NATIONAL RURAL UTILITIES COOPERATIVE FINANCE CORP /DC/
Form 424B3
March 11, 2015

Rule 424 (b) (3)
Registration No. 333-199914

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities Offered	Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee(1)(2)
Senior Debt Securities	$1,000,000.00	$116.20

(1) Calculated in accordance with Rule 457(r) of the Securities Act of 1933.

(2) The amount in this column has been transmitted to the SEC in connection with the securities offered by means of this pricing supplement.

TRADE DATE: 3/11/2015
PRICING SUPPLEMENT NO. 6650 DATED March 11, 2015
TO PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT DATED November 10, 2014
AND BASE PROSPECTUS DATED November 6, 2014

NATIONAL RURAL UTILITES COOPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION
Medium-Term Notes, Series D
Due Nine Months or More from Date of Issue

Principal Amount:	$1,000,000.00
Issue Price:	100% of Principal Amount
Original Issue Date:	03/16/15
Maturity Date:	03/15/16
Interest Rate:	0.82% per annum
Regular Record Dates:	Each January 1 and July 1
Interest Payment Dates:	Each January 15 and July 15
Redemption Date:	None
Agent's Commission:	None
Form of Note: (Book-Entry or Certificated)	Certificated
Other Terms:	None

Medium-Term Notes, Series D may be issued by the Company in an unlimited aggregate principal amount.

Validity of the Medium-Term Note

In the opinion of Hogan Lovells US LLP, as counsel to the Company, when the notes offered by this pricing supplement have been executed and issued by the Company and authenticated by the trustee pursuant to the indenture, and delivered against payment as contemplated herein, such notes will constitute valid and binding obligations of the Company, subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, receivership, moratorium and other laws affecting creditors' rights (including, without limitation, the effect of statutory and other law regarding fraudulent conveyances, fraudulent transfers and preferential transfers), and by the exercise of judicial discretion and the application of principles of equity, good faith, fair dealing, reasonableness, conscionability and materiality (regardless of whether the applicable agreements are considered in a proceeding in equity or at law).

This opinion is based as to matters of law solely on applicable provisions of the following, as currently in effect: (i) the District of Columbia Cooperative Association Act, as amended (the "Cooperative Association Act") and (ii) the laws of the State of New York (but not including any laws, statutes, ordinances, administrative decisions, rules or regulations of any political subdivision below the state level). In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture and its authentication of the notes and the validity, binding nature and enforceability of the indenture with respect to the trustee, all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated November 10, 2014, which has been filed as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 8-K by the Company on November 10, 2014.
"8%" style="BORDER-BOTTOM: black 2px solid">

(195)
3,311
228
743

Replacement cost profit before interest and tax

1,343
12,019

Downstream

Replacement cost profit before interest and

932
1,745
2,345

tax adjusted for fair value accounting effects

6,285
2,448
299
(117)
217

Impact of fair value accounting effects

(12)
510
1,231
1,628
2,562

Replacement cost profit before interest and tax

6,273
2,958

Total group

Profit (loss) before interest and tax adjusted for

2,757
(8,101)
1,084

fair value accounting effects

(4,281)
13,794
212
(147)
255

Impact of fair value accounting effects

6
315
2,969
(8,248)
1,339

Profit (loss) before interest and tax

(4,275)
14,109

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Additional information (continued)

