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CASTROL HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(Registered No.12825643)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2024

Board of Directors: N J C Evans
A U Mozie

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

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

STRATEGIC REPORT

Results

The loss for the year after taxation was $130,323,000 which, when added to the accumulated loss brought forward at 1 January 2024 of $224,963,000 together with other comprehensive loss on investment accounted for at fair value through OCI of $20,175,000 gives a total accumulated loss carried forward at 31 December 2024 of $375,461,000.

Principal activities and review of the business

The company's principal activity is that of the holding company of an international group whose principal business is primarily in lubricants operations. The lubricants operations blend and market automotive, industrial and marine lubricants.

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

	2024	2023	Variance
	$000	$000	%
Operating loss	(92,264)	(10,929)	>100%
Loss for the year	(130,323)	(44,689)	>100%
Total equity	574,539	75,037	>100%

Operating loss for the year of 2024 is mainly driven by investment impairment of $79,025 thousand in Castrol (Tianjin) Lubricants Co., Ltd, $27,793 thousand in Castrol DongFeng Lubricant Co., Ltd, $7,592 thousand in BP Oil Thailand Limited, $4,192 thousand in Viceroy Investments Limited, $3,872 thousand in BP Holdings (Thailand) Limited, $4,317 thousand in Limited Liability Company Setra Lubricants, and impairment reversal of $3,795 thousand in Castrol Pakistan (Private) Limited (2023 impairment of $9,159 thousand in Castrol Pakistan (Private) Limited and $5,367 thousand in Limited Liability Company Setra Lubricants).

The company received $30,542 thousand (2023 $3,685 thousand) dividend income from three of its subsidiaries in 2024.

Loss for the year of 2024 is also impacted by interest expense on received loan and IFA account in the amount of $39,474 thousand (2023 $37,306 thousand) and by interest income on given loan in the amount of $5,498 thousand (2023 $4,425 thousand).

The movement in equity is primarily driven by the losses incurred throughout the year and the capital injection of $650,000 thousand.

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Section 172 (1) statement

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

The board is committed to doing business ethically and transparently, using bp's values and code of conduct to guide them when engaging and working with business partners. The company's activities, and the decisions of the board, affect a wide variety of individuals and organisations. The directors engage with the company's stakeholders, listening to their differing needs and priorities as part of their role as a senior leader at bp and use the feedback received to inform the board's decision-making.

Section 172 factor*(s)*	
(a) – The likely consequences of any decision in the long term; (e) – the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct	When performing their duties, the directors of the company had regard to the bp group strategy and how the long-term success and sustained economic viability of the company supports the bp group's financial frame and sustainability frame. bp's code of conduct, which was updated in 2024, and "Who we are" beliefs set clear expectations for how bp, the company and the board operate to maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct.
(b) – the interests of the company's employees	The company has no employees.
(c) – The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others	During 2024, the directors of the company reiterated their focus on engaging and fostering relationships with suppliers and customers. Their actions were aligned with bp's Code of Conduct and 'Who we are' beliefs.
(d) – The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment	The directors of the company are committed to the bp group's sustainability frame which includes 10 aims to get bp to net zero and help the world get there too, 5 aims to improve people's lives and 5 aims to care for our planet.
(f) - The need to act fairly as between members of the company	In considering both the short- and long-term consequences of decisions, the directors consider how to best maximize the long-term shareholder value for its member as a wholly-owned subsidiary

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

Stakeholder*(s)*	
Government/Regulators	The company recognizes the need to create valued relationships with the government / regulators centered around ethics and transparency, and the need to discuss relevant regulations and guidance where necessary. The board is provided with updates on changes in regulation and / or legislation impacting the company and is committed to keeping the government/regulators informed of any significant changes to the company.
Shareholders	The company is committed to maximising long term shareholder value in, whatever form, when making decisions. The company operates in accordance with the bp group's System of Internal Control to promote long term success of the company for the shareholder.

The company's principal decisions

The board recognizes the importance of considering and having regard to the section 172 factors when making decisions, particularly principal decisions of the company. The company has taken the view that a 'principal' decision is one which is material and strategic in nature and would affect the ability of the company to generate or preserve value over the long term.

The following principal decisions were taken by the company during the period:

Principal decision	**Relevant factors taken into account during decision making process**
Approval of an allotment of shares	In December 2024, the directors considered and approved an allotment of shares of $650,000,000 to the parent company. The directors considered the impact of such a decision on the long-term prospects and financial position of the Company.
Approval for capital reduction	In December 2024, the company underwent a share capital reduction to reduce the capital from $750,000,100 to $250,000,100 by cancelling and extinguishing 500,000,000 ordinary shares of $1.00 each allotted to the parent company. The directors considered the impact of such a decision on the long-term prospects of the company, as well as considering the financial position of the company to ensure that it has the sufficient distributable reserves at that time.

