

MACK CALI REALTY CORP
Form SC 13G/A
February 14, 2008

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

SCHEDULE 13G/A

(Rule 13d-102)

**INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN STATEMENTS FILED PURSUANT
TO RULES 13d-1(b), (c) and (d) AND AMENDMENTS THERETO FILED
PURSUANT TO RULE 13d-2(b)**

**Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
(Amendment No. 9)***

MACK-CALI REALTY CORPORATION

(Name of Issuer)

COMMON STOCK

(Title of Class of Securities)

554489 10 4

(CUSIP Number)

(Date of Event Which Requires Filing of this Statement)

Check the appropriate box to designate the rule pursuant to which this Schedule is filed:

- ☐ Rule 13d-1(b)

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- ☐ Rule 13d-1(c)
- ☒ Rule 13d-1(d)

*The remainder of this cover page shall be filled out for a reporting person's initial filing on this form with respect to the subject class of securities, and for any subsequent amendment containing information which would alter the disclosures provided in a prior cover page.

The information required in the remainder of this cover page shall not be deemed to be "filed" for the purpose of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act") or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section of the Act but shall be subject to all other provisions of the Act (however, see the Notes).

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CUSIP No. 554489 10 4

1. Names of Reporting Persons

The Mack Group

William L. Mack

Earle I. Mack

Mitchell E. Hersh

David S. Mack

Fredric Mack

Richard Mack

Stephen Mack

William L. Mack, as Trustee for the William and Phyllis Mack Foundation, Inc.

William L. Mack, as Trustee for the William L. Mack Grantor Retained Annuity Trust

David S. Mack, as Trustee for The David and Sondra Mack Foundation

Stephen Mack, as Trustee for the Stephen Mack and Kelly Mack Family Foundation

Phyllis Mack, as Trustee for Trust f/b/o Richard Mack

Phyllis Mack, as Trustee for Trust f/b/o Stephen Mack

Michael Schwartzbard, as Trustee for the Andrew Mack 4/30/07 Trust

Michael Schwartzbard, as Trustee for the Beatrice Mack 4/30/07 Trust

2. Check the Appropriate Box if a Member of a Group (See Instructions)

(a) ☒ x

(b) ☐ o

3. SEC Use Only

4. Citizenship or Place of Organization

U.S.

5. Sole Voting Power

0

Number of
Shares
Beneficially
Owned by
Each
Reporting
Person With

6. Shared Voting Power

8,991,200

7.

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Sole Dispositive Power

0

8.

Shared Dispositive Power

8,991,200

9.

Aggregate Amount Beneficially Owned by Each Reporting Person

8,991,200*

10.

Check if the Aggregate Amount in Row (9) Excludes Certain Shares (See Instructions) ☐

11.

Percent of Class Represented by Amount in Row (9)

12.1%

12.

Type of Reporting Person (See Instructions)

OO

* See Response to Item 4.

Item 1.

- (a) Name of Issuer
Mack-Cali Realty Corporation
- (b) Address of Issuer's Principal Executive Offices
343 Thornall Street, Edison, New Jersey 08837

Item 2.

- (a) Name of Person Filing
The Mack Group
- (b) Address of Principal Business Office or, if none, Residence
343 Thornall Street, Edison, New Jersey 08837
- (c) Citizenship
Each member of The Mack Group is a citizen of the United States.
- (d) Title of Class of Securities
Common Stock
- (e) CUSIP Number
554489 10 4

Item 3.

- If this statement is filed pursuant to §§240.13d-1(b) or 240.13d-2(b) or (c), check whether the person filing is a:**
- (a) ☐ Broker or dealer registered under section 15 of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78o).
 - (b) ☐ Bank as defined in section 3(a)(6) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78c).
 - (c) ☐ Insurance company as defined in section 3(a)(19) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78c).
 - (d) ☐ Investment company registered under section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-8).
 - (e) ☐ An investment adviser in accordance with §240.13d-1(b)(1)(ii)(E);
 - (f) ☐ An employee benefit plan or endowment fund in accordance with §240.13d-1(b)(1)(ii)(F);
 - (g) ☐ A parent holding company or control person in accordance with §240.13d-1(b)(1)(ii)(G);
 - (h) ☐ A savings association as defined in Section 3(b) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813);
 - (i) ☐ A church plan that is excluded from the definition of an investment company under section 3(c)(14) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-3);
 - (j) ☐ Group, in accordance with §240.13d-1(b)(1)(ii)(J).

Item 4. Ownership

Provide the following information regarding the aggregate number and percentage of the class of securities of the issuer identified in Item 1.

(a) Amount beneficially owned:

8,991,200*

* William L. Mack, a member of the Mack Group, is a trustee of the William and Phyllis Mack Foundation, Inc., a charitable foundation that owns 100,000 reported shares. David S. Mack, a member of the Mack Group, is a trustee of The David and Sondra Mack Foundation, a charitable foundation that owns 175,000 reported shares. Stephen Mack, a member of the Mack Group, is a trustee of The Stephen Mack and Kelly Mack Family Foundation, a charitable foundation that owns 5,000 reported shares. William L. Mack, David S. Mack and Stephen Mack, pursuant to Rule 13d-4 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, each hereby specifically disclaims beneficial ownership of any shares owned by such foundations reported on this Schedule.

(b) Percent of class:

12.1%

(c) Number of shares as to which the person has:

(i) Sole power to vote or to direct the vote

0

(ii) Shared power to vote or to direct the vote

8,991,200

(iii) Sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of

0

(iv) Shared power to dispose or to direct the disposition of

8,991,200

Item 5. Ownership of Five Percent or Less of a Class

If this statement is being filed to report the fact that as of the date hereof the reporting person has ceased to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of the class of securities, check the following ☐ O.

Not applicable.

Item 6. Ownership of More than Five Percent on Behalf of Another Person

Not applicable.

Item 7. Identification and Classification of the Subsidiary Which Acquired the Security Being Reported on By the Parent Holding Company or Control Person

Not applicable.

Item 8. Identification and Classification of Members of the Group

See Exhibit A attached hereto.

Item 9. Notice of Dissolution of Group

Not applicable.

Item 10. Certification
Not applicable.

SIGNATURES

After reasonable inquiry and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we certify that the information set forth in this statement is true, complete and correct.

Dated: February 14, 2008

/s/ William L. Mack

William L. Mack

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Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ Earle I. Mack Earle I. Mack
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ Mitchell E. Hersh Mitchell E. Hersh
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ David S. Mack David S. Mack
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ Fredric Mack Fredric Mack
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ Richard Mack Richard Mack
Dated: February 14, 2008	Stephen Mack Stephen Mack
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ William L. Mack William L. Mack, as Trustee for The William and Phyllis Mack Foundation, Inc.
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ William L. Mack William L. Mack, as Trustee for The William L. Mack Grantor Retained Annuity Trust
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ David S. Mack David S. Mack, as Trustee for The David and Sondra Mack Foundation
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ Stephen Mack Stephen Mack, as Trustee for The Stephen Mack and Kelly Mack Family Foundation

Dated: February 14, 2008

/s/ Phyllis Mack
Phyllis Mack, as Trustee for Trust
f/b/o Richard Mack

Dated: February 14, 2008

/s/ Phyllis
Mack
Phyllis Mack, as Trustee for Trust
f/b/o Stephen Mack

Dated: February 14, 2008

/s/ Michael Schwartzbard
Michael Schwartzbard, as Trustee for the
Andrew Mack 4/30/07 Trust

Dated: February 14, 2008

/s/ Michael Schwartzbard
Michael Schwartzbard, as Trustee for the
Beatrice Mack 4/30/07 Trust

Exhibit A

THE MACK GROUP

NAME	NUMBER OF SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED(1)
William L. Mack	438,931
Earle I. Mack	1,827,265
Mitchell E. Hersh	439,798(2)
David S. Mack	1,939,747
Fredric Mack	912,159
Richard Mack	106,128
Stephen Mack	101,129
William L. Mack, as Trustee for The William and Phyllis Mack Foundation, Inc.	100,000(3)
William L. Mack, as Trustee for the William L. Mack Grantor Retained Annuity Trust	1,932,683
David S. Mack, as Trustee for The David and Sondra Mack Foundation	175,000(2)
Stephen Mack, as Trustee for The Stephen Mack and Kelly Mack Family Foundation	5,000(2)
Phyllis Mack, as Trustee for Trust f/b/o Richard Mack	416,885
Phyllis Mack, as Trustee for Trust f/b/o Stephen Mack	416,885
Michael Schwartzbard, as Trustee for the Andrew Mack 4/30/07 Trust	89,795
Michael Schwartzbard, as Trustee for the Beatrice Mack 4/30/07 Trust	89,795
TOTAL	8,991,200(3)

(1) Includes shares of Common Stock, restricted shares of Common Stock (vested and unvested), limited partnership units redeemable for shares of Common Stock and vested options to purchase shares of Common Stock.

(2) Includes 100,619 shares of unvested restricted Common Stock that were authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company on September 12, 2007 but not issued until January 2, 2008.

(3) William L. Mack, a member of the Mack Group, is a trustee of the William and Phyllis Mack Foundation, Inc., a charitable foundation that owns 100,000 shares. David S. Mack, a member of the Mack Group, is a trustee of The David and Sondra Mack Foundation, a charitable foundation that owns 175,000 reported shares. Stephen Mack, a member of the Mack Group, is a trustee of The Stephen Mack and Kelly Mack Family Foundation, a charitable foundation that owns 5,000 reported shares. William L. Mack, David S. Mack and Stephen Mack, pursuant to Rule 13d-4 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, each hereby specifically disclaims beneficial ownership of any shares owned by such foundations reported on this Schedule.

Exhibit B

JOINT FILING AGREEMENT

In accordance with Rule 13d-1(k) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the persons named below agree to the joint filing on behalf of each of them of a statement on Schedule 13G (including amendments thereto) with respect to the common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of Mack-Cali Realty Corporation.

Dated: February 14, 2008

/s/ William L. Mack

William L. Mack

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Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ Earle I. Mack Earle I. Mack
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ Mitchell E. Hersh Mitchell E. Hersh
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ David S. Mack David S. Mack
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ Fredric Mack Fredric Mack
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ Richard Mack Richard Mack
Dated: February 14, 2008	Stephen Mack Stephen Mack
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ William L. Mack William L. Mack, as Trustee for The William and Phyllis Mack Foundation, Inc.
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ William L. Mack William L. Mack, as Trustee for The William L. Mack Grantor Retained Annuity Trust
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ David S. Mack David S. Mack, as Trustee for The David and Sondra Mack Foundation
Dated: February 14, 2008	/s/ Stephen Mack Stephen Mack, as Trustee for The Stephen Mack and Kelly Mack Family Foundation

Dated: February 14, 2008

/s/ Phyllis Mack
Phyllis Mack, as Trustee for Trust
f/b/o Richard Mack

Dated: February 14, 2008

/s/ Phyllis Mack
Phyllis Mack, as Trustee for Trust
f/b/o Stephen Mack

Dated: February 14, 2008

/s/ Michael Schwartzbard
Michael Schwartzbard, as Trustee for the
Andrew Mack 4/30/07 Trust

Dated: February 14, 2008

/s/ Michael Schwartzbard
Michael Schwartzbard, as Trustee for the
Beatrice Mack 4/30/07 Trust

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width:20pt;white-space:nowrap;">•
fluctuations in working capital needs;

•

variable corporate income tax rates, payroll taxes, value added taxes and withholding taxes and to the extent applicable, the ability to recover under the charters;

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•

our ability to make, and the level of, working capital borrowings; and

•

the amount of any cash reserves established by our Board and those of our Joint Ventures.

The amount of cash we generate from our operations and the cash distributions received from our Joint Ventures may differ materially from our or their profit or loss for the period, which will be affected by non-cash items. As a result of this and the other factors mentioned above, we may make cash distributions during periods when we record losses and may not make cash distributions during periods when we record net income.

At present, our only source of available working capital borrowings is the \$85 million revolving credit facility with Höegh LNG to be used to fund our general partnership purposes, including working capital and distributions. Höegh LNG's ability to make loans under the revolving credit facility may be affected by events beyond our and their control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. If market or other economic conditions deteriorate, our and their ability to comply with the terms of the revolving credit facility may be impaired. If we request a borrowing under the revolving credit facility, Höegh LNG may not have, or be able to obtain, sufficient funds to make loans under the revolving credit facility. In the event that Höegh LNG is unable to make loans to us pursuant to the revolving credit facility, or a default or other circumstance prohibits us from borrowing loans thereunder our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders could be materially adversely affected.

Restrictions in our debt agreements and local laws may prevent us from paying distributions on the Offered Units. The payment of principal and interest on our debt will reduce our cash available for distribution to the holders of the Offered Units. Our and our Joint Ventures' financing arrangements prohibit the payment of distributions upon the occurrence of certain events, including, but not limited to:

- failure to pay any principal, interest, fees, expenses or other amounts when due;
- certain material environmental incidents;
- breach or lapse of insurance with respect to vessels securing the facilities;
- breach of certain financial covenants;
- failure to observe any other agreement, security instrument, obligation or covenant beyond specified cure periods in certain cases;
- default under other indebtedness (including certain hedging arrangements or other material agreements);
- bankruptcy or insolvency events;
- inaccuracy of any representation or warranty;
- a change of ownership of the vessel-owning subsidiary, as defined in the applicable agreement; and
- a material adverse change, as defined in the applicable agreement.

Furthermore, our financing arrangements require that we maintain minimum amounts of free liquid assets and our subsidiaries and Joint Ventures to hold cash reserves that are, in certain cases, held for specifically designated uses, including working capital, operations and maintenance and debt service reserves, and are generally subject to "waterfall" provisions that allocate project revenues to specified priorities of use (such as operating expenses, scheduled debt service, targeted debt service reserves and any other reserves) and the remaining cash is distributable to us only on certain dates and subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, including meeting a 1.20 historical and in some cases, projected, debt service coverage ratio.

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In addition, the laws governing our Joint Ventures and subsidiaries may prevent these entities from making dividend distributions to us, which would reduce our cash available for distribution to the holders of the Offered Units. Höegh Lampung is subject to Singapore laws and may make dividend distributions only out of profits. Dividends may only be paid by PT Höegh if its retained earnings are positive under Indonesian law. In addition, PT Höegh as an Indonesian incorporated company is required to establish a statutory reserve equal to 20% of its paid up capital. The dividend can only be distributed if PT Höegh's retained earnings are positive after deducting the statutory reserve. As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2017, PT Höegh had negative retained earnings and therefore cannot make dividend payments to us under Indonesia law. However, subject to meeting a debt service ratio of 1.20 to 1.00, PT Höegh can distribute cash from its cash flow from operations to us as payment of intercompany accrued interest and/or intercompany debt, after quarterly payments of the Lampung facility and fulfilment of the "waterfall" provisions to meet operating requirements as defined by the Lampung facility. Under Cayman Islands law, our Joint Ventures, Höegh FSRU III, Höegh FSRU IV and Höegh Colombia Holding may only pay distributions out of profits or capital reserves if the entity is solvent after the distribution. In addition, Höegh FSRU IV would need to remain in compliance with the financial covenants under the credit facility secured by the Höegh Gallant and Höegh Grace (or Gallant/Grace facility). Dividends from Höegh Cyprus may only be distributed (i) out of profits and not from the share capital of the company and (ii) if after the dividend payment, Höegh Cyprus would remain in compliance with the financial covenants under the Gallant/Grace facility.

We distribute all of our available cash to our limited partners and are not required to accumulate cash for the purpose of making distributions on the Offered Units.

Subject to the limitations in our partnership agreement, we distribute all of our available cash each quarter to our limited partners. "Available cash" is defined in our partnership agreement, and it generally means, for each fiscal quarter, all cash on hand at the end of the quarter (including our proportionate share of cash on hand of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own):

- less the amount of cash reserves (including our proportionate share of cash reserves of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own) established by our Board to:
-
- provide for the proper conduct of our business (including reserves for future capital expenditures and for our anticipated credit needs);
-
- comply with applicable law, any debt instruments, or other agreements;
-
- provide funds for payments to holders of Series A Preferred Units; or
-
- provide funds for distributions to our limited partners and to our general partner for any one or more of the next four quarters;
-
- plus all cash on hand (including our proportionate share of cash on hand of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own) on the date of determination of available cash for the quarter resulting from working capital borrowings made after the end of the quarter. Working capital borrowings are generally borrowings that are made under our credit agreements and in all cases are used solely for working capital purposes or to pay distributions to partners.

As a result, we do not expect to accumulate significant amounts of cash. Depending on the timing and amount of our cash distributions, these distributions could significantly reduce the cash available to us in subsequent periods to make payments on the Offered Units.

We are dependent on GDF Suez, PGN LNG, EgyptCo and SPEC as the sole customers for our vessels. A deterioration of the financial viability of GDF Suez, PGN LNG, EgyptCo or SPEC or our relationship with GDF Suez, PGN LNG, EgyptCo or SPEC or the loss of GDF Suez, PGN LNG, EgyptCo or SPEC as a customer, would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, PGN LNG, EgyptCo and SPEC accounted for all of the revenues in our consolidated income statements. For the year ended December 31, 2017, GDF Suez accounted for all of the revenues of our Joint Ventures from which we derived all of our equity in earnings

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of joint ventures. A deterioration in the financial viability of GDF Suez, PGN LNG, EgyptCo or SPEC or the loss of GDF Suez, PGN LNG, EgyptCo or SPEC as a customer, or a decline in payments under any of the related charters, would have a greater adverse effect on us than for a company with a more diverse customer base, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders.

We or our Joint Ventures could lose a customer or the benefits of a charter as a result of a breach by the customer of a charter or other unanticipated developments, such as:

- the customer failing to make charter payments or reducing charter payments because of its financial inability, disagreements with us or our Joint Venture partners or otherwise;
- the insolvency, bankruptcy or liquidation of a customer or termination of the charter as a result thereof;
- the customer exercising its right to terminate the charter in certain circumstances, such as: (i) defaults of our or our Joint Ventures' obligations under the applicable charter, including breaches of performance standards or prolonged periods of off-hire; (ii) with respect to the Neptune, the GDF Suez Cape Ann and the Höegh Gallant, in the event of war that would materially interrupt the performance of the time charter; or (iii) with respect to the PGN FSRU Lampung, in the event of specified types of force majeure;
- the charter terminating automatically if the vessel is lost or deemed a constructive loss;
- with respect to the PGN FSRU Lampung or the Höegh Grace, the charterer exercising its option to purchase the vessel; or
- a prolonged force majeure event that materially interrupts the performance of the time charter.

If any charter is terminated, we or our Joint Ventures, as applicable, may be unable to re-deploy the related vessel on terms as favorable as the current charters or at all. In addition, any termination fee payable to us may not adequately compensate us for the loss of the charter. Furthermore, if there was premature termination of our Joint Venture charters that does not result in termination fees, it would result in mandatory repayments of the outstanding balances under the loan facilities for the Neptune and GDF Suez Cape Ann.

Our ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders depends on the performance of our Joint Ventures, subsidiaries and other investments. For example, GDF Suez has made a claim to the Joint Ventures that own the Neptune and GDF Suez Cape Ann and the parties have begun the process to refer the matter to arbitration. GDF Suez has claimed it could reduce charter payments to such Joint Ventures. As a precaution, such Joint Ventures have suspended payments under the shareholder loans. If we do not receive cash distributions or repayments under loan agreements from our Joint Ventures or if they are not sufficient, we will not be able to make cash distributions to unitholders unless we obtain funds from other sources. We may not be able to obtain the necessary funds from other sources on terms acceptable to us.

Any event, whether in our industry or otherwise, that adversely affects a customer's financial condition, leverage, results of operations, cash flows or demand for our services may adversely affect our ability to sustain or increase cash distributions to our unitholders. Accordingly, we are indirectly subject to the business risks of our customers, including their level of indebtedness and the economic conditions and government policies in their areas of operation. Further, not all of our charters have parent company guarantees. For example, GDF Suez's obligations under the Neptune and the GDF Suez Cape Ann charters are not guaranteed by its parent, Engie.

The ability of each of our customers to perform its obligations under its charter depends on its future financial condition, and economic performance, which, in turn, will depend on prevailing economic conditions and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond its control.

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We have suspended our previously announced acquisition from MOL of 23.5% of the shares of the Joint Ventures that own the GDF Suez Cape Ann and the Neptune, which may not close, and any settlement of GDF Suez's claims may materially affect our Joint Ventures' financial condition and results of operations.

On August 24, 2017, we announced that our wholly owned subsidiary had entered into a term sheet to acquire from MOL 23.5% of the shares of each of the Joint Ventures that own the Neptune and the GDF Suez Cape Ann, as well as 23.5% of the outstanding shareholder loans from MOL (the "MOL Acquisition").

Pursuant to their charters with GDF Suez, the Joint Ventures undertake to ensure that the Neptune and the GDF Suez Cape Ann meet certain performance standards. The performance standards under each charter require that the vessel not exceed a maximum average daily boil-off of LNG, subject to certain contractual exclusions. Pursuant to the charters, the hire rate is subject to reduction by GDF Suez in the event of failure to satisfy the performance standards. GDF Suez requested that the Joint Ventures calculate and present the boil-off since the beginning of the time charters, compared with the maximum average daily boil-off allowed under the charters. On September 8, 2017, GDF Suez notified the Joint Ventures that it was formally making a claim for compensation in accordance with the provisions of the charters for a stated quantity of LNG exceeding the maximum average daily boil-off since the beginning for the charters. The charters for the Neptune and GDF Suez Cape Ann started in 2009 and 2010, respectively. The claim asserted a gross amount of compensation of \$58 million for the excess boil-off volume but the claim recognized that the calculations required adjustment for allowable exclusions under the charters and requested the Joint Ventures to provide updated calculations including the exclusions. Depending on interpretations of the contractual provisions including exclusions to the performance standards, we estimate from our preliminary calculations based upon currently available information that our 50% share of the claim adjusted for exclusions could range from zero or negligible amounts to approximately \$29 million, or the gross amount claimed by GDF Suez. The charterer is expected to pursue the boil-off claim and potentially other concessions. Accruals are recorded for loss contingencies or claims when it is probable that a liability will be incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. As of September 30, 2017, the Joint Ventures determined the liability associated with the boil-off claim was probable and could be reasonably estimated resulting in a total accrual of \$23.7 million, which was recorded as a reduction of time charter revenues. The Partnership's 50% share of the accrual as of September 30, 2017 was approximately \$11.9 million. The Joint Ventures will continue to monitor this issue and adjust accruals, as might be required, based upon additional information and further developments. Höegh LNG and the other major owner guarantee the performance and payment obligations of the Joint Ventures under the time charters. The guarantees are joint and several for the performance obligations and several for the payment obligations. Depending on the amount and timing of the potential settlement and whether such settlement is funded by the performance guarantees by Höegh LNG and the other major owner or by the Joint Ventures, a settlement of the claim for boil-off with GDF Suez could have a material adverse effect on the Joint Ventures' financial condition and results of operations. As a result, the Joint Ventures have suspended payments on the shareholder loans pending the outcome of the boil-off claim. On November 8, 2017, Engie announced that it had entered into an agreement to sell its upstream LNG assets to Total S.A. We cannot predict what impact such sale will have on the resolution of the boil-off claim or our relationship with GDF Suez.

We have suspended the MOL Acquisition pending further resolution of this matter. Closing of the MOL Acquisition is subject to the execution of a definitive purchase agreement as well as certain other documentation and final board approvals. We cannot assure you that the MOL Acquisition will close or close without material adjustments.

Further, although we are indemnified by Höegh LNG for our share of any losses and expenses related to or arising from the failure of either of the Neptune or the GDF Suez Cape Ann to meet the performance standards related to the daily boil-off of LNG under their respective time charter, any settlement with GDF Suez could materially adversely affect the Joint Ventures' financial condition and results of operations. Also, Höegh LNG's ability to make payments to us with respect to such indemnification obligations may be affected by events beyond our and its control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. If market or other economic conditions deteriorate, Höegh LNG's ability to meet its

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indemnification obligations to us may be impaired. If Höegh LNG is unable to meet its indemnification obligations to us or if either of the time charters is terminated by GDF Suez, our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders could be materially adversely affected.

We may experience operational problems with vessels that could reduce revenue, increase costs or lead to termination of our time charters.

FSRUs are complex and their operations are technically challenging. The operations of our vessels may be subject to mechanical risks. Operational problems may lead to loss of revenue or higher than anticipated operating expenses or require additional capital expenditures. Moreover, pursuant to each time charter, the vessels in our fleet must maintain certain specified performance standards, which may include a guaranteed speed or delivery rate of regasified natural gas, consumption of no more than a specified amount of fuel, not exceed a maximum average daily boil-off or energy balance, loss of earnings and certain liquidated damages payable under the charterer's charter and other performance failures. In addition to the claims related to the FSRUs Neptune and GDF Suez Cape Ann described above, we are investigating a potential performance issue with EgyptCo with respect to the FSRU Höegh Gallant. If we fail to maintain these standards, we may be liable to our customers for reduced hire, damages, loss of earnings and certain liquidated damages payable under the charterer's charter and, in certain circumstances, our customers may terminate their respective time charters. Any of these results could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders.

Tax Risks

U.S. tax authorities could treat us as a "passive foreign investment company," which would have adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. unitholders.

A non-U.S. entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be treated as a "passive foreign investment company" (or PFIC) for U.S. federal income tax purposes if at least 75.0% of its gross income for any taxable year consists of "passive income" or at least 50.0% of the average value of its assets (based on the average of the values at the end of each quarter) produce, or are held for the production of, "passive income." For purposes of these tests, "passive income" includes dividends, interest, gains from the sale or exchange of investment property, and rents and royalties other than rents and royalties that are received from unrelated parties in connection with the active conduct of a trade or business. For purposes of these tests, income derived from the performance of services does not constitute "passive income." U.S. unitholders of a PFIC are subject to a disadvantageous U.S. federal income tax regime with respect to the income derived by the PFIC, the distributions they receive from the PFIC, and the gain, if any, they derive from the sale or other disposition of their interests in the PFIC.

