CHARGEMASTER LIMITED
(Registered No.06720009)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022

Board of directors: L-A Allen
N A Kirton
M E Bonnor-Moris

The directors present the Strategic Report, their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is to supply and operate electric vehicle (EV) charging points.

Results

The loss for the year after taxation was £34,595,000 which, when added to the accumulated loss brought forward at 1 January 2022 of £68,302,000, gives a total accumulated loss carried forward at 31 December 2022 of £102,897,000.

Review of the business

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

	2022	2021	Variance
	£000	£000	%
Turnover	46,558	26,216	78 %
Operating loss	(34,641)	(27,981)	24 %
Loss for the financial year	(34,595)	(28,150)	23 %
Total equity	112,100	76,695	46 %

Higher revenue was due to the increase in both commercial sales and network usage. The number of charge points on the pulse network has increased during the year, focusing on both ultrafast charging and areas with higher utilisation. This is in line with the business plan to expand in the United Kingdom (UK).

Higher operating loss and loss for the year were primarily driven by a combination of higher maintenance costs due to a large project undertaken to increase the reliability of the pulse network and servicing posts completed during the year as well as higher payroll costs supporting the company's expansion.

Section 172 (1) statement

This section describes how the directors of the company have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Section 172 factors"), and forms the statement required under section 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006.

In performing their duties throughout the year the directors have had regard to the Section 172 factors as follows:

(a) The likely long-term consequences of the decision

When setting and delivering on the company's strategy, the directors of the company have regard to the evolving environment in which the company operates and aims to promote the long term success and sustained economic viability of the company.

(b) The interests of the company's employees

The directors of the company recognise that employees are vital to the long term success of the company and, as such, engage with employees, and keep them informed on matters of concern to them. The directors of the company acknowledge the key interests of the employees, which include job security and career development, when making decisions. This includes reviewing the key performance indicators on employee engagement measured by the company's annual engagement survey.

Employee share ownership is encouraged and there are a number of employee share plans in place at bp group level to which employees of the company can participate in.

In 2022 the bp group launched the 'Who we are' framework of beliefs representing what we stand for at bp and to inspire our employees to and a new learning platform, Grow@bp to enable employees to take ownership of their career and develop skills both for their current roles and future options as bp evolves.

Employees are kept informed on matters of concern to them as employees through bp's intranet and local sites, social media channels, town halls, site visits and relevant webinars. The company holds monthly employee town hall meetings to keep employees updated where necessary and to promote employee engagement by recognising and celebrating wins.

The company also has an employee forum which supports a two way communication between the company's management and its employees. Employees are invited to regular "CEO breakfasts" as an opportunity to engage on different topics such as business and culture.

The directors have an open communication board in the boardroom where key information and questions from employees are shared directly with the board.

Section 172 (1) statement (continued)

(c) The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

During 2022, the directors of the company reiterated their focus on engagement and fostering relationships with suppliers and customers, with the need to consider partners, customers and suppliers and how we can help them, specifically addressed in the 'Who we are' belief, 'Care for others'.

In addition, the board reviewed and considered the company's Modern Slavery Statement and disclosed its practices in respect of the same on an annual basis.

The company engages with its suppliers through various channels. For example, the role of supplier relationship manager has been created in order to strengthen the strategic relationships with suppliers. Weekly meetings are held with key suppliers on a global basis to address all queries and concerns which is supported by a quarterly performance review to improve ways of working where required.

The company has several channels available to customers to assist with engagement and support the relationship between the company and its customers. The board uses both Trustpilot and CSat to measure the customer experience and together with call drivers & complaints data, the company creates a Voice of Customer insights pack that is analysed at a monthly meeting to improve on key areas.

(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 aims and objectives – 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. In 2022 each business prepared a sustainability plan, identifying its priority aims and detailing the actions it will take to meet those.

(e) The desirability to maintain the company's reputation for high standards of business conduct

In 2022, bp continued to make progress against its sustainability aims which set out the areas where bp believes it can make the biggest difference for bp, its stakeholders and society. bp's commitment to safety, having a positive impact and doing the right thing were further enshrined in the new bp 'Who we are' beliefs which also emphasise the importance of following the bp code of conduct.

bp's code of conduct sets clear expectations for how bp, the company and the board operate. The directors of the company continued to adhere, in good faith, to the bp code of conduct during the year and oversee adherence to the bp code of conduct by the company's employees to ensure the board and the company maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct.

(f) The need to act fairly between members of the company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary with one member and the directors aim to maximise long term shareholder value.

Stakeholder engagement

By understanding the company's key stakeholders, the board can consider and address the needs of these stakeholders and foster good business relationships with them. The board has taken time to identify the key interests of the stakeholders and establish regular engagement methods to help the board to consider and balance stakeholder interests when making decisions.

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

(a) Government/Regulators

The company recognises the need to create valued relationships with the Government/Regulators centred 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.

(b) 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, the Policy etc, to promote long term success of the company for the shareholder.

The company's principal decisions

During the period the directors of the company continued to monitor progress against the company's strategy, as highlighted in the principal activities section of the Strategic Report of the company, and decisions made by the directors of the company were in respect of routine board matters, in furtherance of the bp group's purpose and were not considered to be principal in nature.