Principal risks and uncertainties

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

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

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

The risks listed below, separately or in combination, could have a material adverse effect on the implementation of the company's strategy, business, financial performance, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, prospects, shareholder value and returns and reputation. Unless stated otherwise, further details on these risks are included within the risk factors in the Strategic Report of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Strategic and commercial risks

Prices and markets

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

Decreases in the price of energy outputs the company produces could have an adverse effect on revenue, margins, profitability and cash flows. If these reductions are significant or for a prolonged period, management may have to write down assets and reassess the viability of certain projects, which may impact future cash flows, profit, capital expenditure, the ability to work within the bp group's financial frame and maintain bp's long-term investment programme. Conversely, an increase in the prices of the energy outputs the company produces may not improve margin performance as there could be increased fiscal take, cost inflation and more onerous terms for access to resources. Recent global developments have also caused significant uncertainty and volatility in macroeconomic conditions and commodity markets. The going concern assessment in the Directors' Report has been based on bp's current expectations, but actual outcomes and results may be impacted by these evolving macroeconomic and market conditions.

Geopolitical

The company is exposed to a range of political developments and consequent changes to the operating and regulatory environment could cause business disruption.

Political instability, changes to the regulatory environment or taxation, international trade disputes and barriers to free trade, international sanctions, expropriation or nationalization of property, civil strife, strikes, insurrections, acts of terrorism, acts of war and public health situations (including the outbreak of an epidemic or pandemic) may disrupt or curtail our operations, business activities or investments. These may in turn cause production to decline, limit bp's ability to pursue new opportunities, affect the recoverability of bp's assets and related earnings and cash flow or cause bp to incur additional costs, particularly due to the long-term nature of many of bp's projects and significant capital expenditure required.

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Liquidity, financial capacity and financial, including credit, exposure

Failure to work within the financial framework set by the bp group could impact the bp group as well as the company's ability to operate and result in financial loss. Credit rating downgrades could potentially increase financing costs and limit access to financing or engagement in the company's trading activities on acceptable terms, which could put pressure on the company's liquidity. For further details see Note 29 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Joint arrangements and contractors

The company may have varying levels of control over the standards, operations and compliance of its partners, including non-operated joint ventures, contractors and sub-contractors which could result in legal liability and reputational damage.

The company's partners and contractors are responsible for the adequacy of their resources and capabilities. If these are found to be lacking, there may be financial, reputational, operational or safety exposures for the company. Should an incident occur in an operation that the company participates in, its partners and contractors may be unable or unwilling to fully compensate the company against costs it may incur on their behalf or on behalf of the arrangement.

Digital infrastructure, cyber security and data protection

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

Climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy

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

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

Competition

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

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Insurance

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

Compliance and control risks

Ethical misconduct and non-compliance

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

Regulation

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

Treasury

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

Reporting

External reporting of financial and non-financial data relies on the integrity of the control environment, bp group's systems and people operating them. Failure to report data accurately and in compliance with applicable standards could result in regulatory action, legal liability and reputational damage.

Financial risk management

The company is exposed to a number of different financial risks arising from natural business exposures as well as its use of financial instruments including market risks relating to foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Further details on these financial risks are included within Note 29 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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

DocuSigned by:
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N J C Evans
Director
September 26, 2025

Registered Office:

Chertsey Road
Sunbury on Thames
Middlesex
TW16 7BP
United Kingdom

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

CASTROL HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Directors

The present directors are listed on page 1.

There have been no director appointments or resignations since 1 January 2024.

Directors' indemnity

The company indemnifies the directors in its Articles of Association to the extent allowed under section 232 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the company's directors remain in force at the date of this report.

Dividends

The company has not declared any dividends during the year (2023 $Nil). The directors do not propose the payment of a final dividend.

Strategic and commercial risks

Markets
Recent global developments have caused significant uncertainty and volatility in macroeconomic conditions and commodity markets. The going concern assessment below has been based on bp's current expectations, but actual outcomes and results may be impacted by these evolving macroeconomic and market conditions.

Financial risk management

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

Post balance sheet events

There were no post balance sheet events

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Going concern

The directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The current economic and geopolitical environment were considered as part of the going concern assessment.

Liquidity and financing are managed within the bp group under pooled group-wide arrangements which include the company. As part of the going concern basis of preparation for the company, the ability and intent of the bp group to support the company has also been taken into consideration. The most recent bp group financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis. Forecast liquidity of the bp group has been assessed under a number of stressed scenarios, including a significant decline in oil prices over the 12-month period from the date these financial statements were approved. Reverse stress tests performed indicated that the bp group will continue to operate as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements even if the Brent price fell to zero.

