BRITANNIC STRATEGIES LIMITED
(Registered No.SC123106)

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS 2012

Board of Directors: P J Reed
M J O'Sullivan
A H Haywood
C J Mendes

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2012.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year after taxation was $22,537,000 which, when added to the retained profit brought forward at 1 January 2012 of $63,643,000 gives a total profit carried forward at 31 December 2012 of $41,106,000.

The company has not declared any dividends during the year (2011: $0). The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend.

Principal activity and review of the business

The company is engaged in both quantitative trading and precious metals trading.

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

	2012	2011	Variance
	$000	$000	%
Turnover	16,164	54,906	(71)
(Loss) / Profit after taxation	(22,537)	18,804	(220)
Shareholders' funds	47,170	69,707	(32)

	2012	2011	Variance
	%	%	
Quick ratio	756	1,146	(390)

The current year result for quantitative trading decreased compared with 2011, whilst precious metals trading results remained at a similar level to the previous year. The company remains in a good position to take advantage of any opportunities which may arise in the future.

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.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

We urge you to consider carefully the risks described below. The potential impact of the occurrence or reoccurrence of any of the risks described below could have a material adverse effect on the company's business, financial position, results of operations, competitive position, cash flows, prospects, liquidity, shareholder returns and/or implementation of its strategic agenda.

Company level risks have been categorised against the following areas: strategic and commercial; compliance and control and financial risk management. In addition, we have also set out a further category of risk for your attention – those resulting from the 2010 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 Britannic Strategies Limited.

Whilst the BP group recognised significant charges in the income statement since the Incident occurred in 2010, there is significant uncertainty regarding the extent and timing of the remaining costs and liabilities relating to the Incident, the potential changes in applicable regulations and the operating environment that may result from the Incident, the impact of the Incident on the reputation of the group and the resulting possible impact on the group's licence to operate including its ability to access new opportunities. The amount of claims that become payable by the BP group, the amount of fines ultimately levied on the BP group (including any potential determination of the BP group's negligence or gross negligence), the outcome of litigation, the terms of any further settlements including the amount and timing of any payments thereunder, and any costs arising from any longer-term environmental consequences of the Incident, will also impact upon the ultimate cost for the BP group.

Although the provisions recognised represent the current best estimates of expenditures required to settle certain present obligations that can be reasonably estimated at the end of the reporting period, there are future expenditures for which it is not possible to measure the obligations reliably and the total amounts payable by the BP group in relation to all obligations relating to the Incident are subject to significant uncertainty. These uncertainties are likely to continue for a significant period, increase the risks to which the group is exposed and may cause costs to increase. 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 risks associated with the Incident could also heighten the impact of the other risks to which the group 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 2012.

Strategic and commercial risks

Prices and markets
Oil, gas and product prices are subject to international supply and demand. Political developments and the outcome of meetings of OPEC can particularly affect world supply and oil prices. Previous oil price increases have resulted in increased fiscal take, cost inflation and more onerous terms for access to resources. As a result, increased oil prices may not improve margin performance. In addition to the adverse effect on revenues, margins and profitability from any fall in oil and natural gas prices, a prolonged period of low prices or other indicators would lead to further reviews for impairment of the company's oil and natural gas properties. Such reviews would reflect management's view of long-term oil and natural gas prices and could result in a charge for

impairment that could have a significant effect on the company's results of operations in the period in which it occurs. Rapid material or sustained change in oil, gas and product prices can impact the validity of the assumptions on which strategic decisions are based and, as a result, the ensuing actions derived from those decisions may no longer be appropriate.

Periods of global recession could impact the demand for the company's products, the prices at which they can be sold and affect the viability of the markets in which the company operates.

Governments are facing greater pressure on public finances, which may increase their motivation to intervene in the fiscal and regulatory frameworks of the oil and gas industry, including the risk of increased taxation, nationalisation and expropriation.

The global financial and economic situation may have a negative impact on third parties with whom the company does, or may do, business with. In particular, on-going instability in or a collapse of the Eurozone could trigger a new wave of financial crises and push the world back into recession, leading to lower demand and lower oil and gas prices.

Compliance and control risks

Ethical misconduct and non-compliance
The code of conduct, which applies to all employees, defines the company's commitment to integrity, compliance with all applicable legal requirements, high ethical standards and the behaviours and actions the company expects of its businesses and people wherever it operates. The values are intended to guide the way the company and its employees behave and do business. Incidents of ethical misconduct or non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including non-compliance with anti-bribery, anti-corruption and other applicable laws could be damaging to the company's reputation and shareholder value. Multiple events of non-compliance could call into question the integrity of the company's operations.

