

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP  
Form 10-Q  
November 06, 2015  
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

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FORM 10-Q

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(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from            to

Commission file number 001-32593

Global Partners LP

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation  
or organization)

74-3140887  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

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P.O. Box 9161  
800 South Street  
Waltham, Massachusetts 02454-9161  
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(781) 894-8800  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company  
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The issuer had 33,995,563 common units outstanding as of November 3, 2015.



Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

<u>Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014</u>	5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014</u>	6
<u>Consolidated Statement of Partners' Equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2015</u>	7
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	8
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	61
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	84
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	86
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	88
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	88
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	89
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	90
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	90
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	93
<u>INDEX TO EXHIBITS</u>	94



Table of Contents

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except unit data)

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 765	\$ 5,238
Accounts receivable, net	376,509	457,730
Accounts receivable—affiliates	5,225	3,903
Inventories	383,933	336,813
Brokerage margin deposits	25,662	17,198
Derivative assets	52,981	83,826
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	65,407	56,515
Total current assets	910,482	961,223
Property and equipment, net	1,234,759	825,051
Intangible assets, net	78,535	48,902
Goodwill	442,211	154,078
Other assets	48,755	50,723
Total assets	\$ 2,714,742	\$ 2,039,977
Liabilities and partners' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 314,779	\$ 456,619
Working capital revolving credit facility—current portion	104,900	—
Line of credit	—	700
Environmental liabilities—current portion	3,059	3,101
Trustee taxes payable	81,020	105,744
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	71,715	82,820
Derivative liabilities	28,188	58,507
Total current liabilities	603,661	707,491
Working capital revolving credit facility—less current portion	150,000	100,000
Revolving credit facility	268,000	133,800
Senior notes	664,010	368,136
Environmental liabilities—less current portion	71,608	34,462

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Financing obligation	89,735	—
Other long-term liabilities	149,228	59,932
Total liabilities	1,996,242	1,403,821
Partners' equity		
Global Partners LP equity:		
Common unitholders 33,995,563 units issued and 33,496,578 outstanding at September 30, 2015 and 30,995,563 units issued and 30,604,961 outstanding at December 31, 2014)	681,665	599,406
General partner interest (0.67% and 0.74% interest with 230,303 equivalent units outstanding at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively)	1,764	788
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(12,747)	(13,252)
Total Global Partners LP equity	670,682	586,942
Noncontrolling interest	47,818	49,214
Total partners' equity	718,500	636,156
Total liabilities and partners' equity	\$ 2,714,742	\$ 2,039,977

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per unit data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Sales	\$ 2,486,203	\$ 4,050,458	\$ 8,145,407	\$ 13,737,006
Cost of sales	2,333,904	3,895,023	7,680,362	13,334,862
Gross profit	152,299	155,435	465,045	402,144
Costs and operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	42,480	41,408	136,657	110,379
Operating expenses	77,309	53,315	218,133	152,296
Amortization expense	2,319	4,522	10,730	13,574
Loss on sale and disposition of assets	680	—	1,330	1,060
Total costs and operating expenses	122,788	99,245	366,850	277,309
Operating income	29,511	56,190	98,195	124,835
Interest expense	(20,643)	(12,324)	(51,057)	(35,677)
Income before income tax expense	8,868	43,866	47,138	89,158
Income tax expense	(722)	(244)	(969)	(660)
Net income	8,146	43,622	46,169	88,498
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest	66	(1,114)	(324)	(1,699)
Net income attributable to Global Partners LP	8,212	42,508	45,845	86,799
Less: General partner's interest in net income, including incentive distribution rights	2,832	1,623	7,682	4,164
Limited partners' interest in net income	\$ 5,380	\$ 40,885	\$ 38,163	\$ 82,635
Basic net income per limited partner unit	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.20	\$ 3.03
Diluted net income per limited partner unit	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.20	\$ 3.03
Basic weighted average limited partner units outstanding	33,531	27,183	31,733	27,229
Diluted weighted average limited partner units outstanding	33,653	27,307	31,909	27,312

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.





Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income	\$ 8,146	\$ 43,622	\$ 46,169	\$ 88,498
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	366	1,929	1,844	2,800
Change in pension liability	(1,161)	(595)	(1,339)	(861)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(795)	1,334	505	1,939
Comprehensive income	7,351	44,956	46,674	90,437
Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest	66	(1,114)	(324)	(1,699)
Comprehensive income attributable to Global Partners LP	\$ 7,417	\$ 43,842	\$ 46,350	\$ 88,738

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

6

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 46,169	\$ 88,498
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	86,049	62,753
Amortization of deferred financing fees	4,413	4,187
Amortization of leasehold interests	481	—
Amortization of senior notes discount	749	435
Bad debt expense	697	996
Unit—based compensation expense	3,135	2,585
Write—off of financing fees	—	1,626
Loss on sale and disposition of assets	1,330	1,060
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding net assets acquired:		
Accounts receivable	89,726	156,249
Accounts receivable—affiliate	(1,322)	(2,007)
Inventories	(27,574)	117,097
Broker margin deposits	(8,464)	11,000
Prepaid expenses, all other current assets and other assets	18,155	(24,454)
Accounts payable	(163,387)	(235,370)
Trustee taxes payable	(30,263)	1,917
Change in derivatives	526	6,443
Accrued expenses, all other current liabilities and other long—term liabilities	(25,812)	986
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(5,392)	194,001
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisitions	(561,170)	—
Capital expenditures	(56,519)	(73,591)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	2,548	3,405
Net cash used in investing activities	(615,141)	(70,186)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common units, net	109,305	—
Borrowings from (payments on) working capital revolving credit facility	154,900	(125,000)

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Borrowings from (payments on) revolving credit facility	134,200	(162,100)
Proceeds from senior notes, net of discount	295,125	258,903
Payments on line of credit	(700)	—
Repayment of senior notes	—	(40,244)
Repurchase of common units	(3,892)	(4,423)
Noncontrolling interest capital contribution	2,560	8,400
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	(4,280)	(8,400)
Distributions to partners	(71,158)	(54,623)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	616,060	(127,487)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(4,473)	(3,672)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,238	9,217
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 765	\$ 5,545
Supplemental information		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 42,055	\$ 26,947
Non-cash exchange of 6.25% senior notes due 2022	\$ —	\$ 110,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PARTNERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Common Unitholders	General Partner Interest	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Partners' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 599,406	\$ 788	\$ (13,252)	\$ 49,214	\$ 636,156
Issuance of common units	109,305	—	—	—	109,305
Net income	38,163	7,682	—	324	46,169
Noncontrolling interest capital contribution	—	—	—	2,560	2,560
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	(4,280)	(4,280)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	505	—	505
Unit-based compensation	3,135	—	—	—	3,135
Distributions to partners	(65,231)	(6,706)	—	—	(71,937)
Repurchase of common units	(3,892)	—	—	—	(3,892)
Dividends on repurchased units	779	—	—	—	779
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 681,665	\$ 1,764	\$ (12,747)	\$ 47,818	\$ 718,500

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization

Global Partners LP (the “Partnership”) is a midstream logistics and marketing master limited partnership formed in March 2005 engaged in the purchasing, selling and logistics of transporting petroleum and related products, including domestic and Canadian crude oil, gasoline and gasoline blendstocks (such as ethanol and naphtha), distillates (such as home heating oil, diesel and kerosene), residual oil, renewable fuels, natural gas and propane. The Partnership also receives revenue from convenience store sales and gasoline station rental income. The Partnership owns, controls or has access to one of the largest terminal networks of refined petroleum products and renewable fuels in Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (collectively, the “Northeast”). The Partnership owns transload and storage terminals in North Dakota and Oregon that extend its origin-to-destination capabilities from the mid-continent region of the United States and Canada to the East and West Coasts. The Partnership is one of the largest distributors of gasoline, distillates, residual oil and renewable fuels to wholesalers, retailers and commercial customers in the New England states and New York. As of September 30, 2015, the Partnership had a portfolio of 1,530 owned, leased and/or supplied gasoline stations, including 285 directly operated convenience stores, in the Northeast, Maryland and Virginia.

On January 7, 2015, the Partnership acquired, through one of its wholly owned subsidiaries, Global Montello Group Corp. (“GMG”), 100% of the equity interests in Warren Equities, Inc. (“Warren”) from The Warren Alpert Foundation.

On January 14, 2015, through the Partnership’s wholly owned subsidiary, Global Companies LLC (“Global Companies”), the Partnership acquired the Revere terminal (the “Revere Terminal”) located in Boston Harbor in Revere, Massachusetts from Global Petroleum Corp. (“GPC”) and related entities. On June 1, 2015, the Partnership acquired, through one of its wholly owned subsidiaries, Alliance Energy LLC (“Alliance”), retail gasoline stations and dealer supply contracts from Capitol Petroleum Group (defined below) (“Capitol”). See Note 2.

Global GP LLC, the Partnership’s general partner (the “General Partner”), manages the Partnership’s operations and activities and employs its officers and substantially all of its personnel, except for most of its gasoline station and convenience store employees and certain union personnel who are employed by GMG or Drake Petroleum Company, Inc. (“Drake Petroleum”), both of which are wholly owned subsidiaries of the Partnership.

The General Partner, which holds a 0.67% general partner interest in the Partnership (reduced from 0.74% following the Partnership's public offering of common units discussed in Note 9), is owned by affiliates of the Slifka family. As of September 30, 2015, affiliates of the General Partner, including its directors and executive officers and their affiliates, owned 8,315,095 common units, representing a 24.5% limited partner interest.

Ownership by affiliates of the General Partner decreased by approximately 3,425,202 common units (from 37.9% at December 31, 2014 to 24.5% at September 30, 2015), primarily as a result of the liquidation and dissolution of AE Holdings Corp. ("AE Holdings") in March 2015. Immediately prior to such liquidation and dissolution, the directors and executive officers of the General Partner were deemed to beneficially own the entire 5,850,000 common units that were then owned by AE Holdings. Upon the liquidation and dissolution of AE Holdings, the 5,850,000 common units were distributed to the stockholders of AE Holdings. An aggregate 1,956,234 common units were sold by the stockholders of AE Holdings to cover their projected respective tax liabilities resulting from their receipt of the common units. Approximately 2,306,960 common units of the original 5,850,000 common units are held by certain of the directors and executive officers of the General Partner, and the remaining 1,586,806 common units are held by unaffiliated members of the Slifka family.

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Basis of Presentation

The financial results of Capitol for the four months ended September 30, 2015 are included in the accompanying statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The financial results of Warren and the Revere Terminal for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 are included in the accompanying statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 reflect the accounts of the Partnership. Upon consolidation, all intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") and reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial condition and operating results for the interim periods. The interim financial information, which has been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 and notes thereto contained in the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K. The significant accounting policies described in Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," of such Annual Report on Form 10-K are the same used in preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that will be realized for the entire year ending December 31, 2015. The consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2014 has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included in the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Due to the nature of the Partnership's business and its reliance, in part, on consumer travel and spending patterns, the Partnership may experience more demand for gasoline and gasoline blendstocks during the late spring and summer months than during the fall and winter. Travel and recreational activities are typically higher in these months in the geographic areas in which the Partnership operates, increasing the demand for gasoline and gasoline blendstocks that the Partnership distributes. Therefore, the Partnership's volumes in gasoline and gasoline blendstocks are typically higher in the second and third quarters of the calendar year. As demand for some of the Partnership's refined petroleum products, specifically home heating oil and residual oil for space heating purposes, is generally greater during the winter months, heating oil and residual oil volumes are generally higher during the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year. These factors may result in fluctuations in the Partnership's quarterly operating results.



## Reclassification

Certain prior year amounts in the consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

## Noncontrolling Interest

These financial statements reflect the application of ASC 810, “Consolidations” (“ASC 810”) which establishes accounting and reporting standards that require: (i) the ownership interest in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent to be clearly identified and presented in the consolidated balance sheet within shareholder’s equity, but separate from the parent’s equity; (ii) the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and the noncontrolling interest to be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statements of operations; and (iii) changes in a parent’s ownership interest while the parent retains its controlling financial interest in its subsidiary to be accounted for consistently.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The Partnership acquired a 60% interest in Basin Transload, LLC (“Basin Transload”) on February 1, 2013. After evaluating ASC 810, the Partnership concluded it is appropriate to consolidate the balance sheet and statement of operations of Basin Transload based on an evaluation of the outstanding voting interests. Amounts pertaining to the noncontrolling ownership interest held by third parties in the financial position and operating results of the Partnership are reported as a noncontrolling interest in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and statements of operations.

## Concentration of Risk

The following table presents the Partnership’s sales, logistics revenue and rental income as a percentage of the consolidated sales for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015		2014		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015		2014	
Gasoline sales: gasoline and gasoline blendstocks such as ethanol and naphtha	67	%	64	%	59	%	61	%
Crude oil sales and logistics revenue	13	%	15	%	11	%	14	%
Distillates (home heating oil, diesel and kerosene), residual oil, natural gas and propane sales	16	%	20	%	26	%	24	%
Convenience store sales, rental income and sundry sales	4	%	1	%	4	%	1	%
Total	100	%	100	%	100	%	100	%

None of the Partnership’s customers accounted for greater than 10% of total sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. The Partnership had one customer, ExxonMobil Corporation (“ExxonMobil”) that accounted for approximately 19% and 17% of total sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively.

## Note 2. Business Combinations

## Acquisition of Warren Equities, Inc.

On January 7, 2015, the Partnership acquired, through GMG, 100% of the equity interests in Warren, one of the largest independent marketers of petroleum products in the Northeast, from The Warren Alpert Foundation. The acquisition included 147 company-owned Xtra Mart convenience stores and related fuel operations, 53 commission agent locations and fuel supply rights for approximately 330 dealers. The acquired properties are located in the Northeast, Maryland and Virginia. The purchase price, inclusive of post-closing adjustments, was approximately \$381.8 million, including working capital. The acquisition was funded with borrowings under the Partnership's credit facility and with proceeds from its December 2014 public offering of 3,565,000 common units.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") guidance regarding business combinations. The Partnership's financial statements include the results of operations of Warren subsequent to the acquisition date.

The purchase price allocation is considered preliminary, and additional adjustments may be recorded during the allocation period in accordance with the FASB's guidance regarding business combinations. The purchase price allocation will be finalized as the Partnership receives additional information relevant to the acquisition, including the final valuation and reconciliation of the assets purchased, including tangible and intangible assets, and liabilities assumed.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following table presents the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition (in thousands):

Assets purchased:	
Accounts receivable	\$ 9,201
Inventory	19,199
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	12,590
Property and equipment	253,097
Intangibles	38,360
Other non-current assets	16,605
Total identifiable assets purchased	349,052
Liabilities assumed:	
Accounts payable	(21,511)
Assumption of environmental liabilities	(36,467)
Taxes payable	(5,538)
Accrued expenses	(12,399)
Long-term deferred taxes	(74,848)
Other non-current liabilities	(9,739)
Total liabilities assumed	(160,502)
Net identifiable assets acquired	188,550
Goodwill	193,279
Net assets acquired	\$ 381,829

During the quarter ended September 30, 2015, the Partnership recorded certain changes to the preliminary purchase accounting, specifically related to the values assigned to intangible assets, environmental liabilities, long-term deferred taxes and working capital assets and liabilities. The impact of these changes decreased goodwill from \$195.0 million at June 30, 2015 to \$193.3 million at September 30, 2015.

The following represents the change in goodwill from the period ended June 30, 2015 to September 30, 2015 (in thousands):

Goodwill – June 30, 2015	\$ 195,015
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Increase in intangible assets	(1,800)
Increase in environmental liabilities	379
Increase in long-term deferred taxes	694
Net, increase in working capital assets and liabilities	(1,009)
Goodwill – September 30, 2015	\$ 193,279

Management is in the process of completing its purchase price accounting. The Partnership engaged a third-party valuation firm to assist in the valuation of Warren's property and equipment, intangible assets consisting of supply contracts and favorable leasehold interests, and unfavorable leasehold interests. This valuation is in the final stages of review by management, and at September 30, 2015, the estimated fair values of property and equipment of \$253.1 million, intangibles assets of \$38.4 million (\$37.6 million of supply contracts and \$0.8 million of favorable leasehold interests), and unfavorable leasehold interests of \$2.5 million, which are included in other non-current liabilities, were developed by management based on their estimates, assumptions and acquisition history including reports from the third-party valuation firm. The estimated fair values of the property and equipment, intangible assets and unfavorable leasehold interests will be supported by the valuations performed by the third-party valuation firm.

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The fair value of \$36.5 million assigned to the assumption of environmental liabilities was developed by management based on their estimates, assumptions and acquisition history, including reports from third-party environmental engineers (see Note 12). The fair value of the environmental liabilities will be supported by the assessment performed by the third-party environmental engineers.

The long-term deferred tax liabilities of \$74.8 million and short-term deferred tax assets of \$1.4 million included in prepaid expenses and other current assets are primarily related to temporary differences associated with the fair value allocations of property and equipment and intangible assets, which are not deductible for tax purposes, net of acquired environmental liabilities and other deductible accrued liabilities.

The fair value of loan receivables purchased of \$25.0 million was estimated by management based on the receivable's payment terms, assumptions of current interest rates and collectability and is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and other non-current assets. The gross contractual amount for these loan receivables is \$29.1 million, of which the Partnership estimates \$2.4 million is not collectible.

The fair values of the remaining Warren assets and liabilities noted above approximate their carrying values at January 7, 2015. It is possible that once the Partnership receives the completed valuations on the property and equipment, intangible assets, unfavorable leasehold interests and the assumption of environmental liabilities, the final purchase price accounting may be different than what is presented above.

The preliminary purchase price for the acquisition was allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The Partnership then allocated the purchase price in excess of net tangible assets acquired to identifiable intangible assets, based upon on its estimates and assumptions. Any excess purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired was allocated to goodwill.

The Partnership utilized accounting guidance related to intangible assets which lists the pertinent factors to be considered when estimating the useful life of an intangible asset. These factors include, in part, a review of the expected use by the Partnership of the assets acquired, the expected useful life of another asset (or group of assets) related to the acquired assets and legal, regulatory or other contractual provisions that may limit the useful life of an acquired asset. The Partnership amortizes these intangible assets over their estimated useful lives, which is consistent with the estimated undiscounted future cash flows of these assets.

As part of the purchase price allocation, identifiable intangible assets include supply contracts and favorable leasehold interests that are being amortized over seven to ten years and five years, respectively. The weighted average life over which these acquired intangibles are being amortized is approximately ten and five years, respectively. The supply contracts are subject to renewals, and assumptions related to the renewals have been included in the determination of the value of the supply contracts at the date of acquisition. The Partnership determines the renewal assumptions used based on management's assumptions of future events, including customer demand, customer attrition rates, contract renewal length and market overall conditions. The supply contracts had a weighted average term of approximately five years prior to their next renewal. As the purchase price accounting is preliminary, the final assumptions related to the likelihood of renewals remains in process. Amortization expense related to the supply contracts amounted to \$0.9 million and \$2.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The estimated remaining amortization expense for the supply contracts acquired in connection with the acquisition for each of the five succeeding years and thereafter is as follows (in thousands):

2015 (10/1/2015-12/31/2015)	\$ 1,120
2016	3,928
2017	3,928
2018	3,928
2019	3,928
Thereafter	17,959
Total	\$ 34,791

Amortization related to the favorable leasehold interests was immaterial for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. The estimated remaining amortization for favorable leasehold interests acquired in connection with the acquisition for each of the five succeeding years is as follows (in thousands):

2015 (10/1/2015-12/31/2015)	\$ 38
2016	152
2017	152
2018	152
2019	152
Total	\$ 646

The \$193.3 million of goodwill was assigned to the Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations (“GDSO”) reporting unit. The goodwill recognized is attributable primarily to expected synergies and growth opportunities for the Partnership. For federal income tax purposes, the acquisition of Warren was deemed to be a stock purchase and, therefore, any recorded goodwill is not expected to be tax deductible. In accordance with the stock purchase agreement between the Partnership and Warren, the Partnership is ultimately not responsible for federal income tax obligations for the interim period, June 1, 2014 to January 6, 2015 (Warren’s fiscal year end was May 31). Any tax obligations will be funded by the selling shareholders. Any tax refund will be remitted to the selling shareholders. Included in accounts receivable and accounts payable at September 30, 2015 is an estimated refund of \$8.3 million to be paid to the selling shareholder of Warren.



In connection with the acquisition of Warren, the Partnership incurred acquisition costs totaling approximately \$7.1 million, of which \$0 and \$5.4 million were recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The remaining acquisition costs were incurred in 2014. Additionally, in January 2015 and subsequent to the acquisition date, the Partnership recorded a restructuring charge of approximately \$2.3 million, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. This charge, which is principally for redundant and/or eliminated positions as a result of the acquisition, was not part of the purchase price allocation. Approximately \$0.8 million and \$1.3 million of the restructuring charge was paid during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and the remaining balance of \$1.0 million is expected to be paid in full by December 31, 2015.

The acquisition of Warren complements the Partnership's existing retail presence in the Northeast and expands its footprint into the adjacent Mid-Atlantic region. The Warren operations have been integrated into the Partnership's GDSO reporting segment.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

## Acquisition of Revere Terminal

On January 14, 2015, through the Partnership's wholly owned subsidiary, Global Companies, the Partnership acquired the Revere Terminal located in Boston Harbor in Revere, Massachusetts from GPC, a privately held affiliate of the Partnership, and related entities for a purchase price of \$23.7 million. The acquisition includes contingent consideration which would be payable under specific circumstances involving a subsequent sale of the property during the next eight years. The contingent consideration was estimated to be \$0 as of the acquisition date and as of September 30, 2015 as the Partnership concluded that the treatment of the contingent consideration as a non-fair value measure is appropriate and that, as of September 30, 2015, the sale of the terminal for non-petroleum use within the next eight years is not probable. The Partnership financed the transaction with available capacity under its revolving credit facility. In connection with the Revere Terminal transaction, the pre-existing terminal storage rental and throughput agreement between the Partnership and GPC was terminated.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with the FASB's guidance regarding business combinations. As the acquisition transitioned the Revere Terminal from a formerly leased facility to an owned facility, the transaction did not have a material impact on the Partnership's consolidated financial statements.

The purchase price allocation is considered preliminary, and additional adjustments may be recorded during the allocation period in accordance with the FASB's guidance regarding business combinations. The purchase price allocation will be finalized as the Partnership receives additional information relevant to the acquisition, including the final valuation of the assets acquired, including tangible assets, and liabilities assumed.

The following table presents the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition (in thousands):

Assets purchased:	
Property and equipment	\$ 28,481
Total identifiable assets purchased	28,481
Liabilities assumed:	
Assumption of environmental liabilities	(3,074)
Other non-current liabilities	(1,757)

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Total liabilities assumed	(4,831)
Net assets acquired	\$ 23,650

During the quarter ended September 30, 2015, the Partnership recorded no changes to the preliminary purchase accounting.

Management is in the process of completing its purchase price accounting. The Partnership engaged a third-party valuation firm to assist in the valuation of the Revere Terminal's property and equipment. This valuation is in the final stages of review by management, and at September 30, 2015, the estimated fair value of property and equipment of \$28.5 million was developed by management based on their estimates, assumptions and acquisition history including reports from the third-party valuation firm. The estimated fair value of the property and equipment will be supported by valuations performed by the third-party valuation firm.

The fair value of \$3.1 million assigned to the assumption of environmental liabilities was estimated by management based on their estimates, assumptions and acquisition history, including preliminary reports from third-party environmental engineers (see Note 12).

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The Partnership is continuing its review of the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Accordingly, the purchase price allocation, including any value attributable to contingent consideration, will be finalized as the Partnership receives additional information relevant to the acquisition and the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The fair values of the remaining Revere Terminal liabilities noted above approximate their carrying values at January 14, 2015.

Acquisition of Capitol Petroleum Group

On June 1, 2015, the Partnership acquired 97 primarily Mobil and Exxon branded owned or leased retail gasoline stations and seven dealer supply contracts in New York City and Prince George's County, Maryland, along with certain related supply and franchise agreements, and third-party leases and other assets associated with the operations from Liberty Petroleum Realty, LLC, East River Petroleum Realty, LLC, Big Apple Petroleum Realty, LLC, White Oak Petroleum, LLC, Anacostia Realty, LLC, Mount Vernon Petroleum Realty, LLC and DAG Realty, LLC (collectively, "Capitol Petroleum Group"). The purchase price was approximately \$155.7 million. The acquisition was financed with borrowings under the Partnership's revolving credit facility.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with the FASB's guidance regarding business combinations. The Partnership's financial statements include the results of operations of Capitol subsequent to the acquisition date.

The purchase price allocation is considered preliminary, and additional adjustments may be recorded during the allocation period in accordance with the FASB's guidance regarding business combinations. The purchase price allocation will be finalized as the Partnership receives additional information relevant to the acquisition, including the final valuation of the assets purchased, including tangible and intangible assets, and liabilities assumed.

The following table presents the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition (in thousands):

Assets purchased:	
Inventory	\$ 346
Property and equipment	149,583
Intangibles	3,000
Other non-current assets	57
Total identifiable assets purchased	152,986
Liabilities assumed:	
Financing obligation	(89,613)
Assumption of environmental liabilities	(300)
Other non-current liabilities	(2,236)
Total liabilities assumed	(92,149)
Net identifiable assets acquired	60,837
Goodwill	94,854
Net assets acquired	\$ 155,691

During the quarter ended September 30, 2015, the Partnership recorded certain changes to the preliminary purchase accounting, specifically related to the values assigned to unfavorable leasehold interests, environmental liabilities and working capital assets and liabilities. The impact of these changes increased goodwill from \$94.3 million at June 30, 2015 to \$94.8 million at September 30, 2015.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following represents the change in goodwill from the period ended June 30, 2015 to September 30, 2015 (in thousands):

Goodwill – June 30, 2015	\$ 94,321
Increase in unfavorable leasehold interests	430
Increase in environmental liabilities	75
Increase in working capital assets and liabilities	28
Goodwill – September 30, 2015	\$ 94,854

Management is in the process of completing its purchase price accounting. The Partnership engaged a third-party valuation firm to assist in the valuation of Capitol's property and equipment, intangible assets consisting of supply contracts and favorable leasehold interests, and unfavorable leasehold interests. This valuation is in the final stages of review by management, and during the quarter ended September 30, 2015, the estimated fair values of property and equipment of \$149.6 million, including \$60.0 million of owned property and equipment and \$89.6 million of property and equipment for certain properties previously sold by Capitol within two sale-leaseback transactions that did not meet the criteria for sale accounting, and intangibles assets of \$3.0 million (\$2.2 million of favorable leasehold interests and \$0.8 million of supply contracts) were developed by management based on their estimates, assumptions and acquisition history including reports from the third-party valuation firm. The estimated fair value of unfavorable leasehold interests was \$0.7 million at the date of acquisition. The estimated fair values of the property and equipment, intangible assets and unfavorable leasehold interests will be supported by the valuations performed by the third-party valuation firm. It is possible that once the Partnership receives the completed valuations on the property and equipment, intangible assets and unfavorable leasehold interests, the final purchase price accounting may be different than what is presented above.

The estimated fair value of property and equipment of \$149.6 million includes \$60.0 million of owned property and equipment and \$89.6 million of certain properties previously sold by Capitol within two sale-leaseback transactions that did not meet the criteria for sale accounting. As a result of not meeting the criteria for sale accounting, the property and equipment sold and leased back by Capitol has not been derecognized and, in purchase accounting, the estimated fair value of property and equipment associated with these sites of \$89.6 million has been recognized within property and equipment. Depreciation expense associated with these sale-leaseback properties amounted to \$0.9 million and \$1.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively.

