

GOLAR LNG LTD
Form 20-F
April 16, 2018

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

FORM 20-F
(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

OR

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

For the transition period from to

OR

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report

Commission file number 000-50113

Golar LNG Limited
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Bermuda
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

2nd Floor, S.E. Pearman Building, 9 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda
(Address of principal executive offices)

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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares, par value, \$1.00 per share	Nasdaq Global Select Market

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act.
None
(Title of class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.
None
(Title of class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

101,118,289 Common Shares, par \$1.00, per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act 1934.
Yes No

Note- Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one).
Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes No

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Matters discussed in this report may constitute forward-looking statements. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides safe harbor protections for forward-looking statements in order to encourage companies to provide prospective information about their business. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance, and underlying assumptions and other statements, which are other than statements of historical facts.

We desire to take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are including this cautionary statement in connection with this safe harbor legislation. This report and any other written or oral statements made by us or on our behalf may include forward-looking statements, which reflect our current views with respect to future events and financial performance. When used in this report, the words "believe," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "forecast," "project," "plan," "potential," "will," "may," "should," "expect" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements in this report are based upon various assumptions, many of which are based, in turn, upon further assumptions, including without limitation, management's examination of historical operating trends, data contained in our records and other data available from third parties. Although we believe that these assumptions were reasonable when made, because these assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies which are difficult or impossible to predict and are beyond our control, we cannot assure you that we will achieve or accomplish these expectations, beliefs or projections. As a result, you are cautioned not to rely on any forward-looking statements.

In addition to these important factors and matters discussed elsewhere herein, important factors that, in our view, could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include among other things:

- changes in liquefied natural gas, or LNG, carrier, floating storage and regasification unit, or FSRU, or floating liquefaction natural gas vessel, or FLNG, market trends, including charter rates, vessel values or technological advancements;
- changes in our ability to retrofit vessels as FSRUs or FLNGs and in our ability to obtain financing for such conversions on acceptable terms or at all;
- changes in the timeliness of the completion of the FLNG Hilli Episeyo (the "Hilli") commissioning and subsequent acceptance by the charterer;
- changes in our ability to close the sale of certain of our equity interests in Hilli on a timely basis or at all;
- changes in the supply of or demand for LNG carriers, FSRUs or FLNGs;
- a material decline or prolonged weakness in rates for LNG carriers, FSRUs or FLNGs;
- changes in the performance of the pool in which certain of our vessels operate and the performance of our joint ventures;
- changes in trading patterns that affect the opportunities for the profitable operation of LNG carriers, FSRUs or FLNGs;
- changes in the supply of or demand for LNG or LNG carried by sea;
- changes in commodity prices;
- changes in the supply of or demand for natural gas generally or in particular regions;
- failure of our contract counterparties, including our joint venture co-owners, to comply with their agreements with us;
- changes in our relationships with our counterparties, including our major chartering parties;
- changes in the availability of vessels to purchase and in the time it takes to construct new vessels;
- failures of shipyards to comply with delivery schedules or performance specifications on a timely basis or at all;
- our ability to integrate and realize the benefits of acquisitions;

changes in our ability to sell vessels to Golar Partners, or our joint ventures Golar Power Limited ("Golar Power") and OneLNG S.A. ("OneLNG");

- changes in our relationship with Golar Partners, Golar Power or OneLNG;

changes to rules and regulations applicable to LNG carriers, FSRUs, FLNGs or other parts of the LNG supply chain; our inability to achieve successful utilization of our expanded fleet or inability to expand beyond the carriage of LNG and provisions of FSRUs particularly through our innovative FLNG strategy and our joint ventures;

actions taken by regulatory authorities that may prohibit the access of LNG carriers, FSRUs or FLNGs to various ports;

our inability to achieve successful utilization of our expanded fleet or inability to expand beyond the carriage of LNG and provision of FSRUs, particularly through our innovative FLNG strategy, or FLNG, and our joint ventures;

changes in our ability to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms or at all;

our ability to make additional equity funding payments to Golar Power and OneLNG to meet our obligations under each of the respective shareholders' agreements;

increases in costs, including, among other things, crew wages, insurance, provisions, repairs and maintenance;

changes in general domestic and international political conditions, particularly where we operate;

a decline or continuing weakness in the global financial markets;

challenges by authorities to the tax benefits we previously obtained under certain of our leasing agreements; and

other factors listed from time to time in registration statements, reports or other materials that we have filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission.

Please see our Risk Factors in Item 3 of this report for a more complete discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties.

We caution readers of this report not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. These forward looking statements are not guarantees of our future performance, and actual results and future developments may vary materially from those projected in the forward looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward looking statements, except as required by law. If one or more forward looking statements are updated, no inference should be drawn that additional updates will be made.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

Throughout this report, unless the context indicates otherwise, the "Company," "Golar," "Golar LNG," "we," "us," and "our" all refer to Golar LNG Limited or any one or more of its consolidated subsidiaries, including Golar Management Limited, or Golar Management, or to all such entities. References in this Annual Report to "Golar Partners" or the "Partnership" refer, depending on the context, to our affiliate Golar LNG Partners LP (Nasdaq: GMLP) and to any one or more of its subsidiaries. References to "Golar Power" refer to our affiliate Golar Power Limited and to any one or more of its subsidiaries. References to "OneLNG" refer to our joint venture OneLNG S.A. and to any one or more of its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to "USD" and "\$" in this report are to U.S. dollars.

A. Selected Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial and other data, which includes our fleet and other operating data, summarizes our historical consolidated financial information. We derived the statement of operations data for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2017 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 from our audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, which were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP.

The selected statements of operations data with respect to the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the selected balance sheet data as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 have been derived from Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP not included herein.

The following table should also be read in conjunction with the section of this Annual Report entitled "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and our Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included herein.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	(in thousands of U.S. \$, except number of shares, per common share data, fleet data and other financial data)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Total operating revenues	143,537	80,257	102,674	106,155	99,828
Vessel operating expenses	55,946	53,163	56,347	49,570	43,750
Voyage, charter-hire and commission expenses (including collaborative arrangement)	61,292	47,563	69,042	27,340	14,259
Total operating expenses	244,094	221,364	234,604	146,488	118,332
Operating (loss) income	(85,457)	(141,091)	(36,380)	(2,116)	63,766
Net financial (expense) income	(32,788)	(59,541)	(174,619)	(87,852)	41,768
Equity in net (losses) earnings of affiliates	(25,448)	47,878	55,985	42,220	3,099
Net (loss) income attributable to the stockholders of Golar LNG Ltd	(179,703)	(186,531)	(171,146)	(48,017)	109,555
(Loss) earnings per common share					
- basic ⁽¹⁾	(1.79)	(1.99)	(1.83)	(0.55)	1.36
- diluted ⁽¹⁾	(1.79)	(1.99)	(1.83)	(0.55)	1.28
Cash dividends declared and paid per common share	0.20	0.60	1.35	1.80	1.35
Balance Sheet Data (as of end of year):					
Cash and cash equivalents	214,862	224,190	105,235	191,410	125,347
Restricted cash and short-term deposits ⁽²⁾	222,265	183,693	231,820	74,162	23,432
Non-current restricted cash ⁽²⁾	175,550	232,335	180,361	425	3,111
Investments in affiliates	703,225	648,780	541,565	746,263	766,024
Newbuildings	—	—	13,561	344,543	767,525
Asset under development	1,177,489	731,993	501,022	345,205	—
Vessels and equipment, net	2,077,059	2,153,831	2,598,771	1,648,888	811,715
Total assets	4,764,287	4,256,911	4,269,198	3,899,742	2,591,666
Current portion of long-term debt and short-term debt	1,384,933	1,451,454	693,123	112,853	29,305
Long-term debt	1,025,914	1,525,744	1,342,084	1,241,133	663,239
Total equity	1,796,304	1,909,826	1,916,179	2,237,422	1,771,727
Common shares outstanding ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	101,119	101,081	93,547	93,415	80,580
Cash Flow Data:					
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	47,134	(38,551)	(344,649)	24,873	67,722
Net cash used in investing activities	(433,769)	(2,222)	(255,956)	(1,429,270)	(533,067)
Net cash provided by financing activities	377,307	159,728	514,430	1,470,460	165,978
Fleet Data:					
Number of vessels at end of year	14	14	17	13	7
Average number of vessels during year	14	15	14	9	6
Average age of vessels (years)	12.6	11.7	9.7	10.8	18.7
Total calendar days for fleet	5,370	5,864	5,647	2,133	2,012
Total operating days for fleet ⁽³⁾	3,885	4,034	4,481	2,059	1,501
Other Financial Data:					

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Average daily time charter equivalent earnings, or TCE ⁽⁴⁾ (to the closest \$100)	\$17,500	\$10,100	\$14,900	\$33,100	\$38,300
Average daily vessel operating costs ⁽⁵⁾	\$11,374	\$10,359	\$11,783	\$23,240	\$21,745

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Footnotes

(1) Basic earnings per share are calculated based on the income available to common shareholders and the weighted average number of our common shares outstanding. Treasury shares are not included in this calculation. The calculation of diluted earnings per share assumes the conversion of potentially dilutive instruments.

(2) Restricted cash consists of bank deposits, which may only be used to settle certain pre-arranged loans or lease payments or deposits made in accordance with our contractual obligations under our equity swap line facilities, letter of credit facilities in connection with our tolling agreement, bid or performance bonds for projects we may enter. Short-term deposits represents highly liquid deposits placed with financial institutions, primarily from our consolidated VIEs, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash with original maturities of less than 12 months.

(3) The total operating days for our fleet is the total number of days in a given period that our vessels were in our possession less the total number of days off-hire. We define days off-hire as days lost to, among other things, operational deficiencies, drydocking for repairs, maintenance or inspection, scheduled lay-up, vessel conversions, equipment breakdowns, special surveys and vessel upgrades, delays due to accidents, crewing strikes, certain vessel detentions or similar problems, or our failure to maintain the vessel in compliance with its specifications and contractual standards or to provide the required crew, or periods of commercial waiting time during which we do not earn charter hire.

(4) Non-U.S. GAAP Financial Measure: Time charter equivalent, or TCE, rate is a measure of the average daily performance of a vessel. TCE is calculated only in relation to our vessel operations segment. For time charters, this is calculated by dividing total operating revenues (excluding vessel and other management fee), less any voyage expenses, by the number of calendar days minus days for scheduled off-hire. Under a time charter, the charterer pays substantially all of the vessel voyage related expenses. However, we may incur voyage related expenses when positioning or repositioning vessels before or after the period of a time charter, during periods of commercial waiting time or while off-hire during drydocking. TCE rate is a standard shipping industry performance measure used primarily to compare period-to-period changes in a company's performance despite changes in the mix of charter types (i.e. spot charters, time charters and bareboat charters) under which the vessels may be employed between the periods. We include average daily TCE rate, a non-U.S. GAAP measure, as we believe it provides additional meaningful information in conjunction with total operating revenues, the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure, because it assists our management in making decisions regarding the deployment and use of our vessels and in evaluating their financial performance. Our calculation of TCE rate may not be comparable to that reported by other companies. The following table reconciles our total operating revenues to average daily TCE rate.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	(in thousands of U.S. \$, except number of shares, per common share data, fleet and other financial data)				
Operating revenues	143,537	80,257	102,674	106,155	99,828
Less: Vessel and other management fee	(26,576)	(14,225)	(12,547)	(10,756)	(9,270)
Net time and voyage charter revenues	116,961	66,032	90,127	95,399	90,558
Voyage expenses*	(48,933)	(25,291)	(23,434)	(27,340)	(14,259)
	68,028	40,741	66,693	68,059	76,299
Calendar days less scheduled off-hire days**	3,885	4,034	4,481	2,059	1,994
Average daily TCE rate (to the closest \$100)	17,500	10,100	14,900	33,100	38,300

* The TCE calculations for 2017, 2016 and 2015 exclude charter-hire expenses which arose from the charter back arrangements with Golar Partners with respect to the Golar Grand and, for 2015, the Golar Eskimo. This amounted to \$12.4 million, \$22.3 million and \$45.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

** This excludes days when vessels are in lay-up, undergoing dry dock or undergoing conversion.

(5) We calculate average daily vessel operating costs by dividing vessel operating costs by the number of calendar days. Calendar days exclude those from vessels chartered in where the vessel operating costs are borne by the legal owner, and those of vessels undergoing conversion.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

The following risks relate principally to our business or to the industry in which we operate. Other risks relate principally to the securities market and ownership of our common shares. Any of these risks, or any additional risks not presently known to us or risks that we currently deem immaterial, could significantly and adversely affect our business, our financial condition, our operating results and the trading price of our common shares.

Risks Related to Our Company

We cannot guarantee that the Hilli contract will progress favorably.

We are party to a Liquefaction Tolling Agreement, or LTA (refer to "Item 4. Information on the Company-A. History and Development of the Company-FLNG segment-Liquefaction Tolling Agreement"), with Perenco Cameroon, or Perenco, and Societe Nationale de Hydrocarbures, or SNH, (together, the "Customer") related to a floating liquefied natural gas export project offshore Kribi, Cameroon that employs the converted Hilli. The Hilli conversion completed in October 2017 and she arrived in Cameroon on November 20, 2017 where she is undergoing commissioning activities. We expect acceptance testing procedures to commence shortly. We tendered her notice of readiness, or NoR, on December 3, 2017 upon completion of pre-commissioning activities, starting the commissioning period. The Hilli started generating commissioning payments at a reduced rate from January 4, 2018. First LNG was produced from the Hilli mid-March 2018. The initial term of the LTA is eight years. However, given the complex nature of the project, the new and highly technical nature of the FLNG vessel conversion process, and that the LTA is contingent on the satisfaction of significant conditions which, if not satisfied or waived by the Customer, may result in termination prior to or after employment commences, we cannot assure you that we will be entitled to continue invoicing the Customer under the terms of the LTA during the remainder of the commissioning period or once fully operational post vessel acceptance.

The pending Hilli Disposal may not close as anticipated or it may close with adjusted terms.

We expect the Hilli Disposal (refer to "Item 4. Information on the Company-A. History and Development of the Company-FLNG segment-The Hilli Disposal") to close on or around April 30, 2018, subject to certain closing conditions. However, in the event Customer acceptance is delayed beyond April 30, 2018, both parties have agreed to extend the closing date for the Hilli Disposal to May 31, 2018. If these conditions are not satisfied or waived, we will not complete the Hilli Disposal. Certain of the conditions that remain to be satisfied include, but are not limited to:

- the Hilli's timely acceptance by the Customer under the LTA;
- the continued accuracy of the representations and warranties contained in the Hilli Sale Agreement;
- the performance by each party of its obligations under the sale agreement;
- the absence of any decree, order, injunction, ruling or judgment that prohibits, or other proceedings that seek to prohibit, the Hilli Disposal or makes the Hilli Disposal unlawful; and
- the execution of certain agreements related to the consummation of the Hilli Disposal.

We cannot provide assurance that the pending Hilli Disposal will close by May 31, 2018, or at all, or that the Hilli Disposal will close without material adjustments.

The operations of Golar Hilli Corporation ("Hilli Corp") in Cameroon under the LTA will be subject to higher political and security risks than operations in other areas of the world.

The operations of Hilli Corp in Cameroon under the LTA will be subject to higher political and security risks than operations in other areas of the world. Recently, Cameroon has experienced instability in its socio-political environment. Any extreme levels of political instability resulting in changes of governments, internal conflict, unrest and violence, especially from terrorist organizations prevalent in the region, such as Boko Haram, could lead to economic disruptions and shutdowns in industrial activities. In addition, corruption and bribery are a serious concern in the region. The FLNG operations of Hilli Corp in Cameroon

will be subject to these risks, which could materially adversely affect our revenues, our ability to perform under the LTA and our financial condition.

In addition, Hilli Corp will maintain insurance coverage for only a portion of the risks incident to doing business in Cameroon. There also may be certain risks covered by insurance where the policy does not reimburse Hilli Corp for all of the costs related to a loss. For example, any claims covered by insurance will be subject to deductibles, which may be significant. In the event that Hilli Corp incurs business interruption losses with respect to one or more incidents, they could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Due to the new and sophisticated technology utilized by the Hilli, the operations of the Hilli are subject to risks that could negatively affect our earnings and financial condition.

The Hilli is the world's first LNG carrier to have been retrofitted for FLNG service. Due to the new and sophisticated technology utilized by the Hilli, the operations of the Hilli are subject to risks that could negatively affect our earnings and financial condition. FLNG vessels are complex and their operations are technically challenging and subject to mechanical risks and problems. Unforeseen operational problems with the Hilli may lead to loss of revenue or higher than anticipated operating expenses or require additional capital expenditures. Any of these results could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders.

Further, the highly technical work is only capable of being performed by a limited number of contractors. Accordingly, a change of contractors for any reason would likely result in higher costs and a significant delay to our delivery schedules. In addition, given the novelty of our FLNG conversion projects, the completion of retrofitting our vessels as FLNG vessels could be subject to risks of significant cost overruns. If the shipyard is unable to deliver any converted FLNG vessel on time, we might be unable to perform related charters. Any substantial delay in the conversion of any of our vessels into FLNG vessels could mean we will not be able to satisfy potential employment.

Furthermore, if any of our FLNG vessels, once converted, are not able to meet certain performance requirements or perform as intended, we may have to accept reduced charter rates. Alternatively, it may not be possible to charter the converted FLNG vessel at all, which would have a significant negative impact on our cash flows and earnings.

If the letter of credit is not extended, our earnings and financial condition could suffer.

Pursuant to the terms of the LTA for the aforementioned project, the converted Hilli arrived in Cameroon on November 20, 2017 and began commissioning activities. The Hilli will provide liquefaction services for an initial term of eight years. In accordance with the terms of the LTA, we have obtained a letter of credit issued by a financial institution to our Project Partners that guarantees certain payments we are required to make to them under the LTA. The letter of credit was set to expire on December 31, 2017, but it automatically extends for successive one year periods until the tenth anniversary of the acceptance of the Hilli to perform the agreed services for the project, unless the financial institution elects to not extend the letter of credit. The financial institution may elect to not extend the letter of credit by giving notice at least ninety days prior to the current December 31, 2018 expiration date or December 31 in any subsequent year. If the letter of credit (i) ceases to be in effect or (ii) the financial institution elects to not extend it, unless replacement security for payment is provided within a certain time, then the tolling agreement may be terminated and we may be liable for a termination fee of up to \$400 million. Accordingly, if the financial institution elects at some point in the future to not extend the letter of credit, our financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We and Schlumberger will have an obligation to make additional payments to OneLNG.

We and Schlumberger have each agreed to make up to an additional \$250 million of capital contributions to OneLNG, pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of the Joint Venture and Shareholders' Agreement, namely a final

investment decision is taken on a OneLNG project. While we believe we will be able to arrange funding for the full amount of our obligations, to the extent we or Schlumberger do not timely make the required capital contributions, such failure to provide the necessary equity funding could have material adverse consequences for OneLNG, and we and Schlumberger will have the right to purchase the other's interest in OneLNG if the other defaults in such funding obligations. Such a purchase could take place voluntarily even if there is no default in funding or other obligations.

The success of our investment in OneLNG is subject to the various risks related to OneLNG's business.

OneLNG's business is subject to a variety of risks, including, among others, any inability of Schlumberger and us to successfully work together in the shared management of OneLNG, any inability of OneLNG to identify and enter in appropriate projects, any inability of OneLNG to obtain sufficient financing for any project it identifies, any failure of upstream LNG producing

projects connected with OneLNG's activities, and other industry, regulatory, economic and political risks similar in nature to the risks faced by us.

Additionally, OneLNG's participation in the joint operating company, or JOC, and the development of the Fortuna Project (see "Item 4. Information on the Company-B. Business Overview-Floating LNG Regasification-Floating Liquefaction Vessels-OneLNG - Golar/Schlumberger FLNG Joint Venture" for further detail) is subject to a variety of risks, including, among others, the failure to satisfy all the conditions precedent to effectiveness of the JOC Shareholders' Agreement, including agreement of final project terms and documentation, execution of documentation for project debt financing with respect to the conversion of the Gandria, approval by the government of Equatorial Guinea and final investment decision of OneLNG or Ophir, and other risks such as an inability of Ophir and OneLNG to successfully work together in the shared management of the JOC, risks related to the conversion of the Gandria similar in nature to the risks related to the Hilli conversion, and the failure of the Block R License to yield the projected amount of LNG.

The expected total capital expenditure for the Fortuna Project is approximately \$2.0 billion to reach first gas, of which a significant portion is expected to be debt financed. While we believe that we, together with OneLNG, will be able to arrange financing as required for the conversion of the Gandria, to the extent that we do not obtain the necessary financing in a timely manner and OneLNG or Ophir fail to make any payments required in connection with the Fortuna Project, the Fortuna Project could be delayed which may negatively affect OneLNG and our business operations and financial results.

The implementation of the Fortuna Project and other similar projects in the future is outside the area of our core expertise and we are required to rely on the experience of our joint venture partners.

The development of the Fortuna Project or other similar projects will expose us to risks associated with the development of gas fields. We have not had substantial experience in the area of gas field development and have therefore partnered with more experienced joint venture partners in connection with these projects. While we plan to rely on our joint venture partners to carry out this work, the development of gas fields is outside our core expertise and we are exposed to risks in connection with gas field developments. Such risks include the geological nature of gas fields, including unexpected drilling conditions and irregularities in geological formations, equipment failures, fires, blow-outs or accidents, shortages or delays in the availability of appropriate equipment, and competition from oil and gas companies for the acquisition and development of assets and licenses.

If there is a delay or default by a shipyard or if a shipyard does not meet certain performance requirements, our earnings and financial condition could suffer.

We have entered into an agreement with Keppel Shipyard Limited, or Keppel, and Black & Veatch Corporation, or Black & Veatch, for the conversion of one of our oldest LNG carriers, the Gimi, into a FLNG (in addition to the Hilli, which has completed her conversion). We have also agreed contract terms for the conversion of the Gandria into a FLNG. In the event the shipyards do not perform under the contracts and we are unable to enforce certain refund guarantees with third party banks for any reason, we may lose all or part of our investments, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

In addition, the conversions and newbuilding are subject to the risk of delay or default by the shipyards caused by, among other things, unforeseen quality or engineering problems, work stoppages or other labor disturbances at the shipyards, bankruptcy of or other financial crisis involving the shipyards, weather interference, unanticipated cost increases, delays in receipt of necessary equipment, political, social or economic disturbances, inability to finance the construction of the vessel and inability to obtain the requisite permits or approvals. In accordance with industry practice, in the event the shipyards are unable or unwilling to deliver the vessel, we may not have substantial

remedies. Failure to convert, construct or deliver the vessels by the shipyards or any significant delays could increase our expenses and diminish our net income and cash flows.

We have a substantial equity investment in Golar Power that is subject to the risks related to Golar Power's business.

We have a substantial equity investment in Golar Power. In addition to the value of our investment, we expect to receive cash distributions from Golar Power and management fee income from the provision of services to Golar Power under a management and administrative services agreement for the vessels in Golar Power's fleet. The value of our investment, the income generated from our investment and the management fee income are subject to a variety of risks, including the risks related to Golar Power's business. In turn, Golar Power's business is subject to a variety of risks, including, among others, any inability of Stonepeak and us to successfully work together in the shared management of Golar Power, any inability of Golar Power to identify and enter into appropriate projects, any inability of Golar Power to obtain sufficient financing for any project it identifies, any failure of upstream and downstream LNG producing projects connected with Golar Power's activities, and other industry, regulatory, economic and political risks similar in nature to the risks faced by us.

Although Golar Power has approved making a final investment decision in connection with the Sergipe Project, we cannot assure you that the Sergipe Project will proceed as planned. The capital expenditure for the power station and terminal components of the Sergipe Project, including taxes and financing costs, is estimated at 4.3 billion Brazilian Reals, which is equal to approximately \$1.3 billion at current exchange rates. Of this amount, the majority will be funded by Centrais Electricas de Sergipe S.A., or CELSE, with debt financing. While we believe that CELSE will be able to arrange the financing as necessary for the power station and terminal, to the extent that CELSE does not obtain the necessary financing in a timely manner, the completion of the project could be delayed. This may negatively affect Golar Power and our business operations and financial results.

In addition, the Sergipe Project is subject to a variety of risks including General Electric's completion of the Sergipe Project in accordance with the terms of the related EPC contract. Additionally, constructing and operating a power plant is subject to certain risks that include unscheduled plant outages, equipment failure, labor disputes, disruptions in fuel supply, inability to comply with regulatory or permit requirements, natural disasters or terrorist acts, cyber attacks or other similar occurrences, and inherent risks which may occur as a result of inadequate internal processes, technological flaws, human error or actions of third parties or other external events. The control and management of these risks depend upon adequate development and training of personnel and on the existence of operational procedures, preventative maintenance plans and specific programs supported by quality control systems which reduce, but do not eliminate, the possibility of the occurrence and impact of these risks. The hazards described above, along with other safety hazards associated with our operations, can cause significant personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property, plant and equipment, contamination of, or damage to, the environment and suspension of operations. The occurrence of any one of these events may result in Golar Power, through its ownership interest in CELSE, being named as a defendant in lawsuits asserting claims for substantial damages, environmental cleanup costs, personal injury and fines and/or penalties.

Also, exchange rate fluctuations between the U.S. Dollar and the Brazilian Real could have an adverse impact on the results of operations of Golar Power with respect to its investments in Brazil, including its investments in the Sergipe Project through CELSE. The principal currency for revenue and operating expenses is the U.S. Dollar; however, a significant portion of expenses for CELSE will be paid in Brazilian Real. This exposure to foreign currency could lead to fluctuations in Golar Power's net income and net revenue due to changes in the value of the U.S. Dollar relative to the Brazilian Real.

We are obligated to make additional payments to Golar Power in connection with the related Shareholders Agreement.

As a closing condition to the Golar Power joint venture transaction, we and Stonepeak entered into an Investment and Shareholders Agreement with respect to Golar Power that governs, among other things, its management and funding. Under the agreement, we and Stonepeak have agreed to contribute additional equity funding to Golar Power, on a pro rata basis, including (i) up to an aggregate of \$150 million due through to mid-2018 and (ii) additional amounts as may be required by Golar Power subject to the approval of its board of directors.

While we believe we will be able to arrange funding for the full amount of our pro rata obligations, to the extent we or Stonepeak do not timely make the required payments, such failure could have material adverse consequences for Golar Power, and failure by us to fulfill our payment obligations could adversely impact our interests in Golar Power.

We may guarantee the indebtedness of our joint ventures.

We may provide guarantees to certain banks with respect to commercial bank indebtedness of our joint ventures. This includes the debt under our \$1.125 billion loan facility borrowed by Golar Power's subsidiaries that own the Golar Celsius and Golar Penguin, which are our former subsidiaries that we contributed to Golar Power. Following our

contribution of those subsidiaries, they continue to owe the debt associated with the Golar Celsius and Golar Penguin to the lenders under our \$1.125 billion loan facility, which we guarantee. Failure by any of our joint ventures, including Golar Power, to service its debt requirements and comply with any provisions contained in its commercial loan agreements, including paying scheduled installments and complying with certain covenants, may lead to an event of default under the related loan agreement, including our \$1.125 billion loan facility. As a result, if our joint ventures are unable to obtain a waiver or do not have enough cash on hand to repay the outstanding borrowings, the relevant lenders may foreclose their liens on the vessels securing the loans or seek repayment of the loan from us, or both. Further, by virtue of our guarantees with respect to our joint ventures, this may reduce our ability to gain future credit from certain lenders.

We may not be able to obtain financing, to meet our obligations as they fall due, to fund our growth or our future capital expenditures, which could negatively impact our results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay dividends.

In order to fund future FLNG vessel and FSRU retrofitting projects, liquefaction projects, newbuilding programs, vessel acquisitions, increased working capital levels or other capital expenditures, we may be required to use cash from operations, incur additional borrowings, raise capital through the sale of debt or additional equity securities or complete sales of our interests in our vessel owning subsidiaries operating under long-term charters to Golar Partners. Our ability to do so may be limited by our financial condition at the time of such financing or offering, as well as by adverse market conditions resulting from, among other things, general economic conditions and contingencies and uncertainties that are beyond our control. In addition, our use of cash from operations may reduce the amount of cash available for dividend distributions. Our failure to obtain funds for future capital expenditures could impact our results of operations, financial condition and our ability to pay dividends. Furthermore, our ability to access capital, overall economic conditions and our ability to secure charters could limit our ability to fund our growth and capital expenditures. The issuance of additional equity securities would dilute your equity interest in us and reduce any pro rata dividend payments without a commensurate increase in cash allocated to dividends, if any. Even if we are successful in obtaining bank financing, paying debt service would limit cash available for working capital and increasing our indebtedness could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition and ability to pay dividends.

A pre-condition of the lease financings for both the Golar Tundra and the Golar Seal is for these vessels to be employed under effective charters by June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2018, respectively, or we could be required to refinance the vessels. We are currently exploring our refinancing options, including extension of the lenders' deadlines for satisfaction of such. While we believe we will be able to refinance these vessels or extend the lenders' deadlines, failure to do so could have an adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows, financial condition and ability to pay dividends.

Servicing our debt agreements substantially limits our funds available for other purposes and our operational flexibility.

A large portion of our cash flow from operations is used to repay the principal and interest on our debt agreements. As of December 31, 2017, our net indebtedness (including loan debt, net of restricted cash and short-term deposits and net of cash and cash equivalents) was \$1.8 billion and our ratio of net indebtedness to total capital (comprising net indebtedness plus shareholders' equity) was 0.50.

Our consolidated debt could increase substantially. We will continue to have the ability to incur additional debt. Our level of debt could have important consequences to us, including:

- Our ability to obtain additional financing, if necessary, for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other purposes may be impaired or such financing may not be available on favorable terms;

• We will need a substantial portion of our cash flow to make principal and interest payments on our debt, reducing the funds that would otherwise be available for operations, future business opportunities and dividends to stockholders;

• We may be more vulnerable than our competitors with less debt to competitive pressures or a downturn in our industry or the economy generally; and

• Our flexibility in obtaining additional financing, pursuing other business opportunities and responding to changing business and economic conditions may be limited.

Our ability to service our indebtedness will depend upon, among other things, our future financial and operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions and financial, business, regulatory and other factors, some of which are beyond our control, as well as the interest rates applicable to our outstanding indebtedness. If our operating income is not sufficient to service our indebtedness, we will be forced to take actions, such as reducing or delaying our business activities, acquisitions, investments or capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring or refinancing our debt or seeking additional equity capital. We may not be able to effect any of these remedies on satisfactory terms, or at all. In addition, a lack of liquidity in the debt and equity markets could hinder our ability to refinance our debt or obtain additional financing on favorable terms in the future.

A decline in the market value of Golar Partners' common unit price could result in breaches of our Margin Loan Facility.

We entered into a loan agreement, dated March 3, 2017, among one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, as borrower, Golar LNG Limited, as guarantor, Citibank N.A., as administrative agent, initial collateral agent and calculation agent, and Citibank N.A., as lender. We refer to this as the Margin Loan Facility. If the outstanding balance of the Margin Loan Facility were to exceed the specified loan-to-value ratio threshold (for example, as a result of a decline in the aggregate market value of the pledged securities), we would be required to pledge additional cash or cash equivalents as collateral under the Margin Loan Facility or repay a portion of the Margin Loan Facility. If we were unable to pledge such additional collateral or repay a portion of the Margin Loan Facility Citibank N.A. could accelerate our debt and foreclose on our Golar Partners common units pledged as collateral under the term loan credit facility. Our term loan credit facility could thus increase our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions.

Our financing agreements are secured by our vessels and contain operating and financial restrictions and other covenants that may restrict our business, financing activities and ability to make cash distributions to our shareholders. In addition, because of the presence of cross-default provisions in certain of our and Golar Partners' financing agreements that cover both us and Golar Partners, a default by us or Golar Partners could lead to multiple defaults in our agreements.

Our obligations under our financing arrangements are secured by certain of our vessels and guaranteed by our subsidiaries holding the interests in our vessels. Our loan agreements impose, and future financial obligations may impose, operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions may require the consent of our lenders, or may prevent or otherwise limit our ability to, among other things:

- merge into, or consolidate with, any other entity or sell, or otherwise dispose of, all or substantially all of our assets;
- make or pay equity distributions;
- incur additional indebtedness;
- incur or make any capital expenditures;
- materially amend, or terminate, any of our current charter contracts or management agreements; or
- charter our vessels.

Our loan agreements and lease financing arrangements also require us to maintain specific financial levels and ratios, including minimum amounts of available cash, minimum ratios of current assets to current liabilities (excluding current portion of long-term debt), minimum levels of stockholders' equity and maximum loan amounts to value. If we were to fail to maintain these levels and ratios without obtaining a waiver of covenant compliance or modification to our covenants, we would be in default of our loans and lease financing agreements, which, unless waived by our lenders, could provide our lenders with the right to require us to increase the minimum value held by us under our equity and liquidity covenants, increase our interest payments, pay down our indebtedness to a level where we are in compliance with our loan covenants, sell vessels in our fleet or reclassify our indebtedness as current liabilities and could allow our lenders to accelerate our indebtedness and foreclose their liens on our vessels, which could result in the loss of our vessels. If our indebtedness is accelerated, we may not be able to refinance our debt or obtain additional financing, which would impair our ability to continue to conduct our business.

Moreover, in connection with any waivers and/or amendments to our loan and lease agreements, our lenders may impose additional operating and financial restrictions on us and/or modify the terms of our existing loan and lease agreements.

Because of the presence of cross-default provisions in certain of our and Golar Partners' loan and lease agreements that cover both us and Golar Partners, a default by us or Golar Partners under a loan or lease agreement and the refusal of

any one lender or lessor to grant or extend a waiver could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under our other loan and lease agreements even if our or Golar Partners' other lenders or lessors have waived covenant defaults under the respective agreements. A cross-default provision means that if we or Golar Partners default on one loan or lease, we would then default on our other loans containing a cross-default provision.

Exposure to equity price risk in our shares could adversely affect our financial results.

As a result of holding an equity swap, which we refer to as our Total Return Swap, in our own securities, as of April 6, 2018, we are exposed to the movement in our share price in respect of 3.0 million shares under the equity swap. Should the price of our shares fall materially below the level at which the shares were acquired, the equity swap mark-to-market valuations could adversely affect our results. In addition, the equity swap has a credit arrangement, whereby we are required to provide cash collateral equal to 20% of the initial acquisition price and to subsequently post additional cash collateral that corresponds to any further unrealized loss. As of December 31, 2017, cash collateral of \$58.4 million has been provided. In the event the share price declines, the cash collateral requirements could adversely affect our liquidity and financial position.

