

## bp CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

### C0. Introduction

#### C0.1

**(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.**

bp is an integrated energy business with operations in Europe, North and South America, Australasia, Asia and Africa. We deliver a diverse range of energy products and services to people around the world.

In February 2020, we set a new direction for bp, with two considerations in mind.

- First, that the global carbon budget is finite and running out.
- Second, there is a huge business opportunity in the energy transition for companies like bp.

These two considerations led us to announce our new purpose and ambition to be a net zero company by 2050 or sooner and to help the world get to net zero.

We are aiming, by 2050 or sooner, to get to net zero:

- Across our entire operations (Scope 1 and 2).
- For the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production (Scope 3).
- For the energy products we sell (full value chain).

We believe we are unique among our peers in aiming to be net zero across operations, production and sales. For each of these, we have also set emissions reduction targets and aims covering the short term (to 2025) and medium term (to 2030).

In mid-2020, we introduced our new strategy to pivot from an international oil company (IOC) to an integrated energy company (IEC) and undertook the biggest reorganization in bp's history in order to focus the company on that strategy. Our strategy positions us to provide more and more of the reliable, affordable and clean energy the world needs. And it enables us, as we and the global energy system transition, to help the world meet the challenge of security of supply which – in the face of events in Ukraine – is ever more critical.

In March 2022 bp published its “Net Zero – from ambition to action” report alongside a resolution (resolution 3) voted on at our 2022 annual general meeting (AGM). The report, supplemented in March 2023 by our “Net Zero ambition progress” update, available on [bp.com/investors](https://bp.com/investors), summarizes bp's net zero ambition and the actions we plan to pursue in this decade, as well as our progress so far. bp's net zero ambition has been shaped by regular and

constructive engagement with our many stakeholders, including shareholders. In our 2022 AGM shareholders voted strongly in favour (88.5%) of resolution 3 to support our “Net Zero – from ambition to action” report.

As a global group, our interests and activities are held or operated through subsidiaries, branches, joint arrangements or associates established in – and subject to the laws and regulations of – many different jurisdictions. BP p.l.c. and its subsidiaries are separate legal entities. References to “bp”, “bp businesses”, “we”, “our” and similar terms throughout this submission are to BP p.l.c. and its subsidiaries generally, to one or more of them, or to those who work for them.

In responding to some of the questions in this questionnaire we draw upon content from the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, bp’s sustainability report 2022, bp’s “Net Zero – from ambition to action” report published March 2022, bp’s “Net Zero ambition progress update” report published March 2023 and other sources (including investor presentations available on bp.com) but the responses do not contain sufficient information to allow as full an understanding of the results and the state of affairs of BP p.l.c. as the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. As such no part of these responses constitutes, or shall be taken to constitute, an invitation or inducement to invest in BP p.l.c. or any other entity and must not be relied upon in any way in connection with any investment decisions. Certain responses also involve forward-looking statements, forecasts or projections with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of bp and certain of the plans and objectives of bp with respect to these items. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will or may occur in the future. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in such statements depending on a variety of factors. Please refer to the Cautionary statements on page 377 of bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 and page 62 of bp Sustainability Report 2022 for further information on forward-looking statements.

For those not familiar with the CDP questionnaire format, please note that many of the questions utilise dropdown answers where respondents’ answers are limited to a closed list of options. In responding to such questions, we have tried to answer in good faith, selecting the most appropriate answer in each case and where possible provide additional clarification or context in free text where our answers are constrained by the question structure. Responses other than quantified data are intended to be illustrative rather than comprehensive or selected according to materiality; quantified data drawn from data published elsewhere by bp are subject to any qualifications or clarifications provided there.

## C0.2

**(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.**

### Reporting year

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#### Start date

January 1, 2022

**End date**

December 31, 2022

**Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years**

No

**C0.3**

**(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.**

Albania  
Algeria  
Angola  
Argentina  
Australia  
Austria  
Azerbaijan  
Belgium  
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)  
Brazil  
Canada  
China  
Colombia  
Cyprus  
Denmark  
Egypt  
Finland  
France  
Georgia  
Germany  
Greece  
Greenland  
Hong Kong SAR, China  
Hungary  
India  
Indonesia  
Iraq  
Italy  
Japan  
Kuwait  
Libya  
Luxembourg  
Malaysia  
Mauritania  
Mexico  
Mozambique  
Netherlands  
New Zealand

Nigeria  
Norway  
Oman  
Peru  
Philippines  
Poland  
Portugal  
Republic of Korea  
Romania  
Saudi Arabia  
Senegal  
Singapore  
South Africa  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Taiwan, China  
Thailand  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Turkey  
United Arab Emirates  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America  
Viet Nam

## C0.4

**(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.**

USD

## C0.5

**(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.**

Other, please specify

For this submission, Scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported on an operational control basis and Scope 3 (Category 11) emissions are reported on a bp equity share basis based on bp's net share of production, excluding bp's share of Rosneft production.

## C-OG0.7

**(C-OG0.7) Which part of the oil and gas value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?**

Row 1

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**Oil and gas value chain**

Upstream  
Midstream  
Downstream  
Chemicals

**Other divisions**

Biofuels  
Grid electricity supply from renewables  
Carbon capture and storage/utilization

**C0.8**

**(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?**

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB0007980591
Yes, a SEDOL code	0798059

**C1. Governance****C1.1**

**(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?**

Yes

**C1.1a**

**(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.**

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	We interpret the term 'climate-related issues' to relate primarily to those climate-related risks and opportunities for bp which are relevant to the delivery of long-term shareholder value in the context of the low carbon transition. Understood in this way, at group level we generally approach climate change as something to be considered as a dimension of bp's strategy and planning, rather than being compartmentalised separately from those. As such, the highest level of responsibility rests with the BP p.l.c. Board, whose role is to promote the long-term sustainable success of the company, generating value for its shareholders whilst having regard to its other stakeholders, the impact of its operations on the communities within which it operates and the environment. In performing this role,

	<p>the board sets and monitors bp's strategy and is responsible for monitoring bp's management and operations and obtaining assurance about the delivery of its strategy. The company's success is dependent upon effective and entrepreneurial leadership by the board, establishing its purpose, strategy and values and doing so within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enable risks to be assessed and managed. The board's responsibilities extend to oversight of bp's internal control and risk management frameworks, including with respect to bp's climate-related risks and opportunities. This is set out in the terms of reference of the board, which are available online at <a href="https://bp.com/governance">bp.com/governance</a>. The board and its committees, including the safety and sustainability, audit, people and governance and remuneration committees, have oversight of climate-related issues, which include climate-related risks and opportunities.</p> <p>The board committees consider climate-related issues where they consider it appropriate to do so in the execution of their responsibilities. Oral reports from each of the committee chairs are included at the board meeting so that the board is kept apprised of relevant matters discussed in those committees including, where applicable, in respect of climate-related risks and opportunities. For further information see pages 50 and 88 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022.</p>
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## C1.1b

**(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.**

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the	Climate-related risks and opportunities were discussed at all six board meetings covering strategy in 2022. The board committees consider climate-related issues where it is appropriate to do so in fulfilling their responsibilities. Oral reports from each of the committee chairs are given at board meetings to keep the board apprised of the relevant matters discussed including, where applicable, climate-related risks and opportunities. The board also reviewed documents containing climate-related disclosures. The board continues to develop its knowledge and expertise on climate-related and sustainability matters. For example, in 2022, the board took part in deep dives on TCFD and hydrogen, and were given an energy and economic update by the bp chief economist. Examples of the board's consideration of climate-related issues in 2022 include considering and approving changes to bp's aims, and approving bp's 2022 net zero ambition report and agreeing to put to

	<p>development of a transition plan</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p>	<p>shareholders the opportunity to vote on it at the 2022 AGM. For further information see page 88 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. Our company secretary's office manages the process by which board and committee agendas are set and works closely with teams in bp to develop materials that assist the board to discharge its responsibilities, including in</p> <p>respect of climate-related issues. As part of bp's group investment process, described on pages 28-31 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, the board assesses capital allocation across the bp portfolio, including the level and mix of capital expenditures and divestments, strategic acquisitions, distribution choices and deleveraging. The board reviews and approves capital investments that are more than \$3 billion for investments in resilient hydrocarbons projects, more than \$1 billion for investments in all non-oil and gas investments and, in addition, any significant inorganic acquisition that is exceptional or unique in nature. As described in our response to question C3.4 and on pages 28-31 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, all material (&gt;\$250M) capex investments are evaluated for consistency with the Paris goals by the executive-level resource commitment meeting (RCM), which is chaired by the chief executive officer. Throughout the year, management, the leadership team, the board and relevant committees (including the safety and sustainability committee) provide oversight of how principal risks to bp - including climate-related risks - are identified, assessed and managed. They support appropriate governance of risk management. Such oversight may include consideration of internal audit reports, group risk reports and reviews of the outcomes of business processes including strategy, planning, resource and capital allocation and reward.</p>
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## C1.1d

**(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?**

Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
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Row 1	Yes	<p>The Board believes its members possess the necessary expertise related to climate change and sustainability to support the group's strategy. In particular, six of our non-executive directors have specific climate change and sustainability expertise. This determination is based on an assessment of the non-executive directors' background and experience, with focus on their background in the energy sector, experience in executive roles and depth of experience in sustainability and climate change, including climate-related risks and opportunities.</p> <p>Further information can be found in the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 – see the director skills matrix on page 100. For director biographies – which include skills and experience related to climate matters – see pages 80-83.</p>
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## C1.2

**(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.**

### Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan  
 Implementing a climate transition plan  
 Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy  
 Setting climate-related corporate targets  
 Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

### Coverage of responsibilities

### Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

### Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

### Please explain

The board, subject to certain conditions and limitations, delegates day-to-day management of the business of the company to the CEO. The CEO is responsible for proposing bp's strategy to the board for approval and leading the bp leadership team in delivering bp's strategy and annual plan. Under this delegation and subject to its conditions and limitations, the CEO is responsible for overseeing the implementation of a comprehensive system of internal controls that are designed to, among other things (a) identify and manage risks that are material to bp, (b) protect bp's assets, and (c)



monitor the application of bp's resources in a manner that meets external regulatory standards. Risks, for these purposes, include the climate-related risks and opportunities for bp associated with the issue of climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy. This is set out in the CEO role profile at [bp.com/board](https://bp.com/board). The assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities is embedded across bp at various levels and delegated authority flows down from the board through the CEO. Our description of the responsibilities of the CEO provided here is on the basis of and subject to this delegation from the board. See page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 for more information on risk governance and oversight.

Where considered appropriate, climate-related risks and opportunities were discussed at bp leadership team meetings in 2022 as part of regular business performance updates produced for these meetings. The bp leadership team provides oversight of risk, including climate-related risk, through the various committees described on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. The leadership team is informed about and monitors emerging risks via the 'emerging risk' paper, produced by the SVP, treasury which focuses primarily on short to medium term emerging risk. The members of the leadership team are also updated on the longer-term risks and opportunities associated with the energy transition via the 'tracking the energy transition' paper produced by bp's chief economist. These papers are shared with the board.

The bp leadership team is supported by bp's senior-level leadership and their respective teams, with dedicated business and functional expertise focused on climate-related risks and opportunities or on matters which may be affected by such risks and opportunities, including health, safety, environment and carbon; risk; strategy, sustainability and ventures (which includes our carbon ambition, policy and economic and energy insights teams). Alignment between group, business and functional leaders is fostered through other meetings, for example, the C&P Sustainability Management Forum or the TCFD working group which leads the preparation of bp's TCFD disclosures.

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### **Position or committee**

Sustainability committee

### **Climate-related responsibilities of this position**

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

### **Coverage of responsibilities**

### **Reporting line**

Corporate Sustainability/CSR reporting line

### **Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**

Quarterly

### **Please explain**

The executive-level group sustainability committee was established to provide oversight, challenge and support in the implementation of bp's sustainability frame and management of potentially significant non-operational sustainability (including climate-related) risks and opportunities. It met four times in 2022. During 2022 the committee considered progress embedding sustainability, performance against targets and bp's position on certain strategic sustainability issues that present risks or opportunities to delivery. This committee is chaired by the EVP strategy, sustainability & ventures (SS&V) and comprises members of the bp leadership team. The outputs from the committee are shared with the board and its committees, including the safety and sustainability committee, as appropriate.

## C1.3

**(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?**

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<p>Since 2019 progress against our sustainable GHG emissions reductions (SERs) target has been used as a factor in determining bonuses for eligible employees, including executives. 32,000 employees were eligible for a cash bonus in 2022.</p> <p>Our sustainable GHG emissions reductions (SERs) measure includes actions taken by our businesses to improve energy efficiency and reduce methane emissions and flaring – all leading to ongoing, quantifiable GHG reductions. These refer to the GHG emissions on an operational control basis, which comprise 100% of emissions from activities that are operated by bp and would have occurred had we not made the change – they are absolute in nature.</p>

## C1.3a

**(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).**

### Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### Type of incentive

Monetary reward

### Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**

Progress towards a climate-related target  
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**

The annual bonus for executive directors is directly related to the same bp performance measures and outcomes as those for the wider workforce.

The CEO's annual bonus is determined based on a range of performance dimensions, both financial and non-financial, including safety and sustainability measures. In 2022, 15% of the CEO's annual bonus outcome was linked to sustainable GHG emission reductions (SERs), with a target of 1.3 million tonnes of SERs in 2022. In 2022 we delivered 1.5 million tonnes of SERs (see above), well in excess of the target.

For further information on remuneration, please refer to the Directors' remuneration report on pages 112-147 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022.

As an executive director, the CEO is also eligible for performance shares under the executive director incentive plan (EDIP). In 2022 we introduced, for the 2023-2025 EDIP, a new emissions target by way of a net zero measure; aligned to our Aim 1 to be Net zero across the entire bp operations by 2050 (scope 1 + 2). Weighted at 15%, it forms a significant and meaningful percentage of the 2023-2025 EDIP.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

Delivery of sustainable emission reductions (SERs) contributes directly to our Aim 1 to be net zero across our entire operations by 2050 or sooner. In 2022, delivery of SERs reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 1.5MteCO<sub>2</sub>e, and cumulatively SERs have reduced the combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions covered by our Aim 1 by 4.1MteCO<sub>2</sub>e from our 2019 baseline.

The 2023-2025 performance shares (EDIP) net zero measure is linked directly to delivery against Aim 1.

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**Entitled to incentive**

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

**Type of incentive**

Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**

Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**

Progress towards a climate-related target  
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**

The annual bonus for executive directors is directly related to the same bp performance measures and outcomes as those for the wider workforce.

The CFO's annual bonus is determined based on a range of performance dimensions, both financial and non-financial, including safety and sustainability measures. In 2022, 15% of the CFO's annual bonus outcome was linked to sustainable GHG emission reductions (SERs), with a target of 1.3 million tonnes of SERs in 2022. In 2022 we delivered 1.5 million tonnes of SERs (see above), well in excess of the target.

For further information on remuneration, please refer to the Directors' remuneration report on pages 112-147 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022.

As an executive director, the CFO is also eligible for performance shares under the executive director incentive plan (EDIP). For the 2023-2025 EDIP we are introducing a new emissions target by way of a net zero measure; lined to our Aim 1 to be Net zero across the entire bp operations by 2050 (scope 1 + 2). Weighted at 15%, it forms a significant and meaningful percentage of the EDIP.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

Delivery of sustainable emission reductions (SERs) contributes directly to our Aim 1 to be net zero across our entire operations by 2050 or sooner. In 2022, delivery of SERs reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 1.5MteCO<sub>2</sub>e, and cumulatively SERs have reduced the combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions covered by our Aim 1 by 4.1MteCO<sub>2</sub>e from our 2019 baseline.

The 2030-2025 performance shares (EDIP) net zero measure is linked directly to delivery against Aim 1.

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**Entitled to incentive**

All employees

**Type of incentive**

Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**

Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**

Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**

Short-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**

Since 2019, progress against sustainable GHG emission reduction (SERs) targets were used as a factor in determining bonuses for eligible employees, including executives.

SERs represented 15% of the 2022 annual bonus scorecard for eligible employees, including executives.

In 2022 we delivered 1.5MtCO<sub>2</sub>e of SERs from reductions projects including reducing Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity by 662ktCO<sub>2</sub>e at our Gelsenkirchen, Cherry Point and Rotterdam refineries and Gelsenkirchen Chemicals through further lower carbon power agreements and reducing operational emissions by 351ktCO<sub>2</sub>e at bpx energy through projects including further electrification, the introduction of new technologies such as at the Grand Slam facility, and the installation of vapour recovery in Eagle Ford.

For further information on remuneration, please refer to the Directors' remuneration report on pages 112-147 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

Delivery of sustainable emission reductions (SERs) contributes directly to our Aim 1 to be net zero across our entire operations by 2050 or sooner. In 2022, delivery of SERs reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 1.5MteCO<sub>2</sub>e, and cumulatively SERs have reduced the combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions covered by our Aim 1 by 4.1MteCO<sub>2</sub>e from our 2019 baseline.

## C2. Risks and opportunities

### C2.1

**(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?**

Yes

### C2.1a

**(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?**

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Short term (to 2025): aligning with our near-term business and financial planning timeframe.

Medium-term	3	8	Medium term (to 2030): aligning with our group business outlook timeframe, and enabling us to think beyond our short-term targets and adjust course if appropriate.
Long-term	8	28	Long term (to 2050): using scenarios to help explore the wide range of uncertainties surrounding the energy transition over the next 30 years.

## C2.1b

### (C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

bp defines principal risks as those which, separately or in combination, could have a material adverse effect on the implementation of our strategy, our business, financial performance, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, prospects, shareholder value and returns and reputation. These risks – including climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy – are described in the Risk factors on pages 73-75 of our 2022 Annual Report and Form 20-F.

## C2.2

### (C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

#### Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Upstream

Downstream

#### Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

#### Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

#### Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

#### Description of process

Our processes for identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring climate-related risks are integrated into bp's risk management policy and the associated risk management procedures. This includes physical and transition risks:

- Physical risks – risks related to the physical impacts of climate change including event driven risks such as changes in the severity and/or frequency of extreme weather events.

- Transition risks – risks related to the transition to a lower carbon economy including policy and legal, technology, markets and reputational risks.

Assessment of risks is ongoing and covers potential risks to the bp business originating from our direct operations and upstream and downstream value chains, to the extent identified as material by management and employees at our facilities, assets, and within our businesses, integrators and enablers. bp requirements, which take into account applicable laws and regulations, underpin the plans developed to help reduce risk and deliver safe, compliant and reliable operations as well as greater efficiency and sustainable financial results. Risks are assessed over short-, medium- and long-term time horizons as appropriate.

bp's risk management system and policy, described on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, are designed to address all types of risks including our principal risks and uncertainties described on page 73 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. As part of this system, our businesses, integrators and enablers are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring risks associated with their business or functional area.

Risks are identified as part of our risk management processes outlined on page 70 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 and guidance to support consistency has been made available to our businesses, integrators and enablers to provide them with a climate-related framework and taxonomy, which they are able to use as they see fit in their identification and assessment of risk.

Where risks – including climate-related risks – are identified, businesses, integrators and enablers are required to assess them, in line with our risk management policy. This includes an impact and likelihood assessment which supports the consideration of relative significance and prioritization of risk management activities.

The impact criteria outlined on page 70 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 include health and safety, environmental, financial and non-financial (such as regulatory impact) criteria and are used for assessing risks, including climate-related risks. This provides a consistent basis for assessment across bp.

Risks which may be identified include potential effects on operations at asset level, performance at business level and developments at regional level from extreme weather or the transition to a lower carbon economy.

As part of our annual process the bp leadership team and board review the group's principal risks and uncertainties. Climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy has been identified as a principal risk, see page 74 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. It covers various aspects of how risks associated with the energy transition could manifest. Similarly, physical risks such as extreme weather, which may be affected or intensified by climate change, are covered in our principal risks related to safety and operations.

Throughout the year, 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.

Risks associated with climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy were identified as an area of risk for particular oversight by the leadership, the board and their committees in 2022.

## C2.2a

### (C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>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.</p> <p>bp's risk management system and policy, described on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, are designed to address all types of risks including our principal risks and uncertainties described on page 73 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. As part of this system our businesses, integrators and enablers are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring risks associated with their business or functional area. This includes, where appropriate, transition risks – risks related to the transition to a lower carbon economy including policy and legal, technology, markets and reputational risks.</p> <p>For example, as described in C2.3a Risk 1, in Europe, direct GHG emissions from bp operations are covered by the EU emissions trading</p>



		<p>scheme, in which the cost of acquiring allowances in order to comply with the cap and trade regulations could increase due to market considerations and policy interventions as Governments seek to further reduce GHG emissions from the capped sectors. Refiners from outside the EU do not carry these costs, so product exports from bp refineries like Rotterdam and Castellon could be competitively disadvantaged, leading to potential throughput reductions in times of low refinery margins.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Changes in law or regulation could increase the compliance and litigation risk and costs, reduce our profitability, reduce demand for or constrain our ability to sell certain products, limit our access to new opportunities, require us to divest or write down certain assets or curtail or cease certain operations, or affect the adequacy of our provisions for pensions, tax, decommissioning, environmental and legal liabilities. Changes in laws or regulations could result in the nationalization, expropriation, cancellation, non-renewal or renegotiation of our interests, assets and related rights.</p> <p>bp's risk management system and policy, described on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, are designed to address all types of risks including our principal risks and uncertainties described on page 73 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. As part of this system our businesses, integrators and enablers are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring risks associated with their business or functional area. This includes, where appropriate, transition risks – risks related to the transition to a lower carbon economy including policy and legal, technology, markets and reputational risks.</p> <p>For example, our strategy &amp; sustainability team has identified risks relating to the failure to properly identify, assess and manage evolving policies across different regions. They work with bp's leadership as well as with both central and regional legal teams, communications &amp; advocacy and external advisors to manage and monitor these risks.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower carbon economy, and customer preferences or regulatory incentives that alter fuel or power choices, could impact demand for oil and gas. Depending on the nature and speed of any such changes and our response, these changes could increase costs, reduce our 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.</p> <p>bp's risk management system and policy, described on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, are designed to address all</p>

		<p>types of risks including our principal risks and uncertainties described on page 73 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. As part of this system our businesses, integrators and enablers are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring risks associated with their business or functional area. This includes, where appropriate, transition risks – risks related to the transition to a lower carbon economy including policy and legal, technology, markets and reputational risks. One such potential risk is that the carrying value of the downstream property, plant and equipment (PP&amp;E) refining assets may no longer be recoverable, due to changes in supply and demand which arise as a consequence of COVID-19, climate change and the energy transition, for example the adoption of electric vehicles in markets where bp has significant fuel refining activity.</p> <p>Our technology insights team work to both mitigate risks and identify opportunities associated with evolving and emerging technologies that play a role in the changing global energy system. The team generates technology assessments and disruptive technology reports for review by bp senior executives and the recommendations are overseen by the board through the Innovation Advisory Council. In appropriate cases this helps to underpin and appraise the business case for new investments, new partnerships, new customer offers or new business models where these are being driven by technology innovation.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>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 adverse litigation and regulatory or litigation outcomes, increased costs from compliance and increased provisions for environmental and legal liabilities.</p> <p>bp's risk management system and policy, described on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, are designed to address all types of risks including our principal risks and uncertainties described on page 73 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. As part of this system our businesses, integrators and enablers are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring risks associated with their business or functional area. This includes, where appropriate, transition risks – risks related to the transition to a lower carbon economy including policy and legal, technology, markets and reputational risks.</p> <p>Climate change-related litigation brought against bp, as described in Note 33 to the financial statements in the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, may lead to an outflow of funds requiring provision.</p>

		Our legal team manages bp's litigation, including climate-related litigation and advises on the management of associated risks. This includes the use of internal lawyers and, where appropriate, external counsel.
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>The energy transition could impact the demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas and refined products and their future prices relative to our financial planning assumptions, which in turn may affect the returns from our hydrocarbon businesses. Changes in customer preferences, pace of technology development and costs could also impact the markets for low carbon products and services.</p> <p>bp's risk management system and policy, described on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, are designed to address all types of risks including our principal risks and uncertainties described on page 73 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. As part of this system our businesses, integrators and enablers are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring risks associated with their business or functional area. This includes, where appropriate, transition risks – risks related to the transition to a lower carbon economy including policy and legal, technology, markets and reputational risks.</p> <p>For example, the carrying value of the bp's refining assets may no longer be recoverable, due to changes in supply and demand which arise as a consequence of climate change and the energy transition, for example the adoption of electric vehicles in markets where bp has significant fuel refining activity. The useful economic lives of the bp's refining assets may also be shortened as society moves towards 'net zero' emissions. Management identified impairment indicators in respect of certain refineries during 2022. As a result, impairment tests were performed to assess the recoverability of the refineries' carrying values. As disclosed in Note 4 to the accounts on page 208 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, management has recorded an impairment charge of \$1,366 million in respect of the Gelsenkirchen refinery in Germany, driven by changes in economic assumptions.</p> <p>In developing our business strategies, we consider market risks, controls and mitigations including future demand in the different geographies in which we might operate, the competitive landscape and the potential value proposition. We manage these risks through our investment decisions, our hedging and optimization activity, and through key business processes including the group investment assurance and approval process.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Allegations of causing harm to the environment or ethical misconduct or breaches of applicable laws by our businesses or our employees could be damaging to our reputation.

		<p>bp's risk management system and policy, described on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, are designed to address all types of risks including our principal risks and uncertainties described on page 73 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. As part of this system our businesses, integrators and enablers are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring risks associated with their business or functional area. This includes, where appropriate, transition risks – risks related to the transition to a lower carbon economy including policy and legal, technology, markets and reputational risks. Our risk factors, described on pages 73-75 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, include risks related to social attitudes and customer and investor preferences and sentiment.</p> <p>For example, investor preferences and sentiment are influenced by environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) considerations including climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy. Changes in those 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.</p> <p>Our investor relations and communications &amp; external affairs (C&amp;EA) teams work to mitigate reputation-related risks, which include the risk of shareholder action. Our investor relations team co-ordinates engagement with key investors on both a bilateral basis and through investor initiatives to support understanding of bp's strategy and gain insights to inform feedback they provide to the group. Our C&amp;EA team manages corporate reputation through identification and monitoring of key issues and both proactive and reactive engagement with relevant stakeholder groups to communicate bp's positions. Under our aim 6, which is to actively advocate for policies that promote net zero, the team also leads advocacy campaigns for policies that support net zero, see page 47 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>bp's risk management system and policy, described on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, are designed to address all types of risks including our principal risks and uncertainties described on page 73 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. As part of this system our businesses, integrators and enablers are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring risks associated with their business or functional area. This includes, where appropriate, acute physical risks – including event-driven risks such as changes in the severity and/or frequency of extreme weather events (e.g. cyclones, hurricanes and floods).</p> <p>Physical risks are typically identified at the asset or project level and</p>

		<p>are managed depending on the level of risk assessed. In the North Sea and Gulf of Mexico, regions more prone to severe weather conditions, our offshore facilities monitor meteorological and oceanographic conditions through the collection of measurements. This data is collated and periodically compared against the 'Basis of Design' for the facility. If significant differences are observed, then this may trigger an update to the 'Basis of Design', prompting action to reassess risks such as structural integrity and station-keeping and if necessary, implement additional risk mitigations, for example updating procedures for shutting down and removing personnel from facilities ahead of severe weather events. Updates may also be made as a result of other new knowledge, analysis methods and data, including climate projections where appropriate. Our major projects are required to assess the potential impact of severe weather and projected climate-related physical impacts. Where relevant, potential changes in environmental conditions, such as sea level rise and ambient temperatures, over the expected lifetime of a project are to be considered as part of the design process. For other assets, such as our retail sites, that are typically not exposed to a comparable level of severe weather risk, climate-related risks such as flooding or wind damage may be managed where appropriate through the emergency response plans and business continuity plans which are mandated through company-wide policies.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>bp's risk management system and policy, described on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, are designed to address all types of risks including our principal risks and uncertainties described on page 73 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. As part of this system our businesses, integrators and enablers are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring risks associated with their business or functional area. This includes, where appropriate, chronic physical risks – including potential changes to the longer-term shifts in climate patterns that may change physical parameters (e.g. elevated temperatures or sea level rise).</p> <p>At a group level we recognize risk associated with the potential for increased water scarcity due to climate change and other factors and the impact this could have on our operations and in the catchments where we operate. In order to understand the water-related challenges that we face, we review our water impacts, risks and opportunities at our major operating sites. These reviews consider the quantity and quality of water used as well as any regulatory requirements. Over time, we anticipate site-level activities in support of our aim 17 contributing to our management of water-related risks and opportunities. Under aim 17, we aim to replenish more fresh water than we consume in our operations by being more efficient in operational fresh water use and effluent management. And, by collaborating with</p>

		others to replenish fresh water in stressed and scarce catchment areas where we operate.
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## C2.3

**(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes

## C2.3a

**(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

### Identifier

Risk 1

### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

### Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

### Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

### Company-specific description

In our climate-related financial disclosures contained within the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 (pages 50-62) we describe three broad, material climate-related transition risks we have identified at a group level. These are underpinned by underlying risks that are managed through the risk process outlined on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 and above in questions C2.1 to C2.2a. Here, given the request to provide specific details of identified risks, we provide an example of an underlying risk which is a component of those broad climate-related transition risks described in our Annual Report.

We support the extensive use of carbon pricing as a key tool to help the world meet the Paris climate goals, however it could present a risk to businesses whose GHG emissions would be subject to such a scheme, and this risk could be substantive, particularly if there are significant regional differences in carbon prices creating imbalances between operators in different jurisdictions. Governments are already putting in place taxes, carbon trading schemes and other measures to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. For example, in Europe, direct GHG emissions from bp operations are covered by the EU emissions trading scheme, in which the cost of acquiring allowances in order to comply with the cap and trade regulations could increase due to market considerations and policy interventions as Governments seek to

further reduce GHG emissions from the capped sectors.