The financing obligation of \$89.6 million recognized is attributable to the two sale-leaseback transactions discussed above that did not meet the criteria for sale accounting and, as a result, were accounted for as financing arrangements. These lease agreements mature on varying dates through 2029, and the fair value of \$89.6 million assigned to the financing obligation was estimated by management based on the remaining payments attributable to the lease agreements over their terms and is equal to the estimated fair value of property and equipment associated with these sites. Over the course of the lease agreements, the lease rental payments will be classified as interest expense on the financing obligation and the pay-down of the financing obligation as opposed to operating expense. Interest expense associated with the financing obligation for these sale-leaseback properties amounted to \$2.4 million and \$3.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. Lease rental payments associated with the financing obligation for these sale-leaseback properties amounted to \$2.3 million and \$3.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The financing obligation balance outstanding at September 30, 2015 was \$89.7 million. The Partnership is in the process of completing its review of the valuation of the financing obligation recognized.

The fair value of \$0.3 million assigned to the assumption of environmental liabilities was developed by management based on their estimates, assumptions and acquisition history (see Note 12).

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The fair values of the remaining Capitol assets and liabilities noted above approximate their carrying values at June 1, 2015.

The preliminary purchase price for the acquisition was allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The Partnership then allocated the purchase price in excess of net tangible assets acquired to identifiable intangible assets, based upon their estimates and assumptions. Any excess purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired was allocated to goodwill.

The Partnership utilized accounting guidance related to intangible assets which lists the pertinent factors to be considered when estimating the useful life of an intangible asset. These factors include, in part, a review of the expected use by the Partnership of the assets acquired, the expected useful life of another asset (or group of assets) related to the acquired assets and legal, regulatory or other contractual provisions that may limit the useful life of an acquired asset. The Partnership amortizes these intangible assets over their estimated useful lives which is consistent with the estimated undiscounted future cash flows of these assets.

As part of the purchase price allocation, identifiable intangible assets include supply contracts and favorable leasehold interests that are being amortized over seven and two years, respectively. The weighted average life over which these acquired intangibles are being amortized is approximately seven and two years, respectively. The supply contracts are subject to renewals, and assumptions related to the renewals have been included in the determination of the value of the supply contracts at the date of acquisition. The Partnership determines the renewal assumptions used based on management's assumptions of future events, including customer demand, customer attrition rates, contract renewal length and market overall conditions. The supply contracts had a weighted average term of approximately one year prior to their next renewal. As the purchase price accounting is preliminary, the final assumptions related to the likelihood of renewals remains in process. Amortization expense related to the supply contracts was immaterial for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015.

The estimated remaining amortization expense for the supply contracts acquired in connection with the acquisition for each of the five succeeding years and thereafter is as follows (in thousands):

2015 (10/1/15-12/31/15)	\$ 29
2016	114
2017	114



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2018	114
2019	114
Thereafter	277
Total	\$ 762

Amortization of favorable leasehold interests was \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The estimated remaining amortization for favorable leasehold interests acquired in connection with the acquisition for each of the three succeeding years is as follows (in thousands):

2015 (10/1/15-12/31/15)	\$ 275
2016	1,100
2017	458
Total	\$ 1,833

The \$94.8 million of goodwill was assigned to the GDSO reporting unit. The goodwill recognized is attributable primarily to the expansion of the Partnership's presence in active markets in the East Coast in which the Partnership can leverage its existing operations and dealer relationships without significant incremental expense to grow the business. The transaction also positions the Partnership to expand through tuck-in acquisitions as well as new-to-industry sites.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The goodwill is expected to be tax deductible. The operations of Capitol have been integrated into the Partnership's GDSO reporting segment.

In connection with the acquisition of Capitol, the Partnership incurred acquisition costs of approximately \$0.1 million and \$3.2 million which were recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

## Goodwill

The following table presents the changes in goodwill (in thousands):

	Goodwill Allocated to		
	Wholesale	GDSO	
	Reporting	Reporting	
	Unit	Unit	Total
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 121,752	\$ 32,326	\$ 154,078
Acquisition of Warren	—	193,279	193,279
Acquisition of Capitol	—	94,854	94,854
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 121,752	\$ 320,459	\$ 442,211

## Supplemental Pro Forma Information

Revenues and net income not included in the Partnership's consolidated operating results for Warren from January 1, 2015 through January 7, 2015, the acquisition date, were immaterial. Accordingly, the supplemental pro forma information for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 is consistent with the amounts reported in the accompanying statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. As the acquisition transitioned the Revere Terminal from a formerly leased facility to an owned facility, the transaction did not have a material impact on the Partnership's consolidated financial statements.

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The following unaudited pro forma information for 2015 presents the consolidated results of operations of the Partnership as if the acquisition of Capitol occurred at the beginning of the periods presented, with pro forma adjustments to give effect to certain adjustments. The following unaudited pro forma information for 2014 presents the consolidated results of operations of the Partnership as if the acquisitions of Warren and Capitol occurred at the beginning of the periods presented, with pro forma adjustments to give effect to intercompany sales and certain other adjustments (in thousands, except per unit data):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015      2014	
Sales	\$ 4,577,554	\$ 8,370,830	\$ 15,331,430
Net income attributable to Global Partners LP	\$ 40,690	\$ 49,837	\$ 99,293
Net income per limited partner unit, basic	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.26	\$ 3.49
Net income per limited partner unit, diluted	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.25	\$ 3.48

Pro forma information for Warren for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 is based on unaudited revenues and net income. Pro forma information for Capitol for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 is estimated based on annual revenues and net income. Warren's revenues and net income included in the Partnership's consolidated operating results from January 7, 2015, the acquisition date, through the period ended September 30, 2015 were \$0.9 billion and \$14.3 million, respectively. Capitol's revenues and net income included in the Partnership's

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

consolidated operating results from June 1, 2015, the acquisition date, through the period ended September 30, 2015 were \$0.1 billion and \$2.0 million, respectively.

Note 3. Net Income Per Limited Partner Unit

Under the Partnership's partnership agreement, for any quarterly period, the incentive distribution rights ("IDRs") participate in net income only to the extent of the amount of cash distributions actually declared, thereby excluding the IDRs from participating in the Partnership's undistributed net income or losses. Accordingly, the Partnership's undistributed net income is assumed to be allocated to the common unitholders, or limited partners' interest, and to the General Partner's general partner interest.

Common units outstanding as reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 excluded 498,985 and 390,602 common units, respectively, held on behalf of the Partnership pursuant to its repurchase program (see Note 13). These units are not deemed outstanding for purposes of calculating net income per limited partner unit (basic and diluted).

The following table provides a reconciliation of net income and the assumed allocation of net income to the limited partners' interest for purposes of computing net income per limited partner unit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands, except per unit data):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015				Three Months Ended September 30, 2014			
	Total	Limited Partner Interest	General Partner Interest	IDRs	Total	Limited Partner Interest	General Partner Interest	IDRs
Numerator:								

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Net income attributable to Global Partners LP (1)	\$ 8,212	\$ 5,380	\$ 2,832	\$ —	\$ 42,508	\$ 40,885	\$ 1,623	\$ —
Declared distribution	\$ 26,650	\$ 23,713	\$ 160	\$ 2,777	\$ 19,319	\$ 17,899	\$ 150	\$ 1,270
Assumed allocation of undistributed net income	(18,438)	(18,333)	(105)	—	23,189	22,986	203	—
Assumed allocation of net income	\$ 8,212	\$ 5,380	\$ 55	\$ 2,777	\$ 42,508	\$ 40,885	\$ 353	\$ 1,270

Denominator:

Basic weighted average limited partner units outstanding	33,531	27,183
Dilutive effect of phantom units	122	124
Diluted weighted average limited partner units outstanding	33,653	27,307
Basic net income per limited partner unit	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.50
Diluted net income per limited partner unit	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.50

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(1) As a result of the June 2015 and December 2014 issuances of 3,000,000 and 3,565,000 common units, respectively, the general partner interest was reduced to 0.67% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from 0.83% for the three months ended September 30, 2014.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015				Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014			
	Total	Limited Partner Interest	General Partner Interest	IDRs	Total	Limited Partner Interest	General Partner Interest	IDRs
Numerator:								
Net income attributable to Global Partners LP (2)	\$ 45,845	\$ 38,163	\$ 7,682	\$ —	\$ 86,799	\$ 82,635	\$ 4,164	\$ —
Declared distribution	\$ 76,230	\$ 68,332	\$ 476	\$ 7,422	\$ 56,414	\$ 52,531	\$ 439	\$ 3,444
Assumed allocation of undistributed net income	(30,385)	(30,169)	(216)	—	30,385	30,104	281	—
Assumed allocation of net income	\$ 45,845	\$ 38,163	\$ 260	\$ 7,422	\$ 86,799	\$ 82,635	\$ 720	\$ 3,444
Denominator:								
Basic weighted average limited partner units outstanding		31,733				27,229		
Dilutive effect of phantom units		176				83		
Diluted weighted average limited partner units outstanding		31,909				27,312		
Basic net income per limited partner unit		\$ 1.20				\$ 3.03		
Diluted net income per limited partner unit		\$ 1.20				\$ 3.03		

(2) As a result of the June 2015 and December 2014 issuances of 3,000,000 and 3,565,000 common units, respectively, the general partner interest was reduced to 0.67%. As a result, the general partner interest was, based on a weighted average, 0.73% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from 0.83% for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

During 2015, the board of directors of the General Partner declared the following quarterly cash distribution:

Cash Distribution Declaration Date	Per Unit Cash Distribution Declared		Distribution Declared for the Quarterly Period Ended
April 22, 2015	\$ 0.6800	(1)	March 31, 2015
July 22, 2015	\$ 0.6925	(1)	June 30, 2015
October 21, 2015	\$ 0.6975	(1)	September 30, 2015

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(1) This declared cash distribution resulted in an incentive distribution to the General Partner, as the holder of the IDRs, and enable the Partnership to exceed its third target level distribution with respect to such IDRs.

See Note 8, “Partners’ Equity and Cash Distributions” for further information.

#### Note 4. Inventories

The Partnership hedges substantially all of its petroleum and ethanol inventory using a variety of instruments, primarily exchange-traded futures contracts. These futures contracts are entered into when inventory is purchased and are either designated as fair value hedges against the inventory on a specific barrel basis for inventories qualifying for fair value hedge accounting or not designated and maintained as economic hedges against certain inventory of the Partnership on a specific barrel basis. Changes in fair value of these futures contracts, as well as the offsetting change in fair value on the hedged inventory, is recognized in earnings as an increase or decrease in cost of sales. All hedged inventory designated in a fair value hedge relationship is valued using the lower of cost, as determined by specific identification, or market, as determined at the product level. All petroleum and ethanol inventory not designated in a fair value hedging relationship is carried at the lower of historical cost, on a first-in, first-out basis, or market.

Convenience store inventory and Renewable Identification Numbers (“RINs”) inventory are carried at the lower of historical cost or market.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Distillates: home heating oil, diesel and kerosene	\$ 159,587	\$ 163,679
Gasoline	63,463	82,080
Gasoline blendstocks	28,813	33,760
Crude oil	89,229	20,769
Residual oil	18,460	20,602
Propane and other	725	5,123
Renewable identification numbers (RINs)	4,460	2,057
Convenience store inventory	19,196	8,743
Total	\$ 383,933	\$ 336,813

In addition to its own inventory, the Partnership has exchange agreements for petroleum products and ethanol with unrelated third-party suppliers, whereby it may draw inventory from these other suppliers and suppliers may draw inventory from the Partnership. Positive exchange balances are accounted for as accounts receivable and amounted to \$3.6 million and \$3.9 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Negative exchange balances are accounted for as accounts payable and amounted to \$20.4 million and \$16.5 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Exchange transactions are valued using current carrying costs.

## Note 5. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Partnership principally uses derivative instruments, which include regulated exchange-traded futures and options contracts (collectively, “exchange-traded derivatives”) and physical and financial forwards and over-the counter (“OTC”) swaps (collectively, “OTC derivatives”), to reduce its exposure to unfavorable changes in commodity market prices and interest rates. The Partnership uses these exchange-traded and OTC derivatives to hedge commodity price risk associated with its inventory and undelivered forward commodity purchases and sales (“physical forward contracts”) and uses interest rate swap instruments to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates associated with the



Partnership's credit facilities. The Partnership accounts for derivative transactions in accordance with ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging," and recognizes derivatives instruments as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and measures those instruments at fair value. The changes in fair value of the derivative transactions are presented currently in earnings, unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met.

The fair value of exchange-traded derivative transactions reflects amounts that would be received from or paid to the Partnership's brokers upon liquidation of these contracts. The fair value of these exchange-traded derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, offset by the cash balances on deposit with the Partnership's brokers, presented as brokerage margin deposits in the consolidated balance sheets. The fair value of OTC derivative transactions reflects amounts that would be received from or paid to a third party upon liquidation of these contracts under current market conditions. The fair value of these OTC derivative transactions is presented on a gross basis as derivative assets or derivative liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets, unless a legal right of offset exists. The presentation of the change in fair value of the Partnership's exchange-traded derivatives and OTC derivative transactions depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following table summarizes the notional values related to the Partnership's derivative instruments outstanding at September 30, 2015:

	Units (1)	Unit of Measure
Exchange-Traded Derivatives		
Long	54,575	Thousands of barrels
Short	(58,806)	Thousands of barrels
OTC Derivatives (Petroleum/Ethanol)		
Long	8,370	Thousands of barrels
Short	(8,534)	Thousands of barrels
OTC Derivatives (Natural Gas)		
Long	14,454	Thousands of decatherms
Short	(13,954)	Thousands of decatherms
Interest Rate Swaps	\$ 200.0	Millions of U.S. dollars
Interest Rate Cap	\$ 100.0	Millions of U.S. dollars
Foreign Currency Derivatives		
Open Forward Exchange Contracts (2)	\$ 8.2	Millions of Canadian dollars
	\$ 6.1	Millions of U.S. dollars

(1) Number of open positions and gross notional values do not measure the Partnership's risk of loss, quantify risk or represent assets or liabilities of the Partnership, but rather indicate the relative size of the derivative instruments and are used in the calculation of the amounts to be exchanged between counterparties upon settlements.

(2) All-in forward rate Canadian dollars \$1.3351 to USD \$1.00.

## Derivatives Accounted for as Hedges

The Partnership utilizes fair value hedges and cash flow hedges to hedge commodity price risk and interest rate risk.

## Fair Value Hedges

Derivatives designated as fair value hedges are used to hedge price risk in commodity inventories and principally include exchange-traded futures contracts that are entered into in the ordinary course of business. For a derivative instrument designated as a fair value hedge, the gain or loss is recognized in earnings in the period of change together with the offsetting change in fair value on the hedged item of the risk being hedged. Gains and losses related to fair value hedges are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations through cost of sales. These futures contracts are settled on a daily basis by the Partnership through brokerage margin accounts.

The Partnership's fair value hedges include exchange-traded futures contracts and OTC derivative contracts that are hedges against inventory with specific futures contracts matched to specific barrels. The change in fair value of these futures contracts and the change in fair value of the underlying inventory generally provide an offset to each other in the consolidated statement of operations.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following table presents the gains and losses from the Partnership's derivative instruments involved in fair value hedging relationships recognized in the consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Statement of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
Derivatives in fair value hedging relationship					
Exchange-traded futures contracts and OTC derivative contracts for petroleum commodity products	Cost of sales	\$ 62,500	\$ 29,470	\$ 72,067	\$ 52,050
Hedged items in fair value hedge relationship					
Physical inventory	Cost of sales	\$ (65,387)	\$ (30,890)	\$ (71,718)	\$ (52,386)

## Cash Flow Hedges

Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are used to hedge interest rate risk from fluctuations in interest rates and may include various interest rate derivative instruments entered into with major financial institutions. For a derivative instrument being designated as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the derivative gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and subsequently reclassified into the consolidated statement of operations through interest expense in the same period that the hedged exposure affects earnings. The ineffective portion is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations immediately.

The Partnership's cash flow hedges currently include interest rate swaps and an interest rate cap that are hedges of variability in forecasted interest payments due to changes in the interest rate on LIBOR-based borrowings, a summary of which includes the following designations:

- In October 2009, the Partnership executed an interest rate swap with a major financial institution. The swap, which became effective on May 16, 2011 and expires on May 16, 2016, is used to hedge the variability in interest payments due to changes in the one month LIBOR swap curve with respect to \$100.0 million of one-month LIBOR-based borrowings on the credit facility at a fixed rate of 3.93%.
- In April 2011, the Partnership executed an interest rate cap with a major financial institution. The rate cap, which became effective on April 13, 2011 and expires on April 13, 2016, is used to hedge the variability in interest payments due to changes in the one-month LIBOR rate above 5.5% with respect to \$100.0 million of one-month LIBOR-based borrowings on the credit facility.
- In September 2013, the Partnership executed an interest rate swap with a major financial institution. The swap, which became effective on October 2, 2013 and expires on October 2, 2018, is used to hedge the variability in cash flows in monthly interest payments due to changes in the one month LIBOR swap curve with respect to \$100.0 million of one-month LIBOR-based borrowings on the credit facility at a fixed rate of 1.819%.

In the aggregate, these hedging instruments have historically been effective in hedging the variability in interest payments due to changes in the one month LIBOR swap curve or rate with respect to \$300.0 million of one month LIBOR based borrowings on the credit facility.

In June 2014 and as a result of the issuance of the Partnership's \$375.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 6.25% senior notes due 2022 (see Note 6), the Partnership determined that maintaining an excess of \$300.0 million in principal of outstanding floating-rate debt was no longer probable. Therefore, the Partnership elected to de-designate its interest rate cap and discontinued the related hedge accounting for this instrument. Accordingly, at September 30, 2015, the Partnership had in place two interest rate swap agreements which are hedging \$200.0 million of variable rate debt,

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

both of which continue to be accounted for as cash flow hedges. The interest rate cap is not currently in a hedging relationship. Accordingly, all changes in fair value of this instrument subsequent to the date of de-designation are recorded in the consolidated statement of operations through interest expense.

The following table presents the amount of gains and losses from the Partnership's derivative instruments designated in cash flow hedging relationships recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and partners' equity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

Derivatives Designated in Cash Flow Hedging Relationship	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Other	
	Other Comprehensive Income on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into Income (Effective Portion)	Comprehensive Income into Income (Effective Portion)	Comprehensive Income into (Effective Portion)	Three Months Ended
	Three Months Ended September 30,			September 30,	
	2015	2014		2015	2014
Interest rate swaps	\$ 186	\$ 1,824	Interest expense	\$ —	\$ —
Interest rate cap (1)	(11)	105	Interest expense	—	—
Total	\$ 175	\$ 1,929		\$ —	\$ —

	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Other	
	Other Comprehensive Income on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into Income (Effective Portion)	Comprehensive Income into Income (Effective Portion)	Comprehensive Income into (Effective Portion)	Three Months Ended
	Three Months Ended September 30,			September 30,	
	2015	2014		2015	2014
Interest rate swaps	\$ 186	\$ 1,824	Interest expense	\$ —	\$ —
Interest rate cap (1)	(11)	105	Interest expense	—	—
Total	\$ 175	\$ 1,929		\$ —	\$ —

Derivatives Designated in Cash Flow	Nine Months Ended September 30,			(Effective Portion) Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014		2015	2014
Hedging Relationship					
Interest rate swaps	\$ 1,365	\$ 2,535	Interest expense	\$ —	\$ —
Interest rate cap (1)	(16)	265	Interest expense	—	—
Total	\$ 1,349	\$ 2,800		\$ —	\$ —

(1) The interest rate cap was de-designated as a cash flow hedge in June 2014. Prepaid interest rate caplet amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income up until the date of de-designation have been frozen in partner's equity as of the de-designation date and are being amortized to income through the tenor of the interest rate cap instrument. The change in the fair value of the interest rate cap following de-designation is reflected in earnings and was immaterial for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. As of September 30, 2015, the remaining unamortized prepaid interest rate caplets were \$0.5 million and will be amortized over the remaining life for the interest rate cap which expires in April 2016.

The amount of gain (loss) recognized in income as ineffectiveness for derivatives designated in cash flow hedging relationships was \$0 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

#### Derivatives NOT Accounted for as Hedges

The Partnership utilizes petroleum and ethanol commodity contracts, natural gas commodity contracts and foreign currency derivatives to hedge price and currency risk in certain commodity inventories and physical forward contracts.

#### Petroleum and Ethanol Commodity Contracts

The Partnership uses exchange-traded derivative contracts to hedge price risk in certain commodity inventories which do not qualify for fair value hedge accounting or are not designated by the Partnership as fair value hedges. Additionally, the Partnership uses exchange-traded derivative contracts, and occasionally financial forward and OTC

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

swap agreements, to hedge commodity price exposure associated with its physical forward contracts which are not designated by the Partnership as cash flow hedges. These physical forward contracts, to the extent they meet the definition of a derivative, are considered OTC physical forwards and are reflected as derivative assets or derivative liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. The related exchange-traded derivative contracts (and financial forward and OTC swaps, if applicable) are also reflected as brokerage margin deposits (and derivative assets or derivative liabilities, if applicable) in the consolidated balance sheet, thereby creating an economic hedge. Changes in fair value of these derivative instruments are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations through cost of sales. These exchange-traded derivatives are settled on a daily basis by the Partnership through brokerage margin accounts.

While the Partnership seeks to maintain a position that is substantially balanced within its commodity product purchase and sale activities, it may experience net unbalanced positions for short periods of time as a result of variances in daily purchases and sales and transportation and delivery schedules as well as other logistical issues inherent in the business, such as weather conditions. In connection with managing these positions, the Partnership is aided by maintaining a constant presence in the marketplace. The Partnership also engages in a controlled trading program for up to an aggregate of 250,000 barrels of commodity products at any one point in time. Changes in fair value of these derivative instruments are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations through cost of sales.

Natural Gas Commodity Contracts

The Partnership uses physical forward purchase contracts to hedge price risk associated with the marketing and selling of natural gas to third-party users. These physical forward purchase commitments for natural gas are typically executed when the Partnership enters into physical forward sale commitments of product for physical delivery. These physical forward contracts, to the extent they meet the definition of a derivative, are reflected as derivative assets and derivative liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. Changes in fair value of the forward purchase and sale commitments are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations through cost of sales.

Foreign Currency Contracts

The Partnership uses forward foreign currency contracts to hedge certain foreign denominated (Canadian) commodity product purchases. These forward foreign currency contracts are not designated by the Partnership as hedges and are reflected as prepaid expenses and other current assets or accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. Changes in fair values of these forward foreign currency contracts are reflected in cost of sales.



The following table presents the gains and losses from the Partnership's derivative instruments not involved in a hedging relationship recognized in the consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Statement of Gain (Loss) Recognized in	Three Months Ended		Nine Months	
		September 30,		Ended	
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Income on Derivatives	2015	2014	September 30, 2015	2014
Commodity contracts	Cost of sales	\$ (1,013)	\$ 10,708	\$ 3,500	\$ 14,196
Forward foreign currency contracts	Cost of sales	3	171	35	17
Total		\$ (1,010)	\$ 10,879	\$ 3,535	\$ 14,213

#### Margin Deposits

All of the Partnership's exchange-traded derivative contracts (designated and not designated) are transacted through clearing brokers. The Partnership deposits initial margin with the clearing brokers, along with variation margin, which is paid or received on a daily basis, based upon the changes in fair value of open futures contracts and settlement

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

of closed futures contracts. Cash balances on deposit with clearing brokers and open equity are presented on a net basis within brokerage margin deposits in the consolidated balance sheets.

## Commodity Contracts and Other Derivative Activity

The Partnership's commodity contract derivatives and other derivative activity include: (i) exchange-traded derivative contracts that are hedges against inventory and either do not qualify for hedge accounting or are not designated in a hedge accounting relationship, (ii) exchange-traded derivative contracts used to economically hedge physical forward contracts, (iii) financial forward and OTC swap agreements used to economically hedge physical forward contracts and (iv) the derivative instruments under the Partnership's controlled trading program. The Partnership does not take the normal purchase and sale exemption available under ASC 815 for its physical forward contracts.

The following table presents the fair value of each classification of the Partnership's derivative instruments and its location in the consolidated balance sheets at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	Balance Sheet Location	September 30, 2015		Total
		Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	
<b>Asset Derivatives:</b>				
Exchange-traded derivative contracts	Broker margin deposits	\$ 31,306	\$ 24,636	\$ 55,942
Forward derivative contracts (1)	Derivative assets	—	52,981	52,981
Forward foreign currency contracts	Other Assets	—	26	26
Interest rate cap contract	Other assets	—	1	1
Total asset derivatives		\$ 31,306	\$ 77,644	\$ 108,950
<b>Liability Derivatives:</b>				
Forward derivative contracts (1)	Derivative liabilities	\$ —	\$ 28,188	\$ 28,188
Interest rate swap contracts	Other long-term liabilities	5,331	—	5,331
Total liability derivatives		\$ 5,331	\$ 28,188	\$ 33,519

	Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2014		Total
		Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	
<b>Asset Derivatives:</b>				
Exchange-traded derivative contracts	Broker margin deposits	\$ 30,600	\$ 90,890	\$ 121,490
Forward derivative contracts (1)	Derivative assets	—	83,826	83,826
Forward foreign currency contracts	Other Assets	—	9	9
Interest rate cap contract	Other assets	—	17	17
Total asset derivatives		\$ 30,600	\$ 174,742	\$ 205,342
<b>Liability Derivatives:</b>				
Forward derivative contracts (1)	Derivative liabilities	\$ —	\$ 58,507	\$ 58,507
Interest rate swap contracts	Other long-term liabilities	6,696	—	6,696
Total liability derivatives		\$ 6,696	\$ 58,507	\$ 65,203

(1) Forward derivative contracts include the Partnership's petroleum and ethanol physical and financial forwards and OTC swaps.

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Credit Risk

The Partnership's derivative financial instruments do not contain credit risk related to other contingent features that could cause accelerated payments when these financial instruments are in net liability positions.

The Partnership is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to the Partnership's exchange-traded and OTC derivative contracts, but the Partnership has no current reason to expect any material nonperformance by any of these counterparties. Exchange-traded derivative contracts, the primary derivative instrument utilized by the Partnership, are traded on regulated exchanges, greatly reducing potential credit risks. The Partnership utilizes primarily three clearing brokers, all major financial institutions, for all New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX"), Chicago Mercantile Exchange ("CME") and IntercontinentalExchange ("ICE") derivative transactions and the right of offset exists with these financial institutions under master netting agreements. Accordingly, the fair value of the Partnership's exchange-traded derivative instruments is presented on a net basis in the consolidated balance sheets. Exposure on OTC derivatives is limited to the amount of the recorded fair value as of the balance sheet dates.

Note 6. Debt

Credit Agreement

As of September 30, 2015, certain subsidiaries of the Partnership, as borrowers, and the Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries, as guarantors, had a \$1.775 billion senior secured credit facility (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement will mature on April 30, 2018.

As of September 30, 2015, there were two facilities under the Credit Agreement:

- a working capital revolving credit facility to be used for working capital purposes and letters of credit in the principal amount equal to the lesser of the Partnership's borrowing base and \$1.0 billion; and

- a \$775.0 million revolving credit facility to be used for acquisitions, joint ventures, capital expenditures, letters of credit and general corporate purposes.

In addition, the Credit Agreement has an accordion feature whereby the Partnership may request on the same terms and conditions of its then-existing credit agreement, provided no Event of Default (as defined in the Credit Agreement) then exists, an increase to the working capital revolving credit facility, the revolving credit facility, or both, by up to another \$300.0 million, in the aggregate, for a total credit facility of up to \$2.075 billion. The Partnership cannot provide assurance, however, that its lending group will agree to fund any request by the Partnership for additional amounts in excess of the total available commitments of \$1.775 billion.