We are exposed to volatility in the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, and the derivative contracts we have entered into to hedge our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates could result in higher than market interest rates and charges against our income.

As of December 31, 2017, we had total outstanding debt of \$2.4 billion, of which approximately \$0.9 billion was exposed to a floating interest rate based on LIBOR, which has been volatile recently and could affect the amount of interest payable on our debt. In order to manage our exposure to interest rate fluctuations, we use interest rate swaps to effectively fix a part of our floating rate debt obligations. As of December 31, 2017, we have interest rate swaps with a notional amount of \$1.3 billion representing 138.7% of our total floating rate debt. While we are economically hedged, we do not apply hedge accounting and therefore interest rate swaps mark-to-market valuations may adversely affect our results. Entering into swaps and derivatives transactions is inherently risky and presents various possibilities for incurring significant expenses. The derivatives strategies that we employ currently and in the future may not be successful or effective, and we could, as a result, incur substantial additional interest costs or losses.

In the future, our financial condition could be materially adversely affected to the extent we do not hedge our exposure to interest rate fluctuations under loans that have been advanced at a floating rate. Any hedging activities we engage in may not effectively manage our interest rate exposure or have the desired impact on our financial conditions or results of operations.

We will have to make additional contributions to our pension scheme because it is underfunded.

We provide a pension plan for certain of our current and former marine employees. As of December 31, 2017, there were 11 active members and 220 pensioners. Members do not contribute to the plan and it is closed to any new members. As of December 31, 2017, the plan is underfunded by \$38.9 million at the current contribution level, and we will need to increase our contributions significantly in order to avoid the plan's assets being extinguished. Such contributions could have a material and adverse effect on our cash flows and financial condition.

We have a substantial equity investment in our former subsidiary, Golar Partners, that from December 13, 2012, is no longer consolidated with our financial results, and our investment is subject to the risks related to Golar Partners' business.

As of December 31, 2017, we had an ownership interest of 31.8% (including our 2% general partner interest) in Golar Partners, in addition to 100% of the incentive distribution rights, or IDRs, which we account for under the equity method of accounting. The aggregate carrying value of our investments in Golar Partners as of December 31, 2017 was \$467.1 million, which represents our total interests in the common and general partner units and the IDRs. The common units of Golar Partners are listed on the NASDAQ Global Market, which as of December 31, 2017, had a quoted unit price of \$22.80. The estimated fair value of our investments in Golar Partners is calculated with reference to the quoted price of the common units, with adjustments made to reflect the different rights associated with each

class of investment. If the price of the common units declines, such that the fair value of our investments in Golar Partners falls below carrying value, and it is determined to be due to other than temporary reasons, we would be required to recognize future impairment charges that may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the period that the impairment charges are recognized.

In addition to the value of our investment, we receive cash distributions from Golar Partners, which amounted to \$52.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. Furthermore, we receive management fee income from the provision of services to Golar Partners under each of the management and administrative services agreement and the fleet management agreements, which amounted to \$13.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

The value of our investment, the income generated from our investment and the management fee income is subject to a variety of risks, including the risks related to Golar Partners' business as disclosed in its respective public filings with the SEC. The occurrence of any such risks may negatively affect our financial condition. As of April 6, 2018, Golar Partners had a fleet of 10 vessels which we manage under the management agreements referred to above, seven of which currently operate under medium

to long-term charters with a concentrated number of charterers that include Petrobras, Dubai Supply Authority, PT Nusantara Regas, The Government of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Kuwait National Petroleum Company. Accordingly, a significant risk to Golar Partners is the loss of any of these customers, charters or vessels, including rechartering its three vessels recently coming off charter, or under certain operational circumstances, a decline in payments under any of the charters, which could have a material adverse effect on its business and its ability to make cash distributions to its unitholders if the vessel was not re-chartered to another customer for an extended period of time.

We operate the majority of our vessels, through the Cool Pool, in the spot/short-term charter market, which is subject to volatility. Failure by the Cool Pool to find profitable employment for these vessels could adversely affect our operations.

As of April 6, 2018, we had eight LNG carriers and one FSRU operating in the spot market within the Cool Pool. Please see "Item 4. Information on the Company-B. Business Overview-Cool Pool" for further detail. The spot market refers to charters for periods of up to twelve months. Spot/short-term charters expose the Cool Pool to the volatility in spot charter rates, which can be significant. In contrast, medium to long-term time charters generally provide reliable revenues, but they also limit the portion of our fleet available to the spot/short-term market during an upswing in the LNG industry cycle, when spot/short-term market voyages might be more profitable. The charter rates payable in the spot market are uncertain and volatile and will depend upon, among other things, economic conditions in the LNG market.

If the Cool Pool is unable to find profitable employment or re-deploy ours or any of the other Cool Pool participants' vessels, we will not receive any revenues from the Cool Pool, but we may be required to pay expenses necessary to maintain that vessel in proper operating condition. A sustained decline in charter or spot rates or a failure by the Cool Pool to successfully charter its participating vessels could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and our ability to meet our financing obligations.

Our growth depends on our ability to expand relationships with existing customers and obtain new customers, for which we will face substantial competition.

One of our principal objectives is to enter into additional medium or long-term, fixed-rate time charters for our LNG carriers and FSRUs. The process of obtaining new long-term time charters is highly competitive and generally involves an intensive screening process and competitive bids, and often extends for several months. LNG carrier or FSRU time charters are awarded based upon a variety of factors relating to the vessel operator, including but not limited to:

- LNG shipping and FSRU experience and quality of ship operations;
- shipping industry relationships and reputation for customer service and safety;
- technical ability and reputation for operation of highly specialized vessels, including FSRUs;
- quality and experience of seafaring crew;
- the ability to finance FSRUs and LNG carriers at competitive rates, and financial stability generally;
- construction management experience, including, (i) relationships with shipyards and the ability to get suitable berths and (ii) the ability to obtain on-time delivery of new FSRUs and LNG carriers according to customer specifications;
- willingness to accept operational risks pursuant to a charter, such as allowing termination of the charter for force majeure events; and
- competitiveness of the bid in terms of overall price.

We expect substantial competition for providing floating storage and regasification services and marine transportation services for potential LNG projects from a number of experienced companies, including state-sponsored entities and major energy companies. Many of these competitors have significantly greater financial resources and larger and more versatile fleets than we and the Cool Pool do. We anticipate that an increasing number of marine transportation companies, including many with strong reputations and extensive resources and experience, will enter the FSRU market and LNG transportation market. This increased competition may cause greater price competition for time charters. As a result of these factors, we and the Cool Pool may be unable to expand our relationships with existing customers or obtain new customers on a profitable basis, if at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and ability to make cash distributions.

We may be unable to attract and retain key management personnel in the LNG industry, which may negatively impact the effectiveness of our management and our results of operation.

Significant demands are placed on our management as a result of our growth. As we expand our operations, we must manage and monitor our operations, control costs and maintain quality and control. In addition, the provision of management services to our affiliates, Golar Partners, Golar Power and OneLNG, including the supervision of vessel conversions to FSRUs or FLNGS, has increased the complexity of our business and placed additional demands on our management. Our success depends, to a significant extent, upon the abilities and the efforts of our senior executives. While we believe that we have an experienced management team, the loss or unavailability of one or more of our senior executives for any extended period of time could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Failure to comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act and other anti-bribery legislation in other jurisdictions could result in fines, criminal penalties, contract terminations and an adverse effect on our business.

We may operate in a number of countries throughout the world, including countries known to have a reputation for corruption. We are committed to doing business in accordance with applicable anti-corruption laws and have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics which is consistent and in full compliance with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, or the FCPA, and the Bribery Act 2010 of the United Kingdom, or the UK Bribery Act. We are subject, however, to the risk that we, our affiliated entities or our or their respective officers, directors, employees and agents may take actions determined to be in violation of such anti-corruption laws, including the FCPA and the UK Bribery Act. Any such violation could result in substantial fines, sanctions, civil and/or criminal penalties, curtailment of operations in certain jurisdictions, and might adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. In addition, actual or alleged violations could damage our reputation and ability to do business. Furthermore, detecting, investigating, and resolving actual or alleged violations is expensive and can consume significant time and attention of our senior management.

In order to effectively compete in some foreign jurisdictions, we utilize local agents and/or establish entities with local operators or strategic partners. All of these activities may involve interaction by our agents with government officials. Even though some of our agents or partners may not themselves be subject to the FCPA, the UK Bribery Act, or other anti-bribery laws to which we may be subject, if our agents or partners make improper payments to government officials or other persons in connection with engagements or partnerships with us, we could be investigated and potentially found liable for violation of such anti-bribery laws and could incur civil and criminal penalties and other sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

An increase in costs could materially and adversely affect our financial performance.

Our vessel operating expenses and drydock capital expenditures depend on a variety of factors, including crew costs, provisions, deck and engine stores and spares, lubricating oil, insurance, maintenance and repairs and shipyard costs, many of which are beyond our control and affect the entire shipping industry. Also, while we do not bear the cost of fuel (bunkers) under our time charters, fuel is a significant, if not the largest, expense in our operations when our vessels are operating under voyage charters, are idle during periods of commercial waiting time or when positioning or repositioning before or after a time charter. If costs rise, they could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

A shortage of qualified officers and crew could have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

FLNGs require a technically skilled officer staff with specialized training. If we are unable to employ technically skilled staff and crew, we will not be able to adequately staff our vessels particularly as we take delivery of our converted FLNG vessels. A material decrease in the supply of technically skilled officers or an inability to attract and retain such qualified officers could impair our ability to operate, or increase the cost of crewing our vessels, which would materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As our fleet grows in size, we may need to improve our operations and financial systems and recruit additional staff and crew; if we cannot improve these systems or recruit suitable employees, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

As our fleet and the fleets of our affiliates grow, we may have to invest in upgrading our operating and financial systems. In addition, we may have to recruit well qualified seafarers and shoreside administrative and management personnel. We may not be able to hire suitable employees to the extent we continue to expand our fleet. Our vessels require technically skilled staff with specialized training. If we are unable to find and employ such technically skilled staff, we may not be able to adequately staff our

vessels or the vessels of our affiliates. If we are unable to operate our financial and operations systems effectively or we are unable to recruit suitable employees, our results of operation and may be adversely affected.

We are subject to certain risks with respect to our contractual counterparties, and failure of such counterparties to meet their obligations could cause us to suffer losses or otherwise adversely affect our business.

We have entered into, and may enter in the future, contracts, charter contracts, newbuilding contracts, vessel conversion contracts, credit facilities with banks, sale and leaseback contracts, interest rate swaps, foreign currency swaps and equity swaps. Such agreements subject us to counterparty risks. The ability of each of our counterparties to perform its obligations under a contract with us will depend on a number of factors that are beyond our control and may include, among other things, general economic conditions and the overall financial condition of the counterparty. Should a counterparty fail to honor its obligations under agreements with us, we could sustain significant losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Due to the lack of diversification in our lines of business, adverse developments in the LNG industry would negatively impact our results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay dividends.

Currently, we rely primarily on the revenues generated from our or our affiliates' LNG carriers and FSRUs, proceeds from sales of interests in our vessels on long-term time charters to Golar Partners and cash distributions from Golar Partners. Due to the lack of diversification in our lines of business, an adverse development in our LNG carrier and FSRU business, in the LNG industry or in the offshore energy infrastructure industry generally would have a significant impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.

We may be subject to litigation that, if not resolved in our favor and not sufficiently insured against, could have a material adverse effect on us.

We may be, from time to time, involved in various litigation matters. These matters may include, among other things, contract disputes, personal injury claims, environmental claims or proceedings, asbestos and other toxic tort claims, employment matters, governmental claims for taxes or duties and other litigation that arises in the ordinary course of our business. Although we always intend to defend such matters vigorously, we cannot predict with certainty the outcome or effect of any claim or other litigation matter, and the ultimate outcome of any litigation or the potential costs to resolve them may have a material adverse effect on us. Insurance may not be applicable or sufficient in all cases and/or insurers may not remain solvent, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. Please read "Item 8 Financial Information-Legal Proceedings and Claims."

We previously entered into six UK tax leases, of which one lease remains, being that of the Methane Princess lease. In the event of any adverse tax changes or a successful challenge by the UK Revenue authorities, or HMRC, with regard to the initial tax basis of these transactions or in relation to our 2010 lease restructurings, or in the event of an early termination of the Methane Princess lease, we may be required to make additional payments principally to the UK vessel lessor or Golar Partners, which could adversely affect our earnings and financial position.

We previously entered into six UK tax leases, of which one lease remains, being that of the Methane Princess lease, albeit following the deconsolidation of Golar Partners in 2012 the capital lease obligation is no longer included within our consolidated balance sheet. However, by virtue of certain indemnity provisions under certain agreements with Golar Partners, we have agreed to indemnify Golar Partners in the event of any tax liabilities in excess of scheduled or final scheduled amounts arising from the Methane Princess lease and termination thereof. HMRC has been challenging the use of similar lease structures and has been engaged in litigation of a test case for some years. In August 2015, following an appeal to the Court of Appeal by the HMRC which set aside previous judgments in favor

of an unrelated tax payer, the First Tier Tribunal (UK court) ruled in favor of HMRC. In the event of any adverse tax changes or a successful challenge by HMRC with regard to the initial tax basis of the six UK tax leases, or in relation to our 2010 lease restructurings, or in the event of an early termination of the remaining Methane Princess lease, we may be required to make additional payments principally to the UK vessel lessor or Golar Partners, which could adversely affect our earnings and financial position. We could be required to return all, or a portion of, or in certain circumstances significantly more than, the upfront cash benefits that we received in respect of our lease financings, including the 2010 or subsequent termination restructurings. The gross cash benefit we received upfront on these leases amounted to approximately £41 million British Pounds (before deduction of fees). We are currently in conversation with HMRC on this matter, presenting the factual background of our position. Please refer to note 31 "Other Commitments and Contingencies" - UK tax lease benefits, of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Our consolidated lessor variable interest entities may enter into different financing arrangements, which could affect our financial results.

By virtue of the sale and leaseback transactions we have entered into with certain entities of Chinese financial institutions that are determined to be variable interest entities, or the lessor VIEs, where we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary, we are required to consolidate these lessor VIEs into our results. Although consolidated into our results, we have no control over the funding arrangements negotiated by these lessor VIEs such as interest rates, maturity and repayment profiles. In consolidating these lessor VIEs, we must make assumptions regarding the debt amortization profile and the interest rate to be applied against the lessor VIEs' debt principle. Our estimates are therefore dependent upon the timeliness of receipt and accuracy of financial information provided by these lessor VIE entities. For additional detail refer to note 5 "Variable Interest Entities" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. As of December 31, 2017, we consolidated lessor VIEs in connection with the lease financing transactions for seven of our vessels. For descriptions of our current financing arrangements including those of our lessor VIEs, please read "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-B. Liquidity and Capital Resources-Borrowing Activities." The funding arrangements negotiated by these lessor VIEs could adversely affect our financial results.

We are exposed to U.S. dollar and foreign currency fluctuations and devaluations that could harm our reported revenue and results of operations.

Our principal currency for our operations and financing is the U.S. dollar. We generate the majority of our revenues in the U.S. dollar. Apart from the U.S. dollar, we incur a portion of capital, operating and administrative expenses in multiple currencies.

Due to a portion of our expenses being incurred in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, our expenses may, from time to time, increase relative to our revenues as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly between the U.S. dollar and the Euro, the British Pound, and the Norwegian Kroner, which could affect the amount of net income that we report in future periods. We use financial derivatives to hedge some of our currency exposure. Our use of financial derivatives involves certain risks, including the risk that losses on a hedged position could exceed the nominal amount invested in the instrument and the risk that the counterparty to the derivative transaction may be unable or unwilling to satisfy its contractual obligations, which could have an adverse effect on our results.

Tax risks

We may have to pay tax on United States source income, which would reduce our earnings.

Under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended, or the Code, 50% of the gross shipping income of a vessel owning or chartering corporation, such as ourselves and our subsidiaries, that is attributable to transportation that begins or ends, but that does not both begin and end, in the United States, may be subject to a 4% U.S. federal income tax without allowance for deduction, unless that corporation qualifies for exemption from tax under Section 883 of the Code and the applicable Treasury Regulations recently promulgated thereunder.

We expect that we and each of our subsidiaries will qualify for this statutory tax exemption and we will take this position for U.S. federal income tax return reporting purposes. However, there are factual circumstances beyond our control that could cause us to lose the benefit of this tax exemption and thereby become subject to U.S. federal income tax on our U.S. source income. Therefore, we can give no assurances on our tax-exempt status or that of any of our subsidiaries.

If we or our subsidiaries are not entitled to exemption under Section 883 of the Code for any taxable year, we or our subsidiaries could be subject for those years to an effective 4% U.S. federal income tax on the gross shipping income we or our subsidiaries derive during the year that are attributable to the transport of cargoes to or from the United States. The imposition of this tax would have a negative effect on our business and would result in decreased earnings available for distribution to our shareholders. Please see "Item 10. Additional Information-E. Taxation" for further information.

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

A foreign corporation will be treated as a "passive foreign investment company," or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes if either (1) at least 75% of its gross income during the taxable year consists of certain types of "passive income" or (2) at least 50% of the average value of the corporation's assets during such taxable year produce or are held for the production of those types of "passive income." For purposes of these tests, "passive income" includes dividends, interest, and gains from the sale or exchange of investment property and rents and royalties other than rents and royalties which 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. shareholders 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 shares in the PFIC.

Based on our current and expected future method of operation, we do not believe that we will be a PFIC with respect to any taxable year. In this regard, we intend to treat the gross income we derive or are deemed to derive from our time chartering activities as services income, rather than rental income. Accordingly, we believe that our income from our time chartering activities does not constitute "passive income," and the assets that we own and operate in connection with the production of that income do not constitute passive assets.

There is, however, no direct legal authority under the PFIC rules addressing our method of operation. We believe there is substantial legal authority supporting our position consisting of case law and United States Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, pronouncements concerning the characterization of income derived from time charters and voyage charters as services income for other tax purposes. However, we note that there is also authority which characterizes time charter income as rental income rather than services income for other tax purposes. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the IRS or a court of law will accept our position, and there is a risk that the IRS or a court of law could determine that we are a PFIC. Moreover, no assurance can be given that we would not constitute a PFIC for any future taxable year if there were to be changes in the nature and extent of our operations.

If the IRS were to find that we are or have been a PFIC for any taxable year, our U.S. shareholders will face adverse U.S. tax consequences and certain information reporting requirements. Under the PFIC rules, unless those shareholders make an election available under the Code (which election could itself have adverse consequences for such shareholders), such shareholders would be liable to pay U.S. federal income tax at the then prevailing income tax rates on ordinary income plus interest upon excess distributions and upon any gain from the disposition of our common shares, as if the excess distribution or gain had been recognized ratably over the shareholder's holding period of our common shares. Please see the section of this annual report entitled "Taxation" under "Item 10. Additional Information-E. Taxation" for a more comprehensive discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences if we were to be treated as a PFIC.

A change in tax laws in any country in which we operate could adversely affect us

Tax laws and regulations are highly complex and subject to interpretation. Consequently, we and our subsidiaries are subject to changing laws, treaties and regulations in and between countries in which we operate. Our tax expense is based on our interpretation of the tax laws in effect at the time the expense was incurred. A change in tax laws, treaties or regulations, or in the interpretation thereof, could result in a materially higher tax expense or a higher effective tax rate on our earnings. Such changes may include measures enacted in response to the ongoing initiatives in relation to fiscal legislation at an international level such as the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development.

We may become subject to taxation in Bermuda which would negatively affect our results.

At the present time, there is no Bermuda income or profits tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, capital transfer tax, estate duty or inheritance tax payable by us or by our shareholders in respect of our shares. We have obtained an assurance from the Minister of Finance of Bermuda under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966 that, in the event that any legislation is enacted in Bermuda imposing any tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital asset, gain or appreciation or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, such tax shall not, until March 31, 2035, be applicable to us or to any of our operations or to our shares, debentures or other obligations except insofar as such tax applies to persons ordinarily resident in Bermuda or is payable by us in respect of real property owned or leased by us in Bermuda. We cannot assure you that a future Minister would honor that assurance,

which is not legally binding, or that after such date we would not be subject to any such tax. If we were to become subject to taxation in Bermuda, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Industry

The operation of LNG carriers, FLNGs and FSRUs is inherently risky, and an incident resulting in significant loss or environmental consequences involving any of our vessels could harm our reputation and business.

Our vessels and their cargoes are at risk of being damaged or lost because of events such as:

- marine disasters;
- piracy;
- environmental accidents;

bad weather;
mechanical failures;
grounding, fire, explosions and collisions;
human error; and
war and terrorism.

An accident involving any of our vessels could result in any of the following:

death or injury to persons, loss of property or environmental damage;
delays in the delivery of cargo;
loss of revenues from or termination of charter contracts;
governmental fines, penalties or restrictions on conducting business;
higher insurance rates; and
damage to our reputation and customer relationships generally.

Any of these circumstances or events could increase our costs or lower our revenues.

If our vessels suffer damage, they may need to be repaired. The costs of vessel repairs are unpredictable and can be substantial. We may have to pay repair costs that our insurance policies do not cover. The loss of earnings while these vessels are being repaired, as well as the actual cost of these repairs, would decrease our results of operations. If one of our vessels were involved in an accident with the potential risk of environmental contamination, the resulting media coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, our results of operations and cash flows, weaken our financial condition and negatively affect our ability to pay dividends. Further, any such environmental accident or the total loss of any of our vessels could harm our reputation as a safe and reliable LNG Carrier, FLNG and FSRU owner and operator. If we are unable to adequately maintain or safeguard our vessels, we may be unable to prevent any such damage, costs or loss which could negatively impact our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to pay dividends.

Our results of operations and financial condition depend on demand for LNG, LNG carriers, FSRUs and FLNGs.

Our business strategy focuses on expansion in the LNG shipping sector, the floating storage and regasification sector and the floating liquefaction sector. While global LNG demand has continued to rise, the rate of its growth has fluctuated for several reasons, including the global economic downturn and continued economic uncertainty, fluctuations in the price of natural gas and other sources of energy, the continued increase in natural gas production from unconventional sources, including hydraulic fracturing, in regions such as North America and the highly complex and capital intensive nature of new and expanded LNG projects, including liquefaction projects. Accordingly, our results of operations and financial condition depend on continued world and regional demand for LNG, LNG carriers, FSRUs and FLNGs, which could be negatively affected by a number of factors, including but not limited to:

price and availability of natural gas, crude oil and petroleum products;
increases in the cost of natural gas derived from LNG relative to the cost of natural gas;
decreases in the cost of, or increases in the demand for, conventional land-based regasification and liquefaction systems, which could occur if providers or users of regasification or liquefaction services seek greater economies of scale than FSRUs or FLNGs can provide, or if the economic, regulatory or political challenges associated with land-based activities improve;
further development of, or decreases in the cost of, alternative technologies for vessel-based LNG regasification or liquefaction;

increases in the production of natural gas in areas linked by pipelines to consuming areas, the extension of existing, or the development of new, pipeline systems in markets we may serve, or the conversion of existing non-natural gas pipelines to natural gas pipelines in those markets;

• negative global or regional economic or political conditions, particularly in LNG-consuming regions, which could reduce energy consumption or its growth;

• decreases in the consumption of natural gas due to increases in its price relative to other energy sources or other factors making consumption of natural gas less attractive;

• any significant explosion, spill or other incident involving an LNG facility or carrier, conventional land-based regasification or liquefaction system, or FSRU or FLNG;

• a significant increase in the number of LNG carriers, FSRUs or FLNGs available, whether by a reduction in the scrapping of existing vessels or the increase in construction of vessels;

• infrastructure constraints such as delays in the construction of export or liquefaction facilities, the inability of project owners or operators to obtain governmental approvals to construct or operate LNG facilities, as well as

community or political action group resistance to new LNG infrastructure due to concerns about the environment, safety and terrorism; and
• availability of new, alternative energy sources, including compressed natural gas.

Reduced demand for LNG or LNG liquefaction, storage, shipping or regasification, or any reduction or limitation in LNG production capacity, could have a material adverse effect on prevailing charter rates or the market value of our vessels, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Oil prices ranged between approximately \$42 and \$60 in 2017. Natural gas prices ranged from approximately \$2.60 to \$3.75 in 2017. New LNG supply and the prospect of significant additional volumes over the coming 3-years that will exceed near-term demand has resulted in a “decoupling” of LNG prices from oil. An abundance of available LNG in both the Pacific and Atlantic basins also led to a narrowing of the gap in pricing in different geographic regions. This has continued to adversely affect the length of voyages in the spot LNG shipping market and consequently suppressed spot rates and medium term charter rates for charters. Although the arrival of substantial volumes of new LNG over the next three years is expected to positively impact the shipping market and remain supportive of the FSRU business, a prolonged period of low LNG prices could negatively impact new investment decisions for large-scale LNG liquefaction projects. Whilst potentially a positive catalyst for cost competitive liquefaction solutions including floating liquefaction, this has potentially negative long-term demand consequences both for LNG carrier and FSRU demand. Any sustained decline in the delivery of new LNG volumes, chartering activity and charter rates could also adversely affect the market value of our vessels, on which certain of the ratios and financial covenants we are required to comply with in our credit facilities are based.

Growth of the LNG market may be limited by many factors, including infrastructure constraints and community and political group resistance to new LNG infrastructure over concerns about environmental, safety and terrorism.

A complete LNG project includes production, liquefaction, regasification, storage and distribution facilities and LNG carriers. Existing LNG projects and infrastructure are limited, and new or expanded LNG projects are highly complex and capital intensive, with new projects often costing several billion dollars. Many factors could negatively affect continued development of LNG infrastructure and related alternatives, including floating liquefaction, storage and regasification, or disrupt the supply of LNG, including:

- increases in interest rates or other events that may affect the availability of sufficient financing for LNG projects on commercially reasonable terms;
- decreases in the price of LNG, which might decrease the expected returns relating to investments in LNG projects;
- the inability of project owners or operators to obtain governmental approvals to construct or operate LNG facilities;
- local community resistance to proposed or existing LNG facilities based on safety, environmental or security concerns;
- any significant explosion, spill or similar incident involving an LNG production, liquefaction or regasification facility, FSRU or LNG carrier; and
- labor or political unrest affecting existing or proposed areas of LNG production, liquefaction and regasification.

We expect that, as a result of the factors discussed above, some of the proposals to expand existing or develop new LNG liquefaction and regasification facilities may be abandoned or significantly delayed. If the LNG supply chain is disrupted or does not continue to grow, or if a significant LNG explosion, spill or similar incident occurs, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition and our ability to make cash distributions.

Fluctuations in overall LNG demand growth could adversely affect our ability to secure future time charters.

LNG trade increased by around 11% from 265 million tonnes per annum ("mtpa") in 2016 to 293 mtpa in 2017. Growth in 2016 and 2015 amounted to 6% and 1.6% respectively. As a result of geopolitical issues, LNG export capacity was removed from the market in 2012, resulting in a small reduction in trade. No trade increases were recorded in 2013 or 2014. Delays to the start-up of new liquefaction projects and geopolitical issues impacting existing facilities can impact LNG demand growth and consequently the number of time charter opportunities for LNG carrier, FLNG and FSRU owners. Future growth in the LNG trade, and therefore requirements for LNG liquefaction, shipping and regasification is highly uncertain and could fall if existing markets for LNG decline, new users and uses for LNG do not materialize as anticipated and no major export projects are sanctioned over the coming years. In the event that we have not secured long-term charters for the vessels in our fleet, a reduction in LNG trade could have an adverse effect on our ability to secure future term charters at acceptable rates.

A reduction in world-wide energy consumption could adversely affect our business.

While the most recent Energy Information Administration, or EIA, International Energy Outlook (2016), has reported that worldwide energy consumption is expected to increase by 48% from 2012 to 2040, with natural gas consumption expected to increase 69%, from 120 trillion cubic feet, or Tcf, in 2012 to 203 Tcf in 2040, there is no guarantee that the worldwide energy markets will experience such increases. Any decrease in energy and natural gas consumption could have an adverse effect on our revenues and profitability as there will likely be decreased demand for our services.

Changes in the supply of and demand for vessel capacity may lead to a reduction in charter hire rates and profitability for FSRUs and LNG carriers.

The supply of vessels generally increases with deliveries of new vessels and decreases with the scrapping of older vessels, conversion of vessels to other uses, and loss of tonnage as a result of casualties. Hire rates for LNG carriers, and to a lesser extent FSRUs, may fluctuate over time as a result of changes in the supply-demand balance relating to current and future capacity of FSRUs and LNG carriers. This supply-demand relationship largely depends on a number of factors outside our control, such as world natural gas prices and energy markets. A substantial or extended decline in natural gas prices could adversely affect our or the Cool Pool's ability to charter or recharter vessels at acceptable rates or our ability to acquire and profitably operate new FSRUs or LNG carriers. Hire rates for FSRUs and LNG carriers correlate to the price of newbuilding FSRUs and LNG carriers. If rates are lower when we or the Cool Pool are seeking a new charter, our earnings and ability to make distributions to our shareholders will suffer. While we currently believe that there is demand for additional tonnage in the near-term, an over-supply of vessel capacity combined with a decline in the demand for such vessels, may result in a reduction of charter hire rates. If such a reduction continues in the future, upon the expiration or termination of our vessels' current charters, we or the Cool Pool may only be able to re-charter vessels at reduced or unprofitable rates or we or the Cool Pool may not be able to charter vessels at all, which would have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

Vessel values may fluctuate substantially and, if these values are lower at a time when we are attempting to dispose of vessels, we may incur a loss and, if these values are higher when we are attempting to acquire vessels, we may not be able to acquire vessels at attractive prices.

Vessel values can fluctuate substantially over time due to a number of different factors, including:

- prevailing economic and market conditions in the natural gas and energy markets;
- a substantial or extended decline in demand for LNG;
- increases in the supply of vessel capacity;
- the type, size and age of a vessel; and
- the cost of newbuildings or retrofitting or modifying existing vessels, as a result of technological advances in vessel design or equipment, changes in applicable environmental or other regulations or standards, customer requirements or otherwise.

As our vessels age, the expenses associated with maintaining and operating them are expected to increase, which could have an adverse effect on our business and operations if we do not maintain sufficient cash reserves for maintenance and replacement capital expenditures. Moreover, the cost of a replacement vessel would be significant.

During the period a vessel is subject to a charter, we will not be permitted to sell it to take advantage of increases in vessel values without the charterers' agreement. If a charter terminates, we may be unable to re-deploy the affected vessels at attractive rates and, rather than continue to incur costs to maintain and finance them, we may seek to dispose of them. When vessel values are low, we may not be able to dispose of vessels at a reasonable price when we

wish to sell vessels, and conversely, when vessel values are elevated, we may not be able to acquire additional vessels at attractive prices when we wish to acquire additional vessels, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flow, financial condition and ability to make distributions to shareholders. Please refer to "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-B. Liquidity and Capital Resources-Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates-Vessel Market Values" for further information.

The market for LNG transportation and regasification services is competitive and we may not be able to compete successfully, which would adversely affect our earnings.

The market for LNG transportation and regasification services in which we operate is competitive, especially with respect to the negotiation of long-term charters. Competition arises primarily from other vessel owners, some of whom have substantially greater resources than we do. Furthermore, new competitors with greater resources could enter the market for LNG carriers or FSRUs and operate larger fleets through consolidations, acquisitions or the purchase of new vessels, and may be able to offer

lower charter rates and more modern fleets. If we are not able to compete successfully, our earnings could be adversely affected. Competition may also prevent us from achieving our goal of profitably expanding into other areas of the LNG industry.

A cyber-attack could materially disrupt our business.

We rely on information technology systems and networks in our operations and administration of our business. Our business operations could be targeted by individuals or groups seeking to sabotage or disrupt our information technology systems and networks, or to steal data. A successful cyber-attack could materially disrupt our operations, including the safety of our operations, or lead to unauthorized release of information or alteration of information in our systems. Any such attack or other breach of our information technology systems could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Recent action by the United Nation's International Maritime Organization, or IMO, Maritime Safety Committee and U.S. agencies indicate that cybersecurity regulations for the maritime industry are likely to be further developed in the near future in an attempt to combat cybersecurity threats. This might cause companies to cultivate additional procedures for monitoring cybersecurity, which could require additional expenses and/or capital expenditures. However, the impact of such regulations is hard to predict at this time.

Terrorist attacks, increased hostilities or war could lead to further economic instability, increased costs and disruption of our business.

LNG facilities, shipyards, vessels (including FSRUs and conventional LNG carriers), pipelines and gas fields could be targets of future terrorist attacks. Terrorist attacks, war or other events beyond our control that adversely affect the production, liquefaction, storage, transportation or regasification of LNG to be shipped or processed by us could entitle our customers to terminate our charters, which would harm our cash flow and our business. Concern that LNG facilities may be targeted for attack by terrorists has contributed to significant community and environmental resistance to the construction of a number of LNG facilities, primarily in North America. If a terrorist incident involving an LNG facility, FSRU or LNG carrier did occur, the incident could adversely affect construction of additional LNG facilities, FSRUs or FLNGs or the temporary or permanent closing of various LNG facilities or FSRUs currently in operation.

In addition, continuing conflicts and recent developments in Europe, with respect to the Ukraine and Russia, in the Middle East, including Israel, Iraq, Syria and Yemen, and in Africa, including Libya and the areas where Boko Haram operates, such as Nigeria and Cameroon, and the presence of the United States and other armed forces in Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria may lead to additional acts of terrorism and armed conflict around the world, which may contribute to economic instability and uncertainty in global financial markets or could impact our operations. As a result of the above, insurers have increased premiums and reduced or restricted coverage for losses caused by terrorist acts generally. These uncertainties could also adversely affect our ability to obtain additional financing on terms acceptable to us or at all. In the past, political instability has also resulted in attacks on vessels, mining of waterways and other efforts to disrupt international shipping, particularly in the Arabian Gulf region. Acts of terrorism have also affected vessels trading in regions throughout the world. Any of these occurrences, or the perception that our vessels are potential terrorist targets, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to pay dividends.

Acts of piracy on ocean-going vessels could adversely affect our business.

