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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009	First quarter 2010 vs 2009
\$ million				
Profit for the period ^(a)	6,079	4,295	2,562	
Inventory holding (gains) losses, net of tax	(481)	(848)	(175)	
Replacement cost profit	5,598	3,447	2,387	135%
– per ordinary share (cents)	29.82	18.38	12.75	134%
– per ADS (dollars)	1.79	1.10	0.77	

- BP's first-quarter replacement cost profit was \$5,598 million, compared with \$2,387 million a year ago, an increase of 135%.
 - Non-operating items and fair value accounting effects for the first quarter had a net \$49 million unfavourable impact compared with a net \$194 million unfavourable impact in the first quarter of 2009.
 - Finance costs and net finance income or expense relating to pensions and other post-retirement benefits were \$228 million for the first quarter, compared with \$368 million for the same period last year.
 - The effective tax rate on replacement cost profit for the first quarter was 34%, compared with 37.5% a year ago.
 - Net cash provided by operating activities for the first quarter was \$7.7 billion, compared with \$5.6 billion a year ago.
 - Net debt at the end of the first quarter was \$25.2 billion. The ratio of net debt to net debt plus equity was 19% compared with 23% a year ago.
 - Cash costs^(b) for the first quarter were slightly lower than a year ago despite adverse foreign exchange and fuel cost effects.
 - Total capital expenditure, including acquisitions and asset exchanges, for the first quarter was \$4.7 billion. Organic capital expenditure^(c) in the first quarter was \$3.8 billion. Disposal proceeds were \$0.1 billion for the first quarter. For 2010 as a whole, we continue to expect organic capital expenditure of around \$20 billion and disposal proceeds of \$2-3 billion.
 - The quarterly dividend, to be paid on 21 June 2010, is 14 cents per share (\$0.84 per ADS), the same as a year ago. The corresponding amount in sterling will be announced on 8 June 2010. A scrip dividend alternative is available, allowing shareholders to elect to receive their dividend in the form of new ordinary shares and ADS holders in the form of new ADSs. Details of the scrip dividend programme are available at www.bp.com/scrip.
- ^(a) Profit attributable to BP shareholders.
- ^(b) Cash costs are a subset of production and manufacturing expenses plus distribution and administration expenses. They represent the substantial majority of the expenses in these line items but exclude associated non-operating items and certain costs that are variable, primarily with volumes (such as freight costs). They are the principal operating and overhead costs that management considers to be most directly under their control although they include certain foreign exchange and commodity price effects.
- ^(c) Organic capital expenditure excludes acquisitions and asset exchanges and the accounting for our transaction with Value Creation Inc. (see page 13).

The commentaries above and following are based on replacement cost profit and should be read in conjunction with the cautionary statement on page 8.

Analysis of replacement cost profit before interest and tax and reconciliation to profit for the period

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
\$ million			
Exploration and Production	8,292	8,505	4,320
Refining and Marketing	729	(1,943)	1,090
Other businesses and corporate	(328)	(392)	(761)
Consolidation adjustment	208	(492)	(405)
RC profit before interest and tax ^(a)	8,901	5,678	4,244
Finance costs and net finance income or expense relating to pensions and other post-retirement benefits	(228)	(302)	(368)
Taxation on a replacement cost basis	(2,966)	(1,846)	(1,454)
Minority interest	(109)	(83)	(35)
Replacement cost profit attributable to BP shareholders	5,598	3,447	2,387
Inventory holding gains (losses)	705	1,256	254
Taxation (charge) credit on inventory holding gains and losses	(224)	(408)	(79)
Profit for the period attributable to BP shareholders	6,079	4,295	2,562

^(a) Replacement cost profit reflects the replacement cost of supplies. For further information see page 14.

Total of non-operating items and fair value accounting effects^{(a)(b)}

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
\$ million			
Exploration and Production	104	1,422	469
Refining and Marketing	(60)	(1,958)	(459)
Other businesses and corporate	(118)	(65)	(321)
	(74)	(601)	(311)
Taxation credit (charge) ^(c)	25	(336)	117
	(49)	(937)	(194)

^(a) An analysis of non-operating items by type is provided on page 15 and an analysis by region is shown on pages 5, 7 and 8.

^(b) Information on fair value accounting effects is non-GAAP. For further details, see page 16.

^(c) Tax is calculated using the quarter's effective tax rate on replacement cost profit, except in the case of a goodwill impairment in Refining and Marketing in the fourth quarter of 2009 where no tax credit was calculated because this item is not tax deductible.

Per share amounts

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Per ordinary share (cents) ^(a)			
Profit for the period	32.39	22.90	13.69
RC profit for the period	29.82	18.38	12.75
Per ADS (dollars) ^(a)			
Profit for the period	1.94	1.37	0.82
RC profit for the period	1.79	1.10	0.77

^(a) See Note 4 on page 20 for details of the calculation of earnings per share.

Net debt ratio – net debt: net debt + equity

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
\$ million			
Gross debt	32,153	34,627	34,698
Less: fair value asset (liability) of hedges related to finance debt	152	127	(323)
	32,001	34,500	35,021
Cash and cash equivalents	6,841	8,339	8,360
Net debt	25,160	26,161	26,661
Equity	104,978	102,113	91,179
Net debt ratio	19%	20%	23%

Net debt and net debt ratio are non-GAAP measures. Net debt includes the fair value of associated derivative financial instruments that are used to hedge foreign exchange and interest rate risks relating to finance debt, for which hedge accounting is claimed. The derivatives are reported on the balance sheet within the headings 'Derivative financial instruments'. We believe that net debt and net debt ratio provide useful information to investors. Net debt enables investors to see the economic effect of gross debt, related hedges and cash and cash equivalents in total. The net debt ratio enables investors to see how significant net debt is relative to equity from shareholders.

