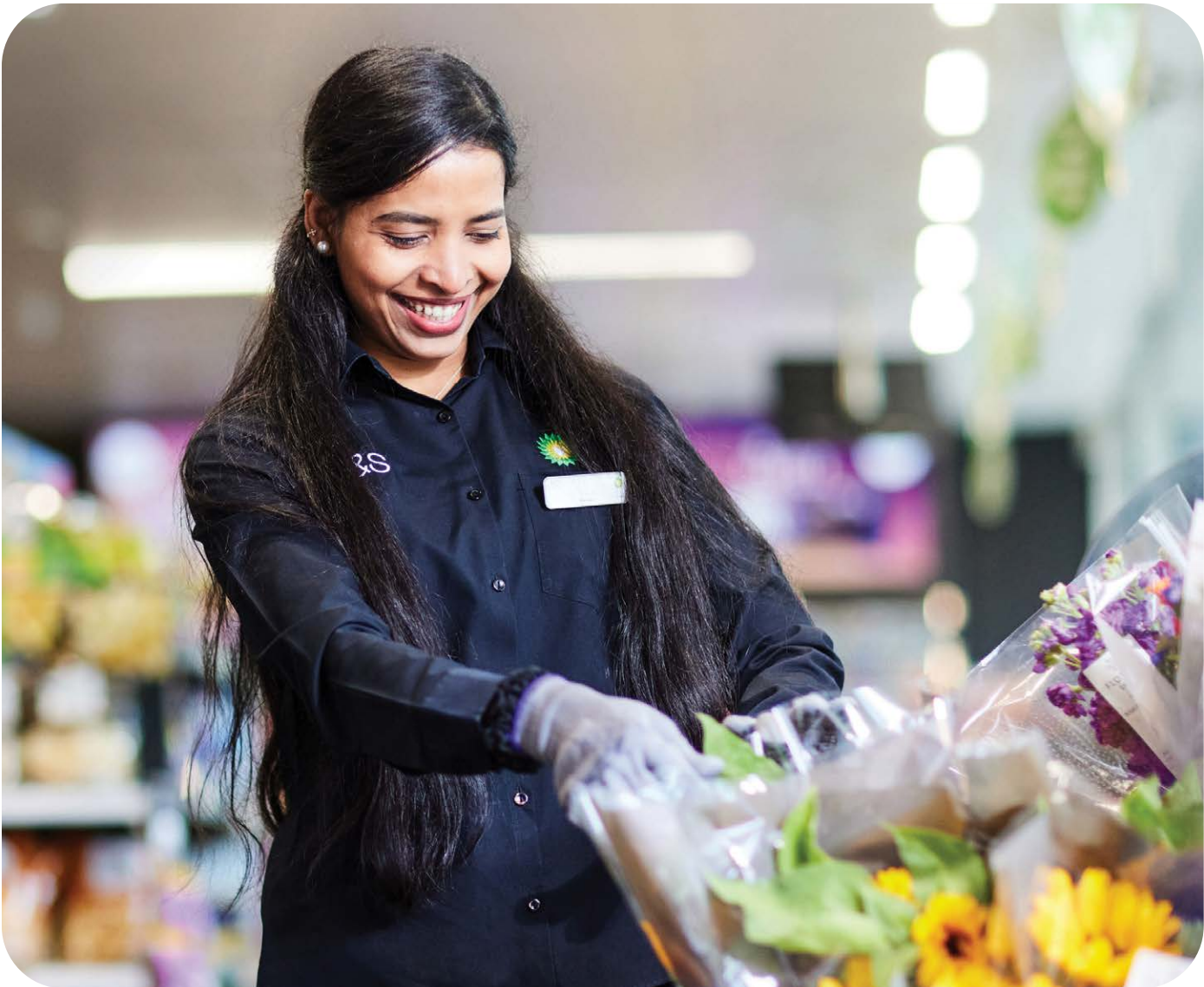


Our impact on the UK economy 2025





Clockwise from top left: a customer at the bp pulse charging hub at the NEC in Birmingham; Air bp refuelling an aircraft at Biggin Hill Airport near London; Offshore worker on bp’s ETAP platform; members of the subsurface team in the data room at bp’s office in Sunbury; and a retail assistant at the bp Highfield service station in Surrey.

Design by UK supplier

[Find out more information on bp’s impact on the UK economy](#)



Contents

2025 at a glance	3
Foreword	3

bp’s impact on the UK economy in 2025

Analysis by Oxford Economics

Overview of the analysis	5
Direct economic impact	6
Indirect economic impact	7
Total economic impact	10

bp in the UK in 2025

Written by bp

bp’s activity and investments in the UK	14
Working with UK suppliers	15
Altrad Sparrows	15
JDR Cables	15
Oxa	16
Oxalis Logistics UK	16
RELEX	17

Additional information

Glossary	17
Important notices	18

2025 at a glance

£10.8bn

contribution to UK GDP,
equivalent to 0.36% of UK GDP

63,000

jobs supported, equivalent
to 1 in every 540 jobs in the UK

£4.1bn

spent with 2,600 suppliers of
operational goods and services and 510
suppliers of capital goods and services

Foreword

bp has been part of the UK for more than a century and, as the energy system continues to change, our role in the economy remains significant. This report sets out what that looks like today – through economic contribution, jobs supported, and the businesses and supply chains that connect bp to customers across the country.

In this report, which is based on independent analysis from Oxford Economics, we set out the scale of our economic impact in 2025. We show how bp directly generated an estimated **£7 billion for the UK economy** – a figure that includes our North Sea oil and gas operations, our nationwide network of more than 1,100 retail sites, our aviation fuelling business serving more than 60 airports, lower carbon energy investments, our London trading hub, research centres and more.

Our economic impact extends well beyond our own operations and in 2025, we placed orders with around **2,600 UK suppliers**, contributing a further **£3.8 billion** to UK GDP. Combined with our direct impact, that means we estimate that around **£1 in every £280** earned in the UK was linked to bp

activity. Those thousands of businesses – many of them highly specialized – help us as we work to deliver energy safely, reliably and efficiently, while sustaining skilled jobs and economic activity in communities across the country. The case studies included in this report offer a snapshot of that in practice.

We’re proud of our contribution to the UK – the jobs we help to create, the revenue we generate, and the people and businesses that help to keep energy flowing every day.

In this report, we’ve aimed to provide you with a clear and useful view of bp’s economic activity to the UK in 2025. Alongside the charts and figures, we hope we’ve also given you a sense of the real-world activity, partnerships and supply chains that sit behind them.

Louise Kingham CBE
Senior vice president, Europe,
and head of country, UK



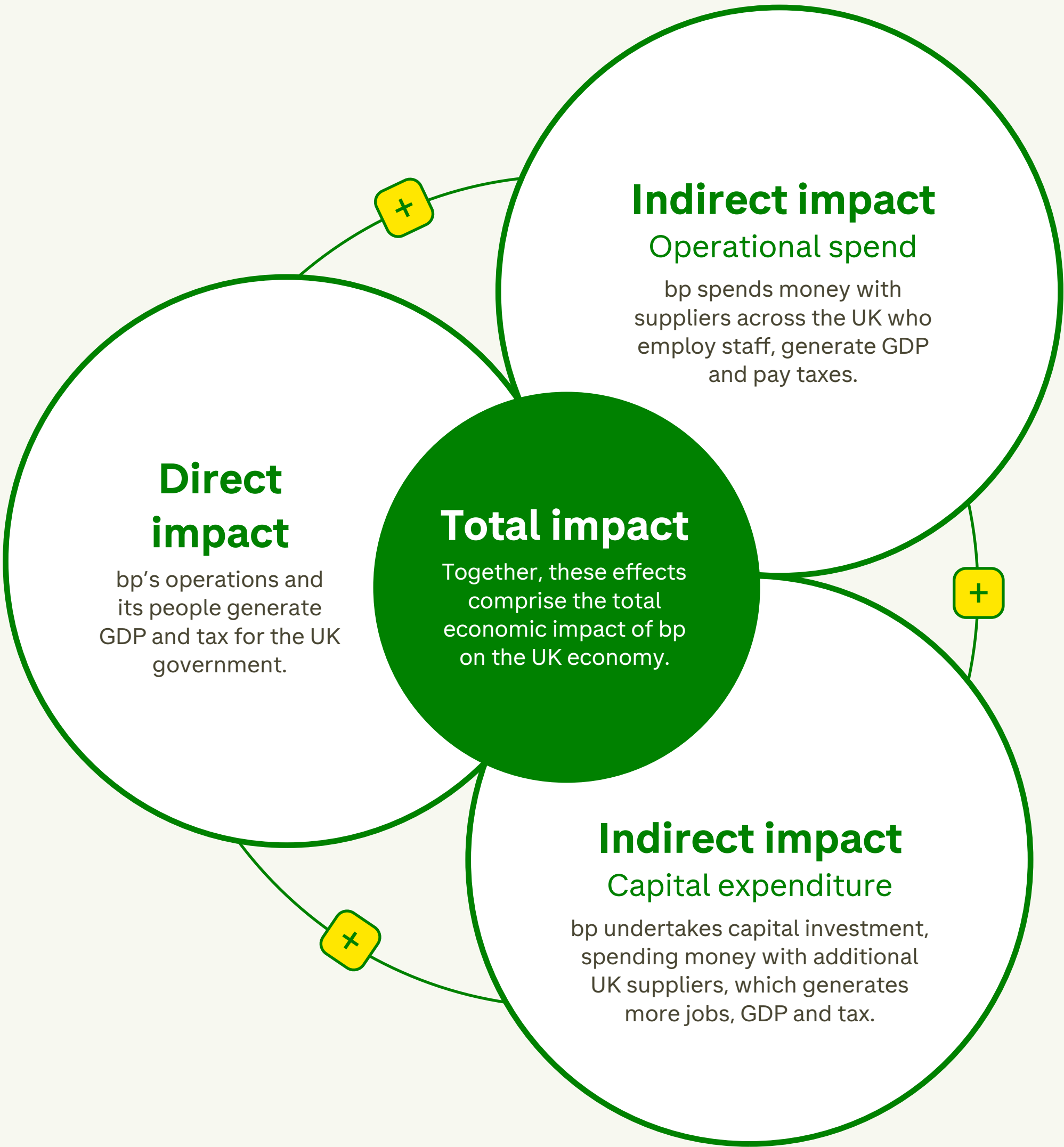
Analysis by Oxford Economics

bp's impact on the UK economy in 2025

Find out more about
[Oxford Economics' methodology](#)



Seismic surveying in the Schiehallion field, west of Shetland



Overview of the analysis

Oxford Economics measures bp's contribution to the economy across three channels of impact: direct, indirect due to operational spending, and indirect due to capital expenditure.

bp's impact along those channels is assessed using these three metrics:

Gross value added (GVA)

This is the contribution of a firm to the UK's gross domestic product (GDP). It is also equivalent to the sum of a company's total compensation of employees, profits, and taxes on production.

