Supplementary Prospectus dated 13 May 2026

BP CAPITAL MARKETS p.l.c.

(Incorporated as a public limited company in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1948 with registered number 1290444)

BP CAPITAL MARKETS B.V.

(Incorporated as a limited liability company in the Netherlands with registered number 80003354)

US$40,000,000,000
Debt Issuance Programme
Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

BP p.l.c.

(Incorporated in England under the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908 registered number 102498)

This Supplementary Prospectus (the "Supplementary Prospectus", which definition shall also include all information incorporated by reference herein) to the Prospectus dated 8 August 2025, which comprises a base prospectus for the purposes of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of United Kingdom domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "EUWA") and the regulations made under the EUWA (as amended or superseded, the "UK Prospectus Regulation"), constitutes a supplementary prospectus for the purposes of Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation and is prepared in connection with the U.S.$40,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme (the "Programme") established by BP Capital Markets p.l.c. ("BPCM UK") and BP Capital Markets B.V. ("BPCM Netherlands") (each, an "Issuer" and together, the "Issuers") and unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by BP p.l.c. ("BP" or the "Guarantor").

This Supplementary Prospectus has been approved by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA"), as competent authority under the UK Prospectus Regulation. The FCA only approves this Supplementary Prospectus as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the UK Prospectus Regulation and such approval should not be considered as an endorsement of the Issuers or the Guarantor.

Unless the context requires otherwise, terms defined in the Prospectus have the same meanings when used in this Supplementary Prospectus. This Supplementary Prospectus is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus and all documents which are incorporated herein or therein by reference.

Each of BP, BPCM UK, BPCM Netherlands accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplementary Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge of BP, BPCM UK and BPCM Netherlands, the information contained in this Supplementary Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and the Supplementary Prospectus makes no omission likely to affect its import.

The purpose of this Supplementary Prospectus is:

(i) to incorporate by reference in the Prospectus the audited consolidated financial statements of the BP Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2025, together with the audit report thereon, as set out in the BP Annual Report and Form 20-F 2025 (the "BP Group Annual Report 2025");

(ii) to update the Prospectus in respect of certain sections of the BP Group Annual Report 2025;

(iii) to incorporate by reference in the Prospectus the unaudited first quarter 2026 results announcement of the BP Group published on 28 April 2026 (the "First Quarter 2026 Results");

(iv) to incorporate by reference in the Prospectus the audited financial statements of BPCM Netherlands for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 together with the audit report thereon (the “BPCM Netherlands Annual Report 2025”)

(v) to update the section of the Prospectus entitled "*Risk Factors*";

(vi) to update the outlook of the credit rating of BP assigned by S&P from "A- (stable outlook)" to "A- (positive outlook)";

(vii) to update the list of Directors of BP; and

(viii) to update the litigation, the significant change and the material adverse change statements of the Issuers and the BP Group in the Prospectus,

each as further described below.

1. Incorporation by reference of the BP Group Annual Report 2025

The audited consolidated financial statements of the BP Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2025, together with the audit report thereon, as set out on pages 129 to 240 of the BP Group Annual Report 2025 (available for viewing at https://www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/business-sites/en/global/corporate/pdfs/investors/bp-annual-report-and-form-20f-2025.pdf) shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in, and to form part of, the Prospectus, including the information set out at the following pages:

Independent auditor's reports	Pages 130 to 154
Group income statement	Page 155
Group statement of comprehensive income	Page 156
Group statement of changes in equity	Page 157
Group balance sheet	Page 158
Group cash flow statement	Page 159
Notes on financial statements	Pages 160 to 240

2. Update of the Prospectus in respect of certain sections of the BP Group Annual Report 2025

The following sections of the BP Group Annual Report 2025 shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in, and to form part of, the Prospectus: (i) page 8 entitled "*Our strategy*"; (ii) pages 24 to 27 entitled "*Group performance*"; (iii) pages 28 to 30 entitled "*Gas & low carbon energy*"; (iv) pages 31 to 33 entitled "*Oil productions & operations*"; (v) pages 34 to 35 entitled "*Customers & products*"; (vi) page 36 entitled "*Other business & corporate*"; (vii) pages 241 to 268 entitled "*Supplementary information on oil and natural gas (unaudited)*"; and (viii) pages 375 to 383 entitled "*Glossary*".