In February 2025, a strategic review of the Castrol business, of which the company forms part, was announced. A possible outcome of this process is a change of full or partial ownership of the business. Taken as a whole, the Castrol business is highly profitable and cash-generative, however in the event of a change in ownership, it is possible that the new owners of the business may seek to reorganise its legal entity structure or transfer substantial components of the business to other existing legal entities within the new owners' control. Such an eventuality could result in certain individual legal entities or holding companies within the group no longer being required, as currently constituted, leading to their liquidation. Accordingly, from the perspective of the company as a standalone legal entity, there is a material uncertainty until the outcome of strategic review, and the plans of a possible future owner are known, that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Future developments

As announced in February 2025, bp is carrying out a strategic review of its Castrol business with the intention of accelerating Castrol's next phase of value creation.

The directors consider that, despite the uncertainties deriving from the current economic environment and the loss reported for the year, the company is in a good position to take advantage of any opportunities which may arise in the future.

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

Stakeholder statements

Statement of engagement with suppliers, customers and others in a business relationship with the company

The company's section 172(1) statement in the Strategic Report demonstrates how the directors have had regard to the need to foster business relationships with suppliers, customers and other stakeholders when making decisions on behalf of the company.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting (SECR)

As a UK subsidiary of a UK parent company which prepares a group directors' report, SECR reporting details are included in the Strategic Report of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Auditors

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and are therefore deemed reappointed as auditors.

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

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

- To the best of each director's knowledge and belief, there is no information relevant to the preparation of the auditor's report of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- Each director has taken all the steps a director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

DocuSigned by:
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N J C Evans
Director
September 26, 2025

Registered Office:

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

CASTROL HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors confirm that they have complied with these requirements. Details of the directors' assessment of going concern are provided in the Directors' Report.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CASTROL HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Castrol Holdings International Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 17.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 2 of the financial statements, which indicates that the company forms part of the Castrol business which is currently subject to a strategic review. A possible outcome of this is a change of full or partial ownership of the company. In the event of a change in ownership, new owners of the business may choose to reorganise the legal entity structure leading to liquidation of certain individual entities. As stated in note 2, these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

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

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

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

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

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

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

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

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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

Signed by:
Javier Doval
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Javier Doval Cotelo CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
London, United Kingdom
September 26, 2025

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

CASTROL HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

	Note	2024 $000	2023 $000
Dividend income	3	30,542	3,685
Administrative expenses		216	(88)
Impairment of fixed asset investments	9	(126,817)	(14,526)
Reversal of impairment of fixed asset investments	9	3,795	—
Operating loss		(92,264)	(10,929)
Share in Joint Ventures loss	9	(2,029)	(112)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	5,498	4,425
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(39,474)	(37,306)
Loss before taxation		(128,269)	(43,922)
Tax on loss	7	(2,054)	(767)
Loss for the year		(130,323)	(44,689)

The loss of $130,323,000 for the year ended 31 December 2024 was derived in its entirety from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

CASTROL HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

	Note	2024 $000	2023 $000
Loss for the year		(130,323)	(44,689)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Investment valuation on FVOCI	9	(20,175)	36
Other comprehensive loss / income for the year net of tax		(20,175)	36
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(150,498)	(44,653)

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

CASTROL HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(Registered No.12825643)

	Note	2024 $000	2023 $000
Fixed assets			
Investments	**9**	487,800	607,783
Loans to subsidiaries	**10**	89,959	99,272
		577,759	707,055
Current assets			
Debtors - amounts falling due:			
within one year	**11**	86,739	—
		86,739	—
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**12**	—	(32,746)
Net current assets / (liabilities)		86,739	(32,746)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		664,498	674,309
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**12**	(89,959)	(599,272)
NET ASSETS		574,539	75,037
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	**13**	250,000	100,000
Other reserves	**14**	700,000	200,000
Profit and loss account	**14**	(375,461)	(224,963)
TOTAL EQUITY		574,539	75,037

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on 26 September 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:
9A4C7A3AB6D144A...

N J C Evans
Director
September 26, 2025

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

CASTROL HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total
	(Note 13)	(Note 14)	(Note 14)	
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Balance at 1 January 2023	100,000	200,000	(180,310)	119,690
Loss for the year	—	—	(44,689)	(44,689)
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	36	36
Total comprehensive loss for the year	—	—	(44,653)	(44,653)
Balance at 31 December 2023	100,000	200,000	(224,963)	75,037
Balance at 1 January 2024	100,000	200,000	(224,963)	75,037
Loss for the year	—	—	(130,323)	(130,323)
Other comprehensive loss for the year (note 9)	—	—	(20,175)	(20,175)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	—	—	(150,498)	(150,498)
Issue of share capital	650,000	—	—	650,000
Reduction of share capital to other reserves	(500,000)	500,000	—	—
Balance at Balance at 31 December 2024	250,000	700,000	(375,461)	574,539

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

The financial statements of Castrol Holdings International Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved by the board of directors on 26 September 2025 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by N J C Evans. Castrol Holdings International Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales (registered number 12825643). The company's registered office is at Chertsey Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 7BP, United Kingdom. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The material accounting policy information and critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions of the company are set out below.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the equity method of accounting for joint ventures. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

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

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group financial statements of BP p.l.c. Details of the parent in whose consolidated financial statements the company is included are shown in Note 17 to the financial statements.