Dividends

Dividends Payable

BP today announced a dividend of 14 cents per ordinary share to be paid in June. The corresponding amount in sterling will be announced on 8 June 2010, and calculated from the average of the market exchange rates for the four dealing days commencing on 2 June 2010. Holders of American Depositary Shares (ADSs) will receive \$0.84 per ADS. The dividend is payable on 21 June 2010 to shareholders and ADS holders on the register on 7 May 2010. A scrip dividend alternative is available, allowing shareholders to elect to receive their dividend in the form of new ordinary shares and ADS holders in the form of new ADSs. Details of the scrip dividend programme including the first quarter interim dividend and timetable are available at www.bp.com/scrip.

Dividends Paid

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Dividends paid per ordinary share			
cents	14.000	14.000	14.000
pence	8.679	8.512	9.818
Dividends paid per ADS (cents)	84.00	84.00	84.00

Exploration and Production

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
\$ million			
Profit before interest and tax^(a)	8,316	8,664	4,286
Inventory holding (gains) losses	(24)	(159)	34
Replacement cost profit before interest and tax	8,292	8,505	4,320
By region			
US	2,762	2,517	1,143
Non-US	5,530	5,988	3,177
	8,292	8,505	4,320

^(a) Includes profit after interest and tax of equity-accounted entities.

The replacement cost profit before interest and tax for the first quarter was \$8,292 million, an increase of 92% compared with the first quarter of 2009. This increase was primarily due to higher realizations and higher earnings from equity-accounted entities (mainly TNK-BP), partly offset by a lower contribution from the gas marketing and trading business, higher production taxes and higher depreciation. After adjusting for restructuring costs, unit production costs were 3% lower than a year ago.

The net non-operating gain of \$41 million in the first quarter primarily relates to fair value gains on embedded derivatives, partly offset by restructuring costs. The corresponding quarter in 2009 included a net non-operating gain of \$311 million. Additionally, in the first quarter, fair value accounting effects had a favourable impact of \$63 million compared with a favourable impact of \$158 million a year ago.

Production for the quarter was 4,010mboe/d, broadly flat with the first quarter of 2009 reflecting continued strong operational performance. After adjusting for entitlement impacts in our production-sharing agreements (PSAs) production was 1% higher. As previously indicated, we expect production in 2010 to be slightly lower than in 2009. The actual outcome will depend on a number of factors including the oil price and its impact on PSAs and OPEC quota restrictions. In the second quarter, we expect a normal seasonal turnaround effect of around 100mboe/d. These turnaround activities are planned for some of our higher-margin areas including the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, where activity is currently under way at Thunder Horse. This will impact costs and margins as well as volumes.

Two major projects started up during the first quarter. In the ultra-deepwater Gulf of Mexico, first oil was achieved from the Great White field (BP 33.3%). In Canada, the Noel major project commenced exporting and selling gas.

During the quarter, we announced that BP will pay Devon Energy \$7.0 billion for assets in Brazil, Azerbaijan and the US deepwater Gulf of Mexico. These include ten exploration blocks in Brazil; a major portfolio of deepwater exploration acreage and prospects in the US Gulf of Mexico; and an interest in the ACG development in the Caspian Sea. Completion of certain of these transfers is subject to regulatory approvals and other third-party consents. In addition, BP will sell to Devon Energy a 50% stake in our Kirby oil sands interests in Alberta, Canada, for \$500 million. The parties have agreed to form a 50:50 joint venture, operated by Devon, to pursue the development of Kirby. Devon will commit to fund an additional \$150 million of capital costs on BP's behalf.

Also during the quarter, BP and Value Creation Inc. (VCI) of Calgary agreed to form a partnership to explore and develop the Terre de Grace oil sands acreage, in the Athabasca region of Alberta, Canada, using in-situ techniques. BP will hold a 75% interest and VCI a 25% interest in a newly formed partnership. BP has agreed to pay \$900 million for the interest with \$500 million paid in cash at closing.

Furthermore, on behalf of our partners, BP announced the first major contracts to support the expansion of production from the Rumaila field in southern Iraq (BP has a 38% working interest).

After the end of the quarter, BP agreed with Total to acquire its 15.7% interest in Valhall and its 25% interest in Hod, both fields located in the southern part of the Norwegian continental shelf, for the sum of \$991 million to be paid in cash. The agreement will deepen BP's position as operator by giving BP a 43.8% interest in Valhall and 50% in Hod, subject to third-party consents and government approval. The deal has an effective date of 1 January 2010.

On 20 April 2010, the semi-submersible drilling rig Deepwater Horizon owned and operated by Transocean Limited caught fire in the US Gulf of Mexico and subsequently sank. The rig was drilling an exploration well on a BP deepwater lease. BP is committed to doing everything in its power to contain the environmental consequences of the incident.