Principal risks and uncertainties

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

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.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

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 2022.

Strategic and commercial risks

Prices and markets

The company's financial performance is subject to technological change, exchange rate fluctuations and the general macroeconomic outlook. Product prices are subject to international supply and demand and margins can be volatile. Technological change and global economic conditions can impact supply and demand and prices for our products.

Decreases in product prices could have an adverse effect on revenue, margins, profitability and cash flows. If these reductions are significant or for a prolonged period, bp 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 maintain the company's long-term investment programme. Conversely, an increase in product prices may not improve margin performance as there could be increased fiscal take and cost inflation.

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

Major project delivery

Poor investment choice, efficiency or delivery, or operational challenges at any major project that underpins the pace of EV roll-out, could adversely affect our financial performance.

The company seeks to manage this risk through the bp pulse Global Execution team which includes the centre of expertise for appraisal and optimization, expertise to manage the design and build of projects and programmes to ensure project objectives are met. This process is systematically reviewed and continuously improved.

Geopolitical

The company is exposed to a range of political, economic and social developments and consequent changes to the operating and regulatory environment which 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 continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or any future epidemic or pandemic) may disrupt or curtail our operations, business activities or investments. These may in turn cause production to decline, limit our ability to pursue new opportunities, affect the recoverability of our assets and our related earnings and cash flow or cause us to incur additional costs, particularly due to the long-term nature of many of our projects and significant capital expenditure required.

Liquidity, financial capacity and financial 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 group's liquidity.

Strategic and commercial risks (continued)

Digital infrastructure and cybersecurity

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. A breach or failure of our or third parties' digital infrastructure – including control systems – due to breaches of our cyber defences, or those of third parties, negligence, intentional misconduct or other reasons, could seriously disrupt our 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 our business, harm to the environment or our 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 our 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 in any of our strategic focus areas, 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.

Changes in investor preferences and sentiment could affect our access to capital markets and our attractiveness to potential investors, potentially resulting in reduced access to financing, increased financing costs and impacts upon our business plans and financial performance.

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

Policy, legal regulatory, technological and market developments related to climate change could also affect future price assumptions used in the assessment of recoverability of asset carrying values and the useful economic lives of assets used for the calculation of depreciation and amortization.

Competition

The bp group strategic progress and performance could be impeded if we are unable to control our development and operating costs and margins, if we fail to scale our businesses at pace, or to sustain, develop and operate a high-quality portfolio of assets efficiently. Furthermore, as the bp group transitions from an international oil company to an integrated energy company, we face an expanded and rapidly evolving range of competitors in the sectors in which we operate.

Talent and capability

The sectors in which the bp group operates face increasing challenges to attract and retain diverse, skilled and capable talent. An inability to successfully recruit, develop and retain core skills and capabilities and to reskill existing talent could negatively impact delivery of our strategy.

Crisis management and business continuity

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

Strategic and commercial risks (continued)

Insurance

The bp group generally purchases insurance only 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 bp group financial position which in turn could adversely affect the company.

Safety and operational risks

Process safety, personal safety and environmental risks

The company is exposed to a wide range of health, safety, security and environmental risks.There can be no certainty that our operating management system or other policies and procedures will adequately identify all process safety, personal safety and environmental risks or that all our operating activities, will be conducted in conformance with these systems.

Such events or conditions could cause harm to people, the environment and the company's assets and could result in regulatory action, legal liability, business interruption, increased costs, damage to the company's reputation and potentially denial of its licence to operate.

Security

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

Product quality

Supplying customers with off-specification products could damage the company's reputation, lead to regulatory action and legal liability, and potentially impact its financial performance.

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, 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 our 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 and treasury trading activities

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; credit risk; and liquidity risk. Further details on these financial risks are included within Note 29 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2022.

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

DocuSigned by:
Leslie Anne Allen
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L-A Allen
Director
September 21, 2023

Registered Office:

Breckland
Linford Wood
Milton Keynes
MK14 6GY
United Kingdom

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Directors

The present directors are listed on page 1.

L-A Allen and N A Kirton served as a director throughout the financial year. Changes since 1 January 2022 are as follows:

	Appointed	Resigned
M E Bonnor-Moris	16 May 2022	—
D R Mabon	—	26 April 2022

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 (2021 £Nil). The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2021 £Nil).

Financial instruments

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

On 15 March 2023, the parent company approved a capital injection of £106,000,000 in exchange for 2,650,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.04 each in the company. The allotment will be made in various tranches throughout 2023, as and when requested by the company.

On 15 March 2023, 875,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.04 each for a total nominal value of £35,000,000 were allotted to the parent company.

During May 2023, the company announced the decision to cease operations relating to the sale of Homecharge units to the general public. The expected financial impact of this decision is part of an ongoing project and includes the disposal of inventory held, redundancy costs relating to affected personnel and the write off of digital assets. Current estimates of this impact are £16,000,000.

On 21 August 2023, 875,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.04 each for a total nominal value of £35,000,000 were allotted to the parent company.

In September 2023, the company has created a new wholly owned subsidiary for the purposes of acquiring property to expand the EV charging network in the UK.

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.