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

Basis of preparation (continued)

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

(a) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements; ;
(b) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
    i. paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
(c) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (excluding paragraphs 1 to 44E, 44H(b)(ii) and 45 to 63 which are not applicable);
(d) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors in relation to standards not yet effective;
(e) the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
(f) the requirements of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
(g) the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36, Impairment of Assets;
(h) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
(i) the requirements of paragraphs 91 – 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of BP p.l.c. The group financial statements of BP p.l.c. are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in Note 17.

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

Material accounting policy information: use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

Inherent in the application of many of the accounting policies used in preparing the financial statements is the need for management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual outcomes could differ from the estimates and assumptions used.

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

The areas requiring the most significant judgement and estimation in the preparation of the financial statements are the recoverability of asset carrying values.

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

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

Material accounting policy information: use of judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Judgements and estimates made in assessing the impact of the geopolitical and economic environment

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

Discount rate assumptions

The discount rates used for impairment testing were reassessed during the year in light of changing economic and geopolitical outlooks. Impairment discount rates mainly remained consistent with 2023. See significant judgements and estimates: recoverability of asset carrying values.

Going concern

The directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The current economic and geopolitical environment were considered as part of the going concern assessment.

Liquidity and financing are managed within the bp group under pooled group-wide arrangements which include the company. As part of the going concern basis of preparation for the company, the ability and intent of the bp group to support the company has also been taken into consideration. The most recent bp group financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis. Forecast liquidity of the bp group has been assessed under a number of stressed scenarios, including a significant decline in oil prices over the 12-month period from the date these financial statements were approved. Reverse stress tests performed indicated that the bp group will continue to operate as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements even if the Brent price fell to zero.

In February 2025, a strategic review of the Castrol business, of which the company forms part, was announced. A possible outcome of this process is a change of full or partial ownership of the business. Taken as a whole, the Castrol business is highly profitable and cash-generative, however in the event of a change in ownership, it is possible that the new owners of the business may seek to reorganise its legal entity structure or transfer substantial components of the business to other existing legal entities within the new owners' control. Such an eventuality could result in certain individual legal entities or holding companies within the group no longer being required, as currently constituted, leading to their liquidation. Accordingly, from the perspective of the company as a standalone legal entity, there is a material uncertainty until the outcome of strategic review, and the plans of a possible future owner are known, that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Foreign currency

The functional and presentation currency of the financial statements is US dollars. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates and is normally the currency in which the company primarily generates and expends cash.

As the company is considered to be an intermediate holding company, and therefore an extension of its parent company, its functional currency is the same as its parent company.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Where this is not practical and exchange rates do not fluctuate materially the average rate has been used. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange on the balance sheet date. Any resulting exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account, unless hedge accounting is applied. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, other than those measured at fair value, are not retranslated subsequent to initial recognition.

Investments

Fixed asset investments in subsidiaries are held at cost. Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. The company assesses investments for an impairment indicator annually. If any such indication of possible impairment exists, the company makes an estimate of the investment's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an investment exceeds its recoverable amount, the investment is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Where these circumstances have reversed, the impairment previously made is reversed to the extent of the original cost of the investment. All other fixed asset investments are stated in the financial statements at cost less provisions for impairment.

For other investments in equity instruments, please see the policy for financial assets below.

Interests in joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is an arrangement in which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. The company recognizes, on a line-by-line basis, its share of the assets, liabilities and expenses of these joint operations incurred jointly with the other partners, along with the company's income from the sale of its share of the output and any liabilities and expenses that the company has incurred in relation to the joint operation.

For joint arrangements in a separate entity, judgement may be required as to whether the arrangement should be classified as a joint venture or if the legal form, contractual arrangements or other facts and circumstances indicate that the company has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the arrangement, rather than rights to the net assets, and therefore should be classified as a joint operation. No such judgement made by the company is considered significant.

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

Equity method of accounting

Under the equity method, an investment is carried on the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the company's share of net assets of the entity, less distributions received and less any impairment in value of the investment. Loans advanced to equity-accounted entities that have the characteristics of equity financing are also included in the investment on the company balance sheet. The profit and loss account reflects the company's share of the results after tax of the equity-accounted entity, adjusted to account for depreciation, amortization and any impairment of the equity-accounted entity's assets based on their fair values at the date of acquisition. The statement of comprehensive income includes the company's share of the equity-accounted entity's other comprehensive income. The company's share of amounts recognized directly in equity by an equity-accounted entity is recognized in the statement of changes in equity.