Exploration and Production

\$ million	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Non-operating items			
US	(62)	21	71
Non-US	103	955	240
	41	976	311
Fair value accounting effects^(a)			
US	81	218	208
Non-US	(18)	228	(50)
	63	446	158
Exploration expense			
US	69	149	44
Non-US	51	123	75
	120	272	119
Production (net of royalties)^(b)			
Liquids (mb/d) (net of royalties)^(c)			
US	665	687	643
Europe	215	219	212
Russia	849	852	822
Rest of World	798	819	827
	2,527	2,577	2,504
Natural gas (mmcf/d) (net of royalties)			
US	2,221	2,313	2,335
Europe	599	583	838
Russia	673	654	642
Rest of World	5,107	5,018	4,952
	8,600	8,568	8,767
Total hydrocarbons (mboe/d)^(d)			
US	1,048	1,086	1,046
Europe	318	320	357
Russia	965	965	933
Rest of World	1,679	1,683	1,680
	4,010	4,054	4,016
Average realizations^(e)			
Total liquids (\$/bbl)	71.86	68.02	41.26
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	4.26	3.68	3.63
Total hydrocarbons (\$/boe)	49.16	45.83	31.40

(a) These effects represent the favourable (unfavourable) impact relative to management's measure of performance. Further information on fair value accounting effects is provided on page 16.

(b) Includes BP's share of production of equity-accounted entities.

(c) Crude oil and natural gas liquids.

(d) Natural gas is converted to oil equivalent at 5.8 billion cubic feet = 1 million barrels.

(e) Based on sales of consolidated subsidiaries only – this excludes equity-accounted entities.

Because of rounding, some totals may not agree exactly with the sum of their component parts.

Refining and Marketing

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
\$ million			
Profit (loss) before interest and tax^(a)	1,408	(869)	1,417
Inventory holding (gains) losses	(679)	(1,074)	(327)
Replacement cost profit (loss) before interest and tax	729	(1,943)	1,090
By region			
US	(63)	(2,331)	308
Non-US	792	388	782
	729	(1,943)	1,090

^(a) Includes profit after interest and tax of equity-accounted entities.

The replacement cost profit before interest and tax for the first quarter was \$729 million, compared with \$1,090 million for the same period last year.

The first quarter's result included a net non-operating charge of \$70 million compared with a net charge of \$350 million a year ago. Fair value accounting effects had a favourable impact of \$10 million in the first quarter compared with an unfavourable impact of \$109 million in the first quarter of 2009.

Compared with a year ago, the result reflected a significantly weaker supply and trading contribution in contrast to the particularly strong contribution in the first quarter of last year. The result was also impacted by a weaker refining environment, with the indicator margin at around half the level of the same period in 2009, and marketing margins for some products compressed by rising crude prices. These factors were partially offset by operational improvements and further cost efficiencies in the fuels value chains, and continued strong performance in the international businesses. In addition, BP's actual refining margins fell by less than the indicator would suggest as a result of BP's highly upgraded refining portfolio.

In the fuels value chains, Solomon refining availability was up by three percentage points year on year to 95.3%, the highest level since 2004. Refining throughput increased by over 8% compared with the same quarter last year and by over 5% compared with the previous quarter, principally driven by increased throughputs in our US refineries.

In the international businesses, our petrochemicals business had a particularly strong quarter with production volumes up almost 40% compared with the same period last year and 12% on the previous quarter.

In February, BP announced that it had received an offer from Delek Europe B.V. for the retail fuels and convenience business and selected fuels terminals in France. As a result, BP has agreed a period of exclusivity with Delek Europe B.V. to negotiate the terms for the sale and to allow consultation with the relevant works councils. Any transaction will be subject to regulatory approval and is expected to include a BP brand licence agreement.

In March, BP announced that in sub-Saharan Africa it intends to sell its marketing businesses in Namibia, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana and focus its fuel marketing activities on South Africa and Mozambique.

There has been some improvement in refining margins in the early part of the second quarter although we expect opportunities for further improvement to be limited. BP's refinery turnaround activities are expected to be higher in the second quarter than in the first. Continued low market volatility would limit the supply and trading contribution in the quarter. In the international businesses, we expect the current petrochemicals margins to come under some pressure as new capacity comes onstream.

Refining and Marketing

\$ million	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Non-operating items			
US	(3)	(1,697)	(134)
Non-US	(67)	(149)	(216)
	(70)	(1,846)	(350)
Fair value accounting effects^(a)			
US	16	(9)	65
Non-US	(6)	(103)	(174)
	10	(112)	(109)
Refinery throughputs (mb/d)			
US	1,366	1,289	1,164
Europe	780	722	783
Rest of World	282	292	299
Total throughput	2,428	2,303	2,246
Refining availability (%)^(b)	95.3	94.4	92.3
Sales volumes (mb/d)^(c)			
Marketing sales by region			
US	1,418	1,426	1,402
Europe	1,428	1,507	1,529
Rest of World	629	651	617
Total marketing sales	3,475	3,584	3,548
Trading/supply sales	2,622	2,390	2,312
Total refined product sales	6,097	5,974	5,860
Global Indicator Refining Margin (GIM) (\$/bbl)^(d)			
US Gulf Coast	3.50	1.75	6.69
US Midwest	1.86	1.22	7.03
US West Coast	3.32	1.68	9.96
North West Europe	4.29	2.69	4.67
Mediterranean	3.11	0.79	3.56
Singapore	0.97	(1.47)	2.51
BP Average GIM	3.08	1.49	6.20
Chemicals production (kte)			
US	940	841	713
Europe	981	828	788
Rest of World	1,887	1,727	1,244
Total production	3,808	3,396	2,745

(a) These effects represent the favourable (unfavourable) impact relative to management's measure of performance. Further information on fair value accounting effects is provided on page 16.