The company supplies and operates electric vehicle (EV) charging points in the United Kingdom and continues to make significant investments in expanding its network. The company is in a healthy net assets and net current assets position as at 31 December 2022.

Liquidity and financing is managed within the bp group under pooled group-wide arrangements which include the company. As part of the going concern basis of preparation for the company, the ability and intent of the bp group to support the company has also been taken into consideration. The most recent bp group financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis. Forecast liquidity of the bp group has been assessed under a number of stressed scenarios, including a significant decline in oil prices over the 12-month period from the date these financial statements were approved. Reverse stress tests performed indicated that the bp group will continue to operate as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements even if the Brent price fell to zero. In addition, bp group management have confirmed the existing intra-group funding and liquidity arrangements as currently constituted are expected to be maintained for the foreseeable future, being no less than twelve months from the approval of these financial statements. No material uncertainties over going concern or significant judgements or estimates on the assessment were identified. Accordingly, the company will be able to draw on support from the bp group for the foreseeable future and these financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis. For further information on financial risk factors, including credit risk and liquidity risk, see pages 4-8.

In assessing the prospects of Chargemaster Limited, the directors noted that such assessment is subject to a degree of uncertainty that can be expected to increase looking out over time and, accordingly, that future outcomes cannot be guaranteed or predicted with certainty.

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

Future developments

The directors 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.

Research and development

The company incurs expenditure on the development of charger units and software which is capitalized within intangible assets as development costs.

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Disabled employees

The company gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a handicapped or disabled person.

Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion wherever appropriate.

Stakeholder statements

Employee engagement statement

The directors of the company recognise that employees are vital to the long term success of the company and engage with employees, and keep them informed on matters of concern to them. The company's section 172(1) statement in the Strategic Report demonstrates how the directors have engaged with employees throughout the year, and how the directors of the company have had regard to their interests when making decisions.

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

The board recognises the importance of considering and having regard to key stakeholders and their interests when making decisions. By understanding the company's key stakeholders, the board can consider and address the needs of these stakeholders and foster good business relationships with them.

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.

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.

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 2022.

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 are listed on page 1. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the company's auditor, each of these directors confirms 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:
Leslie Anne Allen
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L-A Allen
Director

September 21, 2023

Registered Office:

Breckland
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United Kingdom

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CHARGEMASTER 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CHARGEMASTER LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

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

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

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 25.

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework(s) that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

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

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

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud on the occurrence of the sale of commercial charging units. The sale transaction has to go through a process of delivery, installation works and commissioning to make the charging units available for use for its customers. Given the various stages and length of the process involved to complete the sale transaction, we deemed this a potential fraud risk for our audit.

In order to address this key audit matter we have completed audit procedures including:

- obtaining the sales agreement or order to determine the performance obligations;
- obtaining the evidence of the completion of installation works to determine that charging unit was ready for commissioning; and
- obtaining the commissioning report or alternative evidence of the performance obligations being met to determine the occurrence of revenue recognised.

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.

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

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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

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

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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

DocuSigned by:
Giles Murphy
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Giles Murphy FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
September 21, 2023

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

CHARGEMASTER LIMITED

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	**3**	46,558	26,216
Cost of sales		(36,535)	(21,882)
Gross profit		10,023	4,334
Administrative expenses		(44,559)	(32,271)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	**4**	(105)	(44)
Operating loss	**4**	(34,641)	(27,981)
Interest receivable and similar income	**6**	188	3
Interest payable and similar expenses	**7**	(142)	(172)
Loss before taxation	**8**	(34,595)	(28,150)
Tax on loss		—	—
Loss for the financial year		(34,595)	(28,150)

The loss of £34,595,000 for the year ended 31 December 2022 was derived in its entirety from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

CHARGEMASTER LIMITED

(Registered No.06720009)

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	**10**	2,617	4,454
Tangible assets	**11**	89,869	63,926
Investments	**12**	1,805	1,805
		94,291	70,185
Current assets			
Stocks	**13**	21,855	12,188
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year	**14**	49,909	21,139
Debtors - amounts falling due after one year	**14**	128	11
Cash at bank and in hand		15,030	10,202
		86,922	43,540
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**15**	(58,425)	(28,613)
Lease liabilities	**16**	(1,910)	(1,728)
Other provisions	**18**	(1,337)	(439)
Net current assets		25,250	12,760
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		119,541	82,945
Lease liabilities	**16**	(7,441)	(6,250)
NET ASSETS		112,100	76,695
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	**19**	190,126	120,126
Share premium account	**20**	24,871	24,871
Profit and loss account	**20**	(102,897)	(68,302)
TOTAL EQUITY		112,100	76,695

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

DocuSigned by:
Leslie Anne Allen
86AD7D5D540A414...