The distribution to shareholders of profit attributable to an equity-accounted entity is limited by the Companies Act 2006, to the amount of any dividends receivable or received from the equity-accounted entity.

Financial statements of equity-accounted entities are prepared for the same reporting year as the company. Where material differences arise in the accounting policies used by the equity-accounted entity and those used by the company, adjustments are made to those financial statements to bring the accounting policies used into line with those of the company.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the company and its equity-accounted entities are eliminated to the extent of the company's interest in the equity-accounted entity. This includes unrealized gains arising on contribution of a business on formation of an equity-accounted entity.

The company assesses investments in equity-accounted entities for impairment whenever there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired. If any such objective evidence of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is compared with its recoverable amount, being the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the investment is written down to its recoverable amount.

Significant judgements and estimates: impairment of investments

Determination as to whether, and how much, an investment is impaired involves management estimates on highly uncertain matters such as the effects of inflation and deflation on operating expenses, discount rates, production profiles, reserves and resources, and future commodity prices, including the outlook for global or regional market supply-and-demand conditions for crude oil, natural gas and refined products.
For value in use calculations, future cash flows are adjusted for risks specific to the cash-generating unit and are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate. The pre-tax discount rate is based upon the cost of funding the company derived from an established model, adjusted to a pre-tax basis. Fair value less costs of disposal calculations use the post-tax discount rate. The discount rates applied in impairment tests are reassessed each year.

Note 9 discloses further details of the impairment assumptions used.

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

Impairment of intangible and tangible assets

The company assesses assets or groups of assets, called cash-generating units (CGUs), for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or CGU may not be recoverable, for example, changes in the company's business plans. If any such indication of impairment exists, the company makes an estimate of the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. Individual assets are grouped into CGUs for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other groups of assets. A CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. If it is probable that the value of the CGU will be primarily recovered through a disposal transaction, the expected disposal proceeds are considered in determining the recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the CGU is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The business segment plans, which are approved on an annual basis by senior management, are the primary source of information for the determination of value in use. They contain forecasts for refinery throughputs, sales volumes for various types of refined products (e.g. gasoline and lubricants), revenues, costs and capital expenditure. Carbon taxes and costs of emissions allowances are included in estimates of future cash flows, where applicable, based on the regulatory environment in each jurisdiction in which the company operates. As an initial step in the preparation of these plans, various assumptions regarding market conditions, such as oil prices, natural gas prices, power prices, refining margins, refined product margins and cost inflation rates are set by senior management. These assumptions take account of existing prices, global supply-demand equilibrium for oil and natural gas, other macroeconomic factors and historical trends and variability. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the asset group to the extent that they are not already reflected in the discount rate and are discounted to their present value typically using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

Fair value less costs of disposal is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants and does not reflect the effects of factors that may be specific to the entity and not applicable to entities in general. Fair value may be determined by reference to agreed or expected sales proceeds, recent market transactions for similar assets or using discounted cash flow analyses. Where discounted cash flow analyses are used to calculate fair value less costs of disposal, estimates are made about the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset, CGU or group of CGUs

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the lower of its recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. Impairment reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's or CGU's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

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

Estimates: recoverability of asset carrying values

Discount rates

For discounted cash flow calculations, future cash flows are adjusted for risks specific to the CGU. Value in use calculations are typically discounted using a pre-tax discount rate based upon the cost of funding the bp group derived from an established model, adjusted to a pre-tax basis and incorporating a market participant capital structure and country risk premiums. Fair value less costs of disposal discounted cash flow calculations use a post-tax discount rate.

The discount rates applied in impairment tests are reassessed each year and, in 2024 the post-tax discount rate was 8% (2023 8%). Where the CGU is located in a country that was judged to be higher risk, an additional premium of 1% to 3% was reflected in the discount rate (2023 1% to 4%). The judgement of classifying a country as higher risk and the applicable premium takes into account various economic and geopolitical factors. The pre-tax discount rate typically ranged from 9% to 20% (2023 9% to 20%) depending on the risk premium and applicable tax rate in the geographic location of the CGU.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price. In the case of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs are also included. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, as set out below. The company derecognizes financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or the rights to receive cash flows have been transferred to a third party and either substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred, or substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have neither been retained nor transferred but control of the asset has been transferred.

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

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost when they are held in a business model the objective of which is to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Such assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the assets are derecognized or impaired and when interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. This category of financial assets includes trade and other receivables.