3. Incorporation by reference of the First Quarter 2026 Results

The First Quarter 2026 Results shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in, and to form part of, the Prospectus, including the information set out at the following pages:

Financial summary, Highlights	Pages 1 to 2
Financial results	Pages 3 to 4
Outlook & Guidance	Page 5
Group income statement	Page 13
Condensed group statement of comprehensive income	Page 14
Condensed group statement of changes in equity	Page 15
Group balance sheet	Page 16
Condensed group cash flow statement	Page 17
Notes	Pages 18 to 22
Legal proceedings	Page 29

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4. Incorporation by reference of the BPCM Netherlands Annual Report 2025

The BPCM Netherlands Annual Report 2025 shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in, and to form part of, the Prospectus, including the information set out at the following pages:

Annual Report 2025 for BP Capital Markets B.V. and the **Independent Auditor's Report 2025 for BP Capital Markets B.V.** (available for viewing at *https://www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/investors/debt-investors-information/debt-investors.html*)

Annual Report 2025 for BP Capital Markets B.V.	
The Board of Director's Report	Pages 3 to 6
Balance Sheet	Page 9
Income Statement	Page 10
Notes to the Financial Statements	Pages 11 to 21
Independent Auditor's Report 2025 for BP Capital Markets B.V.	
Report on the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 included in the annual report	Pages 1 to 8

5. Updates to Risk Factors

The risk factors in the section of the Prospectus entitled "*Factors that may affect the ability of the Issuers or the Guarantor to fulfil their obligations under Notes issued by the Issuers under the Programme*", beginning with the risk factor entitled "*Prices and markets – the BP Group'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*" on page 30 and ending with the risk factor entitled "*Reporting – failure of the BP Group to accurately report its data could lead to regulatory action, legal liability and reputational damage*" on page 35 (inclusive), shall be deleted in their entirety and replaced with the following.

Strategic and commercial risks

Commodity prices and market environment *- The BP Group's financial performance is impacted by fluctuations in the prices of oil, natural gas, refined products, and emerging energy commodities due to factors such as volatile energy markets, exchange rates, or structural shifts in demand and supply, policy, or trade (such as carbon pricing or LNG flows).*

These prices are affected by factors such as global supply and demand dynamics, the actions of key market participants (including the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Plus and a range of external factors such as geopolitical instability, public health situations (including the outbreak of an epidemic or pandemic), sanctions, trade tariffs, and policy interventions that impact energy flows.

Prolonged periods of low commodity prices may reduce revenue, margins, and cash flow, potentially requiring asset impairments, or a reprioritization of strategic activity and may also impact the BP Group's ability to work within its financial frame including potential reductions in capital investment. Conversely, higher prices do not always translate into improved returns due to fiscal regimes, cost inflation, or constrained market access.

In refining, profitability can be volatile and is affected by regional supply and demand imbalances (including regional oversupply or tightness, demand shifts, shifts in product mix, feedstock availability, and crack spread volatility).

Currency movements – particularly where revenues and capital costs are denominated in different currencies – also impact project economics and reported earnings.

Broader structural shifts, such as the pace of the energy transition, evolving climate policy, carbon pricing mechanisms, consumer preferences, and the realignment of global energy trade (e.g. LNG flows, carbon border adjustments) may lead to enduring changes in market conditions. These shifts could affect the long-term competitiveness or economic viability of existing assets and investment plans.

Accessing and producing hydrocarbon resources *- Failure to adequately access, develop or sustain production of hydrocarbon resources may result in delivery delays, missed strategic targets and adversely impact the BP Group's financial performance and undermine its reputation.*

The BP Group's ability to generate value depends on successfully identifying, accessing, developing, and sustaining reliable production of hydrocarbon resources at pace and scale. This requires securing access; navigating geopolitical and regulatory

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complexity; effective and timely development and deployment of technologies; delivering projects on time; and executing with operational and commercial discipline.