The price of European Union Allowances (EUAs) is expected to rise in the next decade, with several external forecasts predicting prices to be in excess of EUR€120 per EUA by 2030. Refiners from outside the EU do not carry these costs, so fuel imports are advantaged and will increase competitive pressure on EU refiners, potentially accelerating the refinery rationalisation process in Europe. Product exports from bp refineries like Rotterdam and Castellon could be competitively disadvantaged, leading to potential throughput reductions in times of low refinery margins.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

100,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

1,000,000,000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

The potential financial impact is based on estimated cumulative EUA (certificates) cost for 2021-2030 for bp's refineries across Europe.

**Cost of response to risk**

50,000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Through our Aim 1 to be net zero across our entire operations on an absolute basis by 2050 or sooner, we continue to make progress on reducing operational emissions through implementing energy efficiency measures, reducing flaring and managing methane. Aim 1 covers our Scope 1 (from running the assets within our operational control boundary) and Scope 2 (associated with producing the electricity, heating and cooling that is bought in to run those operations) GHG emissions on an operational control boundary.

Relevant bp businesses manage the cost of any residual obligation (price risk) after any engineering or operational emission reduction activities that they have undertaken, through the use of our Low Carbon Trading team within our Trading and Shipping



organisation. This team sources the allowances and other carbon credits from global markets. It is difficult to provide an accurate management cost to this activity as resources are utilized across a number of teams and spread across multiple activities (commercial, environment, business). However, by way of example the external verification cost for the EU ETS is ~ \$50,000 per annum (this varies with the number of sites in scope).

## Comment

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### Identifier

Risk 2

### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

### Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

### Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

### Company-specific description

In our climate-related financial disclosures contained within the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 (pages 50-62) we describe three broad, material climate-related transition risks we have identified at a group level. These are underpinned by underlying risks that are managed through the risk process outlined on page 69 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 and above in questions C2.1 to C2.2a. Here, given the request to provide specific details of identified risks, we provide an example of an underlying risk which is a component of those broad climate-related transition risks described in our Annual Report.

We support the decarbonisation of transport, including by means of electrification, and are participating in the business opportunities it presents. However, we recognise that the growth in electric vehicles in the medium and long-term, driven both by regulation and pricing (e.g. bp's technology outlook estimates that a middle sized electric vehicle and a gasoline vehicle could be at nearly the same price level by 2024), may result in a decline in diesel and gasoline volume demand, particularly in urban areas. For example, the bp 2023 Energy Outlook estimates that under the Accelerated and Net Zero scenarios electric (including plug-in hybrid) vehicles could account for 30-35% of the car and light-duty truck vehicle parc by 2035 and around 80% by 2050, compared with less than 1% in 2020.

This has the potential to impact on retail site profitability and loss of revenues from the fuel value chain.



We also see potential opportunities in convenience and mobility – hence it is one of the focus areas of our strategy. By putting customers at the heart of what bp does, helping accelerate the global revolution in mobility, redefining the experience of convenience retail, and scaling bp's presence and fuel sales in growth markets, we intend to transform our mobility and convenience offers. This is described in more detail in C2.4a Opportunity 2.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**
**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

100,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

1,000,000,000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

The potential financial impact is difficult to quantify, as impacts to retail sites are unlikely to be equally distributed and lower demand is likely to drive network rationalisation which may mitigate some potential losses. The figures presented here represent an approximate range of potential cumulative impact to bp's Europe & Southern Africa (ESA) fuels business over the medium to long-term, without mitigation.

However, we do also see significant potential opportunities in convenience and mobility – hence it is one of the focus areas of our strategy. This is described in more detail in C2.4a Opportunity 2.

**Cost of response to risk**
**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

The potential cost of responding to this risk is difficult to quantify as it will include a combination of network rationalisation, convenience and mobility offer changes and EV charging network rollout - which all form a part of bp's strategy announced in 2020. By 2030 bp aims to have increased global customer interactions from 10 million to 20 million a day, and to increase electric vehicle charging points from around 7,500 in 2019 to over 100,000.

## Comment

### Identifier

Risk 3

### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

### Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify

Extreme weather events – wave impact

### Primary potential financial impact

Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

### Company-specific description

Extreme weather, or a change in its frequency or severity, could lead to loss of containment of hydrocarbons or other hazardous materials.

Such events or conditions could lead to injuries, loss of life or environmental damage. As a result, we could face regulatory action and legal liability, including penalties and remediation obligations, increased costs and potentially denial of our licence to operate. Our activities are sometimes conducted in hazardous, remote or environmentally sensitive locations, where the consequences of such events or conditions could be greater than in other locations.

For example, a very low probability (e.g. lower than 1 in 10,000-year probability) wave impact on a fixed offshore platform could result in a loss of structural integrity. In the case of our offshore facilities, for example climate change could create greater uncertainty around frequency and/or intensity of severe weather events, such as extreme waves, loop currents, and storms, particularly in the medium to long term. These factors could affect the future risk profile of an asset over its lifetime, and could also impact production or costs.

We have categorised likelihood as ‘very unlikely’ in light of our approach to managing physical risks, as described in question C2.2a above, and our view of the resilience of our strategy to them (described on page 62 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20F 2021). Therefore, although the likelihood of the risk driver (extreme weather event) impacting our facilities may be more than ‘very unlikely’, we believe that the likelihood of a financial impact occurring in such a way as to affect the resilience of our strategy, is low.

### Time horizon

Long-term

**Likelihood**

Very unlikely

**Magnitude of impact**

High

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Due to the uncertainty associated with the impact of climate change on wave height in the future, it is difficult to quantify the potential financial impact figure associated with climate change impacts on this risk.

**Cost of response to risk**

500,000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

In the North Sea and Gulf of Mexico, regions more prone to severe weather conditions, our offshore facilities monitor meteorological and oceanographic conditions through the collection of measurements. This data is collated and periodically compared against the 'Basis of Design' for the facility. If significant differences are observed, then this may trigger an update to the 'Basis of Design', prompting action to reassess risks such as structural integrity and station-keeping and if necessary, implement additional risk mitigations, for example updating procedures for shutting down and removing personnel from facilities ahead of severe weather events. Updates may also be made as a result of other new knowledge, analysis methods and data, including climate projections where appropriate.

The typical cost of conducting such measurements / updates to the Basis of Design, over a 5-year period, is approximately \$500,000 per asset and is the basis for the cost of response to risk provided here.

**Comment**

## C2.4

**(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes

## C2.4a

**(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

### Identifier

Opp1

### Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

### Opportunity type

Products and services

### Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

### Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

### Company-specific description

Hydrogen and renewables & power:

The bp Energy Outlook 2023 suggests that, out to 2050, the future of global energy is dominated by four trends: a gradual decline in the role of hydrocarbons, rapid growth in renewable energy, and an increasing electrification of the world, supported by low-carbon hydrogen in processes and activities which are hard to electrify.

Across the three scenarios included in the Outlook – Accelerated, Net Zero and New Momentum – the share of renewables in global primary energy increases from around 10% in 2019 to between 35-65% by 2050, driven by the improved cost competitiveness of renewables, together with the increasing prevalence of policies encouraging a shift to low-carbon energy. In all three scenarios, the pace at which renewable energy penetrates the global energy system is quicker than any previous fuel in history.

The growing importance of renewable energy is underpinned by the continuing electrification of the energy system. The share of electricity in total final energy consumption increases from around a fifth in 2019 to between a third and a half by 2050. The decarbonization of the energy system, especially in Accelerated and Net Zero, is supported by the growing use of low-carbon hydrogen in hard-to-abate processes which are difficult or costly to electrify. The share of primary energy used in the production of low-carbon hydrogen increases to between 13-21% by 2050 in Accelerated and Net Zero.

We recognize the opportunity to scale up our low carbon energy businesses – hydrogen and renewable power – over the next decade underpinned by the growing demand suggested by the Energy Outlook, and other scenarios, and regulatory support.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Very likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

2,000,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

3,000,000,000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

In August 2020, we set out our new financial frame, described on page 24 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2020, and in February 2023 we provided an update on progress against our strategy including delivery against our financial frame in 2022.

As part of the 2022 full year and 4Q financial results and update on strategic progress presented to investors on 7 February 2022 we provided details on our expected capital expenditure and returns (EBITDA) from hydrogen and renewables & power, within the financial frame we set out in 2020.

By 2030 we aim to deliver between \$2 and \$3 billion of EBITDA from hydrogen and renewables & power. This is the basis for the potential financial impact range provided here.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

30,000,000,000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

In hydrogen, our ambition remains to become a global leader. We aim to leverage bp's existing refinery demand and growing biofuels ambitions to build regional supply positions, providing low carbon energy solutions to our customers. As the hydrogen sector develops, we aim to create a portfolio of global export hubs for hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives, aiming to scale our production to 0.5-0.7 million tonnes each year of primarily green hydrogen by 2030 while selectively pursuing blue hydrogen opportunities where there is regulatory support and CCS access.

In renewable power, we are building a global position in offshore wind, enabled by our capability in large-scale, complex offshore projects, and continue to progress a solar development and sell model with Lightsource bp. Within this, we aim to deliver, and

largely operate, around 10GW net installed capacity in offshore wind, solar and onshore wind by 2030. As the energy transition drives increasing electrification of the global energy system, our power trading business, which trades renewable and non-renewable electricity, allows us to optimize across the power value chain, from generation, including renewables and flexible generation, across grid markets, to customers. This becomes a differentiating factor in unlocking the full potential value of renewables for bp and helps position us for further electrification of the energy system as well as for further decarbonization of electricity.

As part of the 4Q results and update on strategic progress presented to investors on 7 February 2023 we provided details on our expected capital expenditure and returns (EBITDA) from hydrogen and renewables & power, within the financial frame we set out in 2020. We expect to invest around \$30 billion of cumulative capex into hydrogen and renewables & power between 2023 and 2030. This is the basis for the 'cost to realise opportunity' provided here (note this is a cumulative figure, whereas the potential financial impact figure is provided on a per-annum basis).

We are rigorous in evaluating opportunities, selecting only what we see as the best projects. This momentum and discipline, gives us confidence in the quality of the business we are building. By 2030 we aim to deliver between \$2 and \$3 billion of EBITDA.

## Comment

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### Identifier

Opp2

### Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

### Opportunity type

Products and services

### Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

### Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

### Company-specific description

Convenience and EV charging:

The bp Energy Outlook 2023 suggests that, out to 2050, there will be an increasing a shift to alternative, low-carbon energy sources across all modes of transport. That shift is dominated by electrification in road transport and by bio- and hydrogen-derived fuels in aviation and marine.

In road transportation, the number of electric (including plug-in hybrid) cars and light-duty trucks increases from around 20 million in 2021 to between 550-700 million (30-35% of that vehicle parc) by 2035 in Accelerated and Net Zero, and to around 2 billion such vehicles (around 80%) by 2050. Electric passenger cars account for the majority of new car sales by the mid-2030s in Accelerated and Net Zero, supported by a combination of tighter regulation of vehicle emissions, improving cost and choice competitiveness of electric cars, and growing preference and acceptability among consumers.

Although the electrification of cars and light duty trucks is less rapid in New Momentum, there are still around 500 million such vehicles by 2035 and 1.4 billion by 2050, with electric passenger cars accounting for around 40% of new car sales in 2035 and 70% in 2050.

There is also a switch away from the reliance on diesel in medium- and heavy-duty trucks and buses, with the share of diesel-based trucks in the global parc declining from around 90% in 2021 to between 70-75% in 2035 in Net Zero and Accelerated and 5-20% in 2050. The main switch is to electrification, but hydrogen-fuelled trucks also play a growing role, especially for heavy-duty, long-distance use cases.

Recognizing the growing opportunities in low carbon mobility that the energy transition offers, we are growing our EV charging network and bringing our capabilities and reach in convenience together with EV charging to enable us, over time, to provide customer-focused, lower carbon transport solutions.

#### **Time horizon**

Medium-term

#### **Likelihood**

Very likely

#### **Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

#### **Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

#### **Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

4,000,000,000

#### **Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

#### **Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

#### **Explanation of financial impact figure**

In August 2020, we set out our new financial frame, described on page 24 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2020, and in February 2023 we provided an update on progress against our strategy including delivery against our financial frame in 2022.

As part of the 2022 full year and 4Q financial results and update on strategic progress presented to investors on 7 February 2022 we provided details on our expected capital expenditure and returns (EBITDA) from low carbon energy, within the financial frame we set out in 2020.

In Convenience and EV Charging, we plan to deliver EBITDA of more than \$1.5 billion in 2025 and aim to deliver more than \$4 billion in 2030 , while sustaining returns of more than 15%. Our 2030 aim is the basis for the potential financial impact range provided here.

### **Cost to realize opportunity**

15,000,000,000

### **Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

We are growing our EV charging network with the aim of having >100,000 charge points installed by 2030 and expanding our Castrol business into the EV sector. We see these and other businesses being supported by our focus to install on-the-go fast charging and an end-to-end integrated fleet offer.

We are also using digital platforms to become more customer-centric, integrate our EV charging solutions, and expand our customer and loyalty engagement platforms. Our convenience business, which serves a broad range of customer needs (not only fuels-led) further serves to mitigate the risk of decreasing fuel demand at our retail sites, while providing the opportunity for us to bring our capabilities and reach in convenience together with EV charging – we see this enabling us over time to provide customer-focused, lower carbon transport solutions.

We are excited about bringing our capabilities and reach in Convenience together with EV Charging, enabling us over time to provide customer-focused, lower carbon transport solutions, and our confidence is underpinned by strong strategic momentum in 2022:

In Convenience:

- We now have 2,400 strategic convenience sites, with 250 added in 2022.
- We grew our loyalty customer base by more than 5% versus 2021.

In EV Charging:

- We now have 22,000 charge points
- We sold 2.5 times more electrons year-on-year, supported by increasing power utilisation, which is now approaching double digits.

As part of the 4Q results and update on strategic progress presented to investors on 7 February 2023 we provided details on our expected capital expenditure and returns (EBITDA) from convenience and EV charging, within the financial frame we set out in 2020. We expect to invest around \$15 billion of cumulative capex into convenience and EV charging between 2023 and 2030. This is the basis for the 'cost to realise



opportunity' provided here (note this is a cumulative figure, whereas the potential financial impact figure is provided on a per-annum basis).

## Comment

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### Identifier

Opp3

### Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

### Opportunity type

Products and services

### Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

### Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

### Company-specific description

Bioenergy:

The bp Energy Outlook 2023 suggests that, out to 2050, the use of modern bioenergy – modern solid biomass (such as wood pellets), biofuels and biomethane – increases significantly, helping to decarbonize hard-to-abate sectors and processes, and displacing the use of traditional biomass – such as waste wood and agricultural residues – for cooking and heating.

The production of biofuels roughly triples in Accelerated and Net Zero by 2050 to around 10 EJ, with most of these fuels being used in the aviation sector. By 2050, bio-derived sustainable aviation fuel (biojet) accounts for 30% of total aviation demand in Accelerated and 45% in Net Zero, with 50-60% of the growth in biojet in the US and Europe, supported by increasing incentives and mandates.

Biomethane grows significantly in all scenarios, from less than 0.2 EJ in 2019 to between 6-7 EJ in Accelerated and Net Zero by 2050 and 4.3 EJ in New Momentum. Biomethane is blended into the natural gas grid as a direct substitute for natural gas and is shared broadly equally across industry, buildings, and transport.

As the world seeks lower carbon fuels, we see clear opportunities to leverage our portfolio of assets and customer base to grow our bioenergy presence. This includes biofuels, including sustainable aviation fuel, and biogas.

### Time horizon

Medium-term

### Likelihood

More likely than not

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

4,000,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

In August 2020, we set out our new financial frame, described on page 24 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2020, and in February 2023 we provided an update on progress against our strategy including delivery against our financial frame in 2022.

As part of the 2022 full year and 4Q financial results and update on strategic progress presented to investors on 7 February 2022 we provided details on our expected capital expenditure and returns (EBITDA) from low carbon energy, within the financial frame we set out in 2020.

We aim to deliver more than \$4 billion of EBITDA from bioenergy in 2030 – delivered through a combination of the production of biofuels from feedstocks meeting applicable sustainability standards, and from biogas and other trading opportunities. This is the basis for the potential financial impact figure provided here.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

15,000,000,000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Our strategy to realise the opportunity covers biofuels and biogas.

We have established, global biogas and biofuel businesses that are positioned in an increasingly supportive environment of rapidly growing demand, with attractive fiscal incentives. And our trading capabilities enable us to integrate supply volumes to capture enhanced value.

We plan to increase biogas supply volumes by around six times by 2030, to around 70 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day:

- We completed the acquisition of Archaea in December 2022; rapidly advancing our access to feedstock and scaling our upstream participation in the biogas value chain – a distinct source of competitive advantage.
- We are now focused on integrating Archaea into bp and building out the significant

development pipeline. We have also identified opportunities to get renewable natural gas projects online faster, and we are looking at ways to improve landfill gas recovery. This is a business we are really excited about, and one we believe can deliver significant value – faster than we thought.

In biofuels, we aim to materially grow biofuel production volumes to around 100 thousand barrels per day by 2030, focused on sustainable aviation fuel, or SAF, where we aim to be a sector leader:

- We already produce more than seven thousand barrels per day of biofuels through co-processing – we aim to triple this by 2030.
- We also plan to deliver five biofuel projects focused on SAF at our Kwinana, Rotterdam, Castellon, Lingen, and Cherry Point facilities. We expect these projects to produce around 50 thousand barrels per day by 2030.
- And the bp Bunge Bioenergia joint venture in Brazil – one of the largest bio-ethanol producers in Brazil – aims to produce around 30 thousand barrels per day by 2030 net to bp.

As part of the 4Q results and update on strategic progress presented to investors on 7 February 2023 we provided details on our expected capital expenditure and returns (EBITDA) from bioenergy, within the financial frame we set out in 2020. We expect to invest around \$15 billion of cumulative capex into bioenergy between 2023 and 2030. This is the basis for the 'cost to realise opportunity' provided here (note this is a cumulative figure, whereas the potential financial impact figure is provided on a per-annum basis).

#### Comment

## C3. Business Strategy

### C3.1

**(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?**

#### Row 1

##### Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

##### Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

##### Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

##### Description of feedback mechanism

We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement – including pursuing efforts to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. By setting a path that enables us to make a positive contribution, working to build and participate in many of the new net zero value chains the world will need, our ambition and aims support the world's progress towards the Paris goals.

While our plans for the transition are addressed across a number of sources, in March 2022 bp published its “Net Zero – from ambition to action” report alongside a resolution (resolution 3) voted on at our 2022 annual general meeting (AGM) in May.

The report focused on bp's net zero ambition: why we believe it's consistent with the Paris goals, our planned actions to deliver this decade and our progress to date. We chose to focus on our activity up to 2030 as the actions we are taking now will help set the foundations for achieving net zero after that, by 2050, or sooner.

It complements information provided in our investor disclosures, the bp Annual Report and other materials on our strategy, financial frame, investor proposition and sustainability frame, available at [bp.com/investors](https://bp.com/investors).

In preparing the report, we considered a broad range of guidance (including from the TCFD, IIGCC and CA100+) and in anticipation of forthcoming UK regulation in this area.


While there was no formal requirement to do so, the board concluded that it was appropriate and timely to give shareholders an advisory vote on the net zero ambition at the 2022 AGM. Shareholders voted strongly in favour (88.5%) of resolution 3 to support our “Net Zero – from ambition to action” report.

We have selected ‘we have a different feedback mechanism in place’ and ‘less frequently than annually’ as frequency of feedback collection since we do not expect to hold an annual vote on our climate plans, but we recognise that shareholder and other stakeholder expectations will continue to evolve. In March 2023 we published a “Net zero ambition progress update” report, which provided an update on progress against our net zero ambition including performance in 2022 and reflected the updates to some of our aims announced in February 2023. . We intend to continue to monitor external developments and to offer a further shareholder vote if we believe it is in the company's interests to do so.

**Frequency of feedback collection**

Less frequently than annually

**Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)**

 bp-net-zero-report-2022.pdf

 bp-net-zero-progress-update-2023.pdf

## C3.2

**(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?**

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

## C3.2a

**(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.**

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C	<p>In keeping with others, such as the IPCC and IEA, we believe that there are a range of global pathways to achieve the Paris goals, with differing implications for regions, industries and sectors, so we believe that business strategies need to be resilient to this uncertainty.</p> <p>We have conducted analysis to test our strategic resilience to different climate-related scenarios, using the WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development) Scenario Reference Catalogue, which was developed at the request of the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures).</p> <p>Version 1.0 of the Catalogue, used for our analysis, is almost exclusively composed of scenarios taken from leading public institutions on climate transition modelling with small additions for alternative economic growth. The Catalogue includes scenarios from leading public institutions including the IEA and NGFS.</p> <p>This Catalogue includes scenarios that are classified by WBCSD as consistent with well below 2°C and 1.5°C outcomes. The Scenario Catalogue comprises three 'Climate Scenario Reference Families': 'Paris Ambitious 1.5°C', 'Paris Aligned Well-Below 2°C' and 'Current Policies/BAU'.</p> <p>Further information on how the catalogue was created is available in the Technical Documentation:</p>

			<p>Climate Scenario Catalogue (February 2023) available for download on the WBCSD website.</p> <p>We have drawn on this Catalogue to test the resilience of our strategy and understand the potential implications of a range of possible energy transition scenarios for key elements of a potential 2030 bp portfolio mix. Our 2022 analysis used data from the WBCSD Climate Scenario Catalogue version 1.0, published on 23-03-2022 and downloaded on 11-01-2023.</p> <p>We used all of the scenarios contained in version 1 of the catalogue for our work (our 2022 analysis used data from the WBCSD Climate Scenario Catalogue version 1.0, published on 23-03-2022 and downloaded on 11-01-2023). Recognizing the inherent uncertainty in the transition, our analysis did not consider the likelihood of any specific scenario, rather took the full range of possible outcomes for specific transition variables from the WBCSD Scenario Catalogue.</p> <p>Further information on how we conducted our scenario analysis and resilience test, together with our key insights from them, can be found in the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 on pages 58-61.</p>
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6°C – 2°C	<p>In keeping with others, such as the IPCC and IEA, we believe that there are a range of global pathways to achieve the Paris goals, with differing implications for regions, industries and sectors, so we believe that business strategies need to be resilient to this uncertainty.</p> <p>We have conducted analysis to test our strategic resilience to different climate-related scenarios, using the WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development) Scenario Reference Catalogue, which was developed at the request of the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures).</p> <p>Version 1.0 of the Catalogue, used for our analysis, is almost exclusively composed of scenarios taken from leading public institutions on climate transition</p>

		<p>modelling with small additions for alternative economic growth. The Catalogue includes scenarios from leading public institutions including the IEA and NGFS.</p> <p>This Catalogue includes scenarios that are classified by WBCSD as consistent with well below 2°C and 1.5°C outcomes. The Scenario Catalogue comprises three 'Climate Scenario Reference Families': 'Paris Ambitious 1.5°C', 'Paris Aligned Well-Below 2°C' and 'Current Policies/BAU'.</p> <p>Further information on how the catalogue was created is available in the Technical Documentation: Climate Scenario Catalogue (February 2023) available for download on the WBCSD website.</p> <p>We have drawn on this Catalogue to test the resilience of our strategy and understand the potential implications of a range of possible energy transition scenarios for key elements of a potential 2030 bp portfolio mix. Our 2022 analysis used data from the WBCSD Climate Scenario Catalogue version 1.0, published on 23-03-2022 and downloaded on 11-01-2023.</p> <p>We used all of the scenarios contained in version 1 of the catalogue for our work (our 2022 analysis used data from the WBCSD Climate Scenario Catalogue version 1.0, published on 23-03-2022 and downloaded on 11-01-2023). Recognizing the inherent uncertainty in the transition, our analysis did not consider the likelihood of any specific scenario, rather took the full range of possible outcomes for specific transition variables from the WBCSD Scenario Catalogue.</p> <p>Further information on how we conducted our scenario analysis and resilience test, together with our key insights from them, can be found in the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 on pages 58-61.</p>
Physical climate	Company-wide	<p>During 2022, we undertook an analysis of potential changes in certain physical conditions, such as air temperature, precipitation, sea level rise and wave</p>

scenarios RCP 8.5			<p>heights, for our onshore and offshore major operating sites, based on Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) emission scenarios 1-2.6, 2-4.5 and 5-8.5. Even in the highest emissions pathway (SSP5-8.5) the results of our analysis suggest that, on the basis of the 50th percentile values and compared to the baseline used (1991-2020), changes in the physical parameters considered are generally unlikely to be significant over the medium term. There is, however, uncertainty across different scenarios and wider variances were observed when looking at the 5th and 95th percentile values. Where the data do suggest greater potential for climate-related changes in physical conditions, we intend to consider whether further work is necessary to understand the potential for those changes to adversely impact our operations. For example, modelled changes in extreme precipitation by 2030 (50th percentile values) are less than 10% across all onshore major operating sites apart from Oman – where we have already undertaken hydrological studies and flood risk assessments that have supported the development of our operations there.</p> <p>This analysis covered all of our major operating sites globally, therefore we have selected 'company-wide' as the scenario analysis coverage here.</p>
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## C3.2b

**(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.**

### Row 1

#### Focal questions

Our strategy is designed to be resilient to a range of climate-related scenarios including those consistent with well-below 2°C and 1.5°C outcomes.

To help test our view of this, we assessed the resilience of our strategy to different climate-related scenarios – including 1.5°C consistent scenarios. This analysis, described in more detail on pages 50-62 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, quantitatively assessed the potential impact to bp's business areas of different transition exposure scenarios in 2030. This enabled us to identify any business areas for which the possible consequences of the downside scenario(s) were sufficiently material to potentially jeopardize group strategic resilience, viewed as our ability to:



1. deliver a resilient dividend to shareholders
2. maintain a strong investment grade credit rating, and
3. make disciplined investment allocations within our capital frame

This is not intended to represent a 'definition' of resilience beyond the purposes of this exercise, and a core assumption of this analysis is necessarily that, aside from any implications of the scenarios being tested, including potential controllable mitigations such as capital or cost management that we might naturally expect to take in response, bp will deliver the assumed underlying strategic and financial priorities out to 2030.

Our analysis sought to quantify the potential impact of a range of scenarios, including those consistent with 1.5°C, on bp's currently held (at the time the analysis was completed) internal reference group business outlook to 2030. This outlook is used for internal corporate planning and holds a current deterministic view of our portfolio, activity set, cost and capital frame. The outlook used in our analysis aligned to the strategic direction shared in the 'bp update on strategic progress' announced on 7 February 2023, and the financials lie within the range of financial outcomes set out in that announcement.

Most of our analysis focused on our medium-term time horizon (2030) – far enough ahead to provide a divergent range of scenarios, while not so far ahead that it is unrealistic to attempt to generate credible financial metrics for bp, or an individual business area within bp.

### **Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions**

#### **Transition Risk:**

As in our Annual Report and Form 20-F 2021, oil price was the only variable we identified with the potential to adversely affect the resilience of our strategy in the timeframe of the analysis. Even with the most extreme low oil price environment in any of the 1.5°C, well-below 2°C and BAU scenarios, based on the WBCSD Scenario Catalogue ranges, sustained over the period from 2024-2030, in our analysis we were able to deliver across the three lenses we use to consider strategic resilience, described above.

While the results of any such analysis must be treated with caution – each is necessarily dependent on numerous assumptions and methodological choices, and each has its own limitations – overall, this analysis and resilience test reinforced our confidence in the resilience of our strategy to a wide range of transition scenarios, including those consistent with limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C, and in particular, as our greatest transition exposure, to oil price scenarios, tested to 2030.

#### **Physical Risk:**

Our transition risk scenario analysis identified impacts on the earnings of our oil-priced businesses as having the most potential to impact the resilience of our strategy in 2030. Therefore, and viewing resilience through the same lenses that we describe [here], we

considered the extent to which our oil and gas production business would need to be impacted by evolving physical risk over the same timeframe for the scale of financial impact to be sufficient to jeopardize the resilience of our strategy out to 2030. We concluded that a significant proportion of our combined oil and gas portfolio would need to be either permanently shut in or temporarily shut down to jeopardize our strategic resilience in this way.

As reflected in the latest science from the IPCC, it is in the nature of climate-induced severe weather events that their occurrence, intensity and severity are unpredictable and uncertain. Our own analysis on major operating sites, described above, is consistent with this IPCC view. Despite this uncertainty, we have found no definitive basis in either the IPCC report or the limited number of detailed studies we have undertaken (see page 57), to conclude that climate-change-induced increases in the frequency or severity of severe weather events would be likely to result, at any point in time out to 2030, in disruption and shutdowns across our oil and gas portfolio on a scale that would reduce earnings so significantly as to jeopardize the resilience of our strategy.

For the purposes of [our analysis], the resilience of our strategy was considered separately for the relevant transition and physical risks; accordingly, we did not seek to take account of any interdependencies or cumulative effects between the two types of climate-related risk, and the associated potential financial impact.

