(Registered No 00263889)

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS 2010

Board of Directors

B E Grote

D Sanyal

R C Harrington

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2010

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation was £4,137,429,000 which, when added to the retained profit brought forward at 1 January 2010 of £1,144,110,000 together with total paid interim dividend to ordinary shareholders of £3,787,457,000, gives a total retained profit carried forward at 31 December 2010 of £1,494,082,000

During the year the company has declared and paid dividends of £3,787,457,000 (2009 £852,131,000) The directors do not propose the payment of a final dividend

Principal activity and review of the business

The Company holds investments in subsidiary and associated undertakings worldwide

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

	2010	2009	Variance
	£000	£000	%
Dividend income	4,089,046	986,690	314
Operating profit	4,112,632	1,012,064	506
Profit after taxation	4,137,429	1,403,374	195
Shareholders' funds	11,775,771	11,425,799	3
	2010	2009	Variance
	%	%	
Current assets as % of current liabilities	367	138	229

Dividend income increased significantly due to the higher dividends received this year from the company's subsidiaries. In the previous year the profit after tax derived mainly from the sale of a subsidiary. This year, the gain made on the sale of investments was approximately £57 million and it was related to the sale of three entities.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company aims to deliver sustainable value by identifying and responding successfully to risks Risk management is integrated into the process of planning and performance management at a group level. Monitoring and accountability for the management of these risks occur through quarterly performance reviews at a group level

Consider carefully the risks described below, the potential impact of their occurrence on the business, financial condition and results of operations on the company

Company level risks have been categorised against the following areas strategic, compliance and control, and financial risk management. In addition, we have also set out a further category of risk for your attention – resulting from the Gulf of Mexico oil spill (the Incident).

Gulf of Mexico oil spill

The Gulf of Mexico oil spill has had and could continue to have a material adverse impact on BP as a group, and consequently may also have an adverse impact on BP Global Investments Limited

There is significant uncertainty in the extent and timing of costs and liabilities relating to the Incident, the impact of the Incident on the reputation of the BP group and the resulting possible impact on the company's ability to access new opportunities. There is also significant uncertainty regarding potential changes in applicable regulations and the operating environment that may result from the Incident. These increase the risks to which the group and therefore the company are exposed to. These uncertainties are likely to continue for a significant period. Thus, the Incident has had, and could continue to have, a material adverse impact on the group's business, competitive position, financial performance, cash flows, prospects, liquidity, shareholder returns and/or implementation of its strategic agenda, particularly in the US.

The BP group income statement for the year ended 31 December 2010 includes a pre-tax charge of \$40.9 billion in relation to the Gulf of Mexico oil spill. The total amounts that will ultimately be paid by the BP group in relation to all obligations relating to the Incident are subject to significant uncertainty and the ultimate exposure and cost to the BP group will be dependent on many factors. The risks associated with the Incident could also heighten the impact of the other risks to which the company is exposed as further described below. Further information on the Incident, is included within the BP group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2010.

Strategic risks

Socio-political

The diverse nature of the company's operations around the world exposes it to a wide range of political developments and consequent changes to the operating environment, regulatory environment and law

The company has operations in countries where political, economic and social transition is taking place. Some countries have experienced political instability, changes to the regulatory environment, expropriation or nationalisation of property, civil strife, strikes, acts of war and insurrections. Any of these conditions could disrupt or terminate the company's operations, causing its development activities to be curtailed or terminated, or its production to decline, and could cause it to incur additional costs.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Strategic risks (continued)

Investment efficiency

The company's organic growth is dependent on creating a portfolio of quality options and investing in the best options. Ineffective investment selection and development could lead to loss of value and higher capital expenditure.

Compliance and control risks

Reporting

External reporting of financial and non-financial data is reliant on the integrity of systems and people Failure to report data accurately and in compliance with external standards could result in regulatory action, legal liability and damage to the company's reputation

Financial risk management

The main financial risks faced by the company through its normal business activities are market risk, foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk. The management of these financial risks is performed at BP group level. The company seeks to maintain a financial framework to ensure that it is able to maintain an appropriate level of liquidity and financial capacity. This framework constrains the level of assessed capital at risk for the purposes of positions taken in financial instruments. Failure to accurately forecast or maintain sufficient liquidity and credit to meet these needs could impact the company's ability to operate and result in a financial loss.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of a business. This includes the possibility that changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates or oil, natural gas and power prices will adversely affect the value of the company's financial assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows. The management of such risks is performed at BP group level. The group has developed a control framework aimed at managing the volatility inherent in certain of its natural business exposures. In accordance with this control framework the group enters into various transactions using derivatives for risk management purposes.