Delivery risks may arise from joint venture misalignment, production reliability issues, or extended unplanned outages across the hydrocarbon value chain. The BP Group's activities are sometimes conducted in challenging environments such as those prone to natural disasters and extreme weather events, which heightens the risks of technical integrity failure. The physical characteristics of an oil or natural gas field, and cost of drilling, completing or operating wells are inherently uncertain. The BP Group may be required to curtail, delay or cancel drilling operations or stop production because of a variety of factors, including unexpected drilling conditions, pressure or irregularities in geological formations, equipment failures or accidents, adverse weather conditions and compliance with governmental requirements. Such outages can materially impact value, erode investor confidence, and delay strategic delivery.

This risk is increased in politically sensitive jurisdictions, under volatile fiscal regimes, or where accountability for portfolio progression is unclear following divestments – near to medium-term value remains heavily dependent on competitive, reliable hydrocarbon delivery. Sustained underperformance, partner misalignment, or high-profile project delays could limit reserve replacement and constrain growth.

Major project delivery *– Failure to invest in the best opportunities or deliver major projects successfully could adversely affect the BP Group's financial performance and long-term competitiveness.*

The BP Group's ability to select, define, execute, and deliver large-scale, capital intensive, physical projects (such as field developments, refineries and infrastructure expansions) is critical to the BP Group's financial performance and resilience. These projects are often complex and executed in technically demanding, geopolitically sensitive or geographically challenging environments. Additional factors such as extreme weather events or regulatory constraints can affect schedule and cost performance.

Major projects are often delivered through joint ventures, strategic partnerships, or third party-led models, which can constrain the BP Group's control and influence over delivery, governance, and standards.

The selection and design of the BP Group's major projects need to be resilient to the impact of severe weather events (e.g. metocean criteria) and other environmental factors (e.g. water scarcity).

Potential risks include ineffective investment prioritization, subsurface uncertainty, capability constraints, supply chain disruption, inflationary pressure or delays in permitting, regulatory approval, commercial agreements, or execution.

A failure to deliver key projects to schedule, scope, budget, quality, or health, safety and environment standards may lead to cost overruns, delays in production or revenue, reputational harm, impairment, or loss of licence to operate.

Geopolitical exposure *– The diverse locations of the BP Group's business activities and operations around the world expose BP to a wide range of geopolitical developments (including sanctions, trade route restrictions, civil unrest, conflict, or government intervention).*

Geopolitical risks arise from operating in jurisdictions undergoing political, regulatory, or economic transition – and from broader societal, ideological, and technological shifts – including changes to taxation or regulatory regimes, international sanctions, trade restrictions, 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).

These events have, and can, disrupt business activities and operations, restrict access to key markets, and adversely affect financial performance, long-term growth opportunities, or reputation.

Rising bloc politics, energy nationalism, and alliance-driven policy divergence could further fragment global trade and investment patterns, influencing where the BP Group may operate, partner, pursue business opportunities and compete. Competition over critical minerals and low carbon technologies is increasingly geopolitical, shaping access to resources and markets.

Geopolitical rivalry extends into technology and cyber domains, exposing potential operational and reputational vulnerabilities linked to supply-chain sovereignty, data integrity, and industrial security. Political instability, shifts in alliances, or increased government intervention may lead to barriers to market access, disruptions in supply chains, or challenges in executing existing or planned operations. Divergent or extraterritorial regulations (including sanctions, data, and carbon border mechanisms) may create conflicting legal obligations and compliance complexity across jurisdictions.

Such events may also affect investor sentiment, financing conditions, and access to capital. Growing fragmentation of global trade and regulation, coupled with rising energy nationalism and polarized international alliances, may exacerbate volatility in energy supply, demand, and prices. The BP Group's exposure to particular jurisdictions, vendors, and technologies exposes it to the potential for geopolitical tensions to intersect with performance delivery, investor sentiment, and stakeholder trust.

Liquidity, capital access and financial resilience *- External market conditions can impact the BP Group's ability to maintain liquidity, credit strength, or access to capital markets which could impair the BP Group's ability to operate, meet financial commitments, or deliver its strategy.*

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Market volatility, operational incidents, legal proceedings, regulatory actions, or geopolitical crises could reduce access to funding or trigger unexpected calls on cash, even where insurance or other risk transfer mechanisms exist. A significant liquidity event or credit rating downgrade could lead to higher financing costs, constrained access to capital, and reduced financial flexibility, forcing the BP Group to reprioritize investment, reduce expenditure, or accelerate planned or unplanned divestments or dilutions, potentially at less than the full market value.