L-A Allen
Director

September 21, 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

CHARGEMASTER LIMITED

	Called up share capital (Note 19)	Share premium account (Note 20)	Profit and loss account (Note 20)	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 January 2021	67,952	24,871	(40,152)	52,671
Loss for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income	—	—	(28,150)	(28,150)
Issue of share capital	52,174	—	—	52,174
Balance at 31 December 2021	120,126	24,871	(68,302)	76,695
Balance at 1 January 2022	120,126	24,871	(68,302)	76,695
Loss for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income	—	—	(34,595)	(34,595)
Issue of share capital	70,000	—	—	70,000
Balance at 31 December 2022	190,126	24,871	(102,897)	112,100

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

The financial statements of Chargemaster Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 were approved by the board of directors on 20 September 2023 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by L-A Allen. Chargemaster Limited is a private company, limited by shares incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales (registered number 06720009) under the Companies Act 2006. The company's registered office is at Breckland, Linford Wood, Milton Keynes, MK14 6GY, 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. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions

The significant accounting policies 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. 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 24 to the financial statements.

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;
    (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
    (iii) paragraph 74 A(b) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
    (iv) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
(c) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
(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;

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

(h) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
(i) the requirement of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;;
(j) The requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases;
(k) The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16 Leases, provided that the disclosure of details of indebtedness required by paragraph 61(1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulations is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total.

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 24.

The financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000), except where otherwise indicated.

Significant accounting policies: 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 and 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 within the boxed text 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 impairment of investments, the recoverability of asset carrying values and revenue recognition.

Significant accounting policies

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.

The company supplies and operates electric vehicle (EV) charging points in the United Kingdom and continues to make significant investments in expanding its network. The company is in a healthy net assets and net current assets position as at 31 December 2022.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Going concern (continued)

Liquidity and financing is managed within the bp group under pooled group-wide arrangements which include the company. As part of the going concern basis of preparation for the company, the ability and intent of the bp group to support the company has also been taken into consideration. The most recent bp group financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis. Forecast liquidity of the bp group has been assessed under a number of stressed scenarios, including a significant decline in oil prices over the 12-month period from the date these financial statements were approved. Reverse stress tests performed indicated that the bp group will continue to operate as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements even if the Brent price fell to zero. In addition, bp group management have confirmed the existing intra-group funding and liquidity arrangements as currently constituted are expected to be maintained for the foreseeable future, being no less than twelve months from the approval of these financial statements. No material uncertainties over going concern or significant judgements or estimates on the assessment were identified. Accordingly, the company will be able to draw on support from the bp group for the foreseeable future and these financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis. For further information on financial risk factors, including credit risk and liquidity risk, see pages 4-8.

In assessing the prospects of Chargemaster Limited, the directors noted that such assessment is subject to a degree of uncertainty that can be expected to increase looking out over time and, accordingly, that future outcomes cannot be guaranteed or predicted with certainty.

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

Foreign currency

The functional and presentation currency of the financial statements is Pound Sterling. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates and is normally the currency in which the entity 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. 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.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

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, and future commodity prices, including the outlook for global or regional market supply-and-demand conditions.

Management judgement is required to determine whether an indicator of potential impairment exists in relation to the company's investments. No such indicators have been identified during the current year and therefore no impairment test has needed to be performed. Accordingly, the recoverable amount of the investment has not needed to be estimated, nor any assumptions made, and no sensitivity analysis has been required. Details of the carrying value of the investments are provided in Note 12.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets, other than goodwill, are stated at the amount initially recognized, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives.

The expected useful lives of assets and the amortization method are reviewed on an annual basis and, if necessary, changes in useful lives or the amortization method are accounted for prospectively.

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Development expenditure

Expenditure on the development of charger units and software, is capitalized within intangible assets and is amortized over its estimated useful life of 4 years.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets owned by the company are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and, for assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, directly-attributable finance costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

Expenditure on major maintenance refits or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets, inspection costs and overhaul costs. Where an asset or part of an asset that was separately depreciated is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, the expenditure is capitalized and the carrying amount of the replaced asset is derecognized. Inspection costs associated with major maintenance programmes are capitalized and amortized over the period to the next inspection. Overhaul costs for major maintenance programmes, and all other maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

Tangible assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis or reducing balance over their expected useful lives. The typical useful lives of the company's tangible assets are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	
Leasehold improvements	5 years straight-line basis
Leasehold property	48 years straight-line basis
Plant and equipment	
Plant and equipment	4 to 7 years reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	
Motor vehicles	3 to 5 years reducing balance basis
pulse estate	
Property - The pulse Network	10 years straight-line basis
Office equipment	
Computer equipment	2 to 5 years reducing balance basis
Furniture and fittings	2 to 15 years reducing balance basis

The expected useful lives and depreciation method of tangible assets are reviewed on an annual basis and, if necessary, changes in useful lives or the depreciation method are accounted for prospectively.

The carrying amounts of tangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

An item of tangible assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the profit and loss account in the period in which the item is derecognized.

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 value of an asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, the company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. An asset group's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If it is probable that the value of the CGU will primarily be recovered through a disposal transaction, the expected disposal proceeds are considered in determining the recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset group 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 revenues, costs and capital expenditure. Carbon taxes and costs of emissions allowances are also included in estimates of future cash flows, based on the regulatory environment in each jurisdiction in which the group 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 that are not 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.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of intangible and tangible assets (continued)

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. In limited circumstances where recent market transactions are not available for reference, discounted cash flow techniques are applied. 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 containing goodwill and the test is performed on a post-tax basis.

