

WOOD PHOEBE A
Form 4
November 06, 2012

FORM 4

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

OMB APPROVAL

OMB Number: 3235-0287
Expires: January 31, 2015
Estimated average burden hours per response... 0.5

Check this box if no longer subject to Section 16. Form 4 or Form 5 obligations may continue. See Instruction 1(b).

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
WOOD PHOEBE A

(Last) (First) (Middle)

1555 PEACHTREE STREET
N.E., SUITE 1800

(Street)

ATLANTA, GA 30309

(City) (State) (Zip)

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
Invesco Ltd. [IVZ]

3. Date of Earliest Transaction
(Month/Day/Year)
11/02/2012

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

Director 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) Other (specify below)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)

Form filed by One Reporting Person
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
				(A) or (D) Code V Amount (D) Price			
Common Shares	11/02/2012		A	973 A \$ 0	11,955.321 (1)	D	

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

Persons who respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SEC 1474
(9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned (e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

Edgar Filing: WOOD PHOEBE A - Form 4

1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	8. Price of Derivative Security (Instr. 5)	9. Number of Derivative Securities Owned Following Transaction (Instr. 5)
--	--	--------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------	---	--	---	--	---

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
WOOD PHOEBE A 1555 PEACHTREE STREET N.E. SUITE 1800 ATLANTA, GA 30309	X			

Signatures

/s/ Jonathan J. Doyle, as Attorney in Fact
 Date: 11/06/2012

**Signature of Reporting Person

Date

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, see Instruction 4(b)(v).
 - ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).
- (1) Includes 75.179 Common Shares acquired via dividend reinvestment.

Remarks:

This Form 4 reports the acquisition by the reporting person of Common Shares resulting from a quarterly grant to the registrant.
 Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, see Instruction 6 for procedure.
 Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. OTTOM: #000000 0.5pt solid" valign="bottom" width="65">

26,661
27,102

Closing net debt

27,102

	25,696
	(1,879)
	(1,620)
	(441)
Decrease (increase) in net debt	
	(2,061)
	1,121
 Movement in cash and cash equivalents	
	(1,225)
	242
	498
 (excluding exchange adjustments)	
	740
	(1)
 Net cash outflow (inflow) from financing	
	(517)
	(1,857)
	(984)
 (excluding share capital)	
	(2,841)
	1,267
	(114)
 Explanation of Responses:	
	3

	7
	15
Other movements	
	22
	(121)
Movement in net debt before exchange	
	(1,856)
	(1,608)
	(471)
effects	
	(2,079)
	1,145
	(23)
	(12)
	30
Exchange adjustments	
	18
	(24)
	(1,879)
	(1,620)
	(441)
Decrease (increase) in net debt	
	(2,061)
	1,121
Explanation of Responses:	4

Notes

6. TNK-BP operational and financial information

Second quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009		First half 2009	2008
			Production (Net of royalties) (BP share)		
825	822	837	Crude oil (mb/d)	830	821
546	642	555	Natural gas (mmcf/d)	599	529
919	933	933	Total hydrocarbons (mboe/d)(a)	933	913
			\$ million		
			Income statement (BP share)		
2,026	419	873	Profit before interest and tax	1,292	3,235
(56)	(68)	(54)	Finance costs	(122)	(132)
(524)	(185)	(242)	Taxation	(427)	(855)
(95)	(32)	(31)	Minority interest	(63)	(153)
1,351	134	546	Net income	680	2,095
			Cash flow		
-	-	468	Dividends received	468	1,200
Balance sheet				30 June	31
				2009	December
					2008
Investments in jointly controlled entities				-	8,939
Investments in associates				9,104	-

(a) Natural gas is converted to oil equivalent at 5.8 billion cubic feet = 1 million barrels.

7. Inventory valuation

Due to falling oil prices a provision of \$1,412 million was held at 31 December 2008 to write inventories down to their net realizable value. The net movement in the provision during the second quarter of 2009 was an increase of \$92

Explanation of Responses:

million (first quarter of 2009 was a decrease of \$1,163 million).

8. Third-quarter results

BP's third-quarter results will be announced on 27 October 2009.

9. Statutory accounts

The financial information shown in this publication, which was approved by the Board of Directors on 27 July 2009, is unaudited and does not constitute statutory financial statements. Statutory accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2008 for BP have been filed with the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales; the report of the auditors on those accounts was unqualified and did not contain a statement under section 237(2) or section 237(3) of the Companies Act 1985.

Top of page 24

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year remain as set out in *BP Annual Report and Accounts 2008*. These are reproduced below.

We urge you to consider carefully the risks described below. If any of these risks occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer and the trading price and liquidity of our securities could decline, in which case you could lose all or part of your investment.

