

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2021

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Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

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Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Directors

D Eld

M Prins

Secretary

Citco Management (UK) Limited

Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP

30 Finsbury Square

London EC2A 1AG

Bankers

JP Morgan Chase Bank, NA

Chaseside

Bournemouth BH7 7DA

Registered Office

20 Gresham Street

4th Floor

London EC2V 7JE

Company Number

01144618

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Registered No. 01144618

Strategic report

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is to act as agent for commodities market activity for and on behalf of other Koch companies, for which it charges an uplift on cost for providing this service.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators for the year were as follows:

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Turnover	52,703	32,727
Profit after tax	2,738	1,496
Shareholders' funds	16,548	13,808
Current assets as % of current liabilities	278%	235%

The directors consider the results for the year to be satisfactory.

Future developments

The directors expect a continuation of the company's activities.

The Company will continue to act as agent for commodities market activity for and on behalf of other group companies.

Having considered the Company's operations and its financial resources, the Directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Company notes the recent developments in Ukraine and the sanctions being imposed on Russia by many countries as a result. Given the limited direct exposure in the region, the Company's view is that these developments and sanctions are unlikely to have an adverse impact on the business outside of a general increase in market volatility. The Company will continue to monitor the developments closely and to take all necessary actions.

There are no other material events between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements were authorised by the Company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal activity is to incur the costs on behalf of group companies and recharge them at cost plus an uplift. Foreign exchange risk is managed at the parent company level.

On behalf of the Board

Daniel Eld

Daniel Eld

Date: 22 July 2022

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to \$2,738,000 (2020 – profit of \$1,496,000). The directors paid a final dividend of \$nil during the financial year (2020 – nil).

Going concern

The company's management has made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Macroeconomic events

The Company notes the recent developments in Ukraine and the sanctions being imposed on Russia by many countries as a result. Given the limited direct exposure in the region, the Company's view is that these developments and sanctions are unlikely to have an adverse impact on the business outside of a general increase in market volatility. The Company will continue to monitor the developments closely and to take all necessary actions.

There are no other material events between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements were authorised by the Company.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

D Eld
M Prins

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Directors' report

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Daniel Eld

Daniel Eld

Date: 22 July 2022

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101). 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements of FRS 101 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the company's financial position and performance.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board

Daniel Eld

Daniel Eld

Date: 22 July 2022

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of other comprehensive income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates. We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our sector experience and through discussion with the directors and management. We determined that the most significant laws and regulations were the Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101") and the Companies Act 2006.
- We enquired of the directors and management to obtain an understanding of how the Company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks and whether there were any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and whether they had any knowledge of actual or suspected fraud. We corroborated the results of our enquiries through our review of the minutes of the Company's board meetings;
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included an evaluation of the risk of management override of controls. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team in connection with the risks identified included:
 - evaluation of the design and implementation of controls that management has put in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - testing journal entries, including manual journal entries processed at the year-end for financial statements preparation; and
 - checking the completeness of journal entries and identifying and testing journal entries, in particular manual journal entries processed for financial statements preparation.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

- The engagement partner's assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity, through appropriate training and participation;
 - knowledge of the industry in which the Company operates; and
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Company.

We did not identify any matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulation or relating to fraud.

Use of our report

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.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Maverall Reynolds
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
London, United Kingdom
Date: 22 July 2022

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Turnover	3	52,703	32,727
Cost of sales		<u>(50,679)</u>	<u>(31,220)</u>
Operating profit	4	2,024	1,507
Interest receivable		290	214
Interest payable		<u>(7)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Profit before tax		2,307	1,719
Tax credit/(expense)	7	<u>431</u>	<u>(223)</u>
Profit for the financial year	14	<u>2,738</u>	<u>1,496</u>

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Statement of other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2021

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit attributable to the shareholders of the company of \$2,738,000 in the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020 – profit of \$1,496,000).