Employment

This is measured on a headcount basis for comparison with Office for National Statistics' employment data.

Taxes supported

This is the value of taxes collected and paid to the UK government.

While many economic impact studies are estimated based only on spending that occurs within the country of interest, this report goes further by assessing the impact of bp's global procurement activity on the UK economy. This is important because bp's operations span multiple countries. Oxford Economics' bespoke Business Economic Impact Calculator captures spending within countries and across their borders, facilitating estimates of the benefits to the UK from bp's global supply chain spending.

Direct economic impact

bp's operations directly benefited the UK economy

In 2025, bp directly contributed significantly to the UK economy through its wide range of operations.

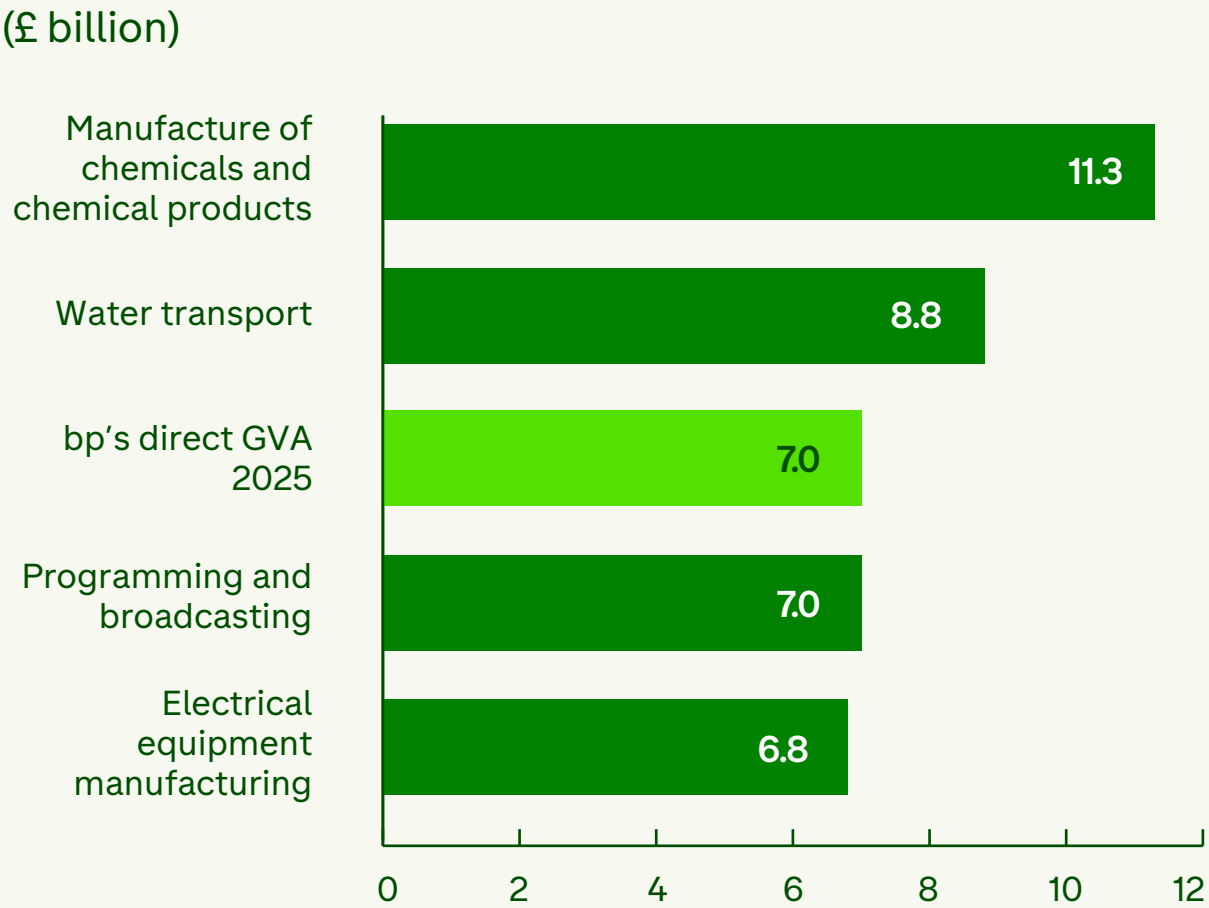
These include oil and gas production and operations; a nationwide retail network, offering food and fuel; disciplined investment in lower carbon projects; research and development centres; and office-based functions.

In 2025, bp directly:

- Generated a **£7.0 billion** gross value added (GVA) contribution to UK GDP, or **£1 in every £430** of UK GDP.
- Employed **13,962 people**.^a
- Paid and collected **£3.4 billion** in tax to the UK government.^b

bp's direct GVA rivalled that of entire industries of the UK economy.

Figure 1. bp's direct gross value added contribution to UK GDP compared to other industries in 2025



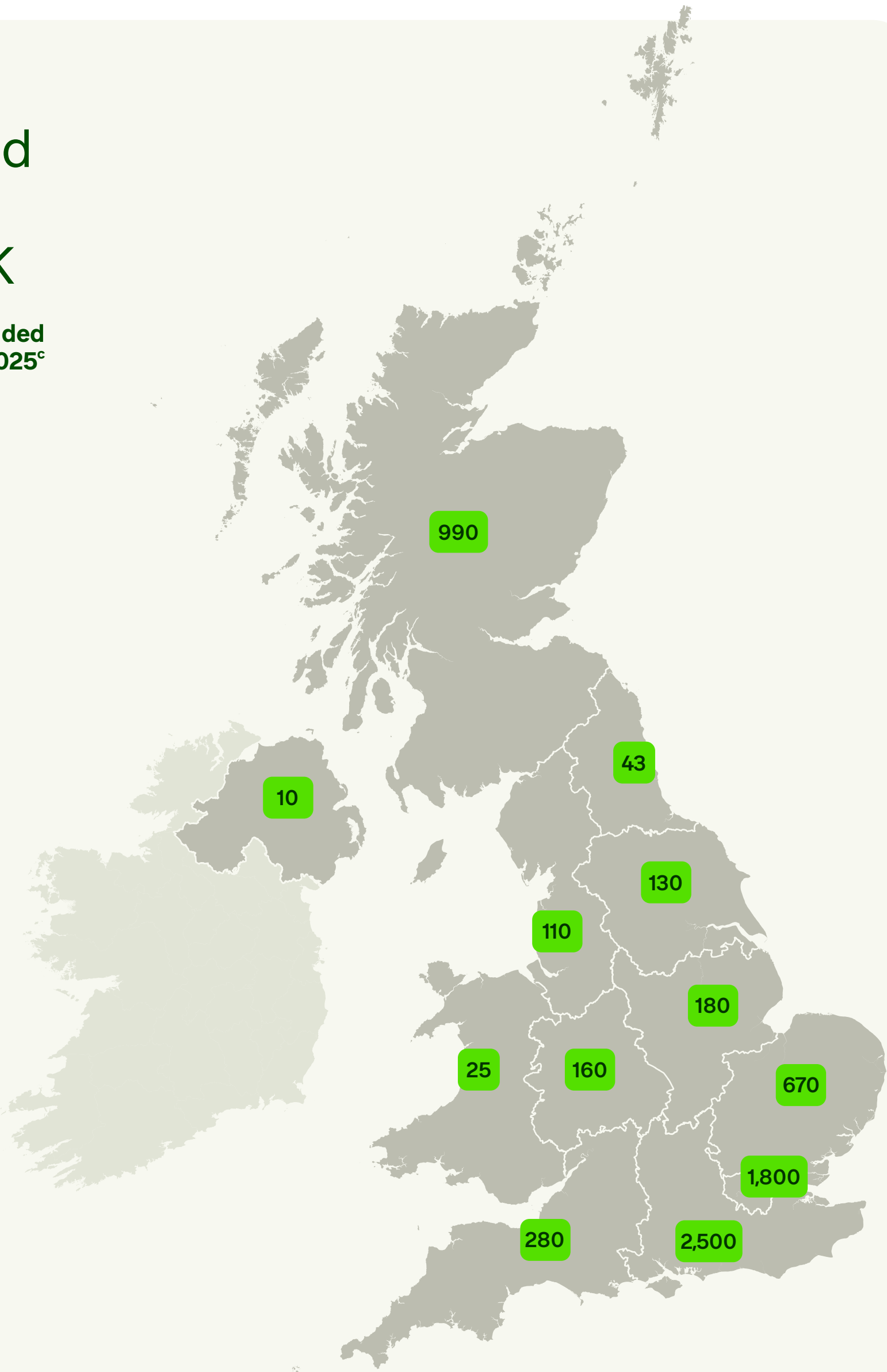
Source: Oxford Economics, bp, ONS

bp's operations directly benefited all nations and regions in the UK

Figure 2. bp's direct gross value added impact by nations and regions in 2025^c

Gross value added (£ million)

Source: Oxford Economics, bp
^c The GVA is mapped to regions using bp's employment distribution, and the regional split of its wage/salary payments to staff.



£7.0bn

gross value added contribution to UK GDP

13,962

people employed

£3.4bn

paid and collected in tax to the UK government

^a Employment headcount is of 31 December 2025.
^b This value is based on the calendar year of 2025.

Indirect economic impact

bp's spending with UK suppliers in 2025

bp's spending consists of operational spending, as well as capital expenditure.