Acts of piracy have historically affected ocean-going vessels trading in regions of the world such as the South China Sea, Strait of Malacca, Arabian Sea, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden off the coast of Somalia, Indian Ocean and Gulf of

Guinea. Sea piracy incidents continue to occur, particularly in the Indian Ocean, and increasingly in the Gulf of Guinea and Strait of Malacca, with tanker vessels vulnerable to such attacks. Yet, some sources report there was a drop in the number of piracy incidents in 2016. If piracy attacks result in regions in which our vessels are deployed being characterized as “war risk” zones by insurers or Joint War Committee “war and strikes” listed areas, premiums payable for such coverage could increase significantly and such insurance coverage may be more difficult to obtain. In addition, crew and security equipment costs, including costs which may be incurred to employ onboard security armed guards to comply with Best Management Practices for Protection against Somalia Based Piracy, or BMP4, or any updated version, could increase in such circumstances. We may not be adequately insured to cover losses from these incidents, which could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, detention or hijacking as a result of an act of piracy against our vessels, increased costs associated with seeking to avoid such events (including increased bunker costs resulting from vessels being rerouted or travelling at increased speeds as recommended by BMP4), or unavailability of insurance for our vessels, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and ability to pay dividends, and may result in loss of revenues, increased costs and decreased cash flows to our customers, which could impair their ability to make payments to us under our charters.

Our insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover losses that may occur to our property or result from our operations or our insurance costs may increase significantly.

The operation of LNG carriers and FSRUs is inherently risky. Although we carry insurance, all risks may not be adequately insured against, and any particular claim may not be paid. Any claims covered by insurance would be subject to deductibles, and since it is possible that a large number of claims may be brought, the aggregate amount of these deductibles could be material. Certain of our insurance coverage is maintained through mutual protection and indemnity associations and, as a member of such associations, we may be required to make additional payments over and above budgeted premiums if member claims exceed association reserves.

We may be unable to procure adequate insurance coverage at commercially reasonable rates in the future. For example, more stringent environmental regulations have led in the past to increased costs for, and in the future may result in the lack of availability of, insurance against risks of environmental damage or pollution. A marine disaster could exceed our insurance coverage, which could harm our business, financial condition and operating results. Any uninsured or underinsured loss could harm our business and financial condition. In addition, our insurance may be voidable by the insurers as a result of certain of our actions, such as our vessels failing to maintain certification with applicable maritime self-regulatory organizations.

Changes in the insurance markets attributable to terrorist attacks may also make certain types of insurance more difficult for us to obtain. In addition, upon renewal or expiration of our current policies, the insurance that may be available to us may be significantly more expensive than our existing coverage.

We may be subject to increased premium payments, or calls, if the value of our claim records or the claim records of other members of the protection and indemnity associations through which we receive insurance coverage for tort liability (including pollution-related liability) significantly exceed projected claims. In addition, our protection and indemnity associations may not have enough resources to cover claims made against them. Our payment of these calls could result in significant expense to us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition and ability to pay dividends.

Our vessels may call on ports located in countries that are subject to restrictions imposed by the U.S. or other governments, which could adversely affect our business.

Although no vessels operated by us have called on ports located in countries subject to sanctions and embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism, such as Iran, Sudan and Syria, in the future our vessels may call on ports in these countries from time to time on our charterers' instructions. None of our vessels made any port calls to Iran in 2017. The U.S. sanctions and embargo laws and regulations vary in their application, as they do not all apply to the same covered persons or proscribe the same activities, and such sanctions and embargo laws and regulations may be amended or strengthened over time.

In 2010, the U.S. enacted the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions Accountability and Divestment Act, or CISADA, which expanded the scope of the Iran Sanctions Act. Among other things, CISADA expanded the application of the prohibitions to companies such as ours and introduced limits on the ability of companies and persons to do business or trade with Iran when such activities relate to the investment, supply or export of refined petroleum or petroleum products. In addition, in 2012, President Obama signed Executive Order 13608 which prohibits foreign persons from violating or attempting to violate, or causing a violation of any sanctions in effect against Iran or facilitating any deceptive transactions for or on behalf of any person subject to U.S. sanctions. Any persons found to be in violation of Executive Order 13608 will be deemed a foreign sanctions evader and will be banned from all contacts with the United States, including conducting business in U.S. dollars. Also in 2012, President Obama signed into law the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012, or the Iran Threat Reduction Act, which created new

sanctions and strengthened existing sanctions. Among other things, the Iran Threat Reduction Act intensifies existing sanctions regarding the provision of goods, services, infrastructure or technology to Iran's petroleum or petrochemical sector. The Iran Threat Reduction Act also includes a provision requiring the President of the United States to impose five or more sanctions from Section 6(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act, as amended, on a person the President determines is a controlling beneficial owner of, or otherwise owns, operates, or controls or insures a vessel that was used to transport crude oil from Iran to another country and (1) if the person is a controlling beneficial owner of the vessel, the person had actual knowledge the vessel was so used or (2) if the person otherwise owns, operates, or controls, or insures the vessel, the person knew or should have known the vessel was so used. Such a person could be subject to a variety of sanctions, including exclusion from U.S. capital markets, exclusion from financial transactions subject to U.S. jurisdiction, and exclusion of that person's vessels from U.S. ports for up to two years.

On November 24, 2013, the P5+1 (the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia and China) entered into an interim agreement with Iran entitled the "Joint Plan of Action," or JPOA. Under the JPOA it was agreed that, in exchange for

Iran taking certain voluntary measures to ensure that its nuclear program is used only for peaceful purposes, the U.S. and EU would voluntarily suspend certain sanctions for a period of six months. On January 20, 2014, the U.S. and E.U. indicated that they would begin implementing the temporary relief measures provided for under the JPOA. These measures included, among other things, the suspension of certain sanctions on the Iranian petrochemicals, precious metals, and automotive industries from January 20, 2014 until July 20, 2014. The JPOA was subsequently extended twice.

On July 14, 2015, the P5+1 and the EU announced that they reached a landmark agreement with Iran titled the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action Regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Program, or the JCPOA, which is intended to significantly restrict Iran's ability to develop and produce nuclear weapons for 10 years while simultaneously easing sanctions directed toward non-U.S. persons for conduct involving Iran, but taking place outside of U.S. jurisdiction and does not involve U.S. persons. On January 16, 2016, the United States joined the EU and the UN in lifting a significant number of their nuclear-related sanctions on Iran following an announcement by the International Atomic Energy Agency, or the IAEA that Iran had satisfied its respective obligations under the JCPOA.

U.S. sanctions prohibiting certain conduct that is now permitted under the JCPOA have not actually been repealed or permanently terminated at this time. Rather, the U.S. government has implemented changes to the sanctions regime by: (1) issuing waivers of certain statutory sanctions provisions; (2) committing to refrain from exercising certain discretionary sanctions authorities; (3) removing certain individuals and entities from OFAC's sanctions lists; and (4) revoking certain Executive Orders and specified sections of Executive Orders. These sanctions will not be permanently "lifted" until the earlier of "Transition Day," set to occur on October 20, 2023, or upon a report from the IAEA stating that all nuclear material in Iran is being used for peaceful activities.

As a result of the crisis in Ukraine and the annexation of Crimea by Russia earlier in 2014, both the U.S. and EU have implemented sanctions against certain persons and entities. In addition, various restrictions on trade have been implemented which, amongst others, include a prohibition on the import into the EU of goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol as well as restrictions on trade in certain dual-use and military items and restrictions in relation to various items of technology associated with the oil industry for use in deep water exploration and production, Arctic oil exploration and production, or shale oil projects in Russia. The U.S. has imposed sanctions against certain designated Russian entities and individuals, or U.S. Russian Sanctions Targets. These sanctions block the property and all interests in property of the U.S. Russian Sanctions Targets. This effectively prohibits U.S. persons from engaging in any economic or commercial transactions with the U.S. Russian Sanctions Targets unless the same are authorized by the U.S. Treasury Department. While the prohibitions of these sanctions are not directly applicable to us, we have compliance measures in place to guard against transactions with U.S. Russian Sanctions Targets which may involve the United States or U.S. persons and thus implicate prohibitions.

Although we believe that we have been in compliance with all applicable sanctions and embargo laws and regulations, and intend to maintain such compliance, there can be no assurance that we will be in compliance in the future, particularly as the scope of certain laws may be unclear and may be subject to changing interpretations. We are subject to the risk that we, our affiliated entities or our or their respective officers, directors, employees and agents may take actions determined to be in violation of such sanctions and embargo laws. Any such violation could result in fines, penalties or other sanctions that could severely impact our ability to access U.S. capital markets and conduct our business, and could result in some investors deciding, or being required, to divest their interest, or not to invest, in us. In addition, certain institutional investors may have investment policies or restrictions that prevent them from holding securities of companies that have contracts with countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. The determination by these investors not to invest in, or to divest from, our common stock may adversely affect the price at which our common stock trades. Moreover, our charterers may violate applicable sanctions and embargo laws and regulations as a result of actions that do not involve us or our vessels, and those violations could in turn negatively affect our reputation. In addition, our reputation and the market for our securities may be adversely

affected if we engage in certain other activities, such as entering into charters with individuals or entities in countries subject to U.S. sanctions and embargo laws that are not controlled by the governments of those countries, or engaging in operations associated with those countries pursuant to contracts with third parties that are unrelated to those countries or entities controlled by their governments. Investor perception of the value of our common stock may be adversely affected by the consequences of war, the effects of terrorism, civil unrest and governmental actions in these and surrounding countries.

Our vessels operating in international waters, now or in the future, will be subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment.

Our vessels traveling in international waters are subject to various existing regulations published by the IMO, such as marine pollution and prevention requirements imposed by the IMO.

The IMO International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of 1973 as from time to time amended, and generally referred to as MARPOL, can affect our operations. In addition, our LNG vessels may become subject to the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, or the HNS, adopted in 1996 and subsequently amended by the April 2010 Protocol, which is discussed further below.

In addition, national laws generally provide for a LNG carrier or offshore LNG facility owner or operator to bear strict liability for pollution, subject to a right to limit liability under applicable national or international regimes for limitation of liability. However, some jurisdictions are not a party to an international regime limiting maritime pollution liability, and, therefore, a vessel owner's or operator's rights to limit liability for maritime pollution in such jurisdictions may be uncertain.

Our vessels operating in U.S. waters now or, in the future, will be subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment, including, but not limited to, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or the OPA, the U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, or the CERCLA, the Clean Water Act, or the CWA, and the Clean Air Act, or the CAA. In some cases, these laws and regulations require us to obtain governmental permits and authorizations before we may conduct certain activities. These environmental laws and regulations may impose substantial penalties for noncompliance and substantial liabilities for pollution, including joint and several liability and strict liability. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in substantial civil and criminal fines and penalties. As with the industry generally, our operations will entail risks in these areas, and compliance with these laws and regulations, which may be subject to frequent revisions and reinterpretation, may increase our overall cost of business.

Please see "Item 4. Information on the Company-B. Business Overview-Environmental and Other Regulations-International Maritime Regulations of LNG Vessels" and "-Other Regulations" below for a more detailed discussion on these topics.

Our operations are subject to substantial environmental and other regulations, which may significantly increase our expenses.

Our operations are affected by extensive and changing international, national and local environmental protection laws, regulations, treaties and conventions in force in international waters, the jurisdictional waters of the countries in which our vessels operate, as well as the countries of our vessels' registration, including those governing oil spills, discharges to air and water, and the handling and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes. These regulations include, but are not limited to, MARPOL, including designation of Emission Control Areas, or ECAs, thereunder, the IMO International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage of 1969, as from time to time amended and generally referred to as CLC, the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, or Bunker Convention, the IMO International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea of 1974, as from time to time amended and generally referred to as SOLAS, the International Safety Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention, or ISM Code, the IMO International Convention on Load Lines of 1966, as from time to time amended, the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments in February 2004, or the BWM Convention, the HNS, the OPA, requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard, or USCG, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, the CERCLA, the CWA, the CAA, the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, the U.S. Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, or the MTSA, and European Union, or EU, regulations.

Many of these requirements are designed to reduce the risk of oil spills and other pollution. In addition, we believe that the heightened environmental, quality and security concerns of insurance underwriters, regulators and charterers will lead to additional regulatory requirements, including enhanced risk assessment and security requirements and

greater inspection and safety requirements on vessels. We expect to incur substantial expenses in complying with these laws and regulation, including expenses for vessel modifications and changes in operating procedures.

These requirements can affect the resale value or useful lives of our vessels, ship modifications or operational changes or restrictions, lead to decreased availability of insurance coverage for environmental matters or result in the denial of access to certain jurisdictional waters or ports, or detention in, certain ports. Under local, national and foreign laws, as well as international treaties and conventions, we could incur material liabilities, including cleanup obligations and joint and several liability and strict liability, in the event that there is a release of hazardous substances from our vessels or otherwise in connection with our operations. We could also become subject to personal injury or property damage claims relating to the release of or exposure to hazardous materials associated with our operations. In addition, failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in administrative and civil penalties, criminal sanctions or the suspension or termination of our operations, including, in certain instances, seizure or detention of our vessels.

Please see "Item 4. Information on the Company-B. Business Overview-Environmental and Other Regulations-International Maritime Regulations of LNG Vessels" and "-Other Regulations" below for a more detailed discussion on these topics.

Further changes to existing environmental legislation that is applicable to international and national maritime trade may have an adverse effect on our business.

In June 2015 the IMO formally adopted the International Code of Safety for Ships using Gases or Low flashpoint Fuels, or the IGF Code, which is designed to minimize the risks involved with ships using low flashpoint fuels-including LNG. The IGF Code will be mandatory under SOLAS through the adopted amendments. The IGF Code and the amendments to SOLAS became effective January 1, 2017.

Further legislation, or amendments to existing legislation, applicable to international and national maritime trade are expected over the coming years in areas such as ship recycling, sewage systems, emission control (including emissions of greenhouse gases), and ballast treatment and handling. The United States has recently enacted legislation and regulations that require more stringent controls of air and water emissions from ocean-going vessels. Such legislation or regulations may require additional capital expenditures or operating expenses (such as increased costs for low-sulfur fuel) in order for us to maintain our vessels' compliance with international and/or national regulations.

Regulations relating to ballast water discharge coming into effect during September 2019 may adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

The IMO has imposed updated guidelines on ballast water management systems specifying the maximum amount of viable organisms allowed to be discharged from a vessel's ballast water. Depending on the date of the IOPP renewal survey, existing vessels must comply with the updated D-2 standard on or after September 8, 2019. For most vessels, compliance with the D-2 standard will involve installing on-board systems to treat ballast water and eliminate unwanted organisms. The costs of compliance to the updated guidelines may be substantial and adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

Climate change and greenhouse gas restrictions may adversely impact our operations and markets.

Due to concern over the risk of climate change, a number of countries, U.S. states, the E.U. and the IMO have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, regulatory frameworks to reduce greenhouse gas emission from vessel emissions. These regulatory measures may include, among others, adoption of cap and trade regimes, carbon taxes, increased efficiency standards, and incentives or mandates for renewable energy. Additionally, a treaty may be adopted in the future that includes restrictions on shipping emissions. Compliance with changes in laws and regulations relating to climate change could increase our costs of operating and maintaining our vessels and could require us to make significant financial expenditures that we cannot predict with certainty at this time.

Due to the nature of our business, existing or future laws, regulations, treaties or international agreements related to greenhouse gases and climate change, including incentives to conserve energy or use alternative energy sources, could have a negative impact on our business if such laws, regulations, treaties or international agreements reduce the worldwide demand for oil and gas. In addition, such laws, regulations, treaties or international agreements could result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, which may have a negative impact on our business.

Please see "Item 4. Information on the Company-B. Business Overview-Environmental and Other Regulations-International Maritime Regulations of LNG Vessels" and "-Other Regulations" below for a more detailed discussion on these topics.

Maritime claimants could arrest our vessels, which could interrupt our cash flow.

Crew members, suppliers of goods and services to our vessels, shippers of cargo or other parties may be entitled to a maritime lien against one or more of our vessels for unsatisfied debts, claims or damages. In many jurisdictions, a maritime lien holder may enforce its lien by arresting a vessel through foreclosure proceedings. In a few jurisdictions, such as South Africa, claimants could try to assert “sister ship” liability against one vessel in our fleet for claims relating to another of our vessels. The arrest or attachment of one or more of our vessels could interrupt our cash flow and require us to pay large sums of money to have the arrest lifted. In addition, in some jurisdictions, such as South Africa, under the “sister ship” theory of liability, a claimant may arrest both the vessel which is subject to the claimant’s maritime lien and any “associated” vessel, which is any vessel owned or controlled by the same owner under some of our present charters. If the vessel is arrested or detained for as few as 14 days as a result of a claim against us, we may be in default of our charter and the charterer may terminate the charter.

Governments could requisition our vessels during a period of war or emergency.

A government could requisition for title or seize our vessels. Requisition for title occurs when a government takes control of a vessel and becomes the owner. Also, a government could requisition our vessels for hire. Requisition for hire occurs when a government takes control of a vessel and effectively becomes the charterer at dictated charter rates. Generally, requisitions occur during a period of war or emergency. Government requisition of one or more of our vessels may negatively impact our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and ability to pay dividends.

Compliance with safety and other vessel requirements imposed by classification societies may be very costly and may adversely affect our business.

The hull and machinery of every large, oceangoing commercial vessel must be classed by a classification society authorized by its country of registry. The classification society certifies that a vessel is safe and seaworthy in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of the country of registry of the vessel and SOLAS. The Golar Arctic, the Golar Frost and the Golar Bear are certified by the American Bureau of Shipping and all our other vessels are each certified by Det Norske Veritas. The American Bureau of Shipping and Det Norske Veritas are all members of the International Association of Classification Societies. All of our vessels have been awarded ISM certification or are in the process of being certified and are currently “in class” other than two LNG carriers, of which the Gimi is layed up and scheduled to be converted by Keppel and the Gandria has recently been taken out of lay-up and entered Keppel's shipyard to commence generic work in readiness for her conversion into a FLNG

As part of the certification process, a vessel must undergo annual surveys, intermediate surveys and special surveys. In lieu of a special survey, a vessel's machinery may be on a continuous survey cycle, under which the machinery would be surveyed periodically over a five-year period. Each of the vessels in our existing fleet is on a planned maintenance system approval, and as such the classification society attends onboard once every year to verify that the maintenance of the equipment onboard is done correctly. Each of the vessels in our existing fleet is required to be qualified within its respective classification society for drydocking once every five years subject to an intermediate underwater survey done using an approved diving company in the presence of a surveyor from the classification society.

If any vessel does not maintain its class or fails any annual survey, intermediate survey or special survey, the vessel will be unable to trade between ports and will be unemployable. We would lose revenue while the vessel was off-hire and incur costs of compliance. This would negatively impact our revenues and reduce our cash available for distributions to our shareholders.

The smuggling of drugs or other contraband onto our vessels may lead to governmental claims against us.

We expect that our vessels will call in ports where smugglers may attempt to hide drugs and other contraband on vessels, with or without the knowledge of crew members. To the extent our vessels are found with contraband, whether inside or attached to the hull of our vessels and whether with or without the knowledge of any of our crew, we may face governmental or other regulatory claims that could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and ability to pay dividends.

Changing laws and evolving reporting requirements could have an adverse effect on our business.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to reporting requirements, including the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 and the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”), will create additional compliance

requirements for companies such as ours. To maintain high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure, we have invested in, and intend to continue to invest in, reasonably necessary resources to comply with evolving standards.

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 requires any commercial organizations that carry on a business or part of a business in the UK which both (i) supply goods or services and (ii) have an annual worldwide turnover of £36 million to prepare a slavery and human trafficking statement for each financial year ending on or after March 31, 2016. In this statement, the commercial organization must set out the steps it has taken to ensure there is no modern slavery in its own business and its supply chain, or state that it has taken no such steps. The Secretary of State may enforce the duty to prepare a slavery and human trafficking statement by means of civil proceedings against the organization concerned.

To the extent that we are found to be non-compliant of the requirements of the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015, whether with or without our knowledge, we may face governmental or other regulatory claims that could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and ability to pay dividends.

GDPR broadens the scope of personal privacy laws to protect the rights of European Union citizens and requires organizations to report on data breaches within 72 hours and be bound by more stringent rules for obtaining the consent of individuals on how their data can be used.

GDPR will become enforceable on May 25, 2018 and non-compliance may expose entities to significant fines or other regulatory claims which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial conditions, results of operations, cash flows and ability to pay distributions.

Risks Related to our Common Shares

If we fail to meet the expectations of analysts or investors, our stock price could decline substantially.

In some quarters, our results may be below analysts' or investors' expectations. If this occurs, the price of our common stock could decline.

Important factors that could cause our revenue and operating results to fluctuate from quarter to quarter include, but are not limited to:

- prevailing economic and market conditions in the natural gas and energy markets;
- negative global or regional economic or political conditions, particularly in LNG-consuming regions, which could reduce energy consumption or its growth;
- declines in demand for LNG or the services of LNG carriers, FSRUs or FLNGs;
- increases in the supply of LNG carrier capacity operating in the spot/short-term market or the supply of FSRUs or FLNGs;
- marine disasters; war, piracy or terrorism; environmental accidents; or inclement weather conditions;
- mechanical failures or accidents involving any of our vessels; and
- drydock scheduling and capital expenditures.

Most of these factors are not within our control, and the occurrence of one or more of them may cause our operating results to vary widely.

Our common share price may be highly volatile and future sales of our common shares could cause the market price of our common shares to decline.

Historically, the market prices of securities of shipping companies have experienced fluctuations that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating results of those companies. Our common shares have traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, or Nasdaq, since December 12, 2002 under the symbol "GLNG." We cannot assure you that an active and liquid public market for our common shares will continue. The market price for our common shares has historically fluctuated over a wide range. In 2017, the closing market price of our common shares on Nasdaq ranged from a low of \$19.50 on October 26, 2017 to a high of \$29.95 per share on December 27, 2017. As of April 6, 2018, the closing market price of our common shares on Nasdaq was \$28.05. The market price of our common shares may continue to fluctuate significantly in response to many factors such as actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly or annual results and those of other public companies in our industry, the suspension of our dividend payments, mergers and strategic alliances in the shipping industry, market conditions in the LNG shipping industry, developments in our FLNG investments, shortfalls in our operating results from levels forecast by securities analysts, announcements concerning us or our competitors, the general state of the securities market, and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. The market for common shares in this industry may be equally volatile. Therefore, we cannot assure our shareholders that they will be able to sell any of our common shares that they may have purchased at a price greater than or equal to the original purchase price.

Additionally, sales of a substantial number of our common shares in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, may depress the market price for our common shares. These sales could also impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of our equity securities in the future.

We may issue additional common shares or other equity securities without our shareholders' approval, which would dilute their ownership interests and may depress the market price of our common shares.

We may issue additional common shares or other equity securities in the future in connection with, among other things, vessel conversions, future vessel acquisitions, repayment of outstanding indebtedness or our equity incentive plan, in each case without shareholder approval in a number of circumstances.

Our issuance of additional common shares or other equity securities would have the following effects:

- our existing shareholders' proportionate ownership interest in us will decrease;
- the amount of cash available for dividends payable on our common shares may decrease;
- the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding common share may be diminished; and
- the market price of our common shares may decline.

We are a holding company, and our ability to pay dividends will be limited by the value of investments we currently hold and by the distribution of funds from our subsidiaries and affiliates.

We are a holding company whose assets mainly comprise equity interests in our subsidiaries and other quoted and non-quoted companies and our interest in our affiliates. As a result, should we decide to pay dividends, we would be dependent on the performance of our operating subsidiaries and other investments. If we were not able to receive sufficient funds from our subsidiaries and other investments, including from the sale of our investment interests, we would not be able to pay dividends 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.

Because we are a Bermuda corporation, our shareholders may have less recourse against us or our directors than shareholders of a U.S. company have against the directors of that U.S. Company.

Because we are a Bermuda company, the rights of holders of our common shares will be governed by Bermuda law and our memorandum of association and bye-laws. The rights of shareholders under Bermuda law may differ from the rights of shareholders in other jurisdictions, including with respect to, among other things, rights related to interested directors, amalgamations, mergers and acquisitions, takeovers, the exculpation and indemnification of directors and shareholder lawsuits.

Among these differences is a Bermuda law provision that permits a company to exempt a director from liability for any negligence, default, or breach of a fiduciary duty except for liability resulting directly from that director's fraud or dishonesty. Our bye-laws provide that no director or officer shall be liable to us or our shareholders unless the director's or officer's liability results from that person's fraud or dishonesty. Our bye-laws also require us to indemnify a director or officer against any losses incurred by that director or officer resulting from their negligence or breach of duty, except where such losses are the result of fraud or dishonesty. Accordingly, we carry directors' and officers' insurance to protect against such a risk.

In addition, under Bermuda law, the directors of a Bermuda company owe their duties to that company and not to the shareholders. Bermuda law does not, generally, permit shareholders of a Bermuda company to bring an action for a wrongdoing against the company or its directors, but rather the company itself is generally the proper plaintiff in an action against the directors for a breach of their fiduciary duties. Moreover, class actions and derivative actions are generally not available to shareholders under Bermuda law. These provisions of Bermuda law and our bye-laws, as well as other provisions not discussed here, may differ from the law of jurisdictions with which shareholders may be more familiar and may substantially limit or prohibit a shareholder's ability to bring suit against our directors or in the name of the company. The Bermuda courts, however, would ordinarily be expected to permit a shareholder to commence an action in the name of a company to remedy a wrong to the company where the act complained of is alleged to be beyond the corporate power of the company or illegal, or would result in the violation of the company's memorandum of association or bye-laws. Furthermore, consideration would be given by a Bermuda court to acts that are alleged to constitute a fraud against minority shareholders or, for instance, where an act requires the approval of a greater percentage of the company's shareholders than that which actually approved it.

It's also worth noting that under Bermuda law, our directors and officers are required to disclose to our board any material interests they have in any contract entered into by our company or any of its subsidiaries with third parties. Our directors and officers are also required to disclose their material interests in any corporation or other entity which is party to a material contract with our company or any of its subsidiaries. A director who has disclosed his or her interests in accordance with Bermuda law may participate in any meeting of our board, and may vote on the approval of a material contract, notwithstanding that he or she has a material interest.

Because our offices and most of our assets are outside the United States, our shareholders may not be able to bring a suit against us, or enforce a judgment obtained against us in the United States.

We, and most of our subsidiaries, are incorporated in jurisdictions outside the U.S. and substantially all of our assets and those of our subsidiaries are located outside the U.S. In addition, most of our directors and officers are non-residents of the U.S., and all or a substantial portion of the assets of these non-residents are located outside the U.S. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for U.S. investors to serve process within the U.S. upon us, our subsidiaries, or our directors and officers, or to enforce

a judgment against us for civil liabilities in U.S. courts. In addition, you should not assume that courts in the countries in which we or our subsidiaries are incorporated or where our or our subsidiaries' assets are located would enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions against us or our subsidiaries based upon the civil liability provisions of applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws, or would enforce, in original actions, liabilities against us or our subsidiaries based on those laws.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

We are a midstream LNG company engaged primarily in the transportation and regasification of LNG and the liquefaction of natural gas. We are engaged in the acquisition, ownership, operation and chartering of LNG carriers and FSRUs, and the development of LNG projects, including the provision of FLNGs, through our subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures.

As of April 6, 2018, we, together with our affiliates Golar Partners and Golar Power, have a combined fleet of 26 vessels, comprised of 18 LNG carriers, seven FSRUs and one FLNG. Of these vessels, six of the FSRUs and four of the LNG carriers are owned by Golar Partners and are mostly on long-term time charters. Eight of our vessels and two of Golar Power's vessels are participating in the LNG carrier pool, referred to as the Cool Pool. In addition our affiliate, Golar Power, has one newbuilding commitment for the construction of a FSRU, which is scheduled for delivery from the shipyard in the second half of 2018. Of the remaining vessels, the Gimi is being contemplated for conversion into a FLNG. The Gandria entered Keppel's shipyard in March 2018 to commence generic work in readiness for her conversion into a FLNG, which is expected to commence after we issue a notice to proceed. The Hilli completed her conversion into a FLNG in October 2017 and she arrived in Cameroon on November 20, 2017 where she is undergoing commissioning activities. We expect acceptance testing procedures to commence shortly.

We intend to leverage our relationships with existing customers and continue to develop relationships with other industry participants. Our goal is to earn higher margins through maintaining strong service-based relationships combined with flexible and innovative LNG shipping, FSRU and FLNG solutions. We believe customers place their confidence in our shipping, storage, regasification and liquefaction services based on the reliable and safe way we conduct our, our affiliates' and our joint ventures' LNG operations.

In line with our ambition to become an integrated LNG midstream asset provider and our experience of converting LNG carriers into FSRUs, we have successfully converted one of our LNG carriers, the Hilli, into a FLNG. We have entered into definitive contracts with Keppel and Black & Veatch for the conversion of two LNG carriers, the Gimi and the Gandria, into FLNGs. These developments are complementary to our existing core business, namely LNG shipping and provision of FSRUs, and so we remain firmly committed to our shipping and FSRU franchises. In addition, our aim is to find strong strategic partners that have an interest in utilizing one or more of our FLNGs.

We are listed on Nasdaq under the symbol "GLNG". We were incorporated under the name Golar LNG Limited as an exempted company under the Bermuda Companies Act of 1981 in the Islands of Bermuda on May 10, 2001 and maintain our principal executive headquarters at 2nd Floor, S.E. Pearman Building, 9 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. Our telephone number at that address is +1 (441) 295-4705. Our principal administrative offices are located at One America Square, 17 Crosswall, London, United Kingdom and our telephone number at that address is +44 207 063 7900.

Golar Partners

In September 2007, we formed Golar Partners under the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands as a wholly-owned subsidiary. Golar Partners was formed to own vessels with long-term charters, typically five years or longer, through wholly-owned subsidiaries in order to distribute the different risk profiles of the different vessel types of total fleet controlled or affiliated with Golar. Golar Operating LLC, or the General Partner, our wholly-owned subsidiary, was also formed in September 2007 to act as the general partner of Golar Partners under the limited partnership agreement of Golar Partners, and under that agreement the General Partner received a 2% general partner interest and 100% of the IDRs in Golar Partners.

In April 2011, we completed the IPO of Golar Partners. Golar Partners is listed on Nasdaq under the symbol "GMLP". In connection with this IPO, we entered into an omnibus agreement, or the Omnibus Agreement, governing, among other things when the Company and Golar Partners may compete against each other as well as rights of first offer on certain FSRUs and LNG carriers.

Since December 2012, Golar Partners has been considered as an affiliate entity and not as our controlled subsidiary. As of April 6, 2018, we own 100% of the general partner units and 30.4% of the common units in Golar Partners, in addition to 100% of the IDRs.

Since the IPO of Golar Partners, we have sold equity interests in six vessels to Golar Partners for an aggregate value of \$1.9 billion. As of April 6, 2018, Golar Partners had a fleet of ten vessels acquired from or contributed by us to provide funding for our FLNG projects as well as our growth.

Further, in August 2017, we entered into a purchase and sale agreement with Golar Partners for the disposal from Golar and affiliates of Keppel and Black & Veatch of 50% of the common units in Golar Hilli LLC which will, on the closing date of the sale, indirectly (via its wholly-owned subsidiary) be the disponent owner the Hilli. Please refer to "Item 4. Information on the Company-A. History and Development of the Company-FLNG segment-The Hilli Disposal" for further information.

The majority of the proceeds received from the sales of these vessels to Golar Partners have been used to make installment payments under our newbuilding program. Furthermore, the sale of these assets has made Golar Partners a more profitable company, which has resulted in increased distributions to unitholders of the Partnership. As a major shareholder of Golar Partners, and the beneficial owner of Golar Partners' IDRs, we have benefited from the increased distributions.

Golar Power

In order to further develop and finance our LNG based downstream investment opportunities, in June 2016, we formed Golar Power, a 50/50 joint venture with investment vehicles affiliated with the private equity firm Stonepeak Infrastructure Partners, or Stonepeak. The joint venture company, Golar Power, offers integrated LNG based downstream solutions, through the ownership and operation of FSRUs and associated terminal and power generation infrastructure. Golar Power currently has a 50% interest in a Brazilian corporation, CELSE, that was formed for the purpose of constructing and operating a combined cycle, gas fired, power plant with installed capacity of 1,515 megawatts located in the municipality of Barra dos Coqueiros in the State of Sergipe in Brazil ("Sergipe Project"). The cost of constructing the power plant and related terminal, including taxes and financing costs, is estimated at \$1.3 billion. Golar Power also owns a FSRU newbuild that is currently being constructed at Samsung shipyard, and two modern 160,000 cbm trifuel LNG carriers, the Golar Penguin and the Golar Celsius, currently operating in the Cool Pool, suited for conversion to FSRUs. Golar Power has entered into an Omnibus Agreement with Golar Partners, under which Golar Partners has a right of first refusal with respect to any transfers or sales of any LNG carrier or FSRU owned by Golar Power and operating under a charter for five or more years. We account for our investment in Golar Power under the equity method.

OneLNG

In July 2016, we formed OneLNG, a joint venture with Schlumberger B.V., or Schlumberger, a subsidiary of Schlumberger Group, which is intended to offer an integrated upstream and midstream solution for the development of low cost gas reserves and the conversion of natural gas to LNG. OneLNG will be the exclusive vehicle for both joint venture parties for all future projects that involve the conversion of natural gas to LNG and can utilize both Schlumberger's production management services and Golar's FLNG capabilities. We hold 51% and Schlumberger the remaining 49% of the shares in OneLNG and we have equal management and governance rights. By virtue of substantive participation rights held by Schlumberger, we account for our investment in OneLNG under the equity method.

Vessel operations segment

Vessel acquisitions and capital expenditures

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Since January 1, 2015, we invested \$601 million in our vessels and equipment, and newbuildings comprising:

four newbuildings (three LNG carriers and one FSRU); and

- the LNG carrier LNG Abuja for \$20 million in April 2015, albeit she was subsequently sold in July 2015.