In addition, the Credit Agreement includes a swing line pursuant to which Bank of America, N.A., as the swing line lender, may make swing line loans in U.S. Dollars in an aggregate amount equal to the lesser of (a) \$50.0 million and (b) the Aggregate WC Commitments (as defined in the Credit Agreement). Swing line loans will bear interest at the Base Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement). The swing line is a sub-portion of the working capital revolving credit facility and is not an addition to the total available commitments of \$1.775 billion.

Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, and in connection with any agreement by and between a Loan Party and a Lender (as such terms are defined in the Credit Agreement) or affiliate thereof (an "AR Buyer"), a Loan Party may sell certain of its accounts receivables to an AR Buyer. The Loan Parties are permitted to sell or transfer any account receivable to an AR Buyer only pursuant to the provisions provided in the Credit Agreement. To date, the level of receivables sold has not been significant, and the Partnership has accounted for such transfers as sales pursuant to

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

ASC 860, "Transfers and Servicing." Due to the short term nature of the receivables sold to date, no servicing obligation has been recorded because it would have been de minimis.

Availability under the working capital revolving credit facility is subject to a borrowing base which is redetermined from time to time based on specific advance rates on eligible current assets. Under the Credit Agreement, borrowings under the working capital revolving credit facility cannot exceed the then current borrowing base. Availability under the borrowing base may be affected by events beyond the Partnership's control, such as changes in petroleum product prices, collection cycles, counterparty performance, advance rates and limits and general economic conditions. These and other events could require the Partnership to seek waivers or amendments of covenants or alternative sources of financing or to reduce expenditures. The Partnership can provide no assurance that such waivers, amendments or alternative financing could be obtained or, if obtained, would be on terms acceptable to the Partnership.

Borrowings under the working capital revolving credit facility bear interest at (1) the Eurocurrency rate plus 2.00% to 2.50%, (2) the cost of funds rate plus 2.00% to 2.50%, or (3) the base rate plus 1.00% to 1.50%, each depending on the Utilization Amount (as defined in the Credit Agreement). Borrowings under the revolving credit facility bear interest at (1) the Eurocurrency rate plus 2.25% to 3.25%, (2) the cost of funds rate plus 2.25% to 3.25%, or (3) the base rate plus 1.25% to 2.25%, each depending on the Combined Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement).

The average interest rates for the Credit Agreement were 3.8% and 3.8% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 3.5% and 3.6% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

As of September 30, 2015, the Partnership had two interest rate swaps, both of which were used to hedge the variability in interest payments under the Credit Agreement due to changes in LIBOR rates. See Note 5 for additional information on these cash flow hedges. Additionally, the Partnership has an interest rate cap that is hedging variable interest. The cap is not designated for accounting purposes.

The Credit Agreement provides for a letter of credit fee equal to the then applicable working capital rate or then applicable revolver rate (each such rate as defined in the Credit Agreement) per annum for each letter of credit issued. In addition, the Partnership incurs a commitment fee on the unused portion of each facility under the Credit Agreement, ranging from 0.375% to 0.50% per annum.

The Partnership classifies a portion of its working capital revolving credit facility as a current liability and a portion as a long-term liability. The portion classified as a long-term liability represents the amounts expected to be outstanding during the entire year based on an analysis of historical borrowings under the working capital revolving credit facility, the seasonality of borrowings, forecasted future working capital requirements and forward product curves, and because the Partnership has a multi-year, long-term commitment from its bank group. Accordingly, at September 30, 2015, the Partnership estimated working capital revolving credit facility borrowings will equal or exceed \$150.0 million over the next twelve months and, therefore, classified \$104.9 million as the current portion at September 30, 2015, representing the amount the Partnership expects to pay down over the next twelve months. The long-term portion of the working capital revolving credit facility was \$150.0 million and \$100.0 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, and the current portion was \$104.9 million and \$0, at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The increase in total borrowings under the working capital revolving credit facility of \$154.9 million from December 31, 2014 was primarily due to cash used in operating assets and liabilities during the period. Inventory increased due to higher volume stored and, accounts payable and receivables decreased as a result of declining prices during the period.

As of September 30, 2015, the Partnership had total borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement of \$522.9 million, including \$268.0 million outstanding on the revolving credit facility. In addition, the Partnership had

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

outstanding letters of credit of \$79.3 million. Subject to borrowing base limitations, the total remaining availability for borrowings and letters of credit was \$1.2 billion and \$1.4 billion at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

The Credit Agreement is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Partnership and the Partnership's wholly owned subsidiaries and is guaranteed by the Partnership and its subsidiaries with the exception of Basin Transload.

The Credit Agreement imposes certain requirements on the borrowers including, for example, a prohibition against distributions if any potential default or Event of Default (as defined in the Credit Agreement) would occur as a result thereof, and certain limitations on the Partnership's ability to grant liens, make certain loans or investments, incur additional indebtedness or guarantee other indebtedness, make any material change to the nature of the Partnership's business or undergo a fundamental change, make any material dispositions, acquire another company, enter into a merger, consolidation, sale leaseback transaction or purchase of assets or make capital expenditures in excess of specified levels.

The Credit Agreement imposes financial covenants that require the Partnership to maintain certain minimum working capital amounts, a minimum combined interest coverage ratio, a maximum senior secured leverage ratio and a maximum total leverage ratio. The Partnership was in compliance with the foregoing covenants at September 30, 2015. The Credit Agreement also contains a representation whereby there can be no event or circumstance, either individually or in the aggregate, that has had or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect (as defined in the Credit Agreement). In addition, the Credit Agreement limits distributions by the Partnership to its unitholders to the amount of Available Cash (as defined in the Partnership's partnership agreement).

6.25% Senior Notes

On June 19, 2014, the Partnership and GLP Finance Corp. ("GLP Finance" and, together with the Partnership, the "Issuers") entered into a Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with the Initial Purchasers (as defined therein) (the "Initial Purchasers") pursuant to which the Issuers agreed to sell \$375.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Issuers' 6.25% senior notes due 2022 (the "6.25% Notes") to the Initial Purchasers in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The 6.25% Notes were resold by the Initial Purchasers to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act and to persons outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act.



The Purchase Agreement contained customary representations and warranties of the parties and indemnification and contribution provisions under which the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors, on one hand, and the Initial Purchasers, on the other, agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. In addition, the Purchase Agreement required the execution of a registration rights agreement, described below, relating to the 6.25% Notes. Closing of the offering occurred on June 24, 2014.

#### Indenture

In connection with the private placement of the 6.25% Notes on June 24, 2014, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, entered into an indenture (the “Indenture”).

The 6.25% Notes mature on July 15, 2022 with interest accruing at a rate of 6.25% per annum and payable semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing January 15, 2015. The 6.25% Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several senior unsecured basis by each of the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors to the extent set forth in the Indenture. Upon a continuing event of default, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the 6.25% Notes may declare the 6.25% Notes immediately due and payable, except that an event of default resulting from entry into a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization with respect to the Partnership, any restricted

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

subsidiary of the Partnership that is a significant subsidiary or any group of its restricted subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a significant subsidiary of the Partnership, will automatically cause the 6.25% Notes to become due and payable.

The Issuers have the option to redeem up to 35% of the 6.25% Notes prior to July 15, 2017 at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) of 106.25% plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The Issuers have the option to redeem the 6.25% Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after July 15, 2017, at the redemption prices of 104.688% for the twelve-month period beginning on July 15, 2017, 103.125% for the twelve-month period beginning July 15, 2018, 101.563% for the twelve-month period beginning July 15, 2019, and 100.0% beginning on July 15, 2020 and at any time thereafter, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. In addition, before July 15, 2017, the Issuers may redeem all or any part of the 6.25% Notes at a redemption price equal to the sum of the principal amount thereof, plus a make whole premium at the redemption date, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. The holders of the notes may require the Issuers to repurchase the 6.25% Notes following certain asset sales or a Change of Control (as defined in the Indenture) at the prices and on the terms specified in the Indenture.

The Indenture contains covenants that will limit the Partnership's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred securities, make certain dividends and distributions, make certain investments and other restricted payments, restrict distributions by its subsidiaries, create liens, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, sell assets or merge with other entities. Events of default under the Indenture include (i) a default in payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the 6.25% Notes, (ii) breach of the Partnership's covenants under the Indenture, (iii) certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, (iv) any payment default or acceleration of indebtedness of the Partnership or certain subsidiaries if the total amount of such indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$15.0 million and (v) failure to pay within 60 days uninsured final judgments exceeding \$15.0 million.

Registration Rights Agreement

On June 24, 2014, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors entered into a registration rights agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement") with the Initial Purchasers in connection with the Issuers' private placement of the 6.25% Notes. Under the Registration Rights Agreement, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors agreed to file and use commercially reasonable efforts to cause to become effective a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the 6.25% Notes for an issue of SEC-registered notes with terms identical to the 6.25% Notes (except that the exchange notes are not subject to restrictions on transfer or to any increase in annual interest rate for failure to comply with the Registration Rights Agreement) that are registered under the Securities Act so as to permit the exchange offer to be consummated by the 360th day after June 24, 2014. The exchange offer was completed on

April 21, 2015, and 100% of the 6.25% Notes have been exchanged for SEC-registered notes.

#### 7.00% Senior Notes

On June 1, 2015, the Issuers entered into a Purchase Agreement (the “7.00% Notes Purchase Agreement”) with the Initial Purchasers (as defined therein) (the “7.00% Notes Initial Purchasers”) pursuant to which the Issuers agreed to sell \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Issuers’ 7.00% senior notes due 2023 (the “7.00% Notes”) to the 7.00% Notes Initial Purchasers in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act. The 7.00% Notes were resold by the 7.00% Notes Initial Purchasers to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act and to persons outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The 7.00% Notes Purchase Agreement contained customary representations and warranties of the parties and indemnification and contribution provisions under which the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors, on one hand, and the 7.00% Notes Initial Purchasers, on the other, agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. In addition, the 7.00% Notes Purchase Agreement required the execution of a

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

registration rights agreement, described below, relating to the 7.00% Notes. Closing of the offering occurred on June 4, 2015.

Indenture

In connection with the private placement of the 7.00% Notes on June 4, 2015 the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, entered into an indenture (the “7.00% Notes Indenture”).

The 7.00% Notes will mature on June 15, 2023 with interest accruing at a rate of 7.00% per annum and payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing December 15, 2015. The 7.00% Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several senior unsecured basis by each of the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors to the extent set forth in the 7.00% Notes Indenture. Upon a continuing event of default, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the 7.00% Notes may declare the 7.00% Notes immediately due and payable, except that an event of default resulting from entry into a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization with respect to the Partnership, any restricted subsidiary of the Partnership that is a significant subsidiary or any group of its restricted subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a significant subsidiary of the Partnership, will automatically cause the 7.00% Notes to become due and payable.

The Issuers will have the option to redeem up to 35% of the 7.00% Notes prior to June 15, 2018 at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) of 107.00% plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The Issuers have the option to redeem the 7.00% Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after June 15, 2018, at the redemption prices of 105.250% for the twelve-month period beginning June 15, 2018, 103.500% for the twelve-month period beginning June 15, 2019, 101.750% for the twelve-month period beginning June 15, 2020, and 100.0% beginning June 15, 2021 and at any time thereafter, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. In addition, before June 15, 2018, the Issuers may redeem all or any part of the 7.00% Notes at a redemption price equal to the sum of the principal amount thereof, plus a make whole premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. The holders of the 7.00% Notes may require the Issuers to repurchase the 7.00% Notes following certain asset sales or a Change of Control (as defined in the 7.00% Notes Indenture) at the prices and on the terms specified in the 7.00% Notes Indenture.

The 7.00% Notes Indenture contains covenants that will limit the Partnership’s ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred securities, make certain dividends and distributions, make certain investments and other restricted payments, restrict distributions by its subsidiaries, create liens, enter into

sale-leaseback transactions, sell assets or merge with other entities. Events of default under the 7.00% Notes Indenture include (i) a default in payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the 7.00% Notes, (ii) breach of the Partnership's covenants under the 7.00% Notes Indenture, (iii) certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, (iv) any payment default or acceleration of indebtedness of the Partnership or certain subsidiaries if the total amount of such indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$50.0 million and (v) failure to pay within 60 days uninsured final judgments exceeding \$50.0 million.

#### Registration Rights Agreement

On June 4, 2015, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors entered into a registration rights agreement (the "7.00% Notes Registration Rights Agreement") with the 7.00% Notes Initial Purchasers in connection with the Issuers' private placement of the 7.00% Notes. Under the 7.00% Notes Registration Rights Agreement, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors agreed to file and use commercially reasonable efforts to cause to become effective a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the 7.00% Notes for an issue of SEC-registered notes with terms identical to the 7.00% Notes (except that the exchange notes are not subject to restrictions on transfer or to any increase in annual interest rate for failure to comply with the 7.00% Notes Registration Rights Agreement) that are registered under the Securities Act

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

so as to permit the exchange offer to be consummated by the 420th day after June 4, 2015. The exchange offer was completed on October 22, 2015, and 100% of the 7.00% Notes have been exchanged for SEC-registered notes.

Line of Credit

On December 9, 2013, Basin Transload entered into a line of credit facility which allows for borrowings by Basin Transload of up to \$10.0 million on a revolving basis. The facility matures on December 9, 2015 and had an outstanding balance of \$0 and \$0.7 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of Basin Transload and is not guaranteed by the Partnership or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries.

Financing Obligation

In connection with the Capitol acquisition on June 1, 2015, the Partnership assumed a financing obligation of \$89.6 million associated with two sale-leaseback transactions by Capitol for 53 leased sites that did not meet the criteria for sale accounting. During the term of these leases, which expire in May 2028 and September 2029, in lieu of recognizing lease expense for the lease rental payments, the Partnership will incur interest expense associated with the financing obligation. Interest expense of approximately \$2.4 million and \$3.2 million was recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and included in interest expense in the accompanying statements of operations. The financing obligation will amortize through expiration of the lease based upon the lease rental payments which were \$2.3 million and \$3.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The \$89.6 million recorded is based on preliminary purchase accounting. This amount may change as purchase accounting for the Capitol acquisition is finalized. The financing obligation balance outstanding at September 30, 2015 was \$89.7 million.

Deferred Financing Fees

The Partnership incurs bank fees related to its Credit Agreement and other financing arrangements. These deferred financing fees are amortized over the life of the Credit Agreement or other financing arrangements. The Partnership capitalized additional financing fees of \$0 and \$5.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, associated with the issuance of the 7.00% Notes. Amortization expense of

approximately \$1.5 million and \$1.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$4.4 million and \$4.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are included in interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Unamortized fees are included in other current assets and other long-term assets.

Note 7. Related Party Transactions

The Partnership was a party to an exclusive Second Amended and Restated Terminal Storage Rental and Throughput Agreement, as amended (the "Terminal Storage Rental and Throughput Agreement"), with GPC, an affiliate of the Partnership that is 100% owned by members of the Slifka family, with respect to the Revere Terminal in Revere, Massachusetts. On January 14, 2015, the Partnership acquired the Revere Terminal from GPC and related entities, and the Terminal Storage Rental and Throughput Agreement was terminated (see Note 2). Prior to the acquisition, the agreement was accounted for as an operating lease. The expenses under this agreement totaled \$0 and \$2.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$0.8 million and \$6.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The Partnership was a party to an Amended and Restated Services Agreement with GPC, whereby GPC provided certain terminal operating management services to the Partnership and used certain administrative, accounting and information processing services of the Partnership. The expenses from these services totaled approximately \$0 and

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

\$24,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$8,000 and \$72,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These charges were recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

On March 11, 2015, the Partnership entered into the following amendments and restatements to its shared services agreements: (i) Global Companies entered into an Amended and Restated Services Agreement with AE Holdings Corp. (the “AE Holdings Amended and Restated Services Agreement”), and (ii) certain of the Partnership’s subsidiaries entered into a Second Amended and Restated Services Agreement with GPC (the “GPC Second Amended and Restated Services Agreement,” and together with the AE Holdings Amended and Restated Services Agreement, the “Amended and Restated Services Agreements”).

Under the AE Holdings Amended and Restated Services Agreement, the Partnership continues to provide AE Holdings with certain tax, accounting, treasury and legal support services for which AE Holdings pays the Partnership an aggregate of \$15,000 per year in equal monthly installments. Under the GPC Second Amended and Restated Services Agreement, GPC no longer provides the Partnership with terminal, environmental and operational support services, but the Partnership continues to provide GPC with certain tax, accounting, treasury, legal, information technology, human resources and financial operations support services for which GPC pays the Partnership a monthly services fee at an agreed amount subject to the approval by the Conflicts Committee of the board of directors of the General Partner. The Amended and Restated Services Agreements are each for an indefinite term and any party may terminate some or all of the services upon ninety (90) days’ advanced written notice. As of September 30, 2015, no such notice of termination was given by any party.

The General Partner employs substantially all of the Partnership’s employees, except for most of its gasoline station and convenience store employees and certain union personnel, who are employed by GMG or Drake Petroleum. The Partnership reimburses the General Partner for expenses incurred in connection with these employees. These expenses, including payroll, payroll taxes and bonus accruals, were \$27.5 million and \$24.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$85.2 million and \$60.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Partnership also reimburses the General Partner for its contributions under the General Partner’s 401(k) Savings and Profit Sharing Plan and the General Partner’s qualified and non-qualified pension plans.

The table below presents trade receivables with GPC and the Partnership and receivables from the General Partner (in thousands):



	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Receivables from GPC	\$ 54	\$ 108
Receivables from the General Partner (1)	5,171	3,795
Total	\$ 5,225	\$ 3,903

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(1) Receivables from the General Partner reflect the Partnership's prepayment of payroll taxes and payroll accruals to the General Partner.

#### Note 8. Partners' Equity and Cash Distributions

##### Partners' Equity

Partners' equity at September 30, 2015 consisted of 33,995,563 common units issued, including 8,315,095 common units held by affiliates of the General Partner, including directors and executive officers, collectively

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

representing a 99.33% limited partner interest in the Partnership, and 230,303 general partner units representing a 0.67% general partner interest in the Partnership.

	Limited Partner Units	General Partner Equivalent Units	Total
Balance at December 31, 2014	30,995,563	230,303	31,225,866
Public offering of common units (see Note 9)	3,000,000	—	3,000,000
Balance at September 30, 2015	33,995,563	230,303	34,225,866

Partners' equity at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 excluded common units outstanding of 498,985 and 390,602, respectively, held pursuant to the Repurchase Program and for future satisfaction of the General Partner's Obligations (as defined herein). See Note 13, "Long-Term Incentive Plan—Repurchase Program."

## Cash Distributions

The Partnership intends to consider regular cash distributions to unitholders on a quarterly basis, although there is no assurance as to the future cash distributions since they are dependent upon future earnings, capital requirements, financial condition and other factors. The Credit Agreement prohibits the Partnership from making cash distributions if any potential default or Event of Default, as defined in the Credit Agreement, occurs or would result from the cash distribution.

Within 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Partnership will distribute all of its Available Cash (as defined in its partnership agreement) to unitholders of record on the applicable record date. The amount of Available Cash is all cash on hand on the date of determination of Available Cash for the quarter; less the amount of cash reserves established by the General Partner to provide for the proper conduct of the Partnership's business, to comply with applicable law, any of the Partnership's debt instruments, or other agreements or to provide funds for distributions to unitholders and the General Partner for any one or more of the next four quarters.

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The Partnership will make distributions of Available Cash from distributable cash flow for any quarter in the following manner: 99.33% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 0.67% to the General Partner, until the Partnership distributes for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and thereafter, cash in excess of the minimum quarterly distribution is distributed to the unitholders and the General Partner based on the percentages as provided below.

As holder of the IDRs, the General Partner is entitled to incentive distributions if the amount that the Partnership distributes with respect to any quarter exceeds specified target levels shown below:

	Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount	Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions			
		Unitholders		General Partner	
First Target Distribution	\$ up to 0.4625	99.33	%	0.67	%
Second Target Distribution	above \$0.4625 up to \$0.5375	86.33	%	13.67	%
Third Target Distribution	above \$0.5375 up to \$0.6625	76.33	%	23.67	%
Thereafter	above \$0.6625	51.33	%	48.67	%

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The Partnership paid the following cash distribution during 2015 (in thousands, except per unit data):

Cash Distribution Payment Date	Per Unit Cash Distribution	Common Units	General Partner	Incentive Distribution	Total Cash Distribution
2/13/2015 (1)	\$ 0.6650	\$ 20,612	\$ 154	\$ 1,591	\$ 22,357
5/15/2015 (2)	\$ 0.6800	\$ 21,076	\$ 157	\$ 2,027	\$ 23,260
8/14/2015 (3)	\$ 0.6925	\$ 23,543	\$ 159	\$ 2,618	\$ 26,320

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- (1) This distribution of \$0.6650 per unit resulted in the Partnership exceeding its third target level distribution for the fourth quarter of 2014. As a result, the General Partner, as the holder of the IDRs, received an incentive distribution.
- (2) This distribution of \$0.6800 per unit resulted in the Partnership exceeding its third target level distribution for the first quarter of 2015. As a result, the General Partner, as the holder of the IDRs, received an incentive distribution.
- (3) This distribution of \$0.6925 per unit resulted in the Partnership exceeding its third target level distribution for the second quarter of 2015. As a result, the General Partner, as the holder of the IDRs, received an incentive distribution.

In addition, on October 21, 2015, the board of directors of the General Partner declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.6975 per unit (\$2.79 per unit on an annualized basis) on all of its outstanding common units for the period from July 1, 2015 through September 30, 2015 to the Partnership's unitholders of record as of the close of business on November 4, 2015. This distribution will result in the Partnership exceeding its third target level distribution for the quarter ended September 30, 2015.

## Note 9. Unitholders' Equity

## Equity Offering

On June 11, 2015, the Partnership entered into an Underwriting Agreement (the “Underwriting Agreement”) relating to the public offering of 3,000,000 common units at a price to the public of \$38.12 per common unit. On June 16, 2015, the Partnership completed the offering, and the net proceeds of approximately \$109.3 million (after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated expenses) were used to reduce indebtedness outstanding under the Partnership’s revolving credit facility.

The common units sold pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement were registered under the Securities Act, pursuant to the Partnership’s shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-204233) which was filed with the SEC and became effective on May 15, 2015.

#### At-the-Market Offering

On May 19, 2015, the Partnership entered into an Equity Distribution Agreement (the “Agreement”) pursuant to which the Partnership may sell from time to time through its sales agents, the Partnership’s common units having an aggregate offering price of up to \$50.0 million. Sales of the common units, if any, will be made by any method permitted by law deemed to be an “at-the-market” offering, including ordinary brokers’ transactions through the facilities of the New York Stock Exchange, to or through a market maker, or directly on or through an electronic communication network, a “dark pool” or any similar market venue, at market prices, in block transactions, or as otherwise agreed upon by the Partnership and one or more of its sales agents.

Under the terms of the Agreement, the Partnership may also sell common units to one or more of its sales agents as principal for its own account at a price to be agreed upon at the time of sale. Any sale of common units to a sales agent as principal would be pursuant to the terms of a separate agreement between the Partnership and such sales agent

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The Partnership intends to use the net proceeds from any sales pursuant to the Agreement, after deducting the sales agents' commissions and the Partnership's offering expenses, for general partnership purposes, which may include, among other things, repayment of indebtedness, acquisitions and capital expenditures.

The common units will be issued pursuant to the Partnership's existing effective shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-188982).

The sales agents and/or affiliates of each of the sales agents have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory and commercial and investment banking services for the Partnership and its affiliates, for which they have received and in the future will receive customary compensation and expense reimbursement. Affiliates of the sales agents are lenders under the Partnership's credit facility and, accordingly, may receive a portion of the net proceeds from this offering if and to the extent any proceeds are used to reduce outstanding borrowings under the Partnership's credit facility.

As of September 30, 2015, no common units were sold by the Partnership pursuant to the Agreement.

Note 10. Segment Reporting

The Partnership engages in the purchasing, selling and logistics of transporting petroleum and related products, including domestic and Canadian crude oil, gasoline and gasoline blendstocks (such as ethanol and naphtha), distillates (such as home heating oil, diesel and kerosene), residual oil, renewable fuels, natural gas and propane. The Partnership also receives revenue from convenience store sales and gasoline station rental income. The Partnership's operating segments are based upon the revenue sources for which discrete financial information is reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (the "CODM") and include Wholesale, GDSO and Commercial. Each of these operating segments generates revenues and incurs expenses and is evaluated for operating performance on a regular basis.

These operating segments are also the Partnership's reporting segments based on the way the CODM manages the business and on the similarity of customers and expected long-term financial performance of each segment. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, the Commercial operating segment did not meet the quantitative metrics for disclosure as a reportable segment on a stand-alone basis as defined in accounting guidance related to segment reporting. However, the Partnership has elected to present segment disclosures for the Commercial

operating segment as management believes such disclosures are meaningful to the user of the Partnership's financial information. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," in the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

In the Wholesale reporting segment, the Partnership sells branded and unbranded gasoline and gasoline blendstocks and diesel to branded and unbranded gasoline customers and other resellers of transportation fuels. The transportation of these products may be performed by utilization of railcars, barges and/or pipelines which are available pursuant to spot or long-term contractual obligations or by third parties. The Partnership aggregates crude oil by truck or pipeline in the mid-continent region of the United States and Canada, transports it by train and ships it by barge to refiners on the East and West Coasts. The Partnership sells home heating oil, diesel, kerosene, residual oil and propane to home heating oil and propane retailers and wholesale distributors. Generally, customers use their own vehicles or contract carriers to take delivery of the gasoline and distillate products at bulk terminals and inland storage facilities that the Partnership owns or controls or with which it has throughput or exchange arrangements. Additionally, ethanol is shipped primarily by rail and by barge.

In the GDSO reporting segment, gasoline distribution includes sales of branded and unbranded gasoline to gasoline station operators and sub jobbers. Station operations include convenience stores, rental income from gasoline stations leased to dealers or commissioned agents and sundries (car wash sales, lottery and ATM commissions). The

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

results of Warren, acquired in January 2015, and Capitol, acquired in June 2015 (see Note 2), are included in the GDSO segment.

In the Commercial segment, the Partnership includes sales and deliveries to end user customers in the public sector and to large commercial and industrial end users of unbranded gasoline, home heating oil, diesel, kerosene, residual oil, bunker fuel and natural gas. In the case of public sector commercial and industrial end user customers, the Partnership sells products primarily either through a competitive bidding process or through contracts of various terms. The Partnership generally arranges for the delivery of the product to the customer's designated location, and the Partnership responds to publicly-issued requests for product proposals and quotes. The Commercial segment also includes sales of custom blended fuels delivered by barges or from a terminal dock to ships through bunkering activity.

The Partnership evaluates segment performance based on product margins before allocations of corporate and indirect operating costs, depreciation, amortization (including non-cash charges) and interest. Based on the way the CODM manages the business, it is not reasonably possible for the Partnership to allocate the components of operating costs and expenses among the reportable segments.