Of the estimated **£4.1 billion** bp spent with suppliers in the UK:

- **£3.3 billion** was with **2,600 suppliers** of goods and services, which relates to ongoing business operations.
- **£850 million** was with **510 suppliers** of capital goods and services, which represents investment in bp's production facilities and other assets.



£3.3bn

was spent with

2,600

suppliers of operational goods and services

£850m

was spent with

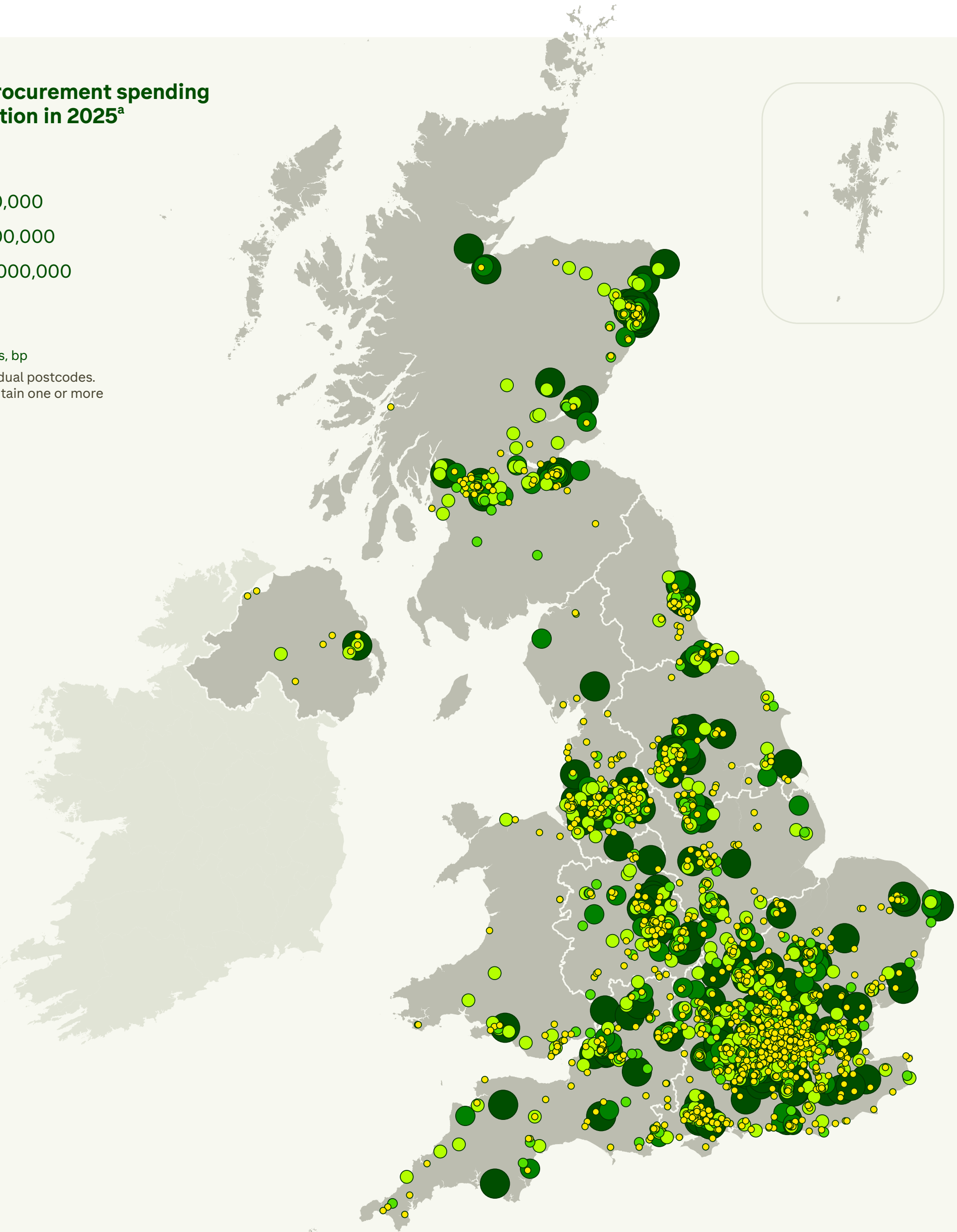
510

suppliers of capital goods and services

Figure 3. bp's procurement spending by supplier location in 2025^a

- £1–£50,000
- £50,001–£100,000
- £100,001–£500,000
- £500,001–£1,000,000
- £1,000,000+

Source: Oxford Economics, bp
a Circles represent individual postcodes. Each postcode may contain one or more supplier addresses.



Indirect economic impact

bp's spending with UK suppliers in 2025 stimulated substantial economic activity

By buying goods and services from its suppliers, bp supported those suppliers as they generated their own gross value added (GVA), jobs, and tax impacts.

bp spent an estimated **£4.1 billion** with UK suppliers in 2025. This procurement, combined with bp's spending elsewhere around the world, supported:

- **£3.8 billion** in GVA contributions to UK GDP, or **£1 in every £790** of UK GDP.
- **49,000 jobs**, or **one in every 700** people in employment.



£3.8bn

gross value added contribution to UK GDP

49,000

jobs supported

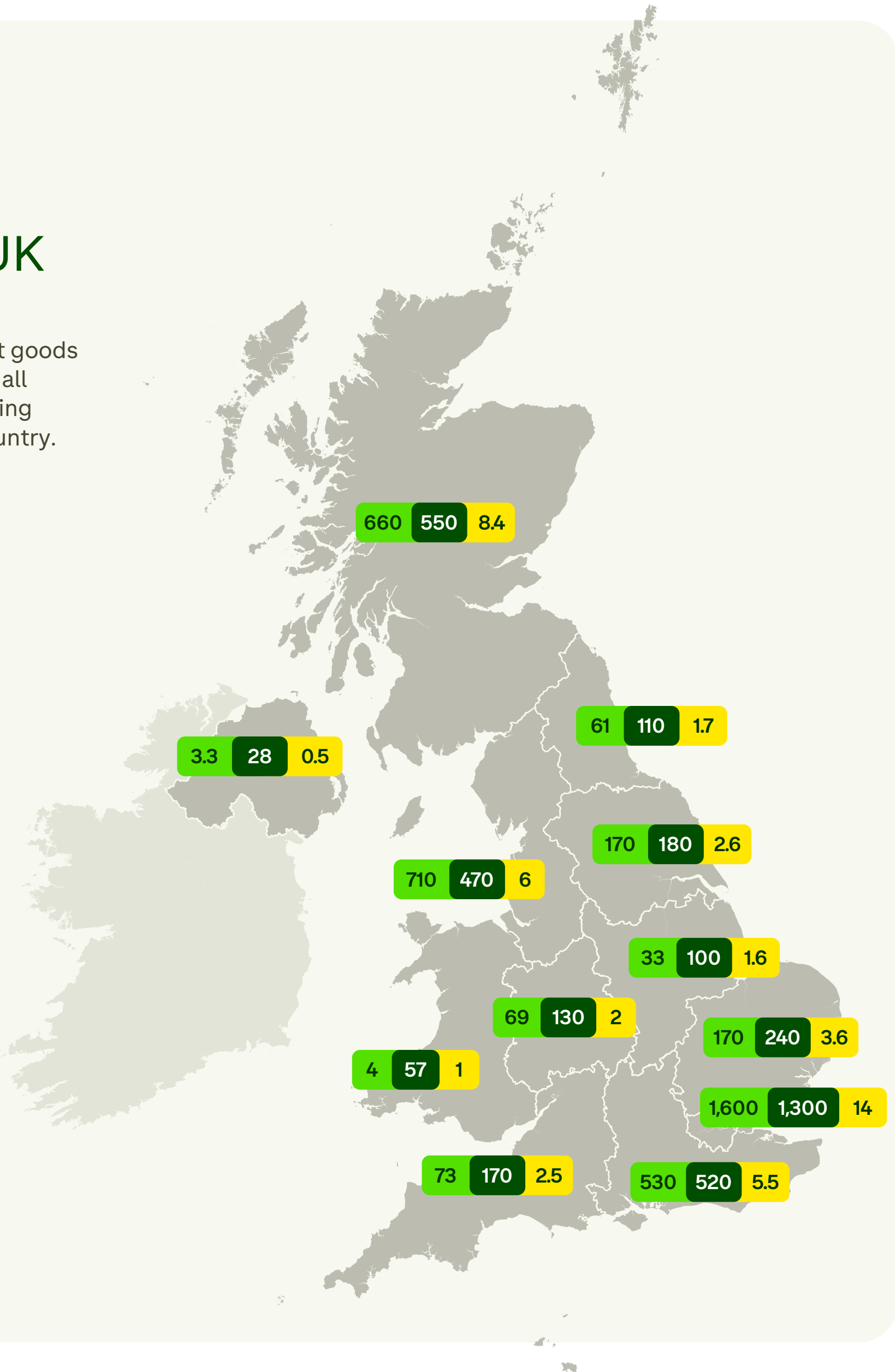
bp's spending benefited all nations and regions in the UK

Due to the diverse range of bp's operations, the company bought goods and services from businesses in all UK nations and regions, supporting economic activity across the country.