Based on our current and projected method of operation, and an opinion of our U.S. counsel, Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., we believe that we were not a PFIC for our 2017 taxable year, and we expect that we will not be treated as a PFIC for the current or any future taxable year. We have received an opinion of our U.S. counsel in support of this position that concludes that the income our subsidiaries earn from certain of our present time-chartering activities should not constitute passive income for purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC. In addition, we have represented to our U.S. counsel that more than 25.0% of our gross income for our 2017 taxable year arose, and we expect that more than 25.0% of our gross income for the current and each future year will arise, from such time-chartering activities or other income our U.S. counsel has opined should not constitute passive income, and more than 50.0% of the average value of our assets for each such year was or will be held for the production of non-passive income. Assuming the composition of our income and assets is consistent with these expectations, and assuming the accuracy of other representations we have made to our U.S. counsel for purposes of their opinion, our U.S. counsel is of the opinion that we should not be a PFIC for our 2017 taxable year, the current year or any future year. This opinion is based and its accuracy is conditioned on representations, valuations and projections provided by us regarding our assets, income and charters to our U.S. counsel. While we believe these representations, valuations and projections to be accurate, the shipping market is volatile and no assurance can be given that they will continue to be accurate at any time in the future.

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Moreover, there are legal uncertainties involved in determining whether the income derived from time-chartering activities constitutes rental income or income derived from the performance of services. In *Tidewater Inc. v. United States*, 565 F.3d 299 (5th Cir. 2009), the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (or Fifth Circuit) held that income derived from certain time-chartering activities should be treated as rental income rather than services income for purposes of a provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (or Code), relating to foreign sales corporations. In that case, the Fifth Circuit did not address the definition of passive income or the PFIC rules; however, the reasoning of the case could have implications as to how the income from a time charter would be classified under such rules. If the reasoning of this case were extended to the PFIC context, the gross income we derive or are deemed to derive from our time-chartering activities may be treated as rental income, and we would likely be treated as a PFIC. In published guidance, the Internal Revenue Service (or IRS) stated that it disagreed with the holding in *Tidewater* and specified that time charters similar to those at issue in the case should be treated as service contracts. We have not sought, and we do not expect to seek, an IRS ruling on the treatment of income generated from our time-chartering activities. As a result, the IRS or a court could disagree with our position. In addition, although we intend to conduct our affairs in a manner to avoid, to the extent possible, being classified as a PFIC with respect to any taxable year, we cannot assure you that the nature of our operations will not change in the future, or that we will not be a PFIC in the future. If the IRS were to find that we are or have been a PFIC for any taxable year (and regardless of whether we remain a PFIC for any subsequent taxable year), our U.S. unitholders would face adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences. Please read “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders — PFIC Status and Significant Tax Consequences” for a more detailed discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. unitholders if we are treated as a PFIC.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We intend to use the net proceeds from the sales of Offered Units, if any, after deducting the Agent's commission and our offering expenses, for general partnership purposes, which may include, among other things, the repayment of indebtedness or the funding of acquisitions or other capital expenditures.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND TO FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED UNIT DISTRIBUTIONS**

The following table sets forth the historical ratio of our consolidated earnings to our consolidated fixed charges and the ratio of our consolidated earnings to our consolidated fixed charges and preferred unit distributions for the periods indicated.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended December 31,			
		2016	2015	2014	2013
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	2.75x	2.38x	2.70x	1.51x	0.93x
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges and preferred unit distributions ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2.75x	2.38x	2.70x	1.51x	0.93x

(1)

For periods prior to the closing of our initial public offering (our “IPO”) on August 12, 2014, represents data for our predecessor in respect of the PGN FSRU Lampung and the Joint Ventures, which made up our fleet for periods prior to our IPO in August 2014. For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed changes:

•

“fixed charges” means the sum of the following: (a) interest expensed and capitalized and (b) amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses relating to indebtedness; and

•

“earnings” is the amount resulting from (a) adding (i) pre-tax income adjusted for equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures, (ii) fixed charges, (iii) amortization of capitalized interest and (iv) distributions from equity investees and (b) subtracting interest capitalized.

(2)

“Preferred unit distributions” represents the amount of pre-tax income that is required to pay the cash distributions on outstanding preferred units and is computed as the amount of (x) the distribution divided by (y) the result of one minus the effective income tax rate applicable to continuing operations. We did not have any preferred units outstanding during any of the periods covered in the table. Accordingly, the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred unit distributions is the same as the ratio of earnings to fixed charges.

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The following table sets forth in our cash and capitalization:

- on a historical basis as of September 30, 2017; and
- on an as adjusted basis to give effect to (i) the issuance and sale on October 5, 2017 of 4,600,000 Series A Preferred Units at a price of \$25.00 per unit, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$110.9 million (after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses) and the application of \$24.3 million and \$34.4 million of the net proceeds therefrom on October 6, 2017 to repay the outstanding balances under the revolving credit facility and seller's credit note, respectively, and (ii) the acquisition of the remaining 49% interest in Grace Holding on December 1, 2017.

This table is derived from and should be read together with the historical financial statements and the accompanying notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" contained in our 2016 Annual Report and our Report on Form 6-K for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 filed on November 16, 2017, each of which is incorporated by reference herein.

	As of September 30, 2017 (U.S. Dollars in thousands)	
	Historical	As Adjusted
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,566	\$ 25,373
Restricted cash(2)	24,125	24,125
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	42,691	49,498
Debt:		
Revolving credit and seller's credit due to owners and affiliates(3)	\$ 58,705	\$ 41,362
Current portion of long-term debt	45,458	45,458
Long-term debt, excluding seller's credit and current portion	446,011	446,011
Total debt(4)	550,174	532,831
Equity:		
Partners' capital excluding other comprehensive income (loss)	356,017	469,897
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,118)	(4,732)
Total partners' capital	350,899	465,165
Non-controlling interest	91,242	—
Total equity	442,141	465,165
Total capitalization	\$ 992,315	\$ 997,007

(1)

The table excludes the payment of a quarterly distribution on our common and subordinated units on November 14, 2017 of \$14.4 million in the aggregate, draws of \$10.5 million on the \$85 million revolving credit facility in December 2017 and the effects of principal payments on our long-term debt totaling \$11.4 million from October 1, 2017 to January 26, 2018.

(2)
Consists of current and long-term portions, amounting to \$10.2 million and \$13.9 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2017.

(3)
In August 2014, upon the closing of our IPO, we entered into an \$85 million revolving credit facility with Höegh LNG, to be used to fund our acquisitions and working capital requirements. The credit facility is unsecured. As of September 30, 2017, we had drawn \$24.3 million on the \$85 million revolving credit facility. The outstanding balance of \$34.4 million under the seller's credit note as of September 30, 2017 related to the Höegh Gallant acquisition was subordinated to our obligations under

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the Gallant facility. On October 6, 2017, we paid the then outstanding balances of \$24.3 million and \$34.4 million under the revolving credit facility and seller's credit note, respectively, with a portion of the proceeds of the Series A Preferred Unit offering. As part of the acquisition of the remaining 49% interest in Grace Holding, we drew \$41.4 million under the revolving credit facility to fund part of the consideration. The table excludes \$10.5 million in draws in December 2017 on the \$85 million revolving credit facility for working capital requirements.

(4)

Because we account for our Joint Ventures that own the GDF Suez Neptune and the GDF Suez Cape Ann under the equity method, the table does not reflect our 50% portion of the indebtedness of the two Joint Ventures. As of September 30, 2017, the Joint Ventures had \$230.9 million in long-term bank debt and \$3.2 million in subordinated debt due to the Joint Venture owners.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**PRICE RANGE OF COMMON UNITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

As of January 25, 2018, the total number of common units outstanding was 19,773,042 of which 2,116,060 common units were held by Höegh LNG. Our common units were first offered on the NYSE on August 7, 2014 at an initial price of \$20.00 per unit. Our common units are traded on the NYSE under the symbol "HMLP."

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices for our common units, as reported on the NYSE, and quarterly cash distributions declared per common unit. The last reported sale price of our common units on the NYSE on January 25, 2018 was \$19.30 per unit.

	High	Low	Cash Distributions Per Unit(1)
Year Ended:			
December 31, 2017	\$ 20.65	\$ 16.90	
December 31, 2016	19.56	11.50	
December 31, 2015	23.97	12.50	
December 31, 2014(2)	26.50	16.26	
Quarter Ended:			
March 31, 2018(3)	19.85	18.81	
December 31, 2017	19.70	16.90	\$ 0.4300(4)
September 30, 2017	20.00	17.95	0.4300
June 30, 2017	20.65	18.30	0.4300
March 31, 2017	20.38	18.00	0.4300
December 31, 2016	19.50	17.05	0.4125
September 30, 2016	19.56	17.08	0.4125
June 30, 2016	19.32	16.51	0.4125
March 31, 2016	18.45	11.50	0.4125
Month Ended:			
January 31, 2018(3)	19.85	18.81	
December 31, 2017	18.75	17.20	
November 30, 2017	18.70	16.90	
October 31, 2017	19.70	18.50	
September 30, 2017	18.86	18.35	
August 31, 2017	19.50	17.95	
July 31, 2017	20.00	18.95	

(1)

Represents cash distributions paid with respect to the quarter.

(2)

For the period from August 7, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

(3)

For the period from January 1, 2018 through January 25, 2018.

(4)

On January 18, 2018, we declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.43 per unit for the three months ended December 31, 2017 payable on February 14, 2018 to all common unitholders of record on February 1, 2018.

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PRICE RANGE OF SERIES A PREFERRED UNITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

As of January 25, 2018, the total number of Series A Preferred Units outstanding was 4,600,000. Our Series A Preferred Units were first offered on the NYSE on October 9, 2017. Our Series A Preferred Units are traded on the NYSE under the symbol “HMLP PRA.”

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices for our Series A Preferred Units, as reported on the NYSE, and cash distributions declared per unit. The last reported sales price of our Series A Preferred Units on the NYSE on January 25, 2018 was \$27.00 per unit.

	High	Low	Cash Distributions Per Unit
Year Ended:			
December 31, 2017(1)	\$ 27.13	\$ 25.40	
Quarter Ended:			
March 31, 2018(2)	27.42	26.05	
December 31, 2017(1)	27.13	25.40	\$ 0.78993(3)
Month Ended:			
January 31, 2018(2)	27.42	26.05	
December 31, 2017	27.13	25.80	
November 30, 2017	26.11	25.40	
October 31, 2017(4)	26.02	25.50	

(1)

For the period from October 9, 2017 through December 31, 2017.

(2)

For the period from January 1, 2018 through January 25, 2018.

(3)

On January 18, 2018, we declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.78993 per unit for the period from October 5, 2017 to February 14, 2018 payable on February 15, 2018 to all Series A Preferred unitholders of record on February 8, 2018.

(4)

For the period from October 9, 2017 through October 31, 2017.

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DESCRIPTION OF SERIES A PREFERRED UNITS

The following description of the Series A Preferred Units does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of our second amended and restated partnership agreement (or the partnership agreement), which has been filed on a Form 6-K and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Please read our registration statement on Form 8-A filed on October 5, 2017 for additional information regarding the Series A Preferred Units.

General

As of the date of this prospectus, there are 4,600,000 Series A Preferred Units issued and outstanding which were issued on October 5, 2017 (the “Series A Original Issue Date”). We may, without notice to or consent of the holders of the then-outstanding Series A Preferred Units, authorize and issue additional Series A Preferred Units and common units, subordinated units and other classes or series of limited partner interests or other equity securities established after the date of the original issuance of the Series A Preferred Units that are not expressly made senior to or on parity with the Series A Preferred Units as to the payment of distributions and amounts payable upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up (“Junior Securities”) and, subject to the limitations described under “— Voting Rights,” Senior Securities and Parity Securities.

The holders of our common units and subordinated units are entitled to receive, to the extent permitted by law, such distributions as may from time to time be declared by our Board. Upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs, whether voluntary or involuntary, the holders of our common units and subordinated units are entitled to receive distributions of our assets, after we have satisfied or made provision for our debts and other obligations and for payment to the holders any class or series of limited partner interests (including the Series A Preferred Units) having preferential rights to receive distributions of our assets.

The Series A Preferred Units entitle the holders thereof to receive cumulative cash distributions when, as and if declared by our Board out of legally available funds for such purpose. When issued and paid for, the Series A Preferred Units are fully paid and nonassessable. Each Series A Preferred Unit has a fixed liquidation preference of \$25.00 per unit plus an amount equal to accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to the date fixed for payment, whether or not declared. Please read “— Liquidation Rights.” The Series A Preferred Units represent perpetual equity interests in us and, unlike our indebtedness, do not give rise to a claim for payment of a principal amount at a particular date. As such, the Series A Preferred Units rank junior to all of our indebtedness and other liabilities with respect to assets available to satisfy claims against us.

All the Series A Preferred Units are represented by a single certificate issued to the Securities Depository (as defined below) and registered in the name of its nominee and, so long as a Securities Depository has been appointed and is serving, no person acquiring Series A Preferred Units will be entitled to receive a certificate representing such units unless applicable law otherwise requires or the Securities Depository resigns or is no longer eligible to act as such and a successor is not appointed. Please read “— Book-Entry System.” The Series A Preferred Units are not convertible into common units or other of our securities and are not have exchange rights or be entitled or subject to any preemptive or similar rights. The Series A Preferred Units will not be subject to mandatory redemption or to any sinking fund requirements. The Series A Preferred Units will be subject to redemption, in whole or in part, at our option commencing on October 5, 2022. Please read “— Redemption.” We have appointed Computershare Trust Company, N.A. as the paying agent (or the Paying Agent), and the registrar and transfer agent (or the Registrar and Transfer Agent) for the Series A Preferred Units. The address of the Paying Agent is 144 Fernwood Avenue, Edison, NJ 08837.

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Ranking

The Series A Preferred Units, with respect to anticipated quarterly distributions and distributions upon the liquidation, winding-up and dissolution of our affairs, rank:

- senior to the Junior Securities (including our common units and subordinated units);
- on a parity with the Parity Securities;
- junior to all of our indebtedness and other liabilities with respect to assets available to satisfy claims against us; and
- junior to the Senior Securities.

Under the partnership agreement, we may issue Junior Securities from time to time in one or more series without the consent of the holders of the Series A Preferred Units. Our Board has the authority to determine the preferences, powers, qualifications, limitations, restrictions and special or relative rights or privileges, if any, of any such series before the issuance of any units of that series. Our Board will also determine the number of units constituting each series of securities. Our ability to issue additional Parity Securities in certain circumstances or Senior Securities is limited as described under “— Voting Rights.”

Liquidation Rights

The holders of outstanding Series A Preferred Units will be entitled, in the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs, whether voluntary or involuntary, to receive the liquidation preference of \$25.00 per unit in cash plus an amount equal to accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to the date fixed for payment of such amount (whether or not declared), and no more, before any distribution will be made to the holders of our common units, subordinated units or any other Junior Securities. A consolidation or merger of us with or into any other entity, individually or in a series of transactions, will not be deemed a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs for this purpose. In the event that our assets available for distribution to holders of the outstanding Series A Preferred Units and any other Parity Securities are insufficient to permit payment of all required amounts, our assets then remaining will be distributed among the Series A Preferred Units and any Parity Securities, as applicable, ratably on the basis of their relative aggregate liquidation preferences. After payment of all required amounts to the holders of the outstanding Series A Preferred Units and other Parity Securities, our remaining assets and funds will be distributed among the holders of the common units, subordinated units and any other Junior Securities then outstanding according to their respective rights.

Voting Rights

The Series A Preferred Units will have no voting rights except as set forth below or as otherwise provided by Marshall Islands law. In the event that six quarterly distributions, whether consecutive or not, payable on the Series A Preferred Units are in arrears (or Trigger Event), the holders of the Series A Preferred Units will have the right, voting as a class together with holders of any other Parity Securities upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable, to replace one of the members of our Board appointed by our general partner with a person nominated by such holders (unless the holders of Series A Preferred Units and Parity Securities upon which like voting rights have been conferred, voting as a class, have previously elected a member of our Board, and such director continues then to serve on the Board). Distributions payable on the Series A Preferred Units will be considered to be in arrears for any quarterly period for which full cumulative distributions through the most recent distribution payment date have not been paid on all outstanding Series A Preferred Units. The right of such holders of Series A Preferred Units to elect a member of our Board will continue until such time as all distributions accumulated and in arrears on the Series A Preferred Units have been paid in full, or funds for the payment thereof have been declared and set aside, at which time such right will terminate, subject to retesting in the event of each and every subsequent failure to pay six quarterly distributions as described above. Upon any termination of the right of the holders of the Series A Preferred

Units and any other Parity Securities to vote as a class for such director, the term of office of such director then in office elected by such holders voting as a class will terminate immediately. Any director elected by the holders of the Series A Preferred Units and any other Parity Securities shall be entitled to one vote on any matter before our Board.

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Unless we have received the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding Series A Preferred Units, voting as a single class, we may not adopt any amendment to our partnership agreement that has a material adverse effect on the existing terms of the Series A Preferred Units.

In addition, unless we have received the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding Series A Preferred Units, voting as a class together with holders of any other Parity Securities upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable, we may not:

- issue any Parity Securities or Senior Securities if the cumulative dividends payable on outstanding Series A Preferred Units are in arrears; or
- create or issue any Senior Securities.

On any matter described above in which the holders of the Series A Preferred Units are entitled to vote as a class, such holders will be entitled to one vote per unit. The Series A Preferred Units held by us or any of our subsidiaries or affiliates will not be entitled to vote.

Series A Preferred Units held in nominee or street name account will be voted by the broker or other nominee in accordance with the instruction of the beneficial owner unless the arrangement between the beneficial owner and his nominee provides otherwise.

Distributions

Distribution Rate

Distributions on Series A Preferred Units are cumulative, commencing on the Series A Original Issue Date in the case of the 4,600,000 Series A Preferred Units outstanding as of the date hereof (or, for any subsequently issued and newly outstanding Series A Preferred Units, from the Distribution Payment Date immediately preceding the issuance date of such units), and payable on each Distribution Payment Date, when, as and if declared by our Board or any authorized committee thereof out of legally available funds for such purpose. Distributions on the Series A Preferred Units accrue at a rate of 8.75% per annum per \$25.00 stated liquidation preference per Series A Preferred Unit.

Distribution Payment Dates

The "Distribution Payment Dates" for the Series A Preferred Units will be each February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15. Distributions will accumulate in each distribution period from and including the preceding Distribution Payment Date or the Series A Original Issue Date, as the case may be, to but excluding the applicable Distribution Payment Date for such distribution period, and distributions will accrue on accumulated distributions at the rate of 8.75% per annum. If any Distribution Payment Date otherwise would fall on a day that is not a Business Day, declared distributions will be paid on the immediately succeeding Business Day without the accumulation of additional distributions. Distributions on the Series A Preferred Units will be payable based on a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. "Business Day" means a day on which The New York Stock Exchange is open for trading and which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or other day on which banks in New York City are authorized or required by law to close.

Payment of Distributions

Not later than the close of business, New York City time, on each Distribution Payment Date, we will pay those distributions, if any, on the Series A Preferred Units that have been declared by our Board to the holders of such units as such holders' names appear on our unit transfer books maintained by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on the applicable Record Date. The applicable record date (or Record Date) will be the fifth Business Day immediately preceding the applicable Distribution Payment Date, except that in the case of payments of distributions in arrears, the Record Date with respect to a Distribution Payment Date will be such date as may be designated by our Board in accordance with our partnership agreement, as amended.

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So long as the Series A Preferred Units are held of record by the nominee of the Securities Depository, declared distributions will be paid to the Securities Depository in same-day funds on each Distribution Payment Date. The Securities Depository will credit accounts of its participants in accordance with the Securities Depository's normal procedures. The participants will be responsible for holding or disbursing such payments to beneficial owners of the Series A Preferred Units in accordance with the instructions of such beneficial owners.

No distribution may be declared or paid or set apart for payment on any Junior Securities (other than a distribution payable solely in units of Junior Securities) unless full cumulative distributions have been or contemporaneously are being paid or provided for on all outstanding Series A Preferred Units and any Parity Securities through the most recent respective distribution payment dates. Accumulated distributions in arrears for any past distribution period may be declared by our Board and paid on any date fixed by our Board, whether or not a Distribution Payment Date, to holders of the Series A Preferred Units on the record date for such payment, which may not be more than 60 days, nor less than 15 days, before such payment date. Subject to the next succeeding sentence, if all accumulated distributions in arrears on all outstanding Series A Preferred Units and any Parity Securities have not been declared and paid, or sufficient funds for the payment thereof have not been set apart, payment of accumulated distributions in arrears will be made in order of their respective distribution payment dates, commencing with the earliest. If less than all distributions payable with respect to all Series A Preferred Units and any Parity Securities are paid, any partial payment will be made pro rata with respect to the Series A Preferred Units and any Parity Securities entitled to a distribution payment at such time in proportion to the aggregate amounts remaining due in respect of such units at such time. Holders of the Series A Preferred Units will not be entitled to any distribution, whether payable in cash, property or units, in excess of full cumulative distributions. Except insofar as distributions accrue on the amount of any accumulated and unpaid distributions as described under “— Distributions — Distribution Rate,” no interest or sum of money in lieu of interest will be payable in respect of any distribution payment which may be in arrears on the Series A Preferred Units.

Redemption

Optional Redemption

Commencing on October 5, 2022, we may redeem, at our option, in whole or in part, the Series A Preferred Units at a redemption price in cash equal to \$25.00 per unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to the date of redemption, whether or not declared. Any such optional redemption shall be effected only out of funds legally available for such purpose. We may undertake multiple partial redemptions.

Redemption Procedures

We will give notice of any redemption by mail, postage prepaid, not less than 30 days and not more than 60 days before the scheduled date of redemption, to the holders of any units to be redeemed as such holders' names appear on our unit transfer books maintained by the Registrar and Transfer Agent at the address of such holders shown therein. Such notice shall state: (1) the redemption date, (2) the number of Series A Preferred Units to be redeemed and, if less than all outstanding Series A Preferred Units are to be redeemed, the number (and the identification) of units to be redeemed from such holder, (3) the redemption price, (4) the place where the Series A Preferred Units are to be redeemed and shall be presented and surrendered for payment of the redemption price therefor and (5) that distributions on the units to be redeemed will cease to accumulate from and after such redemption date.

If fewer than all of the outstanding Series A Preferred Units are to be redeemed, the number of units to be redeemed will be determined by us, and such units will be redeemed by such method of selection as the Securities Depository shall determine, pro rata or by lot, with adjustments to avoid redemption of fractional units. So long as all Series A Preferred Units are held of record by the nominee of the Securities Depository, we will give notice, or cause notice to be given, to the Securities Depository of the number of Series A Preferred Units to be redeemed, and the Securities Depository will determine the number of Series A Preferred Units to be redeemed from the account of each of its participants holding such units in

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its participant account. Thereafter, each participant will select the number of units to be redeemed from each beneficial owner for whom it acts (including the participant, to the extent it holds Series A Preferred Units for its own account). A participant may determine to redeem Series A Preferred Units from some beneficial owners (including the participant itself) without redeeming Series A Preferred Units from the accounts of other beneficial owners. So long as the Series A Preferred Units are held of record by the nominee of the Securities Depository, the redemption price will be paid by the Paying Agent to the Securities Depository on the redemption date. The Securities Depository's normal procedures provide for it to distribute the amount of the redemption price in same-day funds to its participants who, in turn, are expected to distribute such funds to the persons for whom they are acting as agent. If we give or cause to be given a notice of redemption, then we will deposit with the Paying Agent funds sufficient to redeem the Series A Preferred Units as to which notice has been given by the close of business, New York City time, no later than the Business Day immediately preceding the date fixed for redemption, and will give the Paying Agent irrevocable instructions and authority to pay the redemption price to the holder or holders thereof upon surrender or deemed surrender (which will occur automatically if the certificate representing such units is issued in the name of the Securities Depository or its nominee) of the certificates therefor. If notice of redemption shall have been given, then from and after the date fixed for redemption, unless we default in providing funds sufficient for such redemption at the time and place specified for payment pursuant to the notice, all distributions on such units will cease to accumulate and all rights of holders of such units as our unitholders will cease, except the right to receive the redemption price, including an amount equal to accumulated and unpaid distributions through the date fixed for redemption, whether or not declared. We will be entitled to receive from the Paying Agent the interest income, if any, earned on such funds deposited with the Paying Agent (to the extent that such interest income is not required to pay the redemption price of the units to be redeemed), and the holders of any units so redeemed will have no claim to any such interest income. Any funds deposited with the Paying Agent hereunder by us for any reason, including, but not limited to, redemption of Series A Preferred Units, that remain unclaimed or unpaid after two years after the applicable redemption date or other payment date, shall be, to the extent permitted by law, repaid to us upon our written request, after which repayment the holders of the Series A Preferred Units entitled to such redemption or other payment shall have recourse only to us.

If only a portion of the Series A Preferred Units represented by a certificate has been called for redemption, upon surrender of the certificate to the Paying Agent (which will occur automatically if the certificate representing such units is registered in the name of the Securities Depository or its nominee), the Paying Agent will issue to the holder of such units a new certificate (or adjust the applicable book-entry account) representing the number of Series A Preferred Units represented by the surrendered certificate that have not been called for redemption. Notwithstanding any notice of redemption, there will be no redemption of any Series A Preferred Units called for redemption until funds sufficient to pay the full redemption price of such units, including all accumulated and unpaid distributions to the date of redemption, whether or not declared, have been deposited by us with the Paying Agent. We and our affiliates may from time to time purchase the Series A Preferred Units, subject to compliance with all applicable securities and other laws. Neither we nor any of our affiliates has any obligation, or any present plan or intention, to purchase any Series A Preferred Units.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that full cumulative distributions on the Series A Preferred Units and any Parity Securities have not been paid or declared and set apart for payment, we may not repurchase, redeem or otherwise acquire, in whole or in part, any Series A Preferred Units or Parity Securities except pursuant to a purchase or exchange offer made on the same terms to all holders of Series A Preferred Units and any Parity Securities. Common units, subordinated units and any other Junior Securities may not be redeemed, repurchased or otherwise acquired unless full cumulative distributions on the Series A Preferred Units and any Parity Securities for all prior and the then-ending distribution periods have been paid or declared and set apart for payment.