In the current global financial crisis and uncertain economic environment, certain risks may gain more prominence either individually or when taken together. Oil and gas prices and margins are likely to remain lower than in recent times due to reduced demand; the impact of this situation will also depend on the degree to which producers reduce production. At the same time, governments will be facing greater pressure on public finances leading to the risk of increased taxation. These factors may also lead to intensified competition for market share and available margin, with consequential potential adverse effects on volumes. The financial and economic situation may have a negative impact on third parties with whom we do, or may do, business. Any of these factors may affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

If there is an extended period of constraint in the capital markets, with debt markets in particular experiencing lack of liquidity, at a time when cash flows from our business operations may be under pressure, this may impact our ability to maintain our long-term investment programme with a consequent effect on our growth rate, and may impact shareholder returns, including dividends and share buybacks, or share price. Decreases in the funded levels of our pension plans may also increase our pension funding requirements.

Our system of risk management provides the response to risks of group significance through the establishment of standards and other controls. Inability to identify, assess and respond to risks through this and other controls could lead to an inability to capture opportunities, threats materializing, inefficiency and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

The risks are categorized against the following areas: strategic; compliance and control; and operational.

Strategic risks

Access and renewal

Successful execution of our group plan depends critically on implementing activities to renew and reposition our portfolio. The challenges to renewal of our upstream portfolio are growing due to increasing competition for access to opportunities globally. Lack of material positions in new markets and/or inability to complete disposals could result in an inability to grow or even maintain our production.

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 group'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 group's results of operations in the period in which it occurs. Rapid material and/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. A prolonged period of low oil prices may impact our ability to maintain our long-term investment programme with a consequent effect on our growth rate and may impact shareholder returns, including dividends and share buybacks, or share price.

Periods of global recession could impact the demand for our products, the prices at which they can be sold and affect the viability of the markets in which we operate.

Refining profitability can be volatile, with both periodic oversupply and supply tightness in various regional markets. Sectors of the chemicals industry are also subject to fluctuations in supply and demand within the petrochemicals market, with a consequent effect on prices and profitability.

Climate change and carbon pricing

Compliance with changes in laws, regulations and obligations relating to climate change could result in substantial capital expenditure, reduced profitability from changes in operating costs, and revenue generation and strategic growth opportunities being impacted.

Socio-political

We have 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 nationalization of property, civil strife, strikes, acts of war and insurrections. Any of these conditions occurring could disrupt or terminate our operations, causing our development activities to be curtailed or terminated in these areas or our production to decline

and could cause us to incur additional costs. In particular, our investments in Russia could be adversely affected by heightened political and economic environment risks.

We set ourselves high standards of corporate citizenship and aspire to contribute to a better quality of life through the products and services we provide. If it is perceived that we are not respecting or advancing the economic and social progress of the communities in which we operate, our reputation and shareholder value could be damaged.

Top of page 25

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Competition

The oil, gas and petrochemicals industries are highly competitive. There is strong competition, both within the oil and gas industry and with other industries, in supplying the fuel needs of commerce, industry and the home. Competition puts pressure on product prices, affects oil products marketing and requires continuous management focus on reducing unit costs and improving efficiency. The implementation of group strategy requires continued technological advances and innovation including advances in exploration, production, refining, petrochemicals manufacturing technology and advances in technology related to energy usage. Our performance could be impeded if competitors developed or acquired intellectual property rights to technology that we required or if our innovation lagged the industry.

Investment efficiency

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

Reserves replacement

Successful execution of our group strategy depends critically on sustaining long-term reserves replacement. If upstream resources are not progressed to proved reserves in a timely and efficient manner, we will be unable to sustain long-term replacement of reserves.

Liquidity, financial capacity and financial exposure

The group has established a financial framework to ensure that it is able to maintain an appropriate level of liquidity and financial capacity and to constrain the level of assessed capital at risk for the purposes of positions taken in financial instruments. Failure to operate within our financial framework could lead to the group becoming financially distressed leading to a loss of shareholder value. Commercial credit risk is measured and controlled to determine the group's total credit risk. Inability to determine adequately our 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 group. It could also affect our ability to raise capital to fund growth.

Crude oil prices are generally set in US dollars, while sales of refined products may be in a variety of currencies. Fluctuations in exchange rates can therefore give rise to foreign exchange exposures, with a consequent impact on underlying costs and revenues.

For more information on financial instruments and financial risk factors see *BP Annual Report and Accounts 2008* - Note 28 on page 142 and Note 34 on page 150.

Compliance and control risks

Regulatory

The oil industry is subject to regulation and intervention by governments throughout the world in such matters as the award of exploration and production interests, the imposition of specific drilling obligations, environmental and health and safety protection controls, controls over the development and decommissioning of a field (including restrictions on production) and, possibly, nationalization, expropriation, cancellation or non-renewal of contract rights. We buy, sell and trade oil and gas products in certain regulated commodity markets. The oil industry is also subject to the payment of royalties and taxation, which tend to be high compared with those payable in respect of other commercial activities, and operates in certain tax jurisdictions that have a degree of uncertainty relating to the interpretation of, and changes to, tax law. As a result of new laws and regulations or other factors, we could be required to curtail or cease certain operations, or we could incur additional costs.