Liabilities and provisions
The BP group's potential liabilities resulting from pending and future claims, lawsuits, settlements and enforcement actions relating to the Gulf of Mexico oil spill, together with the potential cost and burdens of implementing remedies sought in the various proceedings, cannot be fully estimated at this time but they have had, and are expected to continue to have, a material adverse impact on the group's business and consequently may also impact the company's business. Further information is included within the BP group Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2012.

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, commodity price risk, foreign currency exchange risk and credit 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.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

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.

Commodity price risk
The group's integrated supply and trading function uses conventional financial and commodity instruments and physical cargoes available in the related commodity markets. Oil and natural gas swaps, options and futures are used to mitigate price risk. Power trading is undertaken using a combination of over-the-counter forward contracts and other derivative contracts, including options and futures. This activity is on both a standalone basis and in conjunction with gas derivatives in relation to gas-generated power margin. Physical metal trading is used to optimise the flow and mitigate the price risk for refineries.

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. The main underlying economic currency of the BP group's cash flows is the US dollar. This is because the BP group's major product, oil, is priced internationally in US dollars. The BP group'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.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the company. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The management of such risks is performed at BP group level. The group has a credit policy, approved by the CFO, which is designed to ensure that consistent processes are in place throughout the group to measure and control credit risk. Credit risk is considered as part of the risk-reward balance of doing business. On entering into any business contract the extent to which the arrangement exposes the group to credit risk is considered. Before trading with a new counterparty can start, its creditworthiness is assessed and a credit rating allocated that indicates the probability of default, along with a credit exposure limit. Creditworthiness continues to be evaluated after transactions have been initiated and a watch list of higher-risk counterparties is maintained.

Commercial credit risk is measured and controlled to determine the company's total credit risk. Inability to determine adequately the company's credit exposure could lead to financial loss. A credit crisis affecting banks and other sectors of the economy could impact the ability of counterparties to meet their financial obligations to the company. It could also affect the company's ability to raise capital to fund growth and to meet its obligations.

Going concern

The directors consider that, despite the uncertainties deriving from the current economic environment and the loss reported for the year, the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Post balance sheet events

On 17th April 2013 the company decided to cease its quantitative trading activity. As a result, precious metals trading became the principal activity of the company. The accounts continue to be prepared on a going concern basis as a result of the company's strong net and current assets position.

On 19th March 2013 Britannic Strategies Limited invested $1m in MFX S.A., a newly incorporated joint venture in Brazil with EBX Holding LTDA and LLX Açu-Operações Portuárias S.A.

Directors

The present directors are listed on page 1.
P J Reed, J M Mies, A H Haywood and C J Mendes served as directors throughout the financial year.

Changes since 1 January 2013 are as follows:

	Appointed	Resigned
J M Mies	-	1 February 2013
M J O'Sullivan	1 February 2013	-

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 day's purchases represented by trade creditors at the year-end was 1.

Auditor

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.

BRITANNIC STRATEGIES LIMITED

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

For and on behalf of
Sunbury Secretaries Limited
Company Secretary

10 September 2013

Registered Office:

1 Wellheads Avenue
Dyce
Aberdeen
AB21 7PB
United Kingdom

BRITANNIC STRATEGIES LIMITED

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

The directors confirm that they have complied with these requirements 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.

BRITANNIC STRATEGIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRITANNIC STRATEGIES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Britannic Strategies Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 7, 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. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report and Accounts to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on 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 2012 and of its loss 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Ernst & Young LLP

William Testa (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

London
12 September 2013

BRITANNIC STRATEGIES LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting standards

The financial statements of Britannic Strategies Limited were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 6 September 2013.

These accounts are prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable UK accounting standards.

Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments which are accounted for at fair value (see accounting policy on derivative financial instruments below).

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.

Revenue recognition

Revenue arising from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer and it can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, customs duties and sales taxes.

Foreign currency transactions

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

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis.

Investments

Fixed asset investments in subsidiaries 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.

BRITANNIC STRATEGIES LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Stock valuation

Stocks are valued at cost to the company, using the first-in first-out method or net realisable value, whichever is the lower. Stores are valued at cost to the company mainly using the average method or net realisable value, whichever is the lower.

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 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.

BRITANNIC STRATEGIES LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012	2011
		$000	$000
Turnover	**1**	16,164	54,906
Cost of sales		(35,441)	(32,348)
Gross (loss) / profit		(19,277)	22,558
Administration expenses		(2,910)	(3,401)
Other operating income	**3**	112	62
Operating (loss) / profit		(22,075)	19,219
Interest payable and similar charges	**4**	(487)	(548)
Interest receivable and similar income	**5**	25	133
(Loss) / Profit before taxation		(22,537)	18,804
Taxation	**6**	-	-
(Loss) / Profit after taxation for the year		(22,537)	18,804

The loss of $22,537,000 for the year ended 31 December 2012 was derived in its entirety from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

There are no recognised gains or losses attributable.to the shareholders of the company other than the loss of $ 22,537,000 for the year.