Realizations and marker prices

Third quarter 2014	Second quarter 2015	Third quarter 2015		Nine months 2015	Nine months 2014
			Average realizations(a)		
			Liquids* ($/bbl)		
87.26	50.97	46.22	US	47.70	88.89
96.33	57.42	47.68	Europe	53.06	100.81
94.14	60.78	41.80	Rest of World	48.77	99.80
91.42	56.69	44.01	BP Average	48.87	95.09
			Natural gas ($/mcf)		
3.48	2.15	2.18	US	2.24	3.97
6.41	9.16	6.44	Europe	7.72	8.18
6.15	4.05	3.88	Rest of World	4.34	6.36
5.40	3.80	3.49	BP Average	3.91	5.75
			Total hydrocarbons* ($/boe)		
60.69	34.93	32.85	US	33.62	63.37
82.16	56.35	44.76	Europe	50.78	87.95
59.91	39.93	32.05	Rest of World	36.35	61.81
61.61	40.04	33.25	BP Average	36.68	64.19
			Average oil marker prices ($/bbl)		
101.93	61.88	50.47	Brent	55.31	106.52
97.56	57.85	46.45	West Texas Intermediate	50.93	99.77
77.51	49.56	31.93	Western Canadian Select	39.37	79.07
101.47	62.65	51.52	Alaska North Slope	55.39	105.06
97.34	59.57	45.34	Mars	51.34	99.60
100.73	61.21	49.19	Urals (NWE – cif)	54.20	104.69
			Average natural gas marker prices		
4.07	2.65	2.77	Henry Hub gas price ($/mmBtu)(b)	2.80	4.57
42.17	44.63	41.48	UK Gas – National Balancing Point (p/therm)	44.64	49.06

(a)Based on sales of consolidated subsidiaries only – this excludes equity-accounted entities.
(b)Henry Hub First of Month Index.

Exchange rates

Third quarter 2014	Second quarter 2015	Third quarter 2015		Nine months 2015	Nine months 2014
1.67	1.53	1.55	$/£ average rate for the period	1.53	1.67
1.62	1.57	1.51	$/£ period-end rate	1.51	1.62
1.33	1.11	1.11	$/€ average rate for the period	1.11	1.35
1.27	1.11	1.12	$/€ period-end rate	1.12	1.27

36.25	52.68	63.08	Rouble/$ average rate for the period	59.68	35.43
39.48	55.42	65.63	Rouble/$ period-end rate	65.63	39.48

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Glossary

Consolidation adjustment – UPII is unrealized profit in inventory arising on inter-segment transactions.

Fair value accounting effects are non-GAAP adjustments to our IFRS profit (loss) relating to certain physical inventories, pipelines and storage capacity. Management uses a fair-value basis to value these items which, under IFRS, are accounted for on an accruals basis with the exception of trading inventories, which are valued using spot prices. The adjustments have the effect of aligning the valuation basis of the physical positions with that of any associated derivative instruments, which are required to be fair valued under IFRS, in order to provide a more representative view of the ultimate economic value. Further information and a reconciliation to GAAP information is provided on page 28.

Hydrocarbons – Liquids and natural gas. Natural gas is converted to oil equivalent at 5.8 billion cubic feet = 1 million barrels.

Inventory holding gains and losses represent the difference between the cost of sales calculated using the replacement cost of inventory and the cost of sales calculated on the first-in first-out (FIFO) method after adjusting for any changes in provisions where the net realizable value of the inventory is lower than its cost. Under the FIFO method, which we use for IFRS reporting, the cost of inventory charged to the income statement is based on its historical cost of purchase or manufacture, rather than its replacement cost. In volatile energy markets, this can have a significant distorting effect on reported income. The amounts disclosed represent the difference between the charge to the income statement for inventory on a FIFO basis (after adjusting for any related movements in net realizable value provisions) and the charge that would have arisen based on the replacement cost of inventory. For this purpose, the replacement cost of inventory is calculated using data from each operation's production and manufacturing system, either on a monthly basis, or separately for each transaction where the system allows this approach. The amounts disclosed are not separately reflected in the financial statements as a gain or loss. No adjustment is made in respect of the cost of inventories held as part of a trading position and certain other temporary inventory positions. See Replacement cost (RC) profit or loss definition below.

Liquids – Liquids for Upstream and Rosneft comprises crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids. For Upstream, liquids also includes bitumen.

Net debt and net debt ratio are non-GAAP measures. Net debt is calculated as gross finance debt, as shown in the balance sheet, plus the fair value of associated derivative financial instruments that are used to hedge foreign currency exchange and interest rate risks relating to finance debt, for which hedge accounting is applied, less cash and cash equivalents. The net debt ratio is defined as the ratio of net debt to the total of net debt plus shareholders' equity. All components of equity are included in the denominator of the calculation. BP believes these measures provide useful information to investors. Net debt enables investors to see the economic effect of gross debt, related hedges and cash and cash equivalents in total. The net debt ratio enables investors to see how significant net debt is relative to equity from shareholders. The derivatives are reported on the balance sheet within the headings 'Derivative financial instruments'.

Net wind generation capacity is the sum of the rated capacities of the assets/turbines that have entered into commercial operation, including BP's share of equity-accounted entities. The gross data is the equivalent capacity on a gross-JV basis, which includes 100% of the capacity of equity-accounted entities where BP has partial ownership.

Non-operating items are charges and credits included in the financial statements that BP discloses separately because it considers such disclosures to be meaningful and relevant to investors. They are items that management considers not to be part of underlying business operations and are disclosed in order to enable investors better to understand and evaluate the group's reported financial performance. Non-operating items within equity-accounted earnings are reported net of incremental income tax reported by the equity-accounted entity. An analysis of non-operating items by region is shown on pages 5, 7 and 9, and by segment and type is shown on page 27.

Organic capital expenditure excludes acquisitions, asset exchanges, and other inorganic capital expenditure. An analysis of capital expenditure by segment and region is shown on page 26.

Production-sharing agreement (PSA) is an arrangement through which an oil company bears the risks and costs of exploration, development and production. In return, if exploration is successful, the oil company receives entitlement to variable physical volumes of hydrocarbons, representing recovery of the costs incurred and a stipulated share of the production remaining after such cost recovery.

Realizations are the result of dividing revenue generated from hydrocarbon sales, excluding revenue generated from purchases made for resale and royalty volumes, by revenue generating hydrocarbon production volumes. Revenue generating hydrocarbon production reflects the BP share of production as adjusted for any production which does not generate revenue. Adjustments may include losses due to shrinkage, amounts consumed during processing, and contractual or regulatory host committed volumes such as royalties.

Refining availability represents Solomon Associates' operational availability, which is defined as the percentage of the year that a unit is available for processing after subtracting the annualized time lost due to turnaround activity and all planned mechanical, process and regulatory downtime.

The Refining marker margin (RMM) is the average of regional indicator margins weighted for BP's crude refining capacity in each region. Each regional marker margin is based on product yields and a marker crude oil deemed appropriate for the region. The regional indicator margins may not be representative of the margins achieved by BP in any period because of BP's particular refinery configurations and crude and product slate.

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Glossary (continued)

Replacement cost (RC) profit or loss reflects the replacement cost of inventories sold in the period and is arrived at by excluding inventory holding gains and losses from profit or loss. RC profit or loss is the measure of profit or loss that is required to be disclosed for each operating segment under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). RC profit or loss for the group is not a recognized GAAP measure. Management believes this measure is useful to illustrate to investors the fact that crude oil and product prices can vary significantly from period to period and that the impact on our reported result under IFRS can be significant. Inventory holding gains and losses vary from period to period due to changes in prices as well as changes in underlying inventory levels. In order for investors to understand the operating performance of the group excluding the impact of price changes on the replacement of inventories, and to make comparisons of operating performance between reporting periods, BP's management believes it is helpful to disclose this measure.

Underlying production is production after adjusting for divestments and entitlement impacts in our production-sharing agreements.

Underlying RC profit or loss is RC profit or loss after adjusting for non-operating items and fair value accounting effects. Underlying RC profit or loss and fair value accounting effects are not recognized GAAP measures. See pages 27 and 28 for additional information on the non-operating items and fair value accounting effects that are used to arrive at underlying RC profit or loss in order to enable a full understanding of the events and their financial impact.

BP believes that underlying RC profit or loss is a useful measure for investors because it is a measure closely tracked by management to evaluate BP's operating performance and to make financial, strategic and operating decisions and because it may help investors to understand and evaluate, in the same manner as management, the underlying trends in BP's operational performance on a comparable basis, period on period, by adjusting for the effects of these non-operating items and fair value accounting effects. The nearest equivalent measure on an IFRS basis for the group is profit or loss for the year attributable to BP shareholders. The nearest equivalent measure on an IFRS basis for segments is RC profit or loss before interest and taxation.

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Legal proceedings

The following discussion sets out the material developments in the group's material legal proceedings during the recent period. For a full discussion of the group's material legal proceedings, see pages 228-238 of BP Annual Report and Form 20-F 2014 and pages 35 to 37 of BP Second quarter and half year results 2015.

Matters relating to the Deepwater Horizon accident and oil spill (the Incident)

Federal multi-district litigation proceeding in New Orleans (MDL 2179) and related matters

Department of Justice Action and State and Local Claims – Proposed Consent Decree and Settlement Agreement On 2 July 2015, BP announced that BP Exploration & Production Inc. (BPXP) had executed agreements in principle with the United States federal government and five Gulf Coast states to settle all federal and state claims arising from the Incident. In addition to settling claims with the states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, BPXP also settled the claims made by more than 400 local government entities.

On 5 October 2015, the United States lodged with the district court in MDL 2179 a proposed Consent Decree between the United States, the Gulf states and BP to fully and finally resolve any and all natural resource damages (NRD) claims of the United States, the Gulf states, and their respective natural resource trustees and all Clean Water Act (CWA) penalty claims, and certain other claims of the United States and the Gulf states. Concurrently, BP entered into a definitive Settlement Agreement with the five Gulf states (Settlement Agreement) with respect to State claims for economic, property and other losses. The court scheduled a hearing for 23 March 2016 to consider the parties' anticipated motion to enter the Consent Decree as a final settlement. The United States has announced that public comments on the Consent Decree will be accepted until 4 December 2015.

The proposed Consent Decree and the Settlement Agreement are conditional upon each other and neither will become effective unless there is final court approval of the Consent Decree. A further condition of the agreements in principle was that local government entities execute releases to BP's satisfaction. BP advised the court that it was satisfied with and has accepted releases received from the vast majority of local governmental entities. Accordingly, on 27 July 2015, the district court ordered BP to commence processing payments required under the releases and BP made such payments in accordance with the court's order. On 28 August 2015, the district court issued an order dismissing the local government entity master complaint.

The principal payments are as follows:

- BPXP is to pay the United States a civil penalty of $5.5 billion under the CWA – payable over 15 years.
  - BPXP will pay $7.1 billion to the United States and the five Gulf states over 15 years for NRD. This is in addition to the $1 billion already committed for early restoration. BPXP will also set aside an additional amount (up to $700 million) consisting of $232 million and the NRD interest payment (see below) partly to cover any further natural resource damages that are unknown at the time of the agreement.
- A total of $4.9 billion will be paid over 18 years to settle economic and other claims made by the five Gulf states.
  - Up to $1 billion to resolve claims made by more than 400 local government entities.

BPXP has also agreed to pay $350 million to cover outstanding NRD assessment costs and $250 million to cover the full settlement of outstanding response costs, claims related to the False Claims Act and royalties owed for the Macondo well. These additional payments will be paid over nine years, beginning in 2015.

NRD and CWA payments are scheduled to start 12 months after the Consent Decree and Settlement Agreement become effective. Total payments for NRD, CWA and State claims will be made at a rate of around $1.1 billion a year for the majority of the payment period.

Interest will accrue at a fixed rate on the unpaid balance of the civil penalty and NRD payments, compounded annually and payable in year 16. To address possible natural resource damages unknown at the time of the settlement, beginning 10 years after the Consent Decree and the Settlement Agreement become effective, the federal government and the five Gulf states may request accelerated payment of accrued but unpaid interest on the NRD payments.

Parent company guarantees for these payments will be provided by BP Corporation North America Inc. as the primary guarantor and BP p.l.c. as the secondary guarantor.

The federal government and the Gulf states may jointly elect to accelerate the payments under the Consent Decree in the event of a change of control or insolvency of BP p.l.c., and the Gulf states individually have the same acceleration rights under the Settlement Agreement.

The proposed Consent Decree and Settlement Agreement do not cover the remaining costs of the 2012 class action settlements with the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee for economic and property damage and medical claims. They do not cover claims by individuals and businesses that opted out of the 2012 settlements and/or whose claims were excluded from them, including claims for recovery of losses allegedly resulting from the 2010 federal deepwater drilling moratoria and/or the related permitting processes. The proposed Consent Decree and Settlement Agreement also do not resolve private securities litigation pending in MDL 2185.

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Legal proceedings (continued)

On 5 October 2015, on the joint motion of BP and the five Gulf states, the district court in MDL 2179 dismissed the five Gulf states' claims (with the exception of claims for NRD and CWA penalties being addressed by the proposed Consent Decree) against BP. The dismissal is without prejudice pending the court's entry of the Consent Decree, which is required for the Settlement Agreement with the Gulf states to become effective, at which time the dismissal would be converted into a dismissal with prejudice.

Other Civil Complaints On 16 June 2011, the district court in MDL 2179 granted BP's motion to dismiss a master complaint raising claims for injunctive relief under various federal environmental statutes brought by various citizens' groups and others. On 31 January 2012, the district court in MDL 2179 entered final judgment with respect to two actions brought against BP by the Center for Biological Diversity and on 9 January 2013, the Fifth Circuit denied the appeal by the Center for Biological Diversity, though it remanded its claim under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) to the district court. On 14 September 2015, the district court granted BP's motion for summary judgment and issued a judgment dismissing the Center for Biological Diversity's claims with prejudice. On 8 October 2015, the Center for Biological Diversity filed a motion asking the district court to reconsider its 14 September 2015 order. That motion remains pending.

Non-US government lawsuits On 1 May 2015, the Fifth Circuit affirmed the district court's 12 September 2013 judgment dismissing with prejudice the claims brought in September 2010 by three Mexican states bordering the Gulf of Mexico against several BP entities. On 30 July 2015, the three Mexican states filed a petition for writ of certiorari to the US Supreme Court.

MDL 2185 and other securities-related litigation

Securities Class Action On 20 May 2014, the judge denied the plaintiffs' motion to certify a proposed class of ADS purchasers before the Deepwater Horizon accident (from 8 November 2007 to 20 April 2010) and granted plaintiffs' motions to certify a class of post-explosion ADS purchasers from 26 April 2010 to 28 May 2010 and to amend their complaint to add one additional alleged misstatement. On 8 September 2015, the Fifth Circuit affirmed both of the district Court's decisions. On 22 September 2015, the pre-accident ADS purchasers moved for rehearing by the Fifth Circuit en banc. No order has yet been issued on that motion.

Canadian Class Action On 26 March 2015, the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed the plaintiff's appeal to the August 2014 decision by the Ontario Court of Appeal which held that claims made on behalf of Canadian residents who purchased BP ordinary shares and ADSs on exchanges outside of Canada should be litigated in those countries, and that only claims asserted on behalf of Canadian residents who purchased ADSs on the Toronto Stock Exchange could be litigated in Canada. On 27 March 2015, the plaintiff filed a complaint in Texas federal court asserting claims under Canadian law against BP on behalf of a class of Canadian residents who allegedly suffered losses because of their purchase of BP ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange. That action was transferred to the judge presiding over MDL 2185, and on 25 September 2015, the district court dismissed that action.

US Department of Interior Matters

On 12 October 2011, the US Department of the Interior Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement issued to BP, Transocean, and Halliburton Notification of Incidents of Noncompliance (INCs). The notification issued to BP is for a number of alleged regulatory violations concerning Macondo well operations. On 7 December 2011, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement issued to BP a second INC. This notification was issued to BP for five alleged violations related to drilling and abandonment operations at the Macondo well. BP has filed an administrative appeal with respect to the first and second INCs and has filed a joint stay of proceedings with the Department of Interior with respect to both INCs. Pursuant to the proposed Consent Decree with the United States (see above), if entered by the court, BP would withdraw its appeals within fifteen days of the effective date of the Consent Decree, and the INCs would then be fully and finally resolved.

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Legal proceedings (continued)

Other legal proceedings

FERC and CFTC Matters The US Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) have been investigating several BP entities regarding trading in the next-day natural gas market at Houston Ship Channel in 2008. On 5 August 2013, the FERC issued an Order to Show Cause and Notice of Proposed Penalty directing BP to respond to a FERC Enforcement Staff report, which FERC issued on the same day, alleging that BP manipulated the next-day, fixed price gas market at Houston Ship Channel from mid-September 2008 to 30 November 2008. The FERC Enforcement Staff report proposed a civil penalty of $28 million and the surrender of $800,000 of alleged profits. An initial decision of the Administrative Law Judge was issued on 13 August 2015 ruling that BP manipulated the market by selling next-day, fixed price natural gas at Houston Ship Channel in 2008 in order to suppress the Gas Daily index and benefit its financial position. BP filed an appeal to the initial decision with the FERC on 14 September 2015, and the Office of Enforcement filed an opposing brief on 5 October 2015.

Scharfstein v. BP West Coast Products, LLC A purported class action lawsuit was filed against BP West Coast Products, LLC in Oregon State Court under the Oregon Unlawful Trade Practices Act on behalf of customers who used a debit card at ARCO gasoline stations in Oregon during the period 1 January 2011 to 30 August 2013, alleging that ARCO’s Oregon sites failed to provide sufficient notice of the 35 cents per transaction debit card fee. After a jury trial and subsequent hearing, in 2014 the jury rendered a verdict against BP and determined that statutory damages of $200 per class member should be awarded. On 25 August 2015, the court determined the size of the class to be slightly in excess of 2 million members. BP intends to appeal. No provision has been made for damages arising out of this class action.

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Cautionary statement

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements: The discussion in this results announcement contains certain forecasts, projections and forward-looking statements – that is, statements related to future, not past events – with respect to the financial condition, results of operation and businesses of BP and certain of the plans and objectives of BP with respect to these items. These statements may generally, but not always, be identified by the use of words such as ‘will’, ‘expects’, ‘is expected to’, ‘aims’, ‘should’, ‘may’, ‘objective’, ‘is likely to’, ‘intends’, ‘believes’, ‘anticipates’, ‘plans or similar expressions. In particular, among other statements, expectations regarding restructuring charges in 2016; plans and expectations regarding organic capital expenditure for full year 2015 and the near term; the expected quarterly dividend payment and timing of such payment; plans regarding the divestment of $10 billion in assets by the end of 2015; plans regarding the Culzean field in the UK North Sea; expectations regarding Upstream reported production and turnaround activity and Downstream refining margins and seasonal demand in fourth-quarter 2015; expectations with respect to the proposed Consent Decree and Settlement Agreement, including final court approval and timing thereof and the total amounts that will ultimately be paid by BP in relation to the incident; and certain statements regarding the legal and trial proceedings, court decisions, claims, penalties, potential investigations and civil actions by regulators, government entities and/or other entities or parties and the risks associated with such proceedings; are all forward looking in nature. 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 may differ materially from those expressed in such statements, depending on a variety of factors, including: the specific factors identified in the discussions accompanying such forward-looking statements; the receipt of relevant third party and/or regulatory approvals; the timing and level of maintenance and/or turnaround activity; the timing and volume of refinery additions and outages; the timing of bringing new fields onstream; the timing, quantum and nature of certain divestments; future levels of industry product supply, demand and pricing, including supply growth in North America; OPEC quota restrictions; PSA effects; operational and safety problems; potential lapses in product quality; economic and financial market conditions generally or in various countries and regions; political stability and economic growth in relevant areas of the world; changes in laws and governmental regulations; regulatory or legal actions including the types of enforcement action pursued and the nature of remedies sought or imposed; the actions of prosecutors, regulatory authorities and courts; the timing and amount of future payments relating to the Gulf of Mexico oil spill; exchange rate fluctuations; development and use of new technology; recruitment and retention of a skilled workforce; the success or otherwise of partnering; the actions of competitors, trading partners, contractors, subcontractors, creditors, rating agencies and others; our access to future credit resources; business disruption and crisis management; the impact on our reputation of ethical misconduct and non-compliance with regulatory obligations; trading losses; major uninsured losses; decisions by Rosneft's management and board of directors; the actions of contractors; natural disasters and adverse weather conditions; changes in public expectations and other changes to business conditions; wars and acts of terrorism; cyber-attacks or sabotage; and other factors discussed under "Principal risks and uncertainties" in our Form 6-K for the period ended 30 June 2015 and under "Risk factors" in BP Annual Report and Form 20-F 2014 as filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

Contacts

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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: 27 October 2015

/s/ J. BERTELSEN
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J. BERTELSEN
Deputy Company Secretary