The BP Group is also exposed to credit risk through financial counterparties, joint ventures, trading partners, receivables, customers, delays in settlements, receipt of divestment proceeds, or divestments not completing when planned. All can impact cash flow and BP Group's ability to work within its financial frame and in more severe cases, the BP Group may need to review and reallocate financial commitments or long-term obligations such as pension funding arrangements.

Maintaining confidence with investors, lenders, and credit rating agencies is essential to preserving financial resilience and access to affordable funding, especially during periods of capital scarcity or policy uncertainty.

Partner and third-party risk *– The performance, standards, or compliance of non-operated joint ventures, strategic partners, contractors, sub-contractors, or other third parties could expose the BP Group to legal, operational, financial, or reputational harm.*

Many of the BP Group's business activities are conducted through partners and third parties – including non-operated joint ventures, strategic partners, contractors, sub-contractors, and suppliers – where the BP Group may have limited influence and control over performance or compliance.

The BP Group's partners and contractors are responsible for the adequacy of their resources and capabilities, and there may be financial, reputational, operational or safety exposures and consequences for the BP Group if their performance, risk management or governance standards are inadequate, including their safety practices, cyber-attacks, quality or delivery of work, financial management, legal compliance, advocacy positions, and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") standards.

In some cases, third parties may not be able or may not be willing to compensate the BP Group against all of the costs BP Group may incur on their behalf, or pay their share of losses and liabilities which may arise in connection with the activities in which they have participated. Irrespective of whether or not it controls or has direct oversight of third parties, the BP Group may still be pursued by regulators or claimants, and may still be the focus for interest groups or media attention in the event of an incident.

Digital, cyber security and data risk *- Increasing reliance on digital infrastructure, growing artificial intelligence ("AI") adoption, and evolving cyber threats exposes the BP Group's third-party suppliers and contractors to data loss, infrastructure failures, or system compromise which could result in operational disruption, regulatory breaches, significant fines and reputational harm.*

The BP Group's digital infrastructure, data platforms, applications and connected technologies are core enablers to its businesses, operations, trading activities, customer engagement, and corporate functions. These systems face fast-evolving cyber threats – including ransomware, nation-state interference, and insider attacks – amplified by complex third-party ecosystems and AI-enabled technologies.

A breach or failure of the BP Group's third-party supplier’s or contractor’s digital systems, including operational technology and cloud environments, could result in the loss, misuse, or compromise of sensitive data – including personal, operational, or commercial information.

The loss or misuse of data or sensitive information, including employees’ and customers’ personal data, injury to people, disruption to the BP Group's business, harm to the environment or its assets, legal or regulatory breaches, may result in legal liability and significant costs including fines, cost of remediation or reputational consequences.

At the same time, the rapid advancement and scaling of generative and agentic AI – including predictive technologies – presents both significant opportunities and emerging systemic risk. Without clear organization-wide governance, the BP Group may underperform, miss strategic upside, or fall behind on safe and compliant AI deployment.

Critical national infrastructure, data protection and privacy regulations – particularly in sensitive geographies – continue to grow, increasing expectations on security, data sovereignty, ethical use of AI, and accountability for data handling. This reflects the strategic importance of establishing and maintaining resilience, trust, and performance in a fast-digitizing environment.

Climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy *– Developments in policy, law, regulation, technology and markets, including societal and investor sentiment, related to the issue of climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy could increase costs, reduce revenues, constrain the BP Group's operations and affect its business plans and financial performance.*

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 the BP Group's business including on its access to and realization of competitive opportunities, a decline in demand for, or constraints on its ability to sell certain products, constraints on

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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 ESG considerations including climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy. Changes in those preferences and sentiment could affect the BP Group's access to capital markets and its attractiveness to potential investors, potentially resulting in reduced access to financing, increased financing costs and impacts upon the BP Group's business plans and financial performance.

Technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower carbon economy, and customer preferences or regulatory incentives that alter fuel or power choices, could impact demand for the BP Group's products (including low carbon energy).

