

## Glossary

The following terms are used in the report on bp's impact in the EU27 economy. Every effort has been made to align reported figures with national statistics concepts and methods.

**bp created/generated** refers to metrics – such as gross value added, jobs, and tax – for which bp is directly responsible at its operational sites (direct impacts).

**bp supported** refers to metrics – such as gross value added, jobs and tax – that other businesses created because of bp's expenditure. For example, because bp purchased inputs of goods and services from them (indirect impacts via operational spending or indirect impacts via capital expenditure).

**Capital expenditure** is spending on goods and services that bp uses up across multiple years, typically on buildings, machinery, and equipment.

**Currency values**, unless otherwise stated, are in Euros at 2022 prices and exchange rates.

**Direct impacts** are jobs, gross value added, and tax payments generated at bp's operational sites across EU27 countries.

**Employment or jobs** is the number of people employed, regardless of whether their employment is full-time or part-time. It is measured on a headcount basis for comparability to national statistics.

**Gross value added (GVA)** is equal to the sum of compensation of employees, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortisation (EBITDA), and business rates. Summed up for all firms in an economy, and after minor adjustments for taxes and subsidies, gross value added is equal to GDP.

**Gross domestic product (GDP)** is the sum of all gross value added created across all entities, plus some adjustments for taxes and subsidies within an economy in a single year. GDP is the most common number economists and commentators use to measure the size of an economy and the rate at which it is growing.

**Impacts** in this report are positive economic benefits created or supported by bp.

**Indirect impacts via operational spending** are gross value added, jobs, and tax supported due to bp's spending with its operational suppliers.

**Indirect impacts via capital goods spending** are gross value added, jobs, and tax supported due to bp's spending with its capital goods suppliers.

**Operational expenditure** is spending on goods and services that will be used up in a single year.

**Taxes** are monetary payments to government. This includes corporate income taxes, labour taxes, employees and employers' social contributions, taxes on products (e.g., excise duties) and taxes on productions (e.g., business rates).