Disposals

Since January 1, 2015, we have entered into the following sale and purchase transactions:

In January 2015, we sold our interests in the companies that own and operate the FSRU, Golar Eskimo (including charter) for \$388.8 million less the assumed \$162.8 million of bank debt plus other purchase price adjustments. Golar Partners financed the remaining purchase price by using \$7.2 million cash on hand and the proceeds of a \$220 million loan from us, which was fully repaid in 2015;

In May 2016, we sold our equity interests in the company ("Tundra Corp") that is the disponent owner of the Golar Tundra and the related time charter for \$330 million less the net lease obligations under the related lease agreement with China Merchant Bank Financial Leasing, or CMBL, plus other purchase price adjustments. At the time of sale, the Golar Tundra was subject to a time charter with West Africa Gas Limited, or WAGL. Concurrent with the closing of the sale of Tundra Corp, we entered into an agreement with Golar Partners (as amended, the "Tundra Letter Agreement") which provided, among others, that in the event the Golar Tundra had not commenced service under the charter with WAGL by May 23, 2017, Golar Partners had the option (the "Tundra Put Right") to require us to repurchase Tundra Corp at a price equal to the original purchase price (the "Tundra Put Sale"). The Golar Tundra's project made limited progress and, on May 30, 2017, Golar Partners elected to exercise the Tundra Put Right.

In connection with the exercise of the Tundra Put Right, we and Golar Partners entered into an agreement pursuant to which we agreed to purchase Tundra Corp from Golar Partners on the date of the closing of the Tundra Put Sale (the "Put Sale Closing Date") for an amount equal to \$107 million (the "Deferred Purchase Price") plus an additional amount equal to 5% per annum of the Deferred Purchase Price (the "Additional Amount"). The Deferred Purchase Price and the Additional Amount shall be due and payable by us on the earlier of (a) the date of the closing of the Hilli Disposal and (b) March 31, 2018. Golar Partners have agreed to accept the Deferred Purchase Price and the Additional Amount in lieu of a cash payment on the Put Sale Closing Date in return for an option (which Golar Partners have exercised) to purchase an interest in the Hilli. The closing of the Tundra Put Sale occurred on October 17, 2017; and

In August 2017, we entered into a purchase and sale agreement with Golar Partners for the disposal from Golar and affiliates of Keppel and Black & Veatch of 50% of the common units in Golar Hilli LLC which will, on the closing date of the sale, be the indirect disponent owner of the Hilli. Please refer to refer to "Item 4. Information on the Company-A. History and Development of the Company-FLNG segment-The Hilli Disposal" for further information.

In addition:

As discussed above, following the acquisition of the LNG Abuja in April 2015, we subsequently sold her in July 2015 for cash consideration of \$19 million, resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss of \$1 million;

In February 2015, we completed the sale of our LNG carrier, the Golar Viking, to a third party for \$135.0 million. In connection with the sale, we provided initial bridging finance of \$133.0 million plus a revolving credit facility of \$5 million. However, due to the acquirer's difficulties in realizing any short-haul cabotage trade opportunities in Indonesia, we agreed to the repossession of the vessel in consideration for extinguishment for the outstanding balances on the loan receivables. Accordingly, we reposessed the vessel in December 2015; and

In connection with the formation of the Golar Power joint venture, we contributed to it our former subsidiaries that: (i) own the Golar Penguin and the Golar Celsius; (ii) holds the FSRU newbuilding contract with Samsung; and (iii) holds the rights to participate in the Sergipe Project. Subsequently in July 2016, we received net proceeds of \$113 million from our sale to Stonepeak of 50% of the ordinary share capital of Golar Power. Accordingly, effective from the date of the sale to Stonepeak, we deconsolidated the results and net assets of Golar Power.

Since January 1, 2015, we have also refinanced certain of our vessels pursuant sale and leaseback arrangements as further described in note 5 "Variable Interest Entities" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Investments

Since January 1, 2015, we have acquired and divested interests in a number of companies including:

-

Golar Partners - In January 2015, we completed a secondary offering of 7,170,000 of Golar Partners common units, at a price of \$29.90 per unit, generating net proceeds of \$207.4 million. In August 2015, our Board of Directors approved a unit purchase program under which we could purchase up to \$25 million worth of Golar Partners outstanding units over 12 months. Pursuant to the terms of the program, we purchased \$5.0 million worth of Golar Partners' units prior to its expiry.

Further, on October 13, 2016, we entered into an equity exchange agreement with Golar Partners in which we reset our rights to receive cash distributions in respect of our interests in the incentive distribution rights, or Old IDRs, in exchange for the issuance of (i) a new class of incentive distribution rights, or New IDRs, (ii) an aggregate of 2,994,364 common units and 61,109 general partner units, and (iii) an aggregate of up to 748,592 additional common units and up to 15,278 additional general partner units that may be issued if target distributions are met ("the Earn-Out Units"). Based on the

agreement, half of the Earn-Out Units ("first tranche") would vest if Golar Partners paid a distribution equal to, or greater than, \$0.5775 per common unit in each of the quarterly periods ended December 31, 2016, March 31, 2017, June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017. Having satisfied the minimum quarterly distribution in respect of these quarters, Golar Partners issued to Golar 374,295 common units and 7,639 general partner units on November 15, 2017. The agreement also required Golar Partners to pay Golar the distributions that it would have been entitled to receive on these units in respect of each of those four preceding quarters. Therefore, in connection with the issuance of the above Earn-Out Units, Golar also received \$0.9 million in dividends in the period. The remaining Earn-Out Units ("second tranche") will be issued if Golar Partners pay a distribution equal to \$0.5775 per common unit in the periods ending December 31, 2017, March 31, 2018, June 30, 2018 and September 30, 2018. The New IDRs result in the minimum distribution level increasing from \$0.3850 per common unit to \$0.5775 per common unit. The fair value of the Old IDRs was not materially different to the fair value of all of the newly issued instruments. Accordingly, as of April 6, 2018, we own the following interests in Golar Partners: 30.4% of the common units, the 2% general partner interest (through our ownership of the general partner) and all the New IDRs. Together, these investments amount to approximately 31.8% ownership interest in Golar Partners and 100% of the New IDRs.

Golar Wilhelmsen - In September 2015, we acquired the remaining 40% interest in GWM from Wilhelmsen Ship Management (Norway) AS, for \$0.2 million, making it our wholly-owned subsidiary. Golar Management uses the services of GWM to provide the technical, commercial and crew management services both to our and Golar Partners' vessels. GWM was subsequently renamed Golar Management Norway AS, or GMN.

Golar Power - As discussed above, we entered into certain agreements to form Golar Power with Stonepeak in June 2016.

OneLNG - As discussed above, we entered into a Joint Venture and Shareholders' Agreement with Schlumberger to form OneLNG in July 2016.

FLNG segment

FLNG Hilli

On May 22, 2014, we entered into an Engineering, Procurement and Construction agreement with Keppel for the conversion of the LNG carrier the Hilli to a FLNG. Keppel simultaneously entered into a sub-contract with the global engineering, construction and procurement company Black & Veatch. Black & Veatch, will provide their licensed PRICO® technology, perform detailed engineering and process design, specify and procure topside equipment and provide commissioning support for the Golar's topsides and liquefaction process. We also entered into a Tripartite Direct Agreement with Keppel and Black & Veatch, which among other things ensures our ability to enforce all obligations under both the Engineering, Procurement and Construction agreement and the sub-contract. The Hilli conversion completed in October 2017 and she arrived in Cameroon on November 20, 2017 where she is undergoing commissioning activities. First LNG was produced from the Hilli in mid-March 2018. We expect acceptance testing procedures to commence shortly. The total estimated conversion and vessel and site commissioning cost for the Hilli, including contingency, is approximately \$1.3 billion. As of December 31, 2017, the total costs incurred in respect of the Hilli FLNG conversion and vessel and site commissioning was \$1,177.5 million.

In connection with the conversion of the Hilli to a FLNG, in September 2015, we entered into financing agreements with a subsidiary of CSSC (Hong Kong) Shipping Co. Ltd., or CSSCL. The facility is split into two phases; pre-delivery and post-delivery financing (see note 23 "Debt" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein).

Liquefaction Tolling Agreement ("LTA")

In October 2015, Hilli Corp entered into a binding term sheet for FLNG tolling services with the Customer for the development of the Hilli Project. The binding term sheet has been converted into a LTA with the Customer and the LTA was executed on November 29, 2017. Under the LTA, the Hilli will provide liquefaction services for the Customer until the earlier of (i) eight years from the date the delivered Hilli is accepted by the Customer (the "Acceptance Date"), or (ii) at the time of receipt and processing by the Hilli of 500 billion cubic feet of feed gas. As discussed previously, the Hilli tendered its NoR on December 3, 2017. Following the NoR, the commissioning process of testing the Hilli and preparing it for service commenced in December 2017. Under the LTA, the commercial start date to begin providing liquefaction services is the earlier of 180 days after the scheduled commissioning start date or the Acceptance Date, as may be extended by the parties. Under the terms of the LTA, the Hilli is required to make available 1.2 million tonnes of liquefaction capacity per annum, which capacity will be spread evenly over the course of each contract year. The Customer will pay Hilli Corp a monthly tolling fee, which will fluctuate to a certain extent in relation to the price of Brent Crude. The Customer has an option to increase liquefaction capacity to greater than 1.2 million tonnes per annum. The LTA provides certain termination rights to the Customer and Hilli Corp. The LTA provides for the payment by Hilli Corp of penalties of up to \$400 million (which reduces gradually as LNG production increases, reducing to \$100 million once 3.6 million tonnes of LNG has been produced), \$300 million of which is secured by a letter of credit, in the event of Hilli Corp's underperformance or non-performance, with the penalties decreasing after the second anniversary of the Acceptance Date. If the Customer elects to terminate the LTA prior to the second anniversary of the Acceptance Date, the Customer will be obligated to pay Hilli Corp \$400 million, with termination payments decreasing if the LTA is terminated after the second anniversary of the Acceptance Date.

The Hilli Disposal

On August 15, 2017, we entered into a purchase and sale agreement (the "Hilli Sale Agreement") with Golar Partners for the disposal (the "Hilli Disposal") from Golar and affiliates of Keppel and Black & Veatch of common units (the "Disposal Interests") in Golar Hilli LLC. On the closing date of the Hilli Disposal, Golar Hilli LLC will indirectly (via its wholly-owned subsidiary) be the disponent owner of the Hilli. The Disposal Interests represent the equivalent of 50% of the two liquefaction trains, out of a total of four, that are contracted to the Customer under the eight-year LTA. The sale price for the Disposal Interests is \$658 million less net lease obligations under the financing facility for the Hilli (the "Hilli Facility"), which are expected to be between \$468 and \$480 million. Concurrently with the execution of the Hilli Sale Agreement, we received a further \$70 million deposit from Golar Partners, upon which we pay interest at a rate of 5% per annum.

The closing of the Hilli Disposal is subject to the satisfaction of certain closing conditions which include, among others, the commencement of commercial operations under the LTA and the formation of Golar Hilli LLC and the related Pre-Closing Contributions. In addition, in connection with the closing, Golar Partners expect to provide a several guarantee of 50% of Hilli Corp's indebtedness under the Hilli Facility.

Upon the closing of the Hilli Disposal, which is expected to occur on or around April 30, 2018, we, along with Keppel and Black & Veatch, will sell 50% of the Hilli Common Units to Golar Partners in return for the payment by Golar Partners of the net purchase price of between approximately \$178 and \$190 million. Golar Partners will apply the \$107 million Deferred Purchase Price receivable from us in connection with the Tundra Put Sale and the \$70 million deposit referred to above against the net purchase price and will pay the balance with cash on hand. However, in the event Customer acceptance extends beyond April 30, 2018, both parties have agreed to extend the closing date for the Hilli Disposal to May 31, 2018.

The description of the Hilli Sale Agreement contained in this report is a summary and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the terms of the Hilli Sale Agreement.

Other FLNG conversions

We have entered into definitive contracts with Keppel and Black & Veatch for the conversion of the Gimi and the Gandria into FLNGs, subject to certain conditions to the contracts' effectiveness and issuance of notices to proceed with the conversions. These agreements are similar to the agreements that we entered into with respect to the Hilli conversion.

The Gandria contract was subsequently extended to June 29, 2018 and the Gimi contract was extended to December 30, 2018. Effectiveness of each remains subject to issuance of a final notice to proceed. As previously discussed, the Gandria entered Keppel's shipyard in Singapore in March 2018 to commence generic work in readiness for her conversion into a FLNG, which is expected to commence after we issue a notice to proceed under the conversion contract entered into with Keppel and Black & Veatch.

OneLNG Joint Venture

In July 2016, we formed OneLNG with Schlumberger, which is intended to offer an integrated upstream and midstream solution for the monetization of stranded gas reserves and the conversion of natural gas to LNG. We hold 51% of the shares and Schlumberger the remaining 49% in OneLNG and the parties share equal management and governance rights. Both Golar and Schlumberger have agreed pursuant to the OneLNG Joint Venture and Shareholders' Agreement that any new FLNG business development will be initiated by OneLNG. If the Board of Directors of OneLNG chooses not to proceed with an identified project, Golar or Schlumberger will be free to pursue the project independently. In addition, we or Schlumberger could leave OneLNG on mutual consent. It is anticipated that we will contribute the Gandria to OneLNG for conversion into an FLNG in connection with the Fortuna Project.

Power segment

In July 2016, we formed a 50/50 joint venture, Golar Power, with Stonepeak. Golar Power offers integrated LNG based downstream solutions, through the ownership and operation of FSRUs and associated terminal and power generation infrastructure. Please refer to Golar Power disclosure earlier in this section for further detail.

B. Business Overview

Together with our affiliates, Golar Partners and Golar Power, we are a leading independent owner and operator of LNG carriers and FSRUs. Collectively, our fleet is comprised of 18 LNG carriers, seven FSRUs and one FLNG. As of April 6, 2018, Golar Power has one remaining newbuilding commitment for the construction of a FSRU, the Golar Nanook, scheduled to be delivered during the second half of 2018, and we have agreements for the conversion of two further LNG carriers, the Gimi and the Gandria, into FLNGs. Our vessels provide or have provided LNG shipping, storage and regasification services to leading participants in the LNG industry including BG Group plc, ENI S.p.A, Petróleo Brasileiro S.A., or Petrobras, Dubai Supply Authority, PT Pertamina (Pesero), the Cool Pool and many others. Our business is focused on providing highly reliable, safe and cost efficient LNG shipping and FSRU operations. We are seeking to further develop our business in other midstream areas of the LNG supply chain, with particular emphasis on innovative floating liquefaction solutions.

As well as growing our core business and pursuing new opportunities along our value chain, we also offer commercial and technical management services for Golar Partners' and Golar Power's fleet and certain, mainly technical, services to OneLNG. Pursuant to vessel management and services agreements in place with both Golar Partners and Golar Power, we are reimbursed for all of the operating costs in connection with the management of their fleet, in addition to a 5% margin.

We intend to maintain our relationship with Golar Partners, Golar Power and OneLNG and pursue mutually beneficial opportunities, which we believe will include the sale of additional assets to Golar Partners and Golar Power to provide funding for our LNG projects as well as continue our growth.

Fleet

Current Fleet

As of April 6, 2018, our current fleet comprises two LNG carriers undergoing or being contemplated for conversions into FLNGs, the Hilli currently undergoing commissioning, 10 LNG carriers and one FSRU (which are included within the combined fleet of 26 vessels described above).

The following table lists the LNG carriers and FSRUs in our current fleet as of April 6, 2018:

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Vessel Name	Year of Delivery	Capacity Cubic Meters	Flag	Type	Charterer/ Pool Arrangement	Current Charter Expiration	Charter Extension Options
Existing Fleet							
Hilli ⁽¹⁾	2017	125,000	MI	FLNG Moss	Perenco	2025	n/a
Gimi ⁽²⁾	1976	125,000	MI	Moss	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gandria ⁽²⁾	1977	126,000	MI	Moss	n/a	n/a	n/a
Golar Arctic ⁽³⁾	2003	140,000	MI	Membrane	An energy and logistics company	2019	n/a
Golar Viking ⁽⁴⁾	2005	140,000	MI	Membrane	n/a	n/a	n/a
Golar Seal ⁽⁵⁾	2013	160,000	MI	Membrane	Cool Pool	n/a	n/a
Golar Crystal ⁽⁵⁾	2014	160,000	MI	Membrane	Cool Pool	n/a	n/a
Golar Bear ⁽⁵⁾	2014	160,000	MI	Membrane	Cool Pool	n/a	n/a
Golar Glacier	2014	162,000	MI	Membrane	A major Japanese trading company	2019	n/a
Golar Frost ⁽⁵⁾	2014	160,000	MI	Membrane	Cool Pool	n/a	n/a
Golar Snow ⁽⁵⁾	2015	160,000	MI	Membrane	Cool Pool	n/a	n/a
Golar Ice ⁽⁵⁾	2015	160,000	MI	Membrane	Cool Pool	n/a	n/a
Golar Kelvin ⁽⁵⁾	2015	162,000	MI	Membrane	Cool Pool	n/a	n/a
Golar Tundra ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	2015	170,000	MI	FSRU Membrane	Cool Pool	n/a	n/a

Key to flag:

MI – Marshall Islands

The Hilli conversion completed in October 2017 and she arrived in Cameroon on November 20, 2017. We expect (1) acceptance testing procedures to commence shortly. The Hilli was converted from a LNG carrier which was originally constructed in 1975.

Two of our vessels, the Gimi and the Gandria, are being contemplated for conversion into FLNG vessels. The Gimi (2) is currently in lay-up. The Gandria entered Keppel's shipyard in Singapore in March 2018 to commence generic work in readiness for her conversion into a FLNG, which is expected to commence after we issue a notice to proceed.

The charter commenced in March 2016. The charter expiration date is a date, to be determined at the charterer's (3) option, within 30 days before or after the 26 month charter term. The charter has subsequently been extended to end on the earlier of: (i) the acceptance date of a Golar Partners' FSRU contracted by the charterer and Golar Partners under a long-term charter, and (ii) January 15, 2019.

(4) This vessel is currently operating in the spot market, outside of the Cool Pool.

(5) As of April 6, 2018, we have eight vessels operating in the Cool Pool. See "Cool Pool" below.

(6) Following buy back of the Golar Tundra from Golar Partners, she subsequently joined the Cool Pool in November 2017, and is operating as a LNG carrier.

Our charterers may suspend their payment obligations under the charter agreements for periods when the vessels are not able to transport cargo (or perform regasification or liquefaction) for various reasons. These periods, which are

also called off-hire periods, may result from, among other causes, mechanical breakdown or other accidents, the inability of the crew to operate the vessel, the arrest or other detention of the vessel as a result of a claim against us, or the cancellation of the vessel's class certification. The charters automatically terminate in the event of the loss of a vessel.

Cool Pool

In October 2015, we entered into a Pool Agreement with Dynagas Ltd., or Dynagas, GasLog Carriers Ltd., or GasLog, and a pool manager equally owned by Dynagas, GasLog and Golar, or the Pool Manager, to form a LNG carrier pooling arrangement, or the Cool Pool, to market LNG carriers (154,000-162,000 cbm) that are currently operating in the LNG shipping spot market. We refer to Dynagas, GasLog and Golar collectively as the Pool Participants. The Cool Pool allows the Pool Participants to optimize the operation of the pool vessels through improved scheduling ability, cost efficiencies and common marketing. The objective of the Cool Pool is to serve the transportation requirements of the LNG shipping market by providing customers with reliable, more flexible, and innovative solutions to meet their increasingly complex shipping requirements.

As of April 6, 2018, the Cool Pool consisted of 17 modern, high quality and essentially equivalent LNG carriers powered by fuel efficient Tri Fuel Diesel Electric propulsion technology and one FSRU operating as a LNG carrier. Dynagas, GasLog and ourselves currently contribute three vessels, five vessels, and 10 vessels (including the two owned by Golar Power), respectively, to the Cool Pool. The Pool Participants have agreed under the Pool Agreement to contribute to the Cool Pool any additional vessels with similar specifications that they acquire.

The Pool Agreement provides for the Cool Pool to focus exclusively on charters of 12 months' duration or less. Scheduling the employment of a vessel in excess of 12 months remains the mandate of the respective Pool Participant. If a pool vessel is chartered by a Pool Participant for a charter that exceeds 12 months in duration (or the Pool Participant has agreed to sell the vessel), such vessel may be withdrawn from the Cool Pool provided a minimum commitment period (described below) has passed, the Pool Participant provides 30 days' notice and such vessel generally satisfies any outstanding charter commitment.

Under the Pool Agreement, the Pool Manager is responsible, as agent, for the marketing and chartering of the participating vessels and paying other voyage costs such as port call expenses and brokers' commissions in relation to employment contracts, but each of the Pool Participants continues to be fully responsible for the financing, insurance, manning and technical management of their respective vessels. For its services, the Pool Manager receives a fee equal to 10 percent of the costs and overhead of the Cool Pool. Pool earnings (gross earnings of the pool less costs and overhead of the Cool Pool and fees to the Pool Manager) are aggregated and then allocated to the Pool Participants in accordance with the number of days each of their vessels are entered into the pool during the period.

The Pool Participants have agreed to participate in the Cool Pool for an extended minimum commitment period to October 2019. After this date, each Pool Participant may terminate its participation in the Cool Pool, provided the Pool Manager is allowed 30 days to complete any charter negotiations and such Pool Participant's vessels satisfy any charter commitments.

Golar Management

Golar Management

Golar Management, our wholly-owned subsidiary which has offices in London, Oslo, Kuala Lumpur and Split, provides commercial, operational and technical support and supervision and accounting and treasury services to our, Golar Partners' and Golar Power's vessels. In addition, under the management and administrative services agreements we have entered into with Golar Partners, Golar Power and OneLNG, certain officers and directors of Golar Management provide executive officer functions for their benefit. In addition, the administrative services provided by Golar Management include: (i) assistance in commercial management; (ii) execution of business strategies of Golar Partners, Golar Power and OneLNG; (iii) bookkeeping, audit and accounting services; (iv) legal and insurance services; (v) administrative and clerical services; (vi) banking and financial services; (vii) advisory services; (viii)

client and investor relations; and (viii) integration of any acquired business.

Golar Management is reimbursed for reasonable costs and expenses it incurs in connection with the provision of these services. In addition, Golar Management receives a management fee equal to 5% of its costs and expenses incurred in connection with providing these services. Parties may terminate the management and administrative services agreement by providing 120 days written notice.

Golar Management Norway AS ("GMN")

In September 2010, Golar Wilhelmsen was established as a joint venture between Golar and Wilhelmsen Ship Management (Norway) AS, or Wilhelmsen, and was staffed by both Wilhelmsen and Golar employees. Since September 2015, Golar Wilhelmsen has been a wholly-owned subsidiary, and thus was renamed Golar Management Norway AS (or "GMN"). The company continues to provide in-house technical, commercial and crew management services, pursuant to the management agreements mentioned above.

Our Business Strategy

Golar's vision is to break the mold in LNG. Our strategic intent is to become an integrated gas to power energy business. We aim to combine our marine expertise and innovative floating LNG assets with strong industry partnerships to provide the most competitive LNG solution to monetize natural gas reserves and deliver LNG, ship the LNG, regasify the LNG through our FSRUs, and ultimately generate and sell power from our gas-fired power stations.

Our four strategic focuses are to:

Operate a high-quality, first class LNG carrier fleet: We own and operate a fleet of high quality LNG carriers with an average age of 5.4 years. Eight of our ten carriers were delivered within the last five years and utilize fuel efficient propulsion and low boil-off technology. Our vessels are compatible with most LNG loading and receiving terminals worldwide.

- Maintain leadership in FSRUs and embed this into future power projects through our affiliate, Golar Power: We are one of the industry leaders in the development, delivery and operation of both newbuild and converted FSRUs based on a strong record of successful project delivery and highly reliable vessel operation. Our joint venture, Golar Power, is currently seeking new FSRU project and power station opportunities in addition to the building of our first integrated gas to power project at Sergipe in Brazil.

Develop new FLNG opportunities through our joint venture with Schlumberger, OneLNG: OneLNG offers resource holders an integrated solution to monetize stranded gas reserves. Our OneLNG investment proposition is built on a sound technical and commercial offering, derived from structurally lower unit capital costs and short lead times. OneLNG allows smaller resource holders, developers and customers to enter the LNG business and occupy a legitimate space alongside the largest resource holders, major oil companies and world-scale LNG buyers. For the established LNG industry participants, the prospect of OneLNG's low-cost, low-risk, fast-track solution should provide a compelling alternative to the traditional giant land-based projects - especially in a low energy price environment.

Leverage our affiliation with Golar Partners to monetize long-term midstream contracts: We believe our affiliation with Golar Partners positions us to pursue a broader array of opportunities. Since the Partnership's IPO in April 2011, we have sold six vessels to Golar Partners in exchange for consideration of \$1.9 billion. In addition to this, we shortly expect to close the sale of an interest in the Hilli (see discussion under "the Hilli Disposal"). Golar has invested a substantial portion of its sale proceeds in newbuild and asset conversion projects that are expected to generate attractive returns for the Company over the coming years. As of April 6, 2018, we have a 31.8% interest (including our 2% general partner interest) in Golar Partners and hold 100% of its IDRs.

However, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to implement our business strategies described above. For further discussion of the risks that we face, please read "Item 3. Key Information- D. Risk Factors".

The Natural Gas Industry

Predominantly used to generate electricity and as a heating source, natural gas is one of the "big three" fossil fuels that make up the vast majority of world energy consumption. As a cleaner burning fuel than both oil and coal, natural gas has become an increasingly attractive fuel source in the last decade. The moderate capital cost of gas fired power plants, the relatively high fuel efficiency and attractive pricing of gas together with its cleaner burning credentials and abundance mean that natural gas is expected to account for the largest increase in future global primary energy consumption.

According to the most recent EIA International Energy Outlook (2017), worldwide energy consumption is projected to increase by 28% from 2015 to 2040, with total energy demand in non-OECD countries increasing by 41%, compared with an increase of 9% in OECD countries. Natural gas consumption worldwide is forecast to increase by 43% between 2015 and 2040. Reduced emphasis placed on nuclear power which previously played a more prominent role in Japan and South Korea's planned energy mix or its subsequent phasing out in other countries such as Germany together with a concerted effort by China to address domestic coal induced air quality issues over the coming years will see natural gas feature more prominently as the substitution fuel of choice.

In recognition of its environmental benefits, the G20 has endorsed the role of natural gas as part of the transition to a cleaner energy mix. The lower carbon intensity of natural gas relative to coal and oil makes it an attractive fuel for the industrial and electric power sectors. Natural gas has an established presence in this sector which can be expected to increase over time. If

the market for electrically charged vehicles expands as anticipated, additional demand for electricity, and therefore gas, can also be expected. From an environmental perspective, LNG as a direct fuel for transport is also a viable emissions mitigant. Use of LNG in the automotive sector is minimal today but expected to increase over time. Relative to petroleum and other liquids, the International Gas Union, or IGU, states that use of LNG in transportation can reduce emissions of CO₂ by up to 20% whilst emissions of nitrogen oxide can be cut by up to 90% and particulate matter by up to 99%. Emissions of sulfur oxide can potentially be eliminated altogether. Increasing concern about sulfur oxide is making LNG an increasingly attractive alternative for fueling ships. A significant cut in the allowable sulfur content of fuel as directed by the International Maritime Organization becomes effective in 2020 and a variety of newbuild ships that utilize LNG as a fuel are now under construction. Engine manufacturers for buses, heavy trucks, locomotives and drilling equipment have also started building dual fuel engines that use LNG. China is leading the roll-out of LNG corridors for LNG fueled vehicles and Europe is following suit. Selected railways and heavy vehicle fleet operators in the U.S. are now using LNG as a fuel and maturing small scale LNG technology that can be used to access other isolated customers and reach new markets also represents a promising opportunity that is being pursued globally. The EIA expects that natural gas consumption for transportation will grow close to 500% between 2015 and 2040.

Natural gas accounts for approximately 25% of global energy demand according to the IGU. Of this, 10% is supplied in the form of LNG. This compares to just 4% in 1990. Countries that have natural gas demand in excess of the indigenous supply must either import natural gas through a pipeline or, alternatively, in the form of LNG aboard ships. LNG is natural gas that has been converted into its liquid state through a cooling process, which allows for efficient transportation by sea. Upon arrival at its destination, LNG is returned to its gaseous state by either an FSRU or land based regasification facilities for distribution to power stations and consumers through pipelines. The EIA expects that world LNG trade will nearly triple between 2015 and 2040.

Natural gas is an abundant fuel source, with the Oil and Gas Journal estimating that, as of January 1, 2016, worldwide proved natural gas reserves were 6,950 Tcf having grown by 40% over the past 20 years. Almost three-quarters of the world's natural gas reserves are located in the Middle East and Eurasia. Russia, Iran and Qatar accounted for 54% of the world's natural gas reserves as of January 1, 2016, and the United States, the fourth largest holder of natural gas reserves, will see an increase in production growth from 24 Tcf per annum in 2012 to 35.3 tcf per annum in 2040. Production in the Australia/New Zealand region is forecast to increase from 2.1Tcf per annum in 2012 to 7.0Tcf per annum in 2040 with the majority originating from Australia. A significant portion of the Australian volume has now entered the market. Sizeable new discoveries have also been made on the east coast of Africa in countries including Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya. With an average growth rate of 7% since 2000, LNG supply has grown faster than any other source of gas and the IGU expect further expansion of this share going forward.

The EIA predicts a substantial increase in the production of "unconventional" natural gas, including tight gas, shale gas and coalbed methane. Shale gas production is expected to be focused on the U.S., China and Canada. Recoverable reserves of this unconventional gas are, however, variable and uncertain. Improvements in the hydraulic fracturing process used to produce this gas could result in upward revisions to existing reserves however the significant water requirements of the process together with environmental concerns could equally constrain the recoverability of many known reserves.

Although the growth in production of unconventional domestic natural gas has eliminated LNG demand in the U.S., the long-term impact of shale gas and other unconventional natural gas production on the global LNG trade is unclear. Substantial increases in the extraction of U.S. shale gas in 2008-2009 initially suppressed demand for U.S.-bound LNG and therefore shipping. Between 2010 and 2013, a number of cargoes were then redirected from the U.S. to the Far East which increased LNG ton miles and demand for LNG shipping. The advent of Australian volumes, closer to their main Far Eastern LNG markets then suppressed ton miles, reducing demand for shipping between 2014 and 2016. More recently, ton miles have begun to rise again as increasing levels of Far Eastern demand is satisfied by new

U.S. export volumes that started to deliver into the market from the end of 2016. A further 50 million tons of new liquefaction currently under construction in the U.S. is expected to deliver over the coming three years. A significant portion of this new production will likely find a home in the faster growing and more distant markets of the Middle East, India and the Far East. Ton miles and shipping demand are therefore expected to continue increasing through to the end of the decade.

Liquefied Natural Gas

Overview

The need to transport natural gas over long distances across oceans led to the development of the international LNG trade. The first shipments were made on a trial basis in 1959 between the United States and the United Kingdom, while 1964 saw the start of the first commercial-scale LNG project to ship LNG from Algeria to the United Kingdom. LNG shipping provides a cost-effective and safe means for transporting natural gas overseas. The LNG is transported overseas in specially built tanks on double-hulled ships to a receiving terminal, where it is offloaded and stored in heavily insulated tanks. In regasification facilities at the

receiving terminal, the LNG is returned to its gaseous state (or regasified) and then carried by pipeline for distribution to power stations and other natural gas customers.

The following diagram displays the flow of natural gas and LNG from production to consumption.

LNG Supply Chain

The LNG supply chain involves the following components:

Exploring and drilling: Natural gas is produced and transported via pipeline to natural gas liquefaction facilities located along the coast of the producing country. The advent of floating liquefaction also sees the gas being piped to offshore liquefaction facilities.

Production and liquefaction: Natural gas is cooled to a temperature of minus 162 degrees Celsius, transforming the gas into a liquid, which reduces its volume to approximately 1/600th of its volume in a gaseous state. The reduced volume facilitates economical storage and transportation by ship over long distances, enabling countries with limited natural gas reserves, and limited access to long-distance transmission pipelines or concerns over security of supply to meet their demand for natural gas.

Shipping: LNG is loaded onto specially designed, double-hulled LNG carriers and transported overseas from the liquefaction facility to the receiving terminal.

Regasification: At the receiving terminal (either onshore or aboard specialized LNG carriers called Floating Storage and Regasification Units “FSRU”s), the LNG is returned to its gaseous state, or regasified.

Storage, distribution, marketing & power generation: Once regasified, the natural gas is stored in specially designed facilities or transported to power producers and natural gas consumers via pipelines.

The basic costs of producing, liquefying, transporting and regasifying LNG are much higher than in an equivalent oil supply chain. This high unit cost of supply has, in the recent past, led to the pursuit of ever-larger land based facilities in order to achieve improved economies of scale. In many recent cases, even these large projects have cost substantially more than anticipated. To address the escalating costs, more cost competitive floating liquefaction solutions across a spectrum of project sizes have been developed by a handful of oil majors and also by Golar. Many previously uneconomic pockets of gas can now be monetized and this will add to reserves and further underpin the long term attractiveness of gas. Golar’s FLNG solution, which focuses on the liquefaction of clean, lean, pipeline quality gas, is expected to be one of the cheapest liquefaction alternatives in today’s market. As such, it represents one of the only solutions to have remained economically viable following the substantial drop in oil and LNG prices that commenced in October 2014. FLNG allows smaller resource holders, developers and customers to enter the LNG business and occupy a legitimate space alongside the largest resource holders, major oil companies and world-scale LNG buyers. For the established LNG industry participants, the prospect of the lower unit costs and lower risk profile of Golar’s FLNG solution provide an important and compelling alternative to the traditional giant land based projects especially in this current energy price environment.

According to Poten and Partners, LNG liquefaction produced 103 million tonnes per annum of LNG in 2000. This increased to around 293 million tonnes per annum by 2017 according to Shell. Approximately 85 million tonnes per annum of new LNG production capacity is expected to come into operation between 2017 and 2020. Based on current trading patterns and ton miles and assuming retirement of vessels 35 years or older, the order book of approximately

100 conventional LNG carriers together with the current surplus of carriers on the water is anticipated to be insufficient to carry this new expected production.

The LNG Fleet

As at March 2, 2018, the world LNG carrier fleet consisted of 527 LNG vessels (including 28 FSRUs, 36 vessels less than 46,000 cbm, 6 floating storage units, or FSUs and 4 floating liquefaction or FLNG units). There were also orders for 121 new LNG carriers (including 10 FSRUs, 11 vessels less than 46,000 cbm, 1 FSU and 1 FLNG unit), the majority of which will be delivered between now and 2019.