Summarized financial information for the Partnership's reportable segments is presented in the table below (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Wholesale Segment:				
Sales				
Gasoline and gasoline blendstocks	\$ 708,198	\$ 1,692,757	\$ 2,203,312	\$ 5,841,042
Crude oil (1)	311,381	621,392	927,371	1,855,661
Other oils and related products (2)	273,310	600,890	1,618,086	2,601,941
Total	\$ 1,292,889	\$ 2,915,039	\$ 4,748,769	\$ 10,298,644
Product margin				
Gasoline and gasoline blendstocks	\$ 7,157	\$ 25,370	\$ 54,694	\$ 70,959
Crude oil (1)	15,719	44,670	67,804	98,256
Other oils and related products (2)	12,389	14,821	53,801	57,964
Total	\$ 35,265	\$ 84,861	\$ 176,299	\$ 227,179



## Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations

## Segment (3):

## Sales

Gasoline	\$ 927,154	\$ 877,021	\$ 2,530,999	\$ 2,538,127
Station operations (4)	104,699	47,757	286,191	124,921
Total	\$ 1,031,853	\$ 924,778	\$ 2,817,190	\$ 2,663,048

## Product margin

Gasoline	\$ 88,297	\$ 54,306	\$ 203,205	\$ 126,629
Station operations (4)(5)	49,047	25,905	130,836	69,669
Total	\$ 137,344	\$ 80,211	\$ 334,041	\$ 196,298

## Commercial Segment:

Sales	\$ 161,461	\$ 210,641	\$ 579,448	\$ 775,314
Product margin	\$ 6,088	\$ 5,234	\$ 24,669	\$ 23,295

## Combined sales and Product margin:

Sales	\$ 2,486,203	\$ 4,050,458	\$ 8,145,407	\$ 13,737,006
Product margin (6)	\$ 178,697	\$ 170,306	\$ 535,009	\$ 446,772
Depreciation allocated to cost of sales	(26,398)	(14,871)	(69,964)	(44,628)
Combined gross profit	\$ 152,299	\$ 155,435	\$ 465,045	\$ 402,144

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- (1) Crude oil consists of the Partnership's crude oil sales and revenue from its logistics activities.
- (2) Other oils and related products primarily consist of distillates, residual oil and propane.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

- (3) The GDSO segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 includes the results of the January 2015 acquisition of Warren and the June 2015 acquisition of Capitol (see Note 2). As the Warren assets and the Capitol assets were not in place prior to 2015, the above results are not directly comparable to the prior periods.
- (4) Station operations primarily consist of convenience stores sales at the Partnership's directly operated stores and rental income from gasoline stations leased to dealers or commissioned agents.
- (5) For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, station operations includes the reclass of loss on sale and disposition of assets from product margin to operating expenses to conform to the Partnership's current presentation.
- (6) Product margin is a non-GAAP financial measure used by management and external users of our consolidated financial statements to assess our business. The table above includes a reconciliation of product margin on a combined basis to gross profit, a directly comparable GAAP measure.

A reconciliation of the totals reported for the reportable segments to the applicable line items in the consolidated financial statements is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Combined gross profit	\$ 152,299	\$ 155,435	\$ 465,045	\$ 402,144
Operating costs and expenses not allocated to operating segments:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	42,480	41,408	136,657	110,379
Operating expenses	77,309	53,315	218,133	152,296
Amortization expense	2,319	4,522	10,730	13,574
Loss on sale and disposition of assets	680	—	1,330	1,060
Total operating costs and expenses	122,788	99,245	366,850	277,309
Operating income	29,511	56,190	98,195	124,835
Interest expense	(20,643)	(12,324)	(51,057)	(35,677)
Income tax expense	(722)	(244)	(969)	(660)
Net income	8,146	43,622	46,169	88,498
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest	66	(1,114)	(324)	(1,699)
Net income attributable to Global Partners LP	\$ 8,212	\$ 42,508	\$ 45,845	\$ 86,799

The Partnership's foreign assets and foreign sales were immaterial as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

#### Segment Assets

The Partnership acquired retail gasoline stations from Capitol in June 2015, Warren in January 2015, Alliance in March 2012 and ExxonMobil in September 2010 which have been allocated to the GDSO segment. The Partnership acquired the Revere Terminal in January 2015 which has been allocated to the Wholesale segment.

Due to the commingled nature and uses of the remainder of the Partnership's assets, it is not reasonably possible for the Partnership to allocate these assets among its reportable segments.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The table below presents total assets by reportable segment at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	Wholesale	Commercial	GDSO	Unallocated	Total
September 30, 2015	\$ 773,427	\$ —	\$ 1,392,627	\$ 548,688	\$ 2,714,742
December 31, 2014	\$ 811,535	\$ —	\$ 622,860	\$ 605,582	\$ 2,039,977

The increase in total assets allocated to GDSO at September 30, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014 is due to the January 2015 acquisition of Warren and the June 2015 acquisition of Capitol (see Note 2).

## Note 11. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Buildings and improvements	\$ 979,560	\$ 667,172
Land	449,161	288,929
Fixtures and equipment	37,642	26,577
Construction in process	51,001	66,119
Capitalized internal use software	17,898	7,530
Total property and equipment	1,535,262	1,056,327
Less accumulated depreciation	300,503	231,276
Total	\$ 1,234,759	\$ 825,051

The increase of approximately \$478.9 million in total property and equipment at September 30, 2015 was primarily due to the Partnership's 2015 acquisitions of Warren, Capitol and the Revere Terminal, which contributed to \$431.2 million of acquired property and equipment (see Note 2). At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, construction in process included \$30.5 million related to the Partnership's ethanol plant acquired from Cascade Kelly Holdings LLC ("Cascade Kelly") in 2013. The Partnership plans to make capital improvements necessary to place the ethanol plant into service in 2016. Therefore, as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the recorded value of the ethanol plant is included in construction in process. After the plant has been successfully placed into service, depreciation will commence.

As part of continuing operations, the Partnership may periodically divest certain gasoline stations. The gain (loss) on the sale, representing cash proceeds less net book value of assets at disposition, is recorded in loss on sale and disposition of assets in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and amounted to \$0.7 million and \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Additionally, in conjunction with the periodic divestiture of gasoline stations, the Partnership may classify certain gasoline station assets as held-for-sale. The Partnership classified \$3.9 million and \$3.6 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, as assets held-for-sale which are included in property and equipment in the accompanying balance sheets.

The Partnership evaluates its assets for impairment on a quarterly basis. No material impairments were required for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. However, at September 30, 2015, the Partnership had a \$3.4 million remaining net book value of long-lived assets used in supplying compressed natural gas ("CNG") which is viewed as an alternative fuel to oil. The long-term recoverability of these assets might be adversely impacted by any prolonged decline in commodity prices or the cost differential between natural gas and oil. Over the long term, if oil remains an attractive alternative to CNG due to lower oil prices, this may become an indicator of the potential

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

impairment of these CNG assets in the future. The Partnership monitors the pricing environment and the related impact this may have on the CNG operating and cash flows and whether this would constitute an impairment indicator.

Note 12. Environmental Liabilities, Asset Retirement Obligations and Renewable Identification Numbers

Environmental Liabilities

The Partnership owns or leases properties where refined petroleum products, renewable fuels and crude oil are being or may have been handled. These properties and the refined petroleum products, renewable fuels and crude oil handled thereon may be subject to federal and state environmental laws and regulations. Under such laws and regulations, the Partnership could be required to remove or remediate containerized hazardous liquids or associated generated wastes (including wastes disposed of or abandoned by prior owners or operators), to clean up contaminated property arising from the release of liquids or wastes into the environment, including contaminated groundwater, or to implement best management practices to prevent future contamination.

The Partnership maintains insurance of various types with varying levels of coverage that it considers adequate under the circumstances to cover its operations and properties. The insurance policies are subject to deductibles that the Partnership considers reasonable and not excessive. In addition, the Partnership has entered into indemnification agreements with various sellers in conjunction with several of its acquisitions. Allocation of environmental liability is an issue negotiated in connection with each of the Partnership's acquisition transactions. In each case, the Partnership makes an assessment of potential environmental liability exposure based on available information. Based on that assessment and relevant economic and risk factors, the Partnership determines whether to, and the extent to which it will, assume liability for existing environmental conditions.

In connection with the June 2015 acquisition of retail gasoline stations from Capitol (see Note 2), the Partnership assumed certain environmental liabilities, including future remediation activities required by applicable federal, state or local law or regulation at certain of the retail gasoline stations owned by Capitol. Certain environmental remediation obligations at most of the acquired retail gasoline station assets from Capitol are being funded by third parties who assumed certain liabilities in connection with Capitol's acquisition of these assets from ExxonMobil in 2009 and 2010 and, therefore, cost estimates for such obligations at these stations are not included in this estimate. As a result, the Partnership recorded, on an undiscounted basis, a total environmental liability of approximately \$0.3 million for those locations not covered by third parties.

In connection with the January 2015 acquisition of the Revere Terminal (see Note 2), the Partnership assumed certain environmental liabilities, including certain ongoing environmental remediation efforts. As a result, the Partnership recorded, on an undiscounted basis, a total environmental liability of approximately \$3.1 million.

In connection with the January 2015 acquisition of Warren (see Note 2), the Partnership assumed certain environmental liabilities, including certain ongoing environmental remediation efforts at certain of the retail gasoline stations owned by Warren and future remediation activities required by applicable federal, state or local law or regulation. As a result, the Partnership recorded, on an undiscounted basis, a total environmental liability of approximately \$36.5 million.

The \$0.3 million, \$3.1 million and \$36.5 million recorded for Capitol, the Revere Terminal and Warren, respectively, were based on preliminary purchase accounting. These amounts may change as the purchase price accounting is finalized.

In connection with the December 2012 acquisition of six New England retail gasoline stations from Mutual Oil, the Partnership assumed certain environmental liabilities, including certain ongoing remediation efforts. As a result, the Partnership initially recorded, on an undiscounted basis, a total environmental liability of approximately \$0.6 million.

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

In connection with the March 2012 acquisition of Alliance, the Partnership assumed Alliance's environmental liabilities, including ongoing environmental remediation at certain of the retail gasoline stations owned by Alliance and future remediation activities required by applicable federal, state or local law or regulation. Remedial action plans are in place, as may be applicable with the state agencies regulating such ongoing remediation. Based on reports from environmental engineers, the Partnership's estimated cost of the ongoing environmental remediation for which Alliance was responsible and future remediation activities required by applicable federal, state or local law or regulation is estimated to be approximately \$16.1 million to be expended over an extended period of time. Certain environmental remediation obligations at the retail stations acquired by Alliance from ExxonMobil in 2011 are being funded by a third party who assumed the liability in connection with the Alliance/ExxonMobil transaction in 2011 and, therefore, cost estimates for such obligations at these stations are not included in this estimate. As a result, the Partnership initially recorded, on an undiscounted basis, total environmental liabilities of approximately \$16.1 million.

In connection with the September 2010 acquisition of retail gasoline stations from ExxonMobil, the Partnership assumed certain environmental liabilities, including ongoing environmental remediation at and monitoring activities at certain of the acquired sites and future remediation activities required by applicable federal, state or local law or regulation. Remedial action plans are in place with the applicable state regulatory agencies for the majority of these locations, including plans for soil and groundwater treatment systems at certain sites. Based on consultations with environmental engineers, the Partnership's estimated cost of the remediation is expected to be approximately \$30.0 million to be expended over an extended period of time. As a result, the Partnership initially recorded, on an undiscounted basis, total environmental liabilities of approximately \$30.0 million.

In addition to the above-mentioned environmental liabilities related to the Partnership's retail gasoline stations, the Partnership retains environmental obligations associated with certain gasoline stations that the Partnership has sold.

In connection with the June 2010 acquisition of three refined petroleum products terminals in Newburgh, New York, the Partnership assumed certain environmental liabilities, including certain ongoing remediation efforts. As a result, the Partnership initially recorded, on an undiscounted basis, a total environmental liability of approximately \$1.5 million.

The following table presents a summary roll forward of the Partnership's environmental liabilities at September 30, 2015 (in thousands):



	Balance at December 31, 2014	Additions 2015	Payments in 2015	Dispositions 2015	Balance at September 30, 2015
Environmental Liability Related to:					
Retail Gasoline Stations	\$ 35,792	\$ 36,767	\$ (2,629)	\$ (67)	\$ 69,863
Terminals	1,771	3,074	(41)	—	4,804
Total environmental liabilities	\$ 37,563	\$ 39,841	\$ (2,670)	\$ (67)	\$ 74,667
Current portion	\$ 3,101				\$ 3,059
Long-term portion	34,462				71,608
Total environmental liabilities	\$ 37,563				\$ 74,667

The Partnership's estimates used in these environmental liabilities are based on all known facts at the time and its assessment of the ultimate remedial action outcomes. Among the many uncertainties that impact the Partnership's estimates are the necessary regulatory approvals for, and potential modification of, its remediation plans, the amount of data available upon initial assessment of the impact of soil or water contamination, changes in costs associated with environmental remediation services and equipment, relief of obligations through divestures of sites and the possibility of existing legal claims giving rise to additional claims. Dispositions generally represent relief of legal obligations through the sale of the related property with no retained obligation. Other adjustments generally represent changes in estimates

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

for existing obligations or obligations associated with new sites. Therefore, although the Partnership believes that these environmental liabilities are adequate, no assurances can be made that any costs incurred in excess of these environmental liabilities or outside of indemnifications or not otherwise covered by insurance would not have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Partnership is required to account for the legal obligations associated with the long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development or operation of long-lived assets. Such asset retirement obligations specifically pertain to the treatment of underground gasoline storage tanks ("USTs") that exist in those states which statutorily require removal of the USTs at a certain point in time. Specifically, the Partnership's retirement obligations consist of the estimated costs of removal and disposals of USTs in specific states.

The fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation is recognized in the year in which it is incurred. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying cost of the asset. The Partnership had approximately \$6.8 million and \$3.8 million in total asset retirement obligations at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, which are included in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying balance sheets. Approximately \$2.0 million and \$0.9 million of these obligations at September 30, 2015 were assumed in the 2015 acquisitions of Warren and Capitol, respectively.

Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs)

A Renewable Identification Number ("RIN") is a serial number assigned to a batch of renewable fuel for the purpose of tracking its production, use and trading as required by the Environmental Protection Agency's (the "EPA") Renewable Fuel Standard that originated with the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and modified by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. To evidence that the required volume of renewable fuel is blended with gasoline and diesel motor vehicle fuels, obligated parties must retire sufficient RINs to cover their Renewable Volume Obligation ("RVO"). The Partnership's EPA obligations relative to renewable fuel reporting are largely limited to the foreign gasoline that the Partnership may choose to import and a small amount of blending operations at certain facilities. As a wholesaler of transportation fuels through its terminals, the Partnership separates RINs from renewable fuel through blending with gasoline and can use those separated RINs to settle its RVO. While the annual compliance period for the RVO is a calendar year and the settlement of the RVO typically occurs by March 31 of the following year, the settlement of the RVO can occur, under certain EPA deferral actions, more than one year after the close of the compliance period.

The Partnership's Wholesale segment's operating results are sensitive to the timing associated with its RIN position relative to its RVO at a point in time, and the Partnership may recognize a mark-to-market liability for a shortfall in RINs at the end of each reporting period. To the extent that the Partnership does not have a sufficient number of RINs to satisfy the RVO as of the balance sheet date, the Partnership charges cost of sales for such deficiency based on the market price of the RINs as of the balance sheet date and records a liability representing the Partnership's obligation to purchase RINs. The Partnership's RVO deficiency was \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

The Partnership may enter into RIN forward purchase and sales commitments. Total losses from firm non-cancellable commitments were immaterial at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

#### Note 13. Long-Term Incentive Plan

The Partnership has a Long Term Incentive Plan, as amended (the "LTIP"), whereby a total of 4,300,000 common units were authorized for delivery with respect to awards under the LTIP. The LTIP provides for awards to employees, consultants and directors of the General Partner and employees and consultants of affiliates of the Partnership who

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

perform services for the Partnership. The LTIP allows for the award of options, unit appreciation rights, restricted units, phantom units, distribution equivalent rights, unit awards and substitute awards.

Awards granted under the LTIP are authorized by the Compensation Committee of the board of directors of the General Partner (the "Committee") from time to time. Additionally and in accordance with the LTIP, the Committee established a "CEO Authorized LTIP" program pursuant to which the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") may grant awards of phantom units without distribution equivalent rights to employees of the General Partner and the Partnership's subsidiaries, other than named executive officers. The CEO Authorized LTIP program was approved for three consecutive calendar years commencing January 1, 2014, subject to modification or earlier termination by the Committee. During each calendar year of the program, the CEO is authorized to grant awards of up to an aggregate amount of \$2.0 million of phantom units payable in common units upon vesting, with unused dollar amounts carrying over in the next year, and no individual grant may be made for an award valued at the time of grant of more than \$550,000, unless otherwise previously approved by the Committee. Awards granted pursuant to the CEO Authorized LTIP generally would be for a term of six years and vest in equal tranches at the end of each of the fourth, fifth and sixth anniversary dates of the particular award.

Phantom Unit Awards

In 2013, the Committee granted a total of 498,112 phantom units under the LTIP to certain employees and non-employee directors of the General Partner. In connection with the awards, grantees who are employees entered into various forms of a Confidentiality, Non Solicitation, and Non-Competition Agreement with the General Partner. On December 31, 2014, a total of 10,266 of the awards granted to one employee and the non-employee directors vested and in January 2015, these phantom unit grants were settled.

In 2014, a total of 44,902 phantom units were granted to certain employees, and during the nine months ended September 30, 2015, a total of 74,393 phantom units were granted to certain employees and the non-employee directors.

The phantom units for these awards vest pursuant to the terms of the grant agreements. The Partnership currently intends and reasonably expects to issue and deliver the common units upon vesting.

The Partnership recorded total compensation expense related to these awards of \$1.1 million and \$0.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$3.2 million and \$2.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The total compensation cost related to the non-vested awards not yet recognized at September 30, 2015 was approximately \$15.6 million and is expected to be recognized ratably over the remaining requisite service period.

The following table presents a summary of the status of the non-vested phantom units:

	Number of Non-vested Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding non—vested units at December 31, 2014	532,748	\$ 39.29
Granted	74,393	36.32
Vested	(3,655)	36.30
Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding non—vested units at September 30, 2015	603,486	\$ 38.95

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Repurchase Program

In May 2009, the board of directors of the General Partner authorized the repurchase of the Partnership's common units (the "Repurchase Program") for the purpose of meeting the General Partner's anticipated obligations to deliver common units under the LTIP and meeting the General Partner's obligations under existing employment agreements and other employment related obligations of the General Partner (collectively, the "General Partner's Obligations"). The General Partner is currently authorized to acquire up to 1,242,427 of its common units in the aggregate over an extended period of time, consistent with the General Partner's Obligations. Common units may be repurchased from time to time in open market transactions, including block purchases, or in privately negotiated transactions. Such authorized unit repurchases may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time and are subject to price and economic and market conditions, applicable legal requirements and available liquidity. Since the Repurchase Program was implemented, the General Partner has repurchased 838,505 common units pursuant to the Repurchase Program for approximately \$24.8 million, of which approximately \$3.9 million was purchased during 2015.

Common units outstanding as reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 excluded 498,985 and 390,602 common units, respectively, held on behalf of the Partnership pursuant to its Repurchase Program and for future satisfaction of the General Partner's Obligations.

Note 14. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). The Partnership utilizes market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated or generally unobservable. The Partnership primarily applies the market approach for recurring fair value measurements and endeavors to utilize the best available information. Accordingly, the Partnership utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The Partnership is able to classify fair value balances based on the observability of those inputs. The fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value, giving the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). At each balance sheet reporting date, the Partnership categorizes its financial assets and liabilities using the three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined as follows:

Level 1—Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments such as the Partnership's exchange-traded derivative instruments and pension plan assets.

Level 2—Quoted prices in active markets are not available; however, pricing inputs are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued using models or other valuation methodologies. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors, and current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument, can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. Level 2 primarily consists of non-exchange-traded derivatives such as OTC forwards, swaps and options.

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Level 3 – Pricing inputs include significant inputs that are generally less observable from objective sources. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management’s best estimate of fair value. Level 3 includes certain OTC forward derivative instruments related to crude oil and propane.

## Recurring Fair Value Measures

Assets and liabilities are classified in the entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Partnership’s assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of the fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

The following tables present, by level within the fair value hierarchy, the Partnership’s financial assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	Fair Value at September 30, 2015			Cash Collateral Netting	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Assets:					
Forward derivative contracts (1)	\$ —	\$ 42,195	\$ 10,786	\$ —	\$ 52,981
Foreign currency derivatives	—	26	—	—	26
Interest rate cap	—	1	—	—	1
Exchange-traded/cleared derivative instruments (2)	55,942	—	—	(30,280)	25,662
Pension plan	16,370	—	—	—	16,370
Total assets	\$ 72,312	\$ 42,222	\$ 10,786	\$ (30,280)	\$ 95,040
Liabilities:					
Forward derivative contracts (1)	\$ —	\$ (21,513)	\$ (6,269)	\$ —	\$ (27,782)
Swap agreements and options	—	(406)	—	—	(406)
Interest rate swaps	—	(5,331)	—	—	(5,331)
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ (27,250)	\$ (6,269)	\$ —	\$ (33,519)



	Fair Value at December 31, 2014			Cash Collateral Netting	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
<b>Assets:</b>					
Forward derivative contracts (1)	\$ —	\$ 81,421	\$ 2,405	\$ —	\$ 83,826
Foreign currency derivatives	—	9	—	—	9
Interest rate cap	—	17	—	—	17
Exchange-traded/cleared derivative instruments (2)	121,490	—	—	(104,292)	17,198
Pension plan	18,023	—	—	—	18,023
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 139,513</b>	<b>\$ 81,447</b>	<b>\$ 2,405</b>	<b>\$ (104,292)</b>	<b>\$ 119,073</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Forward derivative contracts (1)	\$ —	\$ (28,500)	\$ (27,928)	\$ —	\$ (56,428)
Swap agreements and options	—	(2,079)	—	—	(2,079)
Interest rate swaps	—	(6,696)	—	—	(6,696)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ (37,275)</b>	<b>\$ (27,928)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ (65,203)</b>

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

- (1) Forward derivative contracts include the Partnership's petroleum and ethanol physical and financial forwards and OTC swaps.
- (2) Amount includes the effect of cash balances on deposit with clearing brokers.

This table excludes cash on hand and assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost or any basis other than fair value. The carrying amounts of certain of the Partnership's financial instruments, including cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to their short maturities. The carrying value of the Partnership's credit facility approximates fair value due to the variable rate nature of these financial instruments.

The carrying values and fair values of the Partnership's 6.25% Notes and 7.00% Notes, estimated by observing market trading prices of the 6.25% Notes and 7.00% Notes, respectively, were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
6.25% Notes	\$ 375,000	\$ 348,375	\$ 375,000	\$ 358,594
7.00% Notes	300,000	279,000	—	—

The carrying value of the Partnership's inventory qualifying for fair value hedge accounting approximates fair value due to adjustments for changes in fair value of the hedged item. The fair values of the derivatives used by the Partnership are disclosed in Note 5.

The determination of the fair values above incorporates factors including not only the credit standing of the counterparties involved, but also the impact of the Partnership's nonperformance risks on its liabilities.

The values of the Partnership's Level 1 exchange-traded/cleared derivative instruments and pension plan assets were determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Specifically, the fair values of the Partnership's Level 1 exchange-traded/cleared derivative instruments were based on quoted process obtained from the NYMEX and

CME. The fair values of the Partnership's Level 1 pension plan assets were based on quoted prices for identical assets which primarily consisted of fixed income securities, equity securities and cash and cash equivalents.

The values of the Partnership's Level 2 derivative contracts were calculated using expected cash flow models and market approaches based on observable market inputs, including published and quoted commodity pricing data, which is verified against other available market data. Specifically, the fair values of the Partnership's Level 2 derivative commodity contracts were derived from published and quoted NYMEX, CME, New York Harbor and third-party pricing information for the underlying instruments using market approaches. The fair value of the Partnership's Level 2 interest rate instruments were derived from the implied forward LIBOR yield curve for the sale period as the future interest rate swap and interest rate cap settlements using expected cash flow models. The fair value of the Partnership's Level 2 foreign currency derivatives were derived from the implied forward currency curve for the Canadian and U.S. Dollar. The Partnership has not changed its valuation techniques or Level 2 inputs during the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

#### Level 3 Information

The values of the Partnership's Level 3 derivative contracts were calculated using market approaches based on a combination of observable and unobservable market inputs, including published and quoted NYMEX, CME, New York Harbor and third-party pricing information for a component of the underlying instruments as well as internally developed assumptions where there is little, if any, published or quoted prices or market activity. The unobservable inputs used in

Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

the measurement of the Partnership's Level 3 derivative contracts include estimates for location basis, transportation and throughput costs net of an estimated margin for current market participants. The estimates for these inputs were \$5.25 to \$14.25 per barrel for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and \$10.00 to \$18.24 per barrel for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 for crude oil, and \$1.26 to \$9.66 per barrel for the three months ended September 30, 2015 for propane. Gains and losses recognized in earnings (or changes in net assets) are disclosed in Note 5.

Sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in the significant unobservable inputs is as follows:

Significant Unobservable Input	Position	Change to Input	Impact on Fair Value Measurement
Location basis	Long	Increase (decrease)	Gain (loss)
Location basis	Short	Increase (decrease)	Loss (gain)
Transportation	Long	Increase (decrease)	Gain (loss)
Transportation	Short	Increase (decrease)	Loss (gain)
Throughput costs	Long	Increase (decrease)	Gain (loss)
Throughput costs	Short	Increase (decrease)	Loss (gain)

The following table presents a reconciliation of changes in fair value of the Partnership's derivative contracts classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy at September 30, 2015 (in thousands):

Fair value at December 31, 2014	\$ (25,523)
Transfers into Level 3 (1)(2)	516
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) recorded in cost of sales	29,524
Fair value at September 30, 2015	\$ 4,517

- (1) Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 were due to certain market inputs associated with propane that were previously considered observable that became unobservable during the three months ended September 30, 2015, given increased volatility in the market for this product.

- (2) The Partnership's policy is to recognize transfers between levels with the fair value hierarchy as of the beginning of the reporting period.

#### Non-Recurring Fair Value Measures

Certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances, such as acquired assets and liabilities or losses related to firm non-cancellable purchase commitments. For assets and liabilities measured on a non-recurring basis during the period, accounting guidance requires quantitative disclosures about the fair value measurements separately for each major category. See Note 2 for acquired assets and liabilities measured on a non-recurring basis during the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

#### Note 15. Income Taxes

Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that publicly-traded partnerships are, as a general rule, taxed as corporations. However, an exception, referred to as the "Qualifying Income Exception," exists under Section 7704(c) with respect to publicly-traded partnerships of which 90% or more of the gross income for every taxable year consists of "qualifying income." Qualifying income includes income and gains derived from the transportation, storage and marketing of refined petroleum products and crude oil and ethanol to resellers and refiners. Other types of qualifying income include interest (other than from a financial business), dividends, gains from the sale of real property

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

and gains from the sale or other disposition of capital assets held for the production of income that otherwise constitutes qualifying income.

Substantially all of the Partnership's income is "qualifying income" for federal income tax purposes and, therefore, is not subject to federal income taxes at the partnership level. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income taxes on the qualifying income in the Partnership's financial statements. Net income for financial statement purposes may differ significantly from taxable income reportable to unitholders as a result of differences between the tax basis and financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities and the taxable income allocation requirements under the Partnership's agreement of limited partnership. Individual unitholders have different investment basis depending upon the timing and price at which they acquired their common units. Further, each unitholder's tax accounting, which is partially dependent upon the unitholder's tax position, differs from the accounting followed in the Partnership's consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the aggregate difference in the basis of the Partnership's net assets for financial and tax reporting purposes cannot be readily determined because information regarding each unitholder's tax attributes in the Partnership is not available to the Partnership.