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Statement of financial position

at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Fixed assets			
Property, plant & equipment	8	1,308	1,803
Intangible assets	9	703	171
Deferred tax	7	2,106	2,084
		<u>4,117</u>	<u>4,058</u>
Non current assets			
Trade and other receivables		47	161
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	32,315	17,969
Cash at bank and in hand		20,847	14,368
		<u>53,162</u>	<u>32,337</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11(a)	(18,825)	(13,563)
Current tax liability	11(b)	(321)	(731)
		<u>(19,146)</u>	<u>(14,294)</u>
Net current assets		<u>34,016</u>	<u>18,043</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		38,180	22,262
Non current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	(21,634)	(8,454)
Net assets		<u>16,546</u>	<u>13,808</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	192	192
Profit and loss account	14	16,354	13,616
Shareholders' funds	14	<u>16,546</u>	<u>13,808</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 22 July 2022 and were signed on its behalf by

Daniel Eld

Daniel Eld
Director

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital \$000	Retained earnings \$000	Total Equity \$000
At 1 January 2020	192	12,120	12,312
Profit for the financial year		1,496	1,496
Dividends payable			
At 31 December 2020	192	13,616	13,808
Profit for the financial year		2,738	2,738
At 31 December 2021	192	16,354	16,546

The notes to the financial statements are shown on pages 14 to 24.

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2021

1. Corporate information

Koch Supply & Trading Limited is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales as a limited company. The financial statements of Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 22 July 2022.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company is included in the consolidated accounts of Koch Resources, LLC. The 2021 Koch Resources, LLC consolidated financial statements are filed with the Companies House.

The Company is exempt from preparing or delivering group accounts, per Section s401 of the Companies Act.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2.

Going concern

The company's management has made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Significant accounting policies

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (a) Preparing a statement of cash flows
- (b) Preparing capital management disclosures
- (c) Disclosing related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party of the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- (d) All other applicable IFRS disclosures exemptions given the 'equivalent disclosures' in the consolidated accounts of Koch Industries International Limited in which the entity is consolidated

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Preparation of financial statements in US dollars

The Company's financial statements are presented in US Dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000), except when otherwise indicated. It is considered that presenting the financial statements in US dollars, the functional currency of the company, gives a fairer reflection of the company's activities, since the US dollar is the main currency of the company's primary economic environment.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2021

There are no critical accounting judgements or sources of estimation uncertainty significant enough to warrant disclosure under IAS 1 – presentation of financial statements.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of services to other companies in the Koch group. Revenue is recognised on an accruals basis.

Property, plant & equipment

Depreciation is provided by the company to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets in instalments over the estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Fixtures, fittings, and office equipment	–	25% straight-line
Short leasehold improvements	–	Written off over life of lease

The carrying values of property, plant & equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Software development costs (intangible assets)

The company capitalises expenditure paid to third parties relating to the acquisition and development of software where it is expected that future economic benefits will flow into the company. The company depreciates capitalised software cost on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life as follows:

Software development	–	20% straight-line
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Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation 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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more tax at a future date.

- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. The exchange rate at the statement of financial position date for GBP to USD was 1.35 (2020 – 1.37).

Translation differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

The company operated a defined contribution pension scheme during the year. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2021

fund. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price.

From 1 January 2018, the Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured subsequently at either:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVPL when they are held for trading and derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied.

Fair values

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received). The fair value of derivatives is determined using independent price sources and industry standard modelling techniques, as appropriate.

The fair values of quoted investments are determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and offer price for short positions) at the close of business on the statement of financial position date, without any deduction for transaction costs. However, if part of the consideration given or received is for something other than the financial instrument or where there is no active market, the fair value of the financial instrument is estimated, using a valuation technique.

Impairment

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination (i.e. credit rating downgrade and overdue for more than 90 days), in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL).

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

For loans and receivables the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Derecognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised and derecognised according to the substance of the transaction. A financial asset is derecognised where no significant benefits or risks are retained. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2021

Leases

IFRS 16 was applied from 1 January 2019 and introduces new or amended requirements with respect to lease accounting. It introduces significant changes to lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating and finance lease and requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at commencement for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the partnership exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate with reference to intercompany finance which charge interest at a market rate, at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The company has made use of the practical expedient available on transition to IFRS 16 not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 will continue to be applied to those contracts entered or modified before 1 January 2019.