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

Policy, legal, regulatory, technological and market developments related to climate change could also affect future price assumptions used in the assessment of recoverability of asset-carrying values. This may affect whether there is continued intent to develop exploration and appraisal of intangible assets; the timing of decommissioning of assets; and the useful economic lives of assets used for the calculation of depreciation and amortization.

Competitiveness *– Failure to maintain a competitive strategy, underpinned by a strong portfolio of assets, cost performance, innovative technology, projects and long-term growth opportunities, could negatively impact investors' confidence in the BP Group's ability to grow long-term shareholder value and returns.*

The BP Group operates in an increasingly complex, fast paced, ever-changing, competitive global energy market with evolving competitor strategies. As an integrated energy company, the BP Group's ability to remain competitive with a compelling, differentiated proposition for stakeholders depends on the quality and agility of its strategic, commercial, and operational decisions and the execution of those decisions including those related to costs, capital allocation, innovation, technology adoption, portfolio development, customer propositions, and talent deployment.

The BP Group could be adversely affected if it fails to anticipate or respond effectively to rapid shifts in policy, consumer preferences, investor expectations, and disruptive competitor activity or fails to protect its intellectual property, increasing the risk of constrained operations and diminished returns, and shareholder expectations.

Ineffective communication of the BP Group's strategic direction and a compelling value proposition could undermine stakeholder confidence and investor expectations of the BP Group's long-term value.

Talent, leadership and organizational capability *– Failure to retain, develop, and attract the talent, leadership, capabilities and behaviours required to deliver the BP Group's strategy could weaken performance, culture, and long-term value creation.*

To manage its costs competitively and build its resilience, the BP Group looks to simplify and digitalize its processes while evolving its skills and capabilities, in line with its strategy and global market trends. Failure to manage change and transfer knowledge appropriately could decrease efficiency, weaken performance and increase costs.

The BP Group faces growing competition for high-calibre talent across a diverse set of business and function portfolios, and a broad set of geographies.

Expectations around organizational culture, ways of working, leadership behaviours, and career development opportunities must be balanced with disciplined performance and shared values and behaviours. Failure to attract, develop and retain the right talent, could result in delivery shortfalls, diminished competitiveness, and erosion of stakeholder trust.

Safety and operational risks

Process safety, personal safety and environmental risks *– The BP Group's operations and business activities are exposed to a wide range of safety, operational integrity, and environmental risks – particularly under growing complexity and delivery intensity – which could result in major incidents that harm people or the environment, disrupted operations, damage to its reputation, legal liability, undermine its financial standing or threaten its licence to operate.*

The BP Group operates in complex and high-risk environments where process safety, personal safety, occupational health, technical integrity, transportation, marine operations, and environmental risks could result in major incidents with significant human, environmental, financial, and reputational consequences. As a result, the BP Group could face regulatory action and legal liability, including penalties and remediation obligations, increased costs and, potentially, denial of its licence to operate.

Despite safety controls, barriers, and management systems, failures may still occur due to technical breakdowns, equipment failure, human error, extreme (acute or chronic) weather and climate-related factors, or third-party actions.

Risk exposure is heightened during drilling, production, marine transport and logistics, pipeline operations, project construction or maintenance activities – especially in environmentally sensitive (e.g. areas of water scarcity, biodiversity),

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remote or geologically complex locations, or where infrastructure reliability and emergency response capabilities are constrained. These risks extend to both the public and the BP Group's workforce and contractors, including physical safety, life saving rule violations, and occupational health exposures such as chemical, biological, psychosocial, or infectious risks.

Past incidents across the industry have resulted in fatalities, significant spills, long term environmental damage, large-scale remediation costs, and lasting reputational harm. The BP Group's ability to maintain the technical integrity of its assets, retain its licence to operate and meet stakeholder expectations, depends on consistently high performance in safety and environmental execution across the portfolio.

As the BP Group continues to scale delivery across a more diversified portfolio it remains essential that safety systems, controls, and organizational safety culture are maintained and strengthened at every level of the business to prevent serious failures, provide operational continuity, and uphold trust with stakeholders.