Investments in equity instruments

Investments in equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless an election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis to recognize fair value gains and losses in other comprehensive income. The company made an election to account its investment in TUHU Car Inc at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. For interest-bearing loans and borrowings this is typically equivalent to the fair value of the proceeds received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognized in interest receivable and similar income and interest payable and similar expenses respectively. This category of financial liabilities includes trade and other payables and finance debt.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Income tax is recognized in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is based on the taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it is determined in accordance with the rules established by the applicable taxation authorities. It therefore excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods as well as items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises on the initial recognition of goodwill.
- Where the deferred tax liability arises on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and, at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in group undertakings and associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and, at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in group undertakings and associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Where tax treatments are uncertain, if it is considered probable that a taxation authority will accept the company's proposed tax treatment, income taxes are recognized consistent with the company's income tax filings. If it is not considered probable, the uncertainty is reflected within the carrying amount of the applicable tax asset or liability using either the most likely amount or an expected value, depending on which method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Judgement is required when determining whether a particular tax is an income tax or another type of tax (for example a production tax). Accounting for deferred tax is applied to income taxes as described above but is not applied to other types of taxes; rather such taxes are recognized in the profit and loss account in accordance with the applicable accounting policy such as Provisions and contingent liabilities.

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

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues using the effective interest rate – that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholders' right to receive the payment is established.

Finance costs

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

Updates to material accounting policy information

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

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

Impact of new International Financial Reporting Standards

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

Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

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

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

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

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

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

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Impairment of investments**	126,817	14,526
Reversal of impairment of investments**	(3,795)	—
Dividend income from group undertakings	(30,542)	(3,685)
Net foreign exchange (gains) / losses*	(35)	8

* Amount is included in Administrative expenses

** For further details please refer to Note 9.

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4. Auditor's remuneration

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Fees for the audit of the company	40	38

Fees paid to the company's auditor, Deloitte LLP and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the company are not disclosed in these financial statements since the consolidated financial statements of Castrol Holdings International Limited's ultimate parent, BP p.l.c., are required to disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis.

The fees were borne by another group company.

5. Interest receivable

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Interest income from amounts owed by group undertakings	5,498	4,425
Total interest receivable and similar income	5,498	4,425

6. Interest payable

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Interest expense on:		
Loans from group undertakings	39,474	37,306
Total interest payable and similar expenses	39,474	37,306

7. Taxation

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

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

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7. Taxation (continued)

(a) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

The tax assessed on the loss for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.0% for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023 23.5%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Loss before taxation	(128,269)	(43,922)
Tax credit	2,054	767
Effective tax rate	(2)%	(1.75)%

	2024	2023
	%	%
UK statutory corporation tax rate:	25	23.52
Decrease resulting from:		
Non-taxable income	(18)	(5.91)
Overseas tax	(2)	(1.49)
Free group relief	(7)	(17.87)
Effective tax rate	(2)	(1.75)

Change in corporation tax rate

The UK corporation tax rate is 25%, effective from 1 April 2023, which applies for the year ended 31 December 2024. The company had no deferred tax balances, recognized or unrecognized, at the balance sheet date.

8. Directors and employees

(a) Remuneration of directors

None of the directors received any fees or remuneration for qualifying services as a director of the company during the financial year (2023 $Nil).

(b) Employee costs

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

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9. Investments

	Investment in subsidiaries $000	Investment in joint ventures $000	Other investments $000	Total $000
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	735,726	47,564	—	783,290
Additions	—	—	10,029	10,029
Fair value adjustment	—	—	36	36
Equity contributions in joint ventures	—	(31)	—	(31)
At 31 December 2023	735,726	47,533	10,065	793,324
At 1 January 2024	735,726	47,533	10,065	793,324
Additions	—	—	25,000	25,000
Fair value adjustment	—	—	(20,175)	(20,175)
Equity contributions in joint ventures	—	(1,786)	—	(1,786)
At 31 December 2024	735,726	45,747	14,890	796,363
Impairment losses				
At 1 January 2023	(171,015)	—	—	(171,015)
Charge for the year	(14,526)	—	—	(14,526)
At 31 December 2023	(185,541)	—	—	(185,541)
At 1 January 2024	(185,541)	—	—	(185,541)
Charge for the year	(99,024)	(27,793)	—	(126,817)
Reversal	3,795	—	—	3,795
At 31 December 2024	(280,770)	(27,793)	—	(308,563)
Net book amount				
At 31 December 2024	454,956	17,954	14,890	487,800
At 31 December 2023	550,185	47,533	10,065	607,783

The investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost less provision for impairment. The investment in joint venture is presented under the equity accounting method.
The investments in subsidiaries and joint venture(s) are unlisted, while other investments contain listed companies which are accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The subsidiary undertakings of the company at 31 December 2024 and the percentage of equity capital held set out below are all the investments of the company. The principal country of operation is generally indicated by the company's country of incorporation or by its name.