No Sinking Fund

The Series A Preferred Units will not have the benefit of any sinking fund.

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No Fiduciary Duty

We, our general partner, and our officers and directors, will not owe any fiduciary duties to holders of the Series A Preferred Units other than a contractual duty of good faith and fair dealing pursuant to our partnership agreement.

Book-Entry System

All Series A Preferred Units offered hereby will be represented by a single certificate issued to The Depository Trust Company (and its successors or assigns or any other securities depository selected by us), or the Securities Depository, and registered in the name of its nominee (initially, Cede & Co.). The Series A Preferred Units offered hereby will continue to be represented by a single certificate registered in the name of the Securities Depository or its nominee, and no holder of the Series A Preferred Units offered hereby will be entitled to receive a certificate evidencing such units unless otherwise required by law or the Securities Depository gives notice of its intention to resign or is no longer eligible to act as such and we have not selected a substitute Securities Depository within 60 calendar days thereafter. Payments and communications made by us to holders of the Series A Preferred Units will be duly made by making payments to, and communicating with, the Securities Depository. Accordingly, unless certificates are available to holders of the Series A Preferred Units, each purchaser of Series A Preferred Units must rely on (1) the procedures of the Securities Depository and its participants to receive distributions, any redemption price, liquidation preference and notices, and to direct the exercise of any voting or nominating rights, with respect to such Series A Preferred Units and (2) the records of the Securities Depository and its participants to evidence its ownership of such Series A Preferred Units.

So long as the Securities Depository (or its nominee) is the sole holder of the Series A Preferred Units, no beneficial holder of the Series A Preferred Units will be deemed to be a unitholder of us. The Depository Trust Company, the initial Securities Depository, is a New York-chartered limited purpose trust company that performs services for its participants, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own The Depository Trust Company. The Securities Depository maintains lists of its participants and will maintain the positions (i.e., ownership interests) held by its participants in the Series A Preferred Units, whether as a holder of the Series A Preferred Units for its own account or as a nominee for another holder of the Series A Preferred Units.

DESCRIPTION OF COMMON UNITS

For a description of our common units and our partnership agreement, please refer to our registration statement on Form 8-A/A filed on November 14, 2017.

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MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to current and prospective holders of common units and Series A Preferred Units and, unless otherwise noted in the following discussion, is the opinion of Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., our U.S. counsel, insofar as it contains legal conclusions with respect to matters of U.S. federal income tax law. The opinion of our counsel is dependent on the accuracy of factual representations made by us to them, including descriptions of our operations contained herein.

This discussion is based upon provisions of the Code, U.S. Treasury Regulations (or Treasury Regulations), and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all as in effect or existence on the date of this prospectus supplement and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in these authorities may cause the tax consequences of unit ownership to vary substantially from the consequences described below. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to “we,” “our” or “us” are references to Höegh LNG Partners LP. The following discussion applies only to beneficial owners of common units or Series A Preferred Units that hold such units as “capital assets” within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (i.e., generally, for investment purposes) and is not intended to be applicable to all categories of investors, such as holders of common units or Series A Preferred Units subject to special tax rules (e.g., financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, tax-exempt organizations, retirement plans or individual retirement accounts or former citizens or long-term residents of the United States), persons who hold the units as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, each of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below. If a partnership or other entity classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds our common units or Series A Preferred Units, the tax treatment of its partners generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding our common units or Series A Preferred Units, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences to you of the partnership’s ownership of such units.

No ruling has been or will be requested from the IRS regarding any matter affecting us or our current and prospective unitholders. The opinions and statements made herein may be challenged by the IRS and, if so challenged, may not be sustained upon review in a court. This discussion does not contain information regarding any U.S. estate, gift or alternative minimum tax considerations or any state, local, or foreign tax considerations concerning the ownership or disposition of our common units or Series A Preferred Units. This discussion does not comment on all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to particular unitholders in light of their individual circumstances, and each current and prospective unitholder is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, state, local and other tax consequences of the ownership or disposition of our common units or Series A Preferred Units.

Election to be Treated as a Corporation

We have elected to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Consequently, among other things, U.S. Holders (as defined below) will not be directly subject to U.S. federal income tax on our income, but rather will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on distributions received from us and dispositions of common units or Series A Preferred Units as described below.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of our common units or Series A Preferred Units that owns (actually or constructively) less than 10.0% of the value or voting power of our equity and that is:

- an individual U.S. citizen or resident (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes),
- a corporation (or other entity that is classified as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized under the laws of the United States or any of its political subdivisions,
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or

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a trust if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) the trust has a valid election in effect to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Distributions

Subject to the discussion below of the rules applicable to PFICs, any distributions to a U.S. Holder made by us with respect to our Series A Preferred Units generally will constitute dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, allocated to our Series A Preferred Units, and distributions to a U.S. Holder made by us with respect to our common units generally will constitute dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, allocated to our common units. Distributions in excess of our earnings and profits allocated to our Series A Preferred Units or common units, as applicable, will be treated first as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder's tax basis in its Series A Preferred Units or common units and thereafter as capital gain. U.S. Holders that are corporations generally will not be entitled to claim a dividends-received deduction with respect to distributions they receive from us because we are not a U.S. corporation. Dividends received with respect to our common units and Series A Preferred Units generally will be treated as foreign source income that is "passive category income" for purposes of computing allowable foreign tax credits for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Dividends received with respect to our common units or Series A Preferred Units by a U.S. Holder that is an individual, trust or estate (or U.S. Individual Holder) generally will be treated as "qualified dividend income," which is taxable to such U.S. Individual Holder at preferential capital gain tax rates provided that: (1) our common units or Series A Preferred Units, as applicable, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States (such as the NYSE, on which our common units and our Series A Preferred Units are listed); (2) we are not a PFIC for the taxable year during which the dividend is paid or the immediately preceding taxable year (which we do not believe we are, have been or will be, as discussed below under "— PFIC Status and Significant Tax Consequences"); (3) the U.S. Individual Holder has owned the common units or Series A Preferred Units for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the date on which the common units or Series A Preferred Units, as applicable, become ex-dividend (and has not entered into certain risk limiting transactions with respect to such units); and (4) the U.S. Individual Holder is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. In addition, the preferential rate on dividends does not apply to dividends received by a U.S. Individual Holder to the extent that the U.S. Individual Holder elects to treat such dividends as investment income that may be offset by investment expenses. Because of the uncertainty of these matters, including whether we are or will be a PFIC, there is no assurance that any dividends paid on our common units or Series A Preferred Units will be eligible for these preferential rates in the hands of a U.S. Individual Holder, and any dividends paid on our common units or Series A Preferred Units that are not eligible for these preferential rates will be taxed as ordinary income to a U.S. Individual Holder.

Special rules may apply to any amounts received in respect of our common units or Series A Preferred Units that are treated as "extraordinary dividends." In general, an extraordinary dividend is a dividend with respect to a common unit that is equal to or in excess of 10.0% of a unitholder's adjusted tax basis (or fair market value upon the unitholder's election) in such common units, and a dividend with respect to a Series A Preferred Unit that is equal to or in excess of 5.0% of a unitholder's adjusted tax basis (or fair market value upon the unitholder's election) in such Series A Preferred Unit. In addition, extraordinary dividends include dividends received within a one-year period that, in the aggregate, equal or exceed 20.0% of a unitholder's adjusted tax basis (or fair market value). If we pay an "extraordinary dividend" on our common units or Series A Preferred Units that is treated as "qualified dividend income," then any loss recognized by a U.S. Individual Holder from the sale or exchange of such common units or Series A Preferred Units will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of such dividend.

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Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Offered Units

Subject to the discussion of PFIC status below, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of our common units or Series A Preferred Units in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized by the U.S. Holder from such sale, exchange or other disposition and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in such units. The U.S. Holder's initial tax basis in its common units or Series A Preferred Units generally will be the U.S. Holder's purchase price for the units and that tax basis will be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount of any distributions on the units that are treated as non-taxable returns of capital (as discussed above under "— Distributions"). Such gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period is greater than one year at the time of the sale, exchange or other disposition. Certain U.S. Holders (including individuals) may be eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income tax in respect of long-term capital gains. A U.S. Holder's ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations. Such capital gain or loss generally will be treated as U.S. source income or loss, as applicable, for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

Certain U.S. Holders, including individuals, estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on, among other things, dividends and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of equity interests. For individuals, the additional Medicare tax applies to the lesser of (1) "net investment income" or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly or \$125,000 if married and filing separately). "Net investment income" generally equals the taxpayer's gross investment income reduced by deductions that are allocable to such income. Unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from their ownership and disposition of our common units or Series A Preferred Units.

PFIC Status and Significant Tax Consequences

Adverse U.S. federal income tax rules apply to a U.S. Holder that owns an equity interest in a non-U.S. corporation that is classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, we are treated as a PFIC with respect to a U.S. Holder if, for any taxable year in which the U.S. Holder held our common units or Series A Preferred Units, either:

- at least 75.0% of our gross income (including the gross income of our vessel-owning subsidiaries) for such taxable year consists of passive income (e.g., dividends, interest, capital gains from the sale or exchange of investment property and rents derived other than in the active conduct of a rental business); or
- at least 50.0% of the average of the value of the assets held by us (including the assets of our vessel-owning subsidiaries) at the end of each quarter of such taxable year produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.

Income earned, or treated as earned (for U.S. federal income tax purposes), by us in connection with the performance of services would not constitute passive income. By contrast, rental income generally would constitute "passive income" unless we were treated as deriving that rental income in the active conduct of a trade or business under the applicable rules.

Based on our current and projected methods of operation and an opinion of counsel, we believe that we were not a PFIC for our 2017 taxable year and we expect that we will not be a PFIC for our current or any future taxable year. We have received an opinion of our U.S. counsel, Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., in support of this position that concludes that the income our subsidiaries earn from certain of our present time-chartering activities should not constitute passive income for purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC. In addition, we have represented to our U.S. counsel that more than 25.0% of our gross income for all of our 2017 taxable year arose, and we expect that more than 25.0% of our gross income for our current taxable year and each future year will arise, from such or similar time-chartering activities or other income our counsel has opined does not constitute passive income, and more than 50.0% of the average value of our assets for each such year was or will be held for the production of such nonpassive income. Assuming the accuracy of representations we have made to our U.S. counsel for purposes of this opinion, our U.S. counsel is of the opinion that we should not be a PFIC for our 2017 taxable year, and assuming the

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composition of our income and assets is consistent with these expectations for our current and future years, we should not be a PFIC for our current or any future taxable year. This opinion is based and its accuracy is conditioned on representations, valuations and projections provided by us regarding our assets, income and charters to our U.S. counsel. While we believe these representations, valuations and projections to be accurate, the shipping market is volatile, and no assurance can be given that they will continue to be accurate at any time in the future.

Our counsel has indicated to us that the conclusions described above are not free from doubt. While there is legal authority supporting our conclusions, including IRS pronouncements concerning the characterization of income derived from time charters as services income, the Fifth Circuit held in *Tidewater Inc. v. United States*, 565 F.3d 299 (5th Cir. 2009) that income derived from certain marine time charter agreements should be treated as rental income rather than services income for purposes of a “foreign sales corporation” provision of the Code. In that case, the Fifth Circuit did not address the definition of passive income or the PFIC rules; however, the reasoning of the case could have implications as to how the income from a time charter would be classified under such rules. If the reasoning of this case were extended to the PFIC context, the gross income we derive or are deemed to derive from our time-chartering activities may be treated as rental income, and we would likely be treated as a PFIC. The IRS has announced its nonacquiescence with the Fifth Circuit’s holding in *Tidewater* and its position that the marine time charter agreements at issue in *Tidewater* should be treated as service contracts.

Distinguishing between arrangements treated as generating rental income and those treated as generating services income involves weighing and balancing competing factual considerations, and there is no legal authority under the PFIC rules addressing our specific method of operation. Conclusions in this area therefore remain matters of interpretation. We are not seeking a ruling from the IRS on the treatment of income generated from our time-chartering operations, and the opinion of our counsel is not binding on the IRS or any court. Thus, while we have received an opinion of counsel in support of our position, it is possible that the IRS or a court could disagree with this position and the opinion of our counsel. In addition, although we intend to conduct our affairs in a manner to avoid being classified as a PFIC with respect to our current or any future taxable year, we cannot assure unitholders that the nature of our operations will not change and that we will not become a PFIC in our current or any future taxable year. As discussed more fully below, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year (and regardless of whether we remain a PFIC over the subsequent taxable years), a U.S. Holder would be subject to different taxation rules depending on whether the U.S. Holder makes an election to treat us as a “Qualified Electing Fund,” which we refer to as a “QEF election.” As an alternative to making a QEF election, a U.S. Holder would be able to make a “mark-to-market” election with respect to our common units or Series A Preferred Units, as discussed below. If we are a PFIC, a U.S. Holder will be subject to the PFIC rules described herein with respect to any of our subsidiaries that are PFICs. However, the mark-to-market election discussed below will not be available with respect to shares of such PFIC subsidiaries. In addition, if a U.S. Holder owns our common units or Series A Preferred Units during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, such holder must file an annual report with the IRS.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Making a Timely QEF Election

If a U.S. Holder makes a timely QEF election (an Electing Holder), then, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that Electing Holder must report as income for its taxable year its pro rata share of our ordinary earnings and net capital gain, if any, for our taxable years that end with or within the taxable year for which that holder is reporting, regardless of whether or not the Electing Holder received distributions from us in that year. The Electing Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common units or Series A Preferred Units will be increased to reflect taxed but undistributed earnings and profits. Distributions of earnings and profits that were previously taxed will result in a corresponding reduction in the Electing Holder’s adjusted tax basis in its common units or Series A Preferred Units and will not be taxed again once distributed. An Electing Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common units or Series A Preferred Units. A U.S. Holder makes a QEF election with respect to any year that we are a PFIC by filing IRS Form 8621 with its U.S. federal income tax return. If, contrary to our expectations, we determine that we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, we will provide each U.S. Holder with the information necessary to make the QEF election described above.

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Taxation of U.S. Holders Making a “Mark-to-Market” Election

If we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year and, as we anticipate, our common units or Series A Preferred Units were treated as “marketable stock,” then, as an alternative to making a QEF election, a U.S. Holder would be allowed to make a “mark-to-market” election with respect to our common units or Series A Preferred Units, as applicable, provided the U.S. Holder completes and files IRS Form 8621 in accordance with the relevant instructions and related Treasury Regulations. If that election is made, the U.S. Holder generally would include as ordinary income in each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the U.S. Holder’s common units or Series A Preferred Units, as applicable, at the end of the taxable year over the holder’s adjusted tax basis in such units. The U.S. Holder also would be permitted an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common units or Series A Preferred Units over the fair market value thereof at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in its common units or Series A Preferred Units would be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss recognized. Gain recognized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common units or Series A Preferred Units would be treated as ordinary income, and any loss recognized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of the common units or Series A Preferred Units, as applicable, would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent that such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included in income by the U.S. Holder. Because the mark-to-market election only applies to marketable stock, however, it would not apply to a U.S. Holder’s indirect interest in any of our subsidiaries that were determined to be PFICs.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Not Making a Timely QEF or Mark-to-Market Election

If we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, a U.S. Holder that does not make either a QEF election or a “mark-to-market” election for that year (a Non-Electing Holder) would be subject to special rules resulting in increased tax liability with respect to (1) any excess distribution (i.e., the portion of any distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder on our common units or Series A Preferred Units in a taxable year in excess of 125.0% of the average annual distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder in the three preceding taxable years, or, if shorter, the Non-Electing Holder’s holding period for such units) and (2) any gain realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of the units. Under these special rules:

- the excess distribution or gain would be allocated ratably over the Non-Electing Holder’s aggregate holding period for the common units or Series A Preferred Units;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable year prior to the taxable year we were first treated as a PFIC with respect to the Non-Electing Holder would be taxed as ordinary income; and
- the amount allocated to each of the other taxable years would be subject to tax at the highest rate of tax in effect for the applicable class of taxpayers for that year, and an interest charge for the deemed deferral benefit would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax attributable to each such other taxable year.

These penalties would not apply to a qualified pension, profit sharing or other retirement trust or other tax-exempt organization that did not borrow money or otherwise utilize leverage in connection with its acquisition of our common units or Series A Preferred Units. If we were treated as a PFIC for any taxable year and a Non-Electing Holder who is an individual dies while owning our common units or Series A Preferred Units, such holder’s successor generally would not receive a step-up in tax basis with respect to such units.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders

A beneficial owner of our common units or Series A Preferred Units (other than a partnership or an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that is not a U.S. Holder is referred to as a “Non-U.S. Holder.” If you are a partner in a partnership (or an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holding our common units or Series A Preferred Units, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences to you of the partnership’s ownership of such units.

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Distributions

Distributions we pay to a Non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax if the Non-U.S. Holder is not engaged in a U.S. trade or business. If the Non-U.S. Holder is engaged in a U.S. trade or business, our distributions will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the same manner as a U.S. Holder to the extent they constitute income effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. trade or business. The after-tax amount of any effectively connected dividends received by a corporate Non-U.S. Holder may also be subject to an additional U.S. branch profits tax at a 30.0% rate (or, if applicable, a lower treaty rate). However, distributions paid to a Non-U.S. Holder that is engaged in a U.S. trade or business may be exempt from taxation under an income tax treaty if the income arising from the distribution is not attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder.

Disposition of Units

In general, a Non-U.S. Holder is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on any gain resulting from the disposition of our common units or Series A Preferred Units provided the Non-U.S. Holder is not engaged in a U.S. trade or business. A Non-U.S. Holder that is engaged in a U.S. trade or business will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the same manner as a U.S. Holder in the event the gain from the disposition of units is effectively connected with the conduct of such U.S. trade or business (provided, in the case of a Non-U.S. Holder entitled to the benefits of an income tax treaty with the United States, such gain also is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment). However, even if not engaged in a U.S. trade or business, individual Non-U.S. Holders may be subject to tax at a 30.0% rate (or, if applicable, a lower treaty rate) on gain resulting from the disposition of our common units or Series A Preferred Units if they are present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year in which those units are disposed or they meet certain other requirements.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, payments to a non-corporate U.S. Holder of distributions or the proceeds of a disposition of common units or Series A Preferred Units will be subject to information reporting. These payments to a non-corporate U.S. Holder also may be subject to backup withholding if the non-corporate U.S. Holder:

- fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number;
- is notified by the IRS that it has failed to report all interest or corporate distributions required to be reported on its U.S. federal income tax returns; or
- in certain circumstances, fails to comply with applicable certification requirements.

Non-U.S. Holders may be required to establish their exemption from information reporting and backup withholding by certifying their status on a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E, W-8ECI, W-8EXP or W-8IMY, as applicable.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, a unitholder generally may obtain a credit for any amount withheld against its liability for U.S. federal income tax (and obtain a refund of any amounts withheld in excess of such liability) by timely filing a U.S. federal income tax return with the IRS.

In addition, individual citizens or residents of the United States holding certain "foreign financial assets" (which generally includes stock and other securities issued by a foreign person unless held in an account maintained by a financial institution) that exceed certain thresholds (the lowest being holding foreign financial assets with an aggregate value in excess of: (1) \$50,000 on the last day of the tax year or (2) \$75,000 at any time during the tax year) are required to report information relating to such assets. Significant penalties may apply for failure to satisfy the reporting obligations described above. Unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the reporting obligations, if any, that would result from the purchase, ownership or disposition of our units.

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NON-UNITED STATES TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to “we,” “our” or “us” are references to Höegh LNG Partners LP.

Marshall Islands Tax Consequences

The following discussion is based upon the opinion of Watson Farley & Williams LLP, our counsel as to matters of the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the current laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands applicable to persons who are not citizens of and do not reside in, maintain offices in or engage in business, transactions or operations in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Because we and our subsidiaries do not and do not expect to conduct business, transactions or operations in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and because all documentation related to any offering will be executed outside of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, under current Marshall Islands law you will not be subject to Marshall Islands taxation or withholding on distributions, including upon distribution treated as a return of capital, we make to you as a unitholder. In addition, you will not be subject to Marshall Islands stamp, capital gains or other taxes on the purchase, ownership or disposition of Offered Units, and you will not be required by the Republic of the Marshall Islands to file a tax return relating to your ownership of Offered Units.

Norwegian Tax Consequences

The following is a discussion of the material Norwegian tax consequences that may be relevant to current and prospective unitholders who are persons not resident in Norway for taxation purposes, which we refer to as “Non-Norwegian Holders” and is the opinion of Advokatfirmaet Thommessen AS, our counsel as to taxation matters under the laws of the Kingdom of Norway, insofar as it contains legal conclusions based on the application of the taxation laws of the Kingdom of Norway to our particular factual circumstances. Prospective unitholders who are resident in Norway for taxation purposes are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential Norwegian tax consequences to them of an investment in our Offered Units. For this purpose, a company incorporated outside of Norway will be treated as resident in Norway in the event its central management and control is carried out in Norway.

Under the Norwegian Tax Act on Income and Wealth, Non-Norwegian Holders will not be subject to any taxes in Norway on income or profits in respect of the acquisition, holding, disposition or redemption of the Offered Units, provided that we are not treated as carrying on business in Norway, and the Non-Norwegian Holder is not engaged in a Norwegian trade or business to which the Offered Units are effectively connected, or if the Non-Norwegian Holder is a resident in a country that has an income tax treaty with Norway, such holder does not have a permanent establishment in Norway to which the Offered Units are effectively connected.

A Non-Norwegian Holder that carries on a business in Norway through a partnership is subject to Norwegian tax on income derived from the business if managed from Norway or carried on by the Partnership in Norway.

We believe that we will be able to conduct our affairs so that Non-Norwegian Holders should not be subject to Norwegian tax on the acquisition, holding, disposition or redemption of the Offered Units. However, this determination is dependent upon the facts existing at such time, including (but not limited to) the place where our Board meets and the place where our management makes decisions or takes certain actions affecting our business. We intend to conduct our affairs in a manner consistent with Norwegian tax practice so that our business should not be treated as managed from or carried on in Norway for taxation purposes, and consequently, Non-Norwegian Holders should not be subject to tax in Norway solely by reason of the acquisition, holding, disposition or redemption of their Offered Units. Nonetheless, there is no legal authority addressing our specific circumstances, and conclusions in this area remain matters of interpretation. Thus, it is possible that the Norwegian taxation authority could challenge, or a court could disagree with, our position.

While we do not expect it to be the case, if the arrangements we propose to enter into result in our being considered to carry on business in Norway for the purposes of the Norwegian Tax Act on Income and Wealth, unitholders would be considered to be carrying on business in Norway and would be required

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to file tax returns with the Norwegian Tax Administration and, subject to any relief provided in any relevant double taxation treaty (including, in the case of holders resident in the United States, the U.S.-Norway Tax Treaty), would be subject to taxation in Norway on any income considered to be attributable to the business carried on in Norway.

United Kingdom Tax Consequences

The following is a discussion of the material United Kingdom tax consequences that may be relevant to current and prospective holders of Offered Units who are persons not resident and not domiciled in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes (and who are persons who have not been resident or domiciled for tax purposes in the United Kingdom) and who do not hold their Offered Units as part of a trade, profession or vocation carried on in the United Kingdom (or Non-UK Holders) and, insofar as it contains legal conclusions based on the application of the taxation laws of the United Kingdom to our particular factual circumstances, is the opinion of Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., our counsel as to taxation matters under the laws of the United Kingdom.

Current and prospective holders of Offered Units who are, or have been, resident or domiciled in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes, or who hold their Offered Units through a trade, profession or vocation in the United Kingdom are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential United Kingdom tax consequences to them of an investment in our Offered Units and are responsible for filing their own UK tax returns and paying any applicable UK taxes (which may be due on amounts received by us but not distributed).

The discussion that follows is based upon current United Kingdom tax law and what is understood to be the current practice of HM Revenue and Customs as at the date of this document, both of which are subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to “we,” “our” or “us” are references to Höegh LNG Partners LP.

Taxation of income and disposals. We expect to conduct our affairs so that Non-UK Holders should not be subject to United Kingdom income tax, capital gains tax or corporation tax on income or gains arising from the Partnership.

Distributions on our Offered Units may be made to Non-UK Holders without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax.

Stamp taxes. No liability to United Kingdom stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax should arise in connection with the issue of Offered Units to unitholders or the transfer of Offered Units in the Partnership.

EACH PROSPECTIVE UNITHOLDER IS URGED TO CONSULT HIS OWN TAX COUNSEL OR OTHER ADVISOR WITH REGARD TO THE LEGAL AND TAX CONSEQUENCES OF UNIT OWNERSHIP UNDER ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

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TAXATION OF THE PARTNERSHIP

United States Taxation

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to us and is the opinion of Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., our U.S. counsel, insofar as it contains legal conclusions based upon the application of U.S. federal income tax law to our particular factual circumstances. The opinion of our counsel is dependent on the accuracy of factual representations made by us to them, including descriptions of our operations contained herein. This discussion is based upon provisions of the Code as in effect on the date of this prospectus supplement, existing final and temporary Treasury Regulations thereunder, and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change or differing interpretation, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in these authorities or their interpretation may cause the tax consequences to vary substantially from the consequences described below. Statements contained herein that “we believe,” “we expect” or similar phrases are not legal conclusions or opinions of counsel. The following discussion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to us.