### C3.3

**(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.**

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Our strategy to evolve from being an international oil company focused on producing resources to an integrated energy company focused on delivering solutions for customers has been informed by, among other inputs, the climate-related risks and opportunities associated with the energy transition described on page 55 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resilient hydrocarbons: recognizing the uncertainty that the energy transition presents to our hydrocarbons business, our focus for that area of our business remains on high-grading our portfolio while maximizing returns and cash flow and working to reduce operational emissions. We plan to divest around 200,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day of lower margin assets by 2030. We see cash flow from</li> </ul>

		<p>our oil and gas businesses as helping to fund our investment into transition growth engines, while delivering shareholder value and helping maintain a strong balance sheet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convenience &amp; mobility: recognizing the growing opportunities in low carbon mobility that the energy transition offers, we are growing our EV charging network with the aim of having &gt;100,000 charge points installed by 2030 and expanding our Castrol business into the EV sector. We see these and other businesses being supported by our focus to install on-the-go fast charging and an end-to-end integrated fleet offer. As the aviation industry also transitions, we are aiming to be a sector leader in SAF.</li> <li>• Low carbon energy: we recognize the opportunity to scale up our low carbon energy businesses over the next decade underpinned by growing demand and regulatory support. In hydrogen, our ambition remains to become a global leader. We aim to leverage bp's existing refinery demand and growing biofuels ambitions to build regional supply positions, providing low carbon energy solutions to our customers. In renewable power, we are focusing our investments in opportunities where we can create integration value and enhanced returns, participating in service of green hydrogen, green and e-fuels, EV charging and power trading. We are building a global position in offshore wind, enabled by our capability in large-scale, complex offshore projects, and continue to progress a solar development and sell model with Lightsource bp.</li> </ul>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>We recognize the importance of working together with the suppliers in our global supply chain towards a long-term, sustainable and successful future for us all.</p> <p>Our sustainability frame takes an integrated approach while focusing on the areas where we believe we can make the most difference. Alongside our net zero ambition and aims, we have also set out five aims to help improve people's lives and five aims to care for our planet. Aim 20 is developing a more sustainable supply chain, which we see involving working with our key suppliers to embed sustainable practices, focusing on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the circularity of what we buy.</p> <p>We started work on our sustainable procurement policy in</p>

		<p>2022, testing our approach in three high impact categories of spend – logistics, utilities and EV chargers. These categories were selected based on their potential to reduce emissions, increase circularity and deliver other sustainable outcomes.</p> <p>We encourage our suppliers to help address climate change and support the energy transition. For example, we introduced key performance indicators for sustainability with several suppliers in the EV charging category in 2022. We will work closely with them to set specific emissions reduction targets, which will be reviewed every three months.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>We are investing in technology that can help to generate value for bp and also help to accelerate the transition through focused scale-up and innovation. Over time, we expect our research and development spend (\$274 million in 2022 ) to be increasingly focused on technologies with the potential to reduce carbon emissions and enable our new low carbon businesses. We recognize the potential for disruptive technologies to impact our strategy, our bp ventures portfolio includes investments in emerging technologies and business models that may help enable the transition to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>In 2022, bp continued to invest in a portfolio of technology businesses, which we see as having the potential for high growth and to benefit and extend our core businesses, through bp ventures. Our main investments in 2022 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freebee, an all-electric ride-hailing business, which, provides free, on-demand, 100% electric transportation in the US as part of the public transit network of many municipalities, colleges and universities, and private entities such as corporate business parks and hotels and resorts.</li> <li>• 5B Holdings Pty Ltd, an Australian renewables company with technology that enables rapid deployment of solar power at scale.</li> </ul> <p>We have taken the decision to no longer seek new companies for bp's Launchpad accelerator, with our focus now to scale and build businesses within our five transition growth engines – bioenergy, convenience, EV charging, renewables &amp; power and hydrogen.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>We are working to reduce the operational GHG emissions associated with bp's operations. Our aim 1 is to be net zero across our entire operations on an absolute basis by 2050</p>

		<p>or sooner. This aim relates to our Scope 1 (from running the assets within our operational control boundary) and Scope 2 (associated with producing the electricity, heating and cooling that is bought in to run those operations) GHG emissions on an operational control boundary. In 2022, our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (31.9MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) decreased by 41% against the 2019 baseline (54.4MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) and by 10% compared to 2022 (35.6MtCO<sub>2</sub>e). This means that while we have exceeded our 2025 target of 20% against the 2019 baseline, we have more work to do to achieve our overall net zero aim by reducing emissions while bringing new projects online. In February 2022 we announced that we are accelerating our 2030 aim in this space from a 30-35% reduction to a 50% reduction against a 2019 baseline.</p> <p>We are taking steps to improve the resilience of our operations to the physical changes that might occur as a result of climate change – including changes in the frequency or severity of extreme weather events, and the potential for increased water scarcity. One step we have taken is to undertake a screening of present-day and future potential physical risk exposure for selected key assets and identified those sites with potential for heightened exposure to physical risks in order to prioritize these for further site-based assessment. As part of this prioritized approach, in 2022 we completed a detailed site-based study at our Whiting refinery in the US, which found that the weather hazards contributing the most to risks at site include intense summer rainfall events, extremes of air temperature and coastal surge. Taking account of the results of the study, the Whiting integrity management team are assessing new risk barriers to support mitigation of potential risks.</p> <p>Recognizing the potential impact of climate change on water resources, as part of our aim 17 to become water positive by 2035, we are taking steps to be more efficient in operational freshwater use and effluent management.</p>
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## C3.4

**(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.**

Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
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Row 1	Capital expenditures Capital allocation Access to capital	<p>The climate-related risks and opportunities we have identified, described on page 55 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 have impacted our financial planning in a number of ways, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Capital allocation:</b> We plan to invest sufficient capital to execute our strategy, enabling us to mitigate the risks and capture the opportunities we have identified. As part of our annual planning processes, we assess the distribution of capital across our business areas, including consideration of market evolution. In February 2023 we announced up to \$2 billion each year more investment, on average, to 2030 than the plans underpinning our February 2022 strategy update previously anticipated. In aggregate this includes up to \$8 billion more this decade in transition growth engine investment and up to \$8 billion more this decade into oil and gas. We now expect capital investment including inorganics to be in a range of \$14-18 billion through 2030, with the proportion of that investment directed annually towards our five transition growth engines growing to around 50% in 2030. To help maintain resilience to the pace of transition and access opportunities, we will continue to flex capital as policies, technologies and markets evolve.</li> <li>• <b>Access to capital:</b> While there is potential for concerns about the energy transition to impact banks' or debt investors' appetite to finance hydrocarbon activity, we do not anticipate any material change to funding in the short to medium term, and our financial frame includes working to reduce net debt as well as targeting further progress within the 'A' range of a strong investment grade credit rating. In 2022 we reduced our net debt by over \$9 billion. Since the end of 2019 we have repurchased around \$15 billion of short-dated existing bonds and issued over \$11 billion of new bonds with a duration of 20 years or longer, more than doubling the duration of our debt book to over 10 years. Additionally, we have continued to have good access to the commercial paper markets. We intend to allocate 40% of surplus cash flow in 2023 to further strengthen the balance sheet, targeting further progress within the 'A' range. We provide more detail on financial risk factors, including liquidity risk in Financial statements – Note 29 on pages 237-242 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022.</li> <li>• <b>Investment criteria:</b> investments are evaluated against a balanced set of investment criteria; the economic criteria utilize a set of price assumptions that reflect our view of market evolution (for our key investment appraisal price assumptions see page 28). In addition, the investment economics for all investment cases where annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from operations are anticipated to exceed specific thresholds include a carbon price for those emissions, that rises to \$100/ tCO<sub>2</sub>e (2021 \$ real) in 2030. In 2022 we further</li> </ul>
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		<p>embedded sustainability into our investment governance process by developing our sustainability assessment template for investments, for use in all investment cases reviewed by the resource commitment meeting. This provides information about an investment case's impact on our net zero aims 1-3, its expected GHG intensity, and significant impacts on or contribution to certain aims concerning people and planet. This helps to maintain the consistency of our investments with our strategy and sustainability aims, see page 30 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 for further information.</p>
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### C3.5

**(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?**

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan

### C3.5a

**(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.**

#### Financial Metric

CAPEX

#### Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

#### Taxonomy under which information is being reported

#### Objective under which alignment is being reported

#### Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

4,900,000,000

#### Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

30

#### Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

40

#### Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)



50

**Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned**

As described below, bp's investment governance process seeks to ensure that all of our CAPEX investment is aligned with our strategy which we consider to be consistent with the Paris goals as outlined below. However, in order to respond to this question in the CDP Climate Change Questionnaire, we have disclosed actual and potential future share of CAPEX investment into our transition growth businesses, which are in high-growth sectors and are underpinned by five transition growth engines: bioenergy (including biofuels, biogas and sustainable aviation fuel), convenience, electric vehicle charging, renewables and hydrogen. See p10-11 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 for further information.

In February 2022 we announced our aim to increase the proportion of capital expenditure in transition growth businesses to more than 40% by 2025 and to around 50% by 2030, and in February 2023 we announced that we plan to invest up to \$8 billion more this decade in our transition growth engines – on average \$1 billion more each year – investing more into higher return Bioenergy, and Convenience & EV Charging, where we have established businesses, strong capabilities and a proven track record. In 2022, transition growth businesses represented around 30% of our CAPEX.

bp's strategy, as set out in our Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, is designed to create long-term value for shareholders, while enabling delivery of our net zero ambition – to become a net zero company by 2050 or sooner, and to help the world get to net zero. It is designed to be resilient to the uncertainty of the energy transition across many different potential pathways, including various Paris-consistent pathways.

The board considers our strategy to be consistent with the Paris goals, based on three key principles, set out on p26 and 27 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. When we refer to 'consistency with Paris' we consider this to mean consistency with the world meeting the goals set out in Articles 2.1(a) and 4.1 of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The Glasgow Climate Pact agreed by the Parties at COP26 in November 2021 reaffirmed the temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement - to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

As part of our investment process, described on p28-31 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, all investments are evaluated against our long-term price assumptions across a range of alternative prices (central, upper and lower) for oil, natural gas and refining margins. We consider these long-term price assumptions to be in line with a range of transition paths consistent with the Paris goals. However, they do not correspond to any specific Paris-consistent scenario.

We remain committed to delivering our long term GHG reduction aims – including to achieve net zero across our operations, production and sales by 2050 or sooner—which means we're committed to phasing out expenditure in unabated carbon intensive assets



and products. We see abatement as including netting by means of offsets as necessary, in order to achieve net zero for the value chains in which we participate, in line with our ambition and aims.

bp's investments fall within a governance framework, set out on p29 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. We use a balanced set of investment criteria, set out on p30 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, to allow for the comparison and prioritization of investments across an increasingly diverse range of business models. This seeks to ensure investments align with our strategy, fall within our prevailing financial frame, and add shareholder value. It also means that investments can be assessed consistently and against a range of outcomes relevant to our strategy, including a range of environmental and sustainability criteria.

## C4. Targets and performance

### C4.1

**(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?**

Absolute target

### C4.1a

**(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.**

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#### Target reference number

Abs 1

#### Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

#### Target ambition

Other, please specify

Paris goals to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius

#### Year target was set

2020

#### Target coverage

Company-wide

#### Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

**Scope 2 accounting method**

Market-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

**Base year**

2019

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

49,200,000

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

5,200,000

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

54,400,000

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

100

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**Target year**

2025

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

20

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e) [auto-calculated]**

43,520,000

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

30,400,000

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

1,500,000

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

31,900,000

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

206.8014705882

**Target status in reporting year**

Achieved

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In February 2020 we announced our ambition to become a net zero company by 2050 or sooner, and help the world get to net zero. Our ambition is supported by 10 aims - Aim 1 is to be net zero across our entire operations on an absolute basis by 2050 or sooner. This aim relates to Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. We announced in February 2022 that our strategic progress, combined with growing confidence in the business opportunities that the energy offers, has enabled us to update to some of our net zero aims and for aim 1 we are targeting a 20% reduction in our aim 1 operational emissions by 2025 and will aim for a 50% reduction by 2030 against our 2019 baseline.

As a science-informed organisation we interpret “science-based targets” to mean absolute emissions and/or intensity-based GHG emissions reduction targets/aims that are designed to drive delivery of an organisation’s Paris-consistent strategy. As described on page 26 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, we believe that our strategy is consistent with the Paris goals because it is informed by Paris consistent energy transition scenarios (including the bp Energy Outlook 2023 Accelerated and Net Zero scenarios, which are comparable with a range of Paris consistent scenarios included in the IPCC database of mitigation pathways); it enables us to make a positive contribution to the world meeting the Paris goals and is designed to deliver value, while advancing bp towards meeting our net zero ambition; and is flexible enough to manage the inherent uncertainty in the range of potential global pathways, including those that can achieve the Paris goals. As a result, our board considers our strategy to be consistent with the Paris goals— and since the targets referred to in answer to this question are designed to drive delivery of this strategy, we consider each of them to be “science-based” as explained above.

We have already exceeded our 2025 target of 20% emission reductions against our 2019 baseline. However, we plan to bring new projects online and continued investment will be needed to meet our 2030 aim. Sustainable emission reductions (SERs) have been a core focus for us, allowing us to apply our skills to emission reductions and we intend to maintain that focus. So, to support delivery of this aim, we are continuing to identify and progress potential projects, including flaring and venting reduction, energy efficiency, electrification, and CCS.

### **Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

#### **List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

In 2022, our combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, covered by aim 1 were 31.9MtCO<sub>2</sub>e – a decrease of 41% from our 2019 baseline of 54.4MtCO<sub>2</sub>e. The total decrease of almost 22.5MtCO<sub>2</sub>e includes 16.0MtCO<sub>2</sub>e attributable to divestments and 4.1MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in sustainable emission reductions (SERs). Compared with 2021 (35.6MtCO<sub>2</sub>e), Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 10%. Scope 1 (direct) emissions, covered by aim 1 were 30.4MtCO<sub>2</sub>e – a decrease of 8% from 33.2MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021. Of these Scope 1 emissions, 29.7MtCO<sub>2</sub>e were CO<sub>2</sub> and 0.7MtCO<sub>2</sub>e methane. Emissions decreased due to divestments, delivery of SERs and other temporary operational changes. Scope 2 (indirect) emissions decreased by 0.9MtCO<sub>2</sub>e, to 1.5MtCO<sub>2</sub>e, a 38% reduction



compared with 2021. This decrease resulted from lower carbon power agreements, including those at our Cherry Point, Gelsenkirchen, and Rotterdam sites. SERs from our businesses and activities over the last three years included: Gelsenkirchen refinery and chemical facility reduced its Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity by 520 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021 through new lower carbon power agreements; Cherry Point, Gelsenkirchen and Rotterdam refineries and Gelsenkirchen Chemicals reduced Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity by 662ktCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022, through further lower carbon power agreements; Tangguh LNG achieved emissions reductions of 86ktCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022 through the addition of a steam heat recovery project; bpx energy reduced operational emissions by 351ktCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022, through projects including further electrification, the introduction of new technologies such as at the Grand Slam facility, and the installation of vapour recovery at Eagle Ford in the US; our Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey (AGT) region delivered reductions of 118ktCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021 including 36ktCO<sub>2</sub>e from waste heat recovery modifications; the Oman region delivered further reductions of 65ktCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021 through green completions and 28ktCO<sub>2</sub>e through well-testing without flaring; one of our offshore facilities in the AGT region delivered 55ktCO<sub>2</sub>e of reductions in 2020 through optimising the efficiency of their water injection pump operation leading to savings in fuel consumption; the Angola and Oman regions delivered reductions in flaring during 2020 of 240ktCO<sub>2</sub>e and 120ktCO<sub>2</sub>e respectively and our Rotterdam refinery installed an off-gas treatment unit which recovers LPG from fuel and reduces the carbon intensity of gas burned for fuel in the furnaces, providing 8ktCO<sub>2</sub>e of emission reduction in 2020.

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**Target reference number**

Abs 2

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

**Target ambition**

Other, please specify

Paris goals to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

Scope 2

**Scope 2 accounting method**

Market-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

**Base year**

2019

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

49,200,000

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

5,200,000

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

54,400,000

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

100

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**Target year**

2030

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

50

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]**

27,200,000

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

30,400,000

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

1,500,000

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

31,900,000

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

82.7205882353

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In February 2020 we announced our ambition to become a net zero company by 2050 or sooner, and help the world get to net zero. Our ambition is supported by 10 aims - Aim 1 is to be net zero across our entire operations on an absolute basis by 2050 or sooner. This aim relates to Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. We announced in February

2022 that our strategic progress, combined with growing confidence in the business opportunities that the energy offers, has enabled us to update to some of our net zero aims and for aim 1 we are targeting a 20% reduction in our aim 1 operational emissions by 2025 and will aim for a 50% reduction by 2030 against our 2019 baseline.

As a science-informed organisation we interpret “science-based targets” to mean absolute emissions and/or intensity-based GHG emissions reduction targets/aims that are designed to drive delivery of an organisation’s Paris-consistent strategy. As described on page 26 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, we believe that our strategy is consistent with the Paris goals because it is informed by Paris consistent energy transition scenarios (including the bp Energy Outlook 2023 Accelerated and Net Zero scenarios, which are comparable with a range of Paris consistent scenarios included in the IPCC database of mitigation pathways); it enables us to make a positive contribution to the world meeting the Paris goals and is designed to deliver value, while advancing bp towards meeting our net zero ambition; and is flexible enough to manage the inherent uncertainty in the range of potential global pathways, including those that can achieve the Paris goals. As a result, our board considers our strategy to be consistent with the Paris goals– and since the targets referred to in answer to this question are designed to drive delivery of this strategy, we consider each of them to be “science-based” as explained above.

Although this is an aim, and not a target, this forms a core component of our plans to deliver our strategy.

### **Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

We have already exceeded our 2025 target of 20% emission reductions against our 2019 baseline. However, we plan to bring new projects online and continued investment will be needed to meet our 2030 aim. Sustainable emission reductions (SERs) have been a core focus for us, allowing us to apply our skills to emission reductions and we intend to maintain that focus. So, to support delivery of this aim, we are continuing to identify and progress potential projects, including flaring and venting reduction, energy efficiency, electrification, and CCS.

Operational efficiency – We are implementing energy efficiency measures, electrifying our centralized facilities, reducing flaring, and venting, and managing methane across our operations. Emissions reduction activities may include powering refineries and onshore upstream assets using power with lower carbon attributes, as we are already doing at a number of our European refineries.

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) and hydrogen – Where conditions are suitable, extraction of CO<sub>2</sub> from produced gas streams and reinjection underground can serve to reduce overall operational emissions. We believe this could be the case at our Tangguh LNG facility in Indonesia, where we are progressing the Tangguh Enhanced Gas Recovery and CCS scheme, designed to inject CO<sub>2</sub> back into the reservoir. We also plan to increase the use of blue and green hydrogen at our refineries, reducing the emissions associated with the use of natural gas and grey hydrogen.



Portfolio optimisation – As we high-grade our portfolio and focus on our most resilient assets, we expect emissions from our operations to reduce over time.

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

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**Target reference number**

Abs 3

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

**Target ambition**

Other, please specify

Paris goals to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

Scope 2

**Scope 2 accounting method**

Market-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

**Base year**

2019

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

49,200,000

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

5,200,000

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

54,400,000

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

100

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**Target year**

2050

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

100

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]**

0

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

30,400,000

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

1,500,000

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

31,900,000

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

41.3602941176

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In February 2020 we announced our ambition to become a net zero company by 2050 or sooner, and help the world get to net zero. Our ambition is supported by 10 aims – Aim 1 is to be net zero across our entire operations on an absolute basis by 2050 or sooner. This aim relates to Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. We announced in February 2022 that our strategic progress, combined with growing confidence in the business opportunities that the energy offers, has enabled us to update to some of our net zero aims and for aim 1 we are targeting a 20% reduction in our aim 1 operational emissions by 2025 and will aim for a 50% reduction by 2030 against our 2019 baseline.

As a science-informed organisation we interpret “science-based targets” to mean absolute emissions and/or intensity-based GHG emissions reduction targets/aims that are designed to drive delivery of an organisation’s Paris-consistent strategy. As described on page 26 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, we believe that our strategy is consistent with the Paris goals because it is informed by Paris consistent energy transition scenarios (including the bp Energy Outlook 2023 Accelerated and Net Zero scenarios, which are comparable with a range of Paris consistent scenarios included in the IPCC database of mitigation pathways); it enables us to make a positive contribution to the world meeting the Paris goals and is designed to deliver value, while advancing bp towards meeting our net zero ambition; and is flexible enough to manage

the inherent uncertainty in the range of potential global pathways, including those that can achieve the Paris goals. As a result, our board considers our strategy to be consistent with the Paris goals— and since the targets referred to in answer to this question are designed to drive delivery of this strategy, we consider each of them to be “science-based” as explained above.

Although this is an aim, and not a target, this forms a core component of our plans to deliver our strategy.

### **Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

We have already exceeded our 2025 target of 20% emission reductions against our 2019 baseline. However, we plan to bring new projects online and continued investment will be needed to meet our 2030 aim. Sustainable emission reductions (SERs) have been a core focus for us, allowing us to apply our skills to emission reductions and we intend to maintain that focus. So, to support delivery of this aim, we are continuing to identify and progress potential projects, including flaring and venting reduction, energy efficiency, electrification, and CCS.

Operational efficiency – We are implementing energy efficiency measures, electrifying our centralized facilities, reducing flaring, and venting, and managing methane across our operations. Emissions reduction activities may include powering refineries and onshore upstream assets using power with lower carbon attributes, as we are already doing at a number of our European refineries.

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) and hydrogen – Where conditions are suitable, extraction of CO<sub>2</sub> from produced gas streams and reinjection underground can serve to reduce overall operational emissions. We believe this could be the case at our Tangguh LNG facility in Indonesia, where we are progressing the Tangguh Enhanced Gas Recovery and CCS scheme, designed to inject CO<sub>2</sub> back into the reservoir. We also plan to increase the use of blue and green hydrogen at our refineries, reducing the emissions associated with the use of natural gas and grey hydrogen.

Portfolio optimisation – As we high-grade our portfolio and focus on our most resilient assets, we expect emissions from our operations to reduce over time.

### **List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

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#### **Target reference number**

Abs 4

#### **Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

#### **Target ambition**



Other, please specify

Paris goals to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 3

**Scope 2 accounting method**

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

Category 11: Use of sold products

**Base year**

2019

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

360,900,000

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

360,900,000

**Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

360,900,000

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

100

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**Target year**

2025

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

10

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e) [auto-calculated]**

324,810,000

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

306,700,000

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

306,700,000

**Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

306,700,000

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

150.1801052923

**Target status in reporting year**

Revised

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In February 2020 we announced our ambition to become a net zero company by 2050 or sooner, and help the world get to net zero. Our ambition is supported by 10 aims – Aim 2 is to be net zero on an absolute basis across the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production by 2050 or sooner. Emissions are broadly equivalent to the GHG Protocol, Scope 3, category 11, with the specific scope of upstream production volumes. In August 2020 we announced a target of 20% reduction in Aim 2 emissions by 2025, and a 2030 aim of 35-40% reduction.

As part of our 'update on strategic progress' on 7 February 2023, we announced our plan to increase investment in today's energy system, compared to our previous plans. As a result, we are now aiming to reduce our oil and gas production by around 25% by 2030 compared to 2019. Because aim 2 mirrors our oil and gas production profile, we have updated the medium-term pathway out to 2030 for aim 2. We are now targeting a 10-15% reduction by 2025 and are aiming for 20-30% reduction by 2030. Our response to this question uses the lower end of our targeted reduction by 2025 – 10%.

To support a balanced as well as rapid energy transition, during this decade we now plan to slow the pace of planned divestments and invest in appropriate, short cycle-time oil and gas development opportunities. Slowing divestments means we will operate these assets for longer and the volume of emissions abatement projects undertaken this decade may increase as we work to meet our aims and targets under aim 1 (Scopes 1 and 2 operated emissions reductions).

As a science-informed organisation we interpret "science-based targets" to mean absolute emissions and/or intensity-based GHG emissions reduction targets/aims that are designed to drive delivery of an organisation's Paris-consistent strategy. As described on page 26 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, we believe that our strategy is consistent with the Paris goals because it is informed by Paris consistent energy transition scenarios (including the bp Energy Outlook 2023 Accelerated and Net Zero scenarios, which are comparable with a range of Paris consistent scenarios included in the IPCC database of mitigation pathways); it enables us to make a positive contribution to the world meeting the Paris goals and is designed to deliver value, while advancing bp towards meeting our net zero ambition; and is flexible enough to manage the inherent uncertainty in the range of potential global pathways, including those that can achieve the Paris goals. As a result, our board considers our strategy to be consistent with the Paris goals– and since the targets referred to in answer to this question are designed to drive delivery of this strategy, we consider each of them to be "science-based" as explained above.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

Becoming net zero on an absolute basis across the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production is in part linked to reducing that production. We believe that the Scope 3 emissions associated with our upstream oil and gas production will not exceed their 2019 peak and have stated that we are aiming for a reduction in oil and gas production by around 25% by 2030, compared to 2019 (excluding production from Rosneft).

This reduction aim takes account of anticipated base decline of existing fields, new projects coming online and the ongoing strategic high-grading of our portfolio – which we are designed to be operationally and economically robust, and also resilient to unplanned or unexpected factors such as price volatility and geopolitical risk. Our exploration and production capital expenditure has declined from a peak of \$4.6 billion in 2010, to around \$500 million in 2022.

In future, the Scope 3 emissions under aim 2 could also be reduced by other mitigation actions. For example, the use of carbon capture and storage (CCS) for the production of blue hydrogen or electricity from our equity production.

Since 2019, our estimated Scope 3 emissions covered by aim 2 have reduced by 15% which is at the upper end of our revised 2025 target of a 10-15% reduction against our 2019 baseline. However, between now and 2025, we expect to see growth in underlying production due to major project start-ups, deferred divestments, and growth in bpx production. Our aim to reduce oil and gas production from 2019 levels by around 25% by 2030, underpins our 2030 aim of a 20-30% reduction in Scope 3 emissions covered by aim 2 against a 2019 baseline.

The estimated Scope 3 emissions from the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production were 307 MtCO<sub>2</sub> in 2022 – a slight increase from 304 MteCO<sub>2</sub> in 2021, mainly associated with an increase in underlying production due to the ramp-up of major projects and higher asset performance.

### **List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

---

#### **Target reference number**

Abs 5

#### **Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

#### **Target ambition**

Other, please specify

Paris goals to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius

#### **Year target was set**



2020

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 3

**Scope 2 accounting method**

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

Category 11: Use of sold products

**Base year**

2019

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

360,900,000

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

360,900,000

**Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

360,900,000

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

100

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**Target year**

2030

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

20

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e) [auto-calculated]**

288,720,000

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

306,700,000

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

306,700,000

**Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

306,700,000

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

75.0900526462

**Target status in reporting year**

Revised

### Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In February 2020 we announced our ambition to become a net zero company by 2050 or sooner, and help the world get to net zero. Our ambition is supported by 10 aims – Aim 2 is to be net zero on an absolute basis across the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production by 2050 or sooner. Emissions are broadly equivalent to the GHG Protocol, Scope 3, category 11, with the specific scope of upstream production volumes. In August 2020 we announced a target of 20% reduction in Aim 2 emissions by 2025, and a 2030 aim of 35-40% reduction.

As part of our ‘update on strategic progress’ on 7 February 2023, we announced our plan to increase investment in today’s energy system, compared to our previous plans. As a result, we are now aiming to reduce our oil and gas production by around 25% by 2030 compared to 2019. Because aim 2 mirrors our oil and gas production profile, we have updated the medium-term pathway out to 2030 for aim 2. We are now targeting a 10-15% reduction by 2025 and are aiming for 20-30% reduction by 2030. Our response to this question uses the lower end of our reduction aim by 2030 – 20%.

To support a balanced as well as rapid energy transition, during this decade we now plan to slow the pace of planned divestments and invest in appropriate, short cycle-time oil and gas development opportunities. Slowing divestments means we will operate these assets for longer and the volume of emissions abatement projects undertaken this decade many increase as we work to meet our aims and targets under aim 1 (Scopes 1 and 2 operated emissions reductions).

As a science-informed organisation we interpret “science-based targets” to mean absolute emissions and/or intensity-based GHG emissions reduction targets/aims that are designed to drive delivery of an organisation’s Paris-consistent strategy. As described on page 26 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, we believe that our strategy is consistent with the Paris goals because it is informed by Paris consistent energy transition scenarios (including the bp Energy Outlook 2023 Accelerated and Net Zero scenarios, which are comparable with a range of Paris consistent scenarios included in the IPCC database of mitigation pathways); it enables us to make a positive contribution to the world meeting the Paris goals and is designed to deliver value, while advancing bp towards meeting our net zero ambition; and is flexible enough to manage the inherent uncertainty in the range of potential global pathways, including those that can achieve the Paris goals. As a result, our board considers our strategy to be consistent with the Paris goals– and since the targets referred to in answer to this question are designed to drive delivery of this strategy, we consider each of them to be “science-based” as explained above.

Although this is an aim, and not a target, this forms a core component of our plans to deliver our strategy.

### Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Becoming net zero on an absolute basis across the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production is in part linked to reducing that production. We believe that the Scope 3 emissions associated with our upstream oil and gas production will not exceed their

2019 peak and have stated that we are aiming for a reduction in oil and gas production by around 25% by 2030, compared to 2019 (excluding production from Rosneft).

This reduction aim takes account of anticipated base decline of existing fields, new projects coming online and the ongoing strategic high-grading of our portfolio – which we are designed to be operationally and economically robust, and also resilient to unplanned or unexpected factors such as price volatility and geopolitical risk. Our exploration and production capital expenditure has declined from a peak of \$4.6 billion in 2010, to around \$500 million in 2022.

In future, the Scope 3 emissions under aim 2 could also be reduced by other mitigation actions. For example, the use of carbon capture and storage (CCS) for the production of blue hydrogen or electricity from our equity production.

Since 2019, our estimated Scope 3 emissions covered by aim 2 have reduced by 15% which is at the upper end of our revised 2025 target of a 10-15% reduction against our 2019 baseline. However, between now and 2025, we expect to see growth in underlying production due to major project start-ups, deferred divestments, and growth in bpx production. Our aim to reduce oil and gas production from 2019 levels by around 25% by 2030, underpins our 2030 aim of a 20-30% reduction in Scope 3 emissions covered by aim 2 against a 2019 baseline.

The estimated Scope 3 emissions from the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production were 307 MtCO<sub>2</sub> in 2022 – a slight increase from 304 MteCO<sub>2</sub> in 2021, mainly associated with an increase in underlying production due to the ramp-up of major projects and higher asset performance.