Security *– Hostile acts such as terrorism, civil unrest, armed conflict, sabotage, activism, piracy, insider threats, workplace violence, cyber enabled physical attacks, or threats to personnel security such as kidnapping or detention could harm the BP Group's people, disrupt operations, compromise critical assets, or damage its reputation.*

Security threats may emerge or intensify in response to geopolitical instability, conflict, or state-linked activity that could target critical infrastructure or supply chains. They may also be politically, ideologically, or financially motivated and influenced by regional instability, activism, social unrest, or the BP Group's presence in higher-risk geographies. Increasing interdependence between cyber, information, and physical domains may create additional vulnerabilities across operational technology, logistics, and data-driven systems.

Assets such as pipelines terminals, transportation routes, offshore platforms, and operational-technology systems could be particularly exposed. The risk of insider activity – including unauthorized data access, sabotage, or information leakage – is also a continuing concern, particularly in complex joint ventures or politically sensitive environments.

The consequences of a major security incident could include operational shutdown, financial loss, workforce harm, legal costs and liabilities or reputational damage. More broadly, a significant incident could disrupt supply chains, invite regulatory scrutiny, or adversely affect confidence in the BP Group's ability to operate safely and reliably in challenging environments.

Product quality *– Failure to supply products to customers, meet technical specifications or regulatory standards could lead to harm, operational disruption, reputational damage, or legal and financial consequences.*

The BP Group provides products – including fuels, lubricants, petrochemicals, biofuels, and consumables – that meet technical specifications, regulatory requirements, and customer expectations. The BP Group operates a complex global value chain spanning production, refining, blending, transportation, and delivery. Failures may arise at any point in this chain due to contamination, formulation errors, process deviation, mislabelling, equipment failure, or inadequate quality assurance.

Product quality risks may originate upstream (e.g. formation variability, production chemistry), midstream (e.g. blending inconsistencies, custody transfer), or downstream (e.g. additives, packaging, distribution). Failures can result in safety incidents, environmental harm, damage to customer equipment, product recalls, legal liability, and loss of brand trust.

As customer expectations and regulatory regimes evolve – particularly regarding decarbonized and high-integrity products – maintaining end-to-end product integrity is critical to safeguarding the BP Group's reputation, maintaining brand trust, securing market access, and protecting long-term commercial relationships. Widespread or high-profile failures could result in product recalls, legal exposure, or reputational harm – especially in regulated or safety-critical sectors.

Compliance and control risks

Legal, regulatory and ethical compliance *– Ethical misconduct, non-compliance with law and regulation or changes in law and regulation could increase costs, constrain the BP Group's operations and affect its strategy, business plans and financial performance. Incidents of ethical misconduct or non-compliance could also damage its reputation and result in litigation, regulatory action, penalties and potentially affect its licence to operate.*

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 BP Group's reputation, and result in litigation, regulatory action, penalties and potentially affect its licence to operate. In relation to trade restrictions or other sanctions, current geopolitical factors have increased these risks.

The BP Group's businesses and operations are subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, state or other regional or local area in which they occur. These laws and regulations result in an often complex, uncertain and changing legal and regulatory environment for the BP Group's global businesses and operations. Changes in laws or regulations, including how they are interpreted and enforced, can and do impact all aspects of its business.

Royalties and taxes, particularly those applied to the BP Group's hydrocarbon activities, tend to be high compared with those imposed on similar commercial activities. In certain jurisdictions there is also a degree of uncertainty relating to tax law interpretation and changes.

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Governments may change their fiscal and regulatory frameworks in response to public pressure on finances or for other policy reasons, resulting in increased amounts payable to them or their agencies.

Changes in law or regulation could increase the compliance and litigation risk and costs, reduce the BP Group's profitability, reduce demand for or constrain its ability to sell certain products, limit its access to new opportunities, require it to divest or write down certain assets or curtail or cease certain operations, or affect the adequacy of its provisions for pensions, tax, decommissioning, environmental and legal liabilities.

Changes in laws or regulations could result in the nationalization, expropriation, cancellation, non-renewal or renegotiation of the BP Group's interests, assets and related rights. Potential changes to pension or financial market regulation could also impact funding requirements of the group. Following the Gulf of America oil spill, the BP Group may be subjected to a higher level of fines or penalties imposed in relation to any alleged breaches of laws or regulations, which could result in increased costs.