Other investment is also represented by a new investment of $25,000 thousand in Gogoro Inc made in 2024. Fair value adjustment (loss) of $20,175 thousand has been recognised in other comprehensive loss during 2024 ($16,561 thousand for Gogoro Inc and $3,614 thousand for TUHU Inc (purchased in 2023)).
The company also accounts for its share in Castrol DongFeng Lubricants Co. Limited joint venture's loss.

Impairment indicators of the investment balance have been assessed and triggers have been identified for several entities. For these investments the recoverable amounts have been assessed based on future cash flows projections.

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9. Investments (continued)

Key elements for determining recoverable amount are:

- Future cash flows have been obtained from the finance teams and were supported by management.
- Cash flow are projected for 6 years to align with the official forecast and also to make sure that future cash flows are stabilized to calculate terminal value.
- Country discount rates have been used.

In case of sufficient headroom between investment's net book value and the recoverable amount, no impairment was recognised.
Impairment has been recognised with the amount of $79,025 thousand in Castrol (Tianjin) Lubricants Co., Ltd, $27,793 thousand in Castrol DongFeng Lubricant Co., Ltd, $7,592 thousand in BP Oil Thailand Limited, $4,192 thousand in Viceroy Investments Limited, $3,872 thousand in BP Holdings (Thailand) Limited, $4,343 thousand in Limited Liability Company Setra Lubricants, and impairment reversal of $3,795 thousand in Castrol Pakistan (Private) Limited.

Management performed sensitivity analyses on the reasonably possible changes in key assumptions used to determine the recoverable value of the Company's investment in subsidiary undertakings. Reasonably possible changes in estimates are those that could result in a material impairment in the following year. The Company carried out sensitivity analyses on the reasonably possible changes in the discount rate and major drivers of the entities.

Key source of estimation uncertainty:

- Castrol New Zealand Limited: if the year-on-year increase in Gross Margin is decreased by 10% in every year, the recoverable amount would reduce from base case $22,050 thousand to $19,855 thousand, would cause no impairment,
- Thailand entities: if the year-on-year increase in Gross Margin is decreased by 10% in every year, the recoverable amount would reduce from base case $88,994 thousand to $84,851 thousand, would cause $4,143 thousand further impairment,
- Castrol DongFeng Lubricant Co., Ltd: if the year-on-year increase in Gross Margin is decreased by 10% in every year, the recoverable amount would reduce from base case $17,952 thousand to $8,673 thousand, would cause $9,279 thousand further impairment,
- Castrol (Tianjin) Lubricants Co., Ltd: as the recoverable amount is negative and the investment is written off to Nil, any deterioration in the assumptions will not have any further balance sheet effect,
- Castrol Pakistan (Private) Limited: if the foreign exchange rate is increased by 10%, the recoverable amount would reduce from base case $11,901 thousand to $10,705 thousand, would cause $1,196 thousand lower impairment reversal.

Discount rate:

- Castrol New Zealand Limited: a 2% point increase from the base case 11% discount rate would reduce the recoverable amount from base case $22,050 thousand to $18,948 thousand, would cause no impairment,
- Thailand entities: a 2% point increase from the base case 10% discount rate would reduce the recoverable amount from base case $88,994 thousand to $78,638 thousand, would cause $10,356 thousand further impairment,
- Castrol DongFeng Lubricant Co., Ltd: a 2% point increase from the base case 11% discount rate would reduce the recoverable amount from base case $17,952 thousand to $13,019 thousand, would cause $4,934 thousand further impairment,
- Castrol (Tianjin) Lubricants Co., Ltd: as the recoverable amount is negative and the investment is written off to Nil, any deterioration in the assumptions will not have any further balance sheet effect,
- Castrol Pakistan (Private) Limited: a 2% point increase from the base case 25% discount rate would reduce the recoverable amount from base case $11,901 thousand to $11,230 thousand, would cause $672 thousand lower impairment reversal.

All voting rights are equal to percentage of share capital owned unless otherwise noted below.

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9. Investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