(b) Refining availability represents Solomon Associates' operational availability, which is defined as the percentage of the year that a unit is available for processing after subtracting the annualized time lost due to turnaround activity and all planned mechanical, process and regulatory maintenance downtime.

(c) Does not include volumes relating to crude oil.

(d) The Global Indicator Refining Margin (GIM) is the average of regional indicator margins weighted for BP's crude refining capacity in each region. Each regional indicator margin is based on a single representative crude with product yields characteristic of the typical level of upgrading complexity. The regional indicator margins may not be representative of the margins achieved by BP in any period because of BP's particular refinery configurations and crude and product slate.

Other businesses and corporate

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
\$ million			
Profit (loss) before interest and tax^(a)	(326)	(369)	(800)
Inventory holding (gains) losses	(2)	(23)	39
Replacement cost profit (loss) before interest and tax	(328)	(392)	(761)
By region			
US	(231)	(141)	(279)
Non-US	(97)	(251)	(482)
	(328)	(392)	(761)
Results include			
Non-operating items			
US	(106)	14	(116)
Non-US	(12)	(79)	(205)
	(118)	(65)	(321)

^(a) Includes profit after interest and tax of equity-accounted entities.

Other businesses and corporate comprises the Alternative Energy business, Shipping, the group's aluminium asset, Treasury (which includes interest income on the group's cash and cash equivalents), and corporate activities worldwide.

The replacement cost loss before interest and tax for the first quarter was \$328 million, compared with a loss of \$761 million a year ago. The net non-operating charge for the first quarter was \$118 million, compared with a net charge of \$321 million a year ago. In addition, there were favourable foreign exchange effects and lower costs, and improved margins in Alternative Energy.

In Alternative Energy, our solar business achieved sales of 54MW in the first quarter. In March, BP Solar announced the closure of manufacturing at its Frederick facility, in Maryland, US, as it moves its manufacturing to lower-cost locations. BP Solar will maintain its US presence in sales and marketing, research and technology, project development, and key business support activities.

In our US wind business, construction has commenced at the 125MW Goshen North wind farm (BP 50%) in Bonneville County, Idaho. BP's net wind generation capacity^(b) at the end of the first quarter was 711MW (1,237MW gross), compared with 678MW (1,113MW gross) at the end of the same period a year ago.

^(b) Net wind capacity is the sum of the rated capacities of the assets/turbines that have entered into commercial operation, including BP's share of equity-accounted entities. The gross data is the equivalent capacity on a gross-JV basis, which includes 100% of the capacity of equity-accounted entities where BP has partial ownership.

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements: The foregoing discussion contains forward-looking statements particularly those regarding production and quarterly phasing of production, second quarter seasonal turn-around effect and its impact on costs, margins and volumes; refining and petrochemicals margins; refinery turnaround activities; expected supply and trading contribution in the second quarter; dividend and optional scrip dividend. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will or may occur in the future. Actual results may differ from those expressed in such statements, depending on a variety of factors including the timing of bringing new fields onstream; future levels of industry product supply; demand and pricing; OPEC quota restrictions; PSA effects; operational problems; general economic conditions; political stability and economic growth in relevant areas of the world; changes in laws and governmental regulations; regulatory or legal actions; exchange rate fluctuations; development and use of new technology; the success or otherwise of partnering; the actions of competitors; natural disasters and adverse weather conditions; changes in public expectations and other changes to business conditions; wars and acts of terrorism or sabotage; and other factors discussed in this Announcement. For more information you should refer to our Annual Report and Accounts 2009 and our 2009 Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

Group income statement

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
\$ million			
Sales and other operating revenues (Note 2)	73,071	70,981	47,296
Earnings from jointly controlled entities – after interest and tax	403	350	220
Earnings from associates – after interest and tax	763	696	285
Interest and other income	142	241	203
Gains on sale of businesses and fixed assets	38	1,368	81
Total revenues and other income	74,417	73,636	48,085
Purchases	51,641	50,201	30,777
Production and manufacturing expenses (Note 3)	5,740	6,040	5,894
Production and similar taxes (Note 3)	1,276	1,084	674
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,996	3,200	2,823
Impairment and losses on sale of businesses and fixed assets	164	1,823	137
Exploration expense	120	272	119
Distribution and administration expenses	3,020	3,979	3,349
Fair value (gain) loss on embedded derivatives	(146)	103	(186)
Profit before interest and taxation	9,606	6,934	4,498
Finance costs	238	252	318
Net finance (income) expense relating to pensions and other post-retirement benefits	(10)	50	50
Profit before taxation	9,378	6,632	4,130
Taxation	3,190	2,254	1,533
Profit for the period	6,188	4,378	2,597
Attributable to			
BP shareholders	6,079	4,295	2,562
Minority interest	109	83	35
	6,188	4,378	2,597
Earnings per share – cents (Note 4)			
Profit for the period attributable to BP shareholders			
Basic	32.39	22.90	13.69
Diluted	31.99	22.64	13.54

Group statement of comprehensive income

\$ million	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Profit for the period	6,188	4,378	2,597
Currency translation differences	(526)	(63)	(1,011)
Exchange (gains) losses on translation of foreign operations transferred to gain or loss on sales of businesses and fixed assets	–	(73)	–
Actuarial gain (loss) relating to pensions and other post-retirement benefits	–	(682)	–
Available-for-sale investments marked to market	(93)	168	74
Available-for-sale investments – recycled to the income statement	–	–	2
Cash flow hedges marked to market	(162)	39	(211)
Cash flow hedges – recycled to the income statement	(94)	(122)	239
Cash flow hedges – recycled to the balance sheet	13	4	71
Taxation	(119)	214	(82)
Other comprehensive income	(981)	(515)	(918)
Total comprehensive income	5,207	3,863	1,679
Attributable to			
BP shareholders	5,105	3,834	1,668
Minority interest	102	29	11
	5,207	3,863	1,679