One of the Partnership's wholly owned subsidiaries, GMG, is a taxable entity for federal and state income tax purposes. Current and deferred income taxes are recognized on the separate earnings of GMG. The after-tax earnings of GMG are included in the earnings of the Partnership. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes for GMG. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Partnership calculates its current and deferred tax provision based on estimates and assumptions that could differ from actual results reflected in income tax returns filed in subsequent years. Adjustments based on filed returns are recorded when identified.

The Partnership recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that the recoverability of these assets satisfies the "more likely than not" recognition criteria in accordance with the accounting guidance regarding income taxes. Based upon projections of future taxable income, the Partnership believes that the recorded deferred tax assets will be realized.

Note 16. Legal Proceedings

General

Although the Partnership may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business, the Partnership does not believe that it is a party to any litigation that will have a material adverse impact on its financial condition or results of operations. Except as described below and in Note 12 included herein, the Partnership is not aware of any significant legal or governmental proceedings against it, or contemplated to be brought against it. The Partnership maintains insurance policies with insurers in amounts and with coverage and deductibles as its general partner believes are reasonable and prudent. However, the Partnership can provide no assurance that this insurance will be adequate to protect it from all material expenses related to potential future claims or that these levels of insurance will be available in the future at economically acceptable prices.

Other

By letter dated October 5, 2015, the Partnership received a notice of intent to sue (the “October NOI”), which supersedes and replaces a prior notice of intent to sue that the Partnership received on September 1, 2015 (the “September NOI”) from Earthjustice, an environmental advocacy organization on behalf of the County of Albany, New

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

York, a public housing development owned and operated by the Albany Housing Authority and certain environmental organizations, related to alleged violations of the Clean Air Act (the “CAA”) at the Partnership’s petroleum product transloading facility in Albany, New York (the “Albany Terminal”), particularly with respect to crude oil operations at the Albany Terminal. The Albany Terminal is a 63-acre licensed, permitted and operational stationary bulk petroleum storage and transfer terminal that currently consists of petroleum product storage tanks, along with truck, rail and marine loading facilities, for the storage, blending and distribution of various petroleum and related products, including, but not limited to, gasoline, ethanol, distillates, heating and crude oils. The October NOI revises the superseded and replaced September NOI to add two additional environmental advocacy organizations and to revise the relief sought and the description of the alleged CAA violations.

The CAA authorizes citizens to commence enforcement action against violations of the CAA, including permits issued pursuant to the CAA. Citizens must be adversely affected by the alleged violation and normally must give 60 days’ notice of the alleged violation to the alleged violator, New York State and the EPA prior to filing any suit. The notice and 60-day period are intended to allow the alleged violator an opportunity to correct the violation and to give the EPA or New York State an opportunity to enforce compliance, thus making citizen enforcement unnecessary. Not all such notices result in lawsuits being filed. In the event that the EPA or the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (“NYDEC”) takes enforcement action regarding the allegations, the citizens group action does not go forward. The October NOI indicates an intent to seek, among other things, (i) injunctive relief enjoining the receipt, storage and trans-loading of crude oil at the Albany Terminal, and (ii) civil penalties of \$37,500 for each day the Partnership has operated the Albany Terminal in violation of the CAA. The October NOI also initiates a new 60-day notice period. In the event the EPA or NYDEC do not take action, the citizens may file a lawsuit against the Partnership. The Partnership believes that it has meritorious defenses against all allegations and will vigorously contest any such lawsuit.

On May 29, 2015 and in connection with a commercial dispute with Tethys Trading Company LLC (“Tethys”), the Partnership received a notice from Tethys alleging a default under, and purporting to terminate, the Partnership’s contract with Tethys for crude oil services at the Partnership’s Oregon facility. However, the Partnership does not believe Tethys had the right to terminate the contract, and the Partnership will take appropriate action to enforce its rights under the agreement. The Partnership had expected to receive fees from this contract of approximately \$13.2 million for the period July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015 and approximately \$105.2 million in the aggregate for the remaining four years of the contract.

On March 26, 2015, the Partnership received a Notice of Non-Compliance (“NON”) from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (“DEP”) with respect to the Revere Terminal, alleging certain violations of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (“NPDES Permit”) related to storm water discharges. The NON requires the Partnership to submit a plan to remedy the reported violations of the NPDES Permit. The Partnership has responded to the NON with a plan and is implementing modifications to the storm water management



system at the Revere Terminal. The Partnership has determined that compliance with the NON and implementation of the plan will have no material impact on its operations.

The Partnership has a dispute with Lansing Ethanol Services, LLC (“Lansing”) for damages in excess of \$12.0 million. The dispute involves Lansing’s failure to transfer Renewable Fuel Identification Numbers to the Partnership in connection with certain agreements for the purchase and sale of ethanol. The parties have agreed to arbitrate under the rules of the American Arbitration Association. The Partnership filed for arbitration on March 24, 2015 and anticipates arbitration to commence during the first quarter ending March 31, 2016. The Partnership believes it has meritorious positions and intends to vigorously pursue a favorable result in connection with this dispute.

On July 2, 2014, a lawsuit was filed by the Northwest Environmental Defense Center and other environmental non-government organizations (the “Plaintiffs”) against the Partnership and Cascade Kelly alleging violations of the CAA. The suit, filed in the United States District Court for the district of Oregon, alleges that Cascade Kelly is

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

operating without the proper permit under the applicable rules. The lawsuit seeks penalties, injunctive relief and reimbursement of attorneys' fees. Trial has been scheduled for the fourth quarter of 2015. The Partnership has meritorious defenses to the lawsuit and is vigorously contesting the actions taken by the Plaintiffs.

On May 16, 2014, the Partnership received a subpoena from the SEC requesting information for relevant time periods primarily relating to the Partnership's accounting for Renewable Identification Numbers and the restatements of its consolidated financial statements as of and for the quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013. The Partnership intends to continue to cooperate fully with, and has produced responsive materials to, the SEC.

The Partnership received from the EPA, by letters dated November 2, 2011 and March 29, 2012, containing requirements and testing orders (collectively, the "Requests for Information") for information under the CAA. The Requests for Information were part of an EPA investigation to determine whether the Partnership has violated sections of the CAA at certain of its terminal locations in New England with respect to residual oil and asphalt. On June 6, 2014, a Notice of Violation ("NOV") was received from the EPA, alleging certain violations of its Air Emissions License issued by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, based upon the test results at the South Portland, Maine terminal. The Partnership met with and provided additional information to the EPA with respect to the alleged violations. On April 7, 2015, the EPA issued a Supplemental Notice of Violation (the "Supplemental NOV") modifying the allegations of violations of the terminal's Air Emissions License. The Partnership has responded to the Supplemental NOV and is engaged in further negotiations with the EPA. While the Partnership does not believe that a material violation has occurred, and it contests the allegations presented in the NOV and Supplemental NOV, the Partnership does not believe any adverse determination in connection with the NOV would have a material impact on its operations.

Note 17. Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table presents the changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 (in thousands):

Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	Pension Plan	Derivatives	Total
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Balance at June 30, 2015	\$ (5,725)	\$ (6,227)	\$ (11,952)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications of gain (loss)	(1,136)	366	(770)
Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(25)	—	(25)
Total comprehensive income	(1,161)	366	(795)
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ (6,886)	\$ (5,861)	\$ (12,747)
	Pension		
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Plan	Derivatives	Total
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ (5,547)	\$ (7,705)	\$ (13,252)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications of gain (loss)	(1,278)	1,844	566
Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(61)	—	(61)
Total comprehensive income	(1,339)	1,844	505
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ (6,886)	\$ (5,861)	\$ (12,747)

Amounts are presented prior to the income tax effect on other comprehensive income. Given the Partnership's partnership status for federal income tax purposes, the effective tax rate is immaterial.

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 18. New Accounting Standards

Accounting Standards or Updates Recently Adopted

In April 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-08, “Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity,” which includes amendments that change the requirements for reporting discontinued operations and require additional disclosures about discontinued operations. Under the new guidance, only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations that has a major effect on the entity’s operations and financial results should be presented as discontinued operations. Additionally, this standard requires expanded disclosures about discontinued operations that will provide financial statement users with more information about the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of discontinued operations. This standard is effective prospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014, with early adoption permitted. The Partnership adopted this standard which did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards or Updates Not Yet Effective

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, “Business Combinations: Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments.” This standard eliminates the requirement that an acquirer in a business combination account for measurement-period adjustments retrospectively. Instead, acquirers must recognize measurement-period adjustments during the period in which they determine the amounts, including the effect on earnings of any amounts they would have recorded in previous periods if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The acquirer still must disclose the amounts and reasons for adjustments to the provisional amounts. The acquirer also must disclose, by line item, the amount of the adjustment reflected in the current-period income statement that would have been recognized in previous periods if the adjustment to provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date. Alternatively, an acquirer may present those amounts separately on the face of the income statement. This new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods with those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Partnership’s consolidated financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, “Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory,” which requires an entity to measure inventory within the scope of the amendment at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15,

2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Partnership is currently assessing the impact this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, “Interest-Imputation of Interest: Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs.” This standard requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying value of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected by this standard. The amendments in this standard are effective retrospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Partnership’s consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers,” that introduces a new five-step revenue recognition model in which an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This standard also requires disclosures sufficient to enable users to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers, including qualitative and quantitative disclosures about contracts with customers, significant judgments and changes in judgments,

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

and assets recognized from the costs to obtain or fulfill a contract. In July 2015, the FASB approved a one-year deferral of the effective date of the standard to fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Partnership is currently evaluating the new guidance to determine the impact it will have on its consolidated financial statements.

The Partnership has evaluated the accounting guidance recently issued and has determined that there are no other standards or updates will not have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 19. Subsequent Event

On October 21, 2015, the board of directors of the General Partner declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.6975 per unit (\$2.79 per unit on an annualized basis) for the period from July 1, 2015 through September 30, 2015. On November 13, 2015, the Partnership will pay this cash distribution to its unitholders of record as of the close of business on November 4, 2015.

Note 20. Supplemental Guarantor Condensed Consolidating Financial Statements

The Partnership's wholly owned subsidiaries, other than GLP Finance, are guarantors of senior notes issued by the Partnership and GLP Finance. As such, the Partnership is subject to the requirements of Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X of the SEC regarding financial statements of guarantors and issuers of registered guaranteed securities. The Partnership presents condensed consolidating financial information for its subsidiaries within the notes to consolidated financial statements in accordance with the criteria established for parent companies in the SEC's Regulation S-X, Rule 3-10(d).

The following condensed consolidating financial information presents the Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 and the Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 of the Partnership's 100% owned guarantor subsidiaries, the non-guarantor subsidiary and the eliminations necessary to arrive at the information for the Partnership on a consolidated basis. The principal elimination entries eliminate investments in subsidiaries and intercompany balances and transactions.



Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

## Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

September 30, 2015

(In thousands)

	Issuer Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiary	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ (5,190)	\$ 5,955	\$ —	\$ 765
Accounts receivable, net	376,209	300	—	376,509
Accounts receivable - affiliates	5,765	1,023	(1,563)	5,225
Inventories	383,933	—	—	383,933
Brokerage margin deposits	25,662	—	—	25,662
Derivative assets	52,981	—	—	52,981
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	65,163	244	—	65,407
Total current assets	904,523	7,522	(1,563)	910,482
Property and equipment, net	1,192,685	42,074	—	1,234,759
Intangible assets, net	78,535	—	—	78,535
Goodwill	356,148	86,063	—	442,211
Other assets	48,755	—	—	48,755
Total assets	\$ 2,580,646	\$ 135,659	\$ (1,563)	\$ 2,714,742
Liabilities and partners' equity				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 314,578	\$ 201	—	314,779
Accounts payable - affiliates	1,023	540	(1,563)	—
Working capital revolving credit facility - current portion	104,900	—	—	104,900
Environmental liabilities - current portion	3,059	—	—	3,059
Trustee taxes payable	81,020	—	—	81,020
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	71,002	713	—	71,715
Derivative liabilities	28,188	—	—	28,188
Total current liabilities	603,770	1,454	(1,563)	603,661
Working capital revolving credit facility - less current portion	150,000	—	—	150,000



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Revolving credit facility	268,000	—	—	268,000
Senior notes	664,010	—	—	664,010
Environmental liabilities - less current portion	71,608	—	—	71,608
Financing obligation	89,735	—	—	89,735
Other long-term liabilities	149,228	—	—	149,228
Total liabilities	1,996,351	1,454	(1,563)	1,996,242
Partners' equity				
Global Partners LP equity	584,295	86,387	—	670,682
Noncontrolling interest	—	47,818	—	47,818
Total partners' equity	584,295	134,205	—	718,500
Total liabilities and partners' equity	\$ 2,580,646	\$ 135,659	\$ (1,563)	\$ 2,714,742

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

December 31, 2014

(In thousands)

	Issuer Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiary	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,560	\$ 2,678	\$ —	\$ 5,238
Accounts receivable, net	456,423	1,307	—	457,730
Accounts receivable - affiliates	4,584	820	(1,501)	3,903
Inventories	336,813	—	—	336,813
Brokerage margin deposits	17,198	—	—	17,198
Derivative assets	83,826	—	—	83,826
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	55,881	634	—	56,515
Total current assets	957,285	5,439	(1,501)	961,223
Property and equipment, net	778,385	46,666	—	825,051
Intangible assets, net	45,870	3,032	—	48,902
Goodwill	68,015	86,063	—	154,078
Other assets	50,723	—	—	50,723
Total assets	\$ 1,900,278	\$ 141,200	\$ (1,501)	\$ 2,039,977
Liabilities and partners' equity				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 455,629	\$ 990	—	456,619
Accounts payable - affiliates	820	681	(1,501)	—
Line of credit	—	700	—	700
Environmental liabilities - current portion	3,101	—	—	3,101
Trustee taxes payable	105,744	—	—	105,744
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	81,686	1,134	—	82,820
Derivative liabilities	58,507	—	—	58,507
Total current liabilities	705,487	3,505	(1,501)	707,491
	100,000	—	—	100,000

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Working capital revolving credit facility - less current portion				
Revolving credit facility	133,800	—	—	133,800
Senior notes	368,136	—	—	368,136
Environmental liabilities - less current portion	34,462	—	—	34,462
Other long-term liabilities	59,932	—	—	59,932
Total liabilities	1,401,817	3,505	(1,501)	1,403,821
Partners' equity				
Global Partners LP equity	498,461	88,481	—	586,942
Noncontrolling interest	—	49,214	—	49,214
Total partners' equity	498,461	137,695	—	636,156
Total liabilities and partners' equity	\$ 1,900,278	\$ 141,200	\$ (1,501)	\$ 2,039,977

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2015

(In thousands)

	(Issuer) Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiary	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales	\$ 2,485,369	\$ 4,759	\$ (3,925)	\$ 2,486,203
Cost of sales	2,335,169	2,660	(3,925)	2,333,904
Gross profit	150,200	2,099	—	152,299
Costs and operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	42,204	276	—	42,480
Operating expenses	75,320	1,989	—	77,309
Amortization expense	2,319	—	—	2,319
Loss on sale and disposition of assets	680	—	—	680
Total costs and operating expenses	120,523	2,265	—	122,788
Operating income (loss)	29,677	(166)	—	29,511
Interest expense	(20,643)	—	—	(20,643)
Income (loss) before income tax expense	9,034	(166)	—	8,868
Income tax expense	(722)	—	—	(722)
Net income (loss)	8,312	(166)	—	8,146
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	66	—	66
Net income attributable to Global Partners LP	8,312	(100)	—	8,212
	2,832	—	—	2,832

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Less: General partner's interest in net income,  
including incentive distribution rights

Limited partners' interest in net income	\$ 5,480	\$ (100)	\$ —	\$ 5,380
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55

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Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

## Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2014

(In thousands)

	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiary	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales	\$ 4,046,522	\$ 11,146	\$ (7,210)	\$ 4,050,458
Cost of sales	3,900,165	2,068	(7,210)	3,895,023
Gross profit	146,357	9,078	—	155,435
Costs and operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	40,878	530	—	41,408
Operating expenses	50,331	2,984	—	53,315
Amortization expense	1,767	2,755	—	4,522
Total costs and operating expenses	92,976	6,269	—	99,245
Operating income	53,381	2,809	—	56,190
Interest expense	(12,300)	(24)	—	(12,324)
Income before income tax expense	41,081	2,785	—	43,866
Income tax expense	(244)	—	—	(244)
Net income	40,837	2,785	—	43,622
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	(1,114)	—	(1,114)
Net income attributable to Global Partners LP	40,837	1,671	—	42,508
Less: General partner's interest in net income, including incentive distribution rights	1,623	—	—	1,623

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Limited partners' interest in net income	\$ 39,214	\$ 1,671	\$ —	\$ 40,885
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56

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Table of Contents

## GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

## Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

(In thousands)

	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiary	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales	\$ 8,137,767	\$ 19,539	\$ (11,899)	\$ 8,145,407
Cost of sales	7,685,077	7,184	(11,899)	7,680,362
Gross profit	452,690	12,355	—	465,045
Costs and operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	134,991	1,666	—	136,657
Operating expenses	211,291	6,842	—	218,133
Amortization expense	7,698	3,032	—	10,730
Loss on sale and disposition of assets	1,330	—	—	1,330
Total costs and operating expenses	355,310	11,540	—	366,850
Operating income	97,380	815	—	98,195
Interest expense	(51,052)	(5)	—	(51,057)
Income before income tax expense	46,328	810	—	47,138
Income tax expense	(969)	—	—	(969)
Net income	45,359	810	—	46,169
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	(324)	—	(324)
Net income attributable to Global Partners LP	45,359	486	—	45,845
Less: General partner's interest in net income, including incentive distribution rights	7,682	—	—	7,682



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Limited partners' interest in net income	\$ 37,677	\$ 486	\$ —	\$ 38,163
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57

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Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014

(In thousands)

	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiary	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales	\$ 13,727,427	\$ 29,180	\$ (19,601)	\$ 13,737,006
Cost of sales	13,348,683	5,780	(19,601)	13,334,862
Gross profit	378,744	23,400	—	402,144
Costs and operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	108,198	2,181	—	110,379
Operating expenses	143,694	8,602	—	152,296
Amortization expense	5,308	8,266	—	13,574
Loss on sale and disposition of assets	1,060	—	—	1,060
Total costs and operating expenses	258,260	19,049	—	277,309
Operating income	120,484	4,351	—	124,835
Interest expense	(35,574)	(103)	—	(35,677)
Income before income tax expense	84,910	4,248	—	89,158
Income tax expense	(660)	—	—	(660)
Net income	84,250	4,248	—	88,498
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	(1,699)	—	(1,699)

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Net income attributable to Global Partners LP	84,250	2,549	—	86,799
Less: General partner's interest in net income, including incentive distribution rights	4,164	—	—	4,164
Limited partners' interest in net income	\$ 80,086	\$ 2,549	\$ —	\$ 82,635

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Statement Cash Flows

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

(In thousands)

	(Issuer) Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiary	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (16,160)	\$ 10,768	\$ (5,392)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisitions	(561,170)	—	(561,170)
Capital expenditures	(54,028)	(2,491)	(56,519)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	2,548	—	2,548
Net cash used in investing activities	(612,650)	(2,491)	(615,141)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common units, net	109,305	—	109,305
Borrowings from working capital revolving credit facility	154,900	—	154,900
Borrowings from revolving credit facility	134,200	—	134,200
Proceeds from senior notes, net of discount	295,125	—	295,125
Payments on line of credit	—	(700)	(700)
Repurchase of common units	(3,892)	—	(3,892)
Noncontrolling interest capital contribution	2,560	—	2,560
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	20	(4,300)	(4,280)
Distributions to partners	(71,158)	—	(71,158)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	621,060	(5,000)	616,060
Cash and cash equivalents			
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(7,750)	3,277	(4,473)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,560	2,678	5,238
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ (5,190)	\$ 5,955	\$ 765

Table of Contents

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Statement Cash Flows

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014

(In thousands)

	(Issuer) Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiary	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 178,215	\$ 15,786	\$ 194,001
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditures	(63,102)	(10,489)	(73,591)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	3,405	—	3,405
Net cash used in investing activities	(59,697)	(10,489)	(70,186)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments on working capital revolving credit facility	(125,000)	—	(125,000)
Payments on revolving credit facility	(162,100)	—	(162,100)
Payments on line of credit	3,000	(3,000)	—
Proceeds from senior notes, net of discount	258,903	—	258,903
Repayment of senior notes	(40,244)	—	(40,244)
Repurchase of common units	(4,423)	—	(4,423)
Noncontrolling interest capital contribution	8,400	—	8,400
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	(8,400)	—	(8,400)
Distributions to partners	(54,623)	—	(54,623)
Net cash used in financing activities	(124,487)	(3,000)	(127,487)
Cash and cash equivalents			
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(5,969)	2,297	(3,672)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	8,371	846	9,217
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,402	\$ 3,143	\$ 5,545



Table of Contents

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations of Global Partners LP should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements of Global Partners LP and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any statement that may project, indicate or imply future results, events, performance or achievements, and may contain the words "may," "believe," "should," "could," "expect," "anticipate," "plan," "intend," "estimate," "continue," "will likely result," or other similar expressions. In addition, any statement made by our management concerning future financial performance (including future revenues, earnings or growth rates), ongoing business strategies or prospects, and possible actions by us are also forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. Although we believe these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, statements made regarding future results are subject to a number of assumptions, uncertainties and risks, many of which are beyond our control, which may cause future results to be materially different from the results stated or implied in this document. These risks and uncertainties include, among other things:

- We may not have sufficient cash from operations to enable us to maintain distributions at current levels following establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses, including payments to our general partner.
- A significant decrease in price or demand for the products we sell, or otherwise related to our logistics activities, could reduce our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.
- Our sales of home heating oil and residual oil continue to be reduced by conversions to natural gas.
- We may not be able to fully implement or capitalize upon planned growth projects. Even if we consummate acquisitions that we believe will be accretive, they may in fact result in no increase or even a decrease in cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- Erosion of the value of major oil gasoline brands could adversely affect our gasoline sales and customer traffic.

- Our gasoline sales could be significantly reduced by a reduction in demand due to higher prices and to new technologies and alternative fuel sources, such as electric, hybrid or battery powered motor vehicles.
- Our crude oil sales and logistics activities could be adversely affected by, among other things, unanticipated changes in the crude oil market structure, grade differentials and volatility (or lack thereof), implementation of regulations that adversely impact the market for transporting crude oil or other products by rail, changes in refiner demand, severe weather conditions, significant changes in prices and interruptions in rail transportation services and other necessary services and equipment, such as railcars, trucks, loading equipment and qualified drivers.
- We depend upon marine, pipeline, rail and truck transportation services for a substantial portion of our logistics business in transporting the products we sell. A disruption in these transportation services could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- We have contractual obligations for certain transportation assets such as railcars, barges and pipelines. A decline in demand for (i) products we sell, including crude oil and ethanol, or (ii) products otherwise related to our logistics activities could result in a decrease in demand for these assets and, together with the obligation to satisfy those contractual commitments, could negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.



Table of Contents

- Changes in government usage mandates and tax credits could adversely affect the availability and pricing of ethanol, which could negatively impact our sales.
  
- Warmer weather conditions could adversely affect our home heating oil and residual oil sales.
  
- Our risk management policies cannot eliminate all commodity risk or basis risk or the impact of unfavorable market conditions which can adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. In addition, noncompliance with our risk management policies could result in significant financial losses.
  
- Our results of operations are affected by the overall forward market for the products we sell, and pricing volatility may adversely impact our results.
  
- Our business could be affected by a range of issues, such as changes in commodity prices, energy conservation, competition, the global economic climate, movement of products between foreign locales and within the United States, changes in refiner demand, weekly and monthly refinery output levels, changes in local, domestic and worldwide inventory levels, changes in safety regulations, seasonality and supply, weather and logistics disruptions.
  
- Increases and/or decreases in the prices of the products we sell could adversely impact the amount of borrowing available for working capital under our credit agreement, which credit agreement has borrowing base limitations and advance rates.
  
- We are exposed to trade credit risk and risk associated with our trade credit support in the ordinary course of our business.
  
- The condition of credit markets may adversely affect us.
  
- Our credit agreement and the indentures governing our senior notes contain operating and financial covenants, and our credit agreement contains borrowing base requirements. A failure to comply with the operating and financial covenants in our credit agreement, the indentures and any future financing agreements could impact our access to bank loans and other sources of financing as well as our ability to pursue our business activities.
  
- A significant increase in interest rates could adversely affect our ability to service our indebtedness.
  
- Our gasoline station and convenience store business could expose us to an increase in consumer litigation and result in an unfavorable outcome or settlement of one or more lawsuits where insurance proceeds are insufficient or otherwise unavailable.

- Our business could expose us to litigation and result in an unfavorable outcome or settlement of one or more lawsuits where insurance proceeds are insufficient or otherwise unavailable.
- Adverse developments in the areas where we conduct our business could have a material adverse effect on such businesses and can reduce our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.
- A serious disruption to our information technology systems could significantly limit our ability to manage and operate our business efficiently.
- We are exposed to performance risk in our supply chain.
- Our businesses are subject to both federal and state environmental and non-environmental regulations which could have a material adverse effect on such businesses.

## Table of Contents

- Our general partner and its affiliates have conflicts of interest and limited fiduciary duties, which could permit them to favor their own interests to the detriment of our unitholders.
- Unitholders have limited voting rights and are not entitled to elect our general partner or its directors or to remove our general partner without the consent of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of the outstanding units (including units held by our general partner and its affiliates), which could lower the trading price of our common units.
- Our tax treatment depends on our status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.
- Unitholders may be required to pay taxes on their share of our income even if they do not receive any cash distributions from us.

Additional information about risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements is contained in Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and Part II, Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to update these statements to reflect any change in our expectations or beliefs or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statement is based, other than as required by federal and state securities laws. All forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and all subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

## Overview

## General

We are a midstream logistics and marketing company engaged in the purchasing, selling and logistics of transporting petroleum and related products, including domestic and Canadian crude oil, gasoline and gasoline blendstocks (such as ethanol and naphtha), distillates (such as home heating oil, diesel and kerosene), residual oil, renewable fuels, natural gas and propane. We also receive revenue from convenience store sales and gasoline station rental income. We own, control or have access to one of the largest terminal networks of refined petroleum products and renewable fuels in Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (collectively, the “Northeast”). We own transload and storage terminals in North Dakota and Oregon that extend our origin-to-destination capabilities from the mid-continent region of the United States and Canada to the East and West Coasts. We are one of the largest distributors of gasoline, distillates, residual oil and renewable fuels to wholesalers, retailers and commercial customers in the New England states and New York. As of September 30, 2015, we had a portfolio of 1,530 owned, leased and/or supplied gasoline stations, including

285 directly operated convenience stores, in the Northeast, Maryland and Virginia.

On January 7, 2015, we acquired, through one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, Global Montello Group Corp. (“GMG”), 100% of the equity interests in Warren Equities, Inc. (“Warren”) from The Warren Alpert Foundation. On January 14, 2015, through our wholly owned subsidiary, Global Companies LLC, we acquired the Revere terminal (the “Revere Terminal”) located in Boston Harbor in Revere, Massachusetts from Global Petroleum Corp. (“GPC”) and related entities. On June 1, 2015, through one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, Alliance Energy LLC, we acquired retail gasoline stations and dealer supply contracts from Capitol Petroleum Group (“Capitol”). See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Collectively, we sold approximately \$2.4 billion and \$7.9 billion of refined petroleum products, renewable fuels, crude oil, natural gas and propane for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. In addition, we had other revenues of approximately \$104.7 million and \$286.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, primarily from convenience store sales at our directly operated stores and rental income from dealer leased or commission agent leased gasoline stations.