Election to be Treated as a Corporation

We have elected to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As such, we are subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent we earn income from U.S. sources or income that is treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, unless such income is exempt from tax under Section 883 of the Code or otherwise.

Taxation of Operating Income

Substantially all of our gross income is attributable, and we expect it will continue to be attributable, to the transportation, regasification and storage of LNG. Gross income generated from regasification and storage of LNG outside of the United States generally is not subject to U.S. federal income tax, and gross income generated from such activities in the United States generally is subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis plus a branch profits tax. Gross income that is attributable to transportation that either begins or ends, but that does not both begin and end, in the United States (“U.S. Source International Transportation Income”) is considered to be 50.0% derived from sources within the United States and may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a gross basis as described below. Gross income attributable to transportation that both begins and ends in the United States (“U.S. Source Domestic Transportation Income”) is considered to be 100.0% derived from sources within the United States and generally is subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis plus a branch profits tax. Gross income attributable to transportation exclusively between non-U.S. destinations will be considered to be 100.0% derived from sources outside the United States and generally is not subject to U.S. federal income tax.

We are not permitted by law to engage in transportation that gives rise to U.S. Source Domestic Transportation Income, and we currently do not anticipate providing any regasification or storage services within the territorial seas of the United States. However, certain of our activities give rise to U.S. Source International Transportation Income, and future expansion of our operations could result in an increase in the amount of U.S. Source International Transportation Income, all of which could be subject to U.S. federal income taxation unless an exemption from U.S. taxation applies under Section 883 of the Code (the “Section 883 Exemption”).

The Section 883 Exemption

In general, the Section 883 Exemption provides that if a non-U.S. corporation satisfies the requirements of Section 883 of the Code and Treasury Regulations thereunder (the “Section 883 Regulations”), it will not be subject to the net basis and branch profits taxes or the 4.0% gross basis tax described below on its U.S. Source International Transportation Income. The Section 883 Exemption applies only to U.S. Source International Transportation Income and does not apply to U.S. Source Domestic Transportation Income. As discussed below, we believe that based on our current ownership structure, the Section 883 Exemption applies and we are not subject to U.S. federal income tax on our U.S. Source International Transportation Income.

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We qualify for the Section 883 Exemption for a particular taxable year if, among other things, we meet the following three requirements:

- we are organized in a jurisdiction outside the United States that grants an equivalent exemption from tax to corporations organized in the United States with respect to the types of U.S. Source International Transportation Income that we earn (an “Equivalent Exemption”);
- we satisfy the Publicly Traded Test (as described below) or the Qualified Shareholder Stock Ownership Test (as described below); and
- we meet certain substantiation, reporting and other requirements.

In order for a non-U.S. corporation to meet the Publicly Traded Test, its equity interests must be “primarily traded” and “regularly traded” on an established securities market either in the United States or in a jurisdiction outside the United States that grants an Equivalent Exemption. The Section 883 Regulations provide, in pertinent part, that equity interests in a non-U.S. corporation will be considered to be “primarily traded” on an established securities market in a given country if, with respect to the class or classes of equity relied upon to meet the “regularly traded” requirement described below, the number of units of each such class that are traded during any taxable year on all established securities markets in that country exceeds the number of units in such class that are traded during that year on established securities markets in any other single country.

Equity interests in a non-U.S. corporation will be considered to be “regularly traded” on an established securities market under the Section 883 Regulations if one or more classes of such equity interests that, in the aggregate, represent more than 50.0% of the combined vote and value of all outstanding equity interests in the non-U.S. corporation satisfy certain listing and trading volume requirements. These listing and trading volume requirements will be satisfied with respect to a class of equity interests if trades in such class are effected, other than in de minimis quantities, on an established securities market on at least 60 days during the taxable year and the aggregate number of units in such class that are traded on such established securities market during the taxable year is at least 10.0% of the average number of units outstanding in that class during the taxable year (with special rules for short taxable years). In addition, a class of equity interests will be considered to satisfy these listing and trading volume requirements if the equity interests in such class are traded during the taxable year on an established securities market in the United States and are “regularly quoted by dealers making a market” in such class (within the meaning of the Section 883 Regulations).

Even if a class of equity interests satisfies the foregoing requirements, and thus generally would be treated as “regularly traded” on an established securities market, an exception may apply to cause the class to fail the regularly traded test for a taxable year if, for more than half of the number of days during the taxable year, one or more 5.0% unitholders (i.e., unitholders owning, actually or constructively, at least 5.0% of the vote and value of that class) own in the aggregate 50.0% or more of the vote and value of the class (the “Closely Held Block Exception”). For purposes of identifying its 5.0% unitholders, a non-U.S. corporation is entitled to rely on Schedule 13D and Schedule 13G filings with the SEC. In addition, an investment company that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, is not treated as a 5.0% unitholder. The Closely Held Block Exception does not apply, however, in the event the corporation can establish that a sufficient proportion of such 5.0% unitholders are Qualified Shareholders (as defined below) so as to preclude other persons who are 5.0% unitholders from owning 50.0% or more of the value of that class for more than half the days during the taxable year.

As set forth above, as an alternative to satisfying the Publicly Traded Test, a non-U.S. corporation may qualify for the Section 883 Exemption by satisfying the Qualified Shareholder Stock Ownership Test. A corporation generally will satisfy the Qualified Shareholder Stock Ownership Test if more than 50.0% of the value of its outstanding equity interests is owned, or treated as owned after applying certain attribution rules, for at least half of the number of days in the taxable year by:

- individual residents of jurisdictions that grant an Equivalent Exemption;
- non-U.S. corporations organized in jurisdictions that grant an Equivalent Exemption and that meet the Publicly Traded Test; or

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• certain other qualified persons described in the Section 883 Regulations (which we refer to collectively as Qualified Shareholders).

We believe that we currently satisfy all of the requirements for the Section 883 Exemption, and we expect that we will continue to satisfy such requirements. First, we are organized under the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The U.S. Treasury Department has recognized the Republic of the Marshall Islands as a jurisdiction that grants an Equivalent Exemption with respect to the type of U.S. Source International Transportation Income we earn and expect to earn in the future. Consequently, our U.S. Source International Transportation Income (including for this purpose, any such income earned by our Joint Ventures and subsidiaries) should be exempt from U.S. federal income taxation provided we meet either the Publicly Traded Test or the Qualified Shareholder Stock Ownership Test and we satisfy certain substantiation, reporting and other requirements.

Our common units and our Series A Preferred Units are traded only on the New York Stock Exchange, which is considered to be an established securities market. Thus, the number of our common units and our Series A Preferred Units that is traded on the New York Stock Exchange exceeds the number of each such class of units that is traded on any other securities market, and this is not expected to change. Assuming the accuracy of this representation, our U.S. counsel is of the opinion that our equity interests are and will continue to be “primarily traded” on an established securities market for purposes of the Publicly Traded Test. Although the matter is not free from doubt, based upon our analysis of our current and expected cash flow and distributions on our outstanding equity interests, we have represented to our U.S. counsel that our common units and Series A Preferred Units represent more than 50.0% of the total value of all of our outstanding equity interests, and we have represented that such units represent more than 50% of the total combined voting power of our equity interests. In addition, we believe and have represented to our U.S. counsel that our common units and our Series A Preferred Units each currently satisfy, and expect that our common units and our Series A Preferred Units will each continue to satisfy, the listing and trading volume requirements described previously. Assuming the accuracy of these representations, our U.S. counsel is of the opinion that our equity interests are and will continue to be “regularly traded” on an established securities market for purposes of the Publicly Traded Test.

Further, our partnership agreement provides that any person or group that beneficially owns more than 4.9% of any class of our units then outstanding generally will be treated as owning only 4.9% of such units for purposes of voting for directors. There can be no assurance that this limitation will be effective to eliminate the possibility that we will have any 5.0% unitholders for purposes of the Closely Held Block Exception, and our U.S. counsel has not rendered an opinion with respect to this limitation. Nevertheless, we believe that our common units and our Series A Preferred Units have not lost and will not lose eligibility for the Section 883 Exemption as a result of the Closely Held Block Exception based upon the current and anticipated ownership of our common units and our Series A Preferred Units. Thus, although the matter is not free from doubt and is based upon our belief and expectations regarding our satisfaction of the factual requirements described above, we believe that we satisfied the Publicly Traded Test for 2017, and we expect that we will satisfy the Publicly Traded Test for the current and all future taxable years.

The legal conclusions of counsel described above are based upon legal authorities that do not expressly contemplate an organizational structure such as ours. In particular, although we have elected to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we are organized as a limited partnership under Marshall Islands law. Accordingly, while we believe that, assuming the factual requirements described above are satisfied, our common units and Series A Preferred Units should be considered to be “regularly traded” on an established securities market and that we satisfy the requirements of the Section 883 Exemption, it is possible that the IRS would assert that our common units or our Series A Preferred Units do not meet the “regularly traded” test. In addition, as described previously, our ability to satisfy the Publicly Traded Test depends upon factual matters that are subject to change. Should any of the factual requirements described above fail to be satisfied, we may not be able to satisfy the Publicly Traded Test. Furthermore, our Board could determine that it is in our best interests to take an action that would result in our not being able to satisfy the Publicly Traded Test in the future. Please read “— The Net Basis and Branch Profits Tax” and “— The 4.0% Gross Basis Tax” below for a discussion of the tax consequences in the event we do not qualify for the Section 883 Exemption.

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In the event we are not able to satisfy the Publicly Traded Test for a taxable year, we may be able to satisfy the Qualified Shareholder Stock Ownership Test for that year provided Höegh LNG owns more than 50.0% of the value of our outstanding equity interests for more than half of the days in such year, Höegh LNG itself meets the Publicly Traded Test for such year and Höegh LNG provides us with certain information that we need in order to claim the benefits of the Qualified Shareholder Stock Ownership Test. Based on representations made by Höegh LNG with respect to its present share ownership, exchange-traded shares and trading volumes, we believe Höegh LNG presently meets the Publicly Traded Test, and Höegh LNG has agreed to provide the information referenced above. However, there can be no assurance that Höegh LNG will continue to meet the Publicly Traded Test or be able to provide the information we need to claim the benefits of the Section 883 Exemption under the Qualified Shareholder Ownership Test. Further, the relative values of our equity interests are uncertain and subject to change, and as a result Höegh LNG may not own more than 50.0% of the value of our outstanding equity interests for the current or any future year. Consequently, there can be no assurance that we would meet the Qualified Shareholder Stock Ownership Test based upon the ownership by Höegh LNG of an indirect ownership interest in us.

The Net Basis Tax and Branch Profits Tax

If we earn U.S. Source International Transportation Income and the Section 883 Exemption does not apply, the U.S. source portion of such income would be treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States (“Effectively Connected Income”) if we have a fixed place of business in the United States involved in the earning of U.S. Source International Transportation Income and substantially all of our U.S. Source International Transportation Income is attributable to regularly scheduled transportation or, in the case of vessel leasing income, is attributable to a fixed place of business in the United States. In addition, if we earn income from regasification or storage of LNG within the territorial seas of the United States, such income would be treated as Effectively Connected Income. Based on our current operations, substantially all of our potential U.S. Source International Transportation Income is not attributable to regularly scheduled transportation and is not received pursuant to vessel leasing, and none of our regasification or storage activities occur within the territorial seas of the United States. As a result, we do not anticipate that any of our U.S. Source International Transportation Income or income earned from regasification or storage activities will be treated as Effectively Connected Income. However, there is no assurance that we will not earn income pursuant to regularly scheduled transportation or vessel leasing attributable to a fixed place of business in the United States or earn income from regasification or storage activities within the territorial seas of the United States, in the future, which would result in such income being treated as Effectively Connected Income.

Any income we earn that is treated as Effectively Connected Income, net of applicable deductions, would be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax (imposed at rates of up to 35.0%). In addition, a 30.0% branch profits tax could be imposed on any income we earn that is treated as Effectively Connected Income, as determined after allowance for certain adjustments, and on certain interest paid or deemed paid by us in connection with the conduct of our U.S. trade or business.

Taxation of Gain from the Sale of a Vessel

On the sale of a vessel that has produced Effectively Connected Income, we could be subject to the net basis U.S. federal corporate income tax as well as branch profits tax with respect to the gain recognized up to the amount of certain prior deductions for depreciation that reduced Effectively Connected Income. Otherwise, we would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to gain realized on the sale of a vessel, provided the sale is considered to occur outside of the United States under U.S. federal income tax principles. In general, a sale of vessel will be considered to occur outside of the United States for this purpose if title to the vessel, and risk of loss with respect to the vessel, pass to the buyer outside the United States. It is expected that any sale of a vessel by us will be considered to occur outside of the United States.

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The 4.0% Gross Basis Tax

If the Section 883 Exemption does not apply and the net basis tax does not apply, we would be subject to a 4.0% U.S. federal income tax on the U.S. source portion of our gross U.S. Source International Transportation Income, without benefit of deductions. Under the sourcing rules described above under “—Taxation of Operating Income”, 50.0% of our U.S. Source International Transportation Income would be treated as being derived from U.S. sources.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We have entered into a sales agreement with B. Riley FBR, Inc., as sales agent, pursuant to which we may issue and sell up to \$120,000,000 of our Offered Units from time to time under this prospectus supplement. The sales, if any, of Offered Units made under the sales agreement will be made by any method that is deemed an “at the market offering” as defined in Rule 415 promulgated under the Securities Act, including, without limitation, transactions made directly on or through the NYSE or other market for our Offered Units in the United States, sales made to or through a market maker other than on an exchange or otherwise, in negotiated transactions at market prices prevailing at the time of sale or at prices related to such prevailing market prices, or any other methods permitted by law. The Agent will not engage in any stabilization or market making transactions in the Offered Units in violation of Regulation M or other anti-manipulation rules under the Securities Act.

Each time we wish to issue and sell our Offered Units under the sales agreement, we will notify the Agent of the number of Offered Units to be issued, the dates on which such sales are requested to be made, any minimum price below which sales may not be made and other sales parameters as we deem appropriate. Once we have so instructed the Agent, unless the Agent declines to accept the terms of the notice, the Agent has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts consistent with its normal trading and sales practices to sell such Offered Units up to the amount specified on such terms. The obligations of the Agent under the sales agreement to sell our Offered Units are subject to a number of conditions that we must meet.

The Agent will provide us with written confirmation following the close of trading on the NYSE each day in which Offered Units are sold under the sales agreement, with such written notice to be provided no later than the opening of the next day of trading on the NYSE. Each confirmation will include the number of Offered Units sold on that day, the compensation payable by us to the Agent with respect to such sales and the net proceeds payable to us, with an itemization of the deductions made by the Agent from the gross proceeds it receives from such sales. We will disclose in each report on Form 6-K relating to any quarterly period, and in each Annual Report on Form 20-F, the aggregate number of Offered Units sold through the Agent, the net proceeds received by us with respect to all such sales pursuant to the sales agreement and the compensation payable by us to the Agent with respect to all such sales pursuant to the sales agreement.

We will pay the Agent commissions for its services under the sales agreement. The Agent will be entitled to a commission not to exceed 2.0% of the gross proceeds from the sale of Offered Units offered hereby. We have agreed to reimburse the Agent for the reasonable and documented out-of-pocket fees and disbursements of counsel incurred by such Agent, not to exceed \$75,000 through the commencement date of this offering, and thereafter not to exceed \$5,000 per subsequent representation date (as described in the sales agreement). The Agent may also receive customary brokerage commissions from purchasers of the Offered Units in compliance with FINRA Rule 2121. The Agent may effect sales to or through dealers, and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the sales agent and/or purchasers of Offered Units for whom the Agent may act as agent. Because there is no minimum offering amount required as a condition to close this offering, the actual total public offering amount, commissions and proceeds to us, if any, are not determinable at this time.

Settlement for sales of our Offered Units will occur on the second business day following the date on which any sales are made, or on some other date that is agreed upon by us and the Agent in connection with a particular transaction, in return for payment of the net proceeds to us. There is no arrangement for funds to be received in an escrow, trust or similar arrangement.

In connection with the sale of our Offered Units on our behalf, the sales agent may, and will with respect to sales effected in an “at the market offering”, be deemed to be an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act, and the compensation of the Agent may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts. We have agreed to provide indemnification and contribution to the Agent against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. We have also agreed to reimburse the Agent for certain other specified expenses.

The offering will terminate as permitted under the sales agreement.

The Agent and its affiliates may in the future provide various investment banking and other financial services for us and our affiliates, for which services they may in the future receive customary fees.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters with respect to the offering will be passed upon for us by Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., Washington, D.C. The validity of the Offered Units and certain other legal matters with respect to the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands will be passed upon for us by Watson Farley & Williams LLP, New York, New York. Certain legal matters with respect to this offering will be passed upon for the Agent by Andrews Kurth Kenyon LLP, New York, New York and Houston, Texas.

EXPERTS

The consolidated and combined carve-out financial statements of Höegh LNG Partners LP as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 appearing in our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016 (including the schedule appearing therein) have been audited by Ernst & Young AS, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

The combined financial statements of SRV Joint Gas Ltd. and SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd. as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 appearing in our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016 have been audited by Ernst & Young AS, independent auditor, as set forth in their report thereon, incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Such financial statements are incorporated herein by reference in reliance on such reports, given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

Ernst & Young AS is located at Dronning Eufemias Gate 6, Oslo Atrium, P.O. Box 20, NO-0051 Oslo, Norway.

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EXPENSES

The following table sets forth costs and expenses, other than the Agent's commissions, in connection with the issuance and distribution of the Offered Units covered by this prospectus supplement. All amounts are estimated, except the SEC registration fee, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority filing fee and the NYSE listing fee.

SEC registration fee attributable to this offering	\$ 14,940
Financial Industry Regulatory Authority filing fee attributable to this offering	18,500
NYSE listing fee	55,040
Legal fees and expenses	200,000
Accounting fees and expenses	100,000
Printing costs	25,000
Transfer agent fees	3,500
Miscellaneous	33,020
Total	\$ 450,000

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Höegh LNG Partners LP
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We may from time to time, in one or more offerings, offer and sell common units and other units representing limited partner interests in Höegh LNG Partners LP, as well as options, warrants or rights to purchase common units or other classes of units or any combination thereof, and the debt securities described in this prospectus. We refer to the common units and other units representing limited partner interests in Höegh LNG Partners LP, the options, warrants and rights to purchase common units or other classes of units and the debt securities collectively as the “securities.” The aggregate initial offering price of all securities sold by us under this prospectus will not exceed \$600 million.

Höegh LNG Holdings Ltd., the selling unitholder, may from time to time, in one or more offerings, offer and sell up to 2,116,060 common units. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of these common units by the selling unitholder. For a more detailed discussion of the selling unitholder, please read “Selling Unitholder.”

We or the selling unitholder may offer and sell these securities in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined by market conditions and other factors at the time of the offering. This prospectus describes only the general terms of these securities and the general manner in which we or the selling unitholder will offer the securities. The specific terms of any securities we or the selling unitholder offer will be included in a supplement to this prospectus. The prospectus supplement will describe the specific manner in which we or the selling unitholder will offer the securities and also may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. The names of any underwriters and the specific terms of a plan of distribution will be stated in the prospectus supplement.

Our common units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”), under the symbol “HMLP.” We will provide information in the related prospectus supplement for the trading market, if any, for any securities that may be offered.

Investing in our securities involves risks. You should carefully consider the risk factors described under “Risk Factors” on page 7 of this prospectus before you make an investment in our securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is November 16, 2016.

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In making your investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents we have incorporated by reference in this prospectus. Neither we nor the selling unitholder have authorized anyone else to give you different information. Neither we nor the selling unitholder are offering these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents. We will disclose any material changes in our affairs in an amendment to this prospectus, a prospectus supplement or a future filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC using a “shelf” registration process. Under this shelf registration process, we may over time, in one or more offerings, offer and sell up to \$600 million in total aggregate offering price of any combination of the securities described in this prospectus. In addition, the selling unitholder may over time, in one or more offerings, offer and sell up to 2,116,060 of our common units.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of Höegh LNG Partners LP and the securities that are registered hereunder that may be offered by us or the selling unitholder. Each time we or the selling unitholder sell any securities offered by this prospectus, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering and the securities being offered. Because the selling unitholder may be deemed to be “underwriter” under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (or the Securities Act), each time the selling unitholder sells any common units offered by this prospectus, the selling unitholder is required to provide you with this prospectus and the related prospectus supplement containing specific information about the selling unitholder and the terms of the common units being offered in the manner required by the Securities Act. Any prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. To the extent information in this prospectus is inconsistent with the information contained in a prospectus supplement, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement.

The information in this prospectus is accurate as of its date. Additional information, including our financial statements and the notes thereto, is incorporated in this prospectus by reference to our reports filed with the SEC. Before you invest in our securities, you should carefully read this prospectus, including the “Risk Factors,” any prospectus supplement, the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement (including the documents described under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information” in both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement) and any additional information you may need to make your investment decision.

References in this prospectus to “Höegh LNG Partners,” “we,” “our,” “us” and “the Partnership” or similar terms refer to Höegh LNG Partners LP or any one or more of its subsidiaries, or to all such entities unless the context otherwise indicates.

Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this prospectus to our or the “joint ventures” refer to the joint ventures that own two of the vessels in our fleet (the GDF Suez Neptune and the GDF Suez Cape Ann). References in this prospectus to “our general partner” refer to Höegh LNG GP LLC, the general partner of Höegh LNG Partners.

References in this prospectus to “our operating company” refer to Höegh LNG Partners Operating LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Partnership. References in this prospectus to “Höegh Lampung” refer to Höegh LNG Lampung Pte Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of our operating company. References in this prospectus to “Höegh LNG” refer, depending on the context, to Höegh LNG Holdings Ltd. and to any one or more of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, other than us. References in this prospectus to “PT Hoegh” refer to PT Hoegh LNG Lampung, the owner of the PGN FSRU Lampung. References in this prospectus to “Höegh FSRU III” refer to Höegh LNG FSRU III Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of our operating company. References in this prospectus to “Höegh Cyprus” refer to Höegh LNG Cyprus Limited including its wholly owned branch, Höegh LNG Cyprus Limited Egypt Branch (“Egypt Branch”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Höegh FSRU III and the owner of the Höegh Gallant.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form F-3 regarding the securities covered by this prospectus. This prospectus does not contain all of the information found in the registration statement. For further information regarding us and the securities offered in this prospectus, you may wish to review the full registration statement, including its exhibits. You may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC, including the registration statement and exhibits, at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of this material can also be obtained upon written request from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at that address, at prescribed rates, or from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov free of charge. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on public reference rooms. You may also obtain information about us at the offices of the NYSE at 20 Broad Street, New York, NY, 10005, or on our website at www.hoeghlnpartners.com. Information on our website or any other website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and does not constitute a part of this prospectus unless specifically so designated and filed with the SEC.

We are subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and, in accordance therewith, we are required to file with the SEC annual reports on Form 20-F within four months of our fiscal year-end and provide to the SEC other material information on Form 6-K. These reports and other information may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC or obtained from the SEC's website as provided above. Our website, also provided above, will make our annual reports on Form 20-F and our periodic reports filed with the SEC available, free of charge, through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports are electronically filed with the SEC. Information on our website or any other website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and does not constitute a part of this prospectus.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt under the Exchange Act from, among other things, certain rules prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our executive officers, directors and principal unitholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act, including the filing of quarterly reports or current reports on Form 8-K. However, we intend to make available quarterly reports containing our unaudited interim financial information for the first three fiscal quarters of each fiscal year.

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" into this prospectus information that we file with the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information to you without actually including the specific information in this prospectus by referring you to other documents filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus. Information that we later provide to the SEC, and which is deemed to be "filed" with the SEC, automatically will update information previously filed with the SEC, and may replace information in this prospectus.

We incorporate by reference into this prospectus the documents listed below:

- our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, filed on April 28, 2016 (our "2015 Annual Report");
- our report on Form 6-K for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016 filed on May 31, 2016, report on Form 6-K for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2016 filed on August 25, 2016 and report on Form 6-K filed on September 26, 2016;
- all our annual reports on Form 20-F, and all reports on Form 6-K that we expressly identify in such reports as being incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, that we file with or furnish to the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act subsequent to the date of this prospectus and prior to completion of this offering;

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- all our annual reports on Form 20-F, and all reports on Form 6-K that we expressly identify in such reports as being incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, that we file with or furnish to the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act subsequent to the date of the initial registration statement of which this prospectus is a part and prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part; and

- the description of our common units contained in our Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on August 4, 2014, including any subsequent amendments or reports filed for the purpose of updating such description.

These reports contain important information about us, our financial condition and our results of operations.