Financial and physical commodity trading activities – *The BP Group undertakes physical and financial trading across global commodity and financial markets. Risk associated with the BP Group's trading activities could arise from a failure to maintain robust oversight, controls, and disciplined execution in its trading activities which could result in business disruption, financial loss, regulatory action, or reputational damage.*

The BP Group conducts physical and financial trading across global commodity and financial markets, both on exchange and 'over the counter', some of which are financially regulated activities. The BP Group's trading activities expose it to multiple risks, including market, credit, operational, conduct, liquidity and regulatory risks. Failure to maintain effective oversight and controls, and disciplined execution in its trading activities, could result in business disruption, financial loss, reputational harm, regulatory intervention, and/or impair its ability to operate.

There is a risk that a single trader or a group of traders could act outside of the BP Group's delegations and controls, leading to regulatory intervention and resulting in financial loss, fines and potentially damaging its reputation, and could affect its permissions to trade.

Integrity of financial and non-financial reporting *– Failure to maintain integrity in financial and non-financial reporting may result in material misstatement or regulatory breach, which could lead to regulatory action, legal liability and reputational damage.*

The accuracy and reliability of the BP Group's external reporting depends on the strength of its internal control environment, the robustness of its systems and data governance, and its people.

Failure to accurately report the BP Group's data – including financial results, sustainability and environmental, social and governance disclosures, reserves estimates, and operational performance – could lead to regulatory action, legal liability, investor action and reputational damage.

6. Updates to the outlook of the credit rating of BP assigned by S&P

The outlook of the credit rating assigned to BP by S&P has been updated from "A- (stable outlook)" to "A- (positive outlook)". The penultimate paragraph of page 2 of the Prospectus shall be updated accordingly.

7. Changes to the Directors of BP

On 17 December 2025 BP announced that Murray Auchincloss had stepped down as Chief Executive Officer and a Director of BP and Meg O'Neill had been appointed as Chief Executive Officer, effective 1 April 2026.

8. General Information

There has been no significant change in the financial position or financial performance of the BP Group since 31 March 2026.

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Guarantor since 31 December 2025.

There has been no significant change in the financial position or financial performance of BPCM UK since 31 December 2024.

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of BPCM UK since 31 December 2024.

There has been no significant change in the financial position or financial performance of BPCM Netherlands since 31 December 2025.

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of BPCM Netherlands since 31 December 2025.

Save as disclosed in note 33 entitled "Contingent liabilities and legal proceedings" to BP's audited consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 on pages 236 to 237 (inclusive) of the BP Group Annual Report 2025, there are no, and have not been any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuers, the Guarantor or any of their respective subsidiaries, as the case may be, is aware), during the 12 months preceding the date of this Supplementary Prospectus, which may have, or have in the

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recent past had, significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Issuers or the Guarantor, as the case may be, or (in the case of the Guarantor) the BP Group.

9. Other information

The Prospectus, this Supplementary Prospectus, the BP Group Annual Report 2025 and the First Quarter 2026 Results will be available for viewing on the website of the Regulatory News Service operated by the London Stock Exchange plc at www.londonstockexchange.com/exchange/news/market-news/market-news-home.html. The BP Group Annual Report 2025 and the First Quarter 2026 Results can also be found on the investor relations website of the Guarantor at www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/investors.html.

The BPCM Netherlands Annual Report 2025 will be available for viewing on the website listed in the section of this Supplementary Prospectus entitled "Incorporation by Reference of the BPCM Netherlands Annual Report 2025".

If documents which are incorporated by reference themselves incorporate any information or other documents therein, either expressly or implicitly, such information or other documents will not form part of this Supplementary Prospectus except where such information or other documents are specifically incorporated by reference in, or attached to, this Supplementary Prospectus. Any non-incorporated parts of a document referred to herein are either not relevant for an investor or are otherwise covered elsewhere in the Prospectus.

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Supplementary Prospectus or any statement incorporated by reference in the Prospectus by this Supplementary Prospectus and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference in the Prospectus, the statements in this Supplementary Prospectus will prevail.

Save as disclosed in this Supplementary Prospectus, no other significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy relating to information included in the Prospectus has arisen or been noted, as the case may be, since the publication of the Prospectus.

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