## Table of Contents

We base our pricing on spot prices, fixed prices or indexed prices and routinely use the New York Mercantile Exchange (“NYMEX”) and Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”), IntercontinentalExchange (“ICE”) or other counterparties to hedge the risk inherent in buying and selling commodities. Through the use of regulated exchanges or derivatives, we seek to maintain a position that is substantially balanced between purchased volumes and sales volumes or future delivery obligations.

## Operating Segments

We purchase refined petroleum products, renewable fuels, crude oil, natural gas and propane primarily from domestic and foreign refiners and ethanol producers, crude oil producers, major and independent oil companies and trading companies. We operate our business under three segments: (i) Wholesale, (ii) Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations (“GDSO”) and (iii) Commercial.

### Wholesale

In our Wholesale segment, we engage in the logistics of selling, gathering, storage and transportation of refined petroleum products, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane. The transportation of these products may be performed by utilization of railcars, barges and/or pipelines which are available pursuant to spot or long-term contractual obligations or by third parties. We sell branded and unbranded gasoline and gasoline blendstocks and diesel to branded and unbranded gasoline customers and other resellers of transportation fuels. We aggregate crude oil by truck or pipeline in the mid-continent region of the United States and Canada, transport it by train and ship it by barge to refiners on the East and West Coasts. We sell home heating oil, diesel, kerosene, residual oil and propane to home heating oil and propane retailers and wholesale distributors. Generally, customers use their own vehicles or contract carriers to take delivery of the gasoline and distillate products at bulk terminals and inland storage facilities that we own or control or at which we have throughput or exchange arrangements. Ethanol is shipped primarily by rail and by barge.

In our Wholesale segment, we obtain Renewable Identification Numbers (“RINs”) in connection with our purchase of ethanol either to be used for bulk trading purposes or for blending with gasoline through our terminal system. A RIN is a renewable identification number associated with government-mandated renewable fuel standards. To evidence that the required volume of renewable fuel is blended with gasoline, obligated parties must retire sufficient RINs to cover their Renewable Volume Obligation (“RVO”). Our Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) obligations relative to renewable fuel reporting are largely limited to the foreign gasoline that we may choose to import.

### Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations

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In our GDSO segment, gasoline distribution includes sales of branded and unbranded gasoline to gasoline station operators and sub-jobbers. Station operations include convenience stores, rental income from gasoline stations leased to dealers or commissioned agents and sundries (car wash sales, lottery and ATM commissions).

As of September 30, 2015, we had a portfolio of owned, leased and/or supplied gasoline stations, primarily in the Northeast, that consisted of the following:

Company Operated	285
Commissioned Agents	280
Lessee Dealers	286
Contract Dealers	679
Total	1,530

### Commercial

In our Commercial segment, we include sales and deliveries to end user customers in the public sector and to large commercial and industrial end users of unbranded gasoline, home heating oil, diesel, kerosene, residual oil, bunker fuel and natural gas. In the case of public sector commercial and industrial end user customers, we sell products primarily either through a competitive bidding process or through contracts of various terms. We generally arrange for the

## Table of Contents

delivery of the product to the customer's designated location, and we respond to publicly-issued requests for product proposals and quotes. Our Commercial segment also includes sales of custom blended fuels delivered by barges or from a terminal dock to ships through bunkering activity.

### Seasonality

Due to the nature of our business and our reliance, in part, on consumer travel and spending patterns, we may experience more demand for gasoline and gasoline blendstocks during the late spring and summer months than during the fall and winter. Travel and recreational activities are typically higher in these months in the geographic areas in which we operate, increasing the demand for gasoline and gasoline blendstocks that we distribute. Therefore, our volumes in gasoline and gasoline blendstocks are typically higher in the second and third quarters of the calendar year. As demand for some of our refined petroleum products, specifically home heating oil and residual oil for space heating purposes, is generally greater during the winter months, heating oil and residual oil volumes are generally higher during the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year. These factors may result in fluctuations in our quarterly operating results.

### Outlook

This section identifies certain risks and certain economic or industry-wide factors that may affect our financial performance and results of operations in the future, both in the short-term and in the long-term. Our results of operations and financial condition depend, in part, upon the following:

- Our business is influenced by the overall forward market for refined petroleum products, renewable fuels and crude oil, and increases and/or decreases in the prices of these products may adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders and the amount of borrowing available for working capital under our credit agreement. Results from our purchasing, storing, terminalling, transporting and selling operations are influenced by prices for refined petroleum products, renewable fuels and crude oil, pricing volatility and the market for such products. Prices in the overall forward market for these products may affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Our margins can be significantly impacted by the forward product pricing curve, often referred to as the futures market. We typically hedge our exposure to petroleum product and renewable fuel price moves with futures contracts and, to a lesser extent, swaps. In markets where futures prices are higher than current prices, referred to as contango, we may use our storage capacity to improve our margins by storing products we have purchased at lower prices in the current market for delivery to customers at higher prices in the future. In markets where futures prices are lower than current prices, referred to as backwardation, inventories can depreciate in value and hedging costs are more expensive. For this reason, in these backward markets, we attempt to reduce our inventories in order to minimize these effects. When prices for the products we sell rise, some of our customers may have insufficient credit to purchase supply from us at their historical purchase volumes, and their customers, in turn, may adopt conservation measures which reduce consumption, thereby reducing demand for product. Furthermore, when prices increase

rapidly and dramatically, we may be unable to promptly pass our additional costs on to our customers, resulting in lower margins which could adversely affect our results of operations. Higher prices for the products we sell may (1) diminish our access to trade credit support and/or cause it to become more expensive and (2) decrease the amount of borrowings available for working capital under our credit agreement as a result of total available commitments, borrowing base limitations and advance rates thereunder. When prices for the products we sell decline, our exposure to risk of loss in the event of nonperformance by our customers of our forward contracts may be increased as they and/or their customers may breach their contracts and purchase the products we sell at the then lower market price from a competitor. A significant decrease in the price for crude oil could adversely affect the economics of the domestic crude oil production for the product which, in turn, could have an adverse effect on our crude oil logistics activities and sales. A significant decrease in differentials could have an adverse effect on our crude oil logistics activities and sales.

- We commit substantial resources to pursuing acquisitions, although there is no certainty that we will successfully complete any acquisitions or receive the economic results we anticipate from completed



Table of Contents

acquisitions. We are continuously engaged in discussions with potential sellers and lessors of existing (or suitable for development) terminalling, storage, logistics and/or marketing assets, including gasoline stations, and related businesses. Our growth largely depends on our ability to make accretive acquisitions and/or accretive development projects. We may be unable to execute such accretive transactions for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, the following: (1) we are unable to identify attractive transaction candidates or negotiate acceptable terms; (2) we are unable to obtain financing for such transactions on economically acceptable terms; or (3) we are outbid by competitors. In addition, we may consummate transactions that at the time of consummation we believe will be accretive but that ultimately may not be accretive. If any of these events were to occur, our future growth and ability to increase distributions could be limited. We can give no assurance that our transaction efforts will be successful or that any such efforts will be completed on terms that are favorable to us.

- The condition of credit markets may adversely affect our liquidity. In the past, world financial markets experienced a severe reduction in the availability of credit. Possible negative impacts in the future could include a decrease in the availability of borrowings under our credit agreement, increased counterparty credit risk on our derivatives contracts and our contractual counterparties requiring us to provide collateral. In addition, we could experience a tightening of trade credit from our suppliers.
- We depend upon rail and marine transportation services for a substantial portion of our logistics business in transporting the products we sell. A disruption in rail and marine transportation services could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Hurricanes, flooding and other severe weather conditions could cause a disruption in the transportation services we depend upon which could affect the flow of service. In addition, accidents, labor disputes between the railroads and their employees and labor renegotiations, including strikes, lockouts or a work stoppage, shortage of railcars, mechanical difficulties or bottlenecks and our disruptions in railroad logistics could also disrupt rail service. These events could result in service disruptions and increased cost which could also adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Other disruptions, such as those due to an act of terrorism or war, could also adversely affect our business.
- We have contractual obligations for certain transportation assets such as railcars, pipeline and barges. A decline in demand for (i) products we sell, including crude oil and ethanol, or (ii) products otherwise related to our logistics activities could result in a decrease in demand for these assets and, together with the obligation to satisfy those contractual commitments, could negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- Our gasoline and gasoline blendstocks financial results are seasonal and can be lower in the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year. Due to the nature of our business and our reliance, in part, on consumer travel and spending patterns, we may experience more demand for gasoline and gasoline blendstocks during the late spring and summer months than during the fall and winter. Travel and recreational activities are typically higher in these months in the geographic areas in which we operate, increasing the demand for gasoline and gasoline blendstocks that we distribute. Therefore, our results of operations in gasoline and gasoline blendstocks are can be lower in the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year.
- Our heating oil and residual oil financial results are seasonal and can be lower in the second and third quarters of the calendar year. Demand for some refined petroleum products, specifically home heating oil and residual oil for space

heating purposes, is generally higher during November through March than during April through October. We obtain a significant portion of these sales during the winter months. Therefore, our results of operations in heating oil and residual oil for the first and fourth calendar quarters can be better than for the second and third quarters.

- Warmer weather conditions could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Weather conditions generally have an impact on the demand for both home heating oil and residual oil. Because we supply distributors whose customers depend on home heating oil and residual oil for space heating purposes

Table of Contents

during the winter, warmer-than-normal temperatures during the first and fourth calendar quarters in the Northeast can decrease the total volume we sell and the gross profit realized on those sales.

- Energy efficiency, higher prices, new technology and alternative fuels could reduce demand for our products. Increased conservation and technological advances have adversely affected the demand for home heating oil and residual oil. Consumption of residual oil has steadily declined over the last three decades. We could face additional competition from alternative energy sources as a result of future government-mandated controls or regulation further promoting the use of cleaner fuels. End users who are dual-fuel users have the ability to switch between residual oil and natural gas. Other end users may elect to convert to natural gas. During a period of increasing residual oil prices relative to the prices of natural gas, dual-fuel customers may switch and other end users may convert to natural gas. During periods of increasing home heating oil prices relative to the price of natural gas, residential users of home heating oil may also convert to natural gas. Such switching or conversion could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. In addition, higher prices and new technologies and alternative fuel sources, such as electric, hybrid or battery powered motor vehicles, could reduce the demand for gasoline and adversely impact our gasoline sales. A reduction in gasoline sales could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- Changes in government usage mandates and tax credits could adversely affect the availability and pricing of ethanol, which could negatively impact our gasoline sales. Future demand for ethanol will be largely dependent upon the economic incentives to blend based upon the relative value of gasoline and ethanol, taking into consideration the EPA's regulations on the Renewable Fuels Standard ("RFS") program and oxygenate blending requirements. A reduction or waiver of the RFS mandate or oxygenate blending requirements could adversely affect the availability and pricing of ethanol, which in turn could adversely affect our future gasoline and ethanol sales. In addition, changes in blending requirements could affect the price of RINs which could impact the magnitude of the mark-to-market liability recorded for the deficiency, if any, in our RIN position relative to our RVO at a point in time.
- New, stricter environmental laws and regulations could significantly impact our operations and/or increase our costs, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Our operations are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regulating product quality specifications and other environmental matters. The trend in environmental regulation is towards more restrictions and limitations on activities that may affect the environment over time. Our business may be adversely affected by increased costs and liabilities resulting from such stricter laws and regulations. We try to anticipate future regulatory requirements that might be imposed and plan accordingly to remain in compliance with changing environmental laws and regulations and to minimize the costs of such compliance. The federal government recently proposed a federal rule proposing new design and construction requirements for railroad tank cars that are used to transport crude oil and ethanol. The establishment of more stringent design or construction requirements for railroad tank cars that are used to transport crude oil and ethanol with too short of a timeframe for compliance may lead to shortages of compliant rail cars available to transport crude oil and ethanol, which could adversely affect our business. Likewise, some environmental interest groups have recently commenced efforts to seek to use state and local laws to restrict the types of railroad tanks cars that can be used to deliver crude oil to petroleum bulk storage terminals. While these efforts have not succeeded to date, were such state and local laws to come into effect and were they to survive appeals and judicial review, they would potentially expose our operations to duplicative and possibly inconsistent regulation. There can be no assurances as to the timing and type of such changes in existing laws or the promulgation of new laws or the amount of any required expenditures associated therewith.

## Results of Operations

### Evaluating Our Results of Operations

Our management uses a variety of financial and operational measurements to analyze our performance. These measurements include: (1) product margin, (2) gross profit, (3) earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and

67

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Table of Contents

amortization (“EBITDA”), (4) distributable cash flow, (5) selling, general and administrative expenses (“SG&A”), (6) operating expenses, (7) net income per diluted limited partner unit and (8) degree day.

Product Margin

We view product margin as an important performance measure of the core profitability of our operations. We review product margin monthly for consistency and trend analysis. We define product margin as our product sales minus product costs. Product sales primarily include sales of unbranded and branded gasoline, distillates, residual oil, renewable fuels, crude oil, natural gas and propane, as well as convenience store sales, gasoline station rental income and revenue generated from our logistics activities when it engages in the storage, transloading and shipment of products owned by others. Product costs include the cost of acquiring the refined petroleum products, renewable fuels, crude oil, natural gas and propane and all associated costs including shipping and handling costs to bring such products to the point of sale as well as product costs related to convenience store items and costs associated with our logistics activities. We also look at product margin on a per unit basis (product margin divided by volume). Product margin is a non-GAAP financial measure used by management and external users of our consolidated financial statements to assess our business. Product margin should not be considered an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow from operations, or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP. In addition, our product margin may not be comparable to product margin or a similarly titled measure of other companies.

Gross Profit

We define gross profit as our product margin minus terminal and gasoline station related depreciation expense allocated to cost of sales.

EBITDA

EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure used as a supplemental financial measure by management and may be used by external users of our consolidated financial statements, such as investors, commercial banks and research analysts, to assess:

- our compliance with certain financial covenants included in our debt agreements;

our financial performance without regard to financing methods, capital structure, income taxes or historical cost basis;

- our ability to generate cash sufficient to pay interest on our indebtedness and to make distributions to our partners;
- our operating performance and return on invested capital as compared to those of other companies in the wholesale, marketing, storing and distribution of refined petroleum products, renewable fuels, crude oil, natural gas and propane, without regard to financing methods and capital structure; and
- the viability of acquisitions and capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return of alternative investment opportunities.

EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow from operating activities or any other measure of financial performance or liquidity presented in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA excludes some, but not all, items that affect net income, and this measure may vary among other companies. Therefore, EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

#### Distributable Cash Flow

Distributable cash flow is an important non-GAAP financial measure for our limited partners since it serves as an indicator of our success in providing a cash return on their investment. Distributable cash flow means our net income

## Table of Contents

plus depreciation and amortization minus maintenance capital expenditures, as well as adjustments to eliminate items approved by the audit committee of the board of directors of our general partner that are extraordinary or non-recurring in nature and that would otherwise increase distributable cash flow.

Specifically, this financial measure indicates to investors whether or not we have generated sufficient earnings on a current or historic level that can sustain or support an increase in our quarterly cash distribution. Distributable cash flow is a quantitative standard used by the investment community with respect to publicly traded partnerships. Distributable cash flow should not be considered as an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow from operations, or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP. In addition, our distributable cash flow may not be comparable to distributable cash flow or similarly titled measures of other companies.

### Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Our SG&A expenses include, among other things, marketing costs, corporate overhead, employee salaries and benefits, pension and 401(k) plan expenses, discretionary bonuses, non-interest financing costs, professional fees and information technology expenses. Employee-related expenses including employee salaries, discretionary bonuses and related payroll taxes, benefits, and pension and 401(k) plan expenses are paid by our general partner which, in turn, is reimbursed for these expenses by us.

### Operating Expenses

Operating expenses are costs associated with the operation of the terminals, transload facilities and gasoline stations used in our business. Lease payments and storage expenses, maintenance and repair, utilities, taxes, labor and labor-related expenses comprise the most significant portion of our operating expenses. These expenses remain relatively stable independent of the volumes through our system but fluctuate slightly depending on the activities performed during a specific period.

### Net Income Per Diluted Limited Partner Unit

We use net income per diluted limited partner unit to measure our financial performance on a per-unit basis. Net income per diluted limited partner unit is defined as net income, after deducting the amount allocated to noncontrolling interest, divided by the weighted average number of outstanding diluted common units, or limited partner units, during the period.

## Degree Day

A “degree day” is an industry measurement of temperature designed to evaluate energy demand and consumption. Degree days are based on how far the average temperature departs from a human comfort level of 65°F. Each degree of temperature above 65°F is counted as one cooling degree day, and each degree of temperature below 65°F is counted as one heating degree day. Degree days are accumulated each day over the course of a year and can be compared to a monthly or a long-term (multi-year) average, or normal, to see if a month or a year was warmer or cooler than usual. Degree days are officially observed by the National Weather Service and officially archived by the National Climatic Data Center. For purposes of evaluating our results of operations, we use the normal heating degree day amount as reported by the National Weather Service at its Logan International Airport station in Boston, Massachusetts.



Table of Contents

## Key Performance Indicators

The following table provides a summary of some of the key performance indicators that may be used to assess our results of operations. These comparisons are not necessarily indicative of future results (gallons and dollars in thousands, except per unit amounts and cents per gallon):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income attributable to Global Partners LP	\$ 8,212	\$ 42,508	\$ 45,845	\$ 86,799
Net income per diluted limited partner unit (1)	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.20	\$ 3.03
EBITDA (2)	\$ 59,321	\$ 74,717	\$ 179,872	\$ 180,347
Distributable cash flow (3)	\$ 29,637	\$ 51,509	\$ 109,519	\$ 116,865
Wholesale Segment:				
Volume (gallons)	852,151	1,093,982	2,830,579	3,715,198
Sales				
Gasoline and gasoline blendstocks	\$ 708,198	\$ 1,692,757	\$ 2,203,312	\$ 5,841,042
Crude oil (4)	311,381	621,392	927,371	1,855,661
Other oils and related products (5)	273,310	600,890	1,618,086	2,601,941
Total	\$ 1,292,889	\$ 2,915,039	\$ 4,748,769	\$ 10,298,644
Product margin				
Gasoline and gasoline blendstocks	\$ 7,157	\$ 25,370	\$ 54,694	\$ 70,959
Crude oil (4)	15,719	44,670	67,804	98,256
Other oils and related products (5)	12,389	14,821	53,801	57,964
Total	\$ 35,265	\$ 84,861	\$ 176,299	\$ 227,179
Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations Segment (6):				
Volume (gallons)	405,911	268,867	1,124,235	767,684
Sales				
Gasoline	\$ 927,154	\$ 877,021	\$ 2,530,999	\$ 2,538,127
Station operations (7)	104,699	47,757	286,191	124,921
Total	\$ 1,031,853	\$ 924,778	\$ 2,817,190	\$ 2,663,048
Product margin				
Gasoline	\$ 88,297	\$ 54,306	\$ 203,205	\$ 126,629
Station operations (7)(8)	49,047	25,905	130,836	69,669
Total	\$ 137,344	\$ 80,211	\$ 334,041	\$ 196,298
Commercial Segment:				
Volume (gallons)	103,308	84,998	336,686	301,027
Sales				
Product margin	\$ 161,461	\$ 210,641	\$ 579,448	\$ 775,314
Product margin	\$ 6,088	\$ 5,234	\$ 24,669	\$ 23,295
Combined sales and product margin:				
Sales	\$ 2,486,203	\$ 4,050,458	\$ 8,145,407	\$ 13,737,006
Product margin (9)	\$ 178,697	\$ 170,306	\$ 535,009	\$ 446,772
Depreciation allocated to cost of sales	(26,398)	(14,871)	(69,964)	(44,628)

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Combined gross profit	\$ 152,299	\$ 155,435	\$ 465,045	\$ 402,144
GDSO portfolio as of September 30, 2015 and 2014:	2015	2014		
Company operated	285	128		
Commissioned agents	280	218		
Lessee dealers	286	197		
Contract dealers	679	397		
Total GDSO portfolio	1,530	940		

Table of Contents

## Weather conditions:

Normal heating degree days	96	96	3,750	3,750
Actual heating degree days	34	76	4,227	3,944
Variance from normal heating degree days	(65)%	(21)%	13 %	5 %
Variance from prior period actual heating degree days	(55)%	(11)%	7 %	9 %

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- (1) See Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for net income per diluted limited partner unit calculation.
  - (2) EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure which is discussed above under “—Evaluating Our Results of Operations.” The table below presents reconciliations of EBITDA to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.
  - (3) Distributable cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure which is discussed above under “—Evaluating Our Results of Operations.” The table below presents reconciliations of distributable cash flow to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.
  - (4) Crude oil consists of our crude oil sales and revenue from our logistics activities.
  - (5) Other oils and related products primarily consist of distillates, residual oil and propane.
  - (6) The GDSO segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 includes the results of the January 2015 acquisition of Warren and the June 2015 acquisition of Capitol (see Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). As the Warren assets and the Capitol assets were not in place prior to 2015, the above results are not directly comparable to the prior periods.
  - (7) Station operations primarily consist of convenience stores sales at our directly operated stores and rental income from gasoline stations leased to dealers or commissioned agents.
  - (8) For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, station operations includes the reclass of loss on sale and disposition of assets from product margin to operating expenses to conform with our current presentation.
  - (9) Product margin is a non-GAAP financial measure used by management and external users of our consolidated financial statements to assess our business. The table above includes a reconciliation of product margin on a combined basis to gross profit, a directly comparable GAAP measure.

The following table presents reconciliations of EBITDA to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures on a historical basis for each period presented (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Reconciliation of net income to EBITDA:				
Net income	\$ 8,146	\$ 43,622	\$ 46,169	\$ 88,498
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest	66	(1,114)	(324)	(1,699)
Net income attributable to Global Partners LP	8,212	42,508	45,845	86,799
Depreciation and amortization, excluding the impact of noncontrolling interest	29,744	19,651	82,003	57,253
Interest expense, excluding the impact of noncontrolling interest	20,643	12,314	51,055	35,635
Income tax expense	722	244	969	660
EBITDA	\$ 59,321	\$ 74,717	\$ 179,872	\$ 180,347

Reconciliation of net cash provided by (used in) operating activities to EBITDA:

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 51,840	\$ 144,367	\$ (5,392)	\$ 194,001
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities and certain non-cash items	(12,885)	(79,167)	137,610	(42,750)
Net cash from operating activities and changes in operating assets and liabilities attributable to noncontrolling interest	(999)	(3,041)	(4,370)	(7,199)
Interest expense, excluding the impact of noncontrolling interest	20,643	12,314	51,055	35,635
Income tax expense	722	244	969	660
EBITDA	\$ 59,321	\$ 74,717	\$ 179,872	\$ 180,347

Table of Contents

The following table presents reconciliations of distributable cash flow to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures on a historical basis for each period presented (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Reconciliation of net income to distributable cash flow:				
Net income	\$ 8,146	\$ 43,622	\$ 46,169	\$ 88,498
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest	66	(1,114)	(324)	(1,699)
Net income attributable to Global Partners LP	8,212	42,508	45,845	86,799
Depreciation and amortization, excluding the impact of noncontrolling interest	29,744	19,651	82,003	57,253
Amortization of deferred financing fees and senior notes discount	1,824	1,845	5,162	4,622
Amortization of routine bank refinancing fees	(1,134)	(1,339)	(3,381)	(3,342)
Maintenance capital expenditures, excluding the impact of noncontrolling interest	(9,009)	(11,156)	(20,110)	(28,467)
Distributable cash flow	\$ 29,637	\$ 51,509	\$ 109,519	\$ 116,865
Reconciliation of net cash provided by (used in) operating activities to distributable cash flow:				
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 51,840	\$ 144,367	\$ (5,392)	\$ 194,001
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities and certain non-cash items	(12,885)	(79,167)	137,610	(42,750)
Net cash from operating activities and changes in operating assets and liabilities attributable to noncontrolling interest	(999)	(3,041)	(4,370)	(7,199)
Amortization of deferred financing fees and senior notes discount	1,824	1,845	5,162	4,622
Amortization of routine bank refinancing fees	(1,134)	(1,339)	(3,381)	(3,342)
Maintenance capital expenditures, excluding the impact of noncontrolling interest	(9,009)	(11,156)	(20,110)	(28,467)
Distributable cash flow	\$ 29,637	\$ 51,509	\$ 109,519	\$ 116,865

## Consolidated Sales

Our total sales were \$2.5 billion and \$4.0 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$1.5 billion, or 38%, primarily due to a decrease in prices. Our aggregate volume of product sold was approximately 1.4 billion gallons for each of the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, with a decrease of 242 million gallons in our Wholesale segment, primarily in gasoline and gasoline blendstocks, due primarily to the impact of an elective change in supply logistics for a particular gasoline customer in early 2015 and the discontinuation of a small discrete blendstocks distribution activity. The decrease in volume sold was offset by increases of 137 million gallons in our GDSO segment, primarily due to the Warren acquisition, and 18 million gallons in our Commercial segment.

Our total sales were \$8.1 billion and \$13.7 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$5.6 billion, or 41%, primarily due to a decrease in prices and a decline in volume sold. Our aggregate volume of product sold was 4.3 billion gallons and 4.8 billion gallons for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The 492 million decrease in volume sold includes a decrease of 885 million gallons in our Wholesale segment, primarily in gasoline and gasoline blendstocks, due primarily to the impact of an elective change in supply logistics for a particular gasoline customer in early 2015 and the discontinuation of a small discrete blendstocks distribution activity. The decrease in volume sold was offset by increases of 357 million gallons in our GDSO segment, primarily due to the Warren acquisition, and 36 million gallons in our Commercial segment.

## Table of Contents

### Gross Profit

Our gross profit was \$152.3 million and \$155.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$3.1 million, or 2%, primarily due to tighter margins in crude oil and less favorable market conditions in Wholesale gasoline and in gasoline blendstocks, primarily ethanol. The decrease in gross profit was offset by an increase in our GDSO segment, due primarily to the Warren acquisition and declining gasoline prices during the quarter. The decrease in gross profit also reflects an increase in depreciation, which is included in cost of sales, primarily related to our 2015 acquisitions of Warren and Capitol.

Our gross profit was \$465.0 million and \$402.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$62.9 million, or 16%, due primarily to the Warren acquisition, which significantly contributed to our GDSO segment, and to improved product margins in our GDSO segment from declining gasoline prices during the first and third quarters of 2015. The increase in gross profit was offset by (i) tighter margins due to unfavorable market conditions in crude oil; (ii) favorable market conditions in gasoline blendstocks, primarily ethanol, during the first quarter of 2014 that were not present in the first quarter of 2015; and (iii) an increase in depreciation, which is included in cost of sales, primarily related to our 2015 acquisitions of Warren and Capitol.

### Results for Wholesale Segment

**Gasoline and Gasoline Blendstocks.** Sales from wholesale gasoline and gasoline blendstocks were \$0.7 billion and \$1.7 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The decrease of approximately \$1.0 billion, or 58%, was due to a decrease in volume sold and in gasoline prices during the third quarter of 2015. The decrease in volume sold was due primarily to the impact of an elective change in supply logistics for a particular gasoline customer in early 2015 and the discontinuation of a small discrete blendstocks distribution activity. Our gasoline and gasoline blendstocks product margin was \$7.2 million and \$25.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, a decrease of \$18.2 million, or 72%, primarily due to less favorable market conditions in gasoline and in gasoline blendstocks, primarily ethanol. In the third quarter of 2014, our gasoline product margin was positively impacted by supply tightness caused, in part, by refinery shutdowns and unplanned outages, while in the third quarter of 2015, high refinery runs created excess supply which negatively impacted our product margin.