Figure 4. bp's indirect economic impact on the UK's nations and regions in 2025

- # Procurement spend (£ million)
- Gross value added (£ million)
- Jobs ('000s)

Source: Oxford Economics, bp



Indirect economic impact

bp's supply chain spending benefited a wide range of businesses and sectors

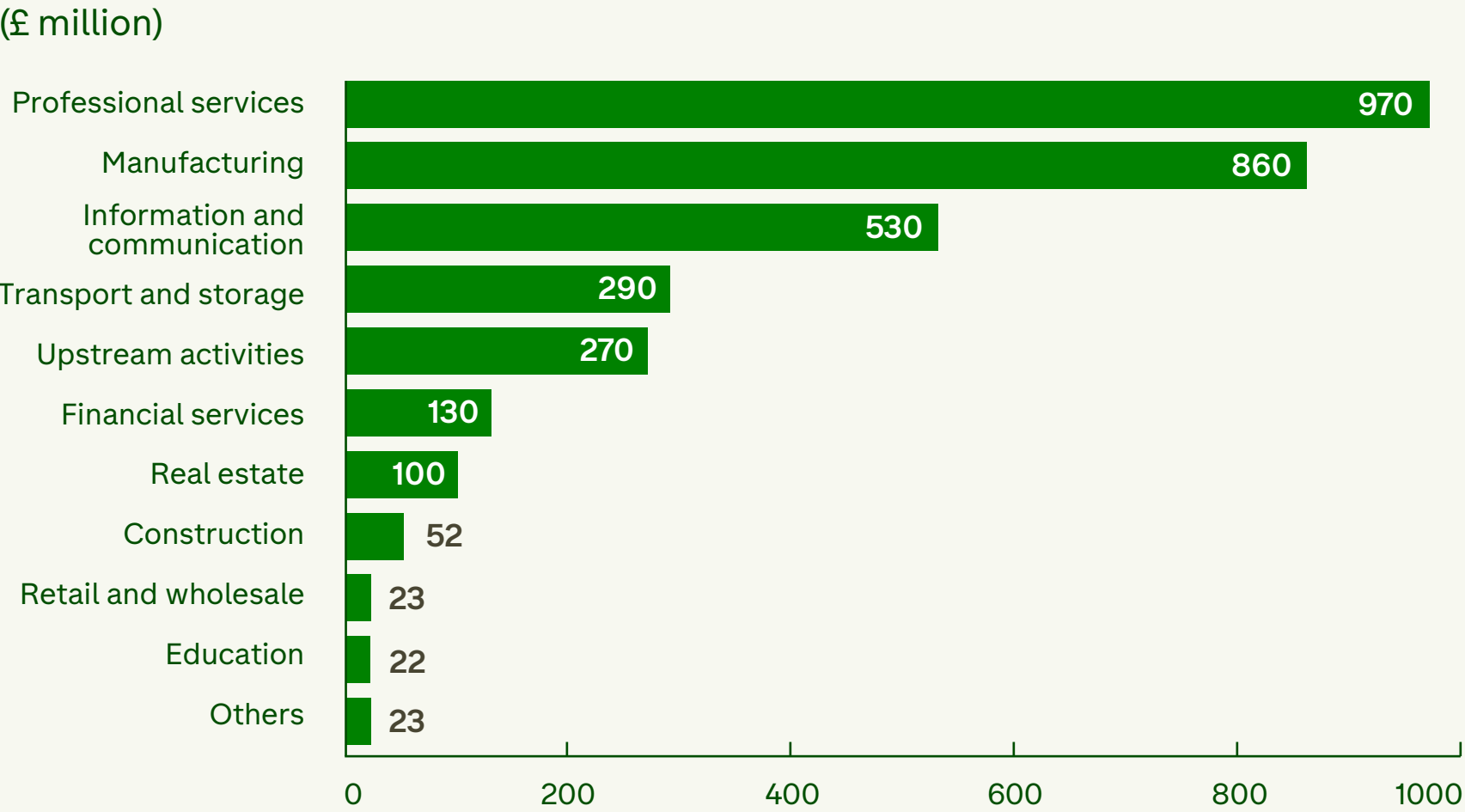
Operational spending by sector

Of bp's **£3.3 billion** operational expenditure, businesses in the professional services sector – which includes activities like R&D, accounting, consulting and engineering services – received the largest amount. In 2025, bp spent around **£970 million** with firms in this sector, accounting for **30%** of bp's total operational spending in the UK.

Firms in the manufacturing sector were also substantial recipients of bp's operational spending in the UK, receiving **£860 million** in 2025 (**26%** of the total).

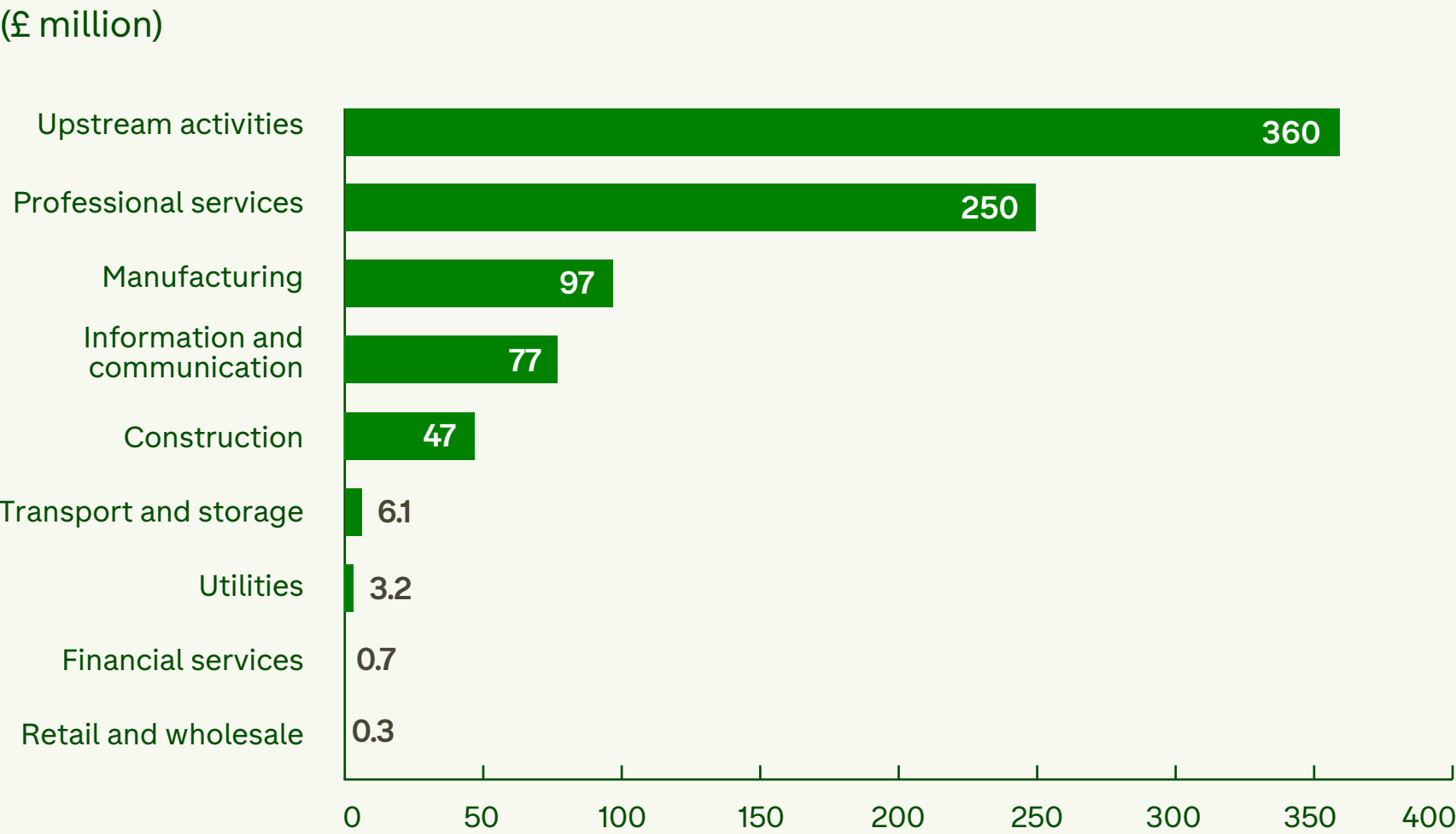
Businesses in the information and communication sector – which includes activities like computer programming, information services and telecommunications services – received **£530 million** of bp's operational spending (**16%** of the total).

Figure 5. Ten UK sectors that received the largest amount of bp's operational spending in 2025^a



Source: Oxford Economics, bp
a Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Figure 6. bp's capital expenditure by sector in 2025^b



Source: Oxford Economics, bp
b Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Capital expenditure by sector

bp also supported a wide range of businesses through its **£850 million** capital expenditure:

- Providers of upstream services, which include exploration, drilling and production, received **£360 million (42%** of bp's total capital spending in the UK).
- Suppliers in the professional services industry, including engineering firms, received bp capital expenditure worth **£250 million (30%** of total).
- Manufacturing businesses were also significant beneficiaries of bp's capital expenditure, receiving **£97 million (11%** of the total).

How bp's spending with suppliers around the world benefited the UK

bp not only supported the UK economy by spending money with UK businesses and suppliers, but it also supported a further contribution to the UK economy by buying from suppliers around the world.

Some of the money bp spends with suppliers in other countries flows back to the UK through global supply chains.^c

Through bp's spending with international suppliers, Oxford Economics estimates that in 2025:

- Some **£140 million** of bp's total gross value added (GVA) contribution to UK GDP as presented earlier in this report was stimulated by these global supply chain effects.

- Through these global supply chain effects, bp's global spending supported an estimated **1,800 jobs** in the UK.
- Finally, of the tax receipts bp supported in the UK, **£37 million** was stimulated via bp's international supply chain spending.

c The indirect GVA, jobs, and taxes supported by the international spillovers are already included within the indirect results presented earlier in this report.