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

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**Target reference number**

Abs 6

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

**Target ambition**

Other, please specify

Paris goals to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**



Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 3

**Scope 2 accounting method**

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

Category 11: Use of sold products

**Base year**

2019

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

360,900,000

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

360,900,000

**Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

360,900,000

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

100

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**Target year**

2050

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

100

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e) [auto-calculated]**

0

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

306,700,000

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

306,700,000

**Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

306,700,000

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

15.0180105292

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In February 2020 we announced our ambition to become a net zero company by 2050 or sooner, and help the world get to net zero. Our ambition is supported by 10 aims – Aim 2 is to be net zero on an absolute basis across the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production by 2050 or sooner. Emissions are broadly equivalent to the GHG Protocol, Scope 3, category 11, with the specific scope of upstream production volumes. In August 2020 we announced a target of 20% reduction in Aim 2 emissions by 2025, and a 2030 aim of 35-40% reduction.

As part of our 'update on strategic progress' on 7 February 2023, we announced our plan to increase investment in today's energy system, compared to our previous plans. As a result, we are now aiming to reduce our oil and gas production by around 25% by 2030 compared to 2019. Because aim 2 mirrors our oil and gas production profile, we have updated the medium-term pathway out to 2030 for aim 2. We are now targeting a 10-15% reduction by 2025 and are aiming for 20-30% reduction by 2030. Our response to this question uses the lower end of our reduction aim by 2030 – 20%.

To support a balanced as well as rapid energy transition, during this decade we now plan to slow the pace of planned divestments and invest in appropriate, short cycle-time oil and gas development opportunities. Slowing divestments means we will operate these assets for longer and the volume of emissions abatement projects undertaken this decade many increase as we work to meet our aims and targets under aim 1 (Scopes 1 and 2 operated emissions reductions).

As a science-informed organisation we interpret "science-based targets" to mean absolute emissions and/or intensity-based GHG emissions reduction targets/aims that are designed to drive delivery of an organisation's Paris-consistent strategy. As described on page 26 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, we believe that our strategy is consistent with the Paris goals because it is informed by Paris consistent energy transition scenarios (including the bp Energy Outlook 2023 Accelerated and Net Zero scenarios, which are comparable with a range of Paris consistent scenarios included in the IPCC database of mitigation pathways); it enables us to make a positive contribution to the world meeting the Paris goals and is designed to deliver value, while advancing bp towards meeting our net zero ambition; and is flexible enough to manage the inherent uncertainty in the range of potential global pathways, including those that can achieve the Paris goals. As a result, our board considers our strategy to be consistent with the Paris goals– and since the targets referred to in answer to this question are designed to drive delivery of this strategy, we consider each of them to be "science-based" as explained above.

Although this is an aim, and not a target, this forms a core component of our plans to deliver our strategy.

#### **Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

Becoming net zero on an absolute basis across the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production is in part linked to reducing that production. We believe that the Scope 3 emissions associated with our upstream oil and gas production will not exceed their 2019 peak and have stated that we are aiming for a reduction in oil and gas production

by around 25% by 2030, compared to 2019 (excluding production from Rosneft).

This reduction aim takes account of anticipated base decline of existing fields, new projects coming online and the ongoing strategic high-grading of our portfolio – which we are designed to be operationally and economically robust, and also resilient to unplanned or unexpected factors such as price volatility and geopolitical risk. Our exploration and production capital expenditure has declined from a peak of \$4.6 billion in 2010, to around \$500 million in 2022.

In future, the Scope 3 emissions under aim 2 could also be reduced by other mitigation actions. For example, the use of carbon capture and storage (CCS) for the production of blue hydrogen or electricity from our equity production.

Since 2019, our estimated Scope 3 emissions covered by aim 2 have reduced by 15% which is at the upper end of our revised 2025 target of a 10-15% reduction against our 2019 baseline. However, between now and 2025, we expect to see growth in underlying production due to major project start-ups, deferred divestments, and growth in bpx production. Our aim to reduce oil and gas production from 2019 levels by around 25% by 2030, underpins our 2030 aim of a 20-30% reduction in Scope 3 emissions covered by aim 2 against a 2019 baseline.

The estimated Scope 3 emissions from the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production were 307 MtCO<sub>2</sub> in 2022 – a slight increase from 304 MteCO<sub>2</sub> in 2021, mainly associated with an increase in underlying production due to the ramp-up of major projects and higher asset performance.

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

## C4.2

**(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

- Target(s) to reduce methane emissions
- Net-zero target(s)
- Other climate-related target(s)

## C4.2b

**(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.**

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**Target reference number**

Oth 1



**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Intensity

**Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

GHG emissions estimated on a lifecycle basis from the use, production, and distribution of sold energy products in grams CO<sub>2</sub>e

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

Other, please specify

Energy associated with sales of energy products in MJ

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

79

**Target year**

2025

**Figure or percentage in target year**

75.05

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

77

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

50.6329113924

**Target status in reporting year**

Revised

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Other, please specify

Overarching bp strategy and net zero ambition

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In February 2020 we announced our ambition to become a net zero company by 2050 or sooner, and help the world get to net zero. Our ambition is supported by 10 aims -

Aim 3 is to reduce to net zero the carbon intensity of the energy products we sell by 2050 or sooner. This aim applies to the average carbon intensity of the energy products we sell. It is estimated on a lifecycle (full value chain) basis from the use, production, and distribution of sold energy products per unit of energy (MJ) delivered. We are targeting a 5% reduction in the average carbon intensity of the energy products we sell by 2025 and will aim for a 15-20% reduction by 2030 against our 2019 baseline.

In February 2022, we expanded aim 3 to include physically traded energy products as well as marketed sales. In future, it may also cover certain other products, for example, those associated with land carbon projects. In addition, a number of methodological changes have been made. These include methodology improvements for power, updated carbon intensity factors and physical and chemical properties of various energy products in line with the latest editions of industry publications. We are reporting on this basis for the first time this year and have recalculated our 2019-2021 data accordingly. As a result of these changes, the energy included under aim 3 for 2019 – our baseline year – has increased from 12.6EJ to 20.9EJ and the emissions have increased from 993MtCO<sub>2</sub>e to 1,638MtCO<sub>2</sub>e. Overall, the 2019 carbon intensity remained at 79gCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ.

#### **Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

Progress on our aim 3 is directly linked to our strategy to grow our low carbon presence and provide products that have lower lifecycle emissions. We anticipate that this change in our sales portfolio will accelerate as the market evolves. We are aiming for around 50% of our capital investment to be in our transition growth engines – which includes low carbon activity – in 2030. Our aim 5 is to increase the proportion of investment into non-oil and gas.

We expect the execution of our strategy across our three strategic pillars – resilient hydrocarbons, convenience and mobility and low carbon energy – to support delivery of our aim 3 up to, and beyond, 2030. In charting our aim 3 path, we recognise that often, significant aim 3 benefits arise over the longer term – such as certain of the hydrogen or offshore wind projects we're working on through this decade coming into operation beyond 2030; utilisation rates for EV charge points increasing in later years as EV uptake grows; and investing now in convenience and retail platforms with a view to introduce lower carbon transport offers as our customers' energy needs evolve.

For aim 3, reducing the average carbon intensity of sold energy products is driven by efforts of the energy sector, including ours, to decarbonise the products we sell today and investments in EV charging, bioenergy, renewables and power and hydrogen as well as the transition of our energy product trading mix in line with the decarbonisation of our activities and global energy over time.

In 2022, the average carbon intensity of sold energy products was 77gCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ. This represents a 2% decrease from our 2019 baseline, primarily driven by a reduction in the lifecycle emissions associated with the sold energy products.

We are continuing to invest in activities that contribute to our transition and net zero

aims. In 2022 our acquisitions included EDF Energy Services and Archaea Energy – both of which are expected to further reduce the average carbon intensity of sold energy products in 2023 and beyond.

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

**Target reference number**

Oth 2

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Intensity

**Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

Methane reduction target

Other, please specify

Total methane emissions in mmscf

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

Other, please specify

Marketed natural gas production in mmscf

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

0.14

**Target year**

2025

**Figure or percentage in target year**

0.2

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

0.05

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

-150

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Abs 1

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Other, please specify

Overarching bp strategy and net zero ambition

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Our Aim 4 is to install methane measurement at all our existing major oil and gas processing sites by 2023, publish the data, and then drive a 50% reduction in methane intensity of our operations. By the end of 2023 we plan to roll out a new measurement approach to relevant sites. This new approach, developed in 2020, comprises a prioritized hierarchy of options for making more use of methane measurement. Based on this new measurement approach we have set a 2025 target of 0.20% and have now moved away from a target based on general industry methodologies, such as calculating or estimating emissions using emission factors. Our methane emissions intensity is currently calculated using a generally accepted industry methodology and, while it reflects progress in reducing intensity, it does not directly correlate with progress towards delivering our 2025 target, which is based on our new measurement approach. Our methane intensity in 2022 was 0.05%, down from 0.07% in 2021.

The % of target achieved (-150%) reflects that our 2022 methane intensity, calculated using our existing methodology, is lower than our 2025 target, based on our new measurement approach, of 0.20%.

In 2018, prior to the launch of our net zero ambition in February 2020, we set ourselves three operational emissions targets under our 'reduce improve create' (RIC) framework. We targeted 0.2% methane intensity and by 2019 delivered a methane intensity of 0.14%, under the existing reporting methodology. The 10 aims we introduced in bp February 2020 have now replaced our previous framework and targets, including the methane intensity RIC target which has been replaced by aim 4.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

Our methane intensity in 2022 was 0.05% - an improvement from 0.07% in 2021. Methane emissions from upstream operations, used to calculate our intensity, continued on the declining trend they have followed since 2016 (when we reported 111kt), decreasing by 35% to around 28kt, from 43kt in 2021. Variations in production and divestments accounted for approximately 85% of the absolute reductions reported for 2022, and methane reductions from SERs accounted for 14%. Marketed gas volumes increased by 4.8% to 3,205bcf in 2022.

We progressed the deployment of our methane measurement approach across all our existing major oil and gas processing sites in 2022, with the introduction of enhanced metering, software for flare efficiency and predictive emissions monitoring on gas turbines. We remain on course to deliver our methane measurement aim by the end of 2023.

We have taken different approaches at our facilities in order to align with the capabilities

of available technologies. At our major facilities our approach focuses on the simultaneous use of multiple detection and measurement technologies. One of many solutions we have piloted in the UK North Sea, Oman, and the Azerbaijan-Georgia-Türkiye region, is provided by our partner, the methane sensor expert, SeekOps Inc.

Across bpx energy's operations in the US, we use a varied approach to detection and measurement, reflecting the dispersed nature of bpx facilities and the type and spread of methane sources. This approach centres on the integration of multiple solutions and the long-term goal is to reach a predictive operating state, with potential emissions anticipated and avoided. bpx is also working with Kairos Aerospace to monitor methane emissions.

We continued working to reduce our operational methane emissions – from upgrades in our current operations to advances in the design of our new facilities. Methane SERs were around 2.2kt in 2022, delivered across multiple projects including updating our internal vessel inspections to remove the need for depressurization at our offshore facilities in Trinidad and optimising pressure control in our crude oil storage tanks on Glen Lyon in the North Sea.

Technologies to detect and measure methane continue to evolve at pace. We have transformed the way we approach methane emissions thanks to a range of technologies, but it is essential that we monitor new developments and remain open to considering new solutions as they emerge.

### List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

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#### Target reference number

Oth 3

#### Year target was set

2020

#### Target coverage

Company-wide

#### Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

#### Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Annual \$ investment in transition growth engines

#### Target denominator (intensity targets only)

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

634,000,000

**Target year**

2025

**Figure or percentage in target year**

6,000,000,000

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

4,911,000,000

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

79.7055534849

**Target status in reporting year**

Revised

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Other, please specify

Overarching bp strategy and net zero ambition

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In February 2020 we announced our ambition to become a net zero company by 2050 or sooner, and help the world get to net zero. Our ambition is supported by 10 aims - Aim 5 is to increase the proportion of investment we make into our non-oil and gas businesses. Over time, as investment goes up in low and no carbon, we see it going down in oil and gas.

In February 2023 we updated our aim to align with our transition growth engines. Our transition growth engines are bioenergy, convenience, EV charging, renewables and power, and hydrogen. As we pursue our net zero ambition, we see our annual transition growth investment reaching \$6-8 billion in 2025 and are aiming for it to reach \$7-9 billion in 2030. As announced in February 2023, going forward we are targeting increasing the proportion of our annual capital expenditure invested in transition growth engines to more than 40% of total spend by 2025 and aiming for it to rise to around 50% by 2030.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

In 2022 transition growth investment was \$4.9 billion compared to \$2.4 billion in 2021 – this was around 30% of total capital expenditure for the year, up from around 3% in 2019.

Bioenergy: We plan to materially grow our established bioenergy businesses. In October 2022 we invested ~\$3 billion to acquire Archaea Energy, a leading US producer of renewable natural gas (RNG).

**EVs:** In 2022 we continued to grow our EV charging network: in the US bp and Hertz signed a memorandum of understanding to develop a national network of EV charging stations; in the UK we plan to invest £1 billion over the next decade to support the roll-out of charging infrastructure; in Spain and Portugal we announced a strategic collaboration with Iberdrola with plans to jointly invest up to €1 billion; and in China we signed a strategic collaboration agreement with AVATR technology to accelerate the development of an EV ultra-fast charging domestic network.

**Convenience:** We currently have 2,400 strategic convenience sites, with an aim to have around 3,000 by 2025 and around 3,500 by 2030. In the UK we negotiated an extension to our convenience partnership with M&S until at least 2030. We also signed a new global strategic convenience partnership with Uber to make around 3,000 retail locations available on Uber Eats by 2025, adding the UK and eastern US locations during 2022.

**Renewables and Power:** We aim to build a global position in offshore wind, in support of green hydrogen, e-fuels, EV charging and power trading, together with continued growth in Lightsource bp. In 2022 we progressed our offshore US Empire wind 1 and 2 projects with Equinor, and development work continued on Beacon Wind; together with EnBW, we were awarded a 2.9GW gross offshore wind lease, Morven, off the east coast of Scotland; and we partnered with Marubeni Corporation, to explore a selected offshore wind development opportunity in Japan.

In December 2022 we completed the purchase of EDF Energy Services, which will expand our presence in the US commercial and industrial (C&I) retail energy business and is expected to bring new opportunities for enhanced lower carbon integrated energy solutions for C&I customers.

**Hydrogen:** We aim to build a leading, global position in hydrogen. In 2022 we progressed the Net Zero Teesside and Northern Endurance Partnership projects through the define stage. In Western Australia we have acquired a 40.5% interest in the Australian Renewables Energy Hub (AREH), which we will operate.

### List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

#### Target reference number

Oth 4

#### Year target was set

2020

#### Target coverage

Company-wide

#### Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

#### Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy productivity

Other, please specify

Developed renewables to final investment decision in gigawatts

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

2.6

**Target year**

2025

**Figure or percentage in target year**

20

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

5.8

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

18.3908045977

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Other, please specify

Overarching bp strategy and net zero ambition

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In August 2020 bp set out a new strategy that will see us pivot from being an international oil company focused on producing resources to an integrated energy company focused on delivering solutions for customers.

The strategy is built around three focus areas of activity and three distinctive sources of differentiation, underpinned by a new sustainability frame and advocacy for policies that support net zero. These are described in more detail in our response to question C0.1.

bp aims for developed renewables to final investment decision to have grown from 2.6GW in 2019 to around 20GW in 2025 and 50GW by 2030. Developed renewables to final investment decision (FID) is total generating capacity for assets developed to FID by all entities where bp has an equity share (proportionate to equity share). If asset is subsequently sold bp will continue to record capacity as developed to FID. If bp equity share increases developed capacity to FID will increase proportionately to share increase for any assets where bp held equity at the point of FID.



Although this is not a target, this forms a core component of our plans to deliver our strategy.

### **Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

We are focusing our investment in renewables on opportunities where we can create integration value and enhance returns. We aim to do this with focused investment to build out a renewable portfolio in service of green hydrogen, green and e-fuels, EV charging, and power trading. This includes building a global position in offshore wind, enabled by our capabilities in large-scale, complex offshore projects. By integrating our power trading and marketing activities into this growth engine, we can integrate through the value chain from generation to customer, enhancing returns, building market position, and supporting the decarbonisation of electricity.

By the end of 2022 we had brought 5.8GW to FID, with 37.2GW in our renewables pipeline.

This pipeline includes 10.3GW relating to the Australian Renewable Energy Hub renewable power, green hydrogen, and ammonia project in Australia and 1.5GW relating to our Morven offshore wind project in Scotland. Lightsource bp contributed 1.3GW to our pipeline, including a new 148MW project in Trinidad and Tobago, in partnership with Shell.

In 2022 we progressed our offshore US Empire wind 1 and 2 projects with Equinor, and development work continued on Beacon Wind; in January 2022, together with EnBW, we were awarded a 2.9GW gross offshore wind lease, named project Morven located off the east coast of Scotland; and in March 2022 we partnered with Marubeni Corporation, the major Japanese integrated trading and investment conglomerate, to explore a selected offshore wind development opportunity in Japan.

### **List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

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#### **Target reference number**

Oth 5

#### **Year target was set**

2022

#### **Target coverage**

Company-wide

#### **Target type: absolute or intensity**

Absolute

#### **Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

Renewable fuel production

Other, please specify

Biofuels production in barrels per day

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

23,000

**Target year**

2025

**Figure or percentage in target year**

50,000

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

27,000

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

14.8148148148

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Other, please specify

Overarching bp strategy and net zero ambition

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In August 2020 bp set out a new strategy that will see us pivot from being an international oil company focused on producing resources to an integrated energy company focused on delivering solutions for customers.

The strategy is built around three focus areas of activity and three distinctive sources of differentiation, underpinned by a new sustainability frame and advocacy for policies that support net zero. These are described in more detail in our response to question C0.1.

bp aims for biofuels production to have risen from 23,000 b/d in 2019 to around 50,000 b/d in 2025 and around 100,000 b/d by 2030. Biofuels production is average barrels of biofuel production per day during the period covered, net to bp. This includes equivalent ethanol production, bp Bunge biopower for grid export, refining co-processing and standalone hydrogenated vegetable oil (HVO).

Our targets and aims across our strategic focus areas have been revised from those set

out in the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2021 to reflect and more closely align with the strategic update announced in February 2023. The revisions include new targets and aims for biofuels and biogas to replace the previous ones for bioenergy production.

Although this is not a target, this forms a core component of our plans to deliver our strategy.

### **Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

We are in action to grow our bioenergy businesses. We aim to grow our biofuels production to around 100,000 barrels per day by 2030. Our refineries operate in regions where we expect to see strong growth in bioenergy demand, and our manufacturing processes are well positioned to adapt to this.

We have established global biogas and biofuel businesses that are positioned in an increasingly supportive macro environment of rapidly growing demand, with attractive fiscal incentives. And our trading capabilities enable us to integrate supply volumes to capture enhanced value.

We made significant progress in 2022, as we work to help meet increased global demand for biogas and biofuels. We entered into a 10-year strategic agreement with Nuseed to accelerate the expansion of Nuseed Carinata oil, a non-food cover crop used to produce low carbon biofuel feedstock. Working with Nuseed can help us advance decarbonisation efforts in hard-to-abate transportation sectors like aviation by supporting production of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and other biofuels. We'll use the global reach of the trading and shipping (T&S) team to help accelerate market adoption of Nuseed Carinata as a sustainable biofuel feedstock.

As demand for bioenergy diversifies, we also see opportunities for growth into LNG, renewable hydrogen, and power for EV charging.

### **List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

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#### **Target reference number**

Oth 6

#### **Year target was set**

2022

#### **Target coverage**

Company-wide

#### **Target type: absolute or intensity**

Absolute

#### **Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

Renewable fuel production

Other, please specify

Biogas supply volumes in barrels of oil equivalent per day

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

10,000

**Target year**

2025

**Figure or percentage in target year**

40,000

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

12,000

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

6.666666667

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Other, please specify

Overarching bp strategy and net zero ambition

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In August 2020 bp set out a new strategy that will see us pivot from being an international oil company focused on producing resources to an integrated energy company focused on delivering solutions for customers.

The strategy is built around three focus areas of activity and three distinctive sources of differentiation, underpinned by a new sustainability frame and advocacy for policies that support net zero. These are described in more detail in our response to question C0.1.

bp aims for biogas supply to have risen from 10,000 boe/d in 2019 to around 40,000 boe/d in 2025 and around 70,000 boe/d by 2030. Biogas supply volumes is the average barrels of oil equivalent per day of production and offtakes during the period covered net to bp.

Our targets and aims across our strategic focus areas have been revised from those set

out in the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2021 to reflect and more closely align with the strategic update announced in February 2023. The revisions include new targets and aims for biofuels and biogas to replace the previous ones for bioenergy production.

Although this is not a target, this forms a core component of our plans to deliver our strategy.

### **Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

We are in action to grow our bioenergy businesses. We aim to grow our biogas supply to around 70,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day by 2030. Our refineries operate in regions where we expect to see strong growth in bioenergy demand, and our manufacturing processes are well positioned to adapt to this.

We have established global biogas and biofuel businesses that are positioned in an increasingly supportive macro environment of rapidly growing demand, with attractive fiscal incentives. And our trading capabilities enable us to integrate supply volumes to capture enhanced value.

We made significant progress in 2022, as we work to help meet increased global demand for biogas and biofuels. We acquired Archaea Energy, a leading US renewable natural gas (RNG) producer. Archaea builds out our existing biogas business – helping us expand into the fast-growing US biogas market. As a result of the acquisition, we have doubled our adjusted EBITDA aim for biogas in 2030. We plan to integrate Archaea with our broad customer base. bp is a leading marketer of natural gas in the US as many customers look to decarbonize.

As demand for bioenergy diversifies, we also see opportunities for growth into LNG, renewable hydrogen, and power for EV charging.

### **List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

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#### **Target reference number**

Oth 7

#### **Year target was set**

2020

#### **Target coverage**

Company-wide

#### **Target type: absolute or intensity**

Absolute

#### **Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Number of electric vehicle charge points

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

7,500

**Target year**

2025

**Figure or percentage in target year**

40,000

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

22,000

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

44.6153846154

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Other, please specify

Overarching bp strategy and net zero ambition

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In August 2020 bp set out a new strategy that will see us pivot from being an international oil company focused on producing resources to an integrated energy company focused on delivering solutions for customers.

The strategy is built around three focus areas of activity and three distinctive sources of differentiation, underpinned by a new sustainability frame and advocacy for policies that support net zero. These are described in more detail in our response to question C0.1.

bp aims for its network of electric vehicle charge points to have increased from 7,500 in 2019 to more than 40,000 in 2025 and more than 100,000 in 2030.

Although this is not a target, this forms a core component of our plans to deliver our strategy.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

EV charging is moving at pace, and we see significant value through our focus on fleets and fast charging to on-the-go customers. Major corporations are increasingly demanding decarbonisation solutions, driving strong momentum in fleets.

In 2022 we focused on accelerating EV charging around the world, rapidly expanding charging networks in key markets. In Spain and Portugal, we're teaming up with Iberdrola to grow EV charging infrastructure. We plan to jointly invest up to €1 billion into ~11,000 fast charge points by 2030. In the US, we're collaborating with Hertz, with plans to install and manage a network of EV charging solutions, powered by bp pulse. We aim to help Hertz's growing fleet of electric rental cards recharge quickly and efficiently. And we're planning to establish a bp pulse Gigahub network – a series of large, EV fast charging hubs designed to serve ridehail and taxi fleets, near US airports and high-demand locations. In China, we signed an agreement with AVATR Technology to accelerate the development of an ultra-fast charging network, with intent to roll out around 100 charging hubs in 15 cities.

We are expanding our strategic partnership with leading retailer REWE in Germany, to install fast, reliable, convenient charging for customers at up to 180 of their sites. And we announced an exclusive agreement in the UK with our convenience partner M&S for bp pulse to install fast charge points in around 70 of their stores, with an initial ambition to add up to 900 charge points within the next two years.

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

## C4.2c

**(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

**Target reference number**

NZ1

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target**

Abs1

Abs2

Abs3

Abs4

Abs5

Abs6

**Target year for achieving net zero**

2050

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In February 2020 we set out our ambition to be a net zero company by 2050 or sooner and to help the world get to net zero. This ambition is supported by 10 aims: five to help us become a net zero company, and five to help the world get to net zero. Taken collectively, these set out a path that we believe is consistent with the Paris goals.

In February 2022 we announced that our strategic progress, combined with growing confidence in the business opportunities that the energy transition offers, has enabled us to update some of our net zero aims. We now aim to be net zero across operations, production, and sales.

As a science-informed organisation we interpret “science-based targets” to mean absolute emissions and/or intensity-based GHG emissions reduction targets/aims that are designed to drive delivery of an organisation’s Paris-consistent strategy. As described on page 26 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, we believe that our strategy is consistent with the Paris goals because it is informed by Paris consistent energy transition scenarios (including the bp Energy Outlook 2023 Accelerated and Net Zero scenarios, which are comparable with a range of Paris consistent scenarios included in the IPCC database of mitigation pathways); it enables us to make a positive contribution to the world meeting the Paris goals and is designed to deliver value, while advancing bp towards meeting our net zero ambition; and is flexible enough to manage the inherent uncertainty in the range of potential global pathways, including those that can achieve the Paris goals. As a result, our board considers our strategy to be consistent with the Paris goals— and since the targets referred to in answer to this question are designed to drive delivery of this strategy, we consider each of them to be “science-based” as explained above.

**Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?**

Yes

**Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year**

We now aim to be net zero across operations, production, and sales.

When we talk about helping the world get to net zero we mean achieving a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of greenhouse gases on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainability development and efforts to eradicate poverty, as set out in article 4.1 of the Paris Agreement.

When referring to bp becoming a net zero company by 2050 or sooner in the context of our net zero ambition and aims 1, 2 and 3 this means achieving a balance between (1) the relevant Scope 1 and 2 emissions (for aim 1), Scope 3 emissions (for aim 2), or product lifecycle (for aim 3) and (b) the aggregate of applicable deductions from qualifying activities such as sinks under our methodology at the applicable time.



To deliver our net zero ambition and aims, we recognise that the balance of investment between emissions reduction activities and deductions will be important. We intend to apply the principles of a mitigation hierarchy in our aims, emphasising the role of actions such as direct operations emissions abatement, reducing our upstream oil and gas production and shifting our sales portfolio towards lower carbon products. Qualifying deductions also have a role to play.

#### **Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)**

We believe that both natural and technological emission reductions and removals are critical to reaching the Paris goals. We believe that effective compliance and voluntary markets for high quality carbon credits are important to finance these activities.

We expect that global demand for carbon credits is likely to grow as more companies use them to achieve their climate-related goals. So, we intend to continue to offer carbon credits and offsetting solutions to our customers to help them meet their goals.

### **C4.3**

**(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.**

Yes

### **C4.3a**

**(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO<sub>2</sub>e savings.**

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO <sub>2</sub> e savings in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	20	
To be implemented*	20	40,000
Implementation commenced*	99	300,000
Implemented*	152	1,500,000
Not to be implemented	0	

### **C4.3b**

**(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.**

#### **Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

**Estimated annual CO<sub>2</sub>e savings (metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

2,676

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

231,300

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

0

**Payback period**

<1 year

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

16-20 years

**Comment**

At one of our North Sea assets we reduced Well flow rate at start up to reduce the gas routed to flare therefore resulting in a decrease of emissions.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

**Estimated annual CO<sub>2</sub>e savings (metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

980

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

250,000

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

618,450

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

16-20 years

**Comment**

We've installed high performance air filters at one of our North Sea assets to improve combustion efficiency and reduce fuel gas demand. This should reduce GHG emissions.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes  
Process optimization

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

6,900

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

828,723

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

123,690

**Payback period**

&lt;1 year

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

21-30 years

**Comment**

North Sea asset is optimising energy efficiency by using a single sea water lift pump for reservoir pressure rather than the default of 2 sea water lift pumps. Reducing power demand by 1.4 MW and therefore associated fuel gas combustion.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Low-carbon energy consumption  
Low-carbon electricity mix

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

141,899

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Scope 2 (market-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

0

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

186,916

**Payback period**

No payback

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Ongoing

**Comment**

Purchase of Guarantees of Origin (GoOs) for our Rotterdam Refinery, evidencing renewable nature of all power consumed, so that its Scope 2 emissions are zero.