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 its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed 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. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset’s or CGU's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Significant judgements and estimates: recoverability of asset carrying values

Judgement is required when determining the appropriate grouping of right-of-use assets and owned assets into CGUs for impairment testing purposes. Alternative groupings of assets or CGUs may result in a different outcome from impairment testing. The company has assessed that all classes of assets to constitute a single CGU on the basis that cash flows are not considered to be generated independently by individual class of asset, as they are managed within a wider integrated business model.

Determination as to whether, and how much, an asset is impaired involves management estimates on highly uncertain matters such as the effects of inflation and deflation on operating expenses and discount rates.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Fair value less costs of disposal may be determined based on expected sales proceeds or similar recent market transaction data.

Details of the carrying amounts of assets are shown in Note 10 and Note 11.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is typically determined by the weighted average method and comprises direct purchase costs, cost of production, transportation and manufacturing expenses. Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Net realizable value is determined by reference to prices existing at the balance sheet date, adjusted where the sale of inventories after the reporting period gives evidence about their net realizable value at the end of the period.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Leases

Agreements that convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration are accounted for as leases. The right to control is conveyed if bp has both the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from, and the right to direct the use of, the identified asset throughout the period of use. An asset is identified if it is explicitly or implicitly specified by the agreement and any substitution rights held by the lessor over the asset are not considered substantive.

A lease liability is recognized on the balance sheet on the lease commencement date at the present value of future lease payments over the lease term. The discount rate applied is the rate implicit in the lease if readily determinable, otherwise an incremental borrowing rate is used. For the majority of the leases in the group, there is not sufficient information available to readily determine the rate implicit in the lease, and therefore the incremental borrowing rate is used. The incremental borrowing rate is determined based on factors such as the group's cost of borrowing, lessee legal entity credit risk, currency and lease term. The lease term is the non-cancellable period of a lease together with any periods covered by an extension option that bp is reasonably certain to exercise, or periods covered by a termination option that bp is reasonably certain not to exercise. The future lease payments included in the present value calculation are any fixed payments, payments that vary depending on an index or rate, payments due for the reasonably certain exercise of options and expected residual value guarantee payments.

Payments that vary based on factors other than an index or a rate such as usage, sales volumes or revenues are not included in the present value calculation and are recognized in the income statement. The lease liability is recognized on an amortized cost basis with interest expense recognized in the income statement over the lease term

The right-of-use asset is recognized on the balance sheet as property, plant and equipment at a value equivalent to the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives, initial direct costs and any restoration obligations. The right-of-use asset is depreciated typically on a straight-line basis, over the lease term. The depreciation charge is recognized in the income statement. Right-of-use assets are assessed for impairment in line with the accounting policy for impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and goodwill.

Agreements may include both lease and non-lease components. Payments for lease and non-lease components are allocated on a relative stand-alone selling price basis.

If the lease term at commencement of the agreement is less than 12 months, a lease liability and right-of-use asset are not recognized, and a lease expense is recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis.

If a significant event or change in circumstances, within the control of bp, arises that affects the reasonably certain lease term or there are changes to the lease payments, the present value of the lease liability is remeasured using the revised term and payments, with the right-of use asset adjusted by an equivalent amount.

Modifications to a lease agreement beyond the original terms and conditions are accounted for as a re-measurement of the lease liability with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Any gain or loss on modification is recognized in the income statement. Modifications that increase the scope of the lease at a price commensurate with the stand-alone selling price are accounted for as a separate new lease.

The company recognizes the full lease liability, rather than its working interest share, for leases entered into on behalf of a joint operation if the company has the primary responsibility for making the lease payments. In such cases, the company's working interest share of the right-of-use asset is recognized if it is jointly controlled by the company and the other joint operators, and a receivable is recognized for the share of the asset transferred to the other joint operators. If the company is a non-operator, a payable to the operator is recognized if they have the primary responsibility for making the lease payments and the company has joint control over the right-of-use asset, otherwise no balances are recognized.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price. In the case of financial assets not 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 along with either substantially all of the risks and rewards or control of the asset. This includes the derecognition of receivables for which discounting arrangements are entered into.

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

Financial assets measured at amortized cost
Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost when they are held in a business model the objective of which is to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Such assets are carried at amortized cost. This category of financial assets includes trade and other receivables, amounts owed from group undertakings and accrued income.

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

The measurement of financial liabilities is 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. This category of financial liabilities includes trade and other payables, amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where appropriate, the future cash flow estimates are adjusted to reflect the risks specific to the liability.

Warranty provision, which usually lasts a period of one to three years in which the company is obligated to repair certain faults 'free of charge' over the warranty period. A provision for such potential costs has been included in the financial statements where it relates to replacement parts but has not been included where it relates to labour costs on the grounds that the company already recognises an on-going cost in relation to personnel in full time employment by the company, solely for the purpose of conducting any maintenance and repairs which might be required.

Employee benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses, social security contributions, paid annual leave and sick leave are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the company.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the current tax.

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

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

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

- Where the deferred tax liability arises on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and, at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- 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.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Taxation (continued)

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. An exception is where the deferred tax asset relates to the deductible temporary difference arising 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 deductive 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.

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.