Foreign currency exchange risk

Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates can have significant effects on the company's reported results. The company's financial assets and liabilities give rise to transactional currency exposures. Such exposures arise from transactions in a currency other than the company's functional currency. The management of such risks is performed at BP group level BP's foreign exchange management policy is to minimise economic and significant transactional exposures arising from currency movements against the US dollar. The group co-ordinates the handling of foreign exchange risks centrally, by netting off naturally occurring opposite exposures wherever possible and then dealing with any material residual foreign exchange risks. For highly probable forecast capital expenditures the group locks in the US dollar cost of non US dollar supplies by using currency forwards and futures.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risk from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of its financial instruments, principally finance debt

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain the management policies which have resulted in the company's growth in recent years. They believe that the company is in a good position to take advantage of any opportunities which may arise in the future.

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

Events since the balance sheet date

In March 2011 the company sold its 100% shareholding in BP (Switzerland) AG for the consideration of €244m

Directors

The present directors are listed on page 1

B E Grote, D Sanyal and R C Harrington served as directors throughout the financial year. Changes since 1 January 2010 are as follows

Appointed

Resigned

J B M Renard

23 March 2010

Directors' indemnity

The company indemnifies the directors in its Articles of Association to the extent allowed under section 232 of the Companies Act 2006

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

It is the company's policy to follow the CBI's prompt payment code of practice for all suppliers to the company with payments made in accordance with the relevant contractual payment terms. A copy of the code of practice may be obtained from the CBI

The number of days' purchases represented by trade creditors at the year-end was nil

Auditors

In the absence of a notice proposing that the appointment be terminated, Ernst & Young LLP will be deemed to be re-appointed as the company's auditor for the next year.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

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

The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the directors' report are listed on page 1. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the company's auditor, each of these directors confirms that

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

By Order of the Board

Pritul Shah

For and on behalf of Sunbury Secretaries Limited

Company Secretary

22 SEPTEMBER2011

Registered Office

Chertsey Road Sunbury on Thames Middlesex TW16 7BP United Kingdom

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ACCOUNTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom accounting standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss for that period. In preparing these accounts, the directors are required to

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

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

The directors confirm that they have complied with these requirements and, having a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BP GLOBAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of BP Global Investments Limited for the year ended 31 December 2010 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet, the accounting policies and the related notes 1 to 18 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). These standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

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

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WILLIAM TESTA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

London 23 September 2011

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting standards

These accounts are prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards

Statement of cash flows

The group accounts of the ultimate parent undertaking contain a consolidated cash flow statement. The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by the Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised), whereby it is not required to publish its own cash flow statement.

Group accounts

Group accounts are not submitted as the company is exempt from the obligation to prepare group accounts under Section 400 (1) of the Companies Act 2006. The results of subsidiary and associated undertakings are dealt with in the consolidated accounts of the ultimate parent undertaking, BP p l.c., a company registered in England and Wales. These accounts present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about the group.

Dividend income

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

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in sterling by applying the exchange rate ruling on the date of transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Interest

Interest is charged against income in the year in which it is incurred

Dividends payable

Final dividends are recorded in the accounts in the year in which they are approved by the company's shareholders. Interim dividends are recorded in the year in which they are approved and paid.

Investments

Fixed asset investments in subsidiaries and associates are held at cost. The company assesses investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an investment may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, the company makes an estimate of its recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an investment exceeds its recoverable amount, the investment is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are carried at the original invoice amount, less allowances made for doubtful receivables. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the company will be unable to

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

recover balances in full Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are carried at payment or settlement amounts. If the effect of the time value of money is material, trade and other creditors are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the profit and loss account net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate.

A contingent liability is disclosed where the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events or where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with reasonable reliability Contingent assets are not recognised, but are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Use of estimates

The preparation of accounts in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the accounts and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

		2010	2009
	Note	000£	£000
Dividend income		4,089,046	986,690
Administration expenses		23,586	25,374
Operating profit	1	4,112,632	1,012,064
Gain on disposal of fixed asset investments		56,469	417,808
Profit on ordinary activities before interest and tax		4,169,101	1,429,872
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(29,740)	(25,922)
Interest receivable and similar income	4	932	8_
Profit before taxation		4,140,293	1,403,958
Taxation	5	(2,864)	(584)
Profit for the year		4,137,429	1,403,374

The profit of £4,137,429,000 for the year ended 31 December 2010 has derived in its entirety from continuing operations