**C4.3c****(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?**

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	In March 2019, bp announced that it had established a \$100 million fund for projects that will deliver new greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions in its Upstream oil and gas operations. The intent of the Upstream Carbon Fund was to provide significant further support to bp's work generating sustainable greenhouse gas emissions reductions in its operations. In 2020 the fund was expanded to cover our refining, petrochemicals, and shipping operations as well. In 2022 we approved 8 new projects for funding, taking the total number of projects approved for funding to 76.
Internal price on carbon	As part of our investment process, described on pages 28 to 30 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, all investment cases with anticipated annual GHG emissions from operations above 20,000 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent (bp net basis) must estimate those anticipated GHG emissions and include an associated carbon cost in the investment economics. We continue to apply carbon prices rising to \$100/tCO <sub>2</sub> e in 2030 and \$250/tCO <sub>2</sub> e by 2050 (2021 \$ real) for operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in certain investment cases.
Partnering with governments on technology development	bp is a founding partner in the World Bank's Global Gas Flaring Reduction partnership. We fully participate in the various programmes under this partnership, directly support the partnership through both funding and assistance with work items, and we continue to work towards reduced flaring and venting from our worldwide exploration and production operations. This is a voluntary activity and is aimed at reducing Scope 1 emissions. This partnership, launched in 2002, is ongoing and expected to continue. In 2020 we were a key contributor

	to the development of the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership, or OGMP, version 2, which is all about enhancing reporting and methane emission reductions and which is supported by the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Commission and EDF. bp was awarded gold status by the United Nations Environment Programme for our plans to measure and reduce methane emissions in 2021, the first year of the OGMP 2.0 reporting framework , and we retained gold status in 2022. The award recognizes the work of many bp teams and collaborations with our partners including NOJVs.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	In some countries and cases, complying with regulatory requirements/standards can require investing in equipment or actions that result in lower emissions.
Employee engagement	<p>Our aim 7 is to incentivize our global workforce to deliver on our aims and mobilize them to become advocates for net zero. This will include continuing to allocate a percentage of remuneration linked to emissions reductions for leadership and around 32,000 employees.</p> <p>To help our employees contribute to the delivery of our strategy and sustainability aims, we are educating them about the importance of net zero, incentivizing them to become advocates and providing the support they need to do so. In 2022 we made progress on incentivization, education and advocacy support. We continued building a community of employee advocates, supported by a growing communications and engagement network. These advocates supported a number of progressive climate policy campaigns. We also held an educational summit, with 10 sessions and more than 1,000 employee advocates attending. The summit gave employees the chance to build their advocacy skills and learn more about the importance of net zero. We are focused on growing the size and impact of our employee advocate network, and have a dedicated employee advocacy team to help achieve this.</p>
Other Internal requirements	Our internal practice on Management of Environmental and Social Performance includes various requirements intended to promote informed decision making on GHG management both for new projects and existing operations.
Other Sustainable GHG emission reduction targets	One of our key performance indicators for measuring progress (see page 23 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022) is delivery of sustainable GHG emissions reductions (SERs). This measure includes actions taken by our businesses to improve energy efficiency and reduce methane emissions and flaring – all leading to ongoing, quantifiable GHG reductions. These refer to the GHG emissions on an operational control basis, which comprise 100% of emissions from activities that are operated by bp and would have occurred had we not made the change i.e., they could be absolute in nature or underlying. Since 2019, progress against this target is used as a factor in

	<p>determining bonuses for eligible employees, including executives. SERs result from actions or interventions that have led to ongoing reductions in Scope 1 (direct) and/or Scope 2 (indirect) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (carbon dioxide and methane) such that GHG emissions would have been higher in the reporting year if the intervention had not taken place. SERs must meet three criteria: a specific intervention that has reduced GHG emissions, the reduction must be quantifiable, and the reduction is expected to be ongoing. Reductions are reportable for a 12- month period from the start of the intervention/action.</p> <p>In 2022, delivery of SERs reduced Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 1.5MtCO<sub>2</sub>e</p> <p>SERs from our businesses and activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cherry Point, Gelsenkirchen and Rotterdam refineries and Gelsenkirchen Chemicals reduced Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity by 662ktCO<sub>2</sub>e through further lower carbon power agreements.</li> <li>- Tangguh LNG achieved emissions reductions of 86ktCO<sub>2</sub>e through the addition of a steam heat recovery project.</li> <li>- bpx energy reduced operational emissions by 351ktCO<sub>2</sub>e, through projects including further electrification, the introduction of new technologies such as at the Grand Slam facility, and the installation of vapour recovery at Eagle Ford in the US.</li> </ul>
Other NOJV activities	<p>We have processes for managing our interests in non-operated joint ventures (NOJV), including ways to encourage sustainability. One example is our eight essentials framework – a system that guides our NOJV portfolio managers in their relationships with NOJVs. The eight essentials framework is accessible through a dedicated centre of expertise.</p> <p>In 2022 our engagement on sustainability frame issues with NOJVs focused on net zero operations, methane emissions, biodiversity and human rights, using a variety of approaches including seminars, board resolutions and support for target setting. We believe these activities can help us to become more robust and consistent in our efforts to influence NOJVs on sustainability issues</p> <p>Under the guidance of our non-operated joint venture (NOJV) centre of expertise, we are working to help our NOJVs reduce their methane emissions.</p> <p>We have prioritized collaboration with NOJVs that have the greatest potential to reduce methane emissions, and we are working on multiple aspects related to methane emission reductions, including</p>

	measuring and reporting, the use of technology and setting meaningful targets. We are helping different NOJVs make progress and in many instances we learn from them. We also encourage them to work in line with organizations such as the Methane Guiding Principles and the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP).
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## C4.5

**(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

Yes

## C4.5a

**(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.**

### Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

### Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

### Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify

Onshore wind and solar PV

### Description of product(s) or service(s)

The bp share of solar power sales by LightsourceBP and wind power sales by our onshore US wind business and PAEG wind business in 2022.

### Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

### Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

### Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

### Functional unit used

Supply of 1 MWh low voltage electricity

### Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Grid electricity in the country, or in the case of the US, state of sale

**Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario**

Cradle-to-grave

**Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario**

0.49

**Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions**

We calculated the estimated avoided emissions between sales of renewable power (solar and onshore wind) and grid electricity in the country, or US state of sale.

Lifecycle emissions (tonnes) of the sold product (solar and onshore wind power) were calculated using aggregated country-level emission factors for electricity from photovoltaic and electricity from wind power (in kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh), sourced from Sphera Managed LCA Content (MLC-Formerly Gabi) Database 2023.1, applied to the bp share of solar and onshore wind power sales (in MWh). US emissions factor for wind is used as a proxy for Argentina.

Lifecycle emissions (tonnes) of the reference product (grid electricity) were calculated using aggregated country, or US state-level emission factors for electricity grid mix (in kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh), sourced from Sphera Managed LCA Content (MLC-Formerly Gabi) Database 2023.1, applied to the bp share of solar and onshore wind power sales (in MWh).

We calculated the average tonne CO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh of emissions for both the sold product and reference product and calculated the difference between the two to estimate the avoided emissions. The estimated avoided emissions of 0.49 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh represent a 97% reduction in emissions from selling renewable power (solar and onshore wind) compared to grid electricity.

**Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year**

## C-OG4.6

**(C-OG4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.**

Our aim 4 is to install methane measurement at all our existing major oil and gas processing sites by 2023, publish the data, and then drive a 50% reduction in methane intensity of our operations. And we will work to influence our joint ventures to set their own methane intensity targets of 0.2%.

In 2022, methane emissions from upstream operations decreased by 35% to around 28kt, from 43kt in 2021. This continues a declining trend in absolute upstream methane emissions since 2016, when we reported 111 kt. Variations in production and divestments accounted for



approximately 85% of the absolute reductions reported for 2022, and methane reductions from SERs accounted for 14%. Our methane intensity in 2022 was 0.05%, an improvement from 0.07% in 2021. Our methane intensity is currently calculated using general industry methodologies, such as engineering calculations or estimating emissions using emission factors. While performance in 2022 reflects progress in reducing methane emissions, it will not directly correlate with progress towards delivering the 2025 target of 0.20% on a measured basis under aim 4.

There are two challenges in tackling methane – the first is the identification and quantification of emissions – where some important technology is in its infancy. The second is finding ways to reduce emissions – where there is a lot of work happening across industry. We are playing an active part in both and took some important steps in 2022.

#### Methane measurement:

We progressed the deployment of our methane measurement approach across all our existing major oil and gas processing sites in 2022, with the introduction of enhanced metering, software for flare efficiency and predictive emissions monitoring on gas turbines. We remain on course to deliver our methane measurement aim by the end of 2023. We have taken different approaches at our facilities in order to align with the capabilities of available technologies as well as those more suitable for specific sources. One of many promising solutions we have piloted is provided by the methane sensor expert SeekOps Inc. This solution utilizes highly advanced sensor technology deployed on remotely operated aerial vehicles to monitor methane emissions. It has been successfully used in the UK North Sea, Oman and the Azerbaijan-Georgia-Türkiye region.

#### Methane reduction activity:

Throughout 2022, we continued working to reduce our operational methane emissions.

Examples of activities undertaken in 2022 include:

1. At our offshore facilities in Trinidad we updated our internal vessel inspections to remove the need for depressurization through the use of Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) methods. The reductions in tank venting resulting from the use of NII methods will continue year on year based on planned inspection regimes. In 2021 and 2022 NII resulted in emissions savings of 72tCH<sub>4</sub>.
2. On our Glen Lyon floating production, storage and offloading vessel in the North Sea, we optimized pressure control in our crude oil storage tank to reduce venting. This change and associated reductions in methane was instantaneous and permanent and resulted in annualised reduction of 130tCH<sub>4</sub>.

#### Collaboration and methane advocacy:

We continue to work with key stakeholders on activities designed to improve detection, measurement, quantification, verification and reporting of methane emissions. We are taking a leadership role in addressing the methane challenge through the improvements we have made to our own operations, but also through collaboration with our peers, NGOs, third-party experts, and academic research institutions.

In 2022 we retained gold status for our plans to measure methane emissions under the OGMP 2.0 reporting framework. This award recognized the work of many bp teams and collaborations with our partners including NOJVs. Our work under OGMP is consistent with and goes beyond aim 4, as emissions from shipping and non-operated assets are also included in scope.

We have advocated for progressive methane policy, including the federal regulation of methane emissions in the US, and the development of policy and regulations in Europe through our response to the European upstream emissions reduction regulations.

Under the guidance of our non-operated joint venture (NOJV) centre of expertise, we are working to help our NOJVs reduce their methane emissions. We have prioritized collaboration with NOJVs that have the greatest potential to reduce methane emissions, and we are working on multiple aspects related to methane emission reductions, including measuring and reporting, the use of technology and setting meaningful targets. We are helping different NOJVs make progress and in many instances we learn from them. We also encourage them to work in line with organizations such as the Methane Guiding Principles and the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP).

## C-OG4.7

**(C-OG4.7) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?**

Yes

## C-OG4.7a

**(C-OG4.7a) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.**

We have complex operational sites and pipelines that can stretch through hundreds of miles of difficult terrain. bp businesses inspect our major operations at intervals where the frequency is established on a site-by-site basis and depends on several prioritizing factors such as facility enclosure, leak history of the process area and proximity of high vibration equipment or thermal cycling that can exacerbate the conditions for leaks to develop.

bp's Upstream Control of Work Procedure, which our production operations are required to follow, includes requirements and guidance on leak detection and repair, including the use of forward-looking infrared (FLIR) cameras to survey sites in a structured manner to identify sources of fugitive emissions. The frequency of leaks and seeps inspections is risk-based, specific to the facility, and considers processes, age and condition of plant, with more frequent inspections conducted on high-pressure process gas systems. The intent is that any leaks identified are repaired on a prioritized basis. Leaks are classified according to the Procedure and dependent on the classification. For higher classes of leaks, simple quantitative assessments and risk assessments are done, and leak repair is prioritised as such. For lower classes of leaks, repair of leaks is prioritized based on a qualitative assessment of the size,

whether the leak is in an enclosed space or not, and other factors such as proximity to other process equipment and feasibility of repair during uptime. Leaks that are not severe and cannot be repaired when the equipment is online may be prioritized for a future turnaround. Once a leak is found it is tagged and recorded in a bp approved online system and monitored according to its categorisation as per Procedure.

bp continues to pilot, deploy, and even invest in new methane technology that could support leak identification. For example, we have piloted the use of drones for periodic measurement at a number of our facilities including in Oman and the North Sea with additional tests planned elsewhere, and we continue to assess the role of satellites for methane detection through bp's investment in Satelitycs and collaboration with external organisations such as Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI).

#### Case study:

In the US, our bpx energy operations leverage LDAR programs to identify, quantify and repair leaking components and apply the measurement-based emission factors with the appropriate leak duration to quantify emissions. This method of managing fugitive leaks is ongoing and carried out in accordance with US Environmental Protection Agency Regulation 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart OOOa, which requires that facilities built after 2018 are to be inspected with an OGI camera at least semi-annually (at least 4 months apart and no more than 7 months apart) following an initial survey, and that if a leak is found during an inspection, then it must be repaired within 30 days. All central gas/condensate processing bpx facilities (such as Grand Slam CDP) are subject to quarterly 'Method 21' monitoring as part of the state of Texas air quality operating permit, which requires monitoring to be conducted on a quarterly basis, a first attempt to repair any identified leaks (above 500 ppm) to be made within 5 days and a final repair to be undertaken within 15 calendar days.

In 2021, bpx elected to participate in a voluntary natural gas certification programme (MiQ) at one reporting unit and this was expanded to all bpx operated reporting units in 2022. For this certification aircraft and drone detections are incorporated into methane intensity calculations. bpx attained portfolio wide certification in 2022 and is required to maintain the low methane intensity value to retain this level of certification. To achieve this, bpx deployed drone mounted sensors to inspect equipment complemented by hand-held camera surveys. Additionally, it is piloting the use of novel ground-based sensor networks that will provide real-time identification of leaks and has also undertaken quarterly aircraft-based measurement campaigns to provide methane emissions quantification. Any fugitive leaks found by the technology (both source and site level) must be confirmed and repaired in a suitable timeframe to maintain low methane intensity and natural gas certification.

## C-OG4.8

### **(C-OG4.8) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.**

Flaring is one of the main sources of methane for our sector. Reducing emissions associated with flaring is a key challenge because whilst flares can be one of our major sources of CO<sub>2</sub> and methane emissions they also play a critical safety role, so cannot simply be switched off. We continue to focus on flare reduction activity and to support the World Bank's Zero Routine

Flaring by 2030 initiative, which brings together stakeholders to work together to eliminate routine flaring from operated oil assets by 2030. In 2021 we also announced that we are aiming for zero routine flaring by 2025 in our US onshore operations. Routine flaring currently constitutes less than 5% of total flaring in our production operations. Our major new projects are designed to eliminate routine flaring altogether. We have also recently implemented a new Practice that sets out the requirements and recommendations associated with the management of flaring.

Quantifying more accurately how much gas has been flared is the first challenge – and as part of our aim 4 we have completed a global review of flare meters on our operated oil and gas producing facilities. Any flare meters that fall short of our required performance standards will be upgraded. But to fully understand how well our flares are operating we also need to test how efficiently they are burning, generally referred to as the destruction efficiency (DE).

We are rolling out the use of advanced computational dynamics (CFD) techniques to stress-test the performance of the flare under a range of gas flow conditions and wind speeds. This provides the assurance that each flare is safe and reliable under the conditions that it is now being operated under, which is critical as flare gas volumes are reduced as part of our commitment to eliminate routine flaring.

CFD analysis highlights how short-term variations in flow and wind can impact the flare. To provide assurance that flares remain within design specifications we have trialled the use of FlareIQ - a real time analytics systems comparable in role to the PEMS systems used for turbines. It uses input measurements (gas flow, composition, flare design, wind speed etc.) and cloud-based computing to derive real-time feedback on flares. This will improve the accuracy of reporting and allow for meaningful and timely interventions to be made.

Following a successful proof of concept deployment on Glen Lyon (North Sea) a full-scale deployment programme is underway with a plan to complete all sites by the end of 2023 alongside an independent assessment of uncertainty to allow FlareIQ to be fully integrated with reporting protocols.

Flaring is not only important to bp but to others in our sector, so we are taking these insights and developments to our partners, for example, through a joint initiative to address methane emissions reporting from flares as part of the Methane Guiding Principles.

Flaring reduction contributes to our Aim 1 (to be net zero across our entire operations on an absolute basis by 2050 or sooner) 2025 target, 2030 aim and 2050 aim. This aim relates to Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. Total hydrocarbons flared decreased from 967kt in 2021 to 654kt in 2022 due to operational flaring reductions and the transition of the Angola business to the Azure Energy incorporated joint venture.

## C5. Emissions methodology

### C5.1

**(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?**

No

### C5.1a

**(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?**

Row 1

**Has there been a structural change?**

Yes, a divestment

**Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with**

- Legacy bpx energy assets
- Angola business

**Details of structural change(s), including completion dates**

Legacy bpx energy assets were divested 1st February 2021 and the assets were operated by bp until of 30 July 2021. Therefore part of 2022 emissions variance is due to this divestment. Transition of our Angola business to the Azule Energy incorporated joint venture on the 2nd August 2022 and these assets are no longer operated by bp.

### C5.1b

**(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?**

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

### C5.1c

**(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?**

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	bp employs a rolling base year approach and thus the base year for 2022 emissions performance is 2021. We do not adjust the base year due to divestments and acquisitions as these are compared to the previous reporting year through emissions movements	No

		as detailed in C7.9a. Our base years for our targets detailed in section C4.1 have not changed since the targets were set.	
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## C5.2

### (C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

#### Scope 1

##### Base year start

January 1, 2021

##### Base year end

December 31, 2021

##### Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

33,200,000

##### Comment

Total (100%) Scope 1 (direct) GHG emissions from source activities operated by bp or otherwise within bp's operational control boundary. bp's reported GHG emissions include CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>. Other GHGs are not included as they are not material to our operations. CH<sub>4</sub> emissions are converted to carbon dioxide equivalent using the 100-year GWP recommended by the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes.

#### Scope 2 (location-based)

##### Base year start

January 1, 2021

##### Base year end

December 31, 2021

##### Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

2,400,000

##### Comment

Total (100%) Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions from source activities that are operated by bp or otherwise within bp's operational control boundary. Scope 2 (indirect) emissions are those associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. bp reports GHG emissions on the basis of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>. CH<sub>4</sub> emissions are converted to carbon dioxide equivalent using the 100-year GWP recommended by the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes.

#### Scope 2 (market-based)

##### Base year start

January 1, 2021

**Base year end**

December 31, 2021

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

2,400,000

**Comment**

Total (100%) Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions from source activities that are operated by bp or otherwise within bp's operational control boundary. Scope 2 (indirect) emissions are those associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. bp reports GHG emissions on the basis of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>. CH<sub>4</sub> emissions are converted to carbon dioxide equivalent using the 100-year GWP recommended by the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes.

**Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**

---

**Base year start**



**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

### Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2021

**Base year end**

December 31, 2021

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

303,600,000

**Comment**

Estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the assumed combustion of upstream production of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGL), based on bp's net share of production, excluding bp's share of Rosneft production and assuming that all produced volumes undergo full stoichiometric combustion to CO<sub>2</sub>. These emissions are broadly equivalent to the GHG Protocol, Scope 3, category 11, with the specific scope of upstream production volumes.

### Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

### Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

### Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 15: Investments**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3: Other (upstream)**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3: Other (downstream)**

---

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Comment**

## C5.3

**(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.**

American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2nd edition, 2011

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

Other, please specify

bp basis of reporting, 2022

## C6. Emissions data

### C6.1

**(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e?**

**Reporting year**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

30,400,000

**Comment**

Total (100%) Scope 1 (direct) GHG emissions from source activities operated by bp or otherwise within bp's operational control boundary. bp's reported GHG emissions include CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>. Other GHGs are not included as they are not material to our operations. CH<sub>4</sub> emissions are converted to carbon dioxide equivalent using the 100-year GWP recommended by the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes.

### C6.2

**(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.**

**Row 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

**Scope 2, market-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

**Comment**

Comprises total (100%) Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions from source activities that are operated by bp or otherwise within bp's operational control boundary. Scope 2 (indirect) emissions are those associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. bp reports GHG emissions on the basis of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>. CH<sub>4</sub> emissions are converted to carbon dioxide equivalent using the 100-year GWP recommended by the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). For further information refer to the bp basis of reporting on bp.com.

## C6.3

**(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e?**

### Reporting year

#### Scope 2, location-based

2,100,000

#### Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1,500,000

#### Comment

Comprises total (100%) Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions from source activities that are operated by bp or otherwise within bp's operational control boundary. Scope 2 (indirect) emissions are those associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. bp reports GHG emissions on the basis of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>. CH<sub>4</sub> emissions are converted to carbon dioxide equivalent using the 100-year GWP recommended by the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). For further information refer to the bp basis of reporting on bp.com.

## C6.4

**(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?**

No

## C6.5

**(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**

### Purchased goods and services

#### Evaluation status

**Please explain**

**Capital goods**

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**

**Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)**

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**

**Upstream transportation and distribution**

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**

**Waste generated in operations**

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**

**Business travel**

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**

**Employee commuting**

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**

**Upstream leased assets**

---

## Evaluation status

### Please explain

## Downstream transportation and distribution

---

### Evaluation status

### Please explain

## Processing of sold products

---

### Evaluation status

### Please explain

## Use of sold products

---

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

306,700,000

### Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify

Estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the assumed combustion of upstream production of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGL), assuming that all produced volumes undergo full stoichiometric combustion to CO<sub>2</sub>.

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### Please explain

Reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2022.

Estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the assumed combustion of upstream production of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGL), based on bp's net share of production, excluding bp's share of Rosneft production and assuming that all produced volumes undergo full stoichiometric combustion to CO<sub>2</sub>. These emissions are broadly equivalent to the GHG Protocol, Scope 3, category 11, with the specific scope of upstream production volumes. The number provided here corresponds to our Aim 2: net zero oil and gas, which is our Scope 3 aim. The volumes are consistent with stock exchange announcements and data published in bp annual reports.

For additional context, in addition to Aim 2 we have four other aims to get bp to net zero, including Aim 3 to reduce to net zero the carbon intensity of the products we sell by 2050. For more information on bp's net zero aims refer to pages 45-49 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022.

### End of life treatment of sold products

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**

### Downstream leased assets

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**

### Franchises

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**

### Investments

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**

### Other (upstream)

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**

### Other (downstream)

---

**Evaluation status**

**Please explain**



## C6.7

**(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?**

Yes

## C6.7a

**(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>.**

	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> )	Comment
Row 1	10,000	Emissions rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes. CO <sub>2</sub> biogenic is a new metric collected at group level and at present the data are not subject to the same assurance as our CO <sub>2</sub> and Methane data.

## C6.10

**(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.**

### Intensity figure

0.00009

### Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

31,900,000

### Metric denominator

unit total revenue

### Metric denominator: Unit total

241,392,000,000

### Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

### % change from previous year

41

### Direction of change

Decreased

**Reason(s) for change**

Change in renewable energy consumption  
 Other emissions reduction activities  
 Divestment

**Please explain**

Sales and other operating revenues in 2022 were higher than in 2021 mainly due to higher crude prices. Therefore, emissions per unit total revenue were lower than in 2021.

Reductions in Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared with 2021, for example through delivery of Sustainable Emission Reductions (SERs) also contributed to emissions per unit total revenue being lower. In 2022, delivery of SERs reduced Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 1.5MtCO<sub>2</sub>e.

SERs from our businesses and activities included:

- Cherry Point, Gelsenkirchen and Rotterdam refineries and Gelsenkirchen Chemicals reduced Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity by 662ktCO<sub>2</sub>e through further lower carbon power agreements.
- Tangguh LNG achieved emissions reductions of 86ktCO<sub>2</sub>e through the addition of a steam heat recovery project.
- bpx energy reduced operational emissions by 351ktCO<sub>2</sub>e, through projects including further electrification, the introduction of new technologies such as at the Grand Slam facility, and the installation of vapour recovery at Eagle Ford in the US.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes and total revenue rounded to nearest \$1,000,000.

**C-OG6.12**

**(C-OG6.12) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.**

**Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)**

Other, please specify  
 Tonnes of gross operated production

**Metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified**

0.14

**% change from previous year**

6

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

Divestments of our higher intensity reporting units has resulted in a proportionally larger reduction in emissions in comparison to any decreases in production through divestment. This coupled with the delivery of SERs across the business has contributed to a decrease in emissions and further drives a lowering in intensity.

Scope 1 (direct) emissions in 2022, were 30.4MtCO<sub>2</sub>e – a decrease of 8% from 33.2MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021.

SERs from our businesses and activities included:

- Tanguh LNG achieved emissions reductions of 86ktCO<sub>2</sub>e through the addition of a steam heat recovery project.
- bpx energy reduced operational emissions by 351ktCO<sub>2</sub>e, through projects including further electrification, the introduction of new technologies such as at the Grand Slam facility, and the installation of vapour recovery at Eagle Ford in the US.

### Comment

Total (100%) Scope 1 (direct) GHG emissions from source activities operated by bp or otherwise within bp's operational control boundary. bp's reported GHG emissions include CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>. Other GHGs are not included as they are not material to our operations. CH<sub>4</sub> emissions are converted to carbon dioxide equivalent using the 100-year GWP recommended by the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). For further information refer to the bp basis of reporting on bp.com. Gross production comprises upstream production, refining throughput and petrochemicals produced.

## C-OG6.13

**(C-OG6.13) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.**

### Oil and gas business division

Upstream

Midstream

**Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division**

0.05

**Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division**

0.03

### Details of methodology

The estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division stated is the methane intensity figure we report externally and refers to the amount of methane emissions from bp's operated upstream oil and gas assets as a percentage of the total gas that goes to market from those operations. Our

methodology is aligned with the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative's (OGCI) methane intensity target. Methane emissions are included from Upstream facilities and Midstream assets that come under our methane intensity metric. Methane intensity was previously reported to one decimal place but is now reported to two, to better demonstrate year-on-year changes.

Methane intensity derived from estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division is not a value we report externally. Total hydrocarbon production comprises gas, oil and NGL production.

## C7. Emissions breakdowns

### C7.1

**(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?**

Yes

#### C7.1a

**(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).**

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	GWP Reference
CO <sub>2</sub>	29,700,000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH <sub>4</sub>	700,000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

#### C-OG7.1b

**(C-OG7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.**

#### Emissions category

Combustion (excluding flaring)

#### Value chain

Upstream

Midstream

Downstream

#### Product

Unable to disaggregate

**Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)**

22,150,000

**Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)**

4,000

**Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

22,250,000

**Comment**

CO2 emissions rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes and methane emissions rounded to nearest 1,000 tonnes.

---

**Emissions category**

Flaring

**Value chain**

Upstream

Midstream

Downstream

**Product**

Unable to disaggregate

**Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)**

2,110,000

**Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)**

11,000

**Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2,385,000

**Comment**

CO2 emissions rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes and methane emissions rounded to nearest 1,000 tonnes.

---

**Emissions category**

Venting

**Value chain**

Upstream

Midstream

Downstream

**Product**

Unable to disaggregate

**Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)**

90,000

**Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)**

9,000

**Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

315,000

**Comment**

CO2 emissions rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes and methane emissions rounded to nearest 1,000 tonnes.

---

**Emissions category**

Process (feedstock) emissions

**Value chain**

Upstream

Midstream

Downstream

**Product**

Unable to disaggregate

**Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)**

4,900,000

**Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)**

0

**Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

4,900,000

**Comment**

CO2 emissions rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes and methane emissions rounded to nearest 1,000 tonnes.

---

**Emissions category**

Fugitives

**Value chain**

Upstream

Midstream

Downstream

**Product**

**Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)**

1,000

**Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)**

6,000

**Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

151,000

**Comment**

CO2 emissions rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes and methane emissions rounded to nearest 1,000 tonnes.

**Emissions category**

Other (please specify)

Unspecified

**Value chain**

Upstream

Midstream

Downstream

**Product**

Unable to disaggregate

**Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)**

140,000

**Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)**

1,000

**Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

165,000

**Comment**

CO2 emissions rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes and methane emissions rounded to nearest 1,000 tonnes.

## C7.2

**(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.**

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Americas	10,300,000
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	5,100,000
Other, please specify Azerbaijan and Georgia	3,400,000
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	11,000,000

Other, please specify Multiregional	100,000
Other, please specify Shipping	600,000

## C7.3

**(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

By business division

## C7.3a

**(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.**

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> e)
Production	13,800,000
Refining	15,900,000
Other	700,000

## C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

**(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e.**

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	13,000,000	Upstream contains both production and exploration emissions. Value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes.
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	1,400,000	Midstream contains Terminals, Pipelines and Shipping emissions. Value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes.
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	16,000,000	Downstream includes emissions from Refineries, Petrochemical facilities, fuels distribution and marketing and lubricants. Value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes.

## C7.5

**(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.**



Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)
Americas	1,190,000	1,070,000
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	120,000	70,000
Other, please specify Azerbaijan and Georgia	8,000	8,000
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	760,000	280,000
Other, please specify Multiregional	20,000	30,000

## C7.6

**(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

By business division

## C7.6a

**(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.**

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)
Production	70,000	50,000
Refining	1,800,000	1,200,000
Other	230,000	250,000

## C7.7

**(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?**

No

## C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

**(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e.**

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e	Comment

Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	30,000	10,000	Upstream contains both production and exploration emissions. Value rounded to nearest 10,000 metric tonnes.
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	140,000	140,000	Midstream contains Terminals, Pipelines and Shipping emissions. Value rounded to nearest 10,000 metric tonnes.
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	1,900,000	1,300,000	Downstream includes emissions from Refineries, Petrochemical facilities, fuels distribution and marketing and lubricants. Value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes.

## C7.9

**(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?**

Decreased

## C7.9a

**(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.**

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	660,000	Decreased	1.9	In 2022, our Scope 2 emissions decreased by 0.66 million tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e due to changes in renewable energy consumption. We arrived at an emissions value (percentage) of 1.9% through: $(660,000 \text{ metric tons CO}_2\text{e} / 35,600,000 \text{ metric tons CO}_2\text{e}) \times 100 = 1.9$ (i.e. a 1.9% decrease in emissions).
Other emissions reduction activities	830,000	Decreased	2.3	Sustainable Emission Reductions (SERs) from our businesses in 2022 included: - Tangguh LNG achieved emissions reductions of 86ktCO <sub>2</sub> e through the addition of a steam heat recovery project.