The LNG carriers on order define the next generation of employable carriers in regards to size and propulsion. The current "standard" size for LNG carriers has increased substantially since the 1970s, while propulsion preference has shifted from a steam turbine to the more fuel efficient Dual/Trifuel Diesel Electric or M-type, Electronically-controlled Gas Injection systems.

While there are a number of different types of LNG vessel and "containment system", there are two dominant containment systems in use today:

The Moss system was developed in the 1970s and uses free standing insulated spherical tanks supported at the equator by a continuous cylindrical skirt. In this system, the tank and the hull of the vessel are two separate structures. The Membrane system uses insulation built directly into the hull of the vessel, along with a membrane covering inside the tanks to maintain their integrity. In this system, the ship's hull directly supports the pressure of the LNG cargo. The membrane system most efficiently utilizes the entire volume of a ship's hull, and is cheaper to build. Most of our LNG carriers are of the membrane type.

Illustrations of these systems are included below:

Most newbuilds on order employ the membrane containment system because it most efficiently utilizes the entire volume of a ship's hull, is cheaper to build and has historically been more cost effective for canal transits. In general, the construction period for an LNG carrier is approximately 28-34 months.

Seasonality

Historically, LNG trade, and therefore charter rates, increased in the winter months and eased in the summer months as demand for LNG for heating in the Northern Hemisphere rose in colder weather and fell in warmer weather. In general, the tanker industry including the LNG vessel industry, has become less dependent on the seasonal transport of LNG than a decade ago. The advent of FSRUs has opened up new markets and uses for LNG, spreading consumption more evenly over the year. There is a higher seasonal demand during the summer months due to energy requirements for air conditioning in some markets or reduced availability of hydro power in others and a pronounced higher seasonal demand during the winter months for heating in other markets. Autumn and particularly spring tend to be weaker periods for LNG carrier rates relative to winter and summer.

Floating LNG Regasification

Floating LNG Storage and Regasification Vessels

Floating LNG storage and regasification vessels are commonly known as FSRUs. The figure below depicts a typical FSRU.

The FSRU regasification process involves the vaporization of LNG and pressurizing and injection of the natural gas directly into a pipeline. In order to regasify LNG, FSRUs are equipped with vaporizer systems that can operate in an open-loop mode, a closed-loop mode, or in both modes. In the open-loop mode, seawater is pumped through the system to provide the heat necessary to convert the LNG to the vapor phase. In the closed-loop system, a natural gas-fired boiler is used to heat water that is circulated in a closed-loop through the vaporizer and a steam heater to convert the LNG to the vapor phase. In general, FSRUs can be divided into four subcategories:

- FSRUs that are permanently located offshore;
- FSRUs that are permanently near shore and attached to a jetty (with LNG transfer being either directly ship to ship or over a jetty);
- shuttle carriers that regasify and discharge their cargoes offshore; and
- shuttle carriers that regasify and discharge their cargoes alongside.

Our business model to date has been focused on FSRUs that are permanently moored offshore or near shore and provide continuous regasification service.

Demand for Floating LNG Regasification Facilities

The long-term outlook for global natural gas supply and demand has stimulated growth in LNG production and trade, which is expected to drive a necessary expansion of regasification infrastructure. While worldwide regasification capacity still exceeds worldwide liquefaction capacity, a large portion of the existing global regasification capacity is concentrated in a few markets such as Japan, Korea and Taiwan, or is in the wrong place. Domestic production of shale gas and the advent of U.S. LNG exports mean that substantial U.S. Gulf Coast regasification capacity is no longer required. Much of the European regas capacity is also underutilized. In China, now the world's second largest market for LNG, there has been a shortage of regas capacity and demand for regasified LNG exceeded land based regas capacity at the end of 2017. Elsewhere there is significant demand for regasification infrastructure in other Asian markets, the Middle-East and Central/South America as well as in Africa and the Caribbean. We believe that the advantages of FSRUs compared to onshore facilities, as detailed in the paragraphs below, make them highly competitive in these markets. In Asia, the Middle East, Caribbean and South America most new regasification projects utilize an FSRU.

Floating LNG regasification projects first emerged as a solution to the difficulties and protracted process of obtaining permits to build shore-based LNG reception facilities (especially along the North American coasts). Due to their offshore location,

FSRU facilities are significantly less likely than onshore facilities to be met with resistance in local communities, which is especially important in the case of a facility that is intended to serve a highly populated area where there is a high demand for natural gas. As a result, it is typically easier and faster for FSRUs to obtain necessary permits than for comparable onshore facilities. More recently, cost and time have become the main drivers behind the growing interest in the various types of floating LNG regasification projects. FSRU projects can typically be completed in less time (2 to 3 years compared to 4 or more years for land based projects) and at a significantly lower cost (20-50% less) than land based alternatives.

FSRU Golar Eskimo moored off the port of Aqaba in Jordan

In addition, FSRUs offer a more flexible solution than land based terminals. They can be used as an LNG carrier, a regasification shuttle vessel or permanently moored as an FSRU. FSRUs can be used on a seasonal basis, as a short-term (1-2 year) regasification solution or as a long-term solution for up to 40 years. FSRUs offer a fast track regasification solution for markets that need immediate access to LNG supply. FSRUs can also be utilized as bridging solutions until a land-based terminal is constructed. In this way, FSRUs are both a replacement for, and complement to, land-based regasification alternatives.

Floating LNG Regasification Vessel Fleet Size and Ownership

Compared to onshore terminals, the floating LNG regasification industry is fairly young. There are a limited number of companies, including Golar as well as Exmar, Excelerate Energy L.P., Hoegh LNG ASA, BW Gas and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines that are operating FSRU terminals for LNG importers around the world. Golar was the first company to enter into an agreement for the long-term employment of an FSRU based on the conversion of an existing LNG carrier.

Competition - LNG Carriers and FSRUs

As the FSRU market continues to grow and mature there are new competitors entering the market. In some cases, project developers have also ordered FSRUs without involving a third party provider. Expectations of rapid growth in the FSRU market has given owners the confidence to place orders for FSRUs before securing charters. This has led to more competition for mid and long-term FSRU charters. Competition for these long-term charters is based primarily on price, LNG storage capacity, efficiency of the regasification process, vessel availability, size, age and condition of the vessel, relationships with LNG carrier users and the quality, LNG experience and reputation of the operator.

More recently it has been noted that an increasing number of emerging markets for LNG require smaller volumes on more flexible terms. Demand growth within these markets is also subject to higher levels of uncertainty. A large industrial user or small utility may represent initial anchor demand for a FSRU with the expectation that new end users will cluster around the anchor customer or that other users nearby will switch from more expensive fuels to take advantage of an FSRU's underutilized regas capacity over time. A FSRU that provides for small scale offloading also allows for other less proximate demand to be met. Excess capacity that will never be utilized on larger and more expensive newbuild FSRUs undermines this business model. As the only market participant with a proven low cost conversion model, suitable available conversion candidates and existing FSRU assets, Golar is in a good position to capitalize on this mid-size FSRU market.

We believe that, together with our affiliates, Golar Partners and Golar Power, we are one of the world's largest independent LNG carrier and FSRU owners and operators. As of April 6, 2018, we, together with our affiliates Golar Partners and Golar Power have a fleet of 26 vessels comprised of 16 LNG carriers, seven FSRUs, one FLNG and two FLNG conversion candidates. Our

LNG carrier newbuildings have storage capacity of approximately 160,000 cbm to 162,000 cbm; a 0.1% boil-off rate; tri-fuel engines; and are capable of charter speeds of up to 19.5 knots. Our newbuild FSRUs range in capacity from 160,000 cbm to 170,000 cbm and can provide regasification throughput of up to 750 thousand cubic feet per day (or 5.8 million tonnes per annum). The FSRUs can, subject to the customer's requirements, remain classified as an LNG carrier, flexible for LNG carrier service, or be classified as an offshore unit, remaining permanently moored at site for a long contract duration without the requirement for periodic dry docking.

We compete with other independent shipping companies who also own and operate LNG carriers. Additionally, some of the major oil and gas producers, including Royal Dutch Shell and BP own LNG carriers. National gas and shipping companies also have large fleets of LNG vessels that have expanded and will likely continue to expand. These include Malaysian International Shipping Company, or MISC, National Gas Shipping Company located in Abu Dhabi and Qatar Gas Transport Company, or Nakilat.

Floating Liquefaction Vessels

FLNG Hilli Episeyo shortly before departure from Singapore

Golar's floating liquefaction strategy is to target stranded reserves (such as coal bed methane and shale gas or lean gas sourced from offshore fields) and convert this to LNG. These feed gas streams require little to no gas processing prior to liquefaction. Golar's liquefaction solution places proven onshore technology on board an existing LNG carrier using a rapid low-cost execution model resulting in a vessel conversion time of approximately three years. In 2014 Golar executed agreements with Keppel and Black & Veatch for the conversion of the LNG carrier Hilli to an FLNG vessel at Keppel's shipyard in Singapore. FLNG Hilli has a production capacity of up to 2.5 million tonnes per annum and on board storage of approximately 125,000 cubic meters of LNG. The FLNG Hilli delivered from Keppel's shipyard in October 2017 and proceeded to Cameroon, arriving in late November 2017. Commissioning of the vessel commenced in December 2017 and production of LNG began in mid-March 2018. We expect acceptance testing procedures to commence shortly. After customer acceptance, Golar expects to close the sale of an initial equity interest in the vessel to Golar Partners. Hilli is the world's first FLNG vessel based on a converted LNG carrier and one of only four FLNG vessels globally.

OneLNG - Golar/Schlumberger FLNG Joint Venture

In July 2016, we formed OneLNG with Schlumberger. OneLNG is intended to offer an integrated upstream and midstream solution for the monetization of stranded gas reserves and the conversion of natural gas to LNG. The combination of Schlumberger's high quality reservoir analysis, infrastructure engineering and sub-sea development together with Golar's FLNG and LNG midstream experience delivers a unique offering to the market.

OneLNG is now staffed and working on several projects around the world. One of these is the Fortuna Project in Equatorial Guinea. This project includes Schlumberger's sub-sea development connecting directly to a FLNG vessel that should enable OneLNG, together with the Government of Equatorial Guinea and Ophir Energy Plc., to deliver first gas in 2021. The project involves the formation of a JOC and, in the event of a final investment decision, it is expected that Ophir will contribute their share of Equatorial Guinea's Block R license, projected to be equivalent to approximately 2.2-2.5 million tons per annum of LNG production over 15-20 years. Similar opportunities to this, as well as pure tolling based projects analogous to the FLNG Hilli contract, are being considered elsewhere. Some of these opportunities require more than one FLNG vessel.

Hilli Conversion Contract

The primary contract for the Hilli conversion was entered into with Keppel during mid-2014. Keppel simultaneously entered into a sub-contract with global engineering, procurement and construction company, Black & Veatch, who provided their licensed PRICO® technology, performed detailed engineering and process design, specified and procured topside equipment and provided commissioning support for Golar's topsides and liquefaction process.

Following execution of the above contract, Golar entered into negotiations with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Keppel for their purchase of a 10% non-controlling interest in a subsidiary which owns the Hilli. Both a share purchase and sale agreement and a shareholders agreement were negotiated and the agreements were executed and the transactions closed in early September 2014. During November 2014, Golar also executed agreements with Black & Veatch International Company, a subsidiary of Black & Veatch, for a further 0.9% non-controlling interest in the same subsidiary.

Gimi and Gandria Conversion Contracts

We have entered into definitive contracts with Keppel and Black & Veatch for the conversion of the Gimi and the Gandria into FLNGs, subject to certain conditions to the contracts' effectiveness and issuance of notices to proceed with the conversions. These agreements are similar to the agreements that we entered into with respect to the Hilli conversion.

The Gandria contract was subsequently extended to June 29, 2018 and the Gimi contract was extended to December 30, 2018. Effectiveness of each remains subject to issuance of a final notice to proceed. As previously discussed, the Gandria entered Keppel's shipyard in Singapore in March 2018 to commence generic work in readiness for her conversion into a FLNG, which is expected to commence after we issue a notice to proceed under the conversion contract entered into with Keppel and Black & Veatch.

Customers

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we received the majority of our revenues from the Cool Pool.

In 2017, we had up to nine vessels operating in the Cool Pool. Our revenues from these vessels were \$106.3 million (91% of our total time and voyage charter revenues), \$51.1 million and \$6.0 million for the years ended December 31,

2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Vessel Maintenance

We are focused on operating and maintaining our vessels to the highest safety and industry standards and at the same time maximizing revenue from each vessel. It is our policy to have our crews perform planned maintenance on our vessels while underway, to reduce time required for repairs during dry-docking. This reduces the overall off-hire period required for dockings and repairs. Since we generally do not earn hire from a vessel while it is dry-docking we believe that the additional revenue earned from reduced off-hire periods outweighs the expense of the additional crew members or subcontractors.

Risk of Loss, Insurance and Risk Management

The operation of any vessel, including LNG carriers and FSRUs, has inherent risks. These risks include mechanical failure, personal injury, collision, property loss, vessel or cargo loss or damage and business interruption due to political circumstances in foreign countries and/or war risk situations or hostilities. In addition, there is always an inherent possibility of marine disaster, including explosion, spills and other environmental mishaps, and the liabilities arising from owning and operating vessels in international trade. We believe that our present insurance coverage is adequate to protect us against the accident related risks involved in the conduct of our business and that we maintain appropriate levels of environmental damage and pollution insurance coverage consistent with standard industry practice. However, not all risks can be insured, and there can be no guarantee that any specific claim will be paid, or that we will always be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable rates.

We have obtained hull and machinery insurance on all our vessels against marine and war risks, which include the risks of damage to our vessels, salvage or towing costs, and also insure against actual or constructive total loss of any of our vessels. However, our insurance policies contain deductible amounts for which we will be responsible. We have also arranged additional total loss coverage for each vessel. This coverage, which is called hull interest and freight interest coverage, provides us additional coverage in the event of the total loss of a vessel.

We have also obtained loss of hire insurance to protect us against loss of income in the event one of our vessels cannot be employed due to damage that is covered under the terms of our hull and machinery insurance. Under our loss of hire policies, our insurer will pay us the daily rate agreed in respect of each vessel for each day, in excess of a certain number of deductible days, for the time that the vessel is out of service as a result of damage. The maximum coverage varies from 180 days to 360 days, depending on the vessel. The number of deductible days varies from 14 days to 60 days, depending on the vessel and type of damage; machinery or hull damage.

Protection and indemnity insurance, which covers our third-party legal liabilities in connection with our shipping activities, is provided by mutual protection and indemnity associations, or P&I clubs. This includes third-party liability and other expenses related to the injury or death of crew members, passengers and other third-party persons, loss or damage to cargo, claims arising from collisions with other vessels or from contact with jetties or wharves and other damage to other third-party property, including pollution arising from oil or other substances, and other related costs, including wreck removal. Subject to the capping discussed below, our coverage, except for pollution, is unlimited.

Our current protection and indemnity insurance coverage for Hilli pollution is \$250 million per incident and \$1 billion per vessel per incident for all other vessels. The thirteen P&I clubs that comprise the International Group of Protection and Indemnity Clubs insure approximately 90% of the world's commercial tonnage and have entered into a pooling agreement to reinsure each association's liabilities. Each P&I club has capped its exposure in this pooling agreement so that the maximum claim covered by the pool and its reinsurance would be approximately \$5.45 billion per accident or occurrence. We are a member of Gard and Skuld P&I Clubs. As a member of these P&I clubs, we are subject to a call for additional premiums based on the clubs' claims record, as well as the claims record of all other members of the P&I clubs comprising the International Group. However, our P&I clubs have reinsured the risk of additional premium calls to limit our additional exposure. This reinsurance is subject to a cap, and there is the risk that the full amount of the additional call would not be covered by this reinsurance.

The insurers providing the Hull and Machinery, Hull and Cargo interests, Protection and Indemnity and Loss of Hire insurances have confirmed that they will consider FSRUs as vessels for the purpose of providing insurance. For the FSRUs we have also arranged an additional Comprehensive General Liability insurance. This type of insurance is common for offshore operations and is additional to the P&I insurance.

We will use in our operations our thorough risk management program that includes, among other things, computer-aided risk analysis tools, maintenance and assessment programs, a seafarers' competence training program, seafarers' workshops and membership in emergency response organizations. We expect to benefit from our commitment to safety and environmental protection as certain of our subsidiaries assist us in managing our vessel operations. GMN, received its ISO 9001 certification in April 2011, and is certified in accordance with the IMO's International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and Pollution Prevention, or ISM, on a fully integrated basis.

Inspection by Classification Societies

Every large, commercial seagoing vessel must be "classed" by a classification society. A classification society certifies that a vessel is "in class," signifying that the vessel has been built and maintained in accordance with the rules of the vessel's country of registry and the international conventions of which that country is a member. In addition, where surveys are required

by international conventions and corresponding laws and ordinances of a flag state, the classification society will undertake them on application or by official order, acting on behalf of the authorities concerned.

Generally FSRUs are "classed" as LNG carriers with the additional class notation REGAS-2 signifying that the regasification installations are designed and approved for continuous operation. The reference to "vessels" in the following three paragraphs, also applies to FSRUs.

For maintenance of the class certificate, regular and special surveys of hull, machinery, including the electrical plant and any special equipment classed, are required to be performed by the classification society, to ensure continuing compliance. Vessels are drydocked at least once during a five-year class cycle for inspection of the underwater parts and for repairs related to inspections. If any defects are found, the classification surveyor will issue a "condition of class" which must be rectified by the ship owner within prescribed time limits. The classification society also undertakes on request of the flag state other surveys and checks that are required by the regulations and requirements of that flag state. These surveys are subject to agreements made in each individual case and/or to the regulations of the country concerned.

Most insurance underwriters make it a condition for insurance coverage that a vessel be certified as "in class" by a classification society, which is a member of the International Association of Classification Societies. Golar Arctic, Golar Frost and Golar Bear are certified by American Bureau of Shipping and all our other vessels are certified by Det Norske Veritas. Both societies are members of the International Association of Classification Societies. All of our vessels have been awarded ISM certification and are currently "in class" other than two LNG carriers, the Gimi and the Gandria, with the Gimi currently layed up and scheduled to be converted into a FLNG by Keppel and the Gandria recently removed from lay-up and delivered to Keppel's shipyard in Singapore to commence generic work in readiness for her conversion into a FLNG.

In-House Inspections

GMN carries out inspections of the vessels on a regular basis; both at sea and when the vessels are in port, while we carry out inspection and vessel audits to verify conformity with the manager's reports. The results of these inspections result in a report containing recommendations for improvements to the overall condition of the vessel, maintenance, safety and crew welfare. Based in part on these evaluations, we create and implement a program of continual maintenance for our vessels and their systems.

Environmental and Other Regulations

General

Government regulation and laws significantly affect the ownership and operation of our fleet. We are subject to international conventions and treaties, national, state and local laws and regulations in force in the countries in which our vessels may operate or are registered relating to safety and health and environmental protection including the storage, handling, emission, transportation and discharge of hazardous and non-hazardous materials, and the remediation of contamination and liability for damage to natural resources. Compliance with such laws, regulations and other requirements entails significant expense, including vessel modifications and implementation of certain operating procedures.

A variety of government and private entities subject our vessels to both scheduled and unscheduled inspections. These entities include the local port authorities (applicable national authorities such as the United States Coast Guard ("USCG"), harbor master or equivalent), classification societies, flag state administrations (countries of registry) and charterers, particularly terminal operators. Certain of these entities require us to obtain permits, licenses, certificates

and other authorizations for the operation of our vessels. Failure to maintain necessary permits or approvals could require us to incur substantial costs or result in the temporary suspension of the operation of one or more of our vessels.

We believe that the heightened level of environmental and quality concerns among insurance underwriters, regulators and charterers is leading to greater inspection and safety requirements on all vessels and may accelerate the scrapping of older vessels throughout the industry. Increasing environmental concerns have created a demand for vessels that conform to the stricter environmental standards. We are required to maintain operating standards for all of our vessels that emphasize operational safety, quality maintenance, continuous training of our officers and crews and compliance with United States and international regulations. We believe that the operation of our vessels is in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and that our vessels have all material permits, licenses, certificates or other authorizations necessary for the conduct of our operations. However, because such laws and regulations are frequently changed and may impose increasingly stricter requirements, we cannot predict the ultimate cost of complying with these requirements, or the impact of these requirements on the resale value or useful lives of our vessels. In addition, a future serious marine incident that causes significant adverse environmental impact could result in additional legislation or regulation that could negatively affect our profitability.

It should be noted that the U.S. is currently experiencing changes in its environmental policy, the results of which have yet to be fully determined. For example, in April 2017, the U.S. President signed an executive order regarding environmental regulations, specifically targeting the U.S. offshore energy strategy, which may affect parts of the maritime industry and our operations. Furthermore, recent action by the IMO's Maritime Safety Committee and United States agencies indicate that cybersecurity regulations for the maritime industry are likely to be further developed in the near future in an attempt to combat cybersecurity threats. For example, cyber-risk management systems must be incorporated by ship-owners and managers by 2021. This might cause companies to cultivate additional procedures for monitoring cybersecurity, which could require additional expenses and/or capital expenditures. However, the impact of such regulations is hard to predict at this time.

We believe that GMN is operating in compliance with the International Standards Organization, or ISO, Environmental Standard for the management of the significant environmental aspects associated with the ownership and operation of a fleet of LNG carriers. GMN received its ISO 9001 certification (quality management systems) in April 2011 and the ISO 14001 Environmental Standard during summer 2012. This certification requires that GMN commit managerial resources to act on our environmental policy through an effective management system.

International Maritime Organization

The International Maritime Organization, the United Nations agency for maritime safety and the prevention of pollution by vessels (the "IMO"), has adopted the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, collectively referred to as MARPOL 73/78 and herein as "MARPOL," adopted the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea of 1974 ("SOLAS Convention"), and the International Convention on Load Lines of 1966 (the "LL Convention"). MARPOL establishes environmental standards relating to oil leakage or spilling, garbage management, sewage, air emissions, handling and disposal of noxious liquids and the handling of harmful substances in packaged forms. MARPOL is applicable to drybulk, tanker and LPG carriers, among other vessels, and is broken into six Annexes, each of which regulates a different source of pollution. Annex I relates to oil leakage or spilling; Annexes II and III relate to harmful substances carried in bulk in liquid or in packaged form, respectively; Annexes IV and V relate to sewage and garbage management, respectively; and Annex VI, lastly, relates to air emissions. Annex VI was separately adopted by the IMO in September of 1997.

Vessels that transport gas, including LNG carriers and FSRUs, are also subject to regulation under the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk, or the IGC Code, published by the IMO. The IGC Code provides a standard for the safe carriage of LNG and certain other liquid gases by prescribing the design and construction standards of vessels involved in such carriage. The completely revised and updated IGC Code entered into force in 2016, and the amendments were developed following a comprehensive five-year review and are intended to take into account the latest advances in science and technology. Compliance with the IGC Code must be evidenced by a Certificate of Fitness for the Carriage of Liquefied Gases in Bulk. Non-compliance with the IGC Code or other applicable IMO regulations may subject a shipowner or a bareboat charterer to increased liability, may lead to decreases in available insurance coverage for affected vessels and may result in the denial of access to, or detention in, some ports. We believe that each of our vessels is in compliance with the IGC Code and each of our new buildings/conversion contracts requires that the vessel receive certification that it is in compliance with applicable regulations before it is delivered.

Air Emissions

In September of 1997, the IMO adopted Annex VI to MARPOL to address air pollution from vessels. Effective May 2005, Annex VI sets limits on sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from all commercial vessel exhausts and prohibits "deliberate emissions" of ozone depleting substances (such as halons and chlorofluorocarbons), emissions of

volatile compounds from cargo tanks, and the shipboard incineration of specific substances. Annex VI also includes a global cap on the sulfur content of fuel oil and allows for special areas to be established with more stringent controls on sulfur emissions, as explained below. Emissions of “volatile organic compounds” from certain tankers, and the shipboard incineration (from incinerators installed after January 1, 2000) of certain substances (such as polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs) are also prohibited. We believe that all our vessels are currently compliant in all material respects with these regulations.

The IMO's Marine Environmental Protection Committee ("MEPC"), adopted amendments to Annex VI regarding emissions of sulfur oxide, nitrogen oxide, particulate matter and ozone depleting substances, which entered into force on July 1, 2010. The amended Annex VI seeks to further reduce air pollution by, among other things, implementing a progressive reduction of the amount of sulfur contained in any fuel oil used on board ships. On October 27, 2016, at its 70th session, the MEPC agreed to implement a global 0.5% m/m sulfur oxide emissions limit (reduced from the current 3.50%) starting from January 1, 2020. This limitation can be met by using low-sulfur compliant fuel oil, alternative fuels, or certain exhaust gas cleaning systems. Once the cap becomes effective, ships will be required to obtain bunker delivery notes and International Air Pollution Prevention ("IAPP") Certificates from their flag states that specify sulfur content. This subjects ocean-going vessels in these areas to stringent emissions controls, and may cause us to incur additional costs.

Sulfur content standards are even stricter within certain "Emission Control Areas," or ("ECAs"). As of January 1, 2015, ships operating within an ECA were not permitted to use fuel with sulfur content in excess of 0.1%. Amended Annex VI establishes procedures for designating new ECAs. Currently, the IMO has designated four ECAs, including specified portions of the Baltic Sea area, North Sea area, North American area and United States Caribbean area. Ocean-going vessels in these areas will be subject to stringent emission controls and may cause us to incur additional costs. If other ECAs are approved by the IMO, or other new or more stringent requirements relating to emissions from marine diesel engines or port operations by vessels are adopted by the U.S Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") or the states where we operate, compliance with these regulations could entail significant capital expenditures or otherwise increase the costs of our operations.

Amended Annex VI also establishes new tiers of stringent nitrogen oxide emissions standards for marine diesel engines, depending on their date of installation. At the MEPC meeting held from March to April 2014, amendments to Annex VI were adopted which address the date on which Tier III Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) standards in ECAs will go into effect. Under the amendments, Tier III NOx standards apply to ships that operate in the North American and U.S. Caribbean Sea ECAs designed for the control of NOx with a marine diesel engine installed and constructed on or after January 1, 2016. Tier III requirements could apply to areas that will be designated for Tier III NOx in the future. At MEPC 70 and MEPC 71, the MEPC approved the North Sea and Baltic Sea as ECAs for nitrogen oxide for ships built after January 1, 2021. The EPA promulgated equivalent (and in some senses stricter) emissions standards in late 2009. As a result of these designations or similar future designations, we may be required to incur additional operating or other costs.

As determined at the MEPC 70, the new Regulation 22A of MARPOL Annex VI is effective as of March 1, 2018 and requires ships above 5,000 gross tonnage to collect and report annual data on fuel oil consumption to an IMO database, with the first year of data collection commencing on January 1, 2019.

As of January 1, 2013, MARPOL made mandatory certain measures relating to energy efficiency for ships. All ships are now required to develop and implement Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plans ("SEEMPS"), and new ships must be designed in compliance with minimum energy efficiency levels per capacity mile as defined by the Energy Efficiency Design Index. Under these measures, by 2025, all new ships built will be 30% more energy efficient than those built in 2014.

We may incur costs to comply with these revised standards. Additional or new conventions, laws and regulations may be adopted that could require the installation of expensive emission control systems and could adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Safety Management System Requirements

The SOLAS Convention was amended to address the safe manning of vessels and emergency training drills. The Convention of Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims (the “LLMC”) sets limitations of liability for a loss of life or personal injury claim or a property claim against ship owners. We believe that all of our vessels are in substantial compliance with SOLAS and LL Convention standards. Under Chapter IX of the SOLAS Convention, or the International Safety Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (the “ISM Code”), our operations are also subject to environmental standards and requirements. The ISM Code requires the party with operational control of a vessel to develop an extensive safety management system that includes, among other things, the adoption of a safety and environmental protection policy setting forth instructions and procedures for operating its vessels safely and describing procedures for responding to emergencies. We rely upon the safety management system that we and our technical management team have developed for compliance with the ISM Code. The failure of a vessel owner or bareboat charterer to comply with the ISM Code may subject such party to increased liability, may decrease available insurance coverage for the affected vessels and may result in a denial of access to, or detention in, certain ports.

The ISM Code requires that vessel operators obtain a safety management certificate for each vessel they operate. This certificate evidences compliance by a vessel’s management with the ISM Code requirements for a safety management system. No

vessel can obtain a safety management certificate unless its manager has been awarded a document of compliance, issued by each flag state, under the ISM Code. We have obtained applicable documents of compliance for our offices and safety management certificates for all of our vessels for which the certificates are required by the IMO. The document of compliance and safety management certificate are renewed as required.

Regulation II-1/3-10 of the SOLAS Convention governs ship construction and stipulates that ships over 150 meters in length must have adequate strength, integrity and stability to minimize risk of loss or pollution. Goal-based standards amendments in SOLAS regulation II-1/3-10 entered into force in 2012, with July 1, 2016 set for application to new oil tankers and bulk carriers. The SOLAS Convention regulation II-1/3-10 on goal-based ship construction standards for bulk carriers and oil tankers, which entered into force on January 1, 2012, requires that all oil tankers and bulk carriers of 150 meters in length and above, for which the building contract is placed on or after July 1, 2016, satisfy applicable structural requirements conforming to the functional requirements of the International Goal-based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers (GBS Standards). Amendments to the SOLAS Convention Chapter VII apply to vessels transporting dangerous goods and require those vessels be in compliance with the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (“IMDG Code”). Effective January 1, 2018, the IMDG Code includes (1) updates to the provisions for radioactive material, reflecting the latest provisions from the International Atomic Energy Agency, (2) new marking, packing and classification requirements for dangerous goods, and (3) new mandatory training requirements.

The IMO has also adopted the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (“STCW”). As of February 2017, all seafarers are required to meet the STCW standards and be in possession of a valid STCW certificate. Flag states that have ratified SOLAS and STCW generally employ the classification societies, which have incorporated SOLAS and STCW requirements into their class rules, to undertake surveys to confirm compliance.

Pollution Control and Liability Requirements

The IMO has negotiated international conventions that impose liability for pollution in international waters and the territorial waters of the signatories to such conventions. For example, the IMO adopted an International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments (the “BWM Convention”) in 2004. The BWM Convention entered into force on September 9, 2017. The BWM Convention requires ships to manage their ballast water to remove, render harmless, or avoid the uptake or discharge of new or invasive aquatic organisms and pathogens within ballast water and sediments. The BWM Convention’s implementing regulations call for a phased introduction of mandatory ballast water exchange requirements, to be replaced in time with mandatory concentration limits, and require all ships to carry a ballast water record book and an international ballast Water management certificate.

On December 4, 2013, the IMO Assembly passed a resolution revising the application dates of BWM Convention so that the dates are triggered by the entry into force date and not the dates originally in the BWM Convention. This, in effect, makes all vessels delivered before the entry into force date “existing vessels” and allows for the installation of ballast water management systems on such vessels at the first International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP) renewal survey following entry into force of the convention. The MEPC adopted updated guidelines for approval of ballast water management systems (G8) at MEPC 70. At MEPC 71, the schedule regarding the BWM Convention’s implementation dates was also discussed and amendments were introduced to extend the date existing vessels are subject to certain ballast water standards. Ships over 400 gross tons generally must comply with a “D-1 standard,” requiring the exchange of ballast water only in open seas and away from coastal waters. The “D-2 standard” specifies the maximum amount of viable organisms allowed to be discharged, and compliance dates vary depending on the IOPP renewal dates. Depending on the date of the IOPP renewal survey, existing vessels must comply with the D2 standard on or after September 8, 2019. For most ships, compliance with the D2 standard will involve installing

on-board systems to treat ballast water and eliminate unwanted organisms. Under the requirements of the BWM Convention installation of ballast water treatments, BWT systems will be needed on all our LNG Carriers. As long as our FSRUs are operating as FSRUs and kept stationary they will not need installation of a BWT system. Ballast water treatment technologies are now becoming more mature, although the various technologies are still developing. The additional costs of complying with these rules, relating to certain of our older vessels are estimated to be in the range of between \$2 million and \$3 million per vessel and will be phased in over time in connection with the renewal surveys that are required.

Once mid-ocean ballast exchange ballast water treatment requirements become mandatory under the BWM Convention, the cost compliance could increase for ocean carriers and may be material. However, many countries already regulate the discharge of ballast water carried by vessels from country to country to prevent the introduction of invasive and harmful species via such discharges. The U.S., for example, requires vessels entering its waters from another country to conduct mid-ocean ballast exchange, or undertake some alternate measure, and to comply with certain reporting requirements. The costs of compliance with a mandatory mid-ocean ballast exchange could be material, and it is difficult to predict the overall impact of such a requirement on our operations.

Anti Fouling Requirements

In 2001, the IMO adopted the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti fouling Systems on Ships, or the “Anti fouling Convention.” The Anti fouling Convention, which entered into force on September 17, 2008, prohibits the use of organotin compound coatings to prevent the attachment of mollusks and other sea life to the hulls of vessels. Vessels of over 400 gross tons engaged in international voyages will also be required to undergo an initial survey before the vessel is put into service or before an International Anti fouling System Certificate is issued for the first time; and subsequent surveys when the anti fouling systems are altered or replaced. We have obtained Anti fouling System Certificates for all of our vessels that are subject to the Anti fouling Convention.

Compliance Enforcement

Noncompliance with the ISM Code or other IMO regulations may subject the ship owner or bareboat charterer to increased liability, may lead to decreases in available insurance coverage for affected vessels and may result in the denial of access to, or detention in, some ports. The USCG and European Union authorities have indicated that vessels not in compliance with the ISM Code by applicable deadlines will be prohibited from trading in U.S. and European Union ports, respectively. As of the date of this report, each of our vessels is ISM Code certified. However, there can be no assurance that such certificates will be maintained in the future. The IMO continues to review and introduce new regulations. It is impossible to predict what additional regulations, if any, may be passed by the IMO and what effect, if any, such regulations might have on our operations.

United States Regulations

The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (“OPA”) established an extensive regulatory and liability regime for the protection and cleanup of the environment from oil spills. OPA affects all “owners and operators” whose vessels trade or operate with the U.S., its territories and possessions or whose vessels operate in U.S. waters, which includes the U.S.’s territorial sea and its 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone around the U.S. The U.S. has also enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (“CERCLA”), which applies to the discharge of hazardous substances other than oil, except in limited circumstances, whether on land or at sea. OPA and CERCLA both define “owner and operator” in the case of a vessel as any person owning, operating or chartering by demise, the vessel. Both OPA and CERCLA impact our operations.