Additionally, the shift in the ethanol market from tighter supply in the third quarter of 2014 to increased supply in the third quarter of 2015 contributed to the decline in product margin.

Sales from wholesale gasoline and gasoline blendstocks were \$2.2 billion and \$5.8 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The decrease of approximately \$3.6 billion, or 62%, was due to a decrease in volume sold and in gasoline prices. The decrease in volume sold was due primarily to the impact of an elective change in supply logistics for a particular gasoline customer in early 2015 and the discontinuation of a small discrete blendstocks distribution activity. Our gasoline and gasoline blendstocks product margin was \$54.7 million and \$71.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$16.3 million, or 23%, primarily due to favorable market conditions in gasoline blendstocks, primarily ethanol, during the first and

third quarters of 2014 that were not present in 2015. Our product margin for the first nine months of 2015 was positively impacted due to favorable market conditions in Wholesale gasoline in the first quarter of 2015.

Crude Oil. Crude oil sales and logistics revenues were \$0.3 billion and \$0.6 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$0.3 billion, or 50%, due primarily to a decline in crude oil prices. Our crude oil product margin decreased by \$29.0 million, or 65%, to \$15.7 million for the third quarter of 2015 from \$44.7 million for the third quarter of 2014. The decrease was primarily the result of tighter margins due to unfavorable market conditions. Our crude oil product margin was also negatively impacted by fixed costs, including those related to our rail car leases. Additionally, logistics volume was lower due to declining contractual commitments with one particular customer.

Crude oil sales and logistics revenues were \$0.9 billion and \$1.9 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$1.0 billion due to a decline in crude oil prices and to a decrease in volume sold due, in part, to unfavorable market conditions. Our crude oil product margin decreased by \$30.5 million, or 31%, to \$67.8 million for the first nine months of 2015 from \$98.3 million for the same period in 2014. The decrease was



Table of Contents

primarily the result of tighter margins due to unfavorable market conditions and a \$5.0 million reserve related to a customer dispute in the first quarter of 2015. Additionally, logistics volume was lower due to declining contractual commitments with one particular customer.

**Other Oils and Related Products.** Sales from other oils and related products (primarily distillates, residual oil and propane) were \$0.3 billion and \$0.6 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$0.3 million due to a decline in prices. Our product margin from other oils and related products was \$12.4 million and \$14.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$2.4 million, or 16%, primarily due to less favorable market conditions, including an oversupplied distillates market, which negatively impacted our product margin, partially offset by a stronger performance in our propane business.

Sales from other oils and related products were \$1.6 billion and \$2.6 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$1.0 billion primarily due to a decline in prices. Our product margin from other oils and related products was \$53.8 million and \$57.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$4.1 million, or 7%, primarily due to an oversupplied distillates market, partially offset by stronger demand for residual oil and a stronger performance in our propane business. Our product margins related to weather-sensitive products were positively impacted for the first nine months of 2015 and 2014 as temperatures were 20% colder than normal during the first quarter of 2015 and 9% colder than normal during the first quarter of 2014.

**Results for Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations Segment**

**Gasoline Distribution.** Sales from gasoline distribution were flat at \$0.9 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. During the third quarter of 2015, our sales benefitted primarily due to the Warren acquisition but were negatively impacted by lower prices during the quarter. Our product margin from gasoline distribution was \$88.3 million and \$54.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$34.0 million, or 63%, primarily due to the Warren and Capitol acquisitions and declining gasoline prices during the quarter.

Sales from gasoline distribution were flat at \$2.5 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. During the first nine months of 2015, our sales benefitted primarily due to the Warren acquisition and, to a lesser extent, the Capitol acquisition, but were negatively impacted by lower prices during this period. Our product margin from gasoline distribution was \$203.2 million and \$126.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$76.6 million, or 60%, due primarily to the Warren and Capitol acquisitions and declining gasoline prices during the first and third quarters of 2015.

Station Operations. Our station operations, which include convenience stores sales at our directly operated stores, rental income from gasoline stations leased to dealers or commissioned agents and sundries, such as car wash sales, lottery and ATM commissions, collectively generated revenues of \$104.7 million and \$47.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$57.0 million, and \$286.2 million and \$124.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$161.3 million. The increases in sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 were primarily due to the Warren acquisition and, to a lesser extent, the Capitol acquisition.

Our product margin from station operations was \$49.0 million and \$25.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$23.1 million, and \$130.8 million and \$69.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$61.1 million. The increases in product margin for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 were primarily due to the Warren acquisition and, to a lesser extent, the Capitol acquisition.

#### Results for Commercial Segment

Our commercial sales were flat at \$0.2 billion for each of the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 and \$0.6 billion and \$0.8 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Our commercial

## Table of Contents

product margin was \$6.1 million and \$5.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$24.7 million and \$23.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. In our Commercial segment, residual oil accounted for approximately 52% of our total commercial volume sold for each of the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, and 49% and 50% of our total commercial volume sold for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Distillates, gasoline and natural gas accounted for the remainder of the total commercial sales, volume sold and product margin.

### Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses were \$42.5 million and \$41.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of approximately \$1.1 million, or 3%, primarily due to the Warren acquisition within our GDSO segment. The increase in SG&A expenses was due to an increase in wages and benefits of \$5.1 million, mostly due to an increase in headcount primarily related to Warren, and \$0.9 million in various other SG&A expenses, offset by a decrease \$3.9 million in accrued incentive compensation and \$1.0 million in professional fees.

SG&A expenses were \$136.7 million and \$110.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$26.3 million, or 24%, primarily due to the Warren acquisition. The increase in SG&A expenses was due to an increase in wages and benefits of \$17.2 million mostly due to an increase in headcount primarily related to Warren, \$5.4 million of acquisition costs related to Warren, \$3.2 million of acquisition costs related to Capitol, \$2.3 million in a restructuring charge associated with the Warren acquisition, \$0.8 million in professional fees and \$3.9 million of various other SG&A expenses. The increase in SG&A expenses was offset by a decrease of \$5.1 million in incentive compensation and \$1.4 million in bank fees.

### Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$77.3 million and \$53.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$24.0 million, or 45%, due to an increase of \$25.3 million associated with our GDSO segment, primarily as a result of the Warren and Capitol acquisitions and, to a lesser extent, increases in rent expense, maintenance and repairs, direct labor and property taxes in our GDSO segment. The increase in operating expenses was offset by a \$1.3 million decrease in various operating expenses associated with our terminal operations.

Operating expenses were \$218.1 million and \$152.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$65.8 million, or 43%, due to an increase of \$68.6 million associated with our GDSO segment, primarily as a result of the Warren and Capitol acquisitions and, to a lesser extent, increases in rent expense, maintenance and repairs, direct labor and property taxes in our GDSO segment. The increase in operating expenses was offset by a \$2.8 million decrease in various operating expenses associated with our terminal operations.

#### Amortization Expense

Amortization expense related to our intangible assets was \$2.3 million and \$4.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$2.2 million, and \$10.7 million and \$13.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, a decrease of \$2.8 million. The decreases were due to intangibles that became fully amortized during the second quarter of 2015, partially offset by the intangible assets acquired in the Warren acquisition.

#### Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$20.6 million and \$12.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$8.3 million, or 67%, and \$51.1 million and \$35.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$15.4 million, or 43%. The increases were due primarily to increased interest related to the 7.00% Notes and, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the 6.25% Notes (see Note 6 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and to additional borrowings related to the acquisitions of Warren and, to a lesser extent, Capitol. Interest expense also includes \$2.4 million and \$3.2 million for the three and nine

Table of Contents

months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, associated with the financing obligation recognized in connection with the acquisition of Capitol (see Notes 3 and 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense of \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$0.9 million and \$0.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, reflect the operating results of our wholly owned subsidiary, GMG, which is a taxable entity for federal and state income tax purposes.

Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest

In February 2013, we acquired a 60% membership interest in Basin Transload. The net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interest of (\$66,000) and \$1.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, and \$0.3 million and \$1.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, represents the 40% noncontrolling ownership of the net income reported.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Our primary liquidity needs are to fund our working capital requirements, capital expenditures and distributions and to service our indebtedness. Our primary sources of liquidity are cash generated from operations, amounts available under our working capital revolving credit facility and equity and debt offerings.

Working capital increased by \$53.1 million to \$306.8 million at September 30, 2015 compared to \$253.7 million at December 31, 2014, due to a reduction in accounts payable of \$141.8 million, which more than offset a decrease in accounts receivable of \$81.2 million. In addition, due to favorable market conditions, we elected to use our storage capacity to hold more inventory, which increased inventories by \$47.1 million and contributed to the increase in our working capital revolving credit facility. The acquisition of Warren also contributed to the increase in working capital. The net increases more than offset a \$104.9 million increase in the current portion of our working capital revolving credit facility, which represents the amount we expect to pay down during the course of the year (see Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

## Cash Distributions

During 2015, we paid the following cash distributions to our common unitholders and our general partner:

Cash Distribution Payment Date	Total Paid	Distribution Paid for the Quarterly Period Ended
February 13, 2015	\$ 22.4 million	Fourth quarter 2014
May 15, 2015	\$ 23.3 million	First quarter 2015
August 14, 2015	\$ 26.3 million	Second quarter 2015

On October 21, 2015, the board of directors of our general partner declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.6975 per unit (\$2.79 per unit on an annualized basis) for the period from July 1, 2015 through September 30, 2015 to our unitholders of record as of the close of business on November 4, 2015. We expect to pay the cash distribution of approximately \$26.6 million on November 13, 2015.

Table of Contents

## Contractual Obligations

We have contractual obligations that are required to be settled in cash. The amounts of our contractual obligations at September 30, 2015 were as follows (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period					2020 and Thereafter	Total
	Remainder of 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Credit facility obligations (1)	\$ 30,808	\$ 270,380	\$ 191,705	\$ 60,342	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 553,235
Senior notes obligations (2)	11,109	44,438	44,438	44,438	44,438	807,094	995,955
Operating lease obligations (3)	47,529	172,477	134,496	107,677	63,268	152,542	677,989
Capital lease obligations	44	234	234	6	—	—	518
Other long-term liabilities (4)	4,476	18,817	19,202	16,881	25,494	87,895	172,765
Financing obligation (5)	2,348	9,465	9,688	9,917	10,151	107,812	149,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 96,314</b>	<b>\$ 515,811</b>	<b>\$ 399,763</b>	<b>\$ 239,261</b>	<b>\$ 143,351</b>	<b>\$ 1,155,343</b>	<b>\$ 2,549,843</b>

- (1) Includes principal and interest on our working capital revolving credit facility and our revolving credit facility at September 30, 2015 and assumes a ratable payment through the expiration date. Our credit agreement has a contractual maturity of April 30, 2018 and no principal payments are required prior to that date. However, we repay amounts outstanding and reborrow funds based on our working capital requirements. Therefore, the current portion of the working capital revolving credit facility included in the accompanying balance sheets is the amount we expect to pay down during the course of the year, and the long-term portion of the working capital revolving credit facility is the amount we expect to be outstanding during the entire year.
- (2) Includes principal and interest on the 6.25% Notes and the 7.00% Notes. No principal payments are required prior to maturity.
- (3) Includes operating lease obligations related to leases for office space and computer equipment, land, terminals and throughputs, gasoline stations, railcars, mobile equipment, access rights and barging agreements.
- (4) Includes amounts related to our 15-year brand fee agreement entered into in 2010 with ExxonMobil, amounts related to our pipeline connection agreements with Tesoro Logistics and pension and deferred compensation obligations.
- (5) Includes lease rental payments in connection with the acquisition of Capitol related to properties previously sold by Capitol within two sale-leaseback transactions that did not meet the criteria for sale accounting and will be classified as interest expense on the financing obligation and the pay-down of the financing obligation. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement for additional information.

## Capital Expenditures

Our operations require investments to expand, upgrade and enhance existing operations and to meet environmental and operations regulations. We categorize our capital requirements as either maintenance capital expenditures or expansion capital expenditures. Maintenance capital expenditures represent capital expenditures to repair or replace partially or fully depreciated assets to maintain the operating capacity of, or revenues generated by, existing assets and extend their useful lives. Maintenance capital expenditures include expenditures required to maintain equipment reliability, tankage and pipeline integrity and safety and to address certain environmental regulations. We anticipate that maintenance capital expenditures will be funded with cash generated by operations. We had approximately \$20.2 million and \$28.5 million in maintenance capital expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which are included in capital expenditures in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows and largely consisted of investments in our gasoline stations and in information technology and equipment upgrades at various terminals. Repair and maintenance expenses associated with existing assets that are minor in nature and do not extend the useful life of existing assets are charged to operating expenses as incurred.

Expansion capital expenditures include expenditures to acquire assets to grow our business or expand our existing facilities, such as projects that increase our operating capacity or revenues by increasing, for example, rail capacity, dock capacity and tankage, diversifying product availability, raze and rebuilds, new-to-industry gasoline stations and convenience stores, storage flexibility at various terminals and by adding terminals. We have the ability to fund our expansion capital expenditures through cash from operations or our credit agreement or by issuing debt securities or additional equity. We had approximately \$467.5 million and \$45.1 million in expansion capital expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which are included in capital expenditures in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows.



Table of Contents

Specifically, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, expansion capital expenditures included approximately \$431.2 million in property and equipment associated with the acquisitions of Warren, the Revere Terminal and Capitol. In addition, we had \$36.3 million in expansion capital expenditures which consists of (i) \$22.4 million in new site development, rebuilds, expansion and improvements at retail gasoline stations, (ii) \$7.0 million in costs associated with our crude oil activities, including, in part, tank construction projects, rail expansion and improvement costs and equipment upgrades and (iii) \$6.9 million in other expansion capital expenditures including, in part, investments in information technology and computer and equipment upgrades at various terminals.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, expansion capital expenditures included approximately \$16.1 million in new site development, rebuilds, expansion and improvements at certain retail gasoline stations, \$15.9 million in costs associated with our crude oil activities, \$4.7 million in costs associated with our propane storage and distribution facility in Albany, New York and \$8.4 million in other expansion capital expenditures including, in part, office consolidation costs, investments in information technology and computer upgrades at various terminals, and additional equipment costs related to our compressed natural gas operations. The \$15.9 million in costs associated with our crude oil activities include, in part, tank construction projects, rail expansion and improvement costs and the purchase of land for future rail expansion.

Certain of the \$7.0 million and \$15.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, in costs associated with our crude oil activities include expenditures related to our Beulah, North Dakota facility, 60% of which was funded by us and 40% was funded by the noncontrolling interest at Basin Transload. These costs are reported in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows as we concluded that we control the entity based on an evaluation of the outstanding voting interests.

We believe that we will have sufficient cash flow from operations, borrowing capacity under our credit agreement and the ability to issue additional common units and/or debt securities to meet our financial commitments, debt service obligations, contingencies and anticipated capital expenditures. However, we are subject to business and operational risks that could adversely affect our cash flow. A material decrease in our cash flows would likely have an adverse effect on our borrowing capacity as well as our ability to issue additional common units and/or debt securities.

Cash Flow

The following table summarizes cash flow activity (in thousands):

Nine Months Ended	
September 30,	
2015	2014

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Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (5,392)	\$ 194,001
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (615,141)	\$ (70,186)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 616,060	\$ (127,487)

Cash flow from operating activities generally reflects our net income, balance sheet changes arising from inventory purchasing patterns, the timing of collections on our accounts receivable, the seasonality of parts of our business, fluctuations in product prices, working capital requirements and general market conditions.

Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities was (\$5.4 million) and \$194.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, for a period-over-period increase in cash used in operating activities of \$199.4 million, exclusive of acquisitions. The primary drivers of the change include the following (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended		Period over Period Change
	September 30, 2015	2014	
Decrease in accounts receivable	\$ 89,726	\$ 156,249	\$ (66,523)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	\$ (27,574)	\$ 117,097	\$ (144,671)
Decrease in accounts payable	\$ (163,387)	\$ (235,370)	\$ 71,983

Table of Contents

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the decreases in accounts receivable and accounts payable were primarily due to declining prices. In addition, due to favorable market conditions, we elected to use our storage to carry increased levels of inventory.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the decreases in accounts payable and inventories were primarily due to carrying lower levels of inventory, in part as a result of a shift, primarily by one customer, from crude oil supply sales to fee-based crude oil delivery logistics, and, to a larger extent, declining prices.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$615.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and included \$381.8 million, \$155.7 million and \$23.7 million in cash used to fund the acquisitions of Warren, Capitol and the Revere Terminal, respectively, \$36.3 million in expansion capital expenditures and \$20.2 million in maintenance capital expenditures, offset by \$2.5 million in proceeds from the sale of property and equipment.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$70.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and included \$45.1 million in expansion capital expenditures and \$28.5 million in maintenance capital expenditures, offset by \$3.4 million in proceeds from the sale of property and equipment.

See “—Capital Expenditures” for a discussion of our expansion capital expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$616.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and included \$295.1 million in proceeds from the issuance of our 7.00% Notes, \$154.9 million in borrowings from our working capital revolving credit facility, \$134.2 million in borrowings from our revolving credit facility to fund the acquisitions of Warren, the Revere Terminal and Capitol, \$109.3 million in net proceeds from our June 2015 issuance of common units and \$2.6 million in capital contributions from our noncontrolling interest at Basin Transload. Net cash provided by financing activities was offset by \$71.2 million in cash distributions to our common unitholders and our general partner, \$4.3 million in distributions to our noncontrolling interest at Basin Transload, \$3.9 million in the repurchase of common units pursuant to our repurchase program for future satisfaction of our general partner’s obligations and \$0.7 million in net payments on our line of credit related to Basin Transload.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$127.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and included \$162.1 million in net payments on our revolving credit facility in connection with the issuance of the 6.25% Notes (defined below), \$125.0 million in net payments on our working capital revolving credit facility, \$54.6 million in cash distributions to our common unitholders and our general partner, \$40.2 million in payments related to the exchange of our former senior notes for the 6.25% Notes, \$8.4 million in distributions to our noncontrolling interest at Basin Transload and \$4.4 million in the repurchase of common units pursuant to our repurchase program for future satisfaction of our general partner’s obligations. Net cash used in financing activities was offset by \$259.0 million in

proceeds from the issuance of the 6.25% Notes and \$8.4 million in capital contributions from our noncontrolling interest at Basin Transload.

#### Credit Agreement

As of September 30, 2015, certain subsidiaries of ours, as borrowers, and we and certain of our subsidiaries, as guarantors, had a \$1.775 billion senior secured credit facility. We repay amounts outstanding and reborrow funds based on our working capital requirements and, therefore, classify as a current liability the portion of the working capital revolving credit facility we expect to pay down during the course of the year. The long-term portion of the working capital revolving credit facility is the amount we expect to be outstanding during the entire year. The credit agreement will mature on April 30, 2018.

As of September 30, 2015, there were two facilities under the credit agreement:

- a working capital revolving credit facility to be used for working capital purposes and letters of credit in the principal amount equal to the lesser of our borrowing base and \$1.0 billion; and

Table of Contents

· a \$775.0 million revolving credit facility to be used for acquisitions, joint ventures, capital expenditures, letters of credit and general corporate purposes.

In addition, the credit agreement has an accordion feature whereby we may request on the same terms and conditions of our then-existing credit agreement, provided no Event of Default (as defined in the credit agreement) then exists, an increase to the working capital revolving credit facility, the revolving credit facility, or both, by up to another \$300.0 million, in the aggregate, for a total credit facility of up to \$2.075 billion. We cannot provide assurance, however, that our lending group will agree to fund any request by us for additional amounts in excess of the total available commitments of \$1.775 billion.

In addition, the credit agreement includes a swing line pursuant to which Bank of America, N.A., as the swing line lender, may make swing line loans in U.S. Dollars in an aggregate amount equal to the lesser of (a) \$50.0 million and (b) the Aggregate WC Commitments (as defined in the credit agreement). Swing line loans will bear interest at the Base Rate (as defined in the credit agreement). The swing line is a sub-portion of the working capital revolving credit facility and is not an addition to the total available commitments of \$1.775 billion.

Availability under the working capital revolving credit facility is subject to a borrowing base which is redetermined from time to time based on specific advance rates on eligible current assets. Under the credit agreement, borrowings under the working capital revolving credit facility cannot exceed the then current borrowing base. Availability under the borrowing base may be affected by events beyond our control, such as changes in petroleum product prices, collection cycles, counterparty performance, advance rates and limits and general economic conditions. These and other events could require us to seek waivers or amendments of covenants or alternative sources of financing or to reduce expenditures. We can provide no assurance that such waivers, amendments or alternative financing could be obtained or, if obtained, would be on terms acceptable to us.

Borrowings under the working capital revolving credit facility bear interest at (1) the Eurocurrency rate plus 2.00% to 2.50%, (2) the cost of funds rate plus 2.00% to 2.50%, or (3) the base rate plus 1.00% to 1.50%, each depending on the Utilization Amount (as defined in the credit agreement). Borrowings under the revolving credit facility bear interest at (1) the Eurocurrency rate plus 2.25% to 3.25%, (2) the cost of funds rate plus 2.25% to 3.25%, or (3) the base rate plus 1.25% to 2.25%, each depending on the Combined Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in the credit agreement).

The average interest rates for the credit agreement were 3.8% and 3.8% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 3.5% and 3.6% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The credit agreement provides for a letter of credit fee equal to the then applicable working capital rate or then applicable revolver rate (each such rate as defined in the credit agreement) per annum for each letter of credit

issued. In addition, we incur a commitment fee on the unused portion of each facility under the credit agreement, ranging from 0.375% to 0.50% per annum.

As of September 30, 2015, we had total borrowings outstanding under the credit agreement of \$522.9 million, including \$268.0 million outstanding on the revolving credit facility. In addition, we had outstanding letters of credit of \$79.3 million. Subject to borrowing base limitations, the total remaining availability for borrowings and letters of credit was \$1.2 billion and \$1.4 billion at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Our obligations under the credit agreement are secured by substantially all of our assets and the assets of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, and the credit agreement is guaranteed by us and our subsidiaries with the exception of Basin Transload.

The credit agreement imposes financial covenants that require us to maintain certain minimum working capital amounts, a minimum combined interest coverage ratio, a maximum senior secured leverage ratio and a maximum total leverage ratio. We were in compliance with the foregoing covenants at September 30, 2015. The credit agreement also contains a representation whereby there can be no event or circumstance, either individually or in the aggregate, that has had or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect (as defined in the credit agreement). In addition,

Table of Contents

the credit agreement limits distributions by us to our unitholders to the amount of Available Cash (as defined in the partnership agreement).

6.25% Senior Notes

On June 19, 2014, we and GLP Finance Corp. (collectively, the “Issuers”) entered into a Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with the Initial Purchasers (as defined therein) (the “Initial Purchasers”) pursuant to which the Issuers agreed to sell \$375.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Issuers’ 6.25% senior notes due 2022 (the “6.25% Notes”) to the Initial Purchasers in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The 6.25% Notes were resold by the Initial Purchasers to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act and to persons outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Purchase Agreement contained customary representations and warranties of the parties and indemnification and contribution provisions under which the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors, on one hand, and the Initial Purchasers, on the other, agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. In addition, the Purchase Agreement required the execution of a registration rights agreement, described below, relating to the 6.25% Notes. Closing of the offering occurred on June 24, 2014.

Indenture

In connection with the private placement of the 6.25% Notes on June 24, 2014, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, entered into an indenture (the “Indenture”).

The 6.25% Notes mature on July 15, 2022 with interest accruing at a rate of 6.25% per annum and payable semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing January 15, 2015. The 6.25% Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several senior unsecured basis by each of the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors to the extent set forth in the Indenture. Upon a continuing event of default, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the 6.25% Notes may declare the 6.25% Notes immediately due and payable, except that an event of default resulting from entry into a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization with respect to us, any restricted subsidiary of ours that is a significant subsidiary or any group of our restricted subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a significant subsidiary of ours, will automatically cause the 6.25% Notes to become due and payable.

The Issuers have the option to redeem up to 35% of the 6.25% Notes prior to July 15, 2017 at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) of 106.25% plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The Issuers have

the option to redeem the 6.25% Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after July 15, 2017, at the redemption prices of 104.688% for the twelve-month period beginning on July 15, 2017, 103.125% for the twelve-month period beginning July 15, 2018, 101.563% for the twelve-month period beginning July 15, 2019, and 100.0% beginning on July 15, 2020 and at any time thereafter, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. In addition, before July 15, 2017, the Issuers may redeem all or any part of the 6.25% Notes at a redemption price equal to the sum of the principal amount thereof, plus a make whole premium at the redemption date, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. The holders of the notes may require the Issuers to repurchase the 6.25% Notes following certain asset sales or a Change of Control (as defined in the Indenture) at the prices and on the terms specified in the Indenture.

The Indenture contains covenants that will limit our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred securities, make certain dividends and distributions, make certain investments and other restricted payments, restrict distributions by our subsidiaries, create liens, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, sell assets or merge with other entities. Events of default under the Indenture include (i) a default in payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the 6.25% Notes, (ii) breach of our covenants under the Indenture, (iii) certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, (iv) any payment default or acceleration of indebtedness of ours or certain subsidiaries if the total amount of such indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$15.0 million and (v) failure to pay within 60 days uninsured final judgments exceeding \$15.0 million.



## Table of Contents

### Registration Rights Agreement

On June 24, 2014, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors entered into a registration rights agreement (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) with the Initial Purchasers in connection with the Issuers’ private placement of the 6.25% Notes. Under the Registration Rights Agreement, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors agreed to file and use commercially reasonable efforts to cause to become effective a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the 6.25% Notes for an issue of SEC-registered notes with terms identical to the 6.25% Notes (except that the exchange notes are not subject to restrictions on transfer or to any increase in annual interest rate for failure to comply with the Registration Rights Agreement) that are registered under the Securities Act so as to permit the exchange offer to be consummated by the 360th day after June 24, 2014. The exchange offer was completed on April 21, 2015, and 100% of the 6.25% Notes have been exchanged for SEC-registered notes.

### 7.00% Senior Notes

On June 1, 2015, the Issuers entered into a Purchase Agreement (the “7.00% Notes Purchase Agreement”) with the Initial Purchasers (as defined therein) (the “7.00% Notes Initial Purchasers”) pursuant to which the Issuers agreed to sell \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Issuers’ 7.00% senior notes due 2023 (the “7.00% Notes”) to the 7.00% Notes Initial Purchasers in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act. The 7.00% Notes were resold by the 7.00% Notes Initial Purchasers to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act and to persons outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The 7.00% Notes Purchase Agreement contained customary representations and warranties of the parties and indemnification and contribution provisions under which the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors, on one hand, and the 7.00% Notes Initial Purchasers, on the other, agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. In addition, the 7.00% Notes Purchase Agreement required the execution of a registration rights agreement, described below, relating to the 7.00% Notes. Closing of the offering occurred on June 4, 2015.

### Indenture

In connection with the private placement of the 7.00% Notes on June 4, 2015 the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, entered into an indenture (the “7.00% Notes Indenture”).

The 7.00% Notes will mature on June 15, 2023 with interest accruing at a rate of 7.00% per annum and payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing December 15, 2015. The 7.00% Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several senior unsecured basis by each of the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors to the extent set forth in the 7.00% Notes Indenture. Upon a continuing event of default, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the 7.00% Notes may declare the 7.00% Notes immediately due and payable, except that an event of default resulting from entry into a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization with respect to us, any restricted subsidiary of ours that is a significant subsidiary or any group of our restricted subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a significant subsidiary of ours, will automatically cause the 7.00% Notes to become due and payable.