				<p>- bpx energy reduced operational emissions by 351ktCO<sub>2</sub>e, through projects including further electrification, the introduction of new technologies such as at the Grand Slam facility, and the installation of vapour recovery at Eagle Ford in the US.</p> <p>Value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes. Through these activities we reduced our emissions by 830,000 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e, and our total S1 and S2 emissions in the previous year was 35,600,000 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e, therefore we arrived at an emissions value (percentage) of 2.3% through:  <math display="block">(1,000,000 \text{ metric tons CO}_2\text{e} / 35,600,000 \text{ metric tons CO}_2\text{e}) \times 100 = 2.3</math>           (i.e. a 2.3% decrease in emissions).</p>
Divestment	1,200,000	Decreased	3.4	<p>Divestments accounted for 1.2MtCO<sub>2</sub>e of the Scope 1 and 2 emissions decrease, including bpx energy divestments and the transition of our Angola business to the Azure Energy incorporated joint venture.</p> <p>We arrived at an emissions value (percentage) of 3.4% through:  <math display="block">(1200000 \text{ metric tons CO}_2\text{e} / 35,600,000 \text{ metric tons CO}_2\text{e}) \times 100 = 3.4</math>           (i.e. a 3.4% decrease in emissions).</p>
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	N/A.
Mergers	0	No change	0	N/A.
Change in output	100,000	Decreased	0.3	<p>Permanent reductions, partly delivered in 2021, included the repurposing of the Kwinana refinery (0.1MtCO<sub>2</sub>e reduction) and ending production at Foinaven floating production storage and offloading vessel (0.1MtCO<sub>2</sub>e reduction).</p> <p>We arrived at an emissions value</p>

				(percentage) of 0.3% through: (100,000 metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e / 35,600,000 metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e) x 100 = 0.3 (i.e. a 0.3% decrease in emissions).
Change in methodology	30,000	Decreased	0.1	<p>Decrease in emissions due to changes in scope boundary, methodology changes including emission factors and continuous improvement of previous years data. Value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes.</p> <p>We arrived at an emissions value (percentage) of 0.1% through: (30,000 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e / 35,600,000 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e) x 100 = 0.1 (i.e. a 0.1% increase in emissions).</p>
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	N/A.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	N/A.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	N/A.
Other	1,100,000	Decreased	3.1	<p>Temporary production-related changes accounted for a decrease of 1.0MtCO<sub>2</sub>e</p> <p>Value rounded to nearest 100,000 metric tonnes.</p> <p>We arrived at an emissions value (percentage) of 3.1% through: (1,100,000 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e / 35,600,000 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e) x 100 = 3.1 (i.e. a 3.1% increase in emissions).</p>

## C7.9b

**(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?**

Market-based

## C8. Energy

### C8.1

**(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?**

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

### C8.2

**(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.**

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

### C8.2a

**(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.**

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	112,200,000	112,200,000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		2,260,000	2,810,000	5,070,000
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	4,430,000	4,430,000

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		80,000		80,000
Total energy consumption		2,340,000	119,440,000	121,780,000

## C8.2b

**(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.**

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

## C8.2c

**(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**

### Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

**Comment**

**Other biomass**

---

**Heating value**

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

**Comment**

**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

---

**Heating value**

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

**Comment**

**Coal**

---

**Heating value**

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

**Comment**

**Oil**

---

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

13,310,000

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**



**Comment**

Value rounded to nearest 10,000 MWh

**Gas**

---

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

98,890,000

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

**Comment**

Value rounded to nearest 10,000 MWh

**Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**

---

**Heating value**

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

**Comment**

**Total fuel**


---

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

112,200,000

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**
**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**
**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**
**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**
**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**
**Comment**

Value rounded to nearest 10,000 MWh

## C8.2d

**(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.**

	<b>Total Gross generation (MWh)</b>	<b>Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</b>	<b>Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)</b>	<b>Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</b>
Electricity	11,440,000	4,420,000	4,500,000	80,000
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

## C8.2e

**(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.**

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Germany

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Wind, Large hydropower (>25 MW), small hydropower (<25 MW)

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

609,560

**Tracking instrument used**

GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Norway

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

1912

**Comment**

Aggregated by Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute. Oldest commissioning year chosen.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Germany

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Wind, Large hydropower (>25 MW), small hydropower (<25 MW)

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

275,443

**Tracking instrument used**

GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Sweden

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

1936

**Comment**

Aggregated by Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute. Oldest commissioning year chosen.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Germany

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Solar, Wind, Large hydropower (>25 MW), small hydropower (<25 MW)

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

269,527

**Tracking instrument used**

GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Spain

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

1929

**Comment**

Aggregated by Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute. Oldest commissioning year chosen.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Germany

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Solar, Wind, Large hydropower (>25 MW), small hydropower (<25 MW)

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

88,102

**Tracking instrument used**

GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

1900

**Comment**

Aggregated by Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute. Oldest commissioning year chosen.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Germany

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Solar, Wind, Large hydropower (>25 MW), small hydropower (<25 MW)

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

50,000

**Tracking instrument used**

GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

France

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

1961

**Comment**

Aggregated by Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute. Oldest commissioning year chosen.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Germany

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

8,825

**Tracking instrument used**

GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Finland

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

1954

**Comment**

Aggregated by Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute. Oldest commissioning year chosen.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Germany

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify  
Solar, Wind

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

6,812

**Tracking instrument used**

GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Denmark

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

1991

**Comment**

Aggregated by Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute. Oldest commissioning year chosen.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Germany

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Solar

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

117

**Tracking instrument used**

GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Czechia

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

2007

**Comment**

Aggregated by Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute. Oldest commissioning year chosen.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**



Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Wind

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

380,000

**Tracking instrument used**

GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

United States of America

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

2014

**Comment**

Aggregated by Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute. Oldest commissioning year chosen.

## C8.2g

**(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.**

**Country/area**

Other, please specify  
Americas

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

3,090,000

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

740,000

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

---

**Country/area**

Other, please specify

Asia Pacific

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

200,000

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

430,000

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

---

**Country/area**

Other, please specify

Azerbaijan and Georgia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

30,000

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

1,700,000

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

---

**Country/area**

Other, please specify

Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1,680,000

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

1,560,000

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

---

**Country/area**

Other, please specify

Multiregional

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

60,000

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

## C9. Additional metrics

### C9.1

**(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.**

**Description**

Energy usage

**Metric value**

121,697

**Metric numerator**

Energy consumption in GWh

**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)****% change from previous year**

5.7

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Please explain**

Energy content of flared or vented gas is excluded from energy consumption reported as although they reflect loss of energy resources, they do not reflect energy use required for production or manufacturing of products.

Detailed information on other climate-related and non-climate-related metrics is included in the ESG datasheet 2022 available at [bp.com/ESG](https://bp.com/ESG).

**Description**

Other, please specify  
Non-GHG air emissions

**Metric value**

117

**Metric numerator**

Total non-GHG emissions to air in thousand tonnes

**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)****% change from previous year**

16.4

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Please explain**

Total non-GHG emissions to air includes nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, non-methane hydrocarbons and methane group.

Detailed information on other climate-related and non-climate-related metrics is included in the ESG datasheet 2022 available at [bp.com/ESG](https://bp.com/ESG).

### Description

Waste

### Metric value

546.8

### Metric numerator

Total waste generated in thousand tonnes

### Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

### % change from previous year

3.8

### Direction of change

Increased

### Please explain

Includes hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated. Hazardous waste does not include waste which is disposed of under licence to deepwell.

Detailed information on other climate-related and non-climate-related metrics is included in the ESG datasheet 2022 available at [bp.com/ESG](https://bp.com/ESG).

## C-OG9.2a

**(C-OG9.2a) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).**

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	400	<p>bp net share of production from subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities, including Rosneft. Production excludes royalties due to others whether payable in cash or in kind where the royalty owner has a direct interest in the underlying production and the option and ability to make lifting and sales arrangements independently.</p> <p>2022 volumes reflect bp's estimated share of Rosneft production for the period 1 January to 27 February, averaged over the year (see Financial statements – Note 1 – Change in segmentation on page 202 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022).</p> <p>Includes production in respect of the non-controlling interest in Rosneft, including production held through bp's interests in Russia other than Rosneft. On 27 February 2022, following the</p>

		war in Ukraine, the bp board announced that bp intends to exit its 19.75% shareholding in Rosneft Oil Company (Rosneft).
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	37	bp net share of production from subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities, including Rosneft. Production excludes royalties due to others whether payable in cash or in kind where the royalty owner has a direct interest in the underlying production and the option and ability to make lifting and sales arrangements independently.
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	5	bp net share of production from subsidiaries in Canada. All of the production from Canada in Subsidiaries is bitumen.
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	2,592	bp net share of production from subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities, including Rosneft. Production excludes royalties due to others whether payable in cash or in kind where the royalty owner has a direct interest in the underlying production and the option and ability to make lifting and sales arrangements independently. Natural gas production volumes exclude gas consumed in operations within the lease boundaries of the producing field, but the related reserves are included in the group's reserves.

## C-OG9.2b

**(C-OG9.2b) Explain which listing requirements or other methodologies you use to report reserves data. If your organization cannot provide data due to legal restrictions on reporting reserves figures in certain countries/areas, please explain this.**

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) do not provide specific guidance on reserves disclosures. bp estimates proved reserves in accordance with SEC Rule 4-10 (a) of Regulation S-X and relevant Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations (C&DI) and Staff Accounting Bulletins as issued by the SEC staff. By their nature, there is always risk involved in the ultimate development and production of proved reserves including, but not limited to: final regulatory approval; the installation of new or additional infrastructure, as well as changes in oil and gas prices; changes in operating and development costs; and the continued availability of additional development capital. All the group's proved reserves held in subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities are estimated by the group's petroleum engineers or by independent petroleum engineering consulting firms and then assured by the group's petroleum engineers. Netherland, Sewell & Associates (NSAI), an independent petroleum engineering consulting firm, has estimated the net proved crude oil, condensate, natural gas liquids (NGLs) and natural gas reserves, as of 31 December 2022, of certain properties owned by bp in the US Lower 48. The properties evaluated by NSAI account for 100% of bp's net proved reserves in the US Lower 48 as of 31 December 2022. The net proved reserves estimates prepared by NSAI were prepared in accordance with the reserves definitions of Rule 4-10(a)(1)-(32) of Regulation S-X. All reserves estimates involve some degree of uncertainty. bp has filed NSAI's independent report on its reserves estimates as an exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC. Our proved reserves are associated with both concessions (tax and royalty

arrangements) and agreements where the group is exposed to the upstream risks and rewards of ownership, but where our entitlement to the hydrocarbons is calculated using a more complex formula, such as with PSAs. In a concession, the consortium of which we are a part is entitled to the proved reserves that can be produced over the licence period, which may be the life of the field. In a PSA, we are entitled to recover volumes that equate to costs incurred to develop and produce the proved reserves and an agreed share of the remaining volumes or the economic equivalent. As part of our entitlement is driven by the monetary amount of costs to be recovered, price fluctuations will have an impact on both production volumes and reserves. We disclose our share of proved reserves held in equity-accounted entities (joint ventures« and associates»), although we do not control these entities or the assets held by such entities. The 2022 disclosures do not include bp's share of proved reserves held by Rosneft and bp's Russia joint ventures. bp announced on 27 February 2022 that it intends to exit its shareholding in Rosneft and its other businesses with Rosneft within Russia including these Russian joint ventures.

## C-OG9.2c

**(C-OG9.2c) Disclose your estimated total net reserves and resource base (million boe), including the total associated with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities.**

	Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)	Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)	Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)	Comment
Row 1	7,183			Only proved reserves are reported. See bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, pages 38, 40, 263-287 and 361-363 for further information.

## C-OG9.2d

**(C-OG9.2d) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.**

	Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)	Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)	Net total resource base (%)	Comment
Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids				Only proved reserves are reported. See bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, pages 38, 40, 263-287 and 361-363 for further information. Pages 38 and 40 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 provide a Summary of proved oil and gas

				reserves of bp subsidiaries and bp share of equity-accounted entities at December 31, 2022.
Natural gas				Only proved reserves are reported. See bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, pages 38, 40, 263-287 and 361-363 for further information. Pages 38 and 40 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 provide a Summary of proved oil and gas reserves of bp subsidiaries and bp share of equity-accounted entities at December 31, 2022.
Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)				Only proved reserves are reported. See bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, pages 38, 40, 263-287 and 361-363 for further information. Pages 38 and 40 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 provide a Summary of proved oil and gas reserves of bp subsidiaries and bp share of equity-accounted entities at December 31, 2022.

## C-OG9.2e

(C-OG9.2e) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

### Development type

Other, please specify

### In-year net production (%)

### Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

### Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

### Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

### Net total resource base (%)



**Comment**

Details not available. See bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, pages 38, 40, 263-287 and 361-363 for further information.

Pages 38 and 40 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 provide a Summary of proved oil and gas reserves of bp subsidiaries and bp share of equity-accounted entities at December 31, 2022.

**C-OG9.3a**

**(C-OG9.3a) Disclose your total refinery throughput capacity in the reporting year in thousand barrels per day.**

	Total refinery throughput capacity (Thousand barrels per day)
Capacity	1,637

**C-OG9.3b**

**(C-OG9.3b) Disclose feedstocks processed in the reporting year in million barrels per year.**

	Throughput (Million barrels)	Comment
Oil		Detail not available. See page 368 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022..
Other feedstocks		Detail not available. See page 368 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022..
Total	549	Reported refinery throughputs reflect crude oil and other feedstock volumes. This does not include bp's interest in Pan American Energy Group. See page 368 of the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022.

**C-OG9.3c**

**(C-OG9.3c) Are you able to break down your refinery products and net production?**

Yes

**C-OG9.3d**

**(C-OG9.3d) Disclose your refinery products and net production in the reporting year in million barrels per year.**

Product produced	Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site
Other, please specify aviation fuels	60
Gasolines	176
Other, please specify	194

middle distillates	
Fuel oils	24
Other, please specify other products (includes lubricants, petrochemicals, bitumen, petroleum coke and LPG	107

### C-OG9.3e

**(C-OG9.3e) Please disclose your chemicals production in the reporting year in thousand metric tons.**

Product	Production, Thousand metric tons	Capacity, Thousand metric tons
Other, please specify Total chemicals production	2,888	3,504

### C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a

**(C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.**

	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in C0.4)	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year	CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years	Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
Exploration of new oil fields				
Exploration of new natural gas fields				
Expansion of existing oil fields				
Expansion of existing natural gas fields				

## C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<p>We are investing in technology that can help to generate value for bp and also help to accelerate the transition through focused scale-up and innovation. Over time, we expect our research and development spend (\$274 million in 2022) to be increasingly focused on technologies with the potential to reduce carbon emissions and enable our new low carbon businesses.</p> <p>In 2022, bp continued to invest in a portfolio of technology businesses, which we see as having the potential for high growth and to benefit and extend our core businesses, through bp ventures. Our main investments in 2022 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freebee, an all-electric ride-hailing business, which, provides free, on-demand, 100% electric transportation in the US as part of the public transit network of many municipalities, colleges and universities, and private entities such as corporate business parks and hotels and resorts, on 20 September.</li> <li>• 5B Holdings Pty Ltd, an Australian renewables company with technology that enables rapid deployment of solar power at scale, in December.</li> </ul> <p>We have taken the decision to no longer seek new companies for bp's Launchpad accelerator, with our focus now to scale and build businesses within our five transition growth engines – bioenergy, convenience, EV charging, renewables &amp; power and hydrogen.</p>

## C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

## C-OG9.7

**(C-OG9.7) Disclose the breakeven price (US\$/BOE) required for cash neutrality during the reporting year, i.e. where cash flow from operations covers CAPEX and dividends paid/ share buybacks.**

## C-OG9.8

**(C-OG9.8) Is your organization involved in the sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub>?**

No

## C10. Verification

### C10.1

**(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.**

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

### C10.1a

**(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.**

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

 bp-sustainability-report-2022 (1).pdf

**Page/ section reference**

61

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

## C10.1b

**(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

---

**Scope 2 approach**

Scope 2 location-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

 bp-sustainability-report-2022 (1).pdf

**Page/ section reference**

61

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

---

**Scope 2 approach**

Scope 2 market-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

 bp-sustainability-report-2022 (1).pdf

**Page/ section reference**

61

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

## C10.1c

**(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

---

**Scope 3 category**

Scope 3: Use of sold products

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

 bp-sustainability-report-2022 (1).pdf

**Page/section reference**

61

Environmental indicator 16 in the independent assurance statement by Deloitte LLP is carbon emissions upstream oil and gas production (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) (Aim 2). These emissions are broadly equivalent to the GHG Protocol, Scope 3, category 11, with the specific scope of upstream production volumes.

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

## C10.2

**(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?**

Yes

## C10.2a

**(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?**

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	Limited third-party assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised)	<p>Assurance statement on pg. 61 of Sustainability Report 2022 (bp.com). In addition to limited assurance of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, the assurance statement also covers cumulative total Sustainable Emissions Reductions (SERs) (MteCO<sub>2</sub>e), Energy consumption for UK and offshore locations (operational boundary) (GWh, base units of kWh) and energy consumption for global locations (excluding UK and offshore) (operational boundary) (GWh, base units of kWh).</p> <p>The assurance also covers the emissions underlying our Aim 1; Scope 1 (direct) carbon dioxide emissions (operational boundary) (Mte) and Scope 1 (direct) methane emissions (operational boundary (Mte); Aim 2; Carbon emissions upstream oil and gas production (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e); Aim 3 (Carbon intensity of total marketed energy products (gCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ); and Aim 4; Methane intensity (%).</p>
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	Limited third-party assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised)	<p>Assurance statement on pg. 61 of Sustainability Report 2022 (bp.com). In addition to limited assurance of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, the assurance statement also covers cumulative total Sustainable Emissions Reductions (SERs) (MteCO<sub>2</sub>e), Energy consumption for UK and offshore locations (operational boundary) (GWh, base units of kWh) and energy consumption for global</p>

			locations (excluding UK and offshore) (operational boundary) (GWh, base units of kWh).  The assurance also covers the emissions underlying our Aim 1; Scope 1 (direct) carbon dioxide emissions (operational boundary) (Mte) and Scope 1 (direct) methane emissions (operational boundary) (Mte); Aim 2; Carbon emissions upstream oil and gas production (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e); Aim 3 (Carbon intensity of total marketed energy products (gCO <sub>2</sub> e/MJ); and Aim 4; Methane intensity (%).
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## C11. Carbon pricing

### C11.1

**(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?**

Yes

### C11.1a

**(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.**

EU ETS

UK ETS

### C11.1b

**(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.**

#### EU ETS

**% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

28

**% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS**

0

**Period start date**

January 1, 2022

**Period end date**

December 31, 2022

**Allowances allocated**



5,707,876

**Allowances purchased**

2,732,169

**Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e**

8,440,045

**Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Details of ownership**

Facilities we own and operate

**Comment**

EU ETS does not cover Scope 2 emissions or Scope 1 methane emissions.

**UK ETS**

---

**% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

3

**% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS**

0

**Period start date**

January 1, 2022

**Period end date**

December 31, 2022

**Allowances allocated**

308,758

**Allowances purchased**

620,872

**Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e**

929,630

**Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Details of ownership**

Facilities we own and operate

**Comment**

The UK Emissions Trading System (UK ETS) launched on 1 January 2021 following the end of the Brexit transition period and the UK's participation in the EU ETS. It seeks to provide a carbon pricing mechanism as a tool for helping achieve the UK's net zero target and covers the same GHGs and sectors as the EU ETS. bp's North Sea

operations are subject to the UK ETS.

UK ETS does not cover Scope 2 emissions or Scope 1 methane emissions.

## C11.1d

### (C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Affected installations make a business decision whether to comply through investment in emission reductions and/or purchase of allowances.

For example, bp's North Sea operations, which have been subject to the UK Emissions Trading System (UK ETS) since 1 January 2021, manage compliance with the ETS in line with a documented procedure which covers all aspects of compliance including permitting, measurement and monitoring, reporting and verification, surrendering allowances and record-keeping. This process is conducted on an annual basis. Data is monitored throughout the calendar year and allowances are surrendered to cover emissions during that calendar year. Operators, Verifiers, and the Regulator are involved at various points in the compliance cycle. Prior to 1 January 2021 bp's North Sea operations operated under the EU ETS and followed an equivalent process for compliance.

Emission reduction strategies, which may include efficiency upgrades, are employed where it makes technical and commercial sense to do so. Our response to question C4.3b includes examples of emission reduction initiatives implemented by our North Sea business which lowered Scope 1 emissions and reduced the number of allowances needing to be surrendered under the UK ETS scheme for the 2022 reporting year. For example, in 2022 one bp North Sea asset optimised energy efficiency by using a single sea water lift pump for reservoir pressure rather than the default of 2 sea water lift pumps. This resulted in a reduction of power demand of 1.4 MW and therefore associated fuel gas combustion. Annual emissions savings are estimated to be 6,900 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e.

The purchase and depositing of allowances into each asset's UK ETS Registry account is undertaken according to trade agreements specific to each asset, and the process of surrendering allowances each year is co-ordinated by the Hydrocarbon Accounting Team.

## C11.2

### (C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

## C11.2a

### (C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

---

**Project type**

Clean cookstove distribution

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

Guatemala Cookstoves

**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

206,675

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Consideration of legal requirements

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed**

Not assessed

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address**

**Comment**

---

**Project type**

Solar

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

India Solar

**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

2,316

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

Common practice analysis

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed**

Not assessed

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address**

**Comment**

---

**Project type**

Wind

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

El Arryan Wind Farm

**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

1,134,280

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

Common practice analysis

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed**

Not assessed

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address**

**Comment**

---

**Project type**

Wind

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

San pedro Wind Farm

**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

389,716

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

Common practice analysis

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed**

Not assessed

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address**

**Comment**

---

**Project type**

Landfill gas

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

CTL Landfill Gas

**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year  
(metric tons CO2e)**

141,633

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

Barrier analysis

Other, please specify

Common practice analysis

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address  
reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to  
have assessed**

Not assessed

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to  
address**

**Comment**

---

**Project type**

Landfill gas

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

Monterrey II LFG to Energy Project

**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

6,745

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

Common practice analysis

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed**

Not assessed

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address**

**Comment**

---

**Project type**

Hydro

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

Lower Stung Russei Chrum Hydro-Electric Project



**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

3,761

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

Common practice analysis

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed**

Not assessed

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address**

**Comment**

---

**Project type**

Hydro

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

Dapein (1) Hydropower Project in Union of Myanmar

**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

368

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

Common practice analysis

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed**

Not assessed

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address**

**Comment**

---

**Project type**

Hydro

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

Sichuan Fengyanbao 44MW Hydropower Project

**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

3,241

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

Common practice analysis

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed**

Not assessed

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address**

**Comment**

---

**Project type**

Wind

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

Huaneng Tongliao Kezuo zhongqi Haorigetu Wind Farm Project

**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year  
(metric tons CO2e)**

9,793

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

Common practice analysis

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address  
reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to  
have assessed**

Not assessed

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to  
address**

**Comment**

---

**Project type**

Landfill gas

**Type of mitigation activity**

Emissions reduction

**Project description**

Bandeirantes Landfill Gas to Energy Project (BLFGE)

**Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year  
(metric tons CO2e)**

374,279

**Purpose of cancellation**

Voluntary offsetting

**Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?**

No

**Vintage of credits at cancellation**

**Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?**

Purchased

**Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program**

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

**Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project**

Barrier analysis

**Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address  
reversal risk**

No risk of reversal

**Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to  
have assessed**

Not assessed

**Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to  
address**

**Comment**

## C11.3

**(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?**

Yes

## C11.3a

**(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.**

---

**Type of internal carbon price**

Shadow price

### How the price is determined

Other, please specify

Our investment price assumptions place some weight on scenarios in which transition to low carbon energy system is sufficiently rapid to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, as well as scenarios in which the transition may not be sufficiently rapid

### Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Stress test investments

### Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Scope 2

### Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

### Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

### Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Our carbon prices for the period to 2050 include prices of \$50/teCO<sub>2</sub> in 2025, \$100/teCO<sub>2</sub> in 2030, \$200/teCO<sub>2</sub> in 2040 and \$250/teCO<sub>2</sub> in 2050 (2021 \$ real). The minimum and maximum prices provided in columns 8 and 9 correspond to the 2025 and 2050 prices respectively.

These price assumptions do not link to specific scenarios or outcomes, but instead try to capture the range of different possibilities surrounding the future path of the global energy system. The nature of the uncertainty means that the price ranges inevitably reflect considerable judgement. The ranges are reviewed and updated as necessary, as our understanding of and judgements about the energy transition evolve.

### Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

50

### Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

250

### Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure

### Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify

All investment cases with anticipated annual GHG emissions from operations above 20,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (bp net basis) must estimate those anticipated

GHG emissions and include an associated carbon cost in the investment economics

**Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

bp's framework for investment governance seeks to ensure that investments align with our strategy, can be accommodated within our prevailing financial frame, and add shareholder value. It enables investments to be assessed in a consistent way against a range of criteria relevant to our strategy, including environmental and other sustainability criteria.

The governance framework specifies that proposed investments are evaluated using relevant assumptions, including carbon prices for projected operational emissions where applicable. It also sets out requirements for assurance by functions independent of the business before a final investment decision (FID) is taken.

Where relevant the evaluation also incorporated our carbon price assumptions, applied to the anticipated operational GHG emissions associated with the investment, through 2050.

## C12. Engagement

### C12.1

**(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?**

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers/clients
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

### C12.1a

**(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.**

---

**Type of engagement**

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

**Details of engagement**

Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models to source renewable energy

**% of suppliers by number**

5

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

10

**% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**

0

### **Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

In 2022 we stood up a program entitled 'suppliers as customers', intended to leverage the relationships we have with our suppliers to engage them on our lower carbon offers, including the sale of renewable energy. This program is a complex interplay between multiple functions in the organisation, including procurement and trading & shipping.

During 2022 we started with engagement of 8 of our 'strategic' suppliers, whereby we made them aware of our offerings and gauged their interest.

The rationale for our engagement is two-fold: 1) we would like to engage suppliers where there is potential to make the biggest impact (i.e. they could potentially be interested in large volumes with significant emissions reduction) 2) we needed to test the governance process, to make sure we interface with our suppliers in the most streamlined, effective way.

bp has approximately 150 strategic suppliers, and the % suppliers by number figure provided here is based on our engagement with 8 of these suppliers (ca. 5%) during 2022. These 8 suppliers represented approximately 10% of our total procurement-related spend with strategic suppliers during 2022.

### **Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

Impact of engagement: In time, we hope for the impact, and therefore measure of success, for this program to be the volume of lower carbon solutions delivered to our suppliers - which may include renewable power, biofuels (including sustainable aviation fuel) carbon offsets via bp's Target Neutral programme, electric vehicle charging via bp Pulse and other low carbon offerings.

However, since this program was recently established it is too early for such agreements to be in place. In the meantime, therefore, a key measure of success is the coverage of the program.

Measure of success: We measure this by the number of strategic suppliers engaged during the year, and aim for this number to increase each year (i.e. more than 8 suppliers engaged during 2023 would constitute success). The quality of the engagement is also important (i.e. how many suppliers can we engage in meaningful conversations that explore solutions to decarbonise, including bp offers).

Even where bp does not ultimately provide a solution, we are having constructive conversations with these suppliers about how they could potentially reduce carbon emissions in their own operations, and therefore positive impact of engagement.

### **Comment**

Our aim 20 is developing a more sustainable supply chain.

As part of our work on this aim, we are defining a supplier engagement program which will outline how we engage our suppliers across sustainability, including carbon. Our



intent is to launch a formal program which clearly defines what we will require of a subset of our suppliers, and where we will support.

The response to this question outlines a single, specific example of how we are thinking differently about engaging our suppliers on emissions reduction. Further details of our work on aim 20 can be found on page 51 of the bp Sustainability Report 2022.

## C12.1b

**(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.**

### Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

### % of customers by number

1

### % of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

### Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

bp Target Neutral is bp's carbon management service, helping customers to quantify and reduce their carbon emissions, and access carbon offset backed and carbon neutral products and services. Engagement is with both business customers (b2b) and consumers (b2c).

We expect continued global demand for carbon credits from companies with climate related goals and ambitions. So, through bp Target Neutral, we intend to continue to offer carbon credits and offsetting solutions to our customers to help them as they pursue their goals and ambitions. bp Target Neutral works with bp's Low Carbon Trading team to procure carbon credits from projects that meet standards such as the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism (UN CDM) and the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS).

Data on the total global number of retail customers in 2022 is not available but the total number of Target Neutral customers is less than 1% of our 2022 daily customer touchpoints of >12 million (customer touchpoints are the number of retail customer transactions per day on bp forecourts globally. These include transactions involving fuel and/or convenience across all channels of trade). This forms the basis of the answer in "% of customers by number".

### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The bp Target Neutral service has helped customers offset millions of tonnes of carbon. In addition to compensating for carbon emissions, many of the offset projects we have

supported have also contributed to improving the lives of people in communities around the world through better access to energy, health, education, and jobs, and protecting thousands of hectares of habitat.

One measure of success for the programme is an increase in the volume of carbon credits retired year-on-year. In 2021 the volume of carbon credits retired was 2.1 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e, and in 2022 this increased by circa 10% to around 2.3 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e.

In 2022 bp Target Neutral provided support to, and sourced carbon credits for, Castrol's PATH360 sustainability strategy, under which Castrol is increasing the scope of its carbon neutral lubricants offer and including a lead brand across each of the automotive, industrial, marine and energy sectors, as well as all products sold by Castrol in Australia, New Zealand, and Vietnam in 2022.

## C12.1d

### **(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.**

In 2020 we set out a new strategy that will see us transform from being an International Oil Company focused on producing resources, to an Integrated Energy Company focused on delivering solutions for customers. Our sources of differentiation include integrated energy systems and partnering with countries, cities, and industries. Along and across value chains, pulling together all our capabilities to optimize energy systems and create comprehensive offers for customers. Our global presence in oil, gas and power value chains, including retail, EV charging, carbon sequestration and renewables, means we have the capability to provide multi-energy solutions.

In February 2020 we set out 10 aims to support our net zero ambition. Our aim 10 is to provide integrated clean energy and mobility solutions. Our regions, corporates and solutions team is working to help countries, cities and corporations around the world decarbonize.

We provide integrated energy solutions to help large corporations reduce their carbon emissions – bringing together expertise from across bp and from our partners to deliver bespoke responses. To help meet industrial-scale demand for low carbon energy sources, we work across our portfolio of businesses and trading partners to create and access the supply needed.