Under OPA, vessel owners and operators are “responsible parties” and are jointly, severally and strictly liable (unless the spill results solely from the act or omission of a third party, an act of God or an act of war) for all containment and clean-up costs and other damages arising from discharges or threatened discharges of oil from their vessels, including bunkers (fuel). OPA defines these other damages broadly to include:

- injury to, destruction or loss of, or loss of use of, natural resources and related assessment costs;
- injury to, or economic losses resulting from, the destruction of real and personal property;
- loss of subsistence use of natural resources that are injured, destroyed or lost;
- net loss of taxes, royalties, rents, fees or net profit revenues resulting from injury, destruction or loss of real or personal property, or natural resources;
- lost profits or impairment of earning capacity due to injury, destruction or loss of real or personal property or natural resources; and,
- net cost of increased or additional public services necessitated by removal activities following a discharge of oil, such as protection from fire, safety or health hazards, and loss of subsistence use of natural resources.

OPA contains statutory caps on liability and damages; such caps do not apply to direct cleanup costs. Effective December 21, 2015, the USCG adjusted the limits of OPA liability for non-tank vessels, edible oil tank vessels, and any oil spill response vessels, to the greater of \$1,100 per gross ton or \$939,800 (subject to periodic adjustment for inflation). These limits of liability do not apply if an incident was proximately caused by the violation of an applicable U.S. federal safety, construction or operating regulation by a responsible party (or its agent, employee or a person acting pursuant to a contractual relationship), or a responsible party's gross negligence or willful misconduct. The limitation on liability similarly does not apply if the responsible party fails or refuses to (i) report the incident where the responsibility party knows or has reason to know of the incident; (ii) reasonably cooperate and assist as requested in connection with oil removal activities; or (iii) without sufficient cause, comply with an order issued under the Federal Water Pollution Act (Section 311 (c), (e)) or the Intervention on the High Seas Act.

CERCLA contains a similar liability regime whereby owners and operators of vessels are liable for cleanup, removal and remedial costs, as well as damages for injury to, or destruction or loss of, natural resources, including the reasonable costs associated with assessing same, and health assessments or health effects studies. There is no liability if the discharge of a hazardous substance results solely from the act or omission of a third party, an act of God or an act of war. Liability under CERCLA is limited to the greater of \$300 per gross ton or \$5.0 million for vessels carrying a hazardous substance as cargo and the greater of \$300 per gross ton or \$500,000 for any other vessel. These limits do not apply (rendering the responsible person liable for the total cost of response and damages) if the release or threat of release of a hazardous substance resulted from willful misconduct or negligence, or the primary cause of the release was a violation of applicable safety, construction or operating standards or regulations. The limitation on liability also does not apply if the responsible person fails or refused to provide all reasonable cooperation and assistance as requested in connection with response activities where the vessel is subject to OPA.

OPA and CERCLA each preserve the right to recover damages under existing law, including maritime tort law. OPA and CERCLA both require owners and operators of vessels to establish and maintain with the USCG evidence of financial responsibility sufficient to meet the maximum amount of liability to which the particular responsible person may be subject. Vessel owners and operators may satisfy their financial responsibility obligations by providing a proof of insurance, a surety bond, qualification as a self-insurer or a guarantee. We plan to comply with the USCG's financial responsibility regulations by providing applicable certificates of financial responsibility.

The 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico resulted in additional regulatory initiatives or statutes, including the raising of liability caps under OPA, new regulations regarding offshore oil and gas drilling, and a pilot inspection program for offshore facilities. However, the status of several of these initiatives and regulations is currently in flux. For example, the U.S. Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement ("BSEE") announced a new Well Control Rule in April 2016, but pursuant to orders by the U.S. President in early 2017, the BSEE announced in August 2017 that this rule would be revised. In January 2018, the U.S. President proposed leasing new sections of U.S. waters to oil and gas companies for offshore drilling, vastly expanding the U.S. waters that are available for such activity over the next five years. The effects of the proposal are currently unknown. Compliance with any new requirements of OPA may substantially impact our cost of operations or require us to incur additional expenses to comply with any new regulatory initiatives or statutes. Additional legislation or regulations applicable to the operation of our vessels that may be implemented in the future could adversely affect our business.

OPA specifically permits individual states to impose their own liability regimes with regard to oil pollution incidents occurring within their boundaries, provided they accept, at a minimum, the levels of liability established under OPA and some states have enacted legislation providing for unlimited liability for oil spills. Many U.S. states that border a navigable waterway have enacted environmental pollution laws that impose strict liability on a person for removal costs and damages resulting from a discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance. These laws may be more stringent than U.S. federal law. Moreover, some states have enacted legislation providing for unlimited liability for discharge of pollutants within their waters, although in some cases, states which have enacted this type of legislation have not yet issued implementing regulations defining tanker owners' responsibilities under these laws. The Company intends to comply with all applicable state regulations in the ports where the Company's vessels call.

Other United States Environmental Initiatives

The U.S. Clean Air Act of 1970 (including its amendments of 1977 and 1990) ("CAA") requires the EPA to promulgate standards applicable to emissions of volatile organic compounds and other air contaminants. The CAA requires states to adopt State Implementation Plans, or SIPs, some of which regulate emissions resulting from vessel loading and unloading operations which may affect our vessels.

The U.S. Clean Water Act (“CWA”) prohibits the discharge of oil, hazardous substances and ballast water in U.S. navigable waters unless authorized by a duly-issued permit or exemption, and imposes strict liability in the form of penalties for any unauthorized discharges. The CWA also imposes substantial liability for the costs of removal, remediation and damages and complements the remedies available under OPA and CERCLA.

The EPA and the USCG have also enacted rules relating to ballast water discharge, compliance with which requires the installation of equipment on our vessels to treat ballast water before it is discharged or the implementation of other port facility disposal arrangements or procedures at potentially substantial costs, and/or otherwise restrict our vessels from entering U.S. Waters. The EPA requires a permit regulating ballast water discharges and other discharges incidental to the normal operation of certain vessels within United States waters under the Vessel General Permit for Discharges Incidental to the Normal Operation of Vessels (the “VGP”). On March 28, 2013, the EPA re-issued the VGP for another five years from the effective date of December 19, 2013. The 2013 VGP focuses on authorizing discharges incidental to operations of commercial vessels, and contains numeric ballast water discharge limits for most vessels to reduce the risk of invasive species in U.S. waters, stringent requirements for exhaust

gas scrubbers, and requirements for the use of environmentally acceptable lubricants. For a new vessel delivered to an owner or operator after December 19, 2013 to be covered by the VGP, the owner must submit a Notice of Intent (“NOI”) at least 30 days (or 7 days for eNOIs) before the vessel operates in United States waters. We have submitted NOIs for our vessels where required.

The USCG regulations adopted under the U.S. National Invasive Species Act (“NISA”) impose mandatory ballast water management practices for all vessels equipped with ballast water tanks entering or operating in U.S. waters, which require the installation of certain engineering equipment and water treatment systems to treat ballast water before it is discharged or the implementation of other port facility disposal arrangements or procedures, and/or may otherwise restrict our vessels from entering U.S. waters. The USCG has implemented revised regulations on ballast water management by establishing standards on the allowable concentration of living organisms in ballast water discharged from ships in U.S. waters. As of January 1, 2014, vessels were technically subject to the phasing-in of these standards, and the USCG must approve any technology before it is placed on a vessel. The USCG first approved said technology in December 2016, and continues to review ballast water management systems. The USCG may also provide waivers to vessels that demonstrate why they cannot install the new technology. The USCG has set up requirements for ships constructed before December 1, 2013 with ballast tanks trading within the exclusive economic zones of the U.S. to install water ballast treatment systems as follows: (1) ballast capacity 1,500-5,000m³-first scheduled drydock after January 1, 2014; and (2) ballast capacity above 5,000m³-first scheduled drydock after January 1, 2016. All of our vessels have ballast capacities over 5,000m³, and those of our vessels trading in the U.S. will have to install water ballast treatment plants at their first drydock after January 1, 2016, unless an extension is granted by the USCG.

The EPA, on the other hand, has taken a different approach to enforcing ballast discharge standards under the VGP. On December 27, 2013, the EPA issued an enforcement response policy in connection with the new VGP in which the EPA indicated that it would take into account the reasons why vessels do not have the requisite technology installed, but will not grant any waivers. In addition, through the CWA certification provisions that allow U.S. states to place additional conditions on the use of the VGP within state waters, a number of states have proposed or implemented a variety of stricter ballast requirements including, in some states, specific treatment standards. Compliance with the EPA, USCG and state regulations could require the installation of equipment on our vessels to treat ballast water before it is discharged or the implementation of other port facility disposal arrangements or procedures at potentially substantial cost, or may otherwise restrict our vessels from entering U.S. waters.

Two recent United States court decisions should be noted. First, in October 2015, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals issued a ruling that directed the EPA to redraft the sections of the 2013 VGP that address ballast water. However, the Second Circuit stated that the 2013 VGP will remain in effect until the EPA issues a new VGP. The effect of such redrafting remains unknown. Second, on October 9, 2015, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals stayed the Waters of the United States (“WOTUS”) rule, which aimed to expand the regulatory definition of “waters of the United States,” pending further action of the court. In response, regulations have continued to be implemented as they were prior to the stay on a case-by-case basis. In February 2017, the U.S. President issued an executive order directing the EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to publish a proposed rule rescinding or revising the WOTUS rule. In January 2018, the Supreme Court held that the federal district courts, not the appellate courts, have jurisdiction to hear challenges to the WOTUS rule. Also in January 2018, the EPA and Army Corps of Engineers issued a final rule pursuant to the President’s order, under which the Agencies will interpret the term “waters of the United States” to mean waters covered by the regulations, as they are currently being implemented, within the context of the Supreme Court decisions and agency guidance documents, until February 6, 2020. Litigation regarding the status of the WOTUS rule is currently underway, and the effect of future actions in these cases upon our operations is unknown.

European Union Regulations

In October 2009, the European Union amended a directive to impose criminal sanctions for illicit ship-source discharges of polluting substances, including minor discharges, if committed with intent, recklessly or with serious negligence and the discharges individually or in the aggregate result in deterioration of the quality of water. Aiding and abetting the discharge of a polluting substance may also lead to criminal penalties. The directive applies to all types of vessels, irrespective of their flag, but certain exceptions apply to warships or where human safety or that of the ship is in danger. Criminal liability for pollution may result in substantial penalties or fines and increased civil liability claims. Regulation (EU) 2015/757 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 (amending EU Directive 2009/16/EC) governs the monitoring, reporting and verification of carbon dioxide emissions from maritime transport, and, subject to some exclusions, requires companies with ships over 5,000 gross tonnage to monitor and report carbon dioxide emissions annually starting on January 1, 2018, which may cause us to incur additional expenses.

The European Union has adopted several regulations and directives requiring, among other things, more frequent inspections of high-risk ships, as determined by type, age, and flag as well as the number of times the ship has been detained. The European Union also adopted and extended a ban on substandard ships and enacted a minimum ban period and a definitive ban for repeated offenses. The regulation also provided the European Union with greater authority and control over classification

societies, by imposing more requirements on classification societies and providing for fines or penalty payments for organizations that failed to comply. Furthermore, the EU has implemented regulations requiring vessels to use reduced sulfur content fuel for their main and auxiliary engines. The EU Directive 2005/33/EC (amending Directive 1999/32/EC) introduced requirements parallel to those in Annex VI relating to the sulfur content of marine fuels. In addition, the EU imposed a 0.1% maximum sulfur requirement for fuel used by ships at berth in EU ports.

International Labour Organization

The International Labor Organization (the “ILO”) is a specialized agency of the UN that has adopted the Maritime Labor Convention 2006 (“MLC 2006”). A Maritime Labor Certificate and a Declaration of Maritime Labor Compliance is required to ensure compliance with the MLC 2006 for all ships above 500 gross tons in international trade. We believe that all our vessels are in substantial compliance with and are certified to meet MLC 2006.

Greenhouse Gas Regulation

Currently, the emissions of greenhouse gases from international shipping are not subject to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which entered into force in 2005 and pursuant to which adopting countries have been required to implement national programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with targets extended through 2020. International negotiations are continuing with respect to a successor to the Kyoto Protocol, and restrictions on shipping emissions may be included in any new treaty. In December 2009, more than 27 nations, including the U.S. and China, signed the Copenhagen Accord, which includes a non-binding commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris resulted in the Paris Agreement, which entered into force on November 4, 2016 and does not directly limit greenhouse gas emissions from ships. On June 1, 2017, the U.S. President announced that the United States intends to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. The timing and effect of such action has yet to be determined, but the Paris Agreement provides for a four-year exit process.

At MEPC 70 and MEPC 71, a draft outline of the structure of the initial strategy for developing a comprehensive IMO strategy on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships was approved. In accordance with this roadmap, an initial IMO strategy for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is expected to be adopted at MEPC 72 in April 2018. The IMO may implement market-based mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from ships at the upcoming MEPC session.

The EU made a unilateral commitment to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions from its member states from 20% of 1990 levels by 2020. The EU also committed to reduce its emissions by 20% under the Kyoto Protocol’s second period from 2013 to 2020. Starting in January 2018, large ships calling at EU ports are required to collect and publish data on carbon dioxide emissions and other information.

In the United States, the EPA issued a finding that greenhouse gases endanger the public health and safety, adopted regulations to limit greenhouse gas emissions from certain mobile sources, and proposed regulations to limit greenhouse gas emissions from large stationary sources. However, in March 2017, the U.S. President signed an executive order to review and possibly eliminate the EPA’s plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions. In response to that order, on October 16, 2017, the EPA proposed to repeal the Clean Power Plan, its first standards on carbon dioxide emissions from power plants. On December 28, 2017, the EPA published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking outlining its plans to replace the Clean Power Plan if the repeal moves forward. Although the mobile source emissions regulations do not apply to greenhouse gas emissions from vessels, the EPA or individual U.S. states could enact environmental regulations that would affect our operations. For example, California has introduced a cap-and-trade program for greenhouse gas emissions, aiming to reduce emissions 40% by 2030.

Any passage of climate control legislation or other regulatory initiatives by the IMO, the EU, the U.S. or other countries where we operate, or any treaty adopted at the international level to succeed the Kyoto Protocol or Paris Agreement, that restricts emissions of greenhouse gases could require us to make significant financial expenditures which we cannot predict with certainty at this time. Even in the absence of climate control legislation, our business may be indirectly affected to the extent that climate change may result in sea level changes or more intense weather events.

Vessel Security Regulations

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 in the United States, there have been a variety of initiatives intended to enhance vessel security such as the U.S. Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (“MTSA”). To implement certain portions of the MTSA, the USCG issued regulations requiring the implementation of certain security requirements aboard vessels operating in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and at certain ports and facilities, some of which are regulated by the EPA.

Similarly, Chapter XI-2 of the SOLAS Convention imposes detailed security obligations on vessels and port authorities and mandates compliance with the International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code (“the ISPS Code”). The ISPS Code is designed to enhance the security of ports and ships against terrorism. To trade internationally, a vessel must attain an International Ship Security Certificate (“ISSC”) from a recognized security organization approved by the vessel’s flag state. Ships operating without a valid certificate may be detained, expelled from, or refused entry at port until they obtain an ISSC. The following are among the various requirements, some of which are found in the SOLAS Convention:

- on-board installation of automatic identification systems to provide a means for the automatic transmission of safety-related information from among similarly equipped ships and shore stations, including information on a ship’s identity, position, course, speed and navigational status;
- on-board installation of ship security alert systems, which do not sound on the vessel but only alert the authorities on shore;
- the development of vessel security plans;
- ship identification number to be permanently marked on a vessel’s hull;
- a continuous synopsis record kept onboard showing a vessel’s history including the name of the ship, the state whose flag the ship is entitled to fly, the date on which the ship was registered with that state, the ship’s identification number, the port at which the ship is registered and the name of the registered owner(s) and their registered address; and
- compliance with flag state security certification requirements.

The USCG regulations, intended to be aligned with international maritime security standards, exempt non-U.S. vessels from MTSA vessel security measures, provided such vessels have on board a valid ISSC that attests to the vessel’s compliance with the SOLAS Convention security requirements and the ISPS Code. Future security measures could have a significant financial impact on us. We intend to comply with the various security measures addressed by MTSA, the SOLAS Convention and the ISPS Code. GMN has developed Security Plans, appointed and trained Ship and Office Security Officers and each of our vessels in our fleet complies with the requirements of the ISPS Code, SOLAS and the MTSA.

Vessel Safety Regulations

The Maritime Safety Committee adopted paragraph 5 of SOLAS regulation III/1 to require lifeboat on-load release mechanisms not complying with new International Life-Saving Appliances, or LSA Code requirements to be replaced no later than the first scheduled dry-docking of the ship after 1 July 2014 but, in any case, not later than 1 July 2019. The SOLAS amendment, which entered into force on 1 January 2013, is intended to establish new, stricter, safety standards for lifeboat release and retrieval systems, aimed at preventing accidents during lifeboat launching, and will require the assessment and possible replacement of a large number of lifeboat release hooks.

All our vessels that were docked in or after 2014 had the lifeboat release and retrieval systems overhauled and modified where found necessary.

According to SOLAS Ch V/19.2.10, all vessels shall have an Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems, or ECDIS, installed in the period from 2012 to 2018. Our LNG vessels must have approved ECDIS fitted no later than the first survey on or after July 1, 2015. All our vessels now have an ECDIS installed and our Officers have been sent to specific training courses.

C. Organizational Structure

For a full list of our subsidiaries, please see Exhibit 8.1 to this annual report and note 4 "Subsidiaries" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. All of our subsidiaries are, directly or indirectly, wholly-owned by us except for Hilli Corp, which is 89% owned by us with the remaining 11% held by third party entities.

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

For information on our fleet, please see the section of this item entitled "Fleet".

We do not own any interest in real property. We lease approximately 7,000 square feet of office space in London, 32,000 square feet of sublet office space in Oslo, for our ship management operations, 1,600 square feet of office space in Malaysia, 4,700 square feet of office space in Croatia and approximately 1,300 square feet of office space in Bermuda.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the sections of this Annual Report entitled "Item 4. Information on the Company" and our audited financial statements and notes thereto, included herein. Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. This discussion includes forward-looking statements based on assumptions about our future business. You should also review the section of this Annual Report entitled "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements" and "Item 3. Key Information-D. Risk Factors" for a discussion of important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results described in or implied by certain forward-looking statements.

Overview and Background

Please see "Item 4. Information on the Company" for further details.

Market Overview and Trends

Historically, spot and short-term charter hire rates for LNG carriers have been uncertain, which reflects the variability in the supply and demand for LNG carriers. The industry has not, however, experienced a structural surplus of LNG carriers since the 1980s with fluctuations in rates and utilization over the intervening decades reflecting short-term timing disconnects between the delivery of new vessels and delivery of the new LNG they were ordered to transport. During the last cycle, an excess of LNG carriers first became evident in 2004, before reaching a peak in the second quarter of 2010, when spot and short term charter hire rates together with utilization reached near historic lows. Due to a lack of newbuild orders placed between 2008 and 2010, this trend then reversed from the third quarter of 2010 such that the demand for LNG shipping was not being met by available supply in 2011 and the first half of 2012. Spot and short-medium term charter hire rates together with fleet utilization reached historic highs in 2012. During 2013, hire rates and utilization slowly declined from these all-time highs reaching an equilibrium around the third quarter of 2013 when the supply and demand of vessels was broadly in alignment. From late 2013, the pace of newbuild LNG carrier deliveries outstripped the supply of new LNG liquefaction, with the supply of LNG carriers exceeding shipping requirements throughout 2014, 2015 and 2016. Historically low charter rates and levels of utilization were recorded in early 2016 and rates and utilization levels remained subdued through to the first half of 2017 despite new Australian volumes. Thereafter, the anticipated arrival and ramp up of new U.S. LNG volumes and an associated increase in ton miles began to absorb the built-up surplus of LNG carriers. It is anticipated that the market will reach an equilibrium position during the second half of 2018 and then be short of LNG carriers from late 2019 provided there are no significant unplanned outages at existing liquefaction facilities as a result of geopolitical or other unexpected events.

There are significantly fewer FSRUs than LNG carriers however their market has grown from zero in 2005 to 28 in operation or available for hire as of March 2, 2018. There are also 10 FSRUs currently on order. Plentiful supply of cheap LNG has encouraged continued growth in demand for FSRUs and we expect this to continue. However, the number of competitors for FSRU business has increased and is expected to continue to increase which will have a negative impact on margins.

Having dropped to around \$27 per barrel early in 2016, Brent Crude spot prices have since recovered and stabilized at levels between \$60 and \$65 per barrel. Natural gas prices have also recovered. Although significant additional LNG supply over the coming three years may result in a another "decoupling" of LNG prices from oil, demand for LNG, particularly as a result of faster than expected coal-to-gas switching by China, has surprised to the

upside and been supportive of LNG prices. An increasing portion of the new demand for LNG from Far Eastern markets is being satisfied by new U.S. supply. This has resulted in an increase in ton miles, vessel utilization and hire rates and the trend is expected to continue. The arrival of substantial volumes of new LNG over the next three years is expected to reflect positively on the shipping market and remain supportive of the FSRU business. Continued strong LNG demand growth that matches this supply is also expected. Should demand not be sustained, falling LNG prices could negatively impact new investment decisions for large-scale LNG liquefaction projects. While potentially a positive catalyst for cost competitive liquefaction solutions including floating liquefaction, this has potentially negative long-term consequences both for LNG carrier and FSRU demand. Any sustained decline in the delivery of new LNG volumes, chartering activity and charter rates could also adversely affect the market value of our vessels on which certain of the ratios and financial covenants we are required to comply with in our credit facilities are based.

Please see the section of this Annual Report entitled "Item 4. Information on the Company-B. Business Overview-The Natural Gas Industry" for further discussion of the LNG market.

Factors Affecting the Comparability of Future Results

Our historical results of operations and cash flows are not necessarily indicative of results of operations and cash flows to be expected in the future, principally for the following reasons:

For periods when vessels are in lay-up or under conversion, vessel operating and voyage costs will be lower. The Hilli and the Gandria were both placed in lay-up in April 2013. The Hilli and the Gandria were delivered to Keppel's shipyard in September 2014 and March 2018, respectively, to commence their conversions into FLNGs. The Hilli completed her conversion in October 2017 and is currently undergoing commissioning in Cameroon. We expect acceptance testing procedures to commence shortly. The Gandria remains in Keppel's shipyard where generic work has commenced in readiness for her conversion into a FLNG. The Viking was placed in lay-up in December 2015 and, in February 2018, she was reactivated and entered into the spot market. The Gimi was placed in lay-up in January 2014 and is currently still in lay-up, but has been earmarked for use in our FLNG vessel conversion projects, pending lodgment of their final notices to proceed. We receive no revenues for vessels while they are in lay-up or being converted, but we benefit from lower vessel operating costs, principally from reduced crew on board, and minimal maintenance requirements and voyage costs.

Our results will be dependent in part on the performance of the Cool Pool. In October 2015, we, along with GasLog and Dynagas, established the Cool Pool to market our LNG carriers which are currently operating in the LNG shipping spot market. As of April 6, 2018, we had contributed eight (2017: eight) of the 18 vessels to the pool. Each of the vessel owners continues to be responsible for the manning and the technical management of its respective vessels. Our share of the net pool revenues will be dependent upon the performance of the Pool Manager in securing employment and negotiating rates for all of the pool vessels.

We, or our consolidated entities, may enter into different financing arrangements. Our current financing arrangements may not be representative of the arrangements we will enter into in the future. For example, we may amend our existing credit facilities or enter into other financing arrangements, which may be more expensive. In addition, by virtue of the sale and leaseback transactions we have entered into with certain lessor VIEs, where we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary of the VIEs, we are required to consolidate these VIEs into our results. Although consolidated into our results, we have no control over the funding arrangements negotiated by these lessor VIEs such as interest rates, maturity and repayment profiles. For additional detail refer to note 5 "Variable Interest Entities" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. As of December 31, 2017, we consolidated lessor VIEs in connection with the lease financing transactions for seven of our vessels. For descriptions of our current financing arrangements, please see note 23 "Debt" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

The costs of our projects may change. We are continuing to invest in and develop our various projects, such as FLNG conversion. The costs we have incurred historically for our projects may not be indicative of future costs.

Our results are affected by fluctuations in the fair value of our derivative instruments. The change in fair value of our derivative instruments is included in our net income. These changes may fluctuate significantly as interest rates, the price of our common shares or the price of commodities fluctuate. This includes changes in the fair value of the Hilli LTA embedded derivative. Our Total Return Swap has a credit arrangement, whereby we are required to provide cash collateral on the initial acquisition price and to subsequently post additional cash collateral that corresponds to any further unrealized loss.

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Gains or losses from the disposal or deemed disposals of our investments accounted for under the equity method. In January 2015, we disposed of 7.2 million of our common units in Golar Partners and recognized a gain on disposal of \$32.6 million. In addition we recognize a gain or loss on deemed disposals in our affiliates, where we suffer a dilution in our ownership interest when our investee issues additional equity interest which we do not participate. In 2017, we recognized a \$17.0 million loss in connection with Golar Partners' capital transactions.

Deconsolidation of Golar Power from July 2016. Pursuant to the disposal of a 50% ownership interest in Golar Power to Stonepeak in July 2016, Golar Power was deconsolidated by Golar. A summary of the key significant changes impacting the income statement that occurred in 2016, when compared to historic periods, as a consequence of the deconsolidation, include:

A decrease in operating income and individual line items therein, specifically relating to the two trading LNG carriers, the Golar Celsius and the Golar Penguin that were operating in the Cool Pool.

On deconsolidation of Golar Power in July 2016, we recognized a loss on loss of control of \$8.5 million.

Equity in net earnings (losses) of affiliates, to reflect our 50% share of the results of Golar Power from its deconsolidation date in July 2016. Included within this line item for 2016, was our share of the fair value remeasurement gain arising on Golar Power's 50% retained investment in the entity which holds the investment in the Sergipe Project. The recognition of this gain was triggered by Golar Power's step acquisition of the other 50% equity interest as held by the project developer, Genpower in October 2016.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

We believe the principal factors that will affect our future results of operations include:

- the success of the Pool Manager in finding employment and negotiating charter rates for our vessels and the vessels of other participants in the Cool Pool;
- revenues generated by the Hilli, pursuant to vessel acceptance by the Customer under the LTA;
- the number and types of vessels in our fleet and the fleets of our affiliates;
- our ability to maintain good working relationships with our key existing charterers and to increase the number of our charterers through the development of new working relationships;
- increased demand for LNG shipping services, including FSRU and FLNG services, and in connection with this underlying demand for and supply of natural gas and specifically LNG;
- our ability to employ our vessels operating in the spot market and rates and levels of utilization achieved by our vessels;
- the success or failure of the LNG infrastructure (including FLNG) projects that we and our affiliates are working on or may work on in the future, including the Hilli's timely acceptance by the Customer under the LTA;
- our ability to execute strategic and mutually beneficial sales of our assets, including the Hilli, similar to the past sale of six of our vessels conducted with Golar Partners, for aggregate purchase consideration of \$1.9 billion, and our ability to secure charters of an appropriate duration for the assets being sold;
- our ability to obtain funding in respect of our capital commitments;
- the success of our affiliates in their operations;
- the effective and efficient technical management of ours, Golar Partners' and Golar Power's vessels;
- our ability to obtain and maintain major international energy company approvals and to satisfy their technical, health, safety and compliance standards; and
- economic, regulatory, political and governmental conditions that affect the shipping industry, including changes in the number of LNG importing countries and regions and availability of surplus LNG from projects around the world, as well as structural LNG market changes allowing greater flexibility and enhanced competition with other energy sources.

In addition to the factors discussed above, we believe certain specific factors related to our and our joint ventures' or affiliates' operations have impacted, and will continue to impact, our results of operations. These factors include:

access to capital required to acquire additional vessels and/or to implement business strategy;
level of debt and the related interest expense and amortization of principal;
the performance of our equity interests;
employment of vessels;
the hire rate earned by vessels and unscheduled off-hire days;
non-utilization of vessels not subject to fixed rate charters;
pension and share option expenses;
mark-to-market charges in the Hilli embedded derivative, interest rate and equity swaps and foreign currency derivatives;
foreign currency exchange gains and losses;
equity in earnings of affiliates;
increases in operating costs; and
prevailing global and regional economic and political conditions.

Please see the section of this Annual Report entitled "Item 3. Key Information-D. Risk Factors" for a discussion of certain risks inherent in our business.

Important Financial and Operational Terms and Concepts

We use a variety of financial and operational terms and concepts when analyzing our performance. These include the following:

Operating revenues (including revenue from collaborative arrangement). Total operating revenues primarily refers to time and voyage charter revenues. We recognize revenues from time and voyage charters over the term of the charter as the applicable vessel operates under the charter. We do not recognize revenue during days when the vessel is off-hire, unless the charter agreement makes a specific exception. Operating revenues includes revenues from vessels engaged in collaborative arrangements, such as the Cool Pool. Specifically, for the Cool Pool, pool earnings (gross earnings of the pool less costs and overheads of the Cool Pool and fees to the Pool Manager) are aggregated and then allocated to the Pool Participants in accordance with the number of days each of their vessels are entered into the pool during the period.

Off-hire (including commercial waiting time). Our vessels may be out of service, off-hire, for three main reasons: scheduled drydocking or vessel upgrade or special survey or maintenance, which we refer to as scheduled off-hire; days spent waiting for a charter, which we refer to as commercial waiting time; and unscheduled repairs or maintenance, which we refer to as unscheduled off-hire.

Vessel and other management fees. As part of our operations we provide various management and administrative services to our joint ventures and affiliates.

Voyage, charterhire expenses and commission expenses (including expenses from collaborative arrangement). Voyage expenses, which are primarily fuel costs but which also include other costs such as port charges, are paid by our charterers under our time charters. However, we may incur voyage related expenses during off-hire periods when positioning or repositioning vessels before or after the period of a time charter or before or after drydocking. While a vessel is on-hire, fuel costs are typically paid by the charterer, whereas during periods of commercial waiting time, fuel costs are paid by us. Charter-hire expenses refer to the cost of chartering-in vessels to our fleet and commissions relate to brokers' commissions. Furthermore, voyage, charterhire expenses and commission expenses includes related expenses attributable to vessels engaged in collaborative arrangements, such as the Cool Pool. In relation to the vessels participating in the Cool Pool, voyage expenses and commissions include a net allocation from the pool participants' vessels less the other participants' share of the net revenues earned by our vessels included in the Cool

Pool.

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Time charter equivalent earnings. In order to compare vessels trading under different types of charters, it is standard industry practice to measure the revenue performance of a vessel in terms of average daily time charter equivalent earnings, or TCE. This is calculated by dividing time and voyage charter revenues (including those from collaborative arrangements, such as the Cool Pool), less any voyage expenses, by the number of calendar days minus days for scheduled off-hire. Where we are paid a fee to position or reposition a vessel before or after a time charter, this additional revenue, less voyage expenses, is included in the calculation of TCE. TCE is a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure. Please see the section of this Annual Report entitled "Item 3. Key Information-A. Selected Financial Data" for a reconciliation of TCE to our total operating revenues.

Vessel operating expenses. Vessel operating expenses include direct vessel operating costs associated with operating a vessel, such as crew wages, which are the most significant component, vessel supplies, routine repairs, maintenance, lubricating oils, insurance and management fees for the provision of commercial and technical management services.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense, or the periodic cost charged to our income for the reduction in usefulness and long-term value of our vessels, is related to the number of vessels we own or operate under long-term capital leases. We depreciate the cost of our owned vessels, less their estimated residual value, and amortize the amount of our capital lease assets over their estimated economic useful lives, on a straight-line basis. We amortize our deferred drydocking costs generally over five years based on each vessel's next anticipated drydocking.

Administrative expenses. Administrative expenses are comprised of general overhead, including personnel costs, legal and professional fees, costs associated with project development, property costs and other general administration expenses. Included within administrative expenses are pension and share option expenses. Pension expense includes costs associated with a defined benefit pension plan we maintain for some of our office-based employees (the UK Scheme and Marine Scheme). Although this scheme is now closed to new entrants the cost of provision of this benefit will vary with the movement of actuarial variables and the value of the pension fund assets.

Unrealized gain on Hilli derivative instrument. In December 2017, we recognized a derivative asset in relation to the Hilli LTA. The derivative asset represents the fair value of the estimated discounted cash flows of payments due as a result of the Brent Crude price moving above the contractual floor of \$60.00 per barrel over the contract term. The derivative asset is adjusted to fair value at each balance date, the changes in fair value are recognized in each period in current earnings in "Unrealized gain on FLNG derivative instrument", which forms part of our operating results.

Interest expense and interest income. Interest expense depends on our and our consolidated lessor VIE entities overall level of borrowings, including costs associated with such borrowing. By virtue of the sale and leaseback transactions we have entered into with lessor VIEs, where we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary, we are required to consolidate these VIEs into our results. Accordingly, although consolidated into our results, we have no control over the funding arrangements negotiated by these lessor VIE entities which includes the interest rates to be applied. For additional detail refer to note 5 "Variable Interest Entities" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. Furthermore, our estimation process is dependent upon the timeliness of receipt and accuracy of financial information provided by these lessor VIE entities. During construction of a newbuilding, FSRU or FLNG retrofitting period, interest expense incurred is capitalized in the cost of the newbuilding or retrofitted vessel. In addition this treatment may also apply to certain of our equity method investments, meeting specific criterion, during the period prior to commencement of their planned principal operations. Interest expense may also change with prevailing interest rates, although interest rate swaps or other derivative instruments may reduce the effect of these changes. Interest income will depend on prevailing interest rates and the level of our cash deposits and restricted cash deposits.

Impairment of non-current assets. Our vessels are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In assessing the recoverability of our vessels' carrying amounts, we make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows, the vessels' economic useful life and

estimates in respect of residual or scrap value.

Other financial items. Other financial items include financing fee arrangement costs such as commitment fees on credit facilities, market valuation adjustments for derivatives, interest rate cash settlements and foreign exchange gains/losses. The market valuation adjustment for our derivatives may have a significant impact on our results of operations and financial position although it does not impact our liquidity. Although for certain of our derivative arrangements such as our total return equity swap cash collateral maybe required to be posted. As at December 31, 2017 cash collateral amounting to \$58.4 million has been provided against our Total Return Swap (see note 18 "Restricted Cash and Short-term Deposits" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein).