You may obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus from the SEC through its public reference facilities or its website at the addresses provided above. You also may request a copy of any document incorporated by reference in this prospectus (excluding any exhibits to those documents, unless the exhibit is specifically incorporated by reference in this document), at no cost, by visiting our website at www.hoeghlngpartners.com, or by writing or calling us at the following address:

Höegh LNG Partners LP
Wessex House, 5th Floor
45 Reid Street
Hamilton, HM 12
Bermuda
+441-295-6815

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the documents we incorporate by reference contain certain forward-looking statements concerning plans and objectives of management for future operations or economic performance, or assumptions related thereto. In addition, we and our representatives may from time to time make other oral or written statements that are also forward-looking statements. Such statements include, in particular, statements about our plans, strategies, business prospects, changes and trends in our business and the markets in which we operate. In some cases, you can identify the forward-looking statements by the use of words such as “may,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “forecast,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “propose,” “potential,” “continue,” or the negative of these other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements reflect management’s current views only as of the date of this prospectus and are not intended to give any assurance as to future results. As a result, unitholders are cautioned not to rely on any forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places in this prospectus and include statements with respect to, among other things:

- statements about FSRU and LNG carrier market trends, including hire rates and factors affecting supply and demand;
- our anticipated growth strategies;
- our anticipated receipt of dividends and repayment of indebtedness from our subsidiaries and joint ventures;
- effects of volatility in global prices for crude oil and natural gas;
- the effect of the worldwide economic environment;
- turmoil in the global financial markets;
- fluctuations in currencies and interest rates;
- general market conditions, including fluctuations in hire rates and vessel values;
- changes in our operating expenses, including drydocking and insurance costs;
- our ability to make or increase cash distributions on our units and the amount of any such distributions;
- our ability to comply with financing agreements and the expected effect of restrictions and covenants in such agreements;
- the future financial condition of our existing or future customers;

- our ability to make additional borrowings and to access public equity and debt capital markets;
- planned capital expenditures and availability of capital resources to fund capital expenditures;
- the exercise of purchase options by our customers;
- our ability to maintain long-term relationships with our customers;
- our ability to leverage Höegh LNG's relationships and reputation in the shipping industry;
- our ability to purchase vessels from Höegh LNG in the future; including the Independence, the Höegh Grace or Höegh LNG's other newbuildings;
- our ability to integrate and realize the anticipated benefits from the acquisition of the Höegh Gallant;
- our continued ability to enter into long-term, fixed-rate charters;
- the operating performance of our vessels;
- our ability to maximize the use of our vessels, including the redeployment or disposition of vessels no longer under long-term charters;

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- expected pursuit of strategic opportunities, including the acquisition of vessels;
- our ability to compete successfully for future chartering and newbuilding opportunities;
- timely acceptance of our vessels by their charterers;
- termination dates and extensions of charters;
- the cost of, and our ability to comply with, governmental regulations and maritime self-regulatory organization standards, as well as standard regulations imposed by our charterers applicable to our business;
- demand in the FSRU sector or the LNG shipping sector in general and the demand for our vessels in particular;
- availability of skilled labor, vessel crews and management;
- our incremental general and administrative expenses as a publicly traded limited partnership and our fees and expenses payable under our ship management agreements, the technical information and services agreement and the administrative services agreements;
- the anticipated taxation of the Partnership and distributions to unitholders;
- estimated future maintenance and replacement capital expenditures;
- our ability to retain key employees;
- customers' increasing emphasis on environmental and safety concerns;
- potential liability from any pending or future litigation;
- potential disruption of shipping routes due to accidents, political events, piracy or acts by terrorists;
- future sales of our common units in the public market;
- our business strategy and other plans and objectives for future operations

- our ability to successfully remediate any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and our disclosure controls and procedures; and
- other factors listed from time to time in the reports and other documents that we file with the SEC.

Forward-looking statements in this prospectus are made based upon management's current plans, expectations, estimates, assumptions and beliefs concerning future events impacting us and therefore involve a number of risks and uncertainties, including those risks discussed in "Risk Factors" and those risks discussed in reports we file with the SEC. The risks, uncertainties and assumptions involve known and unknown risks and are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. We caution that forward-looking statements are not guarantees and that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of these factors. Further, we cannot assess the impact of each such factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to be materially different from those contained in any forward-looking statement.

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ABOUT HÖEGH LNG PARTNERS LP

We were formed on April 28, 2014, as a growth-oriented limited partnership by Høegh LNG Holdings Ltd. (Oslo Børs symbol: HLNG), a leading floating LNG service provider. Our strategy is to own, operate and acquire floating storage and regasification units (“FSRUs”), LNG carriers and other LNG infrastructure assets that are operating under long-term charters. Our current fleet consists of interests in four modern FSRUs.

On August 12, 2014, we completed our initial public offering (our “IPO”). At the closing of the IPO, we sold 11,040,000 common units to the public for net proceeds, after deduction of underwriters’ discount and offering expenses, of \$203.5 million. We also issued 2,116,060 common units and 13,156,060 subordinated units, representing approximately 58.0% of the limited partner interests in the Partnership, and 100% of the incentive distribution rights (“IDRs”) to Høegh LNG. A wholly owned subsidiary of Høegh LNG owns a non-economic general partner interest in us.

We were formed under the laws of the Marshall Islands and maintain our principal place of business at Wessex House, 5th Floor, 45 Reid Street, Hamilton, HM 12, Bermuda. Our telephone number at that address is +441-295-6815.

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our securities involves a significant degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risk factors and all of the other information included in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents we have incorporated by reference into this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, including those in “Item 3. Key Information — Risk Factors” in our 2015 Annual Report, as updated by annual, quarterly and other reports and documents we file with the SEC after the date of this prospectus and that are incorporated by reference herein, in evaluating an investment in the securities. If any of these risks were actually to occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. When we offer and sell any securities pursuant to a prospectus supplement, we may include additional risk factors relevant to such securities in the prospectus supplement.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Except as otherwise provided in an applicable prospectus supplement, we will use the net proceeds we receive from the sale of the securities covered by this prospectus for general partnership purposes, including repayment of debt (including debt owed to Höegh LNG), acquisitions, capital expenditures and additions to working capital.

The actual application of proceeds we receive from any particular primary offering of securities using this prospectus will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to such offering.

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of common units by the selling unitholder.

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The following table shows our historical cash and capitalization as of June 30, 2016. This table is derived from our consolidated and combined carve-out financial statements, including accompanying notes, incorporated by reference in this prospectus. You should read this table in conjunction with the section entitled “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and our consolidated and combined carve-out financial statements and the related notes thereto, which are incorporated by reference herein from our 2015 Annual Report and our Form 6-K for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

	As of June 30, 2016 (In thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,006
Restricted cash(1)	24,971
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 42,977
Debt:	
Amounts, loans and promissory notes due to owners and affiliates(2)	9,569
Seller’s credit note(3)	47,000
Current portion of long-term debt	32,208
Long-term debt, excluding sellers’ credit note and current portion	315,573
Total debt	\$ 404,350
Equity:	
Total partners’ capital	\$ 239,637
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(15,774)
Total equity	\$ 223,863
Total capitalization	\$ 628,213

(1)

Consists of short-term and long-term portions, amounting to \$10,331 and \$14,640, respectively.

(2)

Amounts, loans and promissory notes due to owners and affiliates includes \$6,625 for the working capital adjustment for the acquisition of the subsidiary that indirectly owns the Höegh Gallant

(3)

The seller’s credit note is subordinated to the obligations of the Partnership and the Borrower under the Gallant facility and matures on January 1, 2020.

Each prospectus supplement will include updated information on our capitalization.

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RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth our ratio of consolidated earnings to fixed charges for the periods presented:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Year Ended December 31,		
		2015	2014	2013
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(1)	2.29x	2.70x	1.51x	0.93x

(1)

For periods prior to our IPO, represents data for our predecessor in respect of the PGN FSRU Lampung and the joint ventures that own the GDF Suez Neptune and the GDF Suez Cape Ann, which made up our fleet for periods prior to our IPO in August 2014.

For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges:

- “fixed charges” means the sum of the following: (a) interest expensed and capitalized and (b) amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness.;

- “earnings” is the amount resulting from (a) adding (i) pre-tax income adjusted for equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures, (ii) fixed charges, (iii) amortization of capitalized interest and (iv) distributions from equity investees and (b) subtracting interest capitalized.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**PRICE RANGE OF COMMON UNITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

As of September 23, 2016, the total number of common units outstanding was 13,166,710 of which 2,116,060 common units were held by Höegh LNG. Our common units were first offered on the NYSE on August 7, 2014 at an initial price of \$20 per unit. Our common units are traded on the NYSE under the symbol "HMLP".

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices for our common units, as reported on the NYSE, and quarterly cash distributions declared per common unit. The last reported sale price of our common units on the NYSE on September 23, 2016 was \$17.12 per unit.

	High	Low	Cash Distributions per Unit(6)
Year ended December 31, 2016(1)	\$ 19.56	\$ 11.50	
Year ended December 31, 2015	23.97	12.50	
Year ended December 31, 2014(2)	26.50	16.26	
Third quarter 2016(3)	19.36	17.08	
Second quarter 2016	19.32	16.51	\$ 0.4125
First quarter 2016	18.45	11.50	0.4125
Fourth quarter 2015	18.82	12.50	0.4125
Third quarter 2015	21.80	15.70	0.3375
Second quarter 2015	23.46	19.01	0.3375
First quarter 2015	23.97	17.80	0.3375
Fourth quarter 2014	24.73	16.26	0.3375
Third quarter 2014(4)	26.50	21.75	0.1834(7)
Month ended September 30, 2016(5)	19.00	17.08	
Month ended August 31, 2016	19.36	18.03	
Month ended July 31, 2016	19.56	17.55	
Month ended June 30, 2016	18.64	17.00	
Month ended May 31, 2016	18.25	16.67	
Month ended April 30, 2016	19.32	16.51	
Month ended March 31, 2016	17.50	15.28	

(1)

For the period from January 1, 2016 through September 23, 2016.

(2)

For the period from August 7, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

(3)

For the period from July 1, 2016 through September 23, 2016.

(4)

For the period from August 7, 2014 through September 30, 2014.

(5)

For the period from September 1, 2016 through September 23, 2016.

- (6)
Represents cash distributions paid in respect of the quarter.
- (7)
For the period from August 12, 2014 to September 30, 2014 we paid a distribution of \$0.1834 per unit. This distribution was the prorated portion of the minimum quarterly distribution of \$0.3375 per unit.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON UNITS

Our common units and subordinated units represent limited partner interests in us. The holders of units are entitled to participate in partnership distributions and exercise the rights and privileges available to limited partners under our partnership agreement. For a description of the relative rights and privileges of holders of common units and subordinated units in and to partnership distributions, together with a description of the circumstances under which subordinated units convert into common units, please read this section and “Our Cash Distribution Policy and Restrictions on Distributions.”

Number of Units

We currently have 13,166,710 common units outstanding of which 2,116,060 common units are held by Höegh LNG. We also have 13,156,060 subordinated units outstanding for which there is no established trading market, all of which are held by Höegh LNG. The common units and the subordinated units represent a 100% limited partner interest. Our general partner holds a non-economic general partner interest.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Computershare Trust Company, N.A. serves as registrar and transfer agent for the common units.

Transfer of Common Units

By transfer of common units in accordance with our partnership agreement, each transferee of common units will be admitted as a limited partner with respect to the common units transferred when such transfer and admission is reflected in our books and records. Each transferee:

- represents that the transferee has the capacity, power and authority to become bound by our partnership agreement;
- automatically agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of, and is deemed to have executed, our partnership agreement; and
- gives the consents and approvals contained in our partnership agreement, such as the approval of all transactions and agreements we entered into in connection with our formation and our IPO.

A transferee will become a substituted limited partner of the Partnership for the transferred common units automatically upon the recording of the transfer on our books and records. We will cause any transfers to be recorded on our books and records no less frequently than quarterly.

We may, at our discretion, treat the nominee holder of a common unit as the absolute owner. In that case, the beneficial holder’s rights are limited solely to those that it has against the nominee holder as a result of any agreement between the beneficial owner and the nominee holder.

Common units are securities and are transferable according to the laws governing transfer of securities. In addition to other rights acquired upon transfer, the transferor gives the transferee the right to become a limited partner in the Partnership for the transferred common units.

Until a common unit has been transferred on our books, we and the transfer agent may treat the record holder of the unit as the absolute owner for all purposes, except as otherwise required by law or stock exchange regulations.

Voting Rights

Unlike the holders of common stock in a corporation, holders of common units have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business. We will hold a meeting of the limited partners every year to elect one or more members of our board of directors and to vote on any other matters that are properly brought before the meeting. Common unitholders are entitled to elect only four of the seven members of our board of directors. The elected directors are elected on a staggered basis and will serve for staggered terms. Our general partner in its sole discretion appoints the remaining three directors and sets the terms for which those directors will serve. Our partnership agreement also contains provisions limiting the ability of

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unitholders to call meetings or to acquire information about our operations, as well as other provisions limiting the unitholders' ability to influence the manner or direction of management. Unitholders will have no right to elect our general partner, and our general partner may not be removed except by a vote of the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding common and subordinated units, including any common and subordinated units owned by our general partner and its affiliates, voting together as a single class.

Our partnership agreement further restricts unitholders' voting rights by providing that if any person or group owns beneficially more than 4.9% of any class of units then outstanding, any such units owned by that person or group in excess of 4.9% may not be voted on any matter and will not be considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of unitholders, calculating required votes (except for purposes of nominating a person for election to our board of directors), determining the presence of a quorum or for other similar purposes, unless required by law. The voting rights of any such unitholders in excess of 4.9% will effectively be redistributed pro rata among the other common unitholders holding less than 4.9% of the voting power of all classes of units entitled to vote. Our general partner, its affiliates and persons who acquired common units with the prior approval of our board of directors will not be subject to this 4.9% limitation except with respect to voting their common units in the election of the elected directors.

The following is a summary of the unitholder vote required for the approval of the matters specified below. Matters that require the approval of a "unit majority" require:

- during the subordination period, the approval of a majority of the common units, excluding those common units held by our general partner and its affiliates, voting as a single class and a majority of the subordinated units voting as a single class; and
- after the subordination period, the approval of a majority of the common units voting as a single class.

In voting their common units and subordinated units our general partner and its affiliates will have no fiduciary duty or obligation whatsoever to us or the limited partners, including any duty to act in good faith or in the best interests of us or the limited partners.

Action	Unitholder Approval Required and Voting Rights
Issuance of additional units	No approval rights; general partner approval required for all issuances not reasonably expected to be accretive within 12 months of issuance or which would otherwise have a material adverse impact on our general partner or its interest in the Partnership.
Amendment of our partnership agreement	Certain amendments may be made by our board of directors without the approval of the unitholders. Other amendments generally require the approval of a unit majority.
Merger of the Partnership or the sale of all or substantially all of our assets	Unit majority and approval of our general partner and our board of directors.
Dissolution of the Partnership	Unit majority and approval of our general partner and our board of directors.
Reconstitution of the Partnership upon dissolution	Unit majority.
Election of four of the seven members of our board of directors	A plurality of the votes of the holders of the common units.
Withdrawal of our general partner	Under most circumstances, the approval of a majority of the common units, excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates, is required for the withdrawal of our general partner prior to June 30, 2024 in a manner that

would cause a dissolution of the Partnership.

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Action	Unitholder Approval Required and Voting Rights
Removal of our general partner	Not less than 75% of the outstanding units, including units held by our general partner and its affiliates, voting together as a single class.
Transfer of our general partner interest in us	Our general partner may transfer its general partner interest in us without a vote of our unitholders to an affiliate or another person in connection with its merger or consolidation with or into, or sale of all or substantially all of its assets to, such person. The approval of a majority of the common units, excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates, is required in other circumstances for a transfer of the general partner interest to a third party prior to June 30, 2024.
Transfer of incentive distribution rights	Except for transfers to an affiliate or another person as part of a merger or consolidation with or into, or sale of all or substantially all of the assets to, such person, the approval of a majority of the common units, excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates, voting separately as a class, is required in most circumstances for a transfer of the incentive distribution rights to a third party prior to June 30, 2019.
Transfer of ownership interests in our general partner	No approval required at any time.
Issuance of Additional Interests	
Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited amount of additional partnership interests and rights to buy partnership interests for the consideration and on the terms and conditions determined by our board of directors without the approval of the unitholders. However, our general partner will be required to approve all issuances of additional partnership interests that are not reasonably expected to be accretive within 12 months of issuance or which would otherwise have a material adverse impact on our general partner or its interest in us.	
We intend to fund acquisitions through borrowings and the issuance of additional common units or other equity securities and the issuance of debt securities. Holders of any additional common units we issue will be entitled to share equally with the then-existing holders of common units in our distributions of available cash. In addition, the issuance of additional common units or other equity securities may dilute the value of the interests of the then-existing holders of common units in our net assets.	
In accordance with Marshall Islands law and the provisions of our partnership agreement, we may also issue additional partnership interests that, as determined by our board of directors, have special voting rights to which the common units are not entitled.	
Our general partner will have the right, which it may from time to time assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates, to purchase common units, subordinated units or other equity securities whenever, and on the same terms that, we issue those securities to persons other than our general partner and its affiliates, to the extent necessary to maintain its and its affiliates' percentage interest, including its interest represented by common units and subordinated units, that existed immediately prior to each issuance. Other holders of common units will not have similar pre-emptive rights to acquire additional common units or other partnership interests.	
Limited Call Right	
If at any time our general partner and its affiliates hold more than 80% of the then-issued and outstanding partnership interests of any class, our general partner will have the right, which it may assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates or to us, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the remaining	

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partnership interests of the class held by unaffiliated persons as of a record date to be selected by our general partner, on at least 10 but not more than 60 days' written notice at a price equal to the greater of (x) the average of the daily closing prices of the partnership interests of such class over the 20 trading days preceding the date three days before the notice of exercise of the call right is first mailed and (y) the highest price paid by our general partner or any of its affiliates for partnership interests of such class during the 90-day period preceding the date such notice is first mailed. Our general partner is not obligated to obtain a fairness opinion regarding the value of the common units to be repurchased by it upon the exercise of this limited call right and has no fiduciary duty in determining whether to exercise this limited call right.

As a result of the general partner's right to purchase outstanding partnership interests, a holder of partnership interests may have the holder's partnership interests purchased at an undesirable time or price. The tax consequences to a unitholder of the exercise of this call right are the same as a sale by that unitholder of common units in the market.

Please read "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders — Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Common Units" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — U.S. Federal Income Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders — Disposition of Units."

Summary of our Partnership Agreement

A copy of our partnership agreement is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. A summary of the important provisions of our partnership agreement and the rights and privileges of our unitholders is included in our registration statement on Form 8-A, filed with the SEC on August 4, 2014, including any subsequent amendments or reports filed for the purpose of updating such description. Please read "Where You Can Find More Information."

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OUR CASH DISTRIBUTION POLICY AND RESTRICTIONS ON DISTRIBUTIONS

You should read the following discussion of our cash distribution policy and restrictions on distributions in conjunction with specific assumptions included in this section. In addition, you should read “Forward-Looking Statements” and “Risk Factors” for information regarding statements that do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and certain risks inherent in our business.

General

Rationale for Our Cash Distribution Policy

Our cash distribution policy reflects a judgment that our unitholders will be better served by our distributing our available cash (after deducting expenses, including estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures, and reserves) rather than retaining it. Because we believe we will generally finance any expansion capital expenditures from external financing sources, we believe that our investors are best served by our distributing all of our available cash. Our cash distribution policy is consistent with the terms of our partnership agreement, which requires that we distribute all of our available cash quarterly (after deducting expenses, including estimated maintenance, and replacement capital expenditures and reserves).

Limitations on Cash Distributions and Our Ability to Change Our Cash Distribution Policy

There is no guarantee that unitholders will receive quarterly distributions from us. Our distribution policy is subject to certain restrictions and may be changed at any time, including:

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Our unitholders have no contractual or other legal right to receive distributions other than the obligation under our partnership agreement to distribute available cash on a quarterly basis, which is subject to the broad discretion of our board of directors to establish reserves and other limitations.

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We are subject to restrictions on distributions under our financing agreements. Our financing agreements contain material financial tests and covenants that must be satisfied in order to pay distributions. If we are unable to satisfy the restrictions included in any of our financing agreements or are otherwise in default under any of those agreements, as a result of our debt levels or otherwise, we will not be able to make cash distributions to our unitholders, notwithstanding our stated cash distribution policy.

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A substantial majority of our business is currently conducted through our joint ventures. Under the joint venture agreement that governs our joint ventures that own the GDF Suez Neptune and the GDF Suez Cape Ann, our joint ventures are prohibited from making distributions under certain circumstances, including when they have outstanding shareholder loans. In addition, we are unable to cause our joint ventures to make distributions without the agreement of our joint venture partners. If our joint ventures are unable to make distributions to us, it could have a material adverse effect on our ability to pay cash distributions to unitholders in accordance with our stated cash distribution policy.

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We are required to make substantial capital expenditures to maintain and replace our fleet. These expenditures may fluctuate significantly over time, particularly as our vessels near the end of their useful lives. In order to minimize these fluctuations, our partnership agreement requires us to deduct estimated, as opposed to actual, maintenance and replacement capital expenditures from the amount of cash that we would otherwise have available for distribution to our unitholders. In years when estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures are higher than actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures, the amount of cash available for distribution to unitholders will be lower than if actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures were deducted.

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Although our partnership agreement requires us to distribute all of our available cash, our partnership agreement, including provisions contained therein requiring us to make cash distributions, may be amended. During the

subordination period, with certain exceptions, our

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partnership agreement may not be amended without the approval of non-affiliated common unitholders. After the subordination period has ended, our partnership agreement can be amended with the approval of a majority of the outstanding common units.

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Even if our cash distribution policy is not modified or revoked, the amount of distributions we pay under our cash distribution policy and the decision to make any distribution is determined by our board of directors, taking into consideration the terms of our partnership agreement.

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Under Section 51 of the Marshall Islands Act, we may not make a distribution to our unitholders if the distribution would cause our liabilities, other than liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interest and liabilities for which the recourse of creditors is limited to specified property of ours, to exceed the fair value of our assets, except that the fair value of property that is subject to a liability for which the recourse of creditors is limited shall be included in our assets only to the extent that the fair value of that property exceeds that liability.

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PT Hoegh is subject to restrictions on distributions under Indonesian laws due to its formation under the laws of Indonesia. Under Article 71.3 of the Indonesian Company Law (Law No. 40 of 2007), dividend distributions may be made only if PT Hoegh has positive retained earnings. Hoegh Lampung, our subsidiary holding the ownership interest in PT Hoegh, is subject to restrictions under Singapore law due to its formation under Singapore law. Under Section 403(1) of the Companies Act (Cap. 50) of Singapore, no dividends may be paid to the shareholders of any company except out of profits.

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Under Cayman Islands law, FSRU III may only pay dividends distributions out of profits or capital reserves if the entity is solvent after the distribution. Dividends from Höegh Cyprus may only be distributed out of profits and not from the share capital of the company.

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Our joint ventures for the GDF Suez Neptune and the GDF Suez Cape Ann are subject to restrictions on distributions under the laws of the Cayman Islands due to their formation under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Under such laws, a distribution may be paid out of profits or, if profits are insufficient to make a distribution and subject to the joint venture being solvent immediately following the date on which the distribution is made, out of share premium or distributable capital reserve resulting from contributed surplus paid into the joint venture.

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We may lack sufficient cash to pay distributions to our unitholders due to decreases in total operating revenues, decreases in hire rates, the loss of a vessel, increases in operating or general and administrative expenses, principal and interest payments on outstanding debt, taxes, working capital requirements, maintenance and replacement capital expenditures or anticipated cash needs.

Distributions of Available Cash

General

Within 45 days after the end of each quarter, we distribute all of our available cash (defined below) to unitholders of record on the applicable record date.

In determining “available cash” and “operating surplus,” we proportionately consolidate our less than wholly owned subsidiaries, which for this purpose includes joint ventures, provided that such entities were formed for the purpose of owning and operating specified assets and meet certain other tests, and with respect to which we have at the time of determination at least a 20% beneficial interest and are either consolidated by us for accounting purposes or accounted for by us on the equity method.

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Definition of Available Cash

Available cash generally means, for each fiscal quarter, all cash on hand at the end of the quarter (including our proportionate share of cash on hand of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own):

- less, the amount of cash reserves (including our proportionate share of cash reserves of our subsidiaries) established by our board of directors and our subsidiaries to:

- provide for the proper conduct of our business (including reserves for future capital expenditures and for our anticipated credit needs);

- comply with applicable law, any of our debt instruments or other agreements; and/or

- provide funds for distributions to our unitholders and to our general partner for any one or more of the next four quarters;

- plus, all cash on hand (including our proportionate share of cash on hand of our subsidiaries) on the date of determination of available cash for the quarter resulting from (1) working capital borrowings made after the end of the quarter and (2) cash distributions received after the end of the quarter from any equity interest in any person (other than a subsidiary of us), which distributions are paid by such person in respect of operations conducted by such person during such quarter.

Working capital borrowings are borrowings that are made under a credit facility, commercial paper facility or similar financing arrangement and in all cases are used solely for working capital purposes or to pay distributions to partners; provided that when such borrowing is incurred it is the intent of the borrower to repay such borrowings within twelve months from sources other than additional working capital borrowings.

Minimum Quarterly Distribution

Common unitholders are entitled under our partnership agreement to receive on a quarterly basis at least the minimum quarterly distribution of \$0.3375 per unit, or \$1.35 per unit per year, prior to any distribution on the subordinated units to the extent we have sufficient cash on hand to pay the distribution after we establish cash reserves and pay fees and expenses.

There is no guarantee that we will pay the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units and subordinated units in any quarter. Even if our cash distribution policy is not modified or revoked, the amount of distributions paid under our policy and the decision to make any distribution is determined by our board of directors, taking into consideration the terms of our partnership agreement. We will be prohibited from making any distributions to unitholders if it would cause an event of default, or an event of default is then existing, under our financing agreements.

Furthermore, our financing arrangements require our subsidiaries and joint ventures to hold cash reserves that are, in certain cases, held for specifically designated uses, including working capital, operations and maintenance and debt service reserves, and are generally subject to “waterfall” provisions that allocate project revenues to specified priorities of use (such as operating expenses, scheduled debt service, targeted debt service reserves and any other reserves) and the remaining cash is distributable to us only on certain dates and subject to satisfaction of certain conditions.

Operating Surplus and Capital Surplus

General

All cash distributed to unitholders is characterized as either “Operating Surplus” or “Capital Surplus.” We treat distributions of available cash from operating surplus differently than distributions of available cash from capital surplus.