bp's total economic impact in the UK

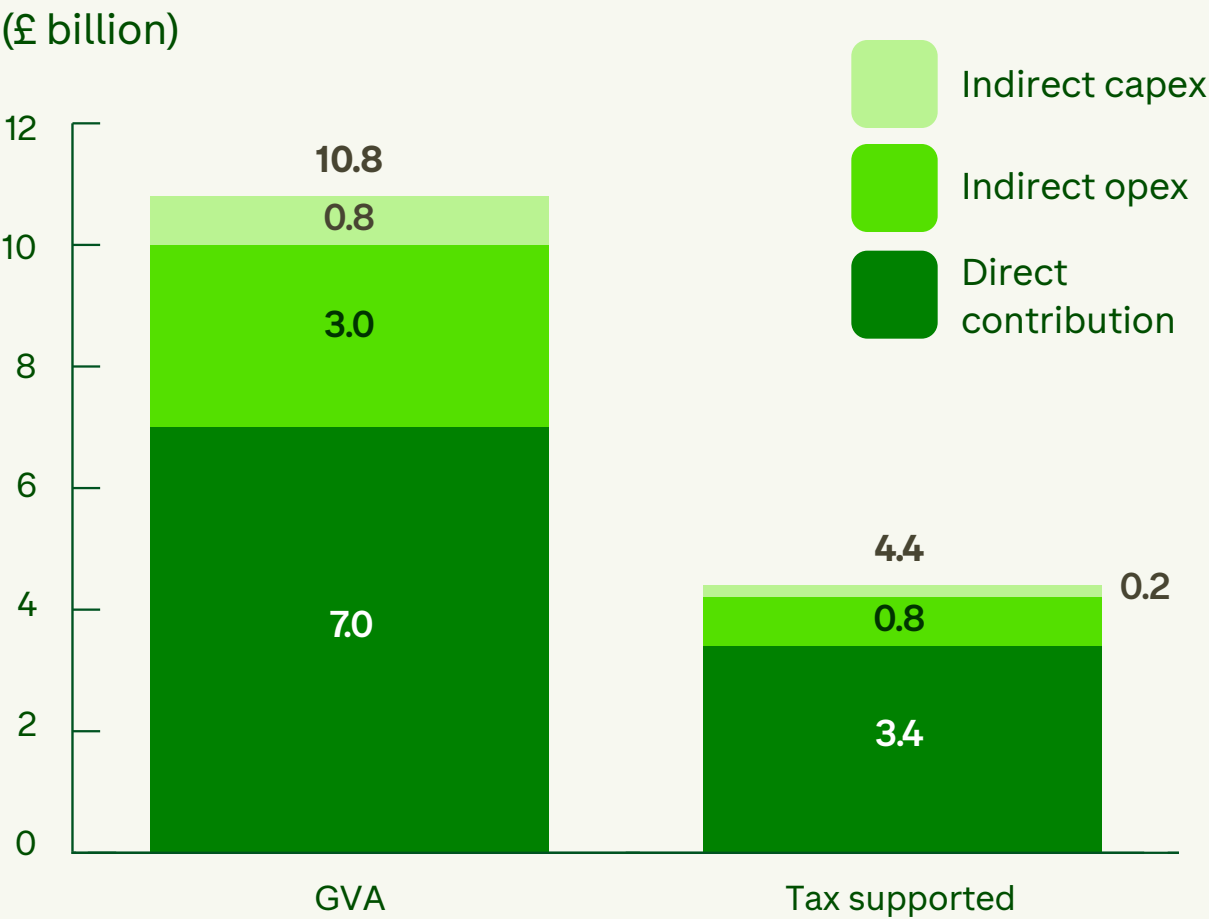
Considering the sum of the company's direct impact and supply chain impact, bp's total impact on the UK economy was sizeable.

Oxford Economics estimates that in 2025 bp supported:

- **£10.8 billion** in gross value added (GVA) contribution to UK GDP, or **£1 in every £280 of UK GDP**.
- **63,000 jobs**.
- **£4.4 billion** in total taxes.

The total GVA supported by bp was equivalent to **0.36% of all GDP** created in the UK in 2025. This contribution was approximately the same as the GDP of the city of York in the same year.^a

Figure 7. Gross value added and tax supported by bp's activities



Source: Oxford Economics, bp

£10.8bn

in gross value added contribution to UK GDP – equivalent to **0.36%** of **national GDP**

63,000

jobs supported, which was **0.18%** of **national employment**

^a The GDP of the NUTS3 region of York (UKE21) was estimated by Oxford Economics to be £10.8 billion in 2025, based on Office for National Statistics data.

bp's total regional impact

bp's combined direct and indirect impact (including the extra boost from global spending) occurred in every UK region and nation.

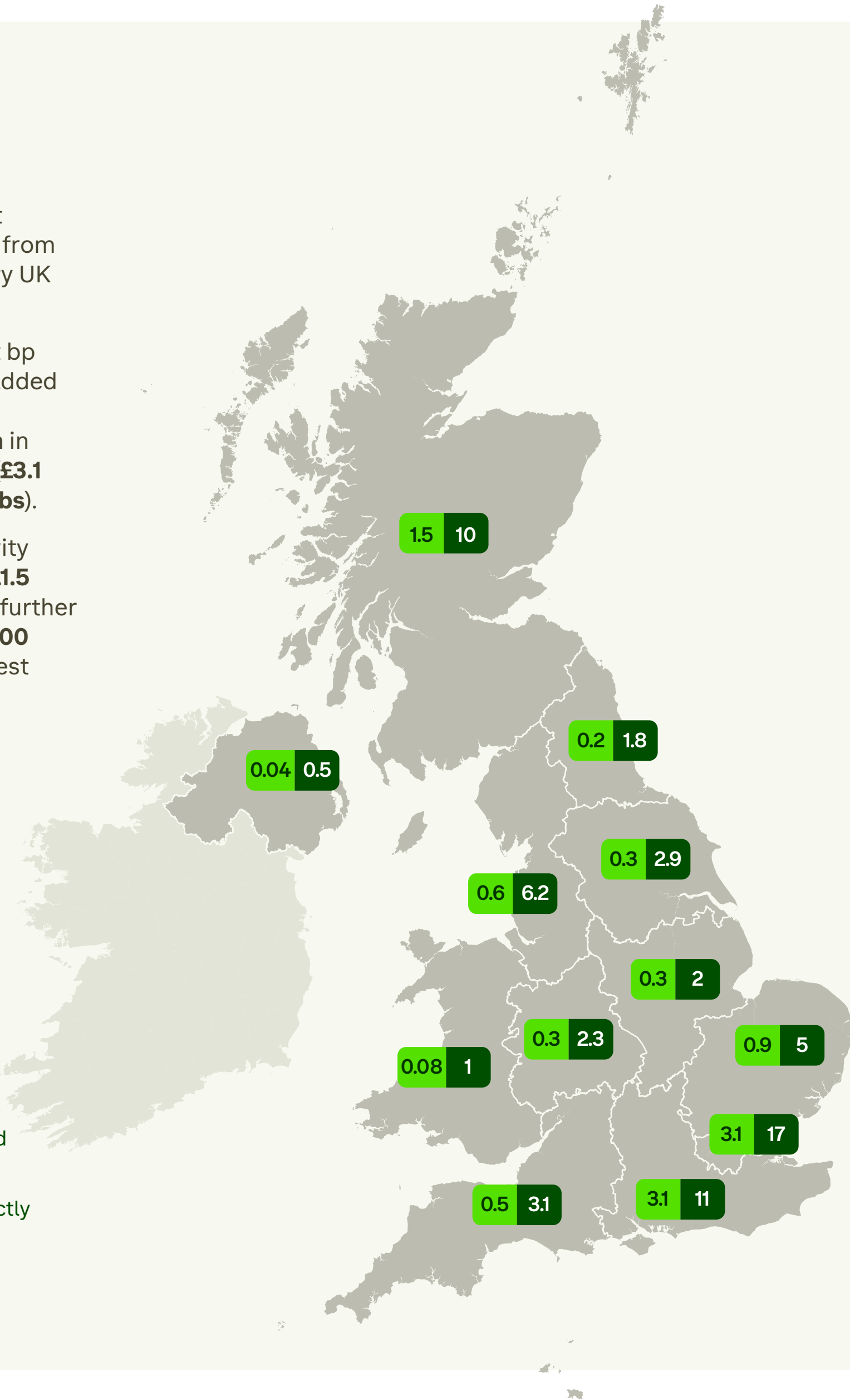
Oxford Economics estimates that bp supported the most gross value added (GVA) and employment in London (**17,000 jobs**, alongside **£3.1 billion** in GVA) followed by the South East (**£3.1 billion** in GVA, as well as **11,000 jobs**).

A large amount of economic activity was also supported in Scotland (**£1.5 billion** in GVA and **10,000 jobs**). A further **£3.1 billion** in GVA, as well as **25,000 jobs** were supported across the rest of the UK.

Figure 8. Gross value added and employment bp supported directly and along the supply chain by UK nation and region in 2025

- # Gross value added bp supported directly and indirectly (£ billion)
- # Employment bp supported directly and indirectly (jobs '000s)

Source: Oxford Economics, bp



Total economic impact

bp's impact on the local economy

bp's impact was especially important in several of the UK's nations and regions.

Nationally, Oxford Economics estimates that bp supported **£10.8 billion** in gross value added (GVA) contribution to UK GDP – equivalent to **0.36%** of national GDP. However, in some parts of the country, bp's activity supported a higher share of regional GDP.

For example, bp's direct and supply chain activity supported **0.82%** of all gross value added in the South East, followed by **0.82%** in Scotland, and **0.51%** in London.

In a similar fashion, Oxford Economics analysis indicates that bp supported 0.18% of employment nationally, but a higher percentage in some regions. bp supported an estimated 0.36% of all employment in Scotland, followed by 0.26% of employment in London and 0.22% of employment in the South East.