Inflation and Cost Increases

Although inflation has had a moderate impact on operating expenses, interest costs, drydocking expenses and overhead, we do not expect inflation to have a significant impact on direct costs in the current and foreseeable economic environment other than potentially in relation to insurance costs and crew costs. LNG transportation is a business that requires specialist skills that take some time to acquire and the number of vessels is increasing. Therefore, there has been an increased demand for qualified crews, which has and will continue to the same extent to put inflationary pressure on crew costs. Only vessels on full cost pass-through charters would be fully protected from crew cost increases.

Results of Operations

Our results for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 were affected by several key factors:

Golar Tundra, one of our newbuildings, was delivered in 2015, which was affected by commercial waiting time;

Our vessels were affected by commercial waiting time, including our newbuildings and vessels in lay-up. The Hilli and the Gandria were placed in lay-up in April 2013, the Gimi in January 2014 and the Golar Grand and the Golar Viking in December 2015;

Charter-hire expenses of \$17.4 million, \$28.4 million and \$28.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, arising from the charter-back of the Golar Grand (2015 includes the charter-back of Golar Eskimo) from Golar Partners, under an agreement executed at the time of the disposal to Golar Partners. On November 1, 2017, the Golar Grand arrangement concluded;

Additions in operating costs of \$nil, \$2.0 million and \$1.8 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, in connection with our crewing pool in anticipation of the delivery of our newbuilds (prior to the transfer of this newbuilding to Golar Power upon the deconsolidation of Golar Power in July 2016, see note 7 "Deconsolidation of Golar Power" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein);

Interest costs of \$72.4 million, \$50.3 million and \$7.1 million were capitalized in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, in relation to the FLNG conversion of the Hilli, the investment in our affiliate, Golar Power and our newbuilding under construction;

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of our investment in the common units of Golar Partners. This includes deemed disposals, being the dilutive impact on our ownership interest due to further issuances of common units by the Partnership;

Gains arising from disposals to Golar Partners;

Deconsolidation of Golar Power in July 2016, which resulted in the recognition of a loss on loss of control of \$8.5 million;

The realized and unrealized gains and losses on mark-to-market adjustments for our derivative instruments of \$19.5 million gain, \$17.5 million gain and \$96.5 million loss in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and the impact of hedge accounting, which we ceased during 2015, for certain of our interest rate and equity swap derivatives;

- Mark-to-market gain of \$15.1 million in 2017, on the embedded derivative in relation to the Hilli LTA.

Impairment loss arising on the loan and associated interest receivables from the Douglas Channel Project consortium. Given the announcement of a negative Final Investment Decision, we reassessed the recoverability of the loan and accrued interest receivables from the Douglas Channel LNG Assets Partnership, or DCLAP, and concluded that DCLAP would not have the means to satisfy its obligations under the loan. Accordingly, we recognized an impairment charge of \$7.6 million in 2016;

Impairment loss arising on certain loan facilities granted to Equinox in February 2015, in connection with their acquisition of the vessel, the Golar Viking, from us. Due to concerns with recoverability of these loans, we recognized a loss of \$15 million upon repossession of the vessel;

Share options expense on options granted during 2017, 2016 and 2015; and

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Project expenses such as those relating to FLNG project development.

The impact of these factors is discussed in more detail below.

A. Operating Results

Year ended December 31, 2017, compared with the year ended December 31, 2016

As of December 31, 2017, we managed our business and analyzed and reported our results of operations on the basis of three segments: Vessel operations, FLNG and Power. Although our segments are generally influenced by the same economic factors, each represents a distinct product in the LNG industry. See note 8 "Segment Information" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

The following details our consolidated revenues and expense information for the three segments for each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Vessel operations segment

(in thousands of \$, except average daily TCE)	December 31,		Change	% Change
	2017	2016		
Total operating revenues	143,537	80,257	63,280	79 %
Vessel operating expenses	(55,944)	(53,163)	(2,781)	5 %
Voyage, charter-hire and commission expenses (including expenses from collaborative arrangements)	(61,171)	(47,563)	(13,608)	29 %
Administrative expenses	(46,092)	(42,384)	(3,708)	9 %
Depreciation and amortization	(76,522)	(72,972)	(3,550)	5 %
Impairment of non-current assets	—	(1,706)	1,706	(100)%
Other operating gains - LNG trading	—	16	(16)	(100)%
Operating loss	(96,192)	(137,515)	41,323	(30)%
Equity in net earnings of affiliates	1,503	37,344	(35,841)	(96)%

Other Financial Data:

Average Daily TCE ⁽¹⁾ (to the closest \$100)	17,500	10,100	7,400	73 %
Calendar days less scheduled off-hire days	3,885	4,034	(149)	(4)%

⁽¹⁾ TCE is a non-GAAP financial measure. For a reconciliation of TCE rates, please see "Item 3. Key Information-A. Selected Financial Data."

Total Operating revenues: Operating revenues increased by \$63.3 million to \$143.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$80.3 million in 2016. This was principally due to an increase in revenue of:

\$54.7 million as a result of improved utilization and daily hire rates, including repositioning fees, from our vessels participating in the Cool Pool for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016; \$1.3 million in revenue from the Golar Arctic which was fully utilized for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016 when she was mostly off-hire during the first quarter in preparation for her

charter on March 23, 2016 with an energy and logistics company; and \$12.4 million in management fee income, from \$14.2 million in 2016 to \$26.6 million in 2017, from the provision of services to Golar Partners, Golar Power and OneLNG under our management and administrative services and ship management agreements. The increase is primarily a result of the services provided to Golar Power and OneLNG throughout the year ended December 31, 2017, whereas, services were only provided to Golar Power and OneLNG for a portion of 2016, subsequent to their formation in July 2016.

These are partially offset by a decrease of \$4.5 million in revenue in 2017 from the Golar Penguin and the Golar Celsius following the deconsolidation of Golar Power, and thus its fleet, from July 2016.

The increase of \$7,400 in average daily TCE rate to \$17,500 for 2017 compared to \$10,100 in 2016 is primarily due to the overall increase in charter rates and utilization levels of our vessels in 2017.

Vessel operating expenses: Vessel operating expenses increased by \$2.8 million to \$55.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$53.2 million in 2016. This was principally due to an increase of:

- \$2.3 million in relation to the Gandria, mainly due to the settlement of its lay-up fees;
- \$1.8 million in operating costs in relation to our vessels operating in the Cool Pool; and
- \$3.0 million related to bringing in-house our technical operations and the related change in classification of fleet management related administrative costs from administrative expenses to vessel operating costs.

These are partially offset by a decrease of \$4.5 million in operating expenses in 2017, in relation to the Golar Penguin and the Golar Celsius following the deconsolidation of Golar Power, and thus its fleet, from July 2016.

Voyage, charterhire and commission expenses: Voyage, charterhire and commission expenses largely relate to charterhire expenses, fuel costs associated with commercial waiting time and vessel positioning costs. While a vessel is on-hire, fuel costs are typically paid by the charterer, whereas during periods of commercial waiting time, fuel costs are paid by us. The increase in voyage, charterhire and commission expenses of \$13.6 million to \$61.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$47.6 million in 2016 was primarily due to an increase of \$26.6 million of voyage expenses that arose from the increased utilization of our vessels participating in the Cool Pool, which are subsequently recouped from the charterer.

This has been partially offset by:

- a decrease of \$9.6 million in charterhire expense relating to the charter back of the Golar Grand from Golar Partners. The decrease is due to: (i) Golar Grand's drydocking from February to April 2017, which resulted in no charterhire payable to Golar Partners and (ii) on November 1, 2017, the Golar Grand arrangement concluded;
- a decrease of \$2.0 million from the Golar Penguin and the Golar Celsius following the deconsolidation of Golar Power, and thus its fleet, from July 2016; and
- a decrease of \$0.6 million from Golar Arctic as she incurred significant voyage costs prior to commencement of her charter in 2016 with an energy and logistics company.

Administrative expenses: Administrative expenses increased by \$3.7 million to \$46.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$42.4 million in 2016. This was primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits of \$14.0 million, mainly as a result of an increase in headcount, and an increase in travel costs of \$1.4 million in connection with the various new ventures and associated projects entered into during the second half of 2016, such as Golar Power and OneLNG. This was partially offset by (i) a decrease of \$1.8 million in legal and professional fees; (ii) a decrease in administration expenses due to greater capitalization of certain costs directly associated with the conversion of the Hilli into a FLNG; and (iii) a general decrease following a change in the classification of fleet management related administrative costs to vessel operating expenses as discussed under vessel operating expenses above.

Depreciation and amortization: Depreciation and amortization increased by \$3.6 million to \$76.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$73.0 million in 2016. This was primarily due to an increase of \$15.5 million in depreciation expense in 2017 relating to the Golar Tundra. This includes a \$9.7 million depreciation catch up charge recognized upon the vessel ceasing to be classified as held-for-sale in March 2017.

This was partially offset by a decrease in depreciation and amortization of:

\$5.7 million from the Golar Penguin and the Golar Celsius following the deconsolidation of Golar Power, and thus its fleet, from July 2016; and

\$5.2 million from the Gimi as she reached the end of her useful life at December 31, 2016.

Impairment of non-current assets: In December 31, 2016, we realized an impairment charge amounting to \$1.7 million related to equipment classified as "Other non-current assets" due to the uncertainty of its future usage. During the year ended December 31, 2017, there was no comparable amount.

Equity in net earnings of affiliates:

(in thousands of \$)	December 31,			
	2017	2016	Change	% Change
Equity in net earnings in Golar Partners	17,702	37,716	(20,014)	(53)%
Net loss on deemed disposal of investments in Golar Partners	(16,992)	—	(16,992)	100%
Share of net earnings (loss) in other affiliates	793	(372)	1,165	(313)%
	1,503	37,344	(35,841)	(96)%

The share of net earnings in Golar Partners represents our share of equity in Golar Partners. The decrease in the share of net earnings in Golar Partners is as a result of a decrease in the underlying performance of Golar Partners in 2017. Our share of net earnings in Golar Partners is partially offset by a deemed loss on disposal of \$17.0 million in 2017, as a result of dilution in our holding in Golar Partners due to further issuances of common units by Golar Partners in February 2017. As of December 31, 2017, we held a 31.8% (2016: 33.9%) ownership interest in Golar Partners (including our 2% general partner interest) and 100% of IDRs.

FLNG segment

(in thousands of \$)	December 31,			
	2017	2016	Change	% Change
Total operating expenses	(4,365)	(3,576)	(789)	22%
Unrealized gain on FLNG derivative instrument	15,100	—	15,100	100%
Operating gain (loss)	10,735	(3,576)	14,311	(400)%
Equity in net loss of affiliates	(8,153)	—	(8,153)	100%

Total operating expenses: This relates to non-capitalized project related expenses comprising of legal, professional and consultancy costs.

Unrealized gain on FLNG derivative instrument: In 2017, we recognized a \$15.1 million unrealized fair value gain relating to the Hilli LTA embedded derivative. This represents the fair value movements from the initial value ascribed to the derivative upon effectiveness of the LTA in December 2017 and the fair value at the balance sheet date. See note 1 "General" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further details.

Equity in net loss of affiliates: Pursuant to the formation of OneLNG in July 2016, we account for our share of net losses in OneLNG.

FLNG Conversions

Hilli FLNG conversion

In September 2014, the Hilli was delivered to Keppel, in Singapore for commencement of her FLNG conversion. The Hilli completed her conversion in October 2017 and is currently undergoing commissioning. We expect acceptance testing procedures to commence shortly. Subsequent to acceptance, we will commence recognition of revenue pursuant to the Hilli LTA.

Power segment

In June 2016, we entered into certain agreements forming a 50/50 joint venture, Golar Power, with investment vehicles affiliated with the private equity firm Stonepeak. The purpose of Golar Power is to offer integrated LNG based downstream solutions through the ownership and operation of FSRUs and associated terminal and power generation infrastructure.

In October 2016, Golar Power took its Final Investment Decision on the Porto de Sergipe Project, enabling CELSE to enter into a lump sum full turn-key EPC agreement with General Electric to build, maintain and operate the 1.5GW combined cycle power plant in Sergipe, Brazil. The power plant is currently under construction and is scheduled to deliver power to 26 committed off-takers for 25 years from 2020.

(in thousands of \$)	December 31,			
	2017	2016	Change	% Change
Equity in net (losses) earnings of Golar Power	(18,798)	10,534	(29,332)	(278)%

Pursuant to the deconsolidation of Golar Power in July 2016, we have accounted for our remaining 50% ownership interest in Golar Power under the equity method.

The share of net losses of Golar Power principally relates to trading activity of the Golar Celsius and the Golar Penguin operating as LNG carriers within the Cool Pool arrangement (further described in note 29 "Related Parties" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein) and the results of operations from Golar Power's Brazilian subsidiaries.

Our share of net earnings in Golar Power in 2016 of \$10.5 million includes \$21.9 million, being our share of the fair value remeasurement gain arising on Golar Power's 50% retained investment in the entity which holds the investment in the Sergipe Project. The recognition of this gain was triggered by Golar Power's step acquisition of the other 50% equity interest as held by the project developer, Genpower, in October 2016.

Other operating results

The following details our other consolidated results for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

(in thousands of \$)	December 31,			
	2017	2016	Change	% Change
Total other non-operating expense	(81)	(8,615)	8,534	(99)%
Interest income	5,890	2,969	2,921	98%
Interest expense	(59,305)	(71,201)	11,896	(17)%
Other financial items, net	20,627	8,691	11,936	137%
Income taxes	(1,505)	589	(2,094)	(356)%
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(34,424)	(25,751)	(8,673)	34%

Total other non-operating expense: On July 6, 2016, we closed the disposal of a 50% ownership interest in Golar Power, the entity that owns and operates Golar Penguin, Golar Celsius, newbuild Golar Nanook and LNG Power Limited, which holds the rights to participate in the Sergipe Project. This resulted in the recognition of a loss of \$8.5 million in 2016. There was no comparable amount in 2017.

Interest income: Interest income increased by \$2.9 million to \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$3.0 million for the same period in 2016 due to returns on our fixed deposits that had been made in 2017, using the proceeds from our financing activities in the first quarter of 2017.

Interest expense: Interest expense decreased by \$11.9 million to \$59.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$71.2 million for the same period in 2016 and is primarily due to higher capitalized interest on borrowing

costs recognized in 2017 in respect of the Hilli FLNG conversion and our investment in Golar Power, as well as lower interest expense arising on the loan facilities of our lessor VIEs. This is partially offset by an increase of:

• \$8.2 million in interest expense in relation to the \$402.5 million convertible bonds issued in February 2017, which replaced the old \$250 million convertible bonds that were repaid in early March 2017;

• \$6.0 million in interest expense from the \$150.0 million margin loan that we entered into in March 2017; and

• \$13.1 million in interest expense from the additional \$275 million drawn down on the Hilli pre-delivery facility during 2017.

Other financial items: Other financial items decreased by \$11.9 million to a gain of \$20.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to a gain of \$8.7 million for the same period in 2016 as set forth in the table below:

(in thousands of \$)	December 31,			
	2017	2016	Change	% Change
Mark-to-market adjustment for interest rate swap derivatives	6,614	2,818	3,796	135 %
Interest expense on undesignated interest rate swaps	(3,802)	(10,153)	6,351	(63) %
Net realized and unrealized gain (losses) on interest rate swap agreements	2,812	(7,335)	10,147	(138) %
Mark-to-market adjustment for equity derivatives	16,622	24,819	(8,197)	(33) %
Impairment of loan	—	(7,627)	7,627	(100) %
Financing arrangement fees and other costs	(677)	(404)	(273)	68 %
Amortization of debt guarantee	1,548	1,563	(15)	(1) %
Foreign exchange loss on operations	(888)	(1,909)	1,021	(53) %
Other	1,210	(416)	1,626	(391) %
	20,627	8,691	11,936	137 %

Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on interest rate swap agreements: Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on interest rate swaps increased to a gain of \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 from a loss of \$7.3 million for the same period in 2016. As of December 31, 2017, we have an interest rate swap portfolio with a notional amount of \$1.3 billion, none of which are designated as hedges for accounting purposes. The improvement in the mark-to-market position of our interest rate swaps is due to the increase in long-term swap rates for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to prior year.

Mark-to-market adjustment for equity derivatives (or equity swap): In December 2014, we established a three month facility for a Stock Indexed Total Return Swap Programme or Equity Swap Line with DNB Bank ASA in connection with a share buyback scheme. The facility has been subsequently extended to June 2018. The equity swap derivatives mark-to-market adjustment resulted in a net gain of \$16.6 million recognized in the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to a net gain of \$24.8 million for the same period in 2016. The gain in 2017, is due to the continued improvements in the Company's share price during 2017.

Impairment of loan: Given the announcement of a negative final investment decision from the Douglas Channel Project consortium, we reassessed the recoverability of the loan previously granted by Golar and accrued interest receivables from DCLAP, and concluded that DCLAP would not have the means to satisfy its obligations under the loan. Accordingly, during the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized an impairment charge of \$7.6 million. There was no comparable amount for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests: We are party to sale and leaseback arrangements for seven vessels with the lessor VIEs. While we do not hold any equity investments in these lessor VIEs, we are the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, these lessor VIEs are consolidated into our financial results and thus the equity attributable to the financial institutions in their respective variable interest entities are included in non-controlling interests in our consolidated results.

Year ended December 31, 2016, compared with the year ended December 31, 2015

The following details our consolidated revenues and expense information for the three segments for each of the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

Vessel operations segment

(in thousands of \$, except average daily TCE)	December 31,			% Change
	2016	2015	Change	
Total operating revenues	80,257	102,674	(22,417)	(22)%
Vessel operating expenses	(53,163)	(56,347)	3,184	(6)%
Voyage, charter-hire and commission expenses (including expenses from collaborative arrangements)	(47,563)	(69,042)	21,479	(31)%
Administrative expenses	(42,384)	(28,657)	(13,727)	48%
Depreciation and amortization	(72,972)	(73,732)	760	(1)%
Impairment of non-current assets	(1,706)	(1,957)	251	(13)%
Gain on disposals to Golar Partners	—	102,406	(102,406)	(100)%
Impairment of vessel held-for-sale	—	(1,032)	1,032	(100)%
Other operating gains - LNG trading	16	—	16	100%
Loss on disposal of vessel held-for-sale	—	(5,824)	5,824	(100)%
Operating loss	(137,515)	(31,511)	(106,004)	336%
Equity in net earnings of affiliates	37,344	55,985	(18,641)	(33)%
Other Financial Data:				
Average Daily TCE ⁽¹⁾ (to the closest \$100)	10,100	14,900	(4,800)	(32)%
Calendar days less scheduled off-hire days	4,034	4,481	(447)	(10)%

(1) TCE is a non-GAAP financial measure. For a reconciliation of TCE rates, please see "Item 3. Key Information-A. Selected Financial Data."

Operating revenues: Operating revenues decreased by \$22.4 million to \$80.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$102.7 million in 2015. This was principally due to a decrease in revenue of:

- \$21.7 million from the Golar Crystal and Golar Frost following the conclusion of their charters with Nigeria LNG in March 2016 and their subsequent entry into the Cool Pool;

- \$10.0 million from the Golar Celsius and Golar Penguin following the deconsolidation of Golar Power, and thus its fleet, from July 6, 2016;

- \$2.0 million from the Golar Arctic as she was mostly off-hire during the first quarter of 2016 prior to the commencement of her two year floating storage unit charter on March 23, 2016 with an energy and logistics company in Jamaica;

- \$1.4 million from the Golar Eskimo relating to revenue earned prior to her disposal to Golar Partners in January 2015; and

- \$1.3 million from the Golar Grand relating to revenue earned prior to her being placed into cold lay-up in December 2015.

This was partially offset by an increase in revenue of:

- \$11.2 million in respect of six of our vessels (excluding the Golar Crystal and the Golar Frost) operating in the Cool Pool due to the overall increase in utilization for these vessels in the period;

- \$1.0 million from the Golar Tundra relating to revenue earned from the WAGL time charter; and

\$1.7 million to \$14.2 million with respect to management fee income from the provision of services to Golar Partners under our management and administrative services and fleet management agreements compared to \$12.5 million for the same period in 2015.

The decrease of \$4,800 in average daily TCE rate to \$10,100 for 2016 compared to \$14,900 in 2015 is primarily due to the overall decline in charter rates and low utilization levels of our vessels in 2016.

Vessel operating expenses: Vessel operating expenses decreased by \$3.2 million to \$53.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$56.3 million in 2015. This was principally due to a decrease of:

\$4.2 million in operating costs in relation to the Golar Celsius and Golar Penguin following the deconsolidation of Golar Power, and thus its fleet, from July 6, 2016;
\$2.7 million in operating costs in relation to our eight vessels operating in the Cool Pool;
\$1.2 million in management fee costs due to our bringing in-house the technical operations;
\$0.3 million from the Golar Eskimo in connection with her disposal to Golar Partners in January 2015; and
lower operating costs from our vessels in lay-up, namely the Gimi, the Gandria and the Golar Viking.

This was partially offset by an increase of \$5.0 million of operating costs in relation to the Golar Tundra, which was delivered in November 2015.

Voyage, charterhire and commission expenses: Voyage, charterhire and commission expenses largely relate to charterhire expenses and fuel costs associated with commercial waiting time and vessel positioning costs. The decrease in voyage, charterhire and commission expenses of \$21.5 million to \$47.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$69.0 million in 2015 was primarily due to a decrease of:

\$13.8 million in charterhire expense relating to the charter-back of the Golar Eskimo from Golar Partners. The charter-back arrangement with Golar Partners was in connection with the disposal of the Golar Eskimo in January 2015, with the arrangement ending in June 2015. No comparable charterhire expense was therefore recognized in 2016; and

\$13.3 million in charterhire expense relating to the charter-back of the Golar Grand from Golar Partners. The charter-back arrangement was pursuant to Golar Partners' exercise of its option in February 2015 under the Option Agreement executed in connection with the disposal of the vessel to Golar Partners in 2012. In 2015 these costs included \$8.8 million of incremental liability arising from the re-measurement of Golar's guarantee obligation to Golar Partners. In addition, pursuant to entry of the Golar Grand into lay-up in December 2015, the daily charterhire rate was lowered to account for operating costs savings.

This was partially offset by an increase of:

\$1.4 million of voyage expense in relation to the Golar Tundra, which was delivered in November 2015; and
\$3.3 million of voyage, charterhire and commission expense in relation to the Golar Crystal and Golar Frost following the conclusion of their charters with Nigeria LNG in March 2016 and their subsequent entry into the Cool Pool.

Administrative expenses: Administrative expenses increased by \$13.7 million to \$42.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$28.7 million in 2015. This was primarily due to an increase of (i) \$7.0 million in salaries and benefits following an increase in headcount partly due to the bringing in-house of technical operations; (ii) \$2.0 million in professional fees as a result of increased projects and business expansion activities; (iii) \$2.1 million in share options expense pursuant to the grants in 2016; and (iv) partially offset by a decrease in administration expenses due to capitalization of certain costs directly associated to the conversion of the Hilli to a FLNG.

Depreciation and amortization: Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$0.8 million to \$73.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$73.7 million in 2015. This was primarily due to lower depreciation of \$5.2 million from the Golar Celsius and Golar Penguin following the deconsolidation of Golar Power from July 2016, and lower depreciation in relation to the Golar Tundra upon its classification as held-for-sale from December 31, 2015 upon which depreciation ceased to be recognized.

This was partially offset by an increase of:

\$0.9 million from our newbuildings delivered in the first quarter of 2015 (i.e. Golar Ice, Golar Kelvin and Golar Snow); and
\$3.7 million from the Golar Viking, which was sold on January 20, 2015 but subsequently reacquired on December 4, 2015, resulting in a full twelve months' depreciation charge in 2016.

Impairment of non-current assets: In December 31, 2016, we realized an impairment charge amounting to \$1.7 million related to equipment classified as "Other non-current assets" due to the uncertainty of its future usage. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the impairment charge amounting to \$2.0 million relates to parts initially ordered for the Golar Spirit FSRU retrofitting in 2007, which were not utilized following changes to the original project specifications. Some of these parts were used in subsequent conversions, however, due to the deterioration in the market in 2015, the carrying value of the residual parts were fully impaired.

Gain on disposals to Golar Partners: In January 2015, we sold 100% of our interests in the companies that own and operate the FSRU, the Golar Eskimo, to Golar Partners and recognized a gain on disposal of \$102.4 million.

Impairment of vessel held-for-sale: In April 2015, we acquired the LNG vessel, LNG Abuja, for \$20.0 million. In July 2015, she was sold to a third party for \$19.0 million. Accordingly, as of the reporting period ended June 30, 2015, the vessel was classified as held-for-sale and we recognized an impairment loss of \$1.0 million.

Loss on disposal of vessel held-for-sale: In February 2015, we sold the LNG carrier, Golar Viking, to PT Perusahaan Pelayaran Equinox, or Equinox, at a sale price of \$135.0 million resulting in a loss on disposal of \$5.8 million. There was no comparable transaction in 2016.

Equity in net earnings of affiliates:

(in thousands of \$)	December 31,			% Change
	2016	2015	Change	
Share of net earnings in Golar Partners	37,716	23,124	14,592	63 %
Gain on disposal of investments in Golar Partners	—	32,580	(32,580)	100 %
Share of net (loss) earnings in other affiliates	(372)	281	(653)	(232)%
	37,344	55,985	(18,641)	(33)%

Our share of net earnings in Golar Partners is partially offset by a charge for the amortization of the basis difference in relation to the gain on loss of control recognized on deconsolidation in 2012.

The net gain on disposal of investments in Golar Partners of \$32.6 million relates to the disposal of 7.2 million common units in Golar Partners in January 2015.

FLNG segment

(in thousands of \$)	December 31,			% Change
	2016	2015	Change	
Total operating expenses	(3,576)	(4,869)	1,293	(27)%
Operating loss	(3,576)	(4,869)	1,293	(27)%

The net loss for FLNG in 2016 and 2015 amounted to \$3.6 million and \$4.9 million, respectively, which mainly relates to non-capitalized project related expenses comprising of legal, professional and consultancy costs.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the total costs incurred and capitalized in respect of the Hilli conversion amounted to \$732.0 million and \$501.0 million, respectively.

Power segment

(in thousands of \$)	December 31,			% Change
	2016	2015	Change	
Equity in net (losses) earnings of affiliates	10,534	—	10,534	100 %

Our share of net earnings in Golar Power includes \$21.9 million, being our share of the fair value remeasurement gain arising on Golar Power's 50% retained investment in the entity which holds the investment in the Sergipe Project. The recognition of this gain was triggered by Golar Power's step acquisition of the other 50% equity interest as held by the project developer, Genpower, in October 2016. The balance principally relates to the trading activities of the Golar Celsius and the Golar Penguin operating as LNG carriers within the Cool Pool arrangement (see note 29 "Related Parties" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein) and the results of operations from Golar Power's Brazilian subsidiaries.

Golar Power was formed in 2016 and thus had no comparable amounts for 2015.

Other operating results

The following details our other consolidated results for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

(in thousands of \$)	December 31,		Change	% Change
	2016	2015		
Total other non-operating expense	(8,615)	(27)	(8,588)	31,807 %
Interest income	2,969	6,896	(3,927)	(57)%
Interest expense	(71,201)	(68,793)	(2,408)	4 %
Other financial items, net	8,691	(112,722)	121,413	(108)%
Income taxes	589	3,053	(2,464)	(81)%
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(25,751)	(19,158)	(6,593)	34 %
Net loss attributable to stockholders of Golar LNG Ltd	(186,531)	(171,146)	(15,385)	9 %

Total other non-operating expense: The increase for the year ended December 31, 2016, is mainly attributable to the loss on loss of control of Golar Power, which resulted in a loss of \$8.5 million.

Interest income: Interest income increased by \$3.9 million to \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$6.9 million for the same period in 2015. The decrease was primarily due to:

the higher interest income recognized in 2015 from the \$220 million Eskimo vendor loan provided to Golar Partners in January 2015 to partly finance its acquisition of the Golar Eskimo. The Eskimo vendor loan was repaid in full in November 2015, thus there is no comparable interest income in 2016; and the interest income earned on the loan facilities granted to Equinox in connection with their acquisition of the LNG carrier, Golar Viking, in February 2015. Following the impairment of the loan receivables in the third quarter of 2015, we ceased recognition of interest income. There was no comparable interest income in 2016.

Interest expense: Interest expense decreased by \$2.4 million to \$71.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$68.8 million for the same period in 2015 and is primarily due to higher capitalized interest on borrowing costs recognized in 2016 in respect of the Hilli conversion. This is partially offset by (i) higher interest expense arising on the loan facilities of our lessor VIEs; and (ii) additional interest on the new financing facility in connection with the Golar Viking.

Other financial items: Other financial items decreased by \$121.4 million to a gain of \$8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to a loss of \$112.7 million for the same period in 2015 as set forth in the table below:

(in thousands of \$)	December 31,		Change	% Change
	2016	2015		
Mark-to-market adjustment for interest rate swaps derivatives	2,818	(12,798)	15,616	(122)%
Interest expense on undesignated interest rate swaps	(10,153)	(15,797)	5,644	(36)%
Net realized and unrealized losses on interest rate swap agreements	(7,335)	(28,595)	21,260	(74)%
Mark-to-market adjustments for equity derivatives	24,819	(67,925)	92,744	(137)%
Impairment of loan	(7,627)	(15,010)	7,383	(49)%
Financing arrangement fees and other costs	(404)	(1,841)	1,437	(78)%
Amortization of debt guarantee	1,563	2,800	(1,237)	(44)%
Foreign exchange loss on operations	(1,909)	(2,126)	217	(10)%

Other	(416)	(25)	(391)	1,564 %
	8,691	(112,722)	121,413	(108)%

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Net realized and unrealized losses on interest rate swap agreements: Net realized and unrealized losses on interest rate swaps decreased to a loss of \$7.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 from a loss of \$28.6 million for the same period in 2015. As of December 31, 2016, we have an interest rate swap portfolio with a notional amount of \$1.3 billion, none of which are designated as hedges for accounting purposes. The decrease in mark-to-market losses from our interest rate swaps is due to the increase in long-term swap rates for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Mark-to-market adjustment for equity derivatives (or equity swap): In December 2014, we established a three month facility for a Stock Indexed Total Return Swap Programme or Equity Swap Line with DNB Bank ASA in connection with a share buyback scheme. The facility has been subsequently extended to June 2017. The equity swap derivatives mark-to-market adjustment resulted in a net gain of \$24.8 million recognized in the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to a net loss of \$67.9 million for the same period in 2015. The gain in 2016, from a loss in 2015, is a reflection of the improvement in the company's share price during 2016.

Impairment of loan: Given the announcement of a negative final investment decision from the Douglas Channel Project consortium, we reassessed the recoverability of the loan previously granted by Golar and accrued interest receivables from DCLAP, and concluded that DCLAP would not have the means to satisfy its obligations under the loan. Accordingly, during the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized an impairment charge of \$7.6 million. For the year ended December 31, 2015 we recognized a \$15.0 million impairment loss on the loan receivable due from Equinox entered into in connection with the disposal of the vessel, the Golar Viking, in February 2015.

Financing arrangement fees and other costs: The higher financing arrangement fees and other costs of \$1.8 million in 2015 arose mainly from the recognition of a \$1.2 million counter-guarantee liability, wherein we had agreed to act as a guarantor for 49% of the maximum potential liability that Genpower was exposed to after entering into an insurance agreement policy to cover the execution of the works for the implementation of the TPP Porto de Sergipe I Project in Brazil. There is no comparable cost in 2016.

Amortization of debt guarantee: The amortization of debt guarantee of \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by \$1.2 million compared to the same period in 2015. This is primarily due the prior year ended December 31, 2015 including the release of our debt guarantee provision of \$2.2 million pursuant to the refinancing of certain debt facilities in Golar Partners for which we had previously provided a guarantee.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests: During 2016, we were party to sale and leaseback arrangements for six vessels (2015: five) with the lessor VIEs. While we do not hold any equity investments in these lessor VIEs, we are the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, these lessor VIEs are consolidated into our financial results and thus the equity attributable to the financial institutions in their respective variable interest entities are included in non-controlling interests in our consolidated results.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity and Cash Requirements

We operate in a capital intensive industry and we have historically financed the purchase of our vessels, conversion projects and other capital expenditures through a combination of borrowings from debt transactions, leasing arrangements with financial institutions, cash generated from operations, sales of vessels to Golar Partners and equity capital. Our liquidity requirements relate to servicing our debt, funding our conversion projects, funding investment in the development of our project portfolio, including our affiliates, funding working capital, payment of dividends and maintaining cash reserves to satisfy certain of our borrowing covenants (including cash collateral requirements in respect of certain of our derivatives and as security for the provision of letters of credit) and to offset fluctuations in

operating cash flows.

Our funding and treasury activities are conducted within corporate policies to maximize investment returns while maintaining appropriate liquidity for our requirements. Cash and cash equivalents are held primarily in U.S. dollars with some balances held in British Pounds, Singapore Dollars, Norwegian Kroners, Euros and Central African CFA Franc. We have not made use of derivative instruments other than for interest rate and currency risk management purposes, except in the case of our equity swaps.

Our short-term liquidity requirements are primarily for the servicing of debt, working capital requirements, investments in Golar Power and OneLNG and conversion project related commitments due within the next 12 months. The short-term outlook

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in the LNG shipping market has improved over the last few months. Whilst certain challenges remain, 2017 demonstrated signs of a recovery, as anticipated, with a general improvement in utilization and hire rates. Steady rates and charter activity continued into the new year, supported by strong underlying demand for LNG. More recently, however, there has been a seasonal softening of rates and corresponding reductions in utilization. As such, the extent and the pace of the recovery and the impact on the Company's results is unknown. Accordingly, we may require additional working capital for the continued operation of our vessels in the spot market (via the Cool Pool). The need for additional working capital is dependent upon the employment of the vessels participating in the Cool Pool and fuel costs incurred during idle time. We remain responsible for manning and technical management of our vessels in the Cool Pool. We estimate that total forecast vessel operating expenses relating to our vessels in the Cool Pool for the next 12 months is \$43.0 million, based on our historical average operating costs. Additionally, we require a small amount of working capital for our vessel currently in lay-up.