We are focused on sectors that have significant emissions and are not straightforward to decarbonize – heavy industry (steel, mining, cement), heavy transport (shipping and road freight) and consumer goods. These sectors have interdependency along their value chains, creating more demand for integration, and creating opportunities to shape new markets and models. We are able to offer them decarbonization as a service – anticipating and adapting to their needs along a transition pathway as technology advances. We also see opportunities to offer decarbonization at scale through integrated energy hubs, bringing together clusters of supply and demand for low carbon energy and fuels. Hubs provide a focus for accelerating the delivery of lower carbon alternatives and can offer economies of scale, and opportunities for job creation, investment and innovation.

In 2022, we continued to help corporates meet their complex decarbonization needs, through our one-stop-shop offer and integrated approach. For example:

- In Teesside in the UK, we worked to advance components of the East Coast Cluster – a vision for decarbonizing local heavy industries at scale, with CO<sub>2</sub> from their emissions taken offshore for permanent storage through Northern Endurance Partnership's (NEP) CCUS facilities. There is potential to store up to 23 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions a year by 2035. In May 2022, bp and Equinor were awarded two carbon storage licences in the UK's Southern North Sea, supporting the NEP development.
- In Australia we have taken a 40.5% stake and operatorship in the Australia Renewable Energy Hub (AREH), in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.
- In Germany we signed a memorandum of understanding with thyssenkrupp Steel that focuses on developing a long-term supply of low carbon hydrogen and renewable power in steel production.
- In the US, bp and Linde announced plans to advance a major CCUS project in Texas that could enable low carbon hydrogen production at Linde's existing facilities. The development will also support storage of CO<sub>2</sub> captured from other industrial facilities, paving the way for largescale decarbonization of the Texas Gulf Coast industrial corridor.
- In India we opened a new bp pulse EV charging hub and a Wild Bean Café, at Infosys's Pune campus – a base for around 45,000 employees. This is part of a pilot for our work with Infosys to develop an energy-as-a-service offer to manage energy and reduce emissions at corporate parks and industrial complexes across India.
- In July 2022 we announced our intention to form a strategic collaboration with Iberdrola to help accelerate the energy transition. Through this collaboration, we aim to significantly expand fast EV public charging infrastructure, which will support the adoption of EVs in Spain and Portugal. We also intend to develop large-scale green hydrogen production hubs in Spain, Portugal and the UK.

## C12.2

**(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?**

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

## C12.2a

**(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.**

---

### Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

### Description of this climate related requirement

Across our standard Conditions of Contract templates in bp (which forms the basis of our contractual agreements with our suppliers), we have a clause which outlines a core expectation of our suppliers to conform to applicable laws and regulations.

Insofar as our suppliers are subject to climate-related laws and regulations, it is our expectation that they comply.

In addition, we also outline our core expectations of our suppliers in our 'Supplier Expectations' document. Whilst not contractual, it is designed to highlight the need for our suppliers to 'strive for sustainability in their supply chain' and the expectation to 'comply with applicable HSE laws and regulations'.

We have a counterparty due diligence process which assesses, at the time of engagement with our suppliers, the risk of non-compliance with our supplier expectations or relevant applicable laws (and controls for monitoring those risks if the engagement proceeds), but since that process is not specifically related to compliance with climate-related requirements, we have answered 'No mechanism' in the Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement column.

We are prepared to take corrective actions with suppliers and business partners where we become aware that they fail to meet our expectations, which may include terminating contracts.

**% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement**

100

**% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement**

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement**

No mechanism for monitoring compliance

**Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Other, please specify

We are prepared to take corrective actions with suppliers and business partners where we become aware that they fail to meet our expectations, which may include terminating contracts.

## C12.3

**(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?**

**Row 1**

**External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

**Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes

**Attach commitment or position statement(s)**

 bp-climate-policy-positions.pdf

 our-participation-in-trade-associations-2023-progress-update.pdf

 our-participation-in-trade-associations-climate-review-2022.pdf

**Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

Our aim 6 is to more actively advocate for well designed policies that will support net zero. We co-operate and engage with governments, regulators and legislators in the development of proposed policies relevant to our business. Our activities may include direct lobbying on specific policy proposals by bp employees, through broader advocacy via research work or supporting think tanks, to communications activities and advertising.

bp's high level climate policy positions (attachment in column 3) set out our high level public positions in response to specific areas of climate policy. This does not seek to be comprehensive. The detail of specific policies and regulations is crucial for their success; new policies and regulations generally need to interact effectively with a range of existing measures, and these interactions can be complex. Each policy maker needs to tailor their policy objectives to the unique circumstances, challenges and opportunities of their country and their specific social, political and economic environment. For these reasons, to achieve the relevant policy objectives while avoiding unintended consequences it is essential that climate policies—like any other policies—are well designed.

bp is a member of many trade associations. Some trade associations engage in lobbying and advocacy on matters they consider important to their members. Positions taken by a trade association on any topic are often a compromise or majority view, arrived at through their decision-making processes. Our Aim 8 is to set new expectations for our relationships with trade associations around the globe. We will make the case for our views on climate change within the associations we belong to and we will be transparent where we differ. And where we can't reach alignment, we will be prepared to leave.

We periodically assess the alignment of key associations with our position on climate. In April 2022 we published our 2nd detailed trade associations review (see attachment in

column 3) and in April 2023 we published a progress update (attachment in column 3) for those trade associations we had found to be partially aligned.

The examples that we give in question 12.3(a) of the policies, laws and regulations that may impact climate that we have engaged with, are taken from our global advocacy hub (available at: [www.bp.com/policyandadvocacy](http://www.bp.com/policyandadvocacy)), and do not represent an exhaustive list of engagement activities.

## C12.3a

**(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?**

---

**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Passing the Inflation Reduction Act (and formerly the Build Back Better Act)

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate-related targets

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United States of America

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with no exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp advocated for ambitious climate provisions in the Build Back Better Act and subsequently in the Inflation Reduction Act.

bp America writes to congressional leadership urging action on the Build Back Better Act - <https://go.bp.com/SZiOK><https://go.bp.com/SZiOK>

bp joins members of the CEO Climate Dialogue in calling on congressional leadership to prioritize climate action in 2022 - <https://go.bp.com/pcAfX>

bp joins major companies in calling for Congress to refocus on Build Back Better climate

provisions - <https://go.bp.com/HgTu2>

bp America joins Ceres urging legislators to support the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 -

bp America statement on Congress passing the Inflation Reduction Act -  
<https://go.bp.com/1POcQhttps://go.bp.com/1POcQ>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

---

**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Implementing the Inflation Reduction Act (and formerly the Build Back Better Act)

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate-related targets

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United States of America

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp has submitted numerous comments to the IRS regarding implementation of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). These include:

bp comments on Notice 2023-06 – Sustainable Aviation Fuel Tax Credit -  
<https://go.bp.com/EjPRo>

bp Comments on Notice 2022-49 – Biogas Investment Tax Credit -  
<https://go.bp.com/ltkS7>

bp Comments on Notice 2022-49 and Notice 2022-51 – Prevailing Wage, Apprenticeship, Domestic Content and Energy Community Requirements -  
<https://go.bp.com/JodM6>

bp Comments on Notice 2022-50 – Transferability of Credits - <https://go.bp.com/c08nh>

bp Comments on Notice 2022-56 – Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Credit -  
<https://go.bp.com/wcs5H>

bp Comments on Notice 2022-58 – Hydrogen and Clean Fuel Production Credits -  
<https://go.bp.com/h3iLi>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp's comments to the IRS regarding implementation of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA):

bp comments on Notice 2023-06 – Sustainable Aviation Fuel Tax Credit -



<https://go.bp.com/EjPRo>

bp Comments on Notice 2022-49 – Biogas Investment Tax Credit -  
<https://go.bp.com/ltkS7>

bp Comments on Notice 2022-49 and Notice 2022-51 – Prevailing Wage,  
Apprenticeship, Domestic Content and Energy Community Requirements -  
<https://go.bp.com/JodM6>

bp Comments on Notice 2022-50 – Transferability of Credits - <https://go.bp.com/c08nh>

bp Comments on Notice 2022-56 – Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Credit -  
<https://go.bp.com/wcs5H>

bp Comments on Notice 2022-58 – Hydrogen and Clean Fuel Production Credits -  
<https://go.bp.com/h3iLi>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

UK Government Net Zero Review

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate-related targets

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp responded to UK government net zero review - <https://go.bp.com/pkKZL>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp response to UK government net zero review - <https://go.bp.com/pkKZL>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Climate Change Bill 2022 (and subsequent amendments)

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate-related targets

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

Australia

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp advocated for the Climate Change Bills 2022, highlighting the benefits of legislating Australia's emission reduction targets in supporting investment certainty needed for the energy transition.

bp Australia responds to the senate inquiry into the Climate Change Bills 2022 - <https://go.bp.com/WPOrF>

bp Australia appears before the Senate Environment and Communications Legislation Committee on the Climate Change Bills 2022 - <https://go.bp.com/ltwem>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp Australia response to the senate inquiry into the Climate Change Bills 2022 - <https://go.bp.com/WPOrF>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

---

**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Safeguard Mechanism reform position paper

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate-related targets

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

Australia

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp believes market-based policy to be the most effective and efficient way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. bp reaffirms its support for reforms to the Safeguard Mechanism to provide incentives for large emitters to reduce their emissions in support of Australia's emission reduction targets and the goals of the Paris Agreement.

bp Australia responds to the safeguard mechanism reforms consultation paper - <https://go.bp.com/zBBcC>

bp Australia responds to proposed draft legislation to support safeguard mechanism reforms - <https://go.bp.com/1UYHN>

bp Australia responds to the Safeguard Mechanism reform position paper - <https://go.bp.com/EHkQW>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.

- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp Australia's response to the Safeguard Mechanism reform position paper - <https://go.bp.com/EHkQW>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Federal regulation of methane emissions

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Emissions – methane

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United States of America

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp supports the direct federal regulation of methane emissions from new and existing sources across the oil and gas value chain.

bp encouraged EPA to design its rules with flexibility and innovation in mind, and recommended the final rule:

- Harness the power of innovative technology in leak detection and monitoring
- Establish a flexible continuous monitoring framework that is outcome-oriented
- Apply a phased approach for replacing pneumatic controllers at existing sites
- Utilize a matrixed approach to monitoring fugitive emissions from well sites.

bp supports reducing methane emissions in efforts to combat climate change - <https://go.bp.com/QKOZe>

bp commends EPA for advancing methane rules - <https://go.bp.com/aFUR4>

bp America's comments on EPA's Supplemental Proposal regarding Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review - <https://go.bp.com/ZG08t>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp America's comments on EPA's Supplemental Proposal regarding Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review - <https://go.bp.com/ZG08t>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

EU Methane Regulation consultation

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Emissions – methane

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

Europe

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with major exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

We support the introduction of an EU regulation to tackle methane emissions. Our feedback highlights two key areas in which we believe the proposal would benefit from further consideration and clarification.

bp response to EU Methane Regulation consultation - <https://go.bp.com/FSb8V>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp response to EU Methane Regulation consultation - <https://go.bp.com/FSb8V>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

New Zealand Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) regulations 2022

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Emissions trading schemes

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

New Zealand

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp response to the consultation document on proposed changes to the New Zealand Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) regulations 2022 - <https://go.bp.com/xXsBJ>

bp New Zealand responds to the governance framework of the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme - <https://go.bp.com/yE97F>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the



Paris Agreement.

- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp New Zealand response to the governance framework of the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme - <https://go.bp.com/yE97F>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Wind energy licensing and infrastructure

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Renewable energy generation

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United States of America

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

### **Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp America letter to California legislative leadership on Budget Augmentation of Offshore Wind Energy Deployment Facility Improvement Program - <https://go.bp.com/TLccC>

Joint comments of bp America Inc. and Equinor Wind US LLC on the Proposed Sale Notice for Pacific Wind Lease Sale 1 (PACW-1) - <https://go.bp.com/eYxuu>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

### **Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp America's letter to California legislative leadership on Budget Augmentation of Offshore Wind Energy Deployment Facility Improvement Program - <https://go.bp.com/TLccC>

See joint comments of bp America Inc. and Equinor Wind US LLC on the Proposed Sale Notice for Pacific Wind Lease Sale 1 (PACW-1) - <https://go.bp.com/eYxuu>

### **Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

### **Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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### **Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

EU Commission's 'renewable energy projects – permit-granting processes and power purchase agreements' consultation

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Renewable energy generation

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

Europe

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp response to the EU Commission's 'renewable energy projects – permit-granting processes and power purchase agreements' consultation - <https://go.bp.com/Os8iK>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp's response to the EU Commission's 'renewable energy projects – permit-granting processes and power purchase agreements' consultation - <https://go.bp.com/Os8iK>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability

frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Renewable hydrogen target for electricity generation in the South West Interconnected System

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Renewable energy generation

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

Australia

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp welcomed the potential for a renewable hydrogen target and certificate trading scheme to support demand from first movers and in doing so drive investment in renewable hydrogen supply. bp recommended that to be effective, the mechanism should incentivise broad uses of renewable hydrogen across the state in addition to electricity generation.

bp Australia responds to the consultation paper on a renewable hydrogen target for electricity generation in the South West Interconnected System - <https://go.bp.com/TZi6i>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.

- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp Australia's response to the consultation paper on a renewable hydrogen target for electricity generation in the South West Interconnected System - <https://go.bp.com/TZi6i>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

US Securities and Exchange Commission's Proposed Rule for the Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Transparency requirements

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United States of America

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp America comments in response to the US Securities and Exchange Commission's Proposed Rule for the Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures - <https://go.bp.com/yMfV9>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp America's comments in response to the US Securities and Exchange Commission's Proposed Rule for the Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures - <https://go.bp.com/yMfV9>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

UK government's Climate Compatibility Checkpoints

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Transparency requirements

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp supports the concept of a climate compatibility checkpoint that assists the UK to achieve its climate objectives as part of a managed energy transition.

bp plc response to the UK government's Climate Compatibility Checkpoints consultation - <https://go.bp.com/vcZQ8>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp's response to the UK government's Climate Compatibility Checkpoints consultation - <https://go.bp.com/vcZQ8>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Electric vehicle infrastructure

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Other, please specify

Electrification of road transport

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United States of America

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp offered support for the National Highway Administration's National Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program and provided feedback on interoperability, maintenance, signage, pricing, and accessibility.

bp comments to the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Docket No. FHWA-2022-0008 - <https://go.bp.com/OVWu6>

bp America letter to Illinois Commerce Commission Beneficial Electrification Workshop on Electric Vehicle Charging - <https://go.bp.com/BPYQW>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp comments to the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Docket No. FHWA-2022-0008 -



<https://go.bp.com/OVWu6>

See bp America letter to Illinois Commerce Commission Beneficial Electrification Workshop on Electric Vehicle Charging - <https://go.bp.com/BPYQW>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Facilitating grid connections and permitting for EV charge point operators

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Other, please specify

Electrification of road transport

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

Europe

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with no exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp co-signs open letter calling for simpler and faster grid connections and permitting for EV charge point operators - <https://go.bp.com/U5qOY>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris

Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Australian National Electric Vehicle Strategy

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Other, please specify

Electrification of road transport

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

Australia

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp encouraged the government to include incentive based policy to drive the uptake of EVs, to move quickly to decarbonise electricity, and to support the roll out of charging and other supporting infrastructure. bp also stressed the need for complimentary policies to reduce emissions from the existing vehicle stock, including consideration of policy to increase the use of biofuels.

bp Australia response to the National Electric Vehicle Strategy: Consultation Paper - <https://go.bp.com/dQcTO>

bp encouraged the ESB to draw on lessons learned in other markets in reforming electricity market, access and infrastructure rules to accommodate EVs.

bp Australia responds to the Energy Security Board's (ESB) Electric Vehicle Smart Charging Issues Paper - <https://go.bp.com/u6NEb>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp Australia's response to the National Electric Vehicle Strategy: Consultation Paper - <https://go.bp.com/dQcTO>

See bp Australia's response to the Energy Security Board's (ESB) Electric Vehicle Smart Charging Issues Paper - <https://go.bp.com/u6NEb>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate

policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Low carbon fuel standards and clean fuels program

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Low-carbon products and services

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Alternative fuels

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United States of America

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp has responded to various state and EPA low carbon fuel standards / clean fuels programs:

California:

bp America comments on potential changes to California's low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) - <https://go.bp.com/Zlg1o><https://go.bp.com/Zlg1o>

Washington State:

bp America comments on Washington State Department of Ecology Clean Fuels Program - <https://go.bp.com/uJygl><https://go.bp.com/uJygl>

Oregon:

bp America comments to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, following Clean Fuels Program public workshop - <https://go.bp.com/7Pb8i>

EPA:

bp America comments in support of the US Environmental Protection Agency's proposal to set Renewable Fuel Standard volume obligations for 2020, 2021 and 2022 - <https://go.bp.com/sz6rY>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp's responses to various state and EPA low carbon fuel standards / clean fuels programs:

California:

bp America comments on potential changes to California's low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) - <https://go.bp.com/Zlg1o>

Washington State:

bp America comments on Washington State Department of Ecology Clean Fuels Program - <https://go.bp.com/uJygl>

Oregon:

bp America comments to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, following Clean Fuels Program public workshop - <https://go.bp.com/7Pb8i>

EPA:

bp America comments in support of the US Environmental Protection Agency's proposal to set Renewable Fuel Standard volume obligations for 2020, 2021 and 2022 - <https://go.bp.com/sz6rY>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Low Carbon Fuels Strategy

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Low-carbon products and services

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Alternative fuels

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp response to UK government's call for ideas for its proposed Low Carbon Fuels Strategy - <https://go.bp.com/wm2Yj>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp response to UK government's call for ideas for its proposed Low Carbon Fuels Strategy - <https://go.bp.com/wm2Yj>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Low-carbon products and services

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Alternative fuels

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp responds to HMG consultation on supporting recycled carbon fuels through the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation - <https://go.bp.com/lqADB><https://go.bp.com/lqADB>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp response to HMG consultation on supporting recycled carbon fuels through the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation - <https://go.bp.com/lqADB>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Hydrogen transport and storage infrastructure

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Low-carbon products and services

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Alternative fuels

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**



Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp responds to HMG consultation on hydrogen transport and storage infrastructure -  
<https://go.bp.com/iohJo>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp response to HMG consultation on hydrogen transport and storage infrastructure  
- <https://go.bp.com/iohJo>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Draft Delegated Act establishing a GHG methodology for RFNBOs and RCFs

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Low-carbon products and services

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Alternative fuels

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

Europe

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

In our consultation response, we encourage the European Commission to draft the text in such a way that avoids ambiguity and multiple interpretations. We also advocate for an extension of the proposed deadline on the use of waste fossil carbon for the production of such fuels. We welcome the European Commission's efforts to establish a standard methodology for calculating the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions savings for Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin (RFNBOs) and Recycled Carbon Fuels (RCFs), as these are key to achieving the EU's ambitious GHG reduction targets.

bp feedback on the draft Delegated Act establishing a GHG methodology for RFNBOs and RCFs - <https://go.bp.com/o0veX>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp's feedback on the draft Delegated Act establishing a GHG methodology for RFNBOs and RCFs - <https://go.bp.com/o0veX>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability

frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Sustainable Biofuels Obligation Bill

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Low-carbon products and services

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Alternative fuels

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

New Zealand

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

bp actively supported the development of a Sustainable Biofuels Obligation in New Zealand and continues to advocate for settings which will allow industry to scale up supply and storage infrastructure to meet its obligations. bp believes there are aspects to the bill which require further consideration to achieve more workable policy settings. Note: this policy has been scrapped by the government.

bp provides feedback on the draft Sustainable Biofuels Obligation Bill - <https://go.bp.com/Ri8I3>

bp provides feedback on the proposals for regulation to enact the New Zealand Sustainable Biofuels Obligation - <https://go.bp.com/qEiwa>

bp New Zealand provides feedback to the Sustainable Biofuels Obligations Bill - <https://go.bp.com/2JaBH>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp New Zealand's feedback to the Sustainable Biofuels Obligations Bill - <https://go.bp.com/2JaBH>

Note - this policy has now been scrapped by the New Zealand government

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

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**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

EU Gas Directive & Regulation

The information included here has been taken from our global advocacy hub, where we publish examples of advocacy in support of our Aim 6 – to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Regional

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

Europe

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with minor exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

We support decarbonization of European gas markets and highlight several key areas where we believe the proposals would benefit from further consideration and clarification.

bp response to EU Gas Directive consultation - <https://go.bp.com/ILLMB>

bp response to EU Gas Regulation consultation - <https://go.bp.com/ILLMB>

We have answered 'yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned' to the question 'have you evaluated whether your organisation's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?' because:

- We believe our ambition and aims, taken together, are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Our Aim 6 is to more actively advocate for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing.
- Our strategy – to transition from IOC to IEC underpins our ambition and aims.
- We strive to conduct our advocacy in line with our aims and ambition, including Aim 6, to help us deliver our strategy.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

See bp's response to EU Gas Directive consultation - <https://go.bp.com/ILLMB>

See bp's response to EU Gas Regulation consultation - <https://go.bp.com/ILLMB>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The public policy environment is key to helping the world to get to net zero. We advocate for a policy framework that can support our strategy and our sustainability frame, including our net zero ambition and aims. We believe that progressive climate policies will be vital for the world to meet the Paris climate goals, and for bp and other companies to fully realize our own net zero ambitions.

## C12.3b

**(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.**

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### Trade association

Other, please specify

Advanced Biofuels Association

### Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

### Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, and they have changed their position

### Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In column 3, where we say we have attempted to influence and the organisation has changed position we mean that we (together, at times, with other members) have engaged in meaningful discussion and have noted subsequent movement in the stated views of the association.

The Advanced Biofuels Association is focused on the increased role of biofuels in the US and consequently does not have a full range of policy statements or advocacy activity. However, we are encouraged by the role they play in support of technology neutral policies that seek to reduce emissions, such as via low carbon fuel standards.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, based on bp's high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition an association was assessed as partially aligned overall if we found that it did not meet the criteria for either aligned or not aligned. An association was assessed as aligned if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. An association was assessed as not aligned overall if we found it to have stated opposition to one or more of bp's climate positions with limited support on the others.

We found that the Advanced Biofuels Association was partially aligned. In particular, we found:

- Alignment on: Climate science, reducing emissions, carbon pricing, technology, energy efficiency

- Partial alignment on: Paris agreement
- Non-alignment on: none
- No position on: carbon credits

In our 2023 Trade Associations progress, update, we noted:

We have since gained an executive committee seat with ABFA and will continue to work with it toward developing a broader set of climate positions.

In 2022 ABFA actively advocated for the role of biofuels in reducing emissions and supporting net zero, notably through more ambitious targets in the federal Renewable Fuels Standard and through clean fuel and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) tax credits in the Inflation Reduction Act. ABFA is also active in promoting the development and deployment of new technologies for expanded production of biofuels and improvement of their carbon intensity, for example through Department of Energy grant programmes and supporting the cross-agency SAF Grand Challenge.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

ABFA is a national trade association in the US, whose members produce, blend, and distribute advanced biofuels – low carbon fuels, derived from renewable, non-food biomass. Our emphasis on bioenergy has increased following our February 2022 strategy update, where we outline bioenergy as one of our five transition growth engines and the acquisition of Archaea Energy in October 2022.

We have since gained an executive committee seat with ABFA and will continue to work with it toward developing a broader set of climate positions.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

American Chemistry Council

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the American Chemistry Council was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.



**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

American Clean Power Association

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the American Clean Power Association was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

American Petroleum Institute

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Mixed

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, and they have changed their position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3, where we say we have attempted to influence and the organisation has changed position we mean that we (together, at times, with other members) have engaged in meaningful discussion and have noted subsequent movement in the stated views of the association.

In our 2023 Trade Associations progress update, we noted:

With other members, we have worked to influence the API on key policy positions and to avoid opposing other policies that we consider critical to the energy transition. Notably, in 2022, API recognised that a carbon price can drive economy wide, market-based solutions and going forward we would like to see this position grow into active support for regional and subnational carbon programmes. API has also been active in supporting the development of policy for CCS and H2 which are important for the energy transition.

In our 2022 review and in our subsequent committee participation, we addressed API's opposition to certain policies designed to accelerate the adoption of EVs. EV charging is a key part of our strategy and we have made this clear through our public statements and advocacy.

We have also made it clear that we would like API to recognize, in its policy positions and advocacy, that incentives and subsidies are vital to allow emerging technologies in

mobility to compete. We would like to see API support an outcomes-focused approach to a reduction of carbon emissions in transport, including electrification, biofuels, and H2.

In 2022, encouraged by bp and others, API worked closely with the biofuels industry to advocate for the year round sales of E15 (15% ethanol blend). This type of legislation represents an important shift in API's historic opposition to the policy.

We are engaging the EPA in the development of new methane rules and are working with API to encourage support for federal regulation of new, modified, and existing sources of methane. API has made progress in its stated support for direct federal regulation of methane including adopting a constructive position on advanced methane leak detection technologies.

API has been heading, in what we consider to be the right direction, but we would ideally like to see the association look for opportunities to demonstrate support for specific policy positions rather than opposing or remaining neutral.

If we see API taking policy positions not in line with our own, we will continue to speak up strongly within API and may point out our differences publicly and through advocacy.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

API is the only national trade association that represents members from all parts of the oil and natural gas industry in the US – upstream, midstream and downstream. It is a major standard-setting organization for the industry and helps keep people safe by publishing standards for engineering, equipment reliability, fuel quality, emissions and more. bp derives a great deal of value from API membership in a broad range of topics.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Associação Brasileira de Exploração de Produção (ABEP)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Associação Brasileira de Exploração de Produção (ABEP) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Associação Portuguesa de Empresas Petrolíferas (APETRO)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Associação Portuguesa de Empresas Petrolíferas (APETRO) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Australian Institute of Petroleum

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Australian Institute of Petroleum was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we

have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association (APPEA)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association (APPEA) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to

use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie linked to Förderkreis der Deutschen Industrie (BDI/FDI)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

419000

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing



emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie linked to Förderkreis der Deutschen Industrie (BDI/FDI) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Business Council of Australia

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered “Yes, we publicly promoted their current position”. What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp’s seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations’ positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Business Council of Australia was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members’ differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization’s funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Business Leadership South Africa (BLSA)

**Is your organization’s position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Mixed

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, and they have changed their position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3, where we say we have attempted to influence and the organisation has changed position we mean that we (together, at times, with other members) have engaged in meaningful discussion and have noted subsequent movement in the stated views of the association.

The majority of BLSA's policy work on climate change takes place through Business Unity South Africa (BUSA), of which BLSA is a major member (and funder) and serves in a leading capacity in various BUSA structures including its board. bp is part of in BLSA's council.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, based on bp's high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition an association was assessed as partially aligned overall if we found that it did not meet the criteria for either aligned or not aligned. An association was assessed as aligned if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. An association was assessed as not aligned overall if we found it to have stated opposition to one or more of bp's climate positions with limited support on the others.

We found that BLSA was partially aligned. In particular, we found:

- Alignment on: Paris Agreement, reducing emissions, technology
- Partial alignment on: Climate science, carbon pricing, energy efficiency, carbon credits

In our 2023 Trade Associations progress update, we noted:

On carbon pricing, BLSA (with BUSA ) has called for the government to consider a higher carbon tax only after 2035. And to delay annual carbon tax increases until at least 2030, as well as retaining the tax-free allowances for heavy emitters to allow for transition. We do not support the slowdown of the roll out of carbon taxes – we believe carbon pricing is crucial to advance the energy transition, and therefore our views differ. We believe that a well designed carbon pricing policy can mitigate potential impacts, e.g, by providing allowances to maintain competitiveness or targeted return of revenues. Busi Mavuso, the CEO of BLSA, has made public, supportive statements on the conclusions of the IPCC reports, we are therefore encouraged by improvements in BLSA's position on climate science this year – including calls for focus on reducing the carbon intensity of the economy in South Africa.

We will encourage BLSA to broaden its range of climate policy positions and will continue collaborating in areas relevant to our business.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

BLSA is an independent association whose members include the leaders of some of South Africa's biggest businesses. bp derives value from BLSA membership on renewable energy, just transition and South African competition law. We participate in the BLSA Council and in relevant forums on energy-related matters.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Business Roundtable

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Business Roundtable was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to

have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Civil Justice Reform Group

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered “Yes, we publicly promoted their current position”. What we mean by this is that we have assessed them as part of our Trade Association joining procedure and found that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

We joined this trade association after the deadline for our 2022 Trade Associations Review. They will be included in our next Trade Associations Review in 2024.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization’s funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Commercial Energy Working Group

**Is your organization’s position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the trade association’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered “Yes, we publicly promoted their current position”. What we mean by this is that we have assessed them as part of our Trade Association joining procedure and found that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

We joined this trade association after the deadline for our 2022 Trade Associations

Review. They will be included in our next Trade Associations Review in 2024.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.



We found that the Confederation of British Industry was aligned with our positions on climate policy.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us on climate overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In April 2023, we decided to end bp's membership with immediate effect. While we considered them to be aligned with bp on climate change policy we were concerned by the serious allegations now surrounding the CBI.

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Deltalinqs (business association for the port of Rotterdam)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed them as part of our Trade Association joining procedure and found that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

We joined this trade association after the deadline for our 2022 Trade Associations Review. They will be included in our next Trade Associations Review in 2024.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Electric Power Supply Association (EPSA)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Mixed

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, and they have changed their position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3, where we say we have attempted to influence and the organisation has changed position we mean that we (together, at times, with other members) have

engaged in meaningful discussion and have noted subsequent movement in the stated views of the association.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, based on bp's high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition an association was assessed as partially aligned overall if we found that it did not meet the criteria for either aligned or not aligned. An association was assessed as aligned if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. An association was assessed as not aligned overall if we found it to have stated opposition to one or more of bp's climate positions with limited support on the others.