bp's share of UK total gross value added in key regions

South East

0.82%

equivalent to **£3.1bn** in gross value added contribution

Scotland

0.82%

equivalent to **£1.5bn** in gross value added contribution

London

0.51%

equivalent to **£3.1bn** in gross value added contribution

bp's share of UK total employment by key regions

South East

0.22%

equivalent to 11,000 jobs

Scotland

0.36%

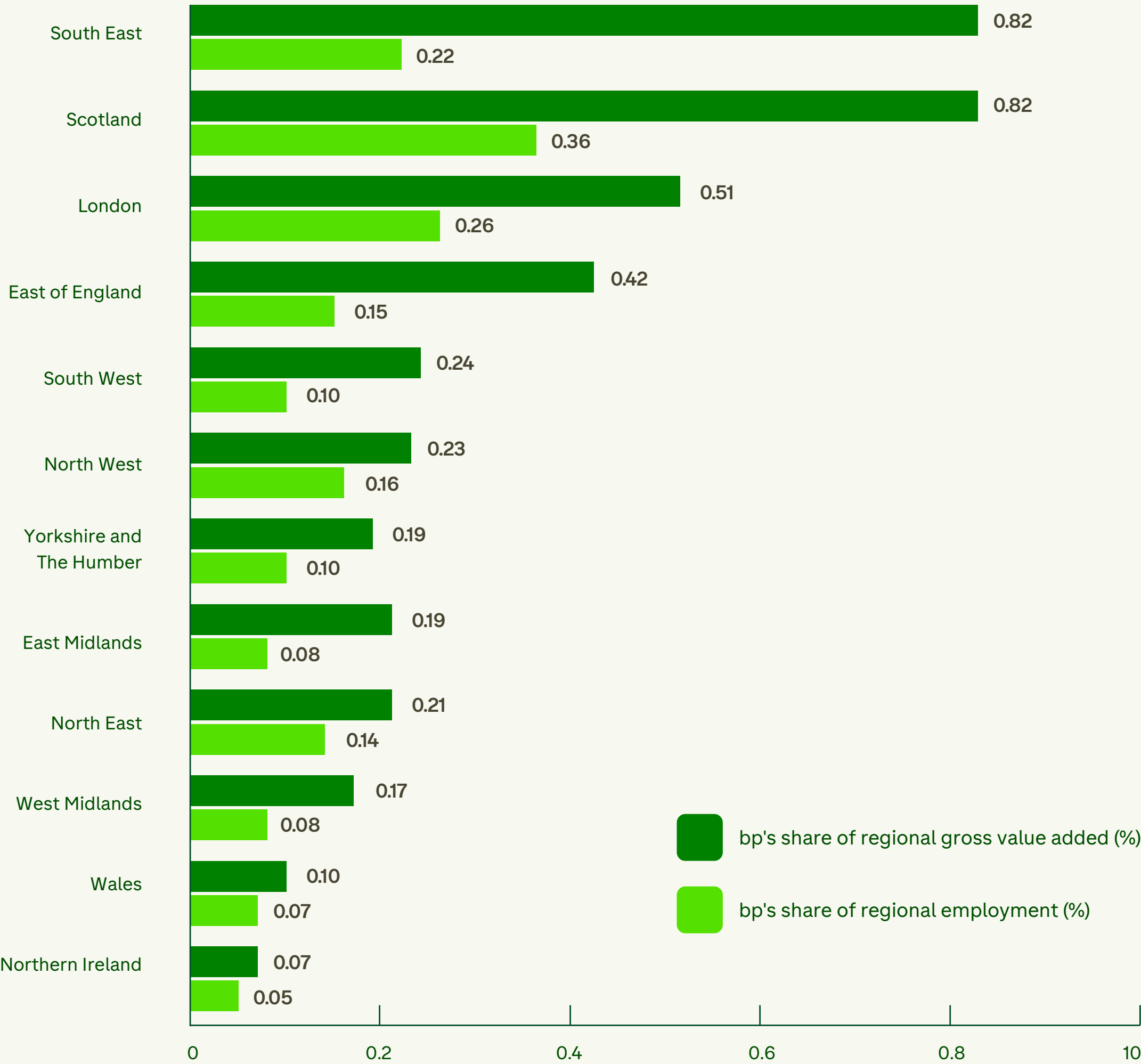
equivalent to 10,000 jobs

London

0.26%

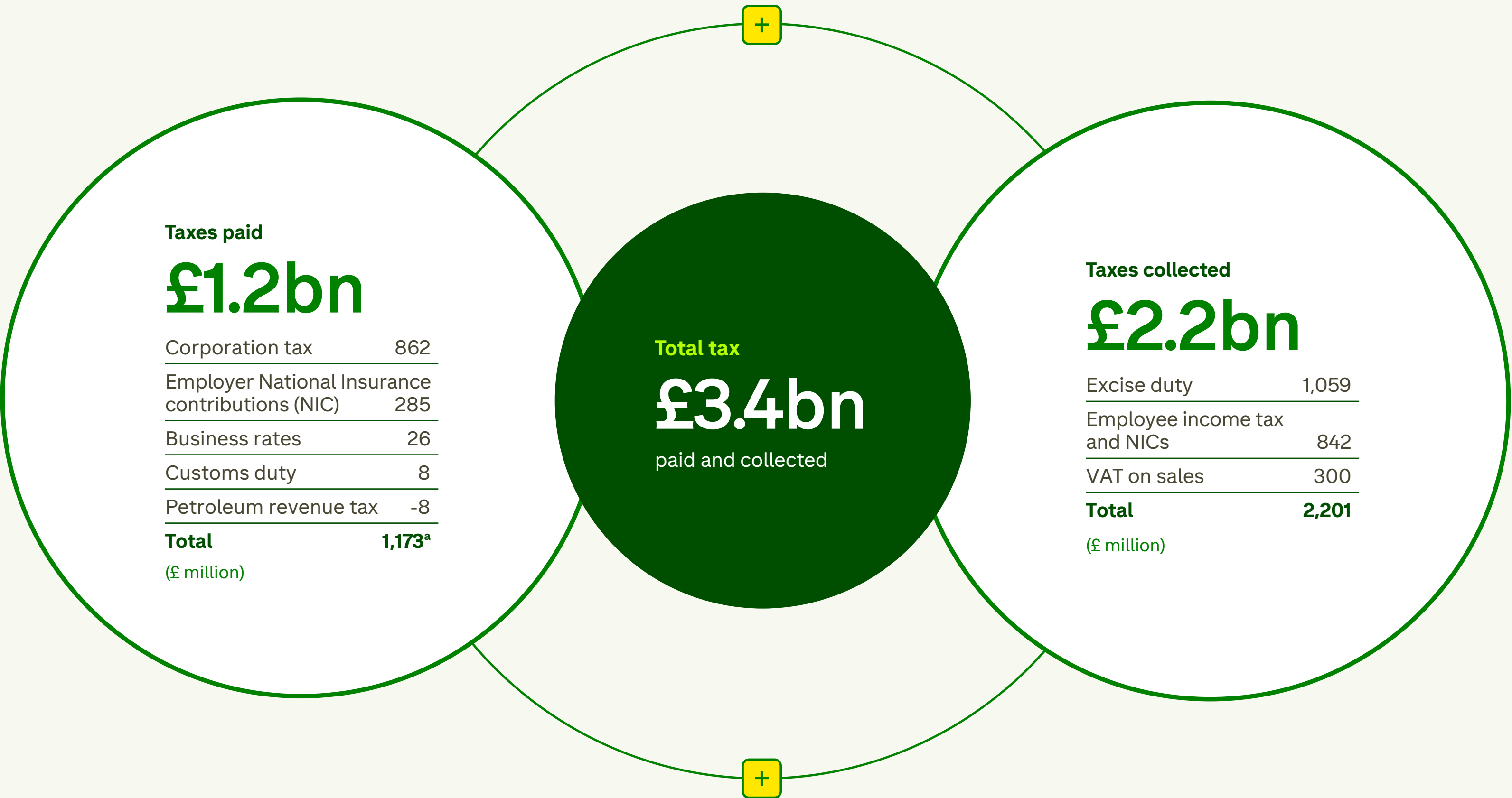
equivalent to 17,000 jobs

Figure 9. bp's total share of gross value added and employment supported by region in 2025



Source: Oxford Economics, bp

Total economic impact



bp is an important collector and payer of taxes to the UK government

Through its operations, bp also collected and paid a substantial amount of tax revenue to the UK government.

bp paid and collected **£3.4 billion** in tax to the UK government. This includes **£1.2 billion** in paid tax, of which **£422 million** was energy profits levy. It also included **£2.2 billion** in collected tax.

The tax bp paid and collected in 2025 was equivalent to **0.4%** of total HMRC receipts in that year (£910 billion), or **£1 in every £270^b**.

The company also stimulated tax contributions along the supply chain, estimated to be worth **£1 billion** in 2025.

Written by bp

bp in the UK in 2025



Laboratory work in Sunbury

bp's 2025 activity and investments in the UK

Oil and gas

-  Operated by bp
-  Operated by others

Fuel terminals

-  Isle of Grain, Hamble, Hemel Hempstead

Customers and products

-  **Retail sites**
Both bp-operated and dealer-operated sites
bp.com/stationfinder
-  **Air bp**
Some of more than 60 locations where Air bp is present

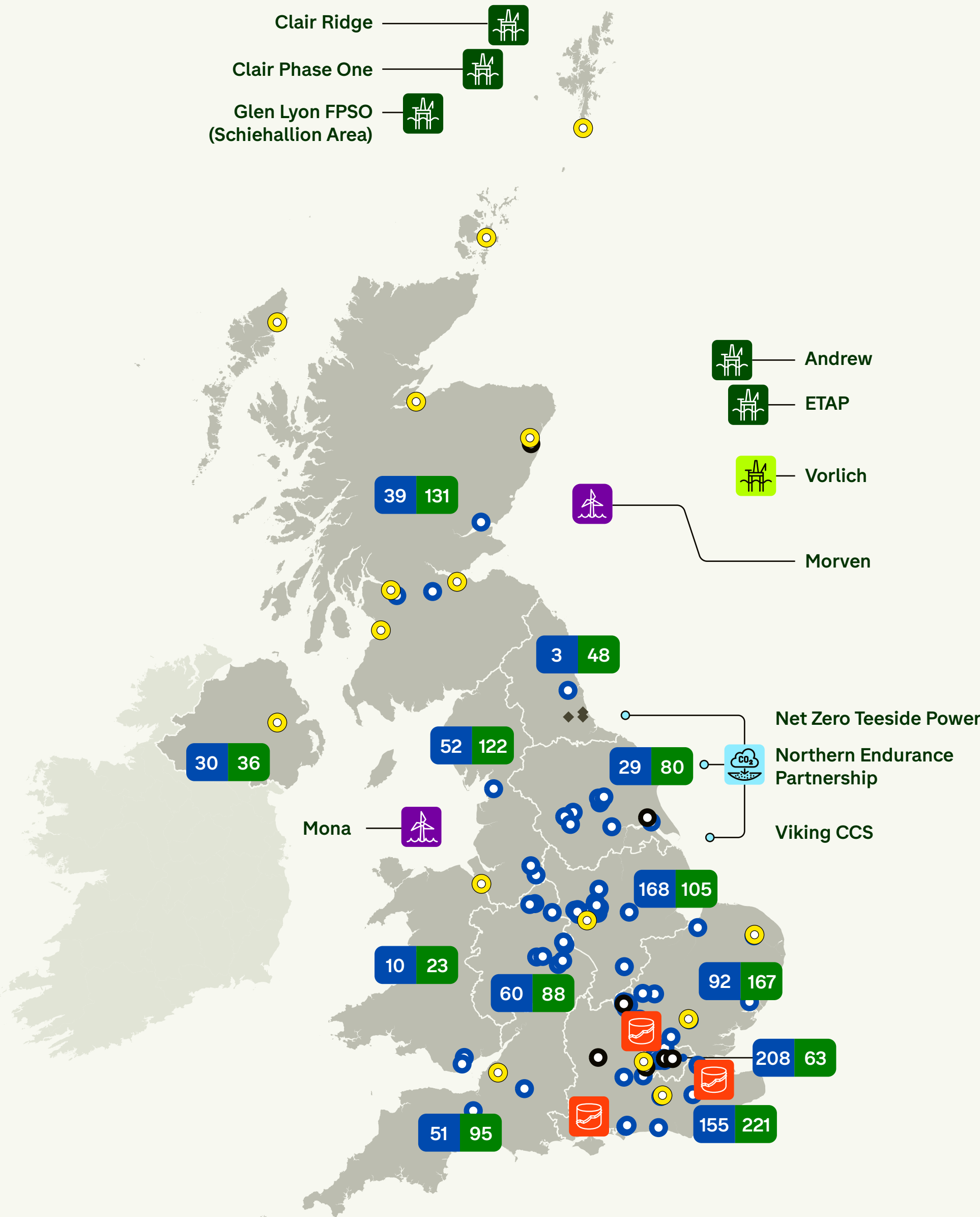
-  **bp pulse charging sites^a**
With ultra-fast^b and rapid charge^c points
uk-chargers.bppulse.com
-  **bp pulse hubs^d**
Hubs open as at March 2026