Applying IFRS 16, for all leases (except as noted below), the company

- (a) Recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments;
- (b) Recognises depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in profit or loss;
- (c) Separates the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within financing activities) in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Lease incentives (e.g. rent-free period) are recognised as part of the measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities whereas under IAS 17 they resulted in the recognition of a lease incentive, amortised as a reduction of rental expenses generally on a straight-line basis.

Under IFRS 16, right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36.

For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets (such as tablet and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones), the partnership has opted to recognise a lease expense on a straight-line basis as permitted by IFRS 16. This expense is presented within 'other expenses' in profit or loss.

3. Turnover

The turnover relates to the company's principal activity. All turnover is derived from the provision of services in the UK to other group companies.

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2021

4. Operating profit

This is stated after charging:

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Auditors' remuneration – audit of financial statements	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>
Depreciation on fixtures, fittings and office equipment	14	91
Amortisation of software costs	<u>63</u>	<u>60</u>
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings	1,557	1,364
– plant and machinery	23	40
Unrealised exchange loss/(Gain)	(386)	388
Realised exchange gain	<u>(330)</u>	<u>(170)</u>
Staff costs (note 6)	<u>44,513</u>	<u>26,020</u>

5. Directors' remuneration

No director of the company received remuneration in respect of their services to the company. As at 31 December 2021, two directors were employees of the company (2020 – two), and no directors were employees of a fellow group subsidiary company (2020 – nil).

No directors of the company are accruing retirement benefits for services provided to the company (2020 – nil).

6. Staff costs

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Wages and salaries	37,509	21,141
Social security costs	5,839	3,941
Pension contributions (note 15)	<u>1,165</u>	<u>938</u>
	<u>44,513</u>	<u>26,020</u>

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year was 68 (2020 – 64).

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2021

7. Tax

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax (credit)/charge is made up as follows:

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year	320	731
Adjustment in respect of prior year	150	-
Group relief claimed in respect of prior year	(879)	(814)
Total current tax charge	<u>(409)</u>	<u>(83)</u>
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax credit (note 7(c))	117	(413)
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(139)	719
Total deferred tax	<u>(22)</u>	<u>306</u>
Tax (credit)/charge on profit on ordinary activities	<u>(431)</u>	<u>223</u>

(b) Factors affecting the current tax credit for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2020 – 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 \$000	2020 \$000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>2,307</u>	<u>1,719</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2020 – 19%)	438	327
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(2)	-
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(867)	(104)
Effect of changes in tax rates	-	-
Tax (credit)/charge for the year (note 7(a))	<u>(431)</u>	<u>223</u>

Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited

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7. Tax (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	<i>Recognised</i>	
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>\$000</i>	<i>\$000</i>
Accelerated capital allowances	1,059	1,037
Incentive compensation	1,047	1,047
	<u>2,106</u>	<u>2,084</u>

The movements in deferred tax assets during the year are as follows:

	<i>Recognised</i>
	<i>\$000</i>
At 1 January 2021	2,084
Arising during the year (note 7(b))	(117)
Understatement in respect of prior years	139
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,106</u>

Deferred tax assets are calculated at the rate at which the balances are expected to be settled, based on tax rates that have been substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Factors that may affect future tax charges

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the Statement of Financial Position date. The Finance (No.2) Act 2015 reduced the tax rate to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017).