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

There are no recognised gains or losses attributable to the shareholders of the company other than the profit of £4,137,429,000 for the year ended 31 December 2010 (2009 profit of £1,403,374,000)

BP GLOBAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED (Registered No 00263889)

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

		2010	2009
	Note	£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	12,807,111	12,685,184
Current assets			
Debtors	8	215,149	935,210
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(58,623)	(675,920)
Net current assets		156,526	259,290
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		12,963,637	12,944,474
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(1,187,866)	(1,427,866)
Provisions for liabilities and charges			
Other provisions	11		(90,809)
NET ASSETS		11,775,771	11,425,799
Represented by			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	10,087,814	10,087,814
Share premium account	13	193,875	193,875
Profit and loss account	13	1,494,082	1,144,110
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS – EQUITY INTERESTS		11,775,771	11,425,799

On behalf of the Board

Byron Grote

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. Profit on ordinary activities before interest and tax

This is stated after charging / (crediting)

	2010	2009
	000£	£000
Exchange loss on foreign currency borrowings less deposits	21,539	836
Gain on disposal of fixed asset investments	(56,469)	(417,808)
Impairment reversal	(18,056)	

In 2010, the gain was made from the disposals of the company's 100% shareholding in BP Oil (Gibraltar) Limited, 51% shareholding in BP Zhuhai LPG Company Limited and 100% shareholding in BP Botswana (Pty) Limited

In 2009, the gain was made on disposal of the company's 100% shareholding in BP Caplux S A

2. Auditor's remuneration

•	2010	2009
	£000£	£000
Fees for the audit of the company	23_	16

Fees paid to the company's auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the company are not disclosed in these accounts since the consolidated accounts of BP Global Investments Limited's ultimate parent, BP p l c, are required to disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis.

3. Interest payable and similar charges

	2010	2009
	£000	£000
Interest expense on loans from group undertakings	29,740	25,922

4. Interest receivable and similar income

	2010	2009
	0003	000£
Interest income from group undertakings	923	4
Interest income from associates	9	4
	932	8

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

5. Taxation

The Company is a member of a group for the purposes of relief within Part 5, Corporation Tax Act 2010 No corporation tax has been provided because another group company, BP International Limited, has undertaken to procure the claim or surrender of group relief to the extent it is required and to provide for any current or deferred tax that arises without charge.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the UK statutory corporation tax rate to the effective current tax rate on profit before taxation

	2010	2009
	0003	£000
Profit before taxation	4,140,293	1,403,958
Current taxation	2,864	584
Effective current tax rate	0%	0%
	2010	2009
	%	%
UK statutory corporation tax rate	28	28
Increase / (decrease) resulting from		
Double tax relief	•	(3)
Non-deductible expenditure / non-taxable income	(28)	(24)
Free group relief		(1)
Effective current tax rate		

6. Directors and employees

(a) Remuneration of directors

None of the directors received any fees or remuneration for services as a director of the company during the financial year (2009 £Nil)

Dr B E Grote is a director of BP plc (the ultimate parent undertaking) in whose accounts the information required by the Companies Act 2006 as regards to emoluments is given. The remaining directors are senior executives of, and are remunerated by, BP plc and received no remuneration for services to this company or its subsidiary undertakings.

(b) Employee costs

The company had no employees during the year (2009 Nil)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

7. Investments

		Investment		
		ın	Loans	
	Subsidiary	associate's	to	
	shares	shares	associates	Total
Cost	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2010	12,242,174	599,697	4,030	12,845,901
Additions	127,616	22,477	-	150,093
Disposals	(49,166)	(2,831)_		(51,997)
At 31 December 2010	12,320,624	619,343	4,030	12,943,997
Amounts provided				
At 1 January 2010	147,673	13,044	-	160,717
Disposals	(6,295)	-	-	(6,295)
Impairment reversal	(18,056)	-	-	(18,056)
Charge for the year	<u>-</u> _	520		520
At 31 December 2010	123,322	13,564	<u>-</u>	136,886
			•	
Net book value				
At 31 December 2010	12,197,302	605,779	4,030	12,807,111
At 31 December 2009	12,094,501	586,653	4,030	12,685,184
	12,00 .,001		-,,,,,,	,,

The investments in the subsidiary and associated undertakings are unlisted

The more significant subsidiary and associated undertakings of the company at 31 December 2010 and the percentage of equity capital held are set out below. The principal country of operation is generally indicated by the company's country of incorporation or by its name. A complete list of investments in subsidiary and associated undertakings will be attached to the parent company's annual return made to the Registrar of companies.