For more information on environmental regulation, see *BP Annual Report and Accounts 2008* - Environment on page 43.

Ethical misconduct and non-compliance

Our code of conduct, which applies to all employees, defines our commitment to integrity, compliance with all applicable legal requirements, high ethical standards and the behaviours and actions we expect of our businesses and people wherever we operate. Incidents of ethical misconduct or non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations could be damaging to our reputation and shareholder value. Multiple events of non-compliance could call into question the integrity of our operations.

For certain legal proceedings involving the group, see *BP Annual Report and Accounts 2008* - Legal proceedings on page 92.

Liabilities and provisions

Changes in the external environment, such as new laws and regulations, market volatility or other factors, could affect the adequacy of our provisions for pensions, tax, environmental and legal liabilities.

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 our reputation.

Operational risks

Process safety

Inherent in our operations are hazards that require continuous oversight and control. There are risks of technical integrity failure and loss of containment of hydrocarbons and other hazardous material at operating sites or pipelines. Failure to manage these risks could result in injury or loss of life, environmental damage, or loss of production and could result in regulatory action, legal liability and damage to our reputation.

Top of page 26

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Personal safety

Inability to provide safe environments for our workforce and the public could lead to injuries or loss of life and could result in regulatory action, legal liability and damage to our reputation.

Environmental

If we do not apply our resources to overcome the perceived trade-off between global access to energy and the protection or improvement of the natural environment, we could fail to live up to our aspirations of no or minimal damage to the environment and contributing to human progress.

Security

Security threats require continuous oversight and control. Acts of terrorism against our plants and offices, pipelines, transportation or computer systems could severely disrupt business and operations and could cause harm to people.

Product quality

Supplying customers with on-specification products is critical to maintaining our licence to operate and our reputation in the marketplace. Failure to meet product quality standards throughout the value chain could lead to harm to people and the environment and loss of customers.

Drilling and production

Exploration and production require high levels of investment and are subject to natural hazards and other uncertainties, including those relating to the physical characteristics of an oil or natural gas field. The cost of drilling, completing or operating wells is often uncertain. We may be required to curtail, delay or cancel drilling operations because of a variety of factors, including unexpected drilling conditions, pressure or irregularities in geological formations, equipment failures or accidents, adverse weather conditions and compliance with governmental requirements.

Transportation

All modes of transportation of hydrocarbons contain inherent risks. A loss of containment of hydrocarbons and other hazardous material could occur during transportation by road, rail, sea or pipeline. This is a significant risk due to the potential impact of a release on the environment and people and given the high volumes involved.

Major project delivery

Successful execution of our group plan (*see BP Annual Report and Accounts 2008*, page 15) depends critically on implementing the activities to deliver the major projects over the plan period. Poor delivery of any major project that underpins production growth and/or a major programme designed to enhance shareholder value could adversely affect our financial performance.

Digital infrastructure

The reliability and security of our digital infrastructure are critical to maintaining our business applications availability. A breach of our digital security could cause serious damage to business operations and, in some circumstances, could result in injury to people, damage to assets, harm to the environment and breaches of regulations.

Business continuity and disaster recovery

Contingency plans are required to continue or recover operations following a disruption or incident. Inability to restore or replace critical capacity to an agreed level within an agreed timeframe would prolong the impact of any disruption and could severely affect business and operations.

Crisis management

Crisis management plans and capability are essential to deal with emergencies at every level of our operations. If we do not respond or are perceived not to respond in an appropriate manner to either an external or internal crisis, our business and operations could be severely disrupted.

People and capability

Employee training, development and successful recruitment of new staff, in particular petroleum engineers and scientists, are key to implementing our plans. Inability to develop the human capacity and capability across the organization could jeopardize performance delivery.

Treasury and trading activities

In the normal course of business, we are subject to operational risk around our treasury and trading activities. Control of these activities is highly dependent on our ability to process, manage and monitor a large number of complex transactions across many markets and currencies. Shortcomings or failures in our systems, risk management methodology, internal control processes or people could lead to disruption of our business, financial loss, regulatory intervention or damage to our reputation.

Contacts

Press Office	London Roddy Kennedy +44 (0)20 7496 4624 Andrew Gowers +44 (0)20 7496 4324	United States Ronnie Chappell +1 281 366 5174
Investor Relations <i>http://www.bp.com/investors</i>	Fergus MacLeod +44 (0)20 7496 4717	Rachael MacLean +1 281 366 6766

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BP p.l.c.
(Registrant)

Dated: 28 July 2009

/s/ D. J. PEARL
.....
D. J. PEARL
Deputy Company Secretary