Lower carbon and renewables^e

-  **Solar**
Lightsource bp solar farms under development and construction
-  **Offshore wind**
JERA Nex bp joint venture
-  **Carbon capture and storage**
Net Zero Teesside Power, Northern Endurance Partnership, and Viking CCS joint ventures

Offices and research centres

-  **Sunbury**
One of three technical hubs worldwide
- St James's Square**
bp headquarters
- Canary Wharf**
Global supply, trading and shipping hub
- Pangbourne**
Castrol's global R&D centre
- Aberdeen**
bp's North Sea headquarters
- Milton Keynes**
Home to bp's retail, fuels and EV charging businesses
- Hull**
Site for modelling and laboratory testing



^a Of the 897 bp pulse charging sites shown on the map, 76% are sites with one or two charging bays.
^b Ultra-fast charging: electric vehicle charging of greater than or equal to 150kW.
^c Rapid charging: includes electric vehicle charging of greater than or equal to 50kW and less than 150kW.
^d A site qualifies as a hub when it has six or more ultra-fast charging bays.
^e bp mostly produces, trades and sells oil and gas, alongside transition activities such as EV charging, bioenergy and renewables that are a much smaller but key part of our business. Map current as at April 2026.

Working with UK suppliers

Our activities in the UK see us working with a wide range of businesses across the country.

In 2025, we spent £4.1 billion with suppliers in the UK. These case studies shine a spotlight on some of the companies we worked with in 2025.

Altrad Sparrows

On an offshore platform, cranes are an essential lifeline, lifting everything from fuel to food.

Sparrows Offshore Services was established in 1975 in Aberdeen and joined the Altrad Group in 2022, becoming Altrad Sparrows. The company has worked with bp on our offshore platforms for more than five decades, providing specialist crane operations, lifting services and engineering support.

What began with a crane operator on the Forties platform in 1975 has grown into a team of around 70 supporting bp's North Sea oil and gas operations today. In addition to the core team, the company also provides a range of support functions and ad-hoc personnel to meet project requirements.

Today, Altrad Sparrows supports customers worldwide, employing more than 700 people in the UK.

Most recently, Altrad Sparrows helped bp to replace a key component – a slew bearing – on bp's Glen Lyon floating production, storage and offloading facility (FPSO). This involved lifting the crane that usually does



An Altrad Sparrows hydraulic technician
Image courtesy of Altrad Sparrows

the lifting. The crane was not originally designed to have its slew bearing replaced at sea, so Sparrows had to develop a bespoke solution to allow this to happen safely and without disrupting production. Performing maintenance of this kind in open waters is highly specialized, making this a first of its kind for the company.

“Our work together has not only created sustained employment opportunities but has also enabled us to develop and retain highly skilled personnel within the region. Working with bp for so long has allowed us to continually evolve and flourish.”

“
bp was the first big company that worked with us and that gave us our foothold in the industry and shaped who we are today. ”

Marc Moran
Altrad Sparrows' business manager for bp

JDR Cables

Offshore platforms rely on cables to connect them to everything from power to communications. For more than two decades, JDR Cables has supplied specialized subsea cables and umbilicals to support bp's operations across the North Sea and beyond.

The company was originally founded in the UK in 1966 and joined the TFKable Group in 2017. It now employs around 650 people globally, including roughly 550 in the UK, where they work across facilities in Littleport near Cambridge, Hartlepool, and a newly opened manufacturing site in Blyth.

One of the first major projects to run through the new Blyth factory is the compression cables for a major bp-operated offshore

project. bp's project team has been a regular presence on site, working side by side with JDR Cables engineers to refine the design and oversee production. The close collaboration has resulted in the company refining the cable design so there is a lower likelihood of complications once it's installed offshore.

The experience the company gained through bp projects like this one flows into the rest of JDR Cables' operations, raising engineering standards and helping the business to secure work with other operators around the world.



Subsea control and power umbilicals stored at the JDR Cables factory in Hartlepool
Image courtesy of JDR Cables

“
Our work with bp has helped to open doors across the industry. bp knows exactly what it needs from a project, and that clarity helps us to raise our game. It shapes how we work with our customers, innovate and build capability as a UK manufacturer. ”

Rory Graham
JDR Cables' sales director, floating wind and electrification



An autonomous vehicle powered by Oxa patrols a solar farm, monitoring the panels and collecting data
Image courtesy of Oxa

“
bp has been fundamental to our success. Having them as both a customer and a long-term investment partner has given the wider market confidence as we continue to scale.”

Paul Newman
Oxa’s founder and CEO

Oxa

Founded in 2014 and headquartered in Oxford, Oxa develops self-driving vehicle software and hardware to tow and move goods in locations like ports, airports, and manufacturing facilities, as well as to monitor assets and perimeters at industrial sites.

bp has worked closely with Oxa to run autonomous vehicles within its operations, including some Lightsource bp-managed solar farms. The technology supports people on the ground by improving detection of anomalies, faulty equipment and security threats – driving safety, reliability and efficiency. That’s especially helpful given the sites are often spread over large areas, making it difficult for people to monitor and maintain.

This partnership has helped Oxa to refine its technology and improve the quality of the data its vehicles collect, along with the vehicle’s performance.

Alongside their work together on the ground, bp Ventures has supported Oxa’s growth through multiple investment rounds. bp was an early backer, investing in the company first in 2020, and then in subsequent funding rounds, with the most recent in March 2026.

The long-term commitment has helped to attract additional investors and grow the business. In addition to its Oxford headquarters, the company maintains a strong international presence, with an office in Toronto, Canada.

Oxalis Logistics UK

From forecourts to airports, our customers rely on our partnership with Oxalis Logistics to deliver the fuels they need.

Oxalis runs a dedicated fuel distribution operation for bp, with around 500 drivers and 150 vehicles based across 18 depots around the UK. This network supports bp’s regional aviation customers, as well as more than 1,100 bp-branded forecourts.

bp and Oxalis have worked together since 2014. Oxalis’s structure and scale allow it to quickly adjust its resources so it can deliver fuel where it’s needed, when it’s needed, even in the face of changing demand or challenging weather conditions.

Over the years, bp and Oxalis have built trusted ways of working, strengthened safety performance and continuously improved their operations. In the past year, bp and Oxalis jointly developed its first fuel delivery tracking system. It enables B2B customers to see the exact location of Oxalis’s fuel delivery vehicles and get information on the timing of deliveries. The system aims to improve planning and strengthen coordination with sites.

The bp-Oxalis partnership underpins our ability to serve communities around the UK safely and reliably.

“
bp is a hugely important part of our UK fuel and aviation operations. It represents around a third of what we do in the country, and our long-term strategic relationship means we’re able to work with bp on exciting developments like a new fuel delivery tracking system.”

Roel Steinhage
contract manager, Oxalis Logistics



An Oxalis fuel delivery at bp Ellesmere Port service station in Cheshire
Image courtesy of Oxalis

RELEX

Keeping shelves stocked across bp’s 320 company-owned retail sites in the UK is no small task. With new AI platforms available, bp turned to RELEX Solutions to strengthen how products are forecast, stocked and replenished.

Each bp shop carries around 2,500 products, from everyday essentials to food to go. Until recently, planning what to stock, and when, relied heavily on manual forecasting. Working with RELEX, bp introduced an AI-driven planning platform that connects customer retail demand with distribution centres and suppliers.

RELEX first started working with bp in 2023 and, at peak, had around 13 people from the company working on the programme. Headquartered in Finland with around 2,400 employees, the company has offices in the UK, Europe, North America and Asia.

bp’s digital solution was rolled out across the UK in 2025 and since then, product availability at bp retail sites has improved by around 2%, meaning more customers find what they’re looking for, more of the time.

The benefits of the software, however, extend beyond bp. Around 95 suppliers now receive clearer, earlier information on demand from bp sites.

“We improved how we coordinated multiple teams, planning phased releases and juggling many systems and configurations at once. The hands-on ways we managed changes, testing and team handovers here are now influencing how we run other large programmes, too.”



A retail assistant restocks the shop at bp Oak Tree SF Connect service station in Surrey

“For RELEX, this project really sharpened how we handle big, complex rollouts for large organizations.”

Nick Cole
RELEX’s director of strategic accounts and bp’s relationship manager

Additional information

Glossary

The following terms are used in the report on bp’s impact on the UK economy. Every effort has been made to align reported figures with the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

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, especially on buildings, machinery, and equipment.

Currency values, unless otherwise stated, are in GBP at 2025 prices.

Direct impacts are jobs and gross value added generated at bp’s operational sites in the UK.

Employment or jobs is the number of people employed, regardless of whether their employment is full time or part time, or whether they are employed directly by bp or as an individual on a fixed term. It is measured on a headcount terms for comparability to national statistics.