The Issuers will have the option to redeem up to 35% of the 7.00% Notes prior to June 15, 2018 at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) of 107.00% plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The Issuers have the option to redeem the 7.00% Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after June 15, 2018, at the redemption prices of 105.250% for the twelve-month period beginning June 15, 2018, 103.500% for the twelve-month period beginning June 15, 2019, 101.750% for the twelve-month period beginning June 15, 2020, and 100.0% beginning June 15, 2021 and at any time thereafter, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. In addition, before June 15, 2018, the Issuers may redeem all or any part of the 7.00% Notes at a redemption price equal to the sum of the principal amount thereof, plus a make whole premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. The holders of the 7.00% Notes may require the Issuers to repurchase the 7.00% Notes following certain asset sales or a Change of Control (as defined in the 7.00% Notes Indenture) at the prices and on the terms specified in the 7.00% Notes Indenture.

## Table of Contents

The 7.00% Notes Indenture contains covenants that will limit our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred securities, make certain dividends and distributions, make certain investments and other restricted payments, restrict distributions by our subsidiaries, create liens, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, sell assets or merge with other entities. Events of default under the 7.00% Notes Indenture include (i) a default in payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the 7.00% Notes, (ii) breach of our covenants under the 7.00% Notes Indenture, (iii) certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, (iv) any payment default or acceleration of indebtedness of ours or certain subsidiaries if the total amount of such indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$50.0 million and (v) failure to pay within 60 days uninsured final judgments exceeding \$50.0 million.

## Registration Rights Agreement

On June 4, 2015, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors entered into a registration rights agreement (the “7.00% Notes Registration Rights Agreement”) with the 7.00% Notes Initial Purchasers in connection with the Issuers’ private placement of the 7.00% Notes. Under the 7.00% Notes Registration Rights Agreement, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors agreed to file and use commercially reasonable efforts to cause to become effective a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the 7.00% Notes for an issue of SEC-registered notes with terms identical to the 7.00% Notes (except that the exchange notes are not subject to restrictions on transfer or to any increase in annual interest rate for failure to comply with the 7.00% Notes Registration Rights Agreement) that are registered under the Securities Act so as to permit the exchange offer to be consummated by the 420th day after June 4, 2015. The exchange offer was completed on October 22, 2015, and 100% of the 7.00% Notes have been exchanged for SEC-registered notes.

## Line of Credit

On December 9, 2013, Basin Transload entered into a line of credit facility which allows for borrowings by Basin Transload of up to \$10.0 million on a revolving basis. The facility matures on December 9, 2015 and had an outstanding balance of \$0 and \$0.7 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of Basin Transload and is not guaranteed by us or any of our wholly owned subsidiaries.

## Financing Obligation

In connection with the Capitol acquisition on June 1, 2015, we assumed a financing obligation of \$89.6 million associated with two sale-leaseback transactions by Capitol for 53 leased sites that did not meet the criteria for sale accounting. During the term of these leases, which expire in May 2028 and September 2029, in lieu of recognizing

lease expense for the lease rental payments, we will incur interest expense associated with the financing obligation. Interest expense of approximately \$2.4 million and \$3.2 million was recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and included in interest expense in the accompanying statements of operations. The financing obligation will amortize through expiration of the lease based upon the lease rental payments which were \$2.3 million and \$3.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The \$89.6 million recorded is based on preliminary purchase accounting. This amount may change as purchase accounting for the Capitol acquisition is finalized. The financing obligation balance outstanding at September 30, 2015 was \$89.7 million.

#### Deferred Financing Fees

We incur bank fees related to our credit agreement and other financing arrangements. These deferred financing fees are amortized over the life of the credit agreement or other financing arrangements. We capitalized additional financing fees of \$0 and \$5.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, associated with the issuance of the 7.00% Notes. Amortization expense of approximately \$1.5 million and \$1.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$4.4 million and \$4.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are included in interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Unamortized fees are included in other current assets and other long-term assets.

## Table of Contents

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discusses our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

These estimates are based on our knowledge and understanding of current conditions and actions that we may take in the future. Changes in these estimates will occur as a result of the passage of time and the occurrence of future events. Subsequent changes in these estimates may have a significant impact on our financial condition and results of operations and are recorded in the period in which they become known. We have identified the following estimates that, in our opinion, are subjective in nature, require the exercise of judgment, and involve complex analysis: inventory, leases, revenue recognition, derivative financial instruments, valuation of intangibles and other long-lived assets, goodwill, environmental and other liabilities and related party transactions.

The significant accounting policies and estimates that we have adopted and followed in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements are detailed in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. There have been no subsequent changes in these policies and estimates that had a significant impact on our financial condition and results of operations for the periods covered in this report.

### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A description and related impact expected from the adoption of certain new accounting pronouncements is provided in Note 18 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this report.

### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices. The principal market risks to which we are exposed are interest rate risk and commodity risk. We currently utilize interest rate swaps and an interest rate cap to manage exposure to interest rate risk and various derivative instruments to manage exposure to commodity risk.

#### Interest Rate Risk

We utilize variable rate debt and are exposed to market risk due to the floating interest rates on our credit agreement. Therefore, from time to time, we utilize interest rate collars, swaps and caps to hedge interest obligations on specific and anticipated debt issuances.

As of September 30, 2015, we had total borrowings outstanding under our credit agreement of \$522.9 million. Please read Item 2, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Credit Agreement” for information on interest rates related to our borrowings. The impact of a 1% increase in the interest rate on this amount of debt would have resulted in an increase in interest expense, and a corresponding decrease in our results of operations, of approximately \$5.2 million annually, assuming, however, that our indebtedness remained constant throughout the year.

In October 2009, we executed an interest rate swap with a major financial institution. The swap, which became effective on May 16, 2011 and expires on May 16, 2016, is used to hedge the variability in interest payments due to

## Table of Contents

changes in the one-month LIBOR swap curve with respect to \$100.0 million of one-month LIBOR-based borrowings on the credit facility at a fixed rate of 3.93%.

In April 2011, we executed an interest rate cap with a major financial institution. The rate cap, which became effective on April 13, 2011 and expires on April 13, 2016, is used to hedge the variability in interest payments due to changes in the one-month LIBOR rate above 5.5% with respect to \$100.0 million of one-month LIBOR-based borrowings on the credit facility.

In September 2013, we executed a forward interest rate swap with a major financial institution. The swap, which became effective on October 2, 2013 and expires on October 2, 2018, is used to hedge the variability in cash flows in monthly interest payments due to changes in the one-month LIBOR swap curve with respect to \$100.0 million of one-month LIBOR-based borrowings on the credit facility at a fixed rate of 1.819%.

In the aggregate, these hedging instruments historically have hedged the variability in interest payments due to changes in the one-month LIBOR swap curve or rate with respect to \$300.0 million of one-month LIBOR-based borrowings on the credit facility.

In June 2014 and as a result of the issuance of our \$375.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 6.25% Notes (see Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), we determined that maintaining an excess of \$300.0 million in principal of outstanding floating-rate debt was no longer probable. Therefore, we elected to de-designate our interest rate cap and discontinued the related hedge accounting for this instrument. Accordingly, at September 30, 2015, we had in place two interest rate swap agreements which are hedging \$200.0 million of variable rate debt, both of which continue to be accounted for as cash flow hedges. The interest rate cap is not currently in a hedging relationship. Accordingly, all changes in the fair value of this instrument are recorded in earnings.

See Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our derivative instruments.

## Commodity Risk

We hedge our exposure to price fluctuations with respect to refined petroleum products, renewable fuels, crude oil and gasoline blendstocks in storage and expected purchases and sales of these commodities. The derivative instruments utilized consist primarily of exchange-traded futures contracts traded on the NYMEX, CME and ICE and over-the-counter transactions, including swap agreements entered into with established financial institutions and other credit-approved energy companies. Our policy is generally to purchase only products for which we have a market and to structure our sales contracts so that price fluctuations do not materially affect our profit. While our policies are

designed to minimize market risk, as well as inherent basis risk, exposure to fluctuations in market conditions remains. Except for the controlled trading program discussed below, we do not acquire and hold futures contracts or other derivative products for the purpose of speculating on price changes that might expose us to indeterminable losses.

While we seek to maintain a position that is substantially balanced within our commodity product purchase and sales activities, we may experience net unbalanced positions for short periods of time as a result of variances in daily purchases and sales and transportation and delivery schedules as well as other logistical issues inherent in the business, such as weather conditions. In connection with managing these positions, we are aided by maintaining a constant presence in the marketplace. We also engage in a controlled trading program for up to an aggregate of 250,000 barrels of commodity products at any one point in time. Changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations through cost of sales. In addition, because a portion of our crude oil business may be conducted in Canadian dollars, we may use foreign currency derivatives to minimize the risks of unfavorable exchange rates. These instruments may include foreign currency exchange contracts and forwards. In conjunction with entering into the commodity derivative, we may enter into a foreign currency derivative to hedge the resulting foreign currency risk. These foreign currency derivatives are generally short-term in nature and not designated for hedge accounting.

We utilize exchange-traded futures contracts and other derivative instruments to minimize or hedge the impact of commodity price changes on our inventories and forward fixed price commitments. Any hedge ineffectiveness is



Table of Contents

reflected in our results of operations. We utilize regulated exchanges, including the NYMEX, CME and ICE, which are regulated exchanges for the commodities that each trades, thereby reducing potential delivery and supply risks. Generally, our practice is to close all exchange positions rather than to make or receive physical deliveries. With respect to other energy products such as ethanol, which may not have a correlated exchange contract, we enter into derivative agreements with counterparties that we believe have a strong credit profile, in order to hedge market fluctuations and/or lock-in margins relative to our commitments.

At September 30, 2015, the fair value of all of our commodity risk derivative instruments and the change in fair value that would be expected from a 10% price increase or decrease are shown in the table below (in thousands):

	Fair Value at September 30, 2015	Gain (Loss)	
		Effect of 10% Price Increase	Effect of 10% Price Decrease
Exchange traded derivative contracts	\$ 55,942	\$ (28,545)	\$ 28,545
Forward derivative contracts	24,793	(12,782)	12,782
	\$ 80,735	\$ (41,327)	\$ 41,327

The fair values of the futures contracts are based on quoted market prices obtained from the NYMEX and the CME. The fair value of the swaps and option contracts are estimated based on quoted prices from various sources such as independent reporting services, industry publications and brokers. These quotes are compared to the contract price of the swap, which approximates the gain or loss that would have been realized if the contracts had been closed out at September 30, 2015. For positions where independent quotations are not available, an estimate is provided, or the prevailing market price at which the positions could be liquidated is used. All hedge positions offset physical exposures to the physical market; none of these offsetting physical exposures are included in the above table. Price-risk sensitivities were calculated by assuming an across-the-board 10% increase or decrease in price regardless of term or historical relationships between the contractual price of the instruments and the underlying commodity price. In the event of an actual 10% change in prompt month prices, the fair value of our derivative portfolio would typically change less than that shown in the table due to lower volatility in out-month prices. We have a daily margin requirement to maintain a cash deposit with our brokers based on the prior day's market results on open futures contracts. The balance of this deposit will fluctuate based on our open market positions and the commodity exchange's requirements. The brokerage margin balance was \$25.7 million at September 30, 2015.

We are exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to our exchange-traded derivative contracts, physical forward contracts, and swap agreements. We anticipate some nonperformance by some of these counterparties which, in the aggregate, we do not believe at this time will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Exchange-traded derivative contracts, the primary derivative instrument utilized by us, are traded on regulated exchanges, greatly

reducing potential credit risks. We utilize primarily three clearing brokers, all major financial institutions, for all NYMEX and CME derivative transactions and the right of offset exists with these financial institutions. Accordingly, the fair value of our exchange-traded derivative instruments is presented on a net basis in the consolidated balance sheet. Exposure on physical forward contracts and swap agreements is limited to the amount of the recorded fair value as of the balance sheet dates.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, management evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) of the Exchange

Table of Contents

Act). Based on this evaluation and the existence of a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting (discussed below), and with insufficient time to fully evaluate and test, under sampling standards, the quarterly controls to address the material weakness, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2015.

Based on our internal review, steps to remediate the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting (discussed below) and additional procedures pursued by management to ensure the reliability of our financial reporting, we believe that the consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-Q fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows as of the dates, and for the periods, presented in conformity with GAAP.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

For the year ended December 31, 2014, management concluded that material weaknesses existed in our internal control over reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act).

Specifically, at December 31, 2014, management's review of the valuation of forward commodity purchase and sales contracts was not sufficiently precise; however, the lack of precision during the performance of the control resulting in this material weakness did not have an impact on the December 31, 2014 financial statements. We have put in place timely controls and developed systems and designed controls to improve the process of the valuation protocol which will enhance the quality of management's review of these valuations and have started testing to determine whether they are operating effectively. Due to having insufficient time to fully evaluate and test, under sampling standards, the quarterly controls, management has determined that we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2015.

Except as described above, there has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2015 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

General

Although we may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business, we do not believe that we are a party to any litigation that will have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations. Except as described below and in Note 12 in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we are not aware of any significant legal or governmental proceedings against us, or contemplated to be brought against us. We maintain insurance policies with insurers in amounts and with coverage and deductibles as our general partner believes are reasonable and prudent. However, we can provide no assurance that this insurance will be adequate to protect us from all material expenses related to potential future claims or that these levels of insurance will be available in the future at economically acceptable prices.

Other

By letter dated October 5, 2015, we received a notice of intent to sue (“October NOI”), which supersedes and replaces a prior notice of intent to sue that we received on September 1, 2015 (the “September NOI”) from Earthjustice, an environmental advocacy organization on behalf of the County of Albany, New York, a public housing development owned and operated by the Albany Housing Authority and certain environmental organizations, related to alleged violations of the Clean Air Act (the “CAA”) at our petroleum product transloading facility in Albany, New York (the “Albany Terminal”), particularly with respect to crude oil operations at the Albany Terminal. The Albany Terminal is a 63-acre licensed, permitted and operational stationary bulk petroleum storage and transfer terminal that currently consists of petroleum product storage tanks, along with truck, rail and marine loading facilities, for the storage, blending and distribution of various petroleum and related products, including, but not limited to, gasoline, ethanol, distillates, heating and crude oils. The October NOI revises the superseded and replaced September NOI to add two additional environmental advocacy organizations and to revise the relief sought and the description of the alleged CAA violations. The CAA authorizes citizens to commence enforcement action against violations of the CAA, including permits issued pursuant to the CAA. Citizens must be adversely affected by the alleged violation and normally must give 60 days’ notice of the alleged violation to the alleged violator, New York State and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) prior to filing any suit. The notice and 60-day period are intended to allow the alleged violator an opportunity to correct the violation and to give the EPA or New York State an opportunity to enforce compliance, thus making citizen enforcement unnecessary. Not all such notices result in lawsuits being filed. In the event that the EPA or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (“NYDEC”) takes enforcement action regarding the allegations, the citizens group action does not go forward. The October NOI indicates an intent to seek, among other things, (i) injunctive relief enjoining the receipt, storage and trans-loading of crude oil at the Albany Terminal and (ii) civil penalties of \$37,500 for each day we operated the Albany Terminal in violation of the CAA. The October NOI also initiates a new 60-day notice period. In the event the EPA or NYDEC

do not take action, the citizens may file a lawsuit against us. We believe that we have meritorious defenses against all allegations and will vigorously contest any such lawsuit.

On May 29, 2015 and in connection with a commercial dispute with Tethys Trading Company LLC (“Tethys”), we received a notice from Tethys alleging a default under, and purporting to terminate, our contract with Tethys for crude oil services at our Oregon facility. However, we do not believe Tethys had the right to terminate the contract, and we will take appropriate action to enforce our rights under the agreement. We had expected to receive fees from this contract of approximately \$13.2 million for the period July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015 and approximately \$105.2 million in the aggregate for the remaining four years of the contract.

On March 26, 2015, we received a Notice of Non-Compliance (“NON”) from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (“DEP”) with respect to our terminal located at 101 and 186 Lee Burbank Highway, Revere, Massachusetts (the “Revere Terminal”), alleging certain violations of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (“NPDES Permit”) related to storm water discharges. The NON requires us to submit a plan to remedy the reported violations of the NPDES Permit. We have responded to the NON with a plan and are implementing

Table of Contents

modifications to the storm water management system at the Revere Terminal. We have determined that compliance with the NON and implementation of the plan will have no material impact on our operations.

We have a dispute with Lansing Ethanol Services, LLC (“Lansing”) for damages in excess of \$12.0 million. The dispute involves Lansing’s failure to transfer Renewable Fuel Identification Numbers to us in connection with certain agreements for the purchase and sale of ethanol. The parties have agreed to arbitrate under the rules of the American Arbitration Association. We filed for arbitration on March 24, 2015 and anticipate arbitration to commence during the first quarter ending March 31, 2016. We believe we have meritorious positions and intend to vigorously pursue a favorable result in connection with this dispute.

On July 2, 2014, a lawsuit was filed by the Northwest Environmental Defense Center and other environmental non-government organizations (the “Plaintiffs”) against us and Cascade Kelly Holdings LLC (“Cascade Kelly”) alleging violations of the CAA. The suit, filed in the United States District Court for the district of Oregon, alleges that Cascade Kelly is operating without the proper permit under the applicable rules. The lawsuit seeks penalties, injunctive relief and reimbursement of attorneys’ fees. Trial has been scheduled for the fourth quarter of 2015. We have meritorious defenses to the lawsuit and are vigorously contesting the actions taken by the Plaintiffs.

On May 16, 2014, we received a subpoena from the SEC requesting information for relevant time periods primarily relating to our accounting for Renewable Identification Numbers and the restatement of our consolidated financial statements as of and for the quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013. We intend to continue to cooperate fully with, and have produced responsive materials to, the SEC.

We received from the EPA, by letters dated November 2, 2011 and March 29, 2012, containing requirements and testing orders (collectively, the “Requests for Information”) for information under the CAA. The Requests for Information were part of an EPA investigation to determine whether we have violated sections of the CAA at certain of our terminal locations in New England with respect to residual oil and asphalt. On June 6, 2014, a Notice of Violation (the “NOV”) was received from the EPA, alleging certain violations of its Air Emissions License issued by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, based upon the test results at the South Portland, Maine terminal. We met with and provided additional information to the EPA with respect to the alleged violations. On April 7, 2015, the EPA issued a Supplemental Notice of Violation (the “Supplemental NOV”) modifying the allegations of violations of the terminal’s Air Emissions License. We have responded to the Supplemental NOV and engaged in further negotiations with the EPA. While we do not believe that a material violation has occurred, and we contest the allegations presented in the NOV and Supplemental NOV, we do not believe any adverse determination in connection with the NOV would have a material impact on our operations.

Item 1A.Risk Factors

In addition to other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results.

The tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships or an investment in our common units could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes and differing interpretations, possibly applied on a retroactive basis.

The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including us, or an investment in our common units may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial changes or differing interpretations at any time. For example, the Obama administration's budget proposal for fiscal year 2016 recommends that certain publicly traded partnerships earning income from activities related to fossil fuels be taxed as corporations beginning in 2021. From time to time, members of Congress propose and consider such substantive changes to the existing federal income tax laws that affect publicly traded partnerships. If successful, the Obama administration's proposal or other similar proposals could eliminate the qualifying income exception to the treatment of all publicly traded partnerships as corporations, upon which we rely for our treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Table of Contents

In addition, the IRS, on May 5, 2015, issued proposed regulations concerning which activities give rise to qualifying income within the meaning of Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code. We do not believe the proposed regulations affect our ability to qualify as a publicly traded partnership. However, finalized regulations could modify the amount of our gross income that we are able to treat as qualifying income for the purposes of the qualifying income requirement.

Any modification to the U.S. federal income tax laws may be applied retroactively and could make it more difficult or impossible for us to meet the exception for certain publicly traded partnerships to be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We are unable to predict whether any of these changes or other proposals will ultimately be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our common units.

Our partnership agreement provides that if a law is enacted or existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects us to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects us to entity-level taxation for federal income tax purposes, the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution amounts may be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law on us.

## Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The table below provides information with respect to purchases of our common units made by our general partner on our behalf during the quarter ended September 30, 2015:

Period	Total Number Of Units Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Unit (\$)	Total Number of Units Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs(1)	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Units That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs(1)
July 1 – July 31, 2015	—	—	—	—
August 1 – August 31, 2015	—	—	—	—
September 1 – September 30, 2015	46,713	31.24	—	403,922

(1) In May 2009, the board of directors of our general partner authorized the repurchase of our common units for the purpose of meeting our general partner's anticipated obligations to deliver common units under the Long-Term



Incentive Plan (“LTIP”) and meeting the general partner’s obligations under existing employment agreements and other employment related obligations of the general partner. Our general partner is currently authorized to acquire up to 1,242,427 of our common units in the aggregate over an extended period of time, consistent with the general partner’s obligations under the LTIP and employment agreements. Common units may be repurchased from time to time in open market transactions, including block purchases, or in privately negotiated transactions. Such authorized unit repurchases may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time, and are subject to price, economic and market conditions, applicable legal requirements and available liquidity.

Item 6.Exhibits

- 2.1\*\* — Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 3, 2014, by and among Warren Equities, Inc., as the Company, The Warren Alpert Foundation, as the Seller, and Global Montello Group Corp., as Buyer, and Solely with Respect to Section 10.20 and the Other Provisions in Article 10 Related Thereto, Global Partners LP, as Buyer Guarantor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 9, 2014).
- 2.2 — First Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of December 12, 2014 by and among Warren Equities, Inc., as the Company, The Warren Alpert Foundation, as the Seller, and Global Montello Group Corp., as Buyer, and Global Partners LP, as Buyer Guarantor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 13, 2015).

Table of Contents

- 2.3 — Second Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of January 7, 2015 by and among Warren Equities, Inc., as the Company, The Warren Alpert Foundation, as the Seller, and Global Montello Group Corp., as Buyer, and Global Partners LP, as Buyer Guarantor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 13, 2015).
- 2.4\*\* — Agreement of Purchase and Sale dated as of January 14, 2015 between Global Revco Dock, L.L.C., Global Revco Terminal, L.L.C., Global South Terminal, L.L.C., Global Petroleum Corp. and Global Companies LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 21, 2015).
- 2.5\*\* — Sale And Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 9, 2015, by and among Liberty Petroleum Realty, LLC, East River Petroleum Realty, LLC, Big Apple Petroleum Realty, LLC, White Oak Petroleum, LLC, Anacostia Realty, LLC, Mount Vernon Petroleum Realty, LLC and DAG Realty, LLC, as Seller and Global Partners LP, as Buyer (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 15, 2015).
- 3.1 — Certificate of Limited Partnership of Global Partners LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on May 10, 2005).
- 3.2 — Third Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Global Partners LP dated as of December 9, 2009 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 15, 2009).
- 4.1 — Indenture, dated as of June 24, 2014, among the Issuers, the Guarantors, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 25, 2014).
- 4.2 — Indenture, dated as of June 4, 2015, among the Issuers, the Guarantors, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 4, 2015).
- 4.3 — Registration Rights Agreement, dated June 4, 2015, among the Issuers, the Guarantors and the Initial Purchasers (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 4, 2015).
- 10.1\*^ Form of Phantom Unit Agreement (Cash Settlement).
- 31.1\* — Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer of Global GP LLC, general partner of Global Partners LP.
- 31.2\* — Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer of Global GP LLC, general partner of Global Partners LP.
- 32.1† — Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Global GP LLC, general partner of Global Partners LP.
- 32.2† — Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Global GP LLC, general partner of Global Partners LP.

101.INS\* — XBRL Instance Document.

101.SCH\* — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.

101.CAL\* — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.

91

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Table of Contents

101.LAB\* — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document.

101.PRE\* — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

101.DEF\* — XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.

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\*Filed herewith.

^Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

\*\*Schedules and similar attachments have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. The Partnership undertakes to furnish supplementally copies of any of the omitted schedules and exhibits upon request by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

†Not deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or otherwise subject to the liability of that section.

92

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Table of Contents

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.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP  
By: Global GP LLC,  
its general partner

Dated: November 6, 2015

By: /s/ Eric Slifka  
Eric Slifka  
President and Chief  
Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive  
Officer)

Dated: November 6, 2015

By: /s/ Daphne H. Foster  
Daphne H. Foster  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial  
Officer)

Table of Contents

INDEX TO EXHIBITS SEE OTHER LIST

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1**	<p>— Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 3, 2014, by and among Warren Warren Equities, Inc., as the Company, The Warren Alpert Foundation, as the Seller, and Global Montello Group Corp., as Buyer, and Solely with Respect to Section 10.20 and the Other Provisions in Article 10 Related Thereto, Global Partners LP, as Buyer Guarantor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 9, 2014).</p>

2.2 — First Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of December 12, 2014 by and among Warren Equities, Inc., as the Company, The Warren Alpert Foundation, as the Seller, and Global Montello Group Corp., as Buyer, and Global Partners LP, as Buyer Guarantor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 13, 2015).

2.3 — Second Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of January 7, 2015 by and among Warren Equities, Inc., as the Company, The Warren Alpert Foundation, as the Seller, and

Global  
Montello  
Group Corp.,  
as Buyer, and  
Global  
Partners LP,  
as Buyer  
Guarantor  
(incorporated  
herein by  
reference to  
Exhibit 2.3 to  
the Current  
Report on  
Form 8-K  
filed on  
January 13,  
2015).

2.4\*\* — Agreement of  
Purchase and  
Sale dated as  
of January 14,  
2015 between  
Global Revco  
Dock, L.L.C,  
Global Revco  
Terminal,  
L.L.C., Global  
South  
Terminal,  
L.L.C., Global  
Petroleum  
Corp. and  
Global  
Companies  
LLC  
(incorporated  
herein by  
reference to  
Exhibit 2.1 to  
the Current  
Report on  
Form 8-K  
filed on  
January 21,  
2015).

2.5\*\* — Sale And  
Purchase  
Agreement,



dated as of  
April 9, 2015,  
by and among  
Liberty  
Petroleum  
Realty, LLC,  
East River  
Petroleum  
Realty, LLC,  
Big Apple  
Petroleum  
Realty, LLC,  
White Oak  
Petroleum,  
LLC,  
Anacostia  
Realty, LLC,  
Mount Vernon  
Petroleum  
Realty, LLC  
and DAG  
Realty, LLC,  
as Seller and  
Global  
Partners LP,  
as Buyer  
(incorporated  
herein by  
reference to  
Exhibit 2.1 to  
the Current  
Report on  
Form 8-K  
filed on  
April 15,  
2015).

- 3.1 — Certificate of  
Limited  
Partnership of  
Global  
Partners LP  
(incorporated  
by reference  
to Exhibit 3.1  
to the  
Registration  
Statement on  
Form S-1 filed  
on May 10,  
2005).

3.2 — Third Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Global Partners LP dated as of December 9, 2009 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 15, 2009).

4.1 — Indenture, dated as of June 24, 2014, among the Issuers, the Guarantors, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 25, 2014).

4.2 — Indenture, dated as of June 4, 2015, among the Issuers, the Guarantors,

and Deutsche  
Bank Trust  
Company  
Americas, as  
trustee  
(incorporated  
herein by  
reference to  
Exhibit 4.1 to  
the Current  
Report on  
Form 8-K  
filed on  
June 4, 2015).

- 4.3 — Registration  
Rights  
Agreement,  
dated June 4,  
2015, among  
the Issuers,  
the Guarantors  
and the Initial  
Purchasers  
(incorporated  
herein by  
reference to  
Exhibit 4.2 to  
the Current  
Report on  
Form 8-K  
filed on  
June 4, 2015).

- 10.1\*^ — Form of  
Phantom Unit  
Agreement  
(Cash  
Settlement).

Table of Contents

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†Not deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or otherwise subject to the liability of that section.