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8. Property, Plant & Equipment

	<i>Short leasehold improve- ments \$000</i>	<i>Right of use asset \$000</i>	<i>Fixtures, fittings and office equipment \$000</i>	<i>Total \$000</i>
Cost:				
At 1 January 2021	572	2,732	2,137	5,441
Additions	-	-	21	21
At 31 December 2021	<u>572</u>	<u>2,732</u>	<u>2,158</u>	<u>5,462</u>
Depreciation:				
At 1 January 2021	572	935	2,131	3,638
Charge for the year	-	502	14	516
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	<u>572</u>	<u>1,437</u>	<u>2,145</u>	<u>4,154</u>
Net book value:				
At 31 December 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>1,295</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1,308</u>
At 1 January 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>1,797</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1,803</u>

9. Intangible assets

	<i>Software \$000</i>	<i>Construction in progress \$'000</i>	<i>Total \$000</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2021	3,900	44	3,944
Purchases	-	617	617
Transfers	503	(525)	(22)
At 31 December 2021	<u>4,403</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>4,539</u>
Amortisation:			
At 1 January 2021	3,773	-	3,773
Charge for the year	63	-	63
At 31 December 2021	<u>3,836</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,836</u>
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2021	<u>567</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>703</u>
At 1 January 2021	<u>127</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>171</u>

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10. Current assets

(a) Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
	\$000	\$000
Amount receivable from group companies	31,835	17,402
Other receivables	55	375
Prepayments and accrued income	425	192
	<u>32,315</u>	<u>17,969</u>

11. Current liabilities

(a) Trade and other payables

	2021	2020
	\$000	\$000
Amounts payable to group companies	109	49
Other payables including taxation and social security costs	2,662	1,864
Accruals	15,687	10,898
VAT	367	214
Lease liabilities	-	538
	<u>18,825</u>	<u>13,563</u>

(b) Current tax liability

	2021	2020
	\$000	\$000
Corporation tax	321	731
	<u>321</u>	<u>731</u>

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	\$000	\$000
Lease liabilities	1,376	1,389
Accruals	20,258	7,065
	<u>21,634</u>	<u>8,454</u>

13. Issued share capital

		2021		2020
	No.	\$000	No.	\$000
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	<u>192</u>	100,000	<u>192</u>

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Notes to the financial statements

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14. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movements on reserves

	<i>Total share- holders' funds \$000</i>
At 1 January 2020	12,312
Profit for the year	1,496
At 1 January 2021	<u>13,808</u>
Profit for the year	<u>2,738</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u><u>16,546</u></u>

15. Pensions

The company is a member of the Koch UK Pension Scheme. This is a Defined Contribution scheme with both the employer and employee contributions being a fixed percentage of gross salary. It is expected that this Scheme will continue in its existing state for the foreseeable future.

Total contributions for the year amounted to \$1,165,000 (2020 – \$938,000). The amount accrued at the end of the year was \$nil (2020 – \$nil).

16. Other financial commitments

At 31 December 2021 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	<i>Buildings \$000</i>	<i>2021 Other \$000</i>	<i>Buildings \$000</i>	<i>2020 Other \$000</i>
Operating leases to be paid:				
Within one year	542	13	538	13
In two to five years	753	2	1,389	8
	<u>1,295</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1,927</u>	<u>21</u>

17. Related party transactions

As the company is part of the group owned by Koch Resources, LLC, the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within FRS 101 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group.

18. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is Koch Industries Inc., incorporated in the United States of America. The group financial statements of the group are not available to the public.

The company's immediate parent company is Koch Industries International Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. These financial statements are publicly available.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Koch Industries Inc.

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19. Post Balance Sheet Events

The Company notes the recent developments in Ukraine and the sanctions being imposed on Russia by many countries as a result. Given the absence of exposure in the region, the Company's view is that these developments and sanctions are unlikely to have a adverse impact on the business. Nonetheless, since the situation continues to evolve, it remains difficult at this stage to estimate a direct or indirect impact which may arise from these developments. The Company will continue to monitor the developments closely and to take all necessary actions. There are no other material events between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements were authorised by the Company.

On March 1, 2022 Koch Industries Inc announced the realignment of several of its operating subsidiaries. As part of this realignment, the formation of Koch Solutions, LLC was announced. Koch Minerals & Trading, LLC along with its subsidiaries, will be aligned under Koch Solutions, LLC as of April 30, 2022, which includes Koch Supply & Trading Company Limited.