Gross value added (GVA) is the difference between the revenue of a firm minus the cost of bought-in goods and services used up to produce that revenue. It is also equal to the sum of compensation of employees and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA). Summed up for all firms in an economy, gross value added is equal to GDP with minor adjustments for taxes and subsidies.

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 it is growing.

Indirect impacts via operational spending are gross value added, jobs, and tax supported along the supply chain due to bp’s spending with its operational suppliers.

Indirect impacts via capital expenditure are gross value added, jobs, and tax supported along the supply chain due to bp’s spending with its capital goods suppliers.

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

Taxes are monetary payments to the UK government or local authorities.

Important notices

Disclaimer

The section of this publication titled “bp’s impact on the UK economy 2025” on pages 4 to 12 (UK Economic Impact Report) and page 30 has been written by Oxford Economics. Oxford Economics’ methodology can be accessed via a link on page 4. bp has not endorsed or verified the UK Economic Impact Report and assumes no obligation to update, revise, or supplement the UK Economic Impact Report or any of its contents. No warranty or representation is made regarding the accuracy, completeness or validity of the information contained in the UK Economic Impact Report. Neither BP p.l.c. nor any of its subsidiaries (nor their respective officers, employees and agents) accepts any liability whatsoever for any loss or damage arising from reliance on or actions taken based on any of the information set out in this publication.

Cautionary statement

In order to utilize the ‘safe harbor’ provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the ‘PSLRA’) and the general doctrine of cautionary statements, bp is providing the following cautionary statement. This publication contains certain forecasts, projections and forward-looking statements – that is, statements related to future, not past events and circumstances – 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. These statements are generally, but not always, identified by the use of words such as ‘will’, ‘expects’, ‘is expected to’, ‘targets’,

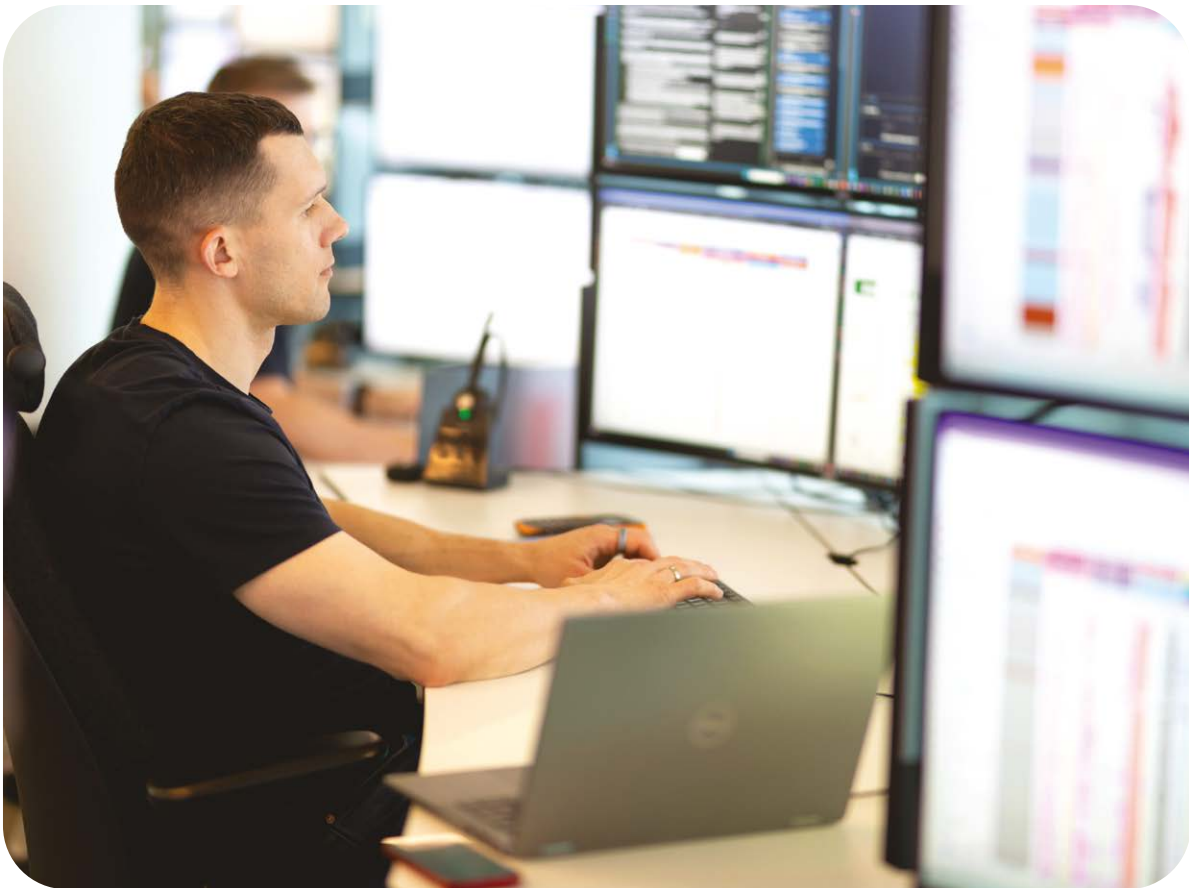
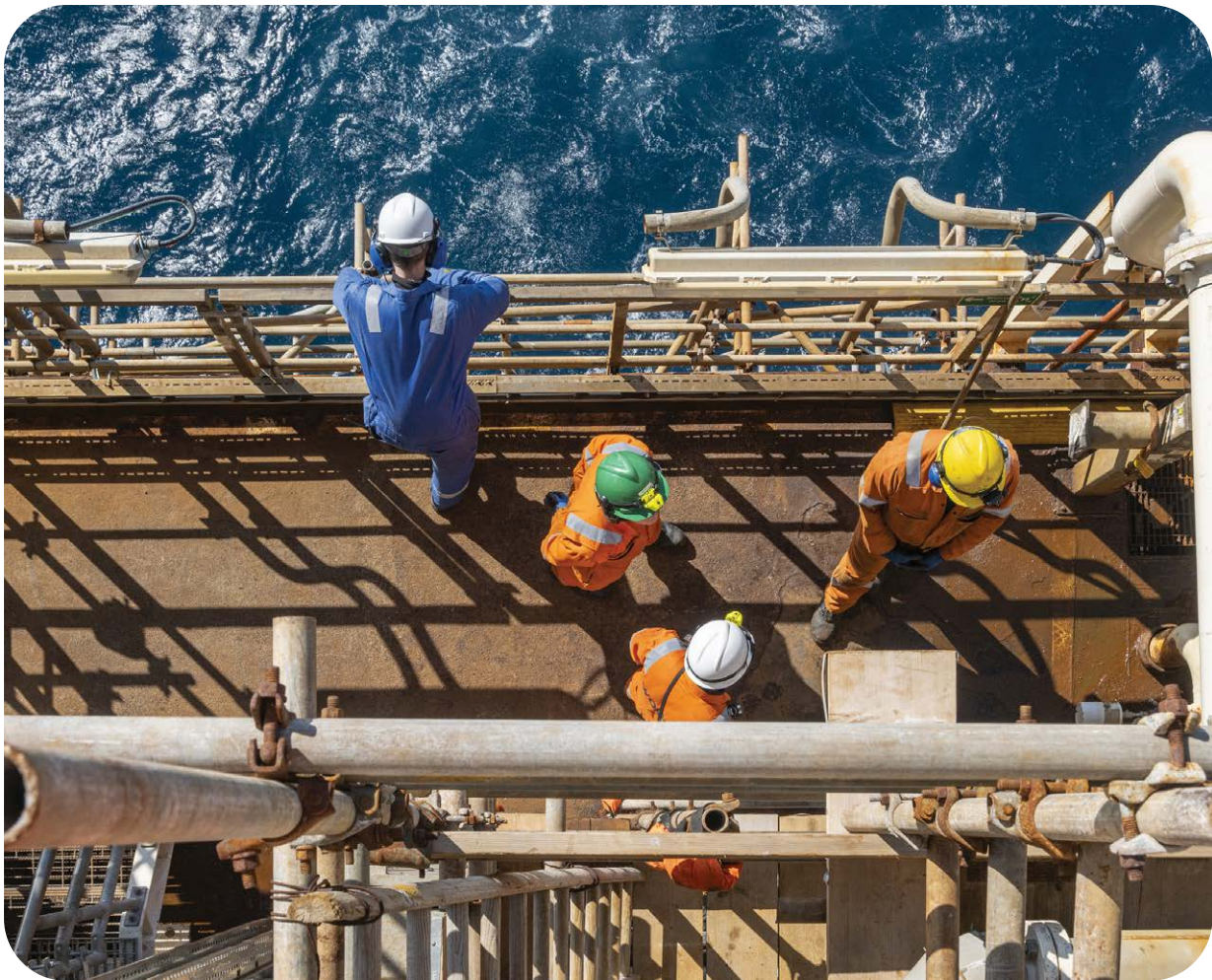
‘aims’, ‘should’, ‘may’, ‘objective’, ‘is likely to’, ‘intends’, ‘believes’, ‘anticipates’, ‘plans’, ‘we see’ or similar expressions. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will or may occur in the future and are outside the control of bp. Actual results or outcomes may differ materially from those expressed in such statements, depending on a variety of factors, including the risk factors discussed under ‘Risk factors’ in bp’s most recent Annual Report and Form 20-F as filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission and in any of our more recent public reports. Our most recent Annual Report and Form 20-F and other period filings are available on our website at www.bp.com or can be obtained from the SEC by calling 1-800-SEC- 0330 or on its website at www.sec.gov.

A note about this publication

Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, the term ‘bp’ and terms such as ‘we’, ‘us’ and ‘our’ are used in this publication for convenience to refer to one or more of the members of the bp group instead of identifying a particular entity or entities. BP p.l.c. and each of its subsidiaries are separate legal entities.

Acknowledgement

bp would like to thank its partners in the production of this publication.



Clockwise from top left: offshore workers on the ETAP platform in the North Sea; a subsurface and wells team member at Sunbury; fuel delivery at a forecourt from the bp terminal in Hemel Hempstead; a customer at bp’s Merrow SF Connect service station in Guildford; and the bp Technology Centre in Pangbourne.