Group statement of changes in equity

\$ million	BP shareholders' equity	Minority interest	Total equity
At 31 December 2009	101,613	500	102,113
Total comprehensive income	5,105	102	5,207
Dividends	(2,626)	(3)	(2,629)
Share-based payments (net of tax)	(13)	–	(13)
Transactions involving minority interests	–	300	300
At 31 March 2010	104,079	899	104,978
\$ million	BP shareholders' equity	Minority interest	Total equity
At 31 December 2008	91,303	806	92,109
Total comprehensive income	1,668	11	1,679
Dividends	(2,619)	(111)	(2,730)
Share-based payments (net of tax)	121	–	121
At 31 March 2009	90,473	706	91,179

Group balance sheet

\$ million	31 March 2010	31 December 2009
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	108,232	108,275
Goodwill	8,409	8,620
Intangible assets	12,675	11,548
Investments in jointly controlled entities	15,484	15,296
Investments in associates	13,396	12,963
Other investments	1,459	1,567
Fixed assets	159,655	158,269
Loans	982	1,039
Other receivables	2,216	1,729
Derivative financial instruments	4,770	3,965
Prepayments	1,359	1,407
Deferred tax assets	464	516
Defined benefit pension plan surpluses	1,494	1,390
	170,940	168,315
Current assets		
Loans	236	249
Inventories	23,221	22,605
Trade and other receivables	31,159	29,531
Derivative financial instruments	5,355	4,967
Prepayments	2,647	1,753
Current tax receivable	238	209
Cash and cash equivalents	6,841	8,339
	69,697	67,653
Total assets	240,637	235,968
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	38,146	35,204
Derivative financial instruments	5,530	4,681
Accruals	5,482	6,202
Finance debt	8,356	9,109
Current tax payable	2,624	2,464
Provisions	1,646	1,660
	61,784	59,320
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables	3,206	3,198
Derivative financial instruments	3,899	3,474
Accruals	656	703
Finance debt	23,797	25,518
Deferred tax liabilities	20,156	18,662
Provisions	12,752	12,970
Defined benefit pension plan and other post-retirement benefit plan deficits	9,409	10,010
	73,875	74,535
Total liabilities	135,659	133,855
Net assets	104,978	102,113
Equity		
BP shareholders' equity	104,079	101,613
Minority interest	899	500
	104,978	102,113

Condensed group cash flow statement

\$ million	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Operating activities			
Profit before taxation	9,378	6,632	4,130
Adjustments to reconcile profit before taxation to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization and exploration expenditure written off	3,017	3,319	2,849
Impairment and (gain) loss on sale of businesses and fixed assets	126	455	56
Earnings from equity-accounted entities, less dividends received	(669)	282	(252)
Net charge for interest and other finance expense, less net interest paid	46	8	89
Share-based payments	(146)	128	86
Net operating charge for pensions and other post-retirement benefits, less contributions and benefit payments for unfunded plans	(490)	(606)	26
Net charge for provisions, less payments	(48)	454	281
Movements in inventories and other current and non-current assets and liabilities ^(a)	(1,940)	(2,420)	32
Income taxes paid	(1,581)	(964)	(1,725)
Net cash provided by operating activities	7,693	7,288	5,572
Investing activities			
Capital expenditure	(4,289)	(5,647)	(4,817)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	–	9	–
Investment in jointly controlled entities	(82)	(237)	(103)
Investment in associates	(6)	(5)	(47)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	108	538	311
Proceeds from disposal of businesses, net of cash disposed	–	531	–
Proceeds from loan repayments	56	238	117
Other	–	–	47
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,213)	(4,573)	(4,492)
Financing activities			
Net issue of shares	128	82	35
Proceeds from long-term financing	342	140	4,619
Repayments of long-term financing	(2,495)	(1,237)	(2,580)
Net decrease in short-term debt	(247)	(557)	(182)
Dividends paid – BP shareholders	(2,626)	(2,623)	(2,619)
– Minority interest	(3)	(92)	(111)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,901)	(4,287)	(838)
Currency translation differences relating to cash and cash equivalents	(77)	28	(79)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,498)	(1,544)	163
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	8,339	9,883	8,197
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6,841	8,339	8,360
(a) Includes			
Inventory holding (gains) losses	(705)	(1,256)	(254)
Fair value (gain) loss on embedded derivatives	(146)	103	(186)

Inventory holding gains and losses and fair value gains and losses on embedded derivatives are also included within profit before taxation.

Capital expenditure and acquisitions

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
\$ million			
By business			
Exploration and Production			
US	1,133	1,682	1,670
Non-US ^(a)	2,815	2,431	2,035
	3,948	4,113	3,705
Refining and Marketing			
US	528	912	567
Non-US	144	652	226
	672	1,564	793
Other businesses and corporate			
US	28	149	56
Non-US	39	87	41
	67	236	97
	4,687	5,913	4,595
By geographical area			
US	1,689	2,743	2,293
Non-US ^(a)	2,998	3,170	2,302
	4,687	5,913	4,595
Included above:			
Acquisitions and asset exchanges	–	27	–

^(a) First quarter 2010 included capital expenditure of \$900 million in Exploration and Production relating to the formation of a partnership with Value Creation Inc. to develop the Terre de Grace oil sands acreage in the Athabasca region of Alberta, Canada.