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Definition of Operating Surplus

Operating surplus for any period generally means:

- \$25.0 million; plus
- all of our cash receipts (including our proportionate share of cash receipts of our subsidiaries, provided, that cash receipts from the termination of an interest rate, currency or commodity hedge contract prior to its specified termination date will be included in operating surplus in equal quarterly installments over the remaining scheduled life of such hedge contract), excluding cash from (1) borrowings, other than working capital borrowings, (2) sales of equity and debt securities, (3) sales or other dispositions of assets outside the ordinary course of business, (4) capital contributions and (5) corporate reorganizations or restructurings; plus
- working capital borrowings (including our proportionate share of working capital borrowings for our subsidiaries) made after the end of a quarter but before the date of determination of operating surplus for the quarter; plus
- cash distributions paid on equity securities issued (including the amount of any incremental distributions made to the holders of our incentive distribution rights and our proportionate share of such cash distributions paid by our subsidiaries), in each case, to finance all or any portion of the construction, replacement or improvement of a capital asset (such as an FSRU or LNG carrier) in respect of the period from such financing until the earlier to occur of the date the capital asset is put into service or the date that it is abandoned or disposed of; plus
- cash distributions paid on equity securities issued (including the amount of any incremental distributions made to the holders of our incentive distribution rights and our proportionate share of such cash distributions paid by our subsidiaries), in each case, to pay the construction period interest on debt incurred (including periodic net payments under related interest rate swap contracts), or to pay construction period distributions on equity issued, to finance the construction projects described in the immediately preceding bullet point; less
- all of our operating expenditures (which includes estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures and is further described below) of us and our subsidiaries (including our proportionate share of operating expenditures by our subsidiaries); less
- the amount of cash reserves (including our proportionate share of cash reserves for our subsidiaries) established by our board of directors to provide funds for future operating expenditures; less
- any cash loss realized on dispositions of assets acquired using investment capital expenditures; less
- all working capital borrowings (including our proportionate share of working capital borrowings by our subsidiaries) not repaid within the 12-month period after having been incurred.

If a working capital borrowing, which increases operating surplus, is not repaid during the 12-month period following the borrowing, it will be deemed repaid at the end of such period, thus decreasing operating surplus at such time. When such working capital borrowing is in fact repaid, it will not be treated as a reduction in operating surplus

because operating surplus will have been previously reduced by the deemed repayment.

As described above, operating surplus includes a provision that will enable us, if we choose, to distribute as operating surplus up to \$25.0 million of cash we receive in the future from non-operating sources, such as asset sales, issuances of securities and long-term borrowings, that would otherwise be distributed as capital surplus. In addition, the effect of including, as described above, certain cash distributions on equity securities or interest payments on debt in operating surplus would be to increase operating surplus by the amount of any such cash distributions or interest payments. As a result, we may also distribute as operating surplus up to the amount of any such cash distributions or interest payments we receive from non-operating sources.

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Operating expenditures generally means all of our cash expenditures, including but not limited to taxes, employee and director compensation, reimbursement of expenses to our general partner, repayment of working capital borrowings, debt service payments and payments made under any interest rate, currency or commodity hedge contracts (provided that payments made in connection with the termination of any hedge contract prior to the expiration of its specified termination date be included in operating expenditures in equal quarterly installments over the remaining scheduled life of such hedge contract), provided that operating expenditures will not include:

- deemed repayments of working capital borrowings deducted from operating surplus pursuant to the last bullet point of the definition of operating surplus above when such repayment actually occurs;
- payments (including prepayments and payment penalties) of principal of and premium on indebtedness, other than working capital borrowings;
- expansion capital expenditures, investment capital expenditures or actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures (which are discussed in further detail under “— Capital Expenditures” below);
- payment of transaction expenses (including taxes) relating to interim capital transactions;
- distributions to partners; or
- repurchases of partnership interests (other than repurchases we make to satisfy obligations under employee benefit plans).

Capital Expenditures

For purposes of determining operating surplus, maintenance and replacement capital expenditures are those capital expenditures required to maintain over the long term the operating capacity and/or asset base of our capital assets, and expansion capital expenditures are those capital expenditures that increase the operating capacity and/or asset base of our capital assets. In our partnership agreement, we refer to these maintenance and replacement capital expenditures as “maintenance capital expenditures.” To the extent, however, that capital expenditures associated with acquiring a new vessel or other LNG infrastructure asset or improving an existing asset increase the revenues or the operating capacity of our fleet, those capital expenditures would be classified as expansion capital expenditures.

Investment capital expenditures are those capital expenditures that are neither maintenance and replacement capital expenditures nor expansion capital expenditures. Investment capital expenditures largely will consist of capital expenditures made for investment purposes. Examples of investment capital expenditures include traditional capital expenditures for investment purposes, such as purchases of equity securities, as well as other capital expenditures that might be made in lieu of such traditional investment capital expenditures, such as the acquisition of a capital asset for investment purposes.

Capital expenditures that are made in part for maintenance and replacement capital purposes, investment capital purposes and/or expansion capital purposes will be allocated to maintenance and replacement capital expenditures, investment capital expenditures or expansion capital expenditures by our board of directors.

Examples of maintenance and replacement capital expenditures include capital expenditures associated with drydocking, modifying an existing vessel or acquiring a new vessel to the extent such expenditures are incurred to maintain the operating capacity or asset base of our fleet. Maintenance and replacement capital expenditures will also include interest (and related fees) on debt incurred and distributions on equity issued (including the amount of any incremental distributions made to the holders of our incentive distribution rights) to finance the construction of a

replacement vessel and paid in respect of the construction period, which we define as the period beginning on the date that we enter into a binding construction contract and ending on the earlier of the date that the replacement vessel commences commercial service or the date that the replacement vessel is abandoned or disposed of. Debt incurred to pay or equity issued to fund construction period interest payments, and distributions on such equity (including the amount of any incremental distributions made to the holders of our incentive distribution rights), will also be considered maintenance and replacement capital expenditures.

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Because our maintenance and replacement capital expenditures can be very large and vary significantly in timing, the amount of our actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures may differ substantially from period to period, which could cause similar fluctuations in the amounts of operating surplus, adjusted operating surplus and available cash for distribution to our unitholders than if we subtracted actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures from operating surplus each quarter. Accordingly, to eliminate the effect on operating surplus of these fluctuations, our partnership agreement will require that an amount equal to an estimate of the average quarterly maintenance and replacement capital expenditures necessary to maintain the operating capacity or asset base of our capital assets over the long term be subtracted from operating surplus each quarter, as opposed to the actual amounts spent. In our partnership agreement, we refer to these estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures to be subtracted from operating surplus as “estimated maintenance capital expenditures.” The amount of estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures deducted from operating surplus is subject to review and change by our board of directors at least once a year, provided that any change must be approved by our conflicts committee. The estimate will be made at least annually and whenever an event occurs that is likely to result in a material adjustment to the amount of our maintenance and replacement capital expenditures, such as a major acquisition or the introduction of new governmental regulations that will affect our fleet. For purposes of calculating operating surplus, any adjustment to this estimate will be prospective only.

The use of estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures in calculating operating surplus will have the following effects:

- it will reduce the risk that actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures in any one quarter will be large enough to make operating surplus less than the minimum quarterly distribution to be paid on all the units for that quarter and subsequent quarters;
- it may reduce the need for us to borrow to pay distributions;
- it will be more difficult for us to raise our distribution above the minimum quarterly distribution and pay incentive distributions to Höegh LNG; and
- it will reduce the likelihood that a large maintenance and replacement capital expenditure in a period will prevent Höegh LNG from being able to convert some or all of its subordinated units into common units since the effect of an estimate is to spread the expected expense over several periods, mitigating the effect of the actual payment of the expenditure on any single period.

Definition of Capital Surplus

Capital surplus generally will be generated only by:

- borrowings other than working capital borrowings;
- sales of debt and equity securities; and
- sales or other dispositions of assets for cash, other than inventory, accounts receivable and other current assets sold in the ordinary course of business, or non-current assets sold as part of normal retirements or replacements of assets.

Characterization of Cash Distributions

We will treat all available cash distributed as coming from operating surplus until the sum of all available cash distributed since we began operations equals the operating surplus as of the most recent date of determination of available cash. We will treat any amount distributed in excess of operating surplus, regardless of its source, as capital surplus. As described above, operating surplus does not reflect actual cash on hand that is available for distribution to our unitholders. For example, it includes a provision that will enable us, if we choose, to distribute as operating surplus up to \$25.0 million of cash we receive in the future from non-operating sources, such as asset sales, issuances of securities and long-term borrowings, that would otherwise be distributed as capital surplus. We do not anticipate that we will make any distributions from capital surplus.

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Subordination Period

General

During the subordination period, which we define below, the common units will have the right to receive distributions of available cash from operating surplus in an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution of \$0.3375 per unit, plus any arrearages in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units from prior quarters, before any distributions of available cash from operating surplus may be made on the subordinated units. Distribution arrearages do not accrue on the subordinated units. The purpose of the subordinated units is to increase the likelihood that during the subordination period there will be available cash from operating surplus to be distributed on the common units.

Definition of Subordination Period

The subordination period will extend until the second business day following the distribution of available cash from operating surplus in respect of any quarter, ending on or after June 30, 2019, that each of the following tests are met:

- distributions of available cash from operating surplus on each of the outstanding common units and subordinated units and any other units that are senior or equal in right of distribution to the subordinated units equaled or exceeded the annualized minimum quarterly distribution for each of the three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date;
- the “adjusted operating surplus” (as defined below) generated during each of the three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date equaled or exceeded the annualized minimum quarterly distribution on all of the outstanding common units and subordinated units and any other units that are senior or equal in right of distribution to the subordinated units during those periods on a fully diluted weighted average basis during those periods; and
- there are no outstanding arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units.

If the unitholders remove our general partner without cause, the subordination period may end before June 30, 2019.

For purposes of determining whether the tests in the bullets above have been met, the three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods for which the determination is being made may include one or more quarters with respect to which arrearages in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units have accrued, provided that all such arrearages have been repaid prior to the end of each such four-quarter period.

When the subordination period ends, all subordinated units will convert into common units on a one-for-one basis, and the common units will no longer be entitled to arrearages.

Definition of Adjusted Operating Surplus

Adjusted operating surplus for any period generally means:

- operating surplus generated with respect to that period (excluding any amounts attributable to the item in the first bullet point under “— Operating Surplus and Capital Surplus — Definition of Operating Surplus” above); less
- the amount of any net increase in working capital borrowings (including our proportionate share of any changes in working capital borrowings of our subsidiaries) with respect to that period; less
- the amount of any net reduction in cash reserves for operating expenditures (including our proportionate share of cash reserves of our subsidiaries) over that period not relating to an operating expenditure made during that period; plus
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the amount of any net decrease in working capital borrowings (including our proportionate share of any changes in working capital borrowings of our subsidiaries) with respect to that period; plus

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- the amount of any net increase in cash reserves for operating expenditures (including our proportionate share of cash reserves of our subsidiaries) over that period required by any debt instrument for the repayment of principal, interest or premium; plus

- the amount of any net decrease made in subsequent periods to cash reserves for operating expenditures initially established with respect to such period to the extent such decrease results in a reduction in adjusted operating surplus in subsequent periods.

Adjusted operating surplus is intended to reflect the cash generated from operations during a particular period and therefore excludes net increases in working capital borrowings and net drawdowns of reserves of cash generated in prior periods.

Effect of Removal of Our General Partner on the Subordination Period

If the unitholders remove our general partner other than for cause and units held by our general partner and its affiliates are not voted in favor of such removal:

- the subordination period will end and each subordinated unit will immediately convert into one common unit and will then participate pro rata with the other common units in distributions of available cash;

- any existing arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units will be extinguished; and

- the incentive distribution rights (initially owned by Höegh LNG) will be converted into cash or common units.

Distributions of Available Cash From Operating Surplus During the Subordination Period

We will make distributions of available cash from operating surplus for any quarter during the subordination period in the following manner:

- first, 100.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter;

- second, 100.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units for any prior quarters during the subordination period;

- third, 100.0% to the subordinated unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each subordinated unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and

- thereafter, in the manner described in “— Incentive Distribution Rights” below.

The preceding paragraph is based on the assumption that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

Distributions of Available Cash From Operating Surplus After the Subordination Period

We will make distributions of available cash from operating surplus for any quarter after the subordination period in the following manner:

- first, 100.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each outstanding unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and
- thereafter, in the manner described in “— Incentive Distribution Rights” below.

The preceding paragraph is based on the assumption that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

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General Partner Interest

Our general partner owns a non-economic general partner interest in us, which does not entitle it to receive cash distributions. However, our general partner may in the future own common units or other equity securities in us and will be entitled to receive distributions on any such interests.

Incentive Distribution Rights

Incentive distribution rights represent the right to receive an increasing percentage of quarterly distributions of available cash from operating surplus after the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels have been achieved. Höegh LNG currently holds the incentive distribution rights. The incentive distribution rights may be transferred separately from any other interest, subject to restrictions in our partnership agreement. Except for transfers of incentive distribution rights to an affiliate or another entity as part of a merger or consolidation with or into, or sale of substantially all of the assets to, such entity, the approval of a majority of our common units (excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates), voting separately as a class, generally is required for a transfer of the incentive distribution rights to a third party prior to June 30, 2019. Please read “Our Partnership Agreement — Transfer of Incentive Distribution Rights.” Any transfer by Höegh LNG of the incentive distribution rights would not change the percentage allocations of quarterly distributions with respect to such rights.

If for any quarter:

- we have distributed available cash from operating surplus to the common and subordinated unitholders in an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution; and

- we have distributed available cash from operating surplus on outstanding common units in an amount necessary to eliminate any cumulative arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution;

then, we will distribute any additional available cash from operating surplus for that quarter among the unitholders in the following manner:

- first, 100.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, until each unitholder receives a total of \$0.388125 per unit for that quarter (the “first target distribution”);

- second, 85.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 15.0% to the holders of the incentive distribution rights, pro rata, until each unitholder receives a total of \$0.421875 per unit for that quarter (the “second target distribution”);

- third, 75.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 25.0% to the holders of the incentive distribution rights, pro rata, until each unitholder receives a total of \$0.50625 per unit for that quarter (the “third target distribution”); and

- thereafter, 50.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 50.0% to the holders of the incentive distribution rights, pro rata.

In each case, the amount of the target distribution set forth above is exclusive of any distributions to common unitholders to eliminate any cumulative arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution. The percentage interests set forth above assume that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

Percentage Allocations of Available Cash From Operating Surplus

The following table illustrates the percentage allocations of the additional available cash from operating surplus among the unitholders and the holders of the incentive distribution rights up to the various target distribution levels.

The amounts set forth under “Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions” are the percentage interests of the unitholders and the holders of the incentive distribution rights in any available cash from operating surplus we distribute up to and including the corresponding amount in the column “Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount,”

until available cash from operating

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surplus we distribute reaches the next target distribution level, if any. The percentage interests shown for the unitholders and the holders of the incentive distribution rights for the minimum quarterly distribution are also applicable to quarterly distribution amounts that are less than the minimum quarterly distribution.

	Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount	Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions Unitholders	Holders of Incentive Distribution Rights
Minimum Quarterly Distribution	\$0.3375	100.0%	0%
First Target Distribution	up to \$0.388125	100.0%	0%
	above \$0.388125		
Second Target Distribution	up to \$0.421875	85.0%	15.0%
	above \$0.421875		
Third Target Distribution	up to \$0.50625	75.0%	25.0%
Thereafter	above \$0.50625	50.0%	50.0%

Höegh LNG's Right to Reset Incentive Distribution Levels

Höegh LNG, as the initial holder of our incentive distribution rights, has the right under our partnership agreement to elect to relinquish the right of the holders of our incentive distribution rights to receive incentive distribution payments based on the initial cash target distribution levels and to reset, at higher levels, the minimum quarterly distribution amount and cash target distribution levels upon which the incentive distribution payments to Höegh LNG would be set. Höegh LNG's right to reset the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the cash target distribution levels upon which the incentive distributions payable to Höegh LNG are based may be exercised, without approval of our unitholders or the conflicts committee of our board of directors, at any time when there are no subordinated units outstanding and we have made cash distributions to the holders of the incentive distribution rights at the highest level of incentive distribution for each of the prior four consecutive fiscal quarters (and the amount of each such total distribution did not exceed adjusted operating surplus for each such quarter). If at the time of any election to reset the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the cash target distribution levels Höegh LNG and its affiliates are not the holders of a majority of the incentive distribution rights, then any such election to reset shall be subject to the prior written concurrence of our board of directors that the conditions described in the immediately preceding sentence have been satisfied. The reset minimum quarterly distribution amount and cash target distribution levels will be higher than the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the cash target distribution levels prior to the reset such that there will be no incentive distributions paid under the reset cash target distribution levels until cash distribution per unit following this event increase as described below. We anticipate that Höegh LNG would exercise this reset right in order to facilitate acquisitions or internal growth projects that would otherwise not be sufficiently accretive to cash distributions per common unit, taking into account the existing levels of incentive distribution payments being made to Höegh LNG.

In connection with the resetting of the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the cash target distribution levels and the corresponding relinquishment by Höegh LNG of incentive distribution payments based on the cash target distribution levels prior to the reset, Höegh LNG will be entitled to receive a number of newly issued common units based on a predetermined formula described below that takes into account the "cash parity" value of the average cash distributions related to the incentive distribution rights received by Höegh LNG for the two quarters prior to the reset event as compared to the average cash distribution per common unit during this period.

The number of common units that Höegh LNG would be entitled to receive from us in connection with a resetting of the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the cash target distribution levels then in effect would be equal to (x) the average amount of cash distributions received by Höegh LNG in respect of its incentive distribution rights during the two consecutive fiscal quarters ended immediately prior to the date of such reset election divided by (y) the

average of the amount of cash distributed per common unit

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during each of these two quarters. The issuance of the additional common units will be conditioned upon approval of the listing or admission for trading of such common units by the national securities exchange on which the common units are then listed or admitted for trading.

Following a reset election, the minimum quarterly distribution amount will be reset to the reset minimum quarterly distribution amount and the cash target distribution levels will be reset to be correspondingly higher such that we would distribute all of our available cash from operating surplus for each quarter thereafter as follows:

- first, 100.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, until each unitholder receives an amount equal to 115.0% of the reset minimum quarterly distribution amount for that quarter;
- second, 85.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 15.0% to the holders of the incentive distribution rights, pro rata, until each unitholder receives an amount per unit equal to 125.0% of the reset minimum quarterly distribution amount for that quarter;
- third, 75.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 25.0% to the holders of the incentive distribution rights, pro rata, until each unitholder receives an amount per unit equal to 150.0% of the reset minimum quarterly distribution amount for that quarter; and
- thereafter, 50.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 50.0% to the holders of the incentive distribution rights, pro rata.

Assuming that it continues to hold a majority of our incentive distribution rights, Höegh LNG will be entitled to cause the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the cash target distribution levels to be reset on more than one occasion, provided that it may not make a reset election except at a time when the holders of the incentive distribution rights have received incentive distributions for the prior four consecutive fiscal quarters based on the highest level of incentive distributions that the holders of incentive distribution rights are entitled to receive under our partnership agreement.

Distributions From Capital Surplus

How Distributions From Capital Surplus Will Be Made

We will make distributions of available cash from capital surplus, if any, in the following manner:

- first, 100.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, until the minimum quarterly distribution is reduced to zero, as described below;
- second, 100.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each common unit an amount of available cash from capital surplus equal to any unpaid arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units; and
- thereafter, we will make all distributions of available cash from capital surplus as if they were from operating surplus.

The preceding paragraph is based on the assumption that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

Effect of a Distribution from Capital Surplus

Our partnership agreement treats a distribution of capital surplus as the repayment of the consideration for the issuance of the units, which is a return of capital. Each time a distribution of capital surplus is made, the minimum quarterly distribution and the cash target distribution levels will be reduced in the same proportion as the distribution had to the fair market value of the common units prior to the announcement of the distribution. Because distributions

of capital surplus will reduce the minimum quarterly distribution, after any of these distributions are made, it may be easier for Höegh LNG to receive incentive distributions and for the subordinated units to convert into common units. However, any distribution of capital surplus before the minimum quarterly distribution is reduced to zero cannot be applied to the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution or any arrearages.

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Once we reduce the minimum quarterly distribution and the cash target distribution levels to zero, we will then make all future distributions 50.0% to the holders of units and 50.0% to the holders of the incentive distribution rights (initially, Höegh LNG).

Adjustment to the Minimum Quarterly Distribution and Target Distribution Levels

In addition to adjusting the minimum quarterly distribution and target distribution levels to reflect a distribution of capital surplus, if we combine our units into fewer units or subdivide our units into a greater number of units, we will proportionately adjust:

- the minimum quarterly distribution;
- the cash target distribution levels;
- the initial unit price; and
- the arrearages per common unit in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units.

For example, if a two-for-one split of the common and subordinated units should occur, the minimum quarterly distribution, the cash target distribution levels and the initial unit price would each be reduced to 50.0% of its initial level. If we combine our common units into a lesser number of units or subdivide our common units into a greater number of units, we will combine our subordinated units or subdivide our subordinated units, using the same ratio applied to the common units. We will not make any adjustment by reason of the issuance of additional units for cash or property.

Distributions of Cash Upon Liquidation

If we dissolve in accordance with the partnership agreement, we will sell or otherwise dispose of our assets in a process called liquidation. We will apply the proceeds of liquidation in the manner set forth below.

If, as of the date three trading days prior to the announcement of the proposed liquidation, the average closing price for our common units for the preceding 20 trading days (the “current market price”) is greater than the sum of:

- any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units for any prior quarters during the subordination period; plus
- the initial unit price (less any prior capital surplus distributions and any prior cash distributions made in connection with a partial liquidation);

then the proceeds of the liquidation will be applied as follows:

- first, 100.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to the current market price of our common units;
- second, 100.0% to the subordinated unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each subordinated unit an amount equal to the current market price of our common units; and
- thereafter, 50.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 50.0% to holders of incentive distribution rights.

If, as of the date three trading days prior to the announcement of the proposed liquidation, the current market price of our common units is equal to or less than the sum of:

- any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units for any prior quarters during the subordination period; plus
- the initial unit price (less any prior capital surplus distributions and any prior cash distributions made in connection with a partial liquidation);

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then the proceeds of the liquidation will be applied as follows:

•

first, 100.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to the initial unit price (less any prior capital surplus distributions and any prior cash distributions made in connection with a partial liquidation);

•

second, 100.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units for any prior quarters during the subordination period;

•

third, 100.0% to the subordinated unitholders, pro rata, until we distribute for each outstanding subordinated unit an amount equal to the initial unit price (less any prior capital surplus distributions and any prior cash distributions made in connection with a partial liquidation); and

•

thereafter, 50.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, 50.0% to holders of incentive distribution rights.

The immediately preceding paragraph is based on the assumption that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE OTHER CLASSES OF UNITS

Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of additional partnership interests and other equity securities for the consideration and on the terms and with the rights, preferences and privileges established by our board of directors without the approval of any of our unitholders. As of September 23, 2016, no classes of limited partner interests were outstanding other than the common units and the subordinated units.

Should we offer other classes of units under this prospectus, a prospectus supplement relating to the particular class or series of units offered will include the specific terms of those units, including, among other things, the following:

- the designation, stated value and liquidation preference of the units and the maximum number of units to constitute the class or series;
- the number of units to be offered;
- the public offering price at which the units will be issued;
- any sinking fund provisions of the units;
- the voting rights, if any, of the units;
- the distribution rights of the units, if any;
- whether the units will be redeemable and, if so, the price and the terms and conditions on which the units may be redeemed, including the time during which the units may be redeemed and any accumulated distributions thereof, if any, that the holders of the units will be entitled to receive upon the redemption thereof;
- the terms and conditions, if any, on which the units will be convertible into, or exchangeable for, the units of any other class or series of units representing limited partner interests, including the price or prices or the rate or rates of conversion or exchange and the method, if any, of adjusting the same;
- a discussion of any additional material federal income tax considerations (other than as discussed in this prospectus) regarding the units; and
- any additional rights, preferences, privileges, limitations and restrictions of the units.

The particular terms of any class or series of units will also be described in the amendment to the operating agreement relating to that class or series of units, which will be filed as an exhibit to or incorporated by reference in this prospectus at or before the time of issuance of any such class or series of units.

Such units will be fully paid and non-assessable when issued upon full payment of the purchase price therefor. The transfer agent, registrar and distributions disbursement agent for the units will be designated in the applicable prospectus supplement.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE OPTIONS

We may issue options for the purchase of common units or other classes of units or any combination thereof. Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of options to purchase common units or other classes of units for the consideration and with the rights, preferences, and privileges established by our board of directors without the approval of any of our limited partners. Options may be issued independently or together with other securities and may be attached to or separate from any offered securities. Each series of options will be issued under a separate option agreement to be entered into between us and a bank or trust company, as option agent. The option agent will act solely as our agent in connection with the options and will not have any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any holders or beneficial owners of options. A copy of the option agreement will be filed with the SEC in connection with the offering of options.

The prospectus supplement relating to a particular issue of options to purchase common units or other classes of units or any combination thereof will describe the terms of such options, including, among other things, the following:

- the title of the options;
- the offering price for the options, if any;
- the aggregate number of the options;
- the designation and terms of the common units or other classes of units that maybe purchased upon exercise of the options;
- if applicable, the designation and terms of the securities that the options are issued with and the number of options issued with each security;
- if applicable, the date from and after which the options and any securities issued with the options will be separately transferable;
- the number of common units or other classes of units that may be purchased upon exercise of a option and the price at which such securities may be purchased upon exercise;
- the dates on which the right to exercise the options commence and expire;
- if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of the options that may be exercised at any one time;
- the currency or currency units in which the offering price, if any, and the exercise price are payable;
- if applicable, a discussion of material federal income tax considerations;
-

anti-dilution provisions of the options, if any;

-

redemption or call provisions, if any, applicable to the options;

-

any additional terms of the options, including terms, procedures, and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of the options; and

-

any other information we think is important about the options.

Each option will entitle the holder of the option to purchase at the exercise price set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement the number of common units or other classes of units being offered. Holders may exercise options at any time up to the close of business on the expiration date set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. After the close of business on the expiration date, unexercised options are void. Holders may exercise options as set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to the options being offered.