Sales taxes

Sales taxes that are passed on or charged to customers are excluded from turnover and expenses. Assets and liabilities are recognized net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Sales taxes incurred on the purchase of goods and services which are not recoverable from the taxation authority are recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset.
- Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included within receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Turnover

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when or as the company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised good or service to a customer. The transfer of control of goods usually coincides with title passing to the customer and the customer taking physical possession. Revenue is recognized when the service is performed, in accordance with the terms of the contractual arrangements and in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

2. Significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Turnover (continued)

When, or as, a performance obligation is satisfied, the company recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled. The transaction price is allocated to the performance obligations in the contract based on standalone selling prices of the goods or services promised.

Significant judgements and estimates: revenue recognition

The company recognizes its revenue when the commissioning works are completed. At the end of 2021, the company entered into a contract with a customer to supply, install and operate charging units on their sites. Letters of Intent (LOI) were signed on a site-by-site basis. The revenue is recognized in line with the LOI when the customer acknowledges the site is either at a point whereby substantial work is completed or when the site is live. At this point, the company has the right to invoice. This differs from the company's revenue recognition policy based on completion of commissioning work. The revenue recognized but not commissioned as of 31 December 2022 is £1.6 million.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues.

Development costs

Development costs for internally developed intangible assets are expensed as incurred unless all of the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- There is an intention and the ability to complete, and use or sell, the intangible asset.
- It can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available.
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured.

These costs are capitalized as an intangible asset and is amortized over its estimated useful life of 4 years.

Finance costs

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

Updates to significant accounting policies

In the current year, the company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2022.

Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Impact of new International Financial Reporting Standards

There are no IASB 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Revenue from contracts with customers	46,558	26,216
	46,558	26,216
Interest receivable and similar income (Note 6)	188	3
	46,746	26,219

An analysis of turnover by class of business is set out below:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Class of business:		
Customers & products		
Homecharge	4,837	7,747
Commercial & Workplace Revenue	23,977	10,096
Services	17,744	8,373
Total	46,558	26,216

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is set out below:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
By geographical area:		
UK	46,514	26,099
Rest of Europe	44	104
Rest of World	—	13
Total	46,558	26,216

4. Operating loss

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Operating lease payments:		
Land & buildings[c]	681	454
Net foreign exchange gains[a]	(27)	(155)
Amortization of intangible assets[a]	2,465	2,703
Depreciation of tangible assets[a]	4,607	3,616
Depreciation of right-of-use assets[a]	1,927	1,551
Cost of stock recognized as an expense[b]	36,535	21,891
Impairment of stock recognized as an expense[a]	2,038	199
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	105	44
Profit on disposal of investments	(21)	—

[a] Amount is included in Administrative expenses.
[b] Amount is included in Cost of sales.
[c] Amount relates to short term leases.

5. Auditor's remuneration

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Fees for the audit of the company	192	127

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

The audit fees were borne by another group company.

6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Bank interest receivable	2	3
Interest income from amounts owed from group undertakings	186	—
Total interest receivable and similar income	188	3

7. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Interest expense on:		
Lease liabilities	129	172
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13	—
Total interest payable and similar expenses	142	172

8. Taxation

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

(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 19% for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Loss before taxation	(34,595)	(28,150)
Tax charge	—	—
Effective tax rate	— %	— %

8. Taxation (continued)

(a) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate (continued)

	2022	2021
	%	%
UK statutory corporation tax rate:	19	19
Decrease resulting from:		
Non-deductible expenditure	(1)	—
Free group relief	(14)	(15)
Movements in unrecognised deferred tax	(4)	(4)
Effective tax rate	—	—

Change in corporation tax rate

On 3 March 2021, the UK Government announced an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate from 19% to 25%, effective from 1 April 2023. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The rate change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. As the company has not recognised a deferred tax asset at the balance sheet date, the impact of this rate change has not been calculated.

(b) Provision for deferred tax

Deferred tax has not been recognised on deductible temporary differences in relation to fixed assets of £2,798,210 (2021 £592,481), other deductible temporary differences of £393,103 (2021 £164,050), tax losses of £7,109,502 (2021 £7,109,502) and capital losses of £165,411 (2021 £Nil) with no fixed expiry date on the basis that they are UK tax attributes that are not expected to give rise to any future tax benefit.

9. Directors and employees

(a) Remuneration of directors

A number of directors are senior executives of the BP p.l.c. Group and received no remuneration for qualifying services to this company.

The following details relate to the directors who received remuneration for their qualifying services to the company and so are in scope for this disclosure.

The total remuneration for these qualifying directors for their period of directorship to the company amounted to £788,000 (2021 £364,000). These costs were borne by other undertakings within the group.

None of the qualifying directors received a compensation for loss of office (2021 None).

Of these qualifying directors, the highest paid director received £346,000 (2021 £161,000). The accrued pension of the highest paid director at 31 December 2022 was £39,000 (2021 £Nil). The highest paid director received no contributions to a money purchase pension scheme during the year.

Two of these qualifying directors were members of the defined benefit section of the bp Pension Fund at 31 December 2022 (2021 Two).

None of these qualifying directors received any contribution to a money purchase pension scheme during the year (2021 None).

None of the qualifying directors exercised share options over BP p.l.c. shares during the year (2021 None).