Exchange rates

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
US dollar/sterling average rate for the period	1.56	1.63	1.43
US dollar/sterling period-end rate	1.51	1.60	1.42
US dollar/euro average rate for the period	1.38	1.48	1.30
US dollar/euro period-end rate	1.34	1.43	1.32

Analysis of replacement cost profit before interest and tax and reconciliation to profit before taxation^(a)

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
\$ million			
By business			
Exploration and Production			
US	2,762	2,517	1,143
Non-US	5,530	5,988	3,177
	8,292	8,505	4,320
Refining and Marketing			
US	(63)	(2,331)	308
Non-US	792	388	782
	729	(1,943)	1,090
Other businesses and corporate			
US	(231)	(141)	(279)
Non-US	(97)	(251)	(482)
	(328)	(392)	(761)
	8,693	6,170	4,649
Consolidation adjustment	208	(492)	(405)
Replacement cost profit before interest and tax^(b)	8,901	5,678	4,244
Inventory holding gains (losses)^(c)			
Exploration and Production	24	159	(34)
Refining and Marketing	679	1,074	327
Other businesses and corporate	2	23	(39)
Profit before interest and tax	9,606	6,934	4,498
Finance costs	238	252	318
Net finance (income) expense relating to pensions and other post-retirement benefits	(10)	50	50
Profit before taxation	9,378	6,632	4,130
Replacement cost profit (loss) before interest and tax			
By geographical area			
US	2,590	(294)	854
Non-US	6,311	5,972	3,390
	8,901	5,678	4,244

- (a) IFRS requires that the measure of profit or loss disclosed for each operating segment is the measure that is provided regularly to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of performance assessment and resource allocation. For BP, this measure of profit or loss is replacement cost profit before interest and tax. In addition, a reconciliation is required between the total of the operating segments' measures of profit or loss and the group profit or loss before taxation.
- (b) Replacement cost profit reflects the replacement cost of supplies. The replacement cost profit for the period is arrived at by excluding from profit inventory holding gains and losses and their associated tax effect. Replacement cost profit for the group is not a recognized GAAP measure.
- (c) Inventory holding gains and losses represent the difference between the cost of sales calculated using the average cost to BP of supplies acquired during the period and the cost of sales calculated on the first-in first-out (FIFO) method after adjusting for any changes in provisions where the net realizable value of the inventory is lower than its cost. Under the FIFO method, which we use for IFRS reporting, the cost of inventory charged to the income statement is based on its historic cost of purchase, or manufacture, rather than its replacement cost. In volatile energy markets, this can have a significant distorting effect on reported income. The amounts disclosed represent the difference between the charge (to the income statement) for inventory on a FIFO basis (after adjusting for any related movements in net realizable value provisions) and the charge that would have arisen if an average cost of supplies was used for the period. For this purpose, the average cost of supplies during the period is principally calculated on a monthly basis by dividing the total cost of inventory acquired in the period by the number of barrels acquired. The amounts disclosed are not separately reflected in the financial statements as a gain or loss. No adjustment is made in respect of the cost of inventories held as part of a trading position and certain other temporary inventory positions.

Management believes this information is useful to illustrate to investors the fact that crude oil and product prices can vary significantly from period to period and that the impact on our reported result under IFRS can be significant. Inventory holding gains and losses vary from period to period due principally to changes in oil prices as well as changes to underlying inventory levels. In order for investors to understand the operating performance of the group excluding the impact of oil price changes on the replacement of inventories, and to make comparisons of operating performance between reporting periods, BP's management believes it is helpful to disclose this information.

Non-operating items^(a)

\$ million	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Exploration and Production			
Impairment and gain (loss) on sale of businesses and fixed assets	(13)	1,070	73
Environmental and other provisions	-	-	-
Restructuring, integration and rationalization costs	(104)	(4)	(1)
Fair value gain (loss) on embedded derivatives	146	(103)	243
Other	12	13	(4)
	41	976	311
Refining and Marketing			
Impairment and gain (loss) on sale of businesses and fixed assets ^(b)	(45)	(1,518)	(21)
Environmental and other provisions	-	(29)	-
Restructuring, integration and rationalization costs	12	(492)	(263)
Fair value gain (loss) on embedded derivatives	-	-	(57)
Other	(37)	193	(9)
	(70)	(1,846)	(350)
Other businesses and corporate			
Impairment and gain (loss) on sale of businesses and fixed assets	(68)	(7)	(108)
Environmental and other provisions	-	16	(75)
Restructuring, integration and rationalization costs	(38)	(47)	(71)
Fair value gain (loss) on embedded derivatives	-	-	-
Other	(12)	(27)	(67)
	(118)	(65)	(321)
Total before taxation	(147)	(935)	(360)
Taxation credit (charge) ^(c)	50	(221)	135
Total after taxation for period	(97)	(1,156)	(225)

(a) An analysis of non-operating items by region is shown on pages 5, 7 and 8.

(b) Fourth quarter 2009 includes \$1,579 million in relation to the impairment of goodwill allocated to the US West Coast fuels value chain.

(c) Tax is calculated using the quarter's effective tax rate on replacement cost profit, except in the case of a goodwill impairment in Refining and Marketing in the fourth quarter of 2009 where no tax credit was calculated because this item is not tax deductible.

Non-operating items are charges and credits arising in consolidated entities that BP discloses separately because it considers such disclosures to be meaningful and relevant to investors. These disclosures are provided in order to enable investors better to understand and evaluate the group's financial performance.

