractors.

**Tangible assets:** Includes property, plant and equipment as defined in the *bp Annual Report 2025*.

## Definitions

**Statutory tax rate:** The tax rate imposed by law in a country and accepted as generally applicable to taxable profits. In this report, it refers to the generally applicable rate of corporate income tax, including, where relevant, an average of income taxes above the statutory tax rate, for example, state taxes.

**Effective current corporate tax rate:** The ratio of corporate income taxes accrued compared with the profits (or loss) before tax in the financial statements. In this report, the corporate income taxes accrued includes current taxes, including prior period adjustments, and excludes deferred taxes.

Our effective current corporate tax rate varies by country based on several factors including the tax rate applicable in the country.

In addition, where our business activities are eligible for an incentive, exemption or a lower tax rate, our effective current corporate tax rate may be lower.

In some countries the tax regime and tax rate applicable to our extractive activities is contained in our production sharing agreements★ (PSAs) or other contracts with government.

Some of these regimes require us to pay corporate income taxes on our taxable profits to the tax authority, and some require our government partner to take responsibility for doing so.

With respect to the latter situation, such a mechanism is often referred to as a 'pay on behalf' regime. Where this is the case, the terms of our PSAs or other contracts take this into account in the production or revenue entitlement of our government partner.

Where possible, we have expanded our CbCR table to explain the main reason for a difference between our effective current corporate tax rate and the statutory tax rate by country where one exists. Further explanations for any differences are offered in our key tax data table for our major countries of operation on **pages 13-14**.

**On page 23 we reconcile the data from our CbCR table, where relevant, to the *bp Annual Report 2025*.**



★See glossary on **page 25**

# Tax glossary

### Arm's length principle

The valuation principle commonly applied to commercial and financial transactions between related parties. It says that transactions should be valued as if they had been carried out between unrelated parties, each acting in their own best interest.

### Associate

An entity over which the bp group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint arrangement of the group. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

### Base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS)

Refers to tax planning strategies that seek to exploit gaps and mismatches in tax rules to avoid paying tax. The OECD BEPS project guidance and legislation seeks to ensure that companies are taxed where their economic activities take place and where value is created.

### Branch

A business presence or an office located in a country other than that where the company is incorporated.

### Corporate income taxes

Paid by bp on the taxable profits of our operations. It also includes taxes withheld on payments to a bp company in the period. Corporate income taxes exclude other taxes such as production taxes, and do not include production entitlement.

### Customs duties

Paid by bp on the importation of goods across a border. Most goods imported by bp are covered by free trade agreements or our goods are covered by specific exemptions. However, we pay customs import duties in some countries, predominantly with respect to our lubricants business.

### Direct taxes

Taxes imposed on taxable income and profit, including capital gains and net worth.

### Employee taxes

Taxes withheld by bp as an employer on behalf of our employees. In many countries employers are required to withhold personal income taxes from the salaries paid to employees and pay these taxes to the government on the employee's behalf.

### Employer taxes

Paid by bp because of our employment of individuals, including employer national insurance in the UK or employer social security tax in the US.

### Excise duties

Taxes, duties and levies imposed by governments arising on the sale or consumption of specific bp products. Where they apply to the sale of our products, bp is responsible for collecting and paying them to governments on behalf of our customers, for example motor fuel taxes on the sale of fuel at a bp retail site.

### Inclusive Framework on BEPS

A forum that enables participating countries and jurisdictions to collaborate on equal terms with OECD and G20 members in developing BEPS standards and monitoring how those standards are applied.

### Indirect taxes

Taxes imposed on goods or services rather than income and profit.

### International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as adopted by the UK and European Union.

### Joint arrangement

An arrangement in which two or more parties have joint control.

### Joint control

Contractually agreed sharing of control over an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

### Joint venture

A joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. In this report a joint venture is a separate legal entity.

### Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

An intergovernmental economic organization with 38 member countries, founded in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade.

### OECD country by country report

A report developed by the OECD as part of its work on base erosion and profit shifting which large multinational enterprises are required to prepare. It contains aggregate data on the global allocation of income, profit, taxes paid and economic activity among tax jurisdictions in which it operates.

### Permanent establishment (PE)

Describes a situation where the activities carried on by a company in a foreign country are sufficient to require the filing of a tax return and possibly the payment of taxes in that country. Also referred to as a taxable presence.

### Place of effective management

The test suggested in the tie-breaker rule of the OECD model tax treaty to determine the residence of a company where under the domestic laws of both contracting states the company is resident in both of them. The test dictates that in such cases the company would, for treaty purposes, be resident in the state in which its place of effective management is situated.

### Production entitlement

A host government's share of production under a PSA, which provides that production be shared between the host government and the other parties to the PSA. The host government typically receives its share or entitlement in kind rather than being paid in cash.

### Production sharing agreement (PSA)

An arrangement through which an oil and gas company bears the risks and costs of exploration, development and production. In return, if exploration is successful, the oil company receives entitlement to variable physical volumes of hydrocarbons, representing recovery of the costs incurred and a stipulated share of the production remaining after such cost recovery.

### Production taxes

Taxes and royalties paid by bp, typically in addition to corporate income taxes, as a result of our extractive operations. These do not fall into corporate income tax for bp accounting purposes and are usually included in cost of sales.

### Property taxes

Paid by bp as a result of owning, selling, transferring, leasing or the occupation of property. These include business rates levied on property use and stamp taxes on purchase or sale of property.

### Related party

Refers to a party that is controlled by bp. Third party refers to a party that is not controlled by bp.

### Ring fence

Theoretical enclosure established by tax legislation around certain profits, losses, transactions or groups of transactions in order to isolate them for tax purposes.

### Sales taxes

Consumption taxes imposed by governments on the sale of certain goods or services. Also called ad valorem taxes, value added taxes or indirect taxes. Where required, we charge sales taxes to customers on the sale of our products. We also incur sales taxes when purchasing certain goods and services. In most countries where we operate, the sales taxes collected are offset against the sales taxes incurred with the net being paid to the government. We report the net collection and payment.

### Subsidiary

An entity that is controlled by the bp group. Control of an investee exists when an investor is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

### Transfer pricing

Refers to the setting of the price for a good or service sold or provided between related parties within a group.

## Abbreviations

### EITI

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

### GRI

Global Reporting Initiative

### HMRC

HM Revenue & Customs

## Notes about this report

### References to bp

Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, the term 'bp' and terms such as 'we', 'us' and 'our' 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 entity or entities. BP p.l.c. and each of its subsidiaries are separate legal entities.

### Totals in tables and charts

Due to rounding of numbers throughout this report, totals may not agree exactly with the sum of their component parts.

### *Payments to Governments Report* and EITI

In addition to the data in this report and data in the *bp Annual Report 2025*, we also report corporate income tax and production tax data for our oil and gas operations in both the *Payments to Governments Report 2025* and reports prepared by the EITI. The tax data included in these reports may differ from the tax data included here. There are several reasons for this, including: This report includes tax data for all our businesses in a country while the *Payments to Governments Report* 2025 and the EITI reports only include data for our oil and gas businesses. Data for the *Payments to Governments Report* 2025 and EITI reports may include interest and penalty payments.

**Give your feedback**
Email the corporate reporting team
at corporatereporting@bp.com

BP p.l.c.
1 St James's Square
London SW1Y 4PD

© BP p.l.c. 2026
bp.com/sustainablity