9. Directors and employees (continued)

(a) Remuneration of directors (continued)

Four of the qualifying directors had awards receivable in the form of BP p.l.c. shares under a long-term incentive scheme (2021 Three).

(b) Employee costs

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	20,411	14,697
Social security costs	786	1,257
Other pension costs	307	219
	21,504	16,173

The employee costs noted above relate to those employees with contracts of employment in the name of Chargemaster Limited. These costs are borne by Chargemaster Limited.

Included in other pension costs are £307,000 (2021 £219,000) in respect of defined contribution schemes.

(c) The average monthly number of employees during the year was 469 (2021 397).

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Management	3	3
Administration	396	305
Technical	70	89
	469	397

10. Intangible assets

	Development costs
Cost	£000
At 1 January 2022	11,639
Disposals	(702)
Transfers from tangible assets	628
At 31 December 2022	11,565
Amortization	
At 1 January 2022	7,185
Disposals	(702)
Charge for the year	2,465
At 31 December 2022	8,948
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	2,617
At 31 December 2021	4,454

11. Tangible assets

		Buildings		Motor vehicles		pulse estate				
	Leasehold improvements	Right-of-use	Plant and equipment	Owned assets	Right-of-use	Owned assets	Right-of-use	Office equipment	Total	Of which AUC[a]
Cost	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2022	2,918	7,045	662	2,800	1,882	57,058	3,374	1,682	77,421	30,851
Additions	—	2,457	35	243	327	51,075	—	222	54,359	51,075
Disposals	(389)	(482)	(4)	(445)	—	(19,861)	—	(2)	(21,183)	(19,831)
Write-off	—	—	—	—	—	(1,303)	—	—	(1,303)	(1,303)
Transfers to intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—	(628)	—	—	(628)	(628)
Transfers to pulse estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,454)
At 31 December 2022	2,529	9,020	693	2,598	2,209	86,341	3,374	1,902	108,666	50,710
Depreciation										
At 1 January 2022	629	2,094	322	1,617	913	5,391	1,760	769	13,495	—
Charge for the year	196	822	117	522	718	3,424	387	348	6,534	—
Disposals	(389)	(482)	(4)	(336)	—	(19)	—	(2)	(1,232)	—
At 31 December 2022	436	2,434	435	1,803	1,631	8,796	2,147	1,115	18,797	—
Total net book value										
At 31 December 2022	2,093	6,586	258	795	578	77,545	1,227	787	89,869	50,710
At 31 December 2021	2,289	4,951	340	1,183	969	51,667	1,614	913	63,926	30,851

[a] AUC = assets under construction. Assets under construction are not depreciated. Within the additions under Asset under Construction, there is £2,340,000 of development expenditure relating to development projects.

12. Investments

	Investment in subsidiaries
Cost	£000
At 1 January 2021	2,487
At 31 December 2021	2,487
At 1 January 2022	2,487
Disposals	(682)
At 31 December 2022	1,805
Impairment losses	
At 1 January 2021	682
At 31 December 2021	682
At 1 January 2022	682
Disposals	(682)
At 31 December 2022	—
Net book amount	
At 31 December 2022	1,805
At 31 December 2021	1,805

The investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost less provision for impairment.

The investments in the subsidiary are unlisted.

On 11 January 2022, the company disposed of its entire interest in Aral Pulse (formerly known as Chargemaster (Europe) GMBH) to BP Europa SE for a total consideration of EUR25,000 (equivalent to £20,964).

On 9 March 2022, the subsidiary of the company, Charging Solutions Limited, was dissolved.

The group undertakings of the company at 31 December 2022 and the percentage of equity capital held are set out below. The principal country of operation is generally indicated by the company's country of incorporation or by its name.

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

Group undertakings

Company name	Class of share held	%	Registered address	Principal activity
Elektromotive Limited	Ordinary shares	100	Breckland Linford Wood Milton Keynes MK14 6GY United Kingdom	Investment holding

Significant holdings in undertakings other than group undertakings

For a full list of significant related undertakings, please see Note 25.

13. Stocks

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Raw materials and consumables	3,365	6,284
Work in progress	2,921	2,112
Finished goods and goods for resale	15,569	3,792
	21,855	12,188

The difference between the carrying value of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

The stock valuation at 31 December 2022 is stated net of a provision of £2,887,000 (2021 £849,000) to write stock down to their net realizable value. The net debit to the profit and loss account in the year in respect of stock net realizable value provisions was £2,038,000 (2021 £199,000 debit).

14. Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	10,018	6,912
Amounts owed from group undertakings	8,774	7,276
Other debtors	705	1,306
Prepayments	23,073	1,224
Accrued income	2,565	1,213
Contract assets	4,774	3,208
	49,909	21,139

Amounts falling due after one year:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Other debtors	128	11
Total debtors	50,037	21,150

Included within the amounts owed from group undertakings due within one year is an Internal Funding Account (IFA) of £Nil receivable from BP International Limited (2021 £6,145,000).

This balance forms a key part of the bp group's liquidity and funding arrangements under its centralised 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 GBP LIBOR.

Trade and other receivables are predominantly non-interest bearing.