BRITANNIC STRATEGIES LIMITED
(Registered No.SC123106)

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 $000	2011 $000
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	2,000	300
		2,000	300
Current assets			
Stocks	9	1,190	315
Debtors – amounts falling due: within one year	10	50,688	66,881
Debtors – amounts falling due: after more than one year	10	-	8,047
		51,878	75,243
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	11	(6,708)	(5,836)
Net current assets		45,170	69,407
NET ASSETS		47,170	69,707
Represented by			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	6,064	6,064
Profit and loss account	13	41,106	63,643
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS – EQUITY INTERESTS		47,170	69,707

On behalf of the Board

M J O'Sullivan
Director

10 September 2013

BRITANNIC STRATEGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. Turnover / Commission

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, customs duties and sales taxes represents amounts invoiced to third parties / group companies. The country of origin and destination is substantially the UK geographic area.

2. Auditor's remuneration

	2012	2011
	$000	$000
Fees for the audit of the company	18	28

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

3. Other operating income

	2012	2011
	$000	$000
Miscellaneous income	112	62

4. Interest payable and similar charges

	2012	2011
	$000	$000
Interest expense on:		
Loans from group undertakings	147	239
Other loans	340	309
	487	548

5. Interest receivable and similar income

	2012	2011
	$000	$000
Interest income from group undertakings	25	86
Other interest	-	47
	25	133

6. Taxation

The Company is a member of a group for the purposes of relief within Part 5, Corporation Tax Act 2010. No UK 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 UK 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.

	2012	2011
	$000	$000
(Loss) / profit before taxation	(22,537)	18,804
Current taxation		
Effective current tax rate	-	-

	2012	2011
	%	%
UK statutory corporation tax rate:	24	26
Decrease resulting from:		
Free group relief	(24)	(26)
Effective current tax rate	-	-

7. 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 (2011: Nil)

(b) Employee costs

The company had no employees during the year (2011: Nil).

8. Investments

	Subsidiary shares
Cost	$000
At 1 January 2012	300
Additions	1,700
At 31 December 2012	2,000
Net book amount	
At 31 December 2012	2,000
At 31 December 2011	300

The investments in the subsidiary undertakings are unlisted.

BRITANNIC STRATEGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

The subsidiary undertakings, of the company at 31 December 2012 and the percentage of equity capital held set out below are the investments which principally affected the profits or net assets of the company.

Subsidiary undertakings	Class of share held	%	Country of incorporation	Principal activity
BP Global West Africa Ltd	Ordinary	100	Nigeria	Representative Office
Britannic Investments Iraq Ltd	Ordinary	100	England and Wales	Investment Company

Britannic Strategies Ltd invested in Britannic Investments Iraq Ltd an amount of USD1,700,000 in exchange for 1,700,000 ordinary shares.

9. Stocks

	2012 $000	2011 $000
Trading stocks	1,190	315

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

10. Debtors

	2012 Within 1 year $000	2012 After 1 year $000	2011 Within 1 year $000	2011 After 1 year $000
Trade debtors	30	-	13,416	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	49,015	-	50,535	-
Other debtors	-	-	338	-
Prepayments and accrued income	1,643	-	2,592	-
Loans	-	-	-	8,047
	50,688	-	66,881	8,047

11. Creditors

	2012 Within 1 year $000	2012 After 1 year $000	2011 Within 1 year $000	2011 After 1 year $000
Trade creditors	82	-	3,330	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,587	-	16	-
Taxation	27	-	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	2,012	-	2,490	-
	6,708	-	5,836	-

12. Called up share capital

	2012	2011
	$000	$000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
3,750,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each ($1.617)		
	6,064	6,064

13. Capital and reserves

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	$000	$000	$000
At 1 January 2012	6,064	63,643	69,707
Loss for the year	-	(22,537)	(22,537)
At 31 December 2012	6,064	41,106	47,170

14. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2012	2011
	$000	$000
(Loss) / Profit for the year	(22,537)	18,804
Net (Decrease) / Increase in shareholders' funds	(22,537)	18,804
Shareholders' funds at 1 January	69,707	50,903
Shareholders' funds at 31 December	47,170	69,707

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 events

On 17 April 2013 the company decided to cease its quantitative trading activity. As a result, precious metals trading became the principal activity of the company. The accounts continue to be prepared on a going concern basis as a result of the company's strong net and current assets position. Q-Book made a total P&L loss of $23.5 million in 2012.

On 19th March 2013 Britannic Strategies Limited invested $1m in MFX S.A., a newly incorporated joint venture in Brazil with EBX Holding LTDA and LLX Açu-Operações Portuárias S.A.

17. Pensions

The company does not directly employ any staff and therefore does not directly bear any pension charge.

18. Immediate and ultimate controlling parent undertaking

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