Until you exercise your options to purchase our common units or other classes of units, you will not have any rights as a holder thereof, by virtue of your ownership of the options.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE WARRANTS

We may issue warrants for the purchase of common units or other classes of units or any combination thereof. Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of warrants to purchase common units or other classes of units for the consideration and with the rights, preferences, and privileges established by our board of directors without the approval of any of our limited partners. Warrants may be issued independently or together with other securities and may be attached to or separate from any offered securities. Each series of warrants will be issued under a separate warrant agreement to be entered into between us and a bank or trust company, as warrant agent. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent in connection with the warrants and will not have any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any holders or beneficial owners of warrants. A copy of the warrant agreement will be filed with the SEC in connection with the offering of warrants.

The prospectus supplement relating to a particular issue of warrants to purchase common units or other classes of units or any combination of the foregoing will describe the terms of such warrants, including, among other things, the following:

- the title of the warrants;
- the offering price for the warrants, if any;
- the aggregate number of the warrants;
- the designation and terms of the common units or other classes of units that maybe purchased upon exercise of the warrants;
- if applicable, the designation and terms of the securities that the warrants are issued with and the number of warrants issued with each security;
- if applicable, the date from and after which the warrants and any securities issued with the warrants will be separately transferable;
- the number of common units or other classes of units that may be purchased upon exercise of a warrant and the price at which such securities may be purchased upon exercise;
- the dates on which the right to exercise the warrants commence and expire;
- if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of the warrants that may be exercised at any one time;
- the currency or currency units in which the offering price, if any, and the exercise price are payable;
- if applicable, a discussion of material federal income tax considerations;

- anti-dilution provisions of the warrants, if any;
- redemption or call provisions, if any, applicable to the warrants;
- any additional terms of the warrants, including terms, procedures, and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of the warrants; and
- any other information we think is important about the warrants.

Each warrant will entitle the holder of the warrant to purchase the number common units or other classes of units being offered at the exercise price set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. Holders may exercise warrants at any time up to the close of business on the expiration date set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. After the close of business on the expiration date, unexercised warrants are void. Holders may exercise warrants as set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to the warrants being offered.

Until you exercise your warrants to purchase our common units or other classes of units, you will not have any rights as a holder of common units or other classes of units by virtue of your ownership of warrants.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE RIGHTS

We may issue rights to purchase common units or other classes of units or any combination thereof. Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of rights to purchase common units or other classes of units for the consideration and with the rights, preferences, and privileges established by our board of directors without the approval of any of our limited partners. These rights may be issued independently or together with any other securities and may or may not be transferable by the holder receiving the rights. In connection with any offering of such rights, we may enter into a standby arrangement with one or more underwriters or other purchasers pursuant to which the underwriters or other purchasers may be required to purchase any securities remaining unsubscribed for after such offering.

Each series of rights will be issued under a separate rights agreement, which we will enter into with a bank or trust company, as rights agent, all as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. The rights agent will act solely as our agent in connection with the certificates relating to the rights and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust with any holders of rights certificates or beneficial owners of rights. We will file the rights agreement and the rights certificates relating to each series of rights with the SEC, and incorporate them by reference as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part on or before the time we issue a series of rights. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the specific terms of any offering of rights for which this prospectus is being delivered, including, among other things, the following:

- the date of determining the unitholders entitled to the rights distribution;
- the number of rights issued or to be issued to each unitholder;
- the exercise price payable for each common unit or other unit upon the exercise of the rights;
- the number and terms of the common units or other classes of units which may be purchased per each right;
- the extent to which the rights are transferable;
- the date on which the holder's ability to exercise the rights shall commence, and the date on which the rights shall expire;
- the extent to which the rights may include an over-subscription privilege with respect to unsubscribed securities;
- if applicable, the material terms of any standby underwriting or purchase arrangement entered into by us in connection with the offering of such rights;
- any other terms of the rights, including the terms, procedures, conditions, and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of the rights; and
- any other information we think is important about the rights.

The description in the applicable prospectus supplement of any rights that we may offer will not necessarily be complete and will be qualified in its entirety by reference to the applicable rights agreement and rights certificate, which will be filed with the SEC.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES

When used in this section, the terms “we,” “us,” “our” and “issuer” refer to Höegh LNG Partners LP.

The following is a description of the terms of the debt securities, which may be either senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities, and which we collectively refer to as the debt securities. The descriptions below relating to the debt securities and the indentures are summaries of the anticipated provisions thereof, do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of the applicable indenture and any applicable U.S. federal income tax considerations, as well as any applicable modifications of or additions to the general terms described below in the applicable prospectus supplement. The applicable prospectus supplement may also state that any of the terms set forth herein are inapplicable to such series of debt securities. If we offer senior debt securities, we will issue them under a senior indenture. If we offer subordinated debt securities, we will issue them under a subordinated indenture. A form of each indenture is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. We have not restated either indenture in its entirety in this description. You should read the relevant indenture because it, and not this description, controls your rights as holders of the debt securities. Capitalized terms used in the summary have the meanings specified in the indentures.

General

The debt securities will be:

- our direct general obligations;
- either senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities; and
- issued under separate indentures (which may be existing indentures) between us and a trustee that we will name in the related prospectus supplement.

The term “Trustee” as used in this prospectus shall refer to the trustee under either of the above indentures. The debt securities will be governed by the provisions of the related indenture and those made part of the indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (the “Trust Indenture Act”).

Specific Terms of Each Series of Debt Securities

The indenture does not limit the total amount of debt securities that may be issued. Debt securities under the indenture may be issued from time to time in separate series, up to the aggregate amount authorized for each such series.

We will prepare a prospectus supplement and either a supplemental indenture or a resolution of our board of directors and an accompanying officers’ certificate relating to any series of debt securities that we offer, which will include specific terms relating to some or all of the following:

- whether the debt securities are senior or subordinated debt securities and, if subordinated debt securities, the specific subordination provision applicable thereto;
- the guarantors of the debt securities, if any;
- whether the debt securities are secured or unsecured;
- the form and title of the debt securities;
- the total principal amount of the debt securities and any limit on such total principal amount;

- the price at which we will issue the debt securities;
- the date or dates on which the debt securities may be issued;
- the portion of the principal amount which will be payable if the maturity of the debt securities is accelerated;
- any right we may have to defer payments of interest by extending the dates payments are due and whether interest on those deferred amounts will be payable;

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- the dates on which the principal and premium, if any, of the debt securities will be payable;
- the interest rate which the debt securities will bear and the interest payment dates for the debt securities;
- any optional redemption provisions;
- whether the debt securities are convertible into or exchangeable for other securities and the conversion or exchange rate and other related terms, conditions and features.
- any sinking fund or analogous provision, or option of the holder thereof, that would obligate us to repurchase, repay or otherwise redeem the debt securities, and the period or periods within which, the price or prices at which, and the other terms and conditions upon which such debt securities will be repurchased, repaid or redeemed;
- whether the debt securities are entitled to the benefits of any guarantees by subsidiary guarantors;
- whether the debt securities may be issued in amounts other than \$1,000 each or multiples thereof;
- deletions from, modifications of or additions to the events of default or covenants with respect to debt securities of the series, whether or not such events of default or covenants are consistent with the events of default or covenants described herein; and
- any other terms of the series of debt securities and any additions, deletions or modifications to the applicable indenture.

This description of debt securities will be deemed modified, amended or supplemented by any description of any series of debt securities set forth in a prospectus supplement related to that series.

The prospectus supplement will also describe any material U.S. federal income tax consequences or other special considerations regarding the applicable series of debt securities, including those relating to:

- debt securities with respect to which payments of principal, premium or interest are determined with reference to an index or formula, including changes in prices of particular securities, currencies or commodities;
- debt securities with respect to which principal, premium or interest is payable in a foreign or composite currency;
- debt securities that are issued at a discount below their stated principal amount, bearing no interest or interest at a rate that at the time of issuance is below market rates; and
- variable rate debt securities that are exchangeable for fixed rate debt securities.

Interest payments may be made by check mailed to the registered holders of debt securities or, if so stated in the applicable prospectus supplement, at the option of a holder, by wire transfer to an account designated by the holder. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, fully registered securities may be transferred or exchanged at the office of the Trustee at which its corporate trust business is principally administered in the United States, subject to the limitations provided in the indenture, without the payment of any service charge, other than any applicable tax or governmental charge.

Any funds paid to a paying agent for the payment of amounts due on any debt securities that remain unclaimed for two years will be returned to the issuer and the holders of the debt securities must look only to the issuer for payment after that time.

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Covenants

Reports

The indenture contains the following covenant for the benefit of the holders of all series of debt securities:

So long as any debt securities are outstanding, Höegh LNG Partners will:

- for as long as it is required to file information with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act, file with the Trustee, within 15 days after it is required to file with the SEC, copies of the annual report and of the information, documents and other reports which it is required to file with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act; and

- if it is required to furnish annual or quarterly reports to its unitholders pursuant to the Exchange Act, file with the Trustee any annual report or other reports sent to unitholders generally.

A series of debt securities may contain additional financial and other covenants. The applicable prospectus supplement will contain a description of any such covenants that are added to the indenture specifically for the benefit of holders of a particular series.

Events of Default, Remedies and Notice

Events of Default

Each of the following events will be an “Event of Default” under the indenture with respect to a series of debt securities:

- default in any payment of interest on any debt securities of that series when due that continues for 30 days;
- default in the payment of principal of or premium, if any, on any debt securities of that series when due at its stated maturity, upon redemption, upon required repurchase or otherwise;
- default in the payment of any sinking fund payment on any debt securities of that series when due;
- failure by the issuer to comply for 60 days after notice with the other agreements contained in the indenture, any supplement to the indenture or any board resolution authorizing the issuance of that series; or
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the issuer.

Exercise of Remedies

If an Event of Default, other than an Event of Default described in the fifth bullet point above, occurs and is continuing, the Trustee or the holders of at least 25.0% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may declare the entire principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on all the debt securities of that series to be due and payable immediately.

A default under the fourth bullet point above will not constitute an Event of Default until the Trustee or the holders of at least 25.0% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series notify us of the default and such default is not cured within 60 days after receipt of such notice.

If an Event of Default described in the fifth bullet point above occurs and is continuing, the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest on all outstanding debt securities of all series will become immediately due and payable without any declaration of acceleration or other act on the part of the Trustee or any holders.

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The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series may:

- waive all past defaults, except with respect to nonpayment of principal, premium or interest; and
- rescind any declaration of acceleration by the Trustee or the holders with respect to the debt securities of that series, but only if:
- rescinding the declaration of acceleration would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction; and
- all existing Events of Default have been cured or waived, other than the nonpayment of principal, premium or interest on the debt securities of that series that have become due solely by the declaration of acceleration.

If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee will be under no obligation, except as otherwise provided in the indenture, to exercise any of the rights or powers under the indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders unless such holders have offered to the Trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any costs, liability or expense. No holder may pursue any remedy with respect to the indenture or the debt securities of any series, except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal, premium or interest when due, unless:

- such holder has previously given the Trustee notice that an Event of Default with respect to that series is continuing;
- holders of at least 25.0% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series have requested that the Trustee pursue the remedy;
- such holders have offered the Trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any cost, liability or expense;
- the Trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after the receipt of the request and the offer of indemnity or security; and
- the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series have not given the Trustee a direction that, in the opinion of the Trustee, is inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series have the right, subject to certain restrictions, to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or of exercising any right or power conferred on the Trustee with respect to that series of debt securities. The Trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that:

- conflicts with law;
- is inconsistent with any provision of the indenture;
-

the Trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the rights of any other holder; or

-

would involve the Trustee in personal liability.

Notice of Event of Default

Within 30 days after the occurrence of an Event of Default, we are required to give written notice to the Trustee and indicate the status of the default and what action we are taking or propose to take to cure the default. In addition, we are required to deliver to the Trustee, within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, a compliance certificate indicating that we have complied with all covenants contained in the indenture or whether any default or Event of Default has occurred during the previous year.

If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing and is known to the Trustee, the Trustee must mail to each holder a notice of the Event of Default by the later of 90 days after the Event of Default occurs or 30 days after the Trustee knows of the Event of Default. Except in the case of a default in the payment of

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principal, premium or interest with respect to any debt securities, the Trustee may withhold such notice, but only if and so long as the board of directors, the executive committee or a committee of directors or responsible officers of the Trustee in good faith determines that withholding such notice is in the interests of the holders.

Amendments and Waivers

The issuer may amend the indenture without the consent of any holder of debt securities to:

- cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency;
- convey, transfer, assign, mortgage or pledge any property to or with the Trustee;
- provide for the assumption by a successor of our obligations under the indenture;
- add guarantors with respect to the debt securities;
- change or eliminate any restriction on the payment of principal of, or premium, if any, on, any debt securities;
- secure the debt securities;
- add covenants for the benefit of the holders or surrender any right or power conferred upon the issuer;
- make any change that does not adversely affect the rights of any holder;
- add or appoint a successor or separate Trustee; or
- comply with any requirement of the SEC in connection with the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act.

In addition, the issuer may amend the indenture if the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of all debt securities of each series that would be affected then outstanding under the indenture consent to it. The issuer may not, however, without the consent of each holder of outstanding debt securities of each series that would be affected, amend the indenture to:

- reduce the percentage in principal amount of debt securities of any series whose holders must consent to an amendment;
- reduce the rate of or extend the time for payment of interest on any debt securities;
- reduce the principal of or extend the stated maturity of any debt securities;

- reduce the premium payable upon the redemption of any debt securities or change the time at which any debt securities may or shall be redeemed;
- make any debt securities payable in any currency other than U.S. dollars;
- in the case of any subordinated debt security, make any change to the subordination provisions that adversely affects the rights of any holder under such provisions;
- impair the right of any holder to receive payment of premium, principal or interest with respect to such holder's debt securities on or after the applicable due date;
- impair the right of any holder to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment with respect to such holder's debt securities;
- release any security that has been granted in respect of the debt securities;
- make any change to the amendment provisions which require each holder's consent;
- in the case of any subordinated debt security, make any change to the subordination provisions that limits or terminates the benefits applicable to any holder of senior indebtedness of Höegh LNG Partners; or
- make any change to the waiver provisions.

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The consent of the holders is not necessary under the indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed amendment. After an amendment under the indenture becomes effective, the issuer is required to mail to all holders a notice briefly describing the amendment. The failure to give, or any defect in, such notice, however, will not impair or affect the validity of the amendment.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each affected series, on behalf of all such holders, and subject to certain rights of the Trustee, may waive:

- compliance by the issuer with certain restrictive provisions of the indenture; and
- any past default under the indenture, subject to certain rights of the Trustee under the indenture;

except that such majority of holders may not waive a default: (i) in the payment of principal, premium or interest or (ii) in respect of a provision that under the indenture cannot be amended without, in the case of either (i) or (ii), the consent of all holders of the series of debt securities that is affected.

Defeasance

At any time, the issuer may terminate, with respect to debt securities of a particular series, all of its obligations under such series of debt securities and the indenture, which we call a “legal defeasance.” If the issuer decides to make a legal defeasance, however, the issuer may not terminate its obligations:

- relating to the defeasance trust;
- to register the transfer or exchange of the debt securities;
- to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen debt securities; or
- to maintain a registrar and paying agent in respect of the debt securities.

If the issuer exercises its legal defeasance option, any guarantee will terminate with respect to that series of debt securities.

At any time the issuer may also effect a “covenant defeasance,” which means it has elected to terminate its obligations under covenants applicable to a series of debt securities and described in the prospectus supplement applicable to such series, other than as described in such prospectus supplement.

The legal defeasance option may be exercised notwithstanding a prior exercise of the covenant defeasance option. If the legal defeasance option is exercised, payment of the affected series of debt securities may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default with respect to that series. If the covenant defeasance option is exercised, payment of the affected series of debt securities may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default specified in the fourth or fifth bullet points under “— Events of Default” above or an Event of Default that is added specifically for such series and described in a prospectus supplement.

In order to exercise either defeasance option, the issuer must:

- irrevocably deposit in trust with the Trustee money or certain U.S. government obligations for the payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the series of debt securities to redemption or maturity, as the case may be;
-

comply with certain other conditions, including that no default has occurred and is continuing after the deposit in trust; and

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deliver to the Trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that holders of the series of debt securities will not recognize income, gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such defeasance and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amount and in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance had not occurred. In the case of legal defeasance only, such opinion of counsel must be based on a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, or other change in applicable federal income tax law.

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No Personal Liability

None of the past, present or future partners, incorporators, managers, members, directors, officers, employees or unitholders of the issuer or our general partner will have any liability for the obligations of the issuer under either indenture or the debt securities or for any claim based on such obligations or their creation.

By accepting a debt security, each holder will be deemed to have waived and released all such liability. This waiver and release are part of the consideration for our issuance of the debt securities. This waiver may not be effective, however, to waive liabilities under the federal securities laws and it is the view of the SEC that such a waiver is against public policy.

Provisions Relating only to the Senior Debt Securities

The senior debt securities will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other senior and unsubordinated debt. The senior debt securities will be effectively subordinated, however, to all of our secured debt to the extent of the value of the collateral for that debt. We will disclose the amount of our secured debt in the prospectus supplement.

Provisions Relating only to the Subordinated Debt Securities

Subordinated Debt Securities Subordinated to Senior Indebtedness

The subordinated debt securities will rank junior in right of payment to all of the Senior Indebtedness of Höegh LNG Partners. "Senior Indebtedness" will be defined in a supplemental indenture or authorizing resolutions respecting any issuance of a series of subordinated debt securities, and the definition will be set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Payment Blockages

The subordinated indenture will provide that no payment of principal, interest and any premium on the subordinated debt securities may be made in the event:

- we or our property is involved in any voluntary or involuntary liquidation or bankruptcy;
- we fail to pay the principal, interest, any premium or any other amounts on any Senior Indebtedness of Höegh LNG Partners within any applicable grace period or the maturity of such Senior Indebtedness is accelerated following any other default, subject to certain limited exceptions set forth in the subordinated indenture; or
- any other default on any Senior Indebtedness of Höegh LNG Partners occurs that permits immediate acceleration of its maturity, in which case a payment blockage on the subordinated debt securities will be imposed for a maximum of 179 days at any one time.

No Limitation on Amount of Senior Debt

The subordinated indenture will not limit the amount of Senior Indebtedness that Höegh LNG Partners may incur, unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Book Entry, Delivery and Form

A series of debt securities may be issued in the form of one or more global certificates deposited with a depository. We expect that The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") will act as depository. If a series of debt securities is issued in book-entry form, one or more global certificates will be issued and deposited with or on behalf of DTC and physical certificates will not be issued to each holder. A global security may not be transferred unless it is exchanged in whole or in part for a certificated security, except that DTC, its nominees and their successors may transfer a global security as a whole to one another.

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DTC will keep a computerized record of its participants, such as a broker, whose clients have purchased the debt securities. The participants will then keep records of their clients who purchased the debt securities. Beneficial interests in global securities will be shown on, and transfers of beneficial interests in global securities will be made only through, records maintained by DTC and its participants.

DTC advises us that it is:

- a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law;
- a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law;
- a member of the U.S. Federal Reserve System;
- a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a “clearing agency” registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act.

DTC is owned by a number of its participants and by the NYSE and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). The rules that apply to DTC and its participants are on file with the SEC.

DTC holds securities that its participants deposit with DTC. DTC also records the settlement among participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through computerized records for participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need to exchange certificates. Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations.

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payments due on the global securities will be wired to DTC’s nominee. The issuer, the Trustee and any paying agent will treat DTC’s nominee as the owner of the global securities for all purposes. Accordingly, the issuer, the Trustee and any paying agent will have no direct responsibility or liability to pay amounts due on the global securities to owners of beneficial interests in the global securities.

It is DTC’s current practice, upon receipt of any payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest, to credit participants’ accounts on the payment date according to their respective holdings of beneficial interests in the global securities as shown on DTC’s records. In addition, it is DTC’s current practice to assign any consenting or voting rights to participants, whose accounts are credited with debt securities on a record date, by using an omnibus proxy.

Payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in the global securities, as well as voting by participants, will be governed by the customary practices between the participants and the owners of beneficial interests, as is the case with debt securities held for the account of customers registered in “street name.” Payments to holders of beneficial interests are the responsibility of the participants and not of DTC, the Trustee or us.

Beneficial interests in global securities will be exchangeable for certificated securities with the same terms in authorized denominations only if:

- DTC notifies the issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository or if DTC ceases to be a clearing agency registered under applicable law and a successor depository is not appointed by the issuer within 90 days; or
- the issuer determines not to require all of the debt securities of a series to be represented by a global security and notifies the Trustee of the decision.

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The Trustee

A separate trustee may be appointed for any series of debt securities. We may maintain banking and other commercial relationships with the Trustee and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business, and the Trustee may own debt securities.

Governing Law

The indenture and the debt securities will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

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MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to current and prospective unitholders and, unless otherwise noted in the following discussion, is the opinion of Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., our U.S. counsel, insofar as it contains legal conclusions with respect to matters of U.S. federal income tax law. The opinion of our counsel is dependent on the accuracy of factual representations made by us to them, including descriptions of our operations contained or incorporated by reference herein. Statements contained herein that “we believe,” “we expect” or similar phrases are not legal conclusions or opinions of counsel.

This discussion is based upon provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), U.S. Treasury Regulations (“Treasury Regulations”), and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all as in effect or existence on the date of this prospectus and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in these authorities may cause the tax consequences of unit ownership to vary substantially from the consequences described below. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to “we,” “our” or “us” are references to Höegh LNG Partners LP.

The following discussion applies only to beneficial owners of common units that own the common units as “capital assets” within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (i.e., generally, for investment purposes) and is not intended to be applicable to all categories of investors, such as unitholders subject to special tax rules (e.g., financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, tax-exempt organizations, retirement plans or individual retirement accounts or former citizens or long-term residents of the United States), persons who hold the units as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, each of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below. If a partnership or other entity classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds our common units, the tax treatment of its partners generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding our common units, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences to you of the partnership’s ownership of our common units.

No ruling has been or will be requested from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) regarding any matter affecting us or our current and prospective unitholders. The opinions and statements made herein may be challenged by the IRS and, if so challenged, may not be sustained upon review in a court. This discussion does not contain information regarding any U.S. federal, state, local, estate, gift or alternative minimum tax considerations concerning the ownership or disposition of common units. This discussion does not comment on all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to particular unitholders in light of their individual circumstances, and each current and prospective unitholder is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, state, local and other tax consequences of the ownership or disposition of common units.

Election to be Treated as a Corporation

We have elected to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Consequently, among other things, U.S. Holders (as defined below) will not be directly subject to U.S. federal income tax on our income, but rather will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on distributions received from us and dispositions of units as described below.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of our common units that owns (actually or constructively) less than 10.0% of the value or voting power of our equity and that is:

- an individual U.S. citizen or resident (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes),
- a corporation (or other entity that is classified as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized under the laws of the United States or any of its political subdivisions,
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or

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a trust if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) the trust has a valid election in effect to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Distributions

Subject to the discussion below of the rules applicable to passive foreign investment companies (“PFICs”), any distributions to a U.S. Holder made by us with respect to our common units generally will constitute dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Distributions in excess of our earnings and profits will be treated first as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in its common units and thereafter as capital gain. U.S. Holders that are corporations generally will not be entitled to claim a dividends-received deduction with respect to distributions they receive from us because we are not a U.S. corporation. Dividends received with respect to our common units generally will be treated as “passive category income” for purposes of computing allowable foreign tax credits for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Dividends received with respect to our common units by a U.S. Holder that is an individual, trust or estate (a “U.S. Individual Holder”) generally will be treated as “qualified dividend income,” which is taxable to such U.S. Individual Holder at preferential tax rates provided that: (1) our common units are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States (such as the NYSE, on which our common units are traded); (2) we are not a PFIC for the taxable year during which the dividend is paid or the immediately preceding taxable year (which we do not believe we are, have been or will be, as discussed below under “— PFIC Status and Significant Tax Consequences”); (3) the U.S. Individual Holder has owned the common units for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the date on which the common units become ex-dividend (and has not entered into certain risk limiting transactions with respect to such common units); and (4) the U.S. Individual Holder is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. In addition, the preferential rate on dividends does not apply to dividends received by a U.S. Individual Holder to the extent that the U.S. individual holder elects to treat such dividends as investment income that may be offset by investment expenses. Because of the uncertainty of these matters, including whether we are or will be a PFIC, there is no assurance that any dividends paid on our common units will be eligible for these preferential rates in the hands of a U.S. Individual Holder, and any dividends paid on our common units that are not eligible for these preferential rates will be taxed as ordinary income to a U.S. Individual Holder.

Special rules may apply to any amounts received in respect of our common units that are treated as “extraordinary dividends.” In general, an extraordinary dividend is a dividend with respect to a common unit that is equal to or in excess of 10.0% of a unitholder’s adjusted tax basis (or fair market value upon the unitholder’s election) in such common unit. In addition, extraordinary dividends include dividends received within a one-year period that, in the aggregate, equal or exceed 20.0% of a unitholder’s adjusted tax basis (or fair market value). If we pay an “extraordinary dividend” on our common units that is treated as “qualified dividend income,” then any loss recognized by a U.S. Individual Holder from the sale or exchange of such common units will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of such dividend.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Common Units

Subject to the discussion of PFIC status below, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of our units in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized by the U.S. Holder from such sale, exchange or other disposition and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in such units. The U.S. Holder’s initial tax basis in its units generally will be the U.S. Holder’s purchase price for the units and that tax basis will be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount of any distributions on the units that are treated as non-taxable returns of capital (as discussed above under “— Distributions”). Such gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder’s holding period is greater than one year at the time of the sale, exchange or other disposition.