We found that the Electric Power Supply Association was partially aligned. In particular, we found:

- Alignment on: Reducing emissions, carbon pricing, energy efficiency, technology
- Partial alignment on: climate science
- Non-alignment on: none
- No position on: Paris agreement, carbon credits

The organization is beginning to develop climate change policies and expanding the areas it covers. Consequently, its policy positions on climate science are currently somewhat limited, given its focus on competitive markets. We have seen support for renewables, and EPSA has spoken out in support of a national carbon price in the US.

In our 2023 Trade Associations progress, update, we noted:

We've since worked with EPSA to support a review of its public position on the Paris Agreement and climate science, and we're encouraged by its work. EPSA now publicly states support for the ambitions of the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, along with publicly stating that the risks of climate change are real. EPSA also publicly supports state and federal based market policies that seek to meaningfully lower GHG emissions.

We will encourage EPSA to broaden its range of climate policy positions and will continue collaborating in areas relevant to our business.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure. We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the

development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

EPSA is the US trade association which advocates for well-functioning and competitive wholesale electricity markets. Their aim is to power the nation's homes and businesses at the lowest cost – as well as to foster innovation and sustainable environmental progress.

We actively engage in wholesale electricity markets across the US, and EPSA is the leading trade association representing market participants. The organization is a strong voice for the value of competitive markets. bp participates in EPSA's board of directors and executive committee and participates in several policy and technical working groups.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, and they have changed their position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

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We found that the European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

European Roundtable of Industrialists (ERT)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the European Roundtable of Industrialists (ERT) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

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We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

FuelsEurope

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position In column 3 we answered “Yes, we publicly promoted their current position”. What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

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We found that FuelsEurope was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn’t mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members’ differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization’s funding**

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We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify  
Global Maritime Forum

**Is your organization’s position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Global Maritime Forum was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned



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**Trade association**

Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed them as part of our Trade Association joining procedure and found that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

We joined this trade association after the deadline for our 2022 Trade Associations Review. They will be included in our next Trade Associations Review in 2024.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Greater Houston Partnership

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

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We found that the Greater Houston Partnership was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

### Trade association

Other, please specify

India Hydrogen Alliance (ih2a)

### Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

### Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

### Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

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419,000

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### Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

International Association of Geophysical Contractors (IAGC) (Now called Energeo Alliance)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

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We found that the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

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We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

International Emissions Trading Association

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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We found that the International Emissions Trading Association was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

IPIECA (global oil and gas industry association for advancing environmental and social performance)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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We found that IPIECA was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we

have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

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We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify  
Kwinana Industries Council

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing



emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Kwinana Industries Council was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

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We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association (LMOGA)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Mixed

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, and they have changed their position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3, where we say we have attempted to influence and the organisation has changed position we mean that we (together, at times, with other members) have engaged in meaningful discussion and have noted subsequent movement in the stated views of the association.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, based on bp's high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition an association was assessed as partially aligned overall if we found that it did not meet the criteria for either aligned or not aligned. An association was assessed as aligned if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. An association was assessed as not aligned overall if we found it to have stated opposition to one or more of bp's climate positions with limited support on the others.

We found that the Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association was partially aligned. In particular, we found:

- Alignment on: Climate science, technology
- Partial alignment on: Reducing emissions, energy efficiency, carbon credits
- Non-alignment on: none
- No position on: Paris agreement, carbon pricing.

Our 2022 Trade Association Report was the first time we included LMOGA in our review. We were encouraged by its support for the Environmental Partnership's work on methane and flaring and have seen particularly strong backing for carbon capture use and storage (CCUS) in the state (assessed within technology). However, in many areas we found partially aligned positions or none.

In our 2023 Trade Associations progress, update, we noted:

We worked in 2022 to support LMOGA's efforts in five primary areas that Louisiana, should leverage to maximize progress from an emissions-reduction standpoint, including: carbon capture and sequestration (CCS), natural gas, hydrogen, Gulf of Mexico hydrocarbons, and lower carbon intensity liquid fuels.

We believe bp's leadership positively influenced climate policy to ensure energy production and environmental protection are compatible goals, helping Louisiana to play a major role in reducing GHG emissions and producing lower carbon energy for decades to come. We are continuing on this path in 2023.

We will encourage LMOGA to broaden its range of climate policy positions and will continue collaborating in areas relevant to our business.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

### **Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

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We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

LMOGA is a trade association representing oil and gas interests in Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico. LMOGA serves exploration and production, refining, transportation, marketing and mid-stream companies as well as others in engineering, environment, law, financing and government relations.

LMOGA is the main trade association for bp in Louisiana. The Gulf of Mexico and the Haynesville basin onshore in Louisiana are both part of bp's focus on resilient hydrocarbons. LMOGA is a key partner supporting our business strategy in the state.

bp is represented on LMOGA's board of directors and executive committee and participates in several policy and technical working groups.

### **Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify

Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller Center for Zero Carbon Shipping

### **Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

### **Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

### **Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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We found that the Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller Center for Zero Carbon Shipping was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

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**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Marine Preservation Association

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Materials Technology Institute

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

NACS - Advancing Convenience & Fuel Retailing

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

National Association of Manufacturers

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Mixed

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, and they have changed their position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3, where we say we have attempted to influence and the organisation has changed position we mean that we (together, at times, with other members) have engaged in meaningful discussion and have noted subsequent movement in the stated views of the association.

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We found that the NAM was partially aligned. In particular, we found:

- Alignment on: Paris agreement, climate science, energy efficiency, technology, carbon Credits
- Partial alignment on: Reducing emissions, carbon pricing
- Non-alignment on: None
- No position on: None

Since our 2020 review, NAM's position on carbon pricing has evolved with the organization having stated its support for 'market-based options'. We are encouraged by this but would ideally like to see further evidence of support of this position.

Regarding reducing emissions, we would like to see more evidence of constructive engagement by NAM and advocacy in support of policies that help the US reach net zero, although in methane we have seen good progress.

In our 2023 Trade Associations progress, update, we noted:

Through our active participation, we continue to advocate for NAM policy stances that will help the US reach net zero. We are pleased with the organization's receptiveness to our input and feedback, and encouraged by their progress, particularly in the area of methane regulation.

NAM has been heading in what we consider to be the right direction in recent years. But we are encouraging the organization to look for opportunities to support, what we see as good climate policy. We will continue to advocate for our views within NAM, both on climate policy and in the many other important areas relevant to our business in the US.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

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fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

The NAM represents small and large manufacturers in every industrial sector in the US, across all 50 states. It addresses several topics important to bp – from workforce development to tax, trade and broader regulatory reform.

The NAM is a respected trade association with subject matter expertise and a broad, bipartisan reach. bp participates in a variety of NAM committees, and we are represented on the board of directors.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

---

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

National Ocean Industries Association (NOIA)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Mixed

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, and they have changed their position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3, where we say we have attempted to influence and the organisation has changed position we mean that we (together, at times, with other members) have engaged in meaningful discussion and have noted subsequent movement in the stated views of the association.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, based on bp's high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition an association was assessed as partially aligned overall if we found that it did not meet the criteria for either aligned or not aligned. An association was assessed as aligned if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. An association was assessed as not aligned overall if we found it to have stated opposition to one or more of bp's climate positions

with limited support on the others.

We found that NOIA was partially aligned. In particular, we found:

- Alignment on: Paris agreement, reducing emissions, carbon pricing, energy efficiency, Technology
- Partial alignment on: Climate science
- Non-alignment on: none
- No position on: Carbon credits

In our 2023 Trade Associations progress, update, we noted:

NOIA was included in our review for the first time in 2022 we found that NOIA was broadly aligned with us, and we are pleased that our work with them in 2022 has resulted in an update of the organization's position on climate science – it now recognizes the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, particularly in its role for the development of research and data for addressing climate change.

NOIA engaged constructively with the Department of Interior on offshore wind in 2022, including the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management lease auctions in California and North Carolina, and they supported key provisions in the Inflation Reduction Act for offshore wind, offshore energy leasing, carbon capture and storage.

We will encourage NOIA to broaden its range of climate policy positions and will continue collaborating in areas relevant to our business.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

NOIA represents the offshore oil, gas, wind and ocean minerals industries in the US and works towards growing the offshore energy industry, providing solutions that support communities and protect workers, the public and the environment.

The organization is of high value to us, both for our Gulf of Mexico oil and gas operations and our growing offshore wind partnerships in the US. bp is represented on

the organization's board and we participate in a range of committees. bp will hold the chair position in 2023.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

National Petroleum Council (NPC)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed them as part of our Trade Association joining procedure and found that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

We joined this trade association after the deadline for our 2022 Trade Associations Review. They will be included in our next Trade Associations Review in 2024.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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### Trade association

Other, please specify

Natural Gas Supply Association (NGSA)

### Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

### Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

### Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Natural Gas Supply Association (NGSA) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

### Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

419,000

### Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Offshore Energies UK (Previously OGUK)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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We found that Offshore Energies UK was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Oil and Gas Climate Initiative

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Permian Strategic Partnership Inc.

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Polish Organisation of Oil Industry and Trade (POPIHN)

**Is your organization’s position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the trade association’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered “Yes, we publicly promoted their current position”. What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.



In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Polish Organisation of Oil Industry and Trade (POPIHN) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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We found that the Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

South African Petroleum Industry Association (SAPIA)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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We found that the South African Petroleum Industry Association (SAPIA) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

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regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Spanish Association of Petroleum Products Operators (AOP)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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We found that the Spanish Association of Petroleum Products Operators (AOP) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

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We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association (TIPRO)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed them as part of our Trade Association joining procedure and found that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

We joined this trade association after the deadline for our 2022 Trade Associations Review. They will be included in our next Trade Associations Review in 2024.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

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We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

### **Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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### **Trade association**

Other, please specify

Texas Oil and Gas Association (TXOGA)

### **Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Mixed

### **Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, and they have changed their position

### **Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3, where we say we have attempted to influence and the organisation has changed position we mean that we (together, at times, with other members) have engaged in meaningful discussion and have noted subsequent movement in the stated views of the association.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, based on bp's high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition an association was assessed as partially aligned overall if we found that it did not meet the criteria for either aligned or not aligned. An association was assessed as aligned if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. An association was assessed as not aligned overall if we found it to have stated opposition to one or more of bp's climate positions with limited support on the others.

We found that the TXOGA was partially aligned. In particular, we found:

- Alignment on: none
- Partial alignment on: Climate science, reducing emissions, carbon pricing, technology
- Non-alignment on: none
- No position on: Paris agreement, energy efficiency, carbon credits

In our 2023 Trade Associations progress, update, we noted:

We were pleased to see, following its engagement with bp, a positive climate statement from TXOGA in March 2022, as voted on by the board of directors.

TXOGA have also created a Carbon Management workgroup to address carbon emissions, which bp is part of. It led the drafting of CCS enabling legislation to address issues around pore space (the areas between particles and rocks) ownership and liability. TXOGA is taking a key role in efforts to pass CCS enabling legislation in Texas in 2023.

Bp will continue to actively advocate within TXOGA to facilitate the climate policy dialogue among its members and will engage on issues where we are aligned such as managing produced water, reducing methane emissions and advancing CCUS and hydrogen.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

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We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

The Texas Oil & Gas Association (TXOGA) is a statewide trade association representing the oil and gas industry, including small independents and major producers. Collectively, its members produce more than 80% of Texas's crude oil and natural gas, operate over 80% of the state's refining capacity and are responsible for the vast majority of the state's pipelines. TXOGA is an important group to bp given our significant operations in the state, and we derive high value from our participation. We were particularly impressed by its work on produced water in 2021, where TXOGA supported state legislation to create the Texas Produced Water Consortium which will work to identify solutions to managing this important aspect of oil and gas production in the state.

Bp participates in a variety of TXOGA policy committees, and we are represented on the organization's board of directors. In 2021, bp paid fees over and above our annual membership.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

UFIP Energies et Mobilité

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed them as part of our Trade Association joining procedure and found that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

We joined this trade association after the deadline for our 2022 Trade Associations Review. They will be included in our next Trade Associations Review in 2024.

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regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

UK Chamber of Shipping

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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We found that the UK Chamber of Shipping was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

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### **Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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### **Trade association**

Other, please specify

UK Petroleum Industry Association (UKPIA)

### **Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

### **Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

### **Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

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We found that the UK Petroleum Industry Association (UKPIA) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

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**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

US Chamber of Commerce

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Mixed

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, and they have changed their position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3, where we say we have attempted to influence and the organisation has changed position we mean that we (together, at times, with other members) have engaged in meaningful discussion and have noted subsequent movement in the stated views of the association.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, based on bp's high-level positions on climate

change and the energy transition an association was assessed as partially aligned overall if we found that it did not meet the criteria for either aligned or not aligned. An association was assessed as aligned if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. An association was assessed as not aligned overall if we found it to have stated opposition to one or more of bp's climate positions with limited support on the others.

We found that the US Chamber of Commerce was partially aligned. In particular, we found:

- Alignment on: Paris agreement, climate science, carbon pricing, energy efficiency, technology, carbon credits
- Partial alignment on: Reducing emissions
- Non-alignment on: none
- No position on: none

Since our 2020 review, the Chamber's position has evolved on carbon pricing and what we consider to be good climate policy. Regarding the regulation of methane emissions, we have seen good progress. We are encouraged by this but would ideally like to see further evidence of support of these positions. We will encourage the Chamber to take a leading role in advocating for good climate policy.

In our 2023 Trade Associations progress, update, we noted:

In 2022 we found that they were mostly aligned with our high-level climate positions, and we remain pleased with the progress they continue to make, particularly in the area of reducing methane emissions, where the Chamber has been actively and constructively engaged, not just in the US, but internationally.

We will continue to be active with the chamber in 2023 through our participation in the GEI and other forums, and will encourage additional progress in advocating for policies that support bp's transition growth engines.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

The US Chamber of Commerce (the Chamber) is a broad-based business organization representing employers across all sectors in the US. It is also active internationally.

bp derives value from the Chamber's focus on a broad range of topics, including environment, agriculture and its significant expertise on international business and trade issues.

bp participates in a variety of the Chamber's policy committees and programmes including the Global Energy Institute and also in some affiliated state and local chambers. We are not represented on the board of directors.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

VeMoBin (Vereniging Energie voor Mobiliteit en Industrie) (previously Vereniging Nederlandse Petroleum Industrie (VNPI))

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the VeMoBin was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Verband Der Chemischen Industrie (VCI)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the Verband Der Chemischen Industrie (VCI) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Waterstof Nederland

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed them as part of our Trade Association joining procedure and found that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

We joined this trade association after the deadline for our 2022 Trade Associations Review. They will be included in our next Trade Associations Review in 2024.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Wirtschaftsverband Fuels und Energie e.V. (en2X) (previously Mineralölwirtschaftsverband (MWV))

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position



**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that Wirtschaftsverband Fuels und Energie e.V. (en2X) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

World Bank Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the World Bank Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with

regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Trade association**

Other, please specify

World Economic Forum (WEF)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

In column 3 we answered "Yes, we publicly promoted their current position". What we mean by this is that we have assessed (in our 2022 Trade Associations review) that their position on climate change policy is consistent with our own. And we have promoted these positions on climate change policy.

In our 2022 Trade Associations Review, we used bp's seven high-level positions on climate change and the energy transition as the basis for our review of trade associations' positions. An association was assessed as aligned overall if we found it to have aligned positions on the Paris Agreement, climate science and reducing emissions; with limited positions where we found misalignment or no position. Ideally an association has demonstrated active support for specific policy proposals.

We found that the World Economic Forum (WEF) was aligned.

Although we found this organisation to be aligned with us overall, that doesn't mean we agree on everything as trade associations need to take account of members' differing views. We recognize this and will continue to monitor alignment going forward and to use our influence to make our case. For those associations deemed as aligned, we have formally communicated our expectations to association leadership and those within bp who work with the organization in question.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

419,000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

In the spirit of transparency, in column 5 we have disclosed an average fee across the 60 organisations listed – which are over the membership fee threshold of \$50,000. This average is used due to reasons of commercial confidentiality with respect to the exact fees we pay each organisation. There is a large variance around the average figure.

We believe our memberships provide significant benefits – from contributing to the development of equipment, operating and safety standards, through to working with regulators and policymakers, knowledge sharing and professional development.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

## C12.3c

**(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.**

**Type of organization or individual**

Research organization

**State the organization or individual to which you provided funding**

Carbon Mitigation Initiative

**Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

**Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate**

For our 2022 CDP submission we have only included the small number of organizations that we disclosed in our Sustainability Report for the same year, that we provided funding to, and whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate. This list is not exhaustive, and the organizations listed are examples of the type of relationships we have.

We engage with a range of stakeholders to help us progress our aims, deliver safe operations and improve safety for our workforce, local communities and our industry. We work with our stakeholders to address complex sustainability challenges including climate change, biodiversity and a just transition.

Based at Princeton University, the Carbon Mitigation Initiative (CMI) is an independent academic research programme sponsored by bp and administered by the High Meadows Environmental Institute. It works to find 'a sustainable solution to the carbon and climate change problem'. Princeton's Net-Zero America report, funded in part by CMI and published in 2021, was updated in 2022 for Australis, to include analysis of technological pathways for decarbonization.

**Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

No, we have not evaluated

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**Type of organization or individual**

University or other educational institution

**State the organization or individual to which you provided funding**

ICAM

**Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

**Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate**

For our 2022 CDP submission we have only included the small number of organizations that we disclosed in our Sustainability Report for the same year, that we provided funding to, and whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate. This list is not exhaustive, and the organizations listed are examples of the type of relationships we have.

We engage with a range of stakeholders to help us progress our aims, deliver safe operations and improve safety for our workforce, local communities and our industry. We work with our stakeholders to address complex sustainability challenges including climate change, biodiversity and a just transition.

A partnership between bp, Imperial University London, Manchester University, Cambridge University and Illinois Urbana Champaign, focused on research to help solve global energy industry challenges. In 2022 ICAM kicked off major strategic research, projects investigating catalysis for green hydrogen and catalysis for CO<sub>2</sub> conversion.

**Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

No, we have not evaluated

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**Type of organization or individual**

Other, please specify  
Initiative

**State the organization or individual to which you provided funding**

Sustainable Markets Initiative (SMI)

**Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

**Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate**

For our 2022 CDP submission we have only included the small number of organizations that we disclosed in our Sustainability Report for the same year, that we provided funding to, and whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate. This list is not exhaustive, and the organizations listed are examples of the type of relationships we have.

We engage with a range of stakeholders to help us progress our aims, deliver safe operations and improve safety for our workforce, local communities and our industry. We work with our stakeholders to address complex sustainability challenges including climate change, biodiversity and a just transition.

bp is a founding partner of the SMI. Two bp employees are seconded to work there and our CEO leads the SMI Energy Transition Taskforce. During 2022 the Energy Transition Taskforce developed and published two reports - one on accelerating the pace of renewable energy deployment, the other on the importance of putting customers at the heart of the transition. At COP27, together with other SMI taskforces, it published a transition framework to help stakeholders identify, assess, rank and track companies driving the transition.

**Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

No, we have not evaluated

**Type of organization or individual**

Other, please specify  
Business Council

**State the organization or individual to which you provided funding**

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

**Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

**Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate**

For our 2022 CDP submission we have only included the small number of organizations that we disclosed in our Sustainability Report for the same year, that we provided funding to, and whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate. This list is not exhaustive, and the organizations listed are examples of the type of relationships we have.

We engage with a range of stakeholders to help us progress our aims, deliver safe operations and improve safety for our workforce, local communities and our industry. We work with our stakeholders to address complex sustainability challenges including climate change, biodiversity and a just transition.

We are a founding member of the WBCSD and our EVP for strategy, sustainability & ventures is a member of its Executive Committee. In 2022 we participated in a number of WBCSD initiatives and contributed to a pilot for its Roadmaps to Nature Positive action framework. This framework is designed to help businesses prepare to set science-based targets for nature and report against the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures.

**Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

No, we have not evaluated

## C12.4

**(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).**

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**Publication**

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

**Status**

Complete



### Attach the document

 bp-annual-report-and-form-20f-2022.pdf

### Page/Section reference

bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022: Sections Strategic report and Corporate governance.

TCFD disclosures can found on pages 50-62.

### Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

### Comment

Available online here: <https://www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/business-sites/en/global/corporate/pdfs/investors/bp-annual-report-and-form-20f-2022.pdf>

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### Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

### Status

Complete

### Attach the document

 bp-sustainability-report-2022 (1).pdf

### Page/Section reference

bp Sustainability Report 2022: Whole document

### Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

### Comment

Available online here: <https://www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/business-sites/en/global/corporate/pdfs/sustainability/group-reports/bp-sustainability-report-2022.pdf>

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**Publication**

In voluntary communications

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

 bp-esg-datasheet-2022 (1).pdf

**Page/Section reference**

bp ESG datasheet 2022: Pages 3-5, 9-11

**Content elements**

Emissions figures  
Other metrics

**Comment**

Available online here: <https://www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/business-sites/en/global/corporate/pdfs/sustainability/group-reports/bp-esg-datasheet-2022.pdf>

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**Publication**

In voluntary communications

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

 our-participation-in-trade-associations-2023-progress-update.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Our participation in trade associations: 2023 progress update: whole document

**Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Risks & opportunities

**Comment**

Available online here: <https://www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/sustainability/our-approach-to-sustainability/policy-and-advocacy/trade-association-reports.html>

We published our first detailed trade associations review in 2020. As a result of this review, we left three associations that we deemed to be not aligned with our views on climate, and our CEO wrote to the others in scope to explain our support of the Paris

Agreement, our net zero ambition and our support for transparency. In 2021, we published an update on the progress made by five trade associations that we found to be only partially aligned in our 2020 report.

Since our first review in 2020, we have been working hard to influence associations and make our case for our views on climate policy.

In April 2022, we published a detailed review of 51 of our most material trade association memberships and the positions they take on climate. We found 10 of these were partially aligned with us.

In our 2023 progress update, we reflect on the progress of these 10 associations.

Consistent with our aim to enhance the transparency of our reporting, this progress update includes a list of our most significant memberships, defined as those where our annual fees paid were \$50,000 or more. We first published this list in 2021, and it has been updated for 2023.

## C12.5

**(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.**

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Other, please specify Sustainable Markets Initiative (SMI)	TCFD: bp has supported the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures since February 2020. Our aim 9 is to be a recognized industry leader in the transparency of reporting and we want to work constructively, where possible, with the TCFD, and others, to develop good practices and standards for transparency.  TNFD: As a member of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures Forum (TNFD) we are piloting its draft framework together with WBCSD and IPIECA. We will provide feedback to TNFD and use the pilot to inform how we develop our approach to managing impacts, dependencies and nature-related risks.  WBCSD: We are a founding member of the WBCSD and our EVP for strategy, sustainability & ventures is a member of its Executive Committee. In 2022 we participated in a number of WBCSD initiatives and contributed to a pilot for its Roadmaps to Nature Positive action framework. This framework is designed to help

	<p>businesses prepare to set science-based targets for nature and report against the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures.</p> <p>Sustainable Markets Initiative (SMI): bp is a founding partner of the SMI. Two bp employees are seconded to work there and our CEO leads the SMI Energy Transition Taskforce. During 2022 the Energy Transition Taskforce developed and published two reports – one on accelerating the pace of renewable energy deployment, the other on the importance of putting customers at the heart of the transition. At COP27, together with other SMI taskforces, it published a transition framework to help stakeholders identify, assess, rank and track companies driving the transition.</p>
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## C15. Biodiversity

### C15.1

**(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?**

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	<p>The board is responsible for setting the strategy and for monitoring bp's management and operations as they work to execute strategic delivery against our targets and aims. The board-level safety and sustainability committee (S&amp;SC) oversees effective implementation of the sustainability frame and management of health, safety and environmental risks. To support with this oversight, the S&amp;SC receives assurance that processes to identify and mitigate such non-financial risks are appropriate in their design and effective in their implementation. The S&amp;SC met six times in 2022.</p> <p>Early in 2021, the S&amp;SC agreed a plan for monitoring the effectiveness and implementation of bp's sustainability frame, which includes embedding many sustainability processes and aims into the operating management system (OMS) as it is a proven process for safety and environmental performance improvement. As part of this plan, during 2022 the S&amp;SC considered reports on bp's delivery against its sustainability</p>

		<p>aims.</p> <p>Oversight of sustainability matters is embedded through our executive-level group sustainability committee, chaired by our EVP, strategy, sustainability &amp; ventures. The committee's remit is to provide oversight, challenge and support in the implementation of bp's sustainability frame and management of potentially significant non-operational sustainability (including climate-related) risks and opportunities.</p> <p>It met three times in 2021 and discussed our plans and progress in embedding sustainability in our businesses.</p> <p>Enhancing biodiversity is aim 16 of our sustainability frame so the oversight of the board, S&amp;SC and group sustainability committee includes biodiversity.</p>
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## C15.2

**(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?**

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to Net Positive Gain Commitment to No Net Loss Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species	Other, please specify UK Business and Biodiversity Forum, WBCSD, Business for Nature call to action

## C15.3

**(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?**

**Impacts on biodiversity**

**Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment**

No, but we plan to within the next two years

### **Dependencies on biodiversity**

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**Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment**

No, but we plan to within the next two years

## **C15.4**

**(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?**

Yes

## **C15.4a**

**(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.**

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**Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area**

UNESCO World Heritage site

**Country/area**

Azerbaijan

**Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area**

Gobustan State Reserve of History and Art World Heritage Site

**Proximity**

Adjacent

**Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**

The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) oil and South Caucasus (SCP) gas pipelines cross the edge of the buffer zone (approximately 900 metres of the Gobustan State Reserve of History and Art – a UNESCO World Heritage Site).

**Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**

No

**Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area**

**Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**

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**Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area**

UNESCO World Heritage site

**Country/area**

Georgia

**Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area**

Historical Monuments of Mtskheta World Heritage Site

**Proximity**

Adjacent

**Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**

The Western Route Export Pipeline (WREP) oil pipeline is within 3km of the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta World Heritage Site.

**Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**

No

**Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area**

**Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**

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**Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area**

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify  
IUCN category Ia

**Country/area**

Azerbaijan

**Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area**

Garayazi and Krchay State Nature Reserves

**Proximity**

Adjacent

**Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**

The WREP is within 1km of the Garayazi State Nature Reserve (IUCN Ia) and within 5km of the Korchay State Nature Reserve (IUCN Ia). The BTC and SCP pipelines pass within 5km of the Garayazi State Nature Reserve (IUCN Ia).

**Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**

No

**Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area**

**Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**

---

**Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area**

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify  
IUCN category Ia

**Country/area**

Georgia

**Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area**

Borjomi Strict Nature Reserve

**Proximity**

Adjacent

**Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**

The BTC and SCP pipelines pass within 5km of the Borjomi Strict Nature Reserve.

**Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**

No

**Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area**

**Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**

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**Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area**

UNESCO World Heritage site

**Country/area**

Germany



**Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area**

Zollverein Coal Mine World Heritage cultural site

**Proximity**

Adjacent

**Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**

Gelsenkirchen refinery facilities are within 5km of the Zollverein Coal Mine World Heritage cultural site

**Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**

No

**Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area**

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

**C15.5**

**(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?**

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Other, please specify We integrated our NPI biodiversity methodology into several new bp projects, including a pipeline replacement project under way in Trinidad and Tobago (T&T). We also launched three new biodiversity restoration projects in Türkiye, Georgia and T&T.

**C15.6**

**(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?**

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Other, please specify Process-oriented indicators

## C15.7

**(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).**

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators	our-biodiversity-position-2020.pdf (bp.com) bp sustainability report 2022 Protected areas 2022 (bp.com) ① 1, 2, 3

① our-biodiversity-position-2020.pdf

② bp-sustainability-report-2022 (1).pdf

③ bp-protected-areas-2022.pdf

## C16. Signoff

### C-FI

**(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.**

As a global group, our interests and activities are held or operated through subsidiaries, branches, joint arrangements or associates established in – and subject to the laws and regulations of – many different jurisdictions. BP p.l.c. and its subsidiaries are separate legal entities. References to “bp”, “bp businesses”, “we”, “our” and similar terms throughout this submission are to BP p.l.c. and its subsidiaries generally, to one or more of them, or to those who work for them.

In responding to some of the questions in this questionnaire we draw upon content from the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022, bp's sustainability report 2022, bp's “net zero ambition progress update” report published March 2023 and other sources (including investor presentations available on bp.com) but the responses do not contain sufficient information to allow as full an understanding of the results and the state of affairs of BP p.l.c. as the bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022. As such no part of these responses constitutes, or shall be taken to constitute, an invitation or inducement to invest in BP p.l.c. or any other entity and must not be relied upon in any way in connection with any investment decisions. Certain responses also involve forward-looking statements, forecasts or projections with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of bp and certain of the plans and objectives of bp with respect to these items. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and

uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will or may occur in the future. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in such statements depending on a variety of factors. Please refer to the Cautionary statements on page 377 of bp Annual Report and Form 20-F 2022 and page 62 of bp Sustainability Report 2022 for further information on forward-looking statements.

For those not familiar with the CDP questionnaire format, please note that many of the questions utilise dropdown answers where respondents' answers are limited to a closed list of options. In responding to such questions, we have tried to answer in good faith, selecting the most appropriate answer in each case and where possible provide additional clarification or context in free text where our answers are constrained by the question structure. Responses other than quantified data are intended to be illustrative rather than comprehensive or selected according to materiality; quantified data drawn from data published elsewhere by bp are subject to any qualifications or clarifications provided there.

## C16.1

**(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.**

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Executive Vice President Strategy, Sustainability & Ventures	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

## SC. Supply chain module

### SC0.0

**(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.**

### SC0.1

**(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?**

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

### SC1.1

**(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.**

## SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

## SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
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## SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

## SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

## SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

## SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

## Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
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Please select your submission options	Yes	Public
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**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms