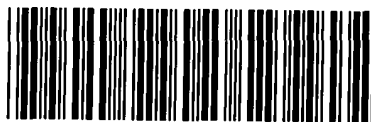


Registered number: 02811366

GTL RESOURCES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 AUGUST 2016

WEDNESDAY



L67LTG1L

LD8

31/05/2017

#16

COMPANIES HOUSE

	Page
Company Information	2
Report of the Directors	3
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	4
Report of the Independent Auditor	5 - 6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Balance Sheet	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 14

GTL RESOURCES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr J Briand
Mr T J Malecha
Ms M Sohlberg Thostenson
Mr D Mack

Registered Office

c/o Arthur Cox
12 Gough Square
London EC4A 3DW

Independent Auditor

PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor
1 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HD

Company Number

02811366

The Directors present their report, together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2016. The comparative period comprises the 17 months ended 31 August 2015.

Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year ended 31 August 2016 were:

Mr G L Anderson – resigned 31 August 2016
Mr J Briand
Mr T J Malecha
Ms M Sohberg Thostenson

Mr D Mack was appointed to the Board on 1 September 2016.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company.

Results and Dividends

The loss for the period after taxation amounted to \$24,000 (2015 – loss \$1,000).

Provision of Information to Auditor

So far as each of the Directors is aware at the time this report is approved:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Auditor

Under section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, PKF Littlejohn LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is the earlier. PKF Littlejohn LLP has signified its willingness to continue in office as auditor.

Status of this Directors' Report

This report is prepared in accordance with the small companies' regime under the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.



Director

Date 5/24/17

Mr J Briand

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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

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 of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of GTL Resources Limited

We have audited the financial statements of GTL Resources Limited for the year ended 31 August 2016, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes. 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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, 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). Those 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 Directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. 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 August 2016 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;
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime.



David Thompson
Senior statutory auditor
For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor

1 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HD

24 May 2017

GTL RESOURCES LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016**

	Note	Year ended 31 August 2016 \$000	Period ended 31 August 2015 \$000
Turnover		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross Profit/(Loss)		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Administrative expenses		(24)	(1)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		<u>(24)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Loss for the financial year		<u>(24)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year/period		<u>(24)</u>	<u>(1)</u>

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 10 – 14 form part of these financial statements.

GTL RESOURCES LIMITED
COMPANY NUMBER 02811366

BALANCE SHEET
AT 31 AUGUST 2016

	Note	31 August 2016		31 August 2015	
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Fixed Assets					
Investments	7		61,672		61,672
Current Assets					
Debtors:					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	843		893	
Cash at bank and in hand		12		7	
		<u>855</u>		<u>900</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(73)</u>		<u>(94)</u>	
Net Current Assets			782		806
Net Assets			<u>62,454</u>		<u>62,478</u>
Capital and Reserves					
Called-up share capital	10		602		602
Share premium account			317		317
Profit and loss account			61,535		61,559
Shareholder's Funds			<u>62,454</u>		<u>62,478</u>

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 10 - 14 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:



Director

Date: 5/22/17

Mr J Briand

GTL RESOURCES LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Called-up share capital \$000	Share Premium Account \$000	Profit and loss account \$000	Total \$000
Balance as at 31 March 2014	602	317	61,560	62,479
Loss for the period	-	-	(1)	(1)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(1)	(1)
Balance as at 31 August 2015	602	317	61,559	62,478
Balance at 1 September 2015	602	317	61,559	62,478
Loss for the year	-	-	(24)	(24)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(24)	(24)
Balance as at 31 August 2016	602	317	61,535	62,454

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 10 – 14 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is 12 Gough Square, London EC4A 3DW.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of GTL Resources Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The Company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements. Details of the transition to FRS 102 are disclosed in note 12.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. There are no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 paragraph 1.12 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions.

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- The requirements of Section 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*
- The requirements of Section 33 *Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7*

Consolidated financial statements

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CHS Inc. and is included in those consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available. The Company is exempt by virtue of section 33.1A of FRS 102 and Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of CHS Inc. can be obtained from the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

Foreign currency*(i) Functional and presentational currency*

The Company's functional and presentational currency is US Dollars.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Taxation

Taxation expense or credit for the year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period.

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Statement of Financial Position date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profit or loss and its results as stated in the Financial Statements that arise from the inclusion of gains or losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the Financial Statements. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Investments*Investment in subsidiary undertakings*

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

4. Operating Loss

	Year ended 31 August 2016 \$'000	Period ended 31 August 2015 \$'000
This is stated after charging/ (crediting):		
Difference on foreign exchange	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

5. Auditors' Remuneration

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company	17	-
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for other services:		
- Tax compliance services	4	-
	<u>21</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Income tax

(a) Tax expense/(credit) included in profit and loss	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax on loss for the period	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge/(credit)

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2015: higher) than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 August 2016 of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Loss on ordinary activities	(24)	(1)
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%)	(5)	-
Effects of:		
Losses carried forward	5	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax for the year/period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Income tax (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Company has UK losses carried forward of approximately \$30,600,000 in trade losses, \$4,600,000 in excess management expenses and \$9,200,000 in capital losses which do not expire under current UK tax legislation. These UK tax losses carried forward have not been recognised as deferred tax assets as it is more likely than not that the losses will not be utilised.

7. Fixed Asset Investments

Cost and net book value	Investments in subsidiary companies \$000
At 1 September 2015 and 31 August 2016	61,672

GTL Resources Overseas Investments Limited

The Company owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of its subsidiary, GTL Resources Overseas Investments Limited (2015: 100%). GTL Resources Overseas Investments Limited is incorporated in the UK.

Name	Business	Country of Incorporation/ registration
GTL Resources Overseas Investments Limited	Holding company	UK
GTL Resources USA Inc	Holding company	USA
Illinois River Energy LLC	Ethanol production	USA
GTL Bio Refining LLC	Inedible corn oil production	USA
Patriot Holdings, LLC	Holding company	USA
Patriot Renewable Fuels LLC	Ethanol production	USA
Patriot Fuels Biodiesel LLC	Biodiesel production	USA
Patriot Land Holdings LLC	Holding company	USA

All subsidiaries are indirectly owned except for GTL Resources Overseas Investments Limited

8. Debtors

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Other debtors	-	9
Amounts owed by group undertakings	843	884
	<u>843</u>	<u>893</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Accruals and deferred income	72	93
Other creditors	1	1
	<u>73</u>	<u>94</u>

10. Share Capital and Reserves

	2016	2015
Allotted, Called-up and Fully Paid		
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	£319,887	£319,887
	<u>£319,887</u>	<u>£319,887</u>

The Company's share capital is denominated in sterling and recorded at historic exchange rates at the date of issue. The Company's share capital in US dollars is \$602,053 (2015 - \$602,053).

The share premium reserve contains the premium arising on issue of equity shares.

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses.

11. Ultimate Parent Undertaking and Controlling Party

The immediate parent undertaking is Sinav Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is CHS Inc., a company incorporated in the USA.

The smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is CHS Inc.

12. Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the Company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under old UK GAAP were for the period ended 31 August 2015. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014.

There were no material amendments on the adoption of FRS 102 at the date of transition or comparative period end.