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Certain U.S. Holders (including individuals) may be eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income tax in respect of long-term capital gains. A U.S. Holder's ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations. Such capital gain or loss generally will be treated as U.S. source income or loss, as applicable, for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

Certain U.S. Holders, including individuals, estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on, among other things, dividends and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of equity interests. For individuals, the additional Medicare tax applies to the lesser of (1) "net investment income" or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly or \$125,000 if married and filing separately). "Net investment income" generally equals the taxpayer's gross investment income reduced by deductions that are allocable to such income. Unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from their ownership and disposition of our common units.

PFIC Status and Significant Tax Consequences

Adverse U.S. federal income tax rules apply to a U.S. Holder that owns an equity interest in a non-U.S. corporation that is classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, we are treated as a PFIC with respect to a U.S. Holder if either:

- at least 75.0% of our gross income (including the gross income of our joint ventures and subsidiaries) in any taxable year in which the holder held our units consists of passive income (e.g., dividends, interest, capital gains from the sale or exchange of investment property and rents derived other than in the active conduct of a rental business); or

- at least 50.0% of the average value of the assets held by us (including the assets of our joint ventures and subsidiaries) during any taxable year in which the holder held our units produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.

Income earned, or treated as earned (for U.S. federal income tax purposes), by us in connection with the performance of services would not constitute passive income. By contrast, rental income generally would constitute "passive income" unless we were treated as deriving that rental income in the active conduct of a trade or business under the applicable rules.

Based on our current and projected methods of operation and an opinion of counsel, we believe that we were not a PFIC for any taxable year and we expect that we will not be a PFIC for our current or any future taxable year. We have received an opinion of our U.S. counsel, Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., in support of this position that concludes that the income our subsidiaries earn from our present time-chartering activities should not constitute passive income for purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC. In addition, we have represented to our U.S. counsel that more than 25.0% of our gross income for all of our previous taxable years arose, and we expect that more than 25.0% of our gross income for our current taxable year and each future year will arise from such or similar time-chartering activities or other income our counsel has opined does not constitute passive income, and more than 50.0% of the average value of our assets for each such year was or will be held for the production of such nonpassive income. Assuming the accuracy of representations we have made to our U.S. counsel for purposes of this opinion, our U.S. counsel is of the opinion that we should not be a PFIC for any of our previous taxable years, and assuming the composition of our income and assets is consistent with these expectations for our current and future years, we should not be a PFIC for our current or any future taxable year. This opinion is based and its accuracy is conditioned on representations, valuations and projections provided by us regarding our assets, income and charters to our U.S. counsel. While we believe these representations, valuations and projections to be accurate, the shipping market is volatile, and no assurance can be given that they will continue to be accurate at any time in the future.

Our counsel has indicated to us that the conclusions described above are not free from doubt. While there is legal authority supporting our conclusions, including IRS pronouncements concerning the characterization of income derived from time charters as services income, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (the "Fifth Circuit") held in *Tidewater Inc. v. United States*, 565 F.3d 299

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(5thCir. 2009) that income derived from certain marine time charter agreements should be treated as rental income rather than services income for purposes of a “foreign sales corporation” provision of the Code. In that case, the Fifth Circuit did not address the definition of passive income or the PFIC rules; however, the reasoning of the case could have implications as to how the income from a time charter would be classified under such rules. If the reasoning of this case were extended to the PFIC context, the gross income we derive or are deemed to derive from our time-chartering activities may be treated as rental income, and we would likely be treated as a PFIC. The IRS has announced its nonacquiescence with the Fifth Circuit’s holding in Tidewater and its position that the marine time charter agreements at issue in Tidewater should be treated as service contracts.

Distinguishing between arrangements treated as generating rental income and those treated as generating services income involves weighing and balancing competing factual considerations, and there is no legal authority under the PFIC rules addressing our specific method of operation. Conclusions in this area therefore remain matters of interpretation. We are not seeking a ruling from the IRS on the treatment of income generated from our time-chartering operations, and the opinion of our counsel is not binding on the IRS or any court. Thus, while we have received an opinion of counsel in support of our position, it is possible that the IRS or a court could disagree with this position and the opinion of our counsel. In addition, although we intend to conduct our affairs in a manner to avoid being classified as a PFIC with respect to our current or any future taxable year, we cannot assure unitholders that the nature of our operations will not change and that we will not become a PFIC in our current or any future taxable year. As discussed more fully below, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year (and regardless of whether we remain a PFIC over the subsequent taxable years), a U.S. Holder would be subject to different taxation rules depending on whether the U.S. Holder makes an election to treat us as a “Qualified Electing Fund,” which we refer to as a “QEF election.” As an alternative to making a QEF election, a U.S. Holder would be able to make a “mark-to-market” election with respect to our common units, as discussed below. If we are a PFIC, a U.S. Holder will be subject to the PFIC rules described herein with respect to any of our subsidiaries that are PFICs. However, the mark-to-market election discussed below will likely not be available with respect to shares of such PFIC subsidiaries. In addition, if a U.S. Holder owns our common units during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, such holder must file an annual report with the IRS.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Making a Timely QEF Election

If a U.S. Holder makes a timely QEF election (an “Electing Holder”), then, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that Electing Holder must report as income for its taxable year its pro rata share of our ordinary earnings and net capital gain, if any, for our taxable years that end with or within the taxable year for which that holder is reporting, regardless of whether or not the Electing Holder received distributions from us in that year. The Electing Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common units will be increased to reflect taxed but undistributed earnings and profits. Distributions of earnings and profits that were previously taxed will result in a corresponding reduction in the Electing Holder’s adjusted tax basis in common units and will not be taxed again once distributed. An Electing Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common units. A U.S. Holder makes a QEF election with respect to any year that we are a PFIC by filing IRS Form 8621 with its U.S. federal income tax return. If, contrary to our expectations, we determine that we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, we will provide each U.S. Holder with the information necessary to make the QEF election described above.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Making a “Mark-to-Market” Election

If we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year and, as we anticipate, our units were treated as “marketable stock,” then, as an alternative to making a QEF election, a U.S. Holder would be allowed to make a “mark-to-market” election with respect to our common units, provided the U.S. Holder completes and files IRS Form 8621 in accordance with the relevant instructions and related Treasury Regulations. If that election is made, the U.S. Holder generally would include as ordinary income in each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the U.S. Holder’s common units at the end of the taxable year over the holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common units. The U.S. Holder also would be permitted an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common units over the fair

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market value thereof at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in its common units would be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss recognized. Gain recognized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common units would be treated as ordinary income, and any loss recognized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of the common units would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent that such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included in income by the U.S. Holder. Because the mark-to-market election only applies to marketable stock, however, it would not apply to a U.S. Holder's indirect interest in any of our subsidiaries that were determined to be PFICs.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Not Making a Timely QEF or Mark-to-Market Election

If we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, a U.S. Holder that does not make either a QEF election or a "mark-to-market" election for that year (a "Non-Electing Holder") would be subject to special rules resulting in increased tax liability with respect to (1) any excess distribution (i.e., the portion of any distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder on our common units in a taxable year in excess of 125.0% of the average annual distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder in the three preceding taxable years, or, if shorter, the Non-Electing Holder's holding period for the common units) and (2) any gain realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of the units. These special rules would apply for all periods in which the Non-Electing Holder holds its common units, even if we ceased to be a PFIC. Under these special rules:

- the excess distribution or gain would be allocated ratably over the Non-Electing Holder's aggregate holding period for the common units;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable year prior to the taxable year we were first treated as a PFIC with respect to the Non-Electing Holder would be taxed as ordinary income; and
- the amount allocated to each of the other taxable years would be subject to tax at the highest rate of tax in effect for the applicable class of taxpayers for that year, and an interest charge for the deemed deferral benefit would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax attributable to each such other taxable year.

These penalties would not apply to a qualified pension, profit sharing or other retirement trust or other tax-exempt organization that did not borrow money or otherwise utilize leverage in connection with its acquisition of our common units. If we were treated as a PFIC for any taxable year and a Non-Electing Holder who is an individual dies while owning our common units, such holder's successor generally would not receive a step-up in tax basis with respect to such units.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders

A beneficial owner of our common units (other than a partnership or an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that is not a U.S. Holder is referred to as a "Non-U.S. Holder." If you are a partner in a partnership (or an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holding our common units, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences to you of the partnership's ownership of our common units.

Distributions

Distributions we pay to a Non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax if the Non-U.S. Holder is not engaged in a U.S. trade or business. If the Non-U.S. Holder is engaged in a U.S. trade or business, our distributions will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the same manner as a U.S. Holder to the extent they constitute income effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. trade or business. Effectively connected dividends received by a corporate Non-U.S. Holder may also be subject to an additional U.S. branch profits tax at a 30% rate (or, if applicable, a lower treaty rate). However, distributions paid to a Non-U.S. Holder that is engaged in a U.S. trade or business may be exempt from taxation under an income tax treaty if the income arising from the distribution is not attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder.

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Disposition of Units

In general, a Non-U.S. Holder is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on any gain resulting from the disposition of our common units provided the Non-U.S. Holder is not engaged in a U.S. trade or business. A Non-U.S. Holder that is engaged in a U.S. trade or business will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the same manner as a U.S. Holder in the event the gain from the disposition of units is effectively connected with the conduct of such U.S. trade or business (provided, in the case of a Non-U.S. Holder entitled to the benefits of an income tax treaty with the U.S., such gain also is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment). However, even if not engaged in a U.S. trade or business, individual Non-U.S. Holders may be subject to tax on gain resulting from the disposition of our common units if they are present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year in which those units are disposed or they meet certain other requirements.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, payments to a non-corporate U.S. Holder of distributions or the proceeds of a disposition of common units will be subject to information reporting. These payments to a non-corporate U.S. Holder also may be subject to backup withholding if the non-corporate U.S. Holder:

- fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number;
- is notified by the IRS that it has failed to report all interest or corporate distributions required to be reported on its U.S. federal income tax returns; or
- in certain circumstances, fails to comply with applicable certification requirements.

Non-U.S. Holders may be required to establish their exemption from information reporting and backup withholding by certifying their status on IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BENE, W-8ECI, W-8EXP or W-8IMY, as applicable.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, a unitholder generally may obtain a credit for any amount withheld against its liability for U.S. federal income tax (and obtain a refund of any amounts withheld in excess of such liability) by timely filing a U.S. federal income tax return with the IRS.

U.S. Holders purchasing more than \$100,000 of our common units generally will be required to file IRS Form 926 reporting that payment to us. For purposes of determining the total dollar value of common units purchased, units purchased by certain related parties (including family members) are included. Substantial penalties may be imposed upon a U.S. Holder that fails to comply with this reporting obligation. Each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisor as to the possible obligation to file IRS Form 926.

In addition, individual citizens or residents of the United States holding certain “foreign financial assets” (which generally includes stock and other securities issued by a foreign person unless held in an account maintained by a financial institution) that exceed certain thresholds (the lowest being holding foreign financial assets with an aggregate value in excess of: (1) \$50,000 on the last day of the tax year or (2) \$75,000 at any time during the tax year) are required to report information relating to such assets. Significant penalties may apply for failure to satisfy the reporting obligations described above. Unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the reporting obligations, if any, that would result from the purchase, ownership or disposition of our units.

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NON-UNITED STATES TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to “we,” “our” or “us” are references to Höegh LNG Partners LP.

Marshall Islands Tax Consequences

The following discussion is based upon the opinion of Watson Farley & Williams LLP, our counsel as to matters of the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the current laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands applicable to persons who are not citizens of and do not reside in, maintain offices in or engage in business or transactions in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Because we and our subsidiaries do not and do not expect to conduct business, transactions or operations in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and because all documentation related to any offering will be executed outside of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, under current Marshall Islands law you will not be subject to Marshall Islands taxation or withholding on distributions, including upon distribution treated as a return of capital, we make to you as a unitholder. In addition, you will not be subject to Marshall Islands stamp, capital gains or other taxes on the purchase, ownership or disposition of common units, and you will not be required by the Republic of the Marshall Islands to file a tax return relating to your ownership of common units.

Norway Tax Consequences

The following is a discussion of the material Norwegian tax consequences that may be relevant to current and prospective unitholders who are persons not resident in Norway for taxation purposes, which we refer to as “Non-Norwegian Holders” and is the opinion of Advokatfirmaet Thommessen AS, our counsel as to taxation matters under the laws of the Kingdom of Norway, insofar as it contains legal conclusions based on the application of the taxation laws of the Kingdom of Norway to our particular factual circumstances. Prospective unitholders who are resident in Norway for taxation purposes are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential Norwegian tax consequences to them of an investment in our common units. For this purpose, a company incorporated outside of Norway will be treated as resident in Norway in the event its central management and control is carried out in Norway.

Under the Norwegian Tax Act on Income and Wealth, Non-Norwegian Holders will not be subject to any taxes in Norway on income or profits in respect of the acquisition, holding, disposition or redemption of the common units, provided that we are not treated as carrying on business in Norway, and the Non-Norwegian Holder is not engaged in a Norwegian trade or business to which the common units are effectively connected, or if the Non-Norwegian Holder is a resident in a country that has an income tax treaty with Norway, such holder does not have a permanent establishment in Norway to which the common units are effectively connected.

A Non-Norwegian Holder that carries on a business in Norway through a partnership is subject to Norwegian tax on income derived from the business if managed from Norway or carried on by the Partnership in Norway.

We believe that we will be able to conduct our affairs so that Non-Norwegian Holders should not be subject to Norwegian tax on the acquisition, holding, disposition or redemption of the common units. However, this determination is dependent upon the facts existing at such time, including (but not limited to) the place where our board of directors meets and the place where our management makes decisions or takes certain actions affecting our business. We intend to conduct our affairs in a manner consistent with Norwegian tax practice so that our business should not be treated as managed from or carried on in Norway for taxation purposes, and consequently, Non-Norwegian Holders should not be subject to tax in Norway solely by reason of the acquisition, holding, disposition or redemption of their common units. Nonetheless, there is no legal authority addressing our specific circumstances, and conclusions in this area remain matters of interpretation. Thus, it is possible that the Norwegian taxation authority could challenge, or a court could disagree with, our position.

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While we do not expect it to be the case, if the arrangements we propose to enter into result in our being considered to carry on business in Norway for the purposes of the Norwegian Tax Act on Income and Wealth, unitholders would be considered to be carrying on business in Norway and would be required to file tax returns with the Norwegian Tax Administration and, subject to any relief provided in any relevant double taxation treaty (including, in the case of holders resident in the United States, the U.S.-Norway Tax Treaty), would be subject to taxation in Norway on any income considered to be attributable to the business carried on in Norway.

United Kingdom Tax Consequences

The following is a discussion of the material United Kingdom tax consequences that may be relevant to current and prospective common unitholders who are persons not resident and not domiciled in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes (and who are persons who have not been resident or domiciled for tax purposes in the United Kingdom) and who do not hold their common units as part of a trade, profession or vocation carried on in the United Kingdom (“Non-UK Holders”).

Current and prospective unitholders who are, or have been, resident or domiciled in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes, or who hold their common units through a trade, profession or vocation in the United Kingdom are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential United Kingdom tax consequences to them of an investment in our units, options, warrants, rights or debt securities and are responsible for filing their own UK tax returns and paying any applicable UK taxes (which may be due on amounts received by us but not distributed).

The discussion that follows is based upon current United Kingdom tax law and what is understood to be the current practice of HM Revenue and Customs as at the date of this document, both of which are subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to “we,” “our” or “us” are references to Höegh LNG Partners LP.

Taxation of income and disposals. We expect to conduct our affairs so that Non-UK Holders should not be subject to United Kingdom income tax, capital gains tax or corporation tax on income or gains arising from the Partnership. Distributions on our common units may be made to Non-UK Holders without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax.

Stamp taxes. No liability to United Kingdom stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax should arise in connection with the issue of common units to unitholders or the transfer of common units in the Partnership.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The securities offered pursuant to this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement may be sold in any of the following ways:

- directly to one or more purchasers;
- through agents;
- through underwriters, brokers or dealers; or
- through a combination of any of the above methods of sale.

The applicable prospectus supplement relating to the securities will set forth, among other things:

- the offering terms, including the name or names of any underwriters, dealers or agents;
- the purchase price of the securities and the proceeds to us from such sale;
- any underwriting discounts, concessions, commissions and other items constituting compensation to underwriters, dealers or agents;
- any initial public offering price;
- any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid by underwriters or dealers to other dealers;
- in the case of debt securities, the interest rate, maturity and any redemption provisions;
- in the case of debt securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for other securities, the conversion or exchange rate and other terms, conditions and features; and
- any securities exchanges on which the securities may be listed.

We will fix a price or prices of our securities at:

- market prices prevailing at the time of any sale under this registration statement;
- prices related to market prices; or
-

negotiated prices.

We may change the price of the securities offered from time to time.

We, or agents designated by us, may directly solicit, from time to time, offers to purchase the securities. Any such agent may be deemed to be an underwriter as that term is defined in the Securities Act. We will name any agents involved in the offer or sale of the securities and describe any commissions payable by us to these agents in the prospectus supplement. Unless otherwise indicated in the prospectus supplement, these agents will be acting on a best efforts basis for the period of their appointment. The agents may be entitled under agreements which may be entered into with us to indemnification by us against specific civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. The agents may also be our customers or may engage in transactions with or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

If we or the selling unitholder utilize any underwriters in the sale of the securities in respect of which this prospectus is delivered, we and, if applicable, the selling unitholder will enter into an underwriting agreement with the underwriters at the time of sale to them. We will set forth the names of these underwriters and the terms of the transaction in the prospectus supplement, which will be used by the underwriters to make resales of the securities in respect of which this prospectus is delivered to the public. We and, if applicable, the selling unitholder may indemnify the underwriters under the relevant underwriting agreement against specific civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. The underwriters may also be our customers or may engage in transactions with or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

In compliance with the guidelines of FINRA, the maximum compensation to be paid to underwriters participating in any offering made pursuant to this prospectus will not exceed 8% of the gross proceeds from that offering.

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If we utilize a dealer in the sale of the securities in respect of which this prospectus is delivered, we will sell those securities to the dealer, as principal. The dealer may then resell those securities to the public at varying prices to be determined by the dealer at the time of resale. We may indemnify the dealers against specific liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. The dealers may also be our customers or may engage in transactions with, or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

Offers to purchase securities may be solicited directly by us and the sale thereof may be made by us directly to institutional investors or others, who may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act with respect to any resale thereof. The terms of any such sales will be described in the prospectus supplement relating thereto. We may use electronic media, including the internet, to sell offered securities directly.

We may offer our common units into an existing trading market on the terms described in the prospectus supplement relating thereto. Underwriters, dealers and agents who participate in any at-the-market offerings will be described in the prospectus supplement relating thereto.

Certain of the underwriters and their affiliates may be customers of, may engage in transactions with and may perform services for us or our affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

A prospectus and accompanying prospectus supplement in electronic form may be made available on the websites maintained by the underwriters. The underwriters may agree to allocate a number of securities for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Such allocations of securities for internet distributions will be made on the same basis as other allocations. In addition, securities may be sold by the underwriters to securities dealers who resell securities to online brokerage account holders.

To the extent required, this prospectus may be amended or supplemented from time to time to describe a specific plan of distribution. The place and time of delivery for the securities in respect of which this prospectus is delivered will be set forth in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

In connection with offerings of securities under the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part and in compliance with applicable law, underwriters, brokers or dealers may engage in transactions that stabilize or maintain the market price of the securities at levels above those that might otherwise prevail in the open market. Specifically, underwriters, brokers or dealers may over-allot in connection with offerings, creating a short position in the securities for their own accounts. For the purpose of covering a syndicate short position or stabilizing the price of the securities, the underwriters, brokers or dealers may place bids for the securities or effect purchases of the securities in the open market. Finally, the underwriters may impose a penalty whereby selling concessions allowed to syndicate members or other brokers or dealers for distribution of the securities in offerings may be reclaimed by the syndicate if the syndicate repurchases previously distributed securities in transactions to cover short positions, in stabilization transactions or otherwise. These activities may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the securities, which may be higher than the price that might otherwise prevail in the open market, and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**SELLING UNITHOLDER**

This prospectus covers the offering for resale from time to time, in one or more offerings, of up to 2,116,060 common units owned by Hoegh LNG Holdings Ltd., the selling unitholder. These common units were obtained by the selling unitholder in connection with our initial public offering on August 12, 2014. As of September 23, 2016, the selling unitholder also owned 13,156,060 of our subordinated units, which the selling unitholder obtained in connection with our initial public offering. The subordinated units may be converted into common units on a one-for-one basis upon termination of the subordination period under certain circumstances, as set forth in our partnership agreement. In addition to holding the common units and subordinated units in us, the selling unitholder also owns all of the ownership interests in our general partner. See “About Hoegh LNG Partners LP” for additional information regarding our relationship with the selling unitholder.

The following table sets forth information relating to the selling unitholder as of September 23, 2016 based on information supplied to us by the selling unitholder on or prior to that date. We have not sought to verify such information. Information concerning the selling unitholder may change over time. The selling unitholder may hold or acquire at any time common units in addition to those offered by this prospectus and may have acquired additional common units since the date on which the information reflected herein was provided to us. In addition, the selling unitholder may have sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of some or all of its common units since the date on which the information reflected herein was provided to us and may in the future sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of some or all of its common units in private placement transactions exempt from or not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Selling Unitholder	Common Units Owned Prior To Offering(1)	Common Units Being Offered(1)	Common Units Owned After Offering	
			Number of Units(2)	Percentage(3)
Hoegh LNG Holdings Ltd.(4)	2,116,060	2,116,060	0	0%

(1)

Does not include 13,156,060 subordinated units, which are convertible into common units on a one-for-one basis.

(2)

Assumes the sale of all common units held by the selling unitholder offered by this prospectus.

(3)

Based on 13,166,710 common units outstanding as of September 23, 2016.

(4)

Høegh LNG Holdings Ltd. is a public company listed on the Oslo Børs stock exchange. The address of Høegh LNG Holdings Ltd. is Canon's Court, 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM12, Bermuda. Leif Høegh & Co. Ltd. is the largest shareholder of Høegh LNG Holdings Ltd., holding a 41.54% ownership interest. Leif Høegh & Co. Ltd. is indirectly controlled by Leif O. Høegh and a family trust under which Morten Høegh, one of our directors, is the primary beneficiary.

The prospectus supplement for any offering of our common units by the selling unitholder will set forth the following information with respect to the selling unitholder:

•

the nature of any position, office or other material relationship that the selling unitholder has had within the last three years with us or any of our affiliates;

•

the number of common units owned by the selling unitholder prior to the offering;

-

the amount of common units to be offered for the selling unitholder's account; and

-

the amount and (if one percent or more) the percentage of common units to be owned by the selling unitholder after the completion of the offering.

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SERVICE OF PROCESS AND ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

We are organized under the laws of the Marshall Islands as a limited partnership. Our general partner is organized under the laws of the Marshall Islands as a limited liability company. The Marshall Islands has a less developed body of securities laws as compared to the United States and provides protections for investors to a significantly lesser extent.

Most of our directors and officers and those of our subsidiaries are residents of countries other than the United States. Substantially all of our and our subsidiaries' assets and a substantial portion of the assets of our directors and officers are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for U.S. investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us, our directors or officers, our general partner or our subsidiaries or to realize against us or them judgments obtained in U.S. courts, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States. However, we have expressly submitted to the jurisdiction of the U.S. federal and New York state courts sitting in the City of New York for the purpose of any suit, action or proceeding arising under the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States, and we have appointed The Trust Company of the Marshall Islands, Inc., Trust Company Complex, Ajeltake Island, Ajeltake Road, Majuro, Marshall Islands MH 96960, to accept service of process on our behalf in any such action.

Watson Farley & Williams LLP, our counsel relating to issues regarding Marshall Islands law, has advised us that there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the Marshall Islands would (1) recognize or enforce against us, our general partner, or the directors or officers of such entities judgments of courts of the United States based on civil liability provisions of applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws or (2) impose liabilities against us, our general partner or such directors and officers in original actions brought in the Marshall Islands, based on these laws.

LEGAL MATTERS

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable prospectus supplement, (a) the validity of the debt securities under New York law and certain other legal matters will be passed upon for us by Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. and (b) the validity of the equity securities and certain other legal matters with respect to the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands will be passed upon for us by Watson Farley & Williams LLP. Any underwriters will be advised about other issues relating to any offering by their own legal counsel.

EXPERTS

The historical consolidated and combined carve-out financial statements of Höegh LNG Partners LP and the combined financial statements of SRV Joint Gas Ltd and SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd. as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 appearing in our annual report in Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2015 have been incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in reliance on the reports of Ernst & Young AS, independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of such firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The financial statements of Höegh LNG FSRU III Ltd. and Hoegh LNG Cyprus Limited as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014 incorporated into this registration statement by reference to Höegh LNG Partners LP's Current Report on Form 6-K dated September 26, 2016 have been incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in reliance on the reports of Ernst & Young AS, independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of such firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

Ernst & Young AS is located at Donning Eufemias Gate 6, Oslo Atrium, P.O. Box 20, NO-0051 Oslo, Norway.

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EXPENSES

The following table sets forth the costs and expenses, other than the underwriting discounts and commissions, in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities covered by this prospectus. All amounts are estimated, except the SEC registration fee and the FINRA fee.

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee	\$ 64,178
Financial Industry Regulatory Authority filing fee	96,098
New York Stock Exchange listing fee	*
Legal fees and expenses	*
Accounting fees and expenses	*
Printing and engraving costs	*
Transfer agent fees and other	*
Miscellaneous	*
Total	\$ *

*

To be provided in a prospectus supplement or in a Report on Form 6-K subsequently incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

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Up to \$120,000,000 Maximum Aggregate Offering Price of
Common Units Representing Limited Partner Interests
and
8.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units
(Liquidation Preference \$25 per Unit)
Höegh LNG Partners LP

P R O S P E C T U S S U P P L E M E N T

B. Riley FBR
January 26, 2018