Subsidiary Undertakings	Class of share held	%	Country of incorporation	Principal activity
BP (Barbados) Holding SRL	Ordinary	100	Barbados	Investment holdings
BP Asia Limited	Ordinary	100	Hong Kong	Distribution and Consultancy
BP Australia Investments Pty Limited	Ordinary	100	Australia	Investment holdings
BP Belgium NV	Ordinary	100	Belgium	Refining & marketing
BP Chemicals East China Investments Limited	Ordinary	100	England & Wales	Investment holdings
BP Continental Holdings Limited	Ordinary	100	England & Wales	Investment holdings
BP Espana, SA, Unipersonal	Ordinary	100	Spain	Refining & marketing
BP Investments Eastern Europe Limited	Ordinary	100	England & Wales	Investment holdings
BP Portugal – Comercio de combustiveis e Lubrificantes SA	Ordinary	88	Portugal	Refining & marketing

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

7. Investments (continued)

Sı	ubsidiary Undertakings			ss of re held	%	Countr incorpo	•	Principal activity
C B B	TC Pipeline Holding Com adman DBP Limited P Europa SE P France ussian Holdings Limited	pany Limited	Ord Ord Ord	linary linary linary linary linary	100 100 99 9 95 100	England German France	i & Wales i & Wales iy i & Wales	Investment holdings Investment holdings Investment holdings Refining & marketing Investment holdings
	ssociated ndertakings	Class of share held	%	Countr incorpo	•	Issued share		Principal activity
Uı Co	P Norge AS nited Gas Derivatives ompany	Ordinary Ordinary	48 33	Norway Egypt	,	\$387,0	•	Petrochemicals Gas & power
	P PetroChina Petroleum o , Ltd	Ordinary	49	China		RMB 1	1,741,000,000	Petrochemicals
8.	Debtors							
						-	2010 Within 1 year £000	2009 Within 1 year £000
	Amounts owed by group Other debtors	undertakings				-	187,486 27,663 215,149	916,441 18,769 935,210
9.	Creditors							
	Other creditors Amounts owed to group	undertakıngs		2010 Within 1 year £000 13,811 44,812	1,1	2010 After 1 year £000 - 87,866	2009 Within I year £000 - 675,920	2009 After 1 year £000 - 1,427,866
10.	Loans	v		·				
	Loans repayable, include	ed within credi	tors, a	are analys	ed as fo	llows		
	Wholly repayable					-	2010 Within 5 years £000 1.187,866	2009 Within 5 years £000 1,427,866
	** nony repayable					٠.	1,107,000	1,427,000

The loan note will expire on 31 July 2019

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

11. Other provisions

	Total_
	000£
At 1 January 2010	90,809
Amounts paid during the year	(90,809)
At 31 December 2010	•

The provision was related to a recognised loss arising from a warranty provided on a fixed asset investment disposal in a prior year

12. Called up share capital

	2010	2009
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,087,814,441 Ordinary shares of £1 each for a total nominal value	10,087,814	10,087,814
of £10,087,814,441		
	10,087,814	10,087,814

13. Capital and reserves

	Equity	Share	Profit and	
	share	premium	loss	
	capital_	account	account	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2010	10,087,814	193,875	1,144,110	11,425,799
Profit for the year	-	-	4,137,429	4,137,429
Dividends – current year interim paid	-	-	(3,787,457)	(3,787,457)
At 31 December 2010	10,087,814	193,875	1,494,082	11,775,771

In 2010 the company has paid interim ordinary dividends of £3,787,457,000. The dividend per share was £0.38 (2009 dividend per share £0.08)

14. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2010	2009
	£000	£000
Profit for the year	4,137,429	1,403,374
Dividends current year interim paid	(3,787,457)	(852,131)
Net increase in shareholders' interests	349,972	551,243
Shareholders' funds at 1 January	11,425,799	10,874,556
Shareholders' funds at 31 December	11,775,771	11,425,799

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

15. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within Financial Reporting Standard No 8 "Related Party Disclosures", and has not disclosed transactions entered into with group companies. There were no other related party transactions in the year.

16. Post balance sheet event

In March 2011 the company sold its 100% shareholding in BP (Switzerland) AG for the consideration of €244m

17. Comparative figures

Certain prior year figures have been reclassified to conform with the 2010 presentation. This had no impact on the profit and loss for the year or net assets

18. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking of this company is BP p l c , a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking of the group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up, and of which the company is a member, is BP p l c , a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of BP p l c 's accounts can be obtained from 1 St James's Square, London, SW1Y 4PD.