Contract assets relate to the balances due from customers against the contracts for the installation of charging points. Payment for installation of charging point is not due from the customer until the installation services are completed and therefore a contract asset is recognised over the period in which the installation services are performed to represent the company's right to consideration for the services transferred to date.

15. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	3,052	4,636
Amounts owed to group undertakings	18,604	2,306
Other creditors	1,227	81
Other taxes and social security costs	1,326	709
Accruals	26,577	14,584
Deferred income	7,639	6,297
	58,425	28,613

Materially all of the company's trade payables have payment terms in the range of 30 to 60 days and give rise to operating cash flows.

Included within the amounts owed to group undertakings due within one year is an Internal Funding Account (IFA) of £13,886,000 payable to BP International Limited (2021 £Nil).

From 31 December 2021 some USD LIBOR tenors, and all EUR, GBP and CHF LIBOR tenors ceased to be published. The remaining USD LIBOR tenors, including 3 month USD LIBOR, will continue to be published until June 2023. For further information in relation to LIBOR transition see Note 29 of the bp group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2022.

This balance forms a key part of the bp group's liquidity and funding arrangements under its centralised treasury funding model. Whilst IFA credit balances are legally repayable on demand, in practice they have no termination date.

Interest is accrued on a monthly basis based on GBP LIBOR.

16. Loans and obligations under leases

Loans repayable and obligations under leases are analysed as follows:

Within 5 years

	2022	2021
	Lease liabilities	Lease liabilities
	£000	£000
Due within		
1 year	1,910	1,728
1 to 2 years	1,530	1,646
2 to 5 years	2,490	3,274
	5,930	6,648

After 5 years

	2022	2021
	Lease liabilities	Lease liabilities
	£000	£000
Not wholly repayable	3,421	1,330

17. Leases

The company leases a number of assets as part of its activities. The leases are negotiated for an average term of 10 years (2021 3 years).

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Additions to right-of-use assets in the period	2,784	1,243
Total cash outflow for amounts included in lease liabilities[a]	2,021	1,612

[a] The cash outflows for amounts not included in lease liabilities approximate the income statement expense disclosed above.

An analysis of right-of-use assets and depreciation is provided in Note 11. An analysis of lease interest expense is provided in Note 7.

18. Other provisions

	Warranty	Other	Total
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2022	439	—	439
Charged to profit and loss account	806	210	1,016
Utilization	(118)	—	(118)
At 31 December 2022	1,127	210	1,337
At 31 December 2022	1,127	210	1,337
At 31 December 2021	439	—	439

Warranty provision arises when the company is obligated to repair certain faults 'free of charge' over the warranty period. A provision for such potential costs has been included in the financial statements where it relates to replacement parts and subcontractor costs.

Other provisions principally consist of provisions relating to closing down of a manufacturing site.

19. Called up share capital

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Issued and fully paid:		
4,753,148,424 (2021 3,003,148,424) ordinary shares of £0.04 each for a total nominal value of £190,125,937 (2021 £120,125,937)	190,126	120,126
	190,126	120,126

On 21 March 2022, 500,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.04 each for a total nominal value of £20,000,000 were allotted to the parent company.

On 27 June 2022, 500,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.04 each for a total nominal value of £20,000,000 were allotted to the parent company.

On 31 October 2022, 750,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.04 each for a total nominal value of £30,000,000 were allotted to the parent company.

20. 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.

Share premium account
The balance on the share premium account represents the amounts received in excess of the nominal value of the ordinary shares.

Profit and loss account
The balance held on this reserve is the accumulated losses of the company.

21. Capital commitments

Authorized and contracted future capital expenditure (excluding right-of-use assets) by the company for which contracts had been placed but not provided in the financial statements at 31 December 2022 is estimated at £33,032,000 (2021 £8,569,325).

22. Related party transactions

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

23. Post balance sheet events

On 15 March 2023, the parent company approved a capital injection of £106,000,000 in exchange for 2,650,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.04 each in the company. The allotment will be made in various tranches throughout 2023, as and when requested by the company.

On 15 March 2023, 875,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.04 each for a total nominal value of £35,000,000 were allotted to the parent company.

During May 2023, the company announced the decision to cease operations relating to the sale of Homecharge units to the general public. The expected financial impact of this decision is part of an ongoing project and includes the disposal of inventory held, redundancy costs relating to affected personnel and the write off of digital assets. Current estimates of this impact are £16,000,000.

On 21 August 2023, 875,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.04 each for a total nominal value of £35,000,000 were allotted to the parent company.

In September 2023, the company has created a new wholly owned subsidiary for the purposes of acquiring property to expand the EV charging network in the UK.

24. Immediate and ultimate controlling parent undertaking

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

25. Related undertakings

Disclosed below is a full list of related undertakings in which the company holds an interest of 20% or greater, along with the registered address and the percentage of share capital owned as at 31 December 2022.

All voting rights are equal to percentage of share capital owned unless otherwise noted below. Unless otherwise stated, the share capital disclosed comprises ordinary shares or common stock (or local equivalent thereof) held by the company.

Related undertaking	Holding %	Registered address	Direct / indirect
Charge Your Car Limited	100	Breckland Linford Wood Milton Keynes MK14 6GY United Kingdom	Indirect