Company name	Class of share held	%	Registered address	Principal activity
Castrol Holdings Australia Pty Ltd	Ordinary shares	100%	Level 17, 717 Bourke Street, Docklands, VIC, 3008, Australia	Holding Company
Bp (China) Industrial Lubricants Limited	Ordinary shares	100%	No.9 Bin Jiang South Road, Petrochemical Industrial Park, Taicang Gangkou Development Zone, Jiangsu Province, China	Lubricants
Castrol Tianjin Lubricants Co., Ltd	Ordinary shares	100%	South of NanGang Industrial Area, and East of Hai Gang Road, Tianjin Economic Development Area, Tianjin, China	Lubricants
Viceroy Investments Limited	Ordinary shares	100%	Chertsey Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 7BP, England, United Kingdom	Holding Company
Bp (Gibraltar) Limited	Ordinary shares	100%	Chertsey Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 7BP, England, United Kingdom	Lubricants
Castrol New Zealand Ltd	Ordinary shares	100%	Watercare House, 73 Remuera Road, Rumuera, Auckland, 1050, New Zealand	Lubricants
Castrol Pakistan (Private) Limited	Ordinary shares	100%	D-67/1, Block # 4, Scheme # 5,Clifton, Karachi, Pakistan, Karachi, Pakistan	Lubricants
Castrol Singapore PTE. Limited	Ordinary shares	100%	7 Straits View #26-01, Marina-One East Tower, 018936, Singapore	Lubricants
Limited liability company Setra Lubricants	Ordinary shares	99%	123060, Shchukino Municipal District, Berzarina str., 36, building 1, Moscow, Russian Federation	Lubricants
Castrol Egypt Marketing SSC	Ordinary shares	100%	Second Floor - Plot of land No. 14d03, Southern Business District of Cairo Festival City, New Cairo, Cairo, Egypt	Lubricants
Bp Holdings (Thailand) Limited*	Ordinary shares	49%	39/77-78 Moo 2 Rama II Road, Tambon Bangkrachao, Amphur Muang, Samutsakorn 74000, Thailand	Holding Company
Bp Oil (Thailand) Limited*	Ordinary shares	49%	39/77-78 Moo 2 Rama II Road, Tambon Bangkrachao, Amphur Muang, Samutsakorn 74000, Thailand	Holding Company

*Voting interest: 79%

Other Investments

Company name	Class of share held	%	Registered address	Principal activity
TUHU Car Inc	Ordinary shares	0.2%	PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman KY1-1104, Cayman Islands	Lubricants
Gogoro Inc	Ordinary shares	5,7%	11F, Building C, No. 225, Section 2, Chang'an E. Rd., SongShan District, Taipei City 105, Taiwan	Lubricants

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9. Investments (continued)

Joint ventures

Company name	Class of share held	%	Registered address	Principal activity
Castrol DongFeng Lubricant Co., Limited	Membership Interest	50%	No. B933, 9-14/F Office, Building A, Baoye Center, NO.31 JIA, China	Production of lubricating oils and greases

Significant holdings in other related undertakings

Company name	Share of loss for the year	Share of net assets
	2024	2024
	$000	$000
Castrol DongFeng Lubricant Co., Limited	1,787	23,740

10. Loans to group undertakings

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Loans to subsidiaries	89,959	99,272
	89,959	99,272

The loans to subsidiaries comprise a variable rate loan of AUD144,699 thousand ($89,959 thousand) with maturity date 31 January 2028. Interest is due on a six month period basis based on Bank Bill Swap Rate (BBSW).

11. Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Amounts owed from fellow subsidiaries	86,739	—
Total debtors	86,739	—

The amounts owed from fellow subsidiaries comprise an Internal Funding Accounts (IFAs) of $60,436 thousand receivable from BP International Limited (2023 $28,442 thousand credit balance).

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

Interest is accrued on a monthly basis based on overnight SOFR plus 32 basis points.

The balance also contains $26,280 thousand of dividend income accrual against BP (China) Industrial Lubricants Limited, the board resolution was signed in August 2024, the dividend was received in March 2025.

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12. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	—	32,746
	—	32,746

Amounts falling due after one year:

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	89,959	599,272
	89,959	599,272
Total creditors	89,959	632,018

The amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries falling due within one year comprised a variable rate funding account of $28,442 thousand in 2023. In current year the IFA balance is in debit position.

The amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries falling due after one year comprise a variable rate loan of AUD144,699 thousand ($89,959 thousand) with maturity date 31 January 2028 for which interest is due on a quarterly period basis based on Bank Bill Swap Rate (BBSW). Loan of $500 million has been repaid to BP International Limited during 2024.

13. Called up share capital

	2024	2023
	$000	$000
Issued and fully paid:		
250,000,100 Ordinary shares of $1.00 each for a total nominal value of $250,000,100	250,000	100,000
	250,000	100,000

During 2024, 650,000,000 ordinary shares of $1.00 each were allotted to the parent company at par value of $650,000 thousand, of which $500,000 thousand was credited into the other reserves.

14. Reserves

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

Other reserves
In December 2024, $650,000 thousand share capital has been received and $500,000 thousand has been reduced to other reserves.

Profit and loss account
The balance held on this reserve is the retained profits of the company.

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15. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within paragraphs 8(k) and (j) of FRS 101, and has not disclosed transactions entered into with wholly-owned group companies or key management personnel. There were no other related party transactions in the period.

16. Post balance sheet events

There were no post balance sheet events.

17. Immediate and ultimate controlling parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Burmah Castrol PLC, a company registered in Scotland. The ultimate controlling parent undertaking is BP p.l.c., a company registered in England and Wales, which is the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of BP p.l.c. can be obtained from its registered address: 1 St James's Square, London, SW1Y 4PD.

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