Non-GAAP information on fair value accounting effects

\$ million	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Favourable (unfavourable) impact relative to management's measure of performance			
Exploration and Production	63	446	158
Refining and Marketing	10	(112)	(109)
	73	334	49
Taxation charge ^(a)	(25)	(115)	(18)
	48	219	31

^(a) Tax is calculated using the quarter's effective tax rate on replacement cost profit.

BP uses derivative instruments to manage the economic exposure relating to inventories above normal operating requirements of crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products as well as certain contracts to supply physical volumes at future dates. Under IFRS, these inventories and contracts are recorded at historic cost and on an accruals basis respectively. The related derivative instruments, however, are required to be recorded at fair value with gains and losses recognized in income because hedge accounting is either not permitted or not followed, principally due to the impracticality of effectiveness testing requirements. Therefore, measurement differences in relation to recognition of gains and losses occur. Gains and losses on these inventories and contracts are not recognized until the commodity is sold in a subsequent accounting period. Gains and losses on the related derivative commodity contracts are recognized in the income statement from the time the derivative commodity contract is entered into on a fair value basis using forward prices consistent with the contract maturity.

IFRS requires that inventory held for trading be recorded at its fair value using period end spot prices whereas any related derivative commodity instruments are required to be recorded at values based on forward prices consistent with the contract maturity. Depending on market conditions, these forward prices can be either higher or lower than spot prices resulting in measurement differences.

BP enters into contracts for pipelines and storage capacity that, under IFRS, are recorded on an accruals basis. These contracts are risk-managed using a variety of derivative instruments which are fair valued under IFRS. This results in measurement differences in relation to recognition of gains and losses.

The way that BP manages the economic exposures described above, and measures performance internally, differs from the way these activities are measured under IFRS. BP calculates this difference for consolidated entities by comparing the IFRS result with management's internal measure of performance, under which the inventory and the supply and capacity contracts in question are valued based on fair value using relevant forward prices prevailing at the end of the period. We believe that disclosing management's estimate of this difference provides useful information for investors because it enables investors to see the economic effect of these activities as a whole. The impacts of fair value accounting effects, relative to management's internal measure of performance, are shown in the table above. A reconciliation to GAAP information is set out below.

Reconciliation of non-GAAP information

\$ million	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Exploration and Production			
Replacement cost profit before interest and tax adjusted for fair value accounting effects	8,229	8,059	4,162
Impact of fair value accounting effects	63	446	158
Replacement cost profit before interest and tax	8,292	8,505	4,320
Refining and Marketing			
Replacement cost profit (loss) before interest and tax adjusted for fair value accounting effects	719	(1,831)	1,199
Impact of fair value accounting effects	10	(112)	(109)
Replacement cost profit (loss) before interest and tax	729	(1,943)	1,090

Realizations and marker prices

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Average realizations^(a)			
Liquids (\$/bbl)^(b)			
US	69.77	66.15	39.47
Europe	75.71	71.68	47.59
Rest of World	72.94	68.95	40.89
BP Average	71.86	68.02	41.26
Natural gas (\$/mcf)			
US	4.84	3.69	3.38
Europe	4.91	4.96	5.56
Rest of World	3.90	3.51	3.41
BP Average	4.26	3.68	3.63
Total hydrocarbons (\$/boe)			
US	54.54	49.72	31.83
Europe	60.39	58.18	41.36
Rest of World	42.20	39.59	28.35
BP Average	49.16	45.83	31.40
Average oil marker prices (\$/bbl)			
Brent	76.36	74.53	44.46
West Texas Intermediate	78.84	75.97	43.20
Alaska North Slope	79.14	75.74	45.40
Mars	75.85	73.68	43.83
Urals (NWE– cif)	75.31	74.21	43.65
Russian domestic oil	35.52	35.83	19.52
Average natural gas marker prices			
Henry Hub gas price (\$/mmBtu) ^(c)	5.30	4.16	4.91
UK Gas – National Balancing Point (p/therm)	35.65	27.75	46.80

^(a) Based on sales of consolidated subsidiaries only – this excludes equity-accounted entities.

^(b) Crude oil and natural gas liquids.

^(c) Henry Hub First of Month Index.

1. Basis of preparation

The interim financial information included in this report has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

The results for the interim periods are unaudited and in the opinion of management include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. This report should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended 31 December 2009 included in *BP Annual Report and Accounts 2009* and in *BP Annual Report on Form 20-F 2009*.

BP prepares its consolidated financial statements included within its Annual Report and Accounts on the basis of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), IFRS as adopted by the European Union (EU) and in accordance with the provisions of the UK Companies Act 2006. IFRS as adopted by the EU differs in certain respects from IFRS as issued by the IASB, however, the differences have no impact on the group's consolidated financial statements for the periods presented. The financial information presented herein has been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies expected to be used in preparing the Annual Report and Accounts and the Annual Report on Form 20-F for 2010, which do not differ significantly from those used in the *BP Annual Report and Accounts 2009* or in *BP Annual Report on Form 20-F 2009*.

BP has adopted the revised version of IFRS 3 'Business Combinations', with effect from 1 January 2010. The revised standard still requires the purchase method of accounting to be applied to business combinations but introduces some changes to the accounting treatment. Assets and liabilities arising from business combinations that occurred before 1 January 2010 were not required to be restated and thus there was no effect on the group's reported income or net assets on adoption.

In addition, BP has adopted the amended version of IAS 27, 'Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements', also with effect from 1 January 2010. This requires the effects of all transactions with minority interests to be recorded in equity if there is no change in control. When control is lost, any remaining interest in the entity is remeasured to fair value and a gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. There was no effect on the group's reported income or net assets on adoption.

Notes

2. Sales and other operating revenues

\$ million	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
By business			
Exploration and Production	18,080	17,564	12,343
Refining and Marketing	64,286	62,602	40,573
Other businesses and corporate	790	895	584
	83,156	81,061	53,500
Less: sales between businesses			
Exploration and Production	9,746	9,611	5,800
Refining and Marketing	135	281	111
Other businesses and corporate	204	188	293
	10,085	10,080	6,204
Third party sales and other operating revenues			
Exploration and Production	8,334	7,953	6,543
Refining and Marketing	64,151	62,321	40,462
Other businesses and corporate	586	707	291
Total third party sales and other operating revenues	73,071	70,981	47,296
By geographical area			
US	26,108	24,389	17,580
Non-US	54,009	52,691	33,586
	80,117	77,080	51,166
Less: sales between areas	7,046	6,099	3,870
	73,071	70,981	47,296

3. Production and similar taxes

\$ million	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
US	313	271	79
Non-US	963	813	595
	1,276	1,084	674

Comparative figures have been restated to include amounts previously reported as production and manufacturing expenses amounting to \$213 million for the first quarter 2009, which we believe are more appropriately classified as production taxes. There was no effect on the group profit for the period or the group balance sheet.

Notes

4. Earnings per share and shares in issue

Basic earnings per ordinary share (EpS) amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The calculation of EpS is performed separately for each discrete quarterly period, and for the year-to-date period. As a result, the sum of the discrete quarterly EpS amounts in any particular year-to-date period may not be equal to the EpS amount for the year-to-date period.

For the diluted EpS calculation the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the number of shares that are potentially issuable in connection with employee share-based payment plans using the treasury stock method.

\$ million	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Results for the period			
Profit for the period attributable to BP shareholders	6,079	4,295	2,562
Less: preference dividend	–	1	–
Profit attributable to BP ordinary shareholders	6,079	4,294	2,562
Inventory holding (gains) losses, net of tax	(481)	(848)	(175)
RC profit attributable to BP ordinary shareholders	5,598	3,446	2,387
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding (thousand) ^(a)	18,769,888	18,748,026	18,720,354
ADS equivalent (thousand) ^(a)	3,128,315	3,124,671	3,120,059
Weighted average number of shares outstanding used to calculate diluted earnings per share (thousand) ^(a)	19,004,740	18,970,187	18,920,515
ADS equivalent (thousand) ^(a)	3,167,457	3,161,698	3,153,419
Shares in issue at period-end (thousand) ^(a)	18,784,361	18,755,378	18,724,785
ADS equivalent (thousand) ^(a)	3,130,727	3,125,896	3,120,798

^(a) Excludes treasury shares and the shares held by the Employee Share Ownership Plans and includes certain shares that will be issuable in the future under employee share plans.

Notes

5. Analysis of changes in net debt

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
\$ million			
Opening balance			
Finance debt	34,627	36,555	33,204
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	8,339	9,883	8,197
Less: FV asset (liability) of hedges related to finance debt	127	370	(34)
Opening net debt	26,161	26,302	25,041
Closing balance			
Finance debt	32,153	34,627	34,698
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	6,841	8,339	8,360
Less: FV asset (liability) of hedges related to finance debt	152	127	(323)
Closing net debt	25,160	26,161	26,661
Decrease (increase) in net debt	1,001	141	(1,620)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents (excluding exchange adjustments)	(1,421)	(1,572)	242
Net cash outflow (inflow) from financing (excluding share capital)	2,400	1,654	(1,857)
Other movements	7	14	7
Movement in net debt before exchange effects	986	96	(1,608)
Exchange adjustments	15	45	(12)
Decrease (increase) in net debt	1,001	141	(1,620)

6. TNK-BP operational and financial information

	First quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2009
Production (Net of royalties) (BP share)			
Crude oil (mb/d)	849	852	822
Natural gas (mmcf/d)	673	654	642
Total hydrocarbons (mboe/d) ^(a)	965	965	933
\$ million			
Income statement (BP share)			
Profit (loss) before interest and tax	788	805	419
Finance costs	(38)	(45)	(68)
Taxation	(168)	(181)	(185)
Minority interest	(39)	(43)	(32)
Net income	543	536	134
Cash flow			
Dividends received	256	936	–
Balance sheet			
	31 March 2010	31 December 2009	
Investments in associates	9,428	9,141	

^(a) Natural gas is converted to oil equivalent at 5.8 billion cubic feet = 1 million barrels.

Notes

7. Inventory valuation

A provision of \$46 million was held at 31 December 2009 to write inventories down to their net realizable value. The net movement in the provision during the first quarter 2010 was a decrease of \$22 million (fourth quarter 2009 was a decrease of \$423 million and first quarter 2009 was a decrease of \$1,163 million).

8. Second-quarter results

BP's second-quarter results will be announced on 27 July 2010.

9. Statutory accounts

The financial information shown in this publication, which was approved by the board of directors on 26 April 2010, is unaudited and does not constitute statutory financial statements. *BP Annual Report and Accounts 2009* has been filed with the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales; the report of the auditors on those accounts was unqualified and did not contain a statement under section 498(2) or section 498(3) of the UK Companies Act 2006.

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