As of April 6, 2018, we have a fleet of 14 vessels, of which two vessels are on a medium-term charters, eight vessels are operating on the spot market (via the Cool Pool), one vessel is operating on the spot market (outside of the Cool Pool), one vessel is in lay-up, one vessel entered Keppel's shipyard in March 2018 to commence generic work in readiness for its conversion into a FLNG, and one vessel, the Hilli, is undergoing commissioning activities. We expect acceptance testing procedures to commence shortly.

As of December 31, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents (including short-term deposits) of \$612.7 million, of which \$397.8 million is restricted cash. Included within restricted cash is \$174.7 million in respect of the issuance of the letter of credit by a financial institution to our project partner involved in the Hilli FLNG project, \$58.4 million cash collateral on our Total Return Swap, and the balance mainly relating to the cash belonging to Lessor VIEs that we are required to consolidate under U.S. GAAP. Refer to note 18 "Restricted Cash and Short-term Deposits" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for additional details.

Since December 31, 2017, significant transactions impacting our cash flows include:

Receipts:

receipt of \$13.1 million in February 2018, in respect of cash distributions for the quarter ended December 31, 2017, from Golar Partners in relation to our interests in its common and general partner units held at the relevant record date, albeit \$12.0 million was used to satisfy principal and interest repayments on the Margin Loan Facility as a result of 20,852,291 of Golar Partners common units held by us being pledged as security for the obligations under the facility; and

receipt of \$9.8 million and \$11.1 million in February 2018 and March 2018, respectively, pursuant to invoices issued in relation to the Hilli LTA.

Payments:

additional capital contributions of \$55.0 million, in aggregate, to Golar Power;

payments of \$10.1 million, in aggregate, in cash distributions to our shareholders in January 2018 and April 2018 in respect of the quarters ended September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2017, respectively; and

payment of scheduled loan and interest repayments.

A pre-condition of the Golar Tundra lease financing with CMBL (refer to note 5 "Variable Interest Entities" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein) is for the FSRU to be employed under an effective charter. The

recent termination of the WAGL charter by us means that we now have to find a replacement charter by June 30, 2018 or we could be required to refinance the FSRU. A similar pre-condition also applies to the Golar Seal lease financing with CCBFL (refer to note 5 "Variable Interest Entities" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein), whereby the vessel is to be employed under an effective charter by December 31, 2018 or we could be required to refinance the LNG carrier. Accordingly, to address our anticipated working capital requirements over the next 12 months, in the event we are unable to secure a charter for the Golar Tundra or the Golar Seal, we are currently exploring our refinancing options, including extension of the lenders' deadlines for satisfaction of such. While we believe we will be able to obtain the necessary funds from these refinancings, we cannot be certain that the proposed new credit facilities will be executed in time or at all. However, we have a track record of successfully financing and refinancing our vessels, even in the absence of term charter coverage. Recent successes include the refinancing of the Golar Crystal in March 2017. In addition to vessel refinancings, if market and economic conditions are favorable, we may also consider further issuances of corporate debt or equity to increase liquidity, as demonstrated by our convertible bond offering in February

2017, which raised net proceeds of \$360.2 million. We also entered into a Margin Loan Facility in March 2017, which raised proceeds of \$150 million.

With respect to our Golar Power joint venture with Stonepeak, under the shareholders' agreement, we and Stonepeak have agreed to contribute additional funding to Golar Power, on a pro rata basis, including (i) an aggregate of approximately \$150 million in the period through to the third quarter of 2018; and (ii) additional amounts as may be required by Golar Power, subject to the approval of its board of directors. In connection with Golar Power's election in October 2016 to increase its ownership interest in the Sergipe Project from 25% to 50% by buying out the project developer GenPower, this is expected to result in an additional funding requirement of between \$20 million to \$50 million to be shared with Stonepeak, with the initial \$20 million already paid.

In connection with our joint venture OneLNG, under the joint venture and shareholders' agreement with Schlumberger, once a OneLNG project reaches final investment decision, we and Schlumberger will each be required to provide \$250 million of new equity. Contributions to this new equity may include intellectual property amongst other items. OneLNG and Ophir Energy ("Ophir") have signed a shareholders' agreement to develop a project in Equatorial Guinea. The effectiveness of the shareholders' agreement is subject to certain conditions precedent including final investment decisions by OneLNG and Ophir, securing of financing and governmental approval which may occur in the first half of 2018. Accordingly, we anticipate, in the event of a final investment decision, to fund the estimated \$2 billion project cost, assuming debt financing and Ophir's investment of \$150 million, OneLNG will be expected to invest approximately \$650 million (this is inclusive of the aggregate of \$500 million new equity required under the OneLNG shareholders' agreement). The cash contribution from the Company to the project remains uncertain as the timing of capital expenditure for the project is not yet finalized due to the payment profile of certain contracts continuing to be negotiated. Furthermore, the amount of our contribution to the project within the next 12 months will be determined by the timing of the final investment decision, which is yet to be taken. Our recent financings will contribute towards our 51% share of the equity contribution into OneLNG in the 2018 to 2020 period. Credit can be expected for both the intellectual property and the LNG carrier Gandria contributed by Golar into the Equatorial Guinea project.

We have performed stress testing of our forecast cash reserves under various theoretical scenarios, which include assumptions such as extremely prudent revenue contributions from our fleet, full operating costs and maintaining our dividend payments based on our most recent pay out, and accordingly are confident of our ability to manage through the near term cash requirements.

Medium to Long-term Liquidity and Cash Requirements

Our medium and long-term liquidity requirements are primarily for funding the investments for our conversion projects including investments into our new joint ventures, Golar Power and OneLNG, as discussed above, and repayment of long-term debt balances. Sources of funding for our medium and long-term liquidity requirements include new loans, refinancing of existing financing arrangements, public and private debt or equity offerings, potential sales of our interests in our vessel owning subsidiaries operating under long-term charters (including that of the Hilli), and potential use of our investment in the common units of Golar Partners subject to adherence to certain debt covenant requirements as to the maintenance of minimum holdings.

In connection with the conversion of the Hilli into a FLNG, we entered into the FLNG Hilli facility in September 2015. The FLNG Hilli facility is designed to fund up to 80% of the project cost and is split into two phases: a pre-delivery credit facility and post-delivery sale and leaseback financing. The first phase enables us to draw down up to 60% of the construction cost, however not more than \$700 million, from the pre-delivery facility to fund the conversion. The second phase is triggered upon the satisfaction of certain payment milestones under the LTA along with other conditions precedent contained in the FLNG Hilli Facility, and will allow for the aggregate draw down of the lower of up to 80% of the construction cost (up to a maximum of \$1.2 billion) or market value as determined on

acceptance date, however not more than an aggregate of \$960 million. We expect that all remaining commissioning costs for the Hilli will be satisfied by this debt facility, but additional costs may arise. To date we have drawn down \$640 million under the pre-delivery facility. As of December 31, 2017, the outstanding capital commitments in relation to the Hilli conversion was \$146.8 million.

We have also executed FLNG conversion contracts for both the Gimi and the Gandria. As of the current date, we have not executed notices to proceed for either vessel. As of December 31, 2017, we have made \$21.0 million of advances in relation to the conversion of the Gimi and \$10.0 million for the Gandria. The Gimi and the Gandria conversion contracts provide the flexibility wherein certain beneficial cancellation provisions exist which, if exercised prior to contract expiry, will allow termination of contracts and recovery of previous milestone payments, less cancellation fees. The Gimi contract has recently been extended to expire on December 30, 2018 and the Gandria contract will expire on June 29, 2018. In view of the prevailing uncertainty in the energy markets and the delay in the timing of the final investment decision of Ophir's Fortuna Project to mid-2018, we do not intend to accelerate the conversion of either vessel before satisfactory financing and/or firm client contracts are in place.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December		
	31,		
(in millions of \$)	2017	2016	2015
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	47.1	(38.6)	(344.6)
Net cash used in investing activities	(433.8)	(2.2)	(256.0)
Net cash provided by financing activities	377.3	159.7	514.4
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(9.3)	119.0	(86.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	224.2	105.2	191.4
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	214.9	224.2	105.2

In addition to our cash and cash equivalents noted above, as of December 31, 2017, we had restricted cash and short-term deposits of \$397.8 million. The restricted cash was comprised principally of (i) \$174.7 million cash collateral deposited in connection with the issuance of a \$300 million letter of credit by a financial institution to our project partner involved in the Hilli FLNG project; (ii) \$58.4 million in relation to the cash collateral requirements in relation to our Total Return Swap; (iii) \$130.1 million held by the lessor VIE entities that we are required to consolidate under U.S. GAAP into our financial statements as VIEs (see note 5 "Variable Interest Entities" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further details); and (iv) \$33.8 million of cash deposits required in connection with the financial covenant compliance related to the financing of three of our vessels.

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities

Cash provided by operating activities increased by \$85.7 million to \$47.1 million in 2017 compared to cash utilized of \$38.6 million in 2016. The increase in cash generated in 2017 was primarily due to:

- the continued tightening of the LNG shipping market, which resulted in an overall increase in charter rates and higher utilization levels of our vessels trading in the Cool Pool;
- an increase of \$9.1 million in 2017, compared to 2016, of cash collateral released in relation to the letter of credit issued to our project partner under the Hilli LTA;
- lower charterhire payments relating to the charter-back of the Golar Grand from Golar Partners as a result of her drydocking in 2017 in addition to the charter-back arrangement ending on November 1, 2017; and
- improvement in the general timing of working capital in 2017 compared to the same period in 2016.

Cash utilized by operating activities decreased by \$306.1 million to \$38.6 million in 2016 compared to cash utilized of \$344.6 million in 2015. The decrease in cash utilized in 2016 was primarily due to:

- in the prior year 2015, we made a net deposit of \$280.0 million cash collateral in connection with the issuance of the \$400 million letter of credit to our project partner. In addition, during 2016, \$48.1 million of cash collateral was returned to Golar;
- a \$10.4 million decrease in drydock expenditures in 2016 compared to the same period in 2015; and
- improvement in the general timing of working capital in 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

Net cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities of \$433.8 million in 2017 comprised mainly of:

- milestone payments of \$390.6 million relating to the FLNG conversion of the Hilli; and
- additional capital contributions of \$111.0 million in respect of our investment in Golar Power.

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This was partially offset by:

- a deposit received of \$70.0 million from Golar Partners in respect of the Hilli Sale Agreement in August 2017;
- net cash inflows of \$11.2 million from restricted cash primarily due to the decrease in cash collateral requirements provided against our Total Return Swap.

Net cash used in investing activities of \$2.2 million in 2016 comprised mainly of:

- installment payments of \$19.2 million in respect of Golar Nanook prior to her disposal to Golar Power;
- milestone payments of \$200.8 million relating to the FLNG conversion of the Hilli;
- payment of \$10.2 million in respect of our investment in OneLNG; and
- additions to vessels and equipment of \$14.5 million.

This was partially offset by:

- purchase consideration received of \$107.2 million from Golar Partners in respect of the sale of the Golar Tundra in May 2016;
- net purchase consideration received of \$113.3 million from Stonepeak in respect of their acquisition of a 50% interest in Golar Power in July 2016; and
- net cash inflows of \$22.9 million from restricted cash primarily due to the decrease in cash collateral requirements provided against our Total Return Swap.

Net cash provided by financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities is principally generated from funds from new debt, debt refinancings, debt repayments and cash dividends. Net cash provided by financing activities of \$377.3 million in 2017 arose primarily due to proceeds of \$928.4 million from our debt facilities, including:

- \$275.0 million drawn down on the FLNG Hilli facility in relation to the conversion of the Hilli to a FLNG;
- \$112.0 million of debt proceeds in connection with our refinancing of the Golar Crystal debt facility (see note 5 “Variable Interest Entities” of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein);
- \$150.0 million of debt proceeds from the Margin Loan Facility entered into in March 2017; and
- \$391.4 million of debt proceeds from the new convertible bond which closed in February 2017.

This was partially offset by:

- loan repayments of \$446.6 million, which includes the settlement of the balance outstanding on the refinanced Golar Crystal facility of \$101.3 million in March 2017 as well as the buyback of the old convertible bond, which matured in March 2017, amounting to \$219.7 million;
- payment of \$31.2 million for capped call transactions entered into in conjunction with the issuance of the new convertible bond mentioned above;
- payment of dividends of \$20.4 million; and
- net cash outflows of \$50.1 million relating to restricted cash balances held by our lessor VIEs as well as the cash collateral requirements with respect to the \$1.125 billion debt facility.

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$159.7 million in 2016 arose primarily due to proceeds from our debt facilities, including:

- \$200 million drawn down on the FLNG Hilli facility in relation to the conversion of the Hilli to a FLNG;

\$205.8 million of debt proceeds which refers to amounts drawn down by our lessor VIEs under their respective loan arrangements (see note 5 “Variable Interest Entities” of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein), in connection with our refinancing of the Golar Seal debt facility amounting to \$162.4 million, the releveraging of the Golar Tundra lease by \$25.5 million and the balance of \$17.9 million relating to short-term debt proceeds arising in the ICBCL lessor VIEs; and proceeds of \$169.9 million in relation to a registered equity offering which was closed in November 2016.

This was partially offset by:

- loan repayments of \$271.9 million, which includes the settlement of the balance outstanding on the refinanced Golar Seal facility of \$106.6 million in March 2016;
- payment of dividends of \$54.3 million;
- net cash outflows of \$74.6 million relating to restricted cash balances held by our lessor VIEs as well as the cash collateral requirements with respect to the \$1.125 billion debt facility; and
- purchases of our common shares at an aggregate cost of \$8.2 million.

Borrowing Activities

As of December 31, 2017, we had total outstanding borrowings, gross of capitalized borrowing costs, of \$2.4 billion, secured by, among other things, our vessels, our ownership in Golar Partners, and unsecured convertible bonds outstanding of \$340.2 million. Please refer to note 23 "Debt" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further detailed information on our borrowings as of December 31, 2017 as well as note 32 "Subsequent Events" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further detailed information on our borrowing activities since January 1, 2018.

Derivatives

We use financial instruments to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. We have a portfolio of interest rate swaps that exchange or swap floating rate interest to fixed rates, which from a financial perspective, hedges our obligations to make payments based on floating interest rates. We have also entered into equity derivative swaps, Total Return Swap Agreements, or TRS, in line with our share repurchase program.

Interest rate swap agreement

As of December 31, 2017, we have interest rate swaps with a notional amount of \$1.3 billion representing approximately 51.8% of our total debt. Our swap agreements have expiration dates between 2018 and 2021 and have fixed rates of between 1.13% and 1.94%. The total unrealized gain recognized in the consolidated statement of operations relating to our interest rate swap agreements in 2017 was \$6.6 million.

Total Return Swap agreement

In December 2015 we entered into a Total Return Swap agreement, or TRS, related to 3.0 million of our common shares, which is indexed to our own common shares. In addition, we entered into a forward contract for the acquisition of 107,000 shares in Golar Partners at a price of \$19.75. The total unrealized gain recognized in the consolidated statement of operations relating to our TRS agreement in 2017 was \$16.6 million.

The settlement amount for the TRS transaction will be (A) the market value of the shares at the date of settlement plus all dividends paid by the Company between entering into and settling the contract, less (B) the reference price of the shares agreed at the inception of the contract plus the counterparty's financing costs. Settlement will be either a payment by the counterparty to us, if (A) is greater than (B), or a payment by us to the counterparty, if (B) is greater than (A). There is no obligation for us to purchase any shares under the agreement and this arrangement has been recorded as a derivative transaction, with the fair value of the TRS recognized as an asset or liability as appropriate, and changes in fair values recognized in the consolidated statement of operations.

In addition to the above TRS transaction, we may from time to time enter into short-term TRS arrangements relating to securities in other companies. The above TRS transactions were our only TRS agreements as of December 31, 2017.

Hilli LTA

Following the Hilli LTA becoming effective in December 2017, and on commencement of the commissioning activities, we recognized a derivative asset ("day one gain") of \$79.6 million, representing the fair value of the estimated discounted cash flows of payments due to us as a result of the Brent Crude price moving above the contractual floor of \$60.00 per barrel over the contract term. The derivative asset is subsequently remeasured to fair value at each balance sheet date. The fair value as of December 31, 2017 was \$94.7 million and, as a result, the total unrealized gain recognized in the consolidated statement of operations relating to this this derivative was \$15.1 million.

Foreign currencies

The majority of our gross earnings are receivable in U.S. dollars. The majority of our transactions, assets and liabilities are denominated in U.S. dollars, our functional currency. However, we also incur a small portion of expenditure in other currencies. We are affected by foreign currency fluctuations primarily through expenditure in respect of our ships drydocking, some operating expenses including the effect of paying the majority of our seafaring officers in Euros and the administrative costs of our UK office. The currencies which impact us the most include, but are not limited to, Euros, Norwegian Kroner, Singaporean Dollars, Central African CFA Franc and, to a lesser extent, British Pounds.

Capital Commitments

FLNG conversion

Our FLNG conversion commitments is described in Item 18 - Financial Statements: note 30, "Capital Commitments".

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires that management make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The following is a discussion of the accounting policies applied by us that are considered to involve a higher degree of judgment in their application. See note 2 "Accounting Policies" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Revenue and related expense recognition

Revenues include minimum lease payments under time charters, fees for repositioning vessels and gross pool revenues. Revenues generated from time charters, which we classify as operating leases, are recorded over the term of the charter as service is provided. However, we do not recognize revenue if a charter has not been contractually committed to by a customer and ourselves, even if the vessel has discharged its cargo and is sailing to the anticipated load port on its next voyage.

Repositioning fees (which are included in time charter revenue) received in respect of time charters are recognized at the end of the charter when the fee becomes fixed and determinable. However, where there is a fixed amount specified in the charter, which is not dependent upon redelivery location, the fee will be recognized evenly over the term of the charter. Where a vessel undertakes multiple single voyage time charters, revenue is recognized, including the repositioning fee if fixed and determinable, on a discharge-to-discharge basis. Under this basis, revenue is recognized evenly over the period from departure of the vessel from its last discharge port to departure from the next discharge port. For arrangements where operating costs are borne by the charterer on a pass through basis, the pass through of operating costs is reflected in revenue and expenses.

Revenues generated from management fees are recorded rateably over the term of the contract as services are provided.

Under time charters, voyage expenses are generally paid by our customers. Voyage related expenses, principally fuel, may also be incurred when positioning or repositioning the vessel before or after the period of time charter and during periods when the vessel is not under charter or is offhire, for example when the vessel is undergoing repairs. These expenses are recognized as incurred.

Vessel operating expenses, which are recognized when incurred, include crewing, repairs and maintenance, insurance, stores, lube oils, communication expenses and third party management fees. Bunkers consumption represents mainly bunkers consumed during unemployment and off-hire. Furthermore, in relation to our vessels participating in the pool, voyage expenses and commissions from collaborative arrangements include an allocation of our net results from the pool to the other participants. Each participants' share of the net pool revenues is based on the number of pool points attributable to its vessels and the number of days such vessels participated in the pool.

Pool revenues and expenses under the Cool Pool arrangement have been accounted for in accordance with the guidance for collaborative arrangements. Accordingly, we have presented our share of the net income earned under the cool pool arrangement across a number of line items in the income statement. For net revenues and expenses incurred relating specifically to Golar's vessels and for which we are deemed the principal, these will be presented gross on the face of the income statement in the line items "Time and voyage charter revenues" and "Voyage, charter-hire and commission expenses". For pool net revenues generated by the other participants in the pooling arrangement, these will be presented separately in the income statement in revenue from collaborative arrangements.

Vessels and impairment

Description: We review vessels and equipment for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate the carrying value of the vessel may not be fully recoverable. When such events or circumstances are present, we assess recoverability by comparing the vessel's projected undiscounted net cash flows to its carrying value. If the total projected undiscounted net cash flows is lower than the vessel's carrying value, we recognize an impairment loss measured as the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the vessel. As of December 31, 2017, for seven of our vessels (refer to note 9 "Impairment of Non-current Assets" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein), the carrying value was higher than their estimated market values (based on third party ship broker valuations). As a result, we concluded that an impairment trigger existed and so performed a recoverability assessment for each of these vessels. However, no impairment loss was recognized as, for each of these vessels, the projected undiscounted net cash flows was significantly higher than its carrying value.

Judgments and estimates: The cash flows on which our assessment of recoverability is based is highly dependent upon our forecasts, which are highly subjective and, although we believe the underlying assumptions supporting this assessment are reasonable and appropriate at the time they were made, it is therefore reasonably possible that a further decline in the economic environment could adversely impact our business prospects in the next year. This could represent a triggering event for a further impairment assessment.

Accordingly, the principal assumptions we have used in our recoverability assessment (i.e projected undiscounted net cash flows basis) included, among others, charter rates, ship operating expenses, utilization, drydocking requirements and residual value. These assumptions are based on historical trends but adjusted for future expectations. Specifically, forecasted charter rates are based on information regarding current spot market charter rate (based on a third party valuation), option renewal rate with the existing counterparty or existing long-term charter rate, in addition to industry analyst and broker reports. Estimated outflows for operating expenses and drydockings are based on historical costs adjusted for assumed inflation.

Effect if actual results differ from assumptions: Although we believe the underlying assumptions supporting the impairment assessment are reasonable, if charter rate trends and the length of the current market downturn vary significantly from our forecasts, management may be required to perform step two of the impairment analysis that could expose us to material impairment charges in the future. Our estimates of vessel market values may not be indicative of the current or future market value of our vessels or prices that we could achieve if we were to sell them and a material loss might be recognized upon the sale of our vessels.

Vessel market values

Description: Under "Vessels and impairment", we discuss our policy for assessing impairment of the carrying values of our vessels. During the past few years, the market values of certain vessels in the worldwide fleet have experienced particular volatility, with substantial declines in many vessel classes. There is a future risk that the market value of certain of our vessels could decline below those vessels' carrying value, even though we would not recognize an impairment for those vessels due to our belief that projected undiscounted net cash flows expected to be earned by such vessels over their operating lives would exceed such vessels' carrying amounts.

Judgments and estimates: Our estimates of market value assume that our vessels are all in good and seaworthy condition without need for repair and, if inspected, would be certified in class without notations of any kind. Our estimates for our LNG carriers and FSRUs are based on approximate vessel market values that have been received from third party ship brokers, which are commonly used and accepted by our lenders for determining compliance with the relevant covenants in our credit facilities. Vessel values can be highly volatile, such that our estimates may not be

indicative of the current or future market value of our vessels or prices that we could achieve if we were to sell. In addition, the determination of estimated market values may involve considerable judgment given the illiquidity of the second hand market for these types of vessels.

Furthermore, in relation to the vessels, the Gimi and the Gandria, whilst they have been earmarked for conversion into FLNG vessels, for consistency with the methodology applied in our impairment review, estimated vessel market values for these vessels is on the basis they operate as LNG carriers/FSUs.

Effect if actual results differ from assumptions: As of December 31, 2017, while we intend to hold and operate our vessels, were we to hold them for sale, we have determined the fair market value of our vessels, with the exception of the seven vessels, were greater than their carrying value. With respect to these seven vessels, the carrying value of these vessels exceeded their aggregate market value. However, as discussed above, for each of these vessels, the carrying value was less than its projected undiscounted net cash flows, consequently, no impairment loss was recognized.

Consolidation of lessor VIE entities

Description: As of December 31, 2017, we leased seven vessels under finance leases from wholly-owned special purpose vehicles (“lessor SPVs”) of financial institutions in connection with our sale and leaseback transactions. While we do not hold any equity investments in these lessor SPVs, we have determined that we are the primary beneficiary of these entities and accordingly, we are required to consolidate these variable interest entities (“VIEs”) into our financial results. The key line items impacted by our consolidation of these VIEs are short-term and long-term debt, restricted cash and short-term deposits and interest expense.

Judgments and estimates: In consolidating these lessor VIEs, on a quarterly basis, we must make assumptions regarding the debt amortization profile and the interest rate to be applied against the VIEs’ debt principle. Our estimates are therefore dependent upon the timeliness of receipt and accuracy of financial information provided by these lessor VIE entities. Upon receipt of the audited annual financial statements of the lessor VIEs, we will make a true-up adjustment for any material differences.

Effect if actual results differ from assumptions: If audited financial statements of the lessor VIE are not available upon filing of the annual financial statements, there might be differences between the numbers included in our Consolidated Financial Statements and that reported by the VIE, which could be material.

Exchange of Incentive Distribution Rights “IDR Reset”

Description: On October 13, 2016, we entered into an equity exchange agreement with Golar Partners in which we reset our rights to receive cash distributions in respect of our interests in the incentive distribution rights, or Old IDRs, in exchange for the issuance of (i) New IDRs, (ii) an aggregate of 2,994,364 common units and 61,109 general partner units, and (iii) an aggregate of up to 748,592 additional common units and up to 15,278 additional general partner units that may be issued if target distributions are met (“the Earn-Out Units”). Half of the Earn-Out Units (“first tranche”) will vest if we pay a distribution equal to or greater than \$0.5775 per common unit in each of the quarterly periods ended December 31, 2016, March 31, 2017, June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017. The remaining Earn-Out Units (“second tranche”) will be issued if the first tranche of the Earn-Out Units vest and we pay a distribution equal to \$0.5775 per common unit in the periods ending December 31, 2017, March 31, 2018, June 30, 2018 and September 30, 2018.

The New IDRs result in the minimum distribution level increasing from \$0.3850 per common unit to \$0.5775 per common unit. The fair value of the Old IDRs was not materially different to the fair value of all of the newly issued instruments.

Analogizing to the step acquisition guidance in ASC 323 (Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures) we calculated a new basis difference on the new units that were issued as part of the equity exchange.

Furthermore, we applied "carry over" accounting under the remit of the guidance of ASC 845 (Non-monetary Transactions) and determined that the Earn-Out Units met the definition of a derivative.

The overall effect of the IDR Reset on the transaction date was (i) a reclassification of the initial fair value of the derivative from “Investment in affiliates” to “Other non-current assets” of \$15.0 million, and (ii) the residual carrying value of the Old IDRs (after reclassification of the derivative fair value) was reallocated across the new instruments on a relative fair value basis.

Having satisfied the minimum quarterly distribution in respect of these quarters, Golar Partners issued to Golar 374,295 common units and 7,639 general partner units on November 15, 2017.

Judgments and estimates: The fair value of the Earn-Out Units was determined using a Monte-Carlo simulation method. This simulation was performed within the Black Scholes option pricing model then solved via an iterative process by applying the Newton-Raphson method for the fair value of the earn out units, such that the price of a unit output by the Monte Carlo simulation equaled the price observed in the market. The method took into account the historical volatility, dividend yield as well as the share price of the Golar Partner common units as of the IDR reset date and at balance sheet date.

Effect if actual results differ from assumptions: Changes in the share price of the Partnership's common units might impact the historical volatility assumption, and in turn, the valuation of our Earn-Out Units and result in material gains or losses in the future.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

See Item 18. Financial Statements: note 3 "Recently Issued Accounting Standards".

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

Not applicable.

D. Trend Information

Please see the section of this item entitled "- Market Overview and Trends" and "Item 4. Information on the Company - B. Business Overview - The Natural Gas Industry."

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are also committed to make rental payments under operating leases for office premises under operating leases. The future minimum rental payments under our non-cancellable operating leases for office premises are disclosed below in the tabular disclosure of contractual obligations.

F. Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations for the periods indicated as at December 31, 2017:

(in millions of \$)	Total Obligation	Due in 2018	Due in 2019 – 2020	Due in 2021 – 2022	Due Thereafter
Long-term and short-term debt ⁽¹⁾	2,434.9	1,393.2	330.1	450.3	261.2
Interest commitments on long-term debt and other interest rate swaps ⁽²⁾	245.2	77.4	69.8	53.0	45.0
Operating lease obligations ⁽³⁾	5.3	1.4	2.4	1.5	—
Purchase obligations:					
Egyptian Venture ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—
FLNG conversion ⁽⁵⁾	146.8	146.8	—	—	—
Other non-current liabilities ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,832.1	1,618.8	402.3	504.8	306.2

(1) The obligations under long-term and short-term debt above are presented gross of deferred finance charges and exclude interest.

Our interest commitment on our long-term debt is calculated based on assumed LIBOR rates of between 1.44% to (2)3.04% and take into account our various margin rates and interest rate swaps associated with each financing arrangement.

(3) We are committed to making rental payments under operating leases for office premises.

As at December 31, 2017, we had a commitment to pay \$1.0 million to an unrelated third party, contingent upon the conclusion of a material commercial business transaction by the Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company, or (4) ECGS, as consideration for work performed in connection with the setting up and incorporation of ECGS. This liability has been excluded from the above table, as the timing of any cash payment is uncertain.

This refers to our committed costs for the completion of the conversion of the Hilli into a FLNG. It does not (5) include the Gimi and the Gandria since these vessels, as at December 31, 2017, had not yet entered into conversion and had not delivered their notices to proceed, among other conditions.

Our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2017, includes \$132.5 million classified as "Other non-current liabilities" of which \$72.1 million represents the FLNG deferred revenue, being the corresponding liability upon initial recognition of the LTA derivative asset, \$37.5 million represents liabilities under our pension plans, \$11.4 million represents other guarantees provided to Golar Partners and represents the fair value of the costs to (6) decommission the mooring to which the Hilli will be attached for the duration of the contract in Cameroon. These liabilities have been excluded from the above table as the timing and/or the amount of any cash payment is uncertain or in the case of the derivative, this represents deferred revenue. See note 24 "Other Non-current Liabilities" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for additional information regarding our other non-current liabilities.

For details of the Company's outstanding legal proceedings and claims, please see note 31 "Other Commitments and Contingencies" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

G. Safe Harbor

Forward-looking information discussed in this Item 5 includes assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions and beliefs about future events. These statements are intended as "forward-looking statements." We caution that assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions and beliefs about future events may and often do vary from actual results and the differences can be material. Please see "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in this report.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

Directors

The following provides information about each of our directors as of April 6, 2018.

Name	Age	Position
Tor Olav Trøim	55	Chairman of our Board of Directors and Director
Daniel Rabun	63	Director, Audit Committee member and Nomination Committee member
Fredrik Halvorsen	44	Director
Carl Steen	67	Director, Audit Committee member, Compensation Committee member and Nomination Committee member
Niels Stolt-Nielsen	53	Director and Compensation Committee member
Lori Wheeler Naess	47	Director and Audit Committee Chairperson
Michael Ashford	71	Director and Company Secretary

Tor Olav Trøim has served as a director of the Company since September 2011 and appointed as the Chairman of the Board in September 2017. Mr. Trøim previously served as a director and vice-president of the Company from its incorporation in May 2001 until October 2009, after which time he served as a director and Chairman of the Company's listed subsidiary, Golar LNG Energy Limited. Mr. Trøim graduated with a M.Sc Naval Architect from the University of Trondheim, Norway in 1985. He was formerly an Equity Portfolio Manager with Storebrand ASA (1987-1990), and Chief Executive Officer for the Norwegian Oil Company DNO AS (1992-1995). Mr. Trøim was a director of Seatankers Management in Cyprus from 1995 until September 2014. Mr. Trøim also served as a director and Chairman of ITCL, a director of Seadrill Limited, Golden Ocean Group Limited, Golden State Petro (IOM I-A) Plc, Archer Limited, Golar LNG Partners LP, Seadrill Partners LLC and as an alternate director of Frontline Ltd until September 2014. He currently holds controlling interests in Magni Partners Bermuda and Magni Partners UK. He also

serves as a director in Stolt-Nielsen Limited, Borr Drilling and Valerenga Football Club.

Daniel Rabun has served as a director since February 2015 and was appointed Chairman in September 2015. Mr. Rabun resigned as Chairman in September 2017 and was appointed a non-executive director on that date. He also serves on our Audit Committee and Nomination Committee. He joined Ensco in March 2006 as President and as a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Rabun was appointed to serve as Ensco's Chief Executive Officer from January 1, 2007 and elected Chairman of the Board of Directors in 2007. Mr. Rabun retired from Ensco in May 2014. Prior to joining Ensco, Mr. Rabun was a partner at the international law firm of Baker & McKenzie LLP where he had practiced law since 1986. In May 2015, Mr. Rabun became a member of the Management Development and Compensation Committee of Apache Corporation. He has been a Certified Public Accountant since 1976 and a member of the Texas Bar since 1983. Mr. Rabun holds a Bachelor of Business Administration Degree in Accounting

from the University of Houston and a Juris Doctorate Degree from Southern Methodist University. Mr. Rabun serves as a non-executive director of Apache Corporation.

Fredrik Halvorsen has served as a director since February 2015. He is the founder of Ubon Partners, a private investment company focused on technology and growth companies, and chairman of Acano, one of its core holdings. He was CEO and President of Seadrill Management UK from October 2012 until July 2013 and also worked for Frontline Corporate Services Ltd from October 2010 until July 2013. Prior to this, Mr. Halvorsen held various roles including CEO of Tandberg ASA (until the Company was sold to Cisco Systems), senior positions at Cisco Systems Inc. as well as at McKinsey & Company.

Carl Steen has served as a director since January 2015 and currently serves on our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Nomination Committee. He has also served on Golar Partners' board of directors since his appointment in August 2012. Mr. Steen graduated in 1975 from ETH Zurich Switzerland with a M.Sc in Industrial and Management Engineering. After working for a number of high profile companies, Mr. Steen joined Nordea Bank from January 2001 to February 2011 as head of the bank's Shipping, Oil Services & International Division. Mr. Steen holds directorship positions in various Norwegian and international companies including Euronav NV, Wilh Wilhelmsen Holding ASA and Belships ASA.

Niels Stolt-Nielsen has served as a director since September 2015 and also serves on our Compensation Committee. Mr. Stolt-Nielsen is a shareholder in Stolt-Nielsen Limited, and has served as a director of Stolt-Nielsen Limited since 1996 and as Chief Executive Officer since 2000. He served as Interim Chief Executive Officer of Stolt Offshore S.A. from September 2002 until March 2003. He was the President of Stolt Sea Farm from 1996 until 2001. He has served as Chairman of Avance Gas Holding Ltd. since 2010. Mr Stolt-Nielsen graduated from Hofstra University in 1990 with a BS degree in Business and Finance. Mr Stolt-Nielsen brings with him extensive shipping, customer relations and logistical experience.

Lori Wheeler Naess was appointed as a director and Audit Committee Chairperson in February 2016. Ms Naess was most recently a director with PricewaterhouseCoopers in Oslo and was a Project Leader for the Capital Markets Group. Between 2010 and 2012 she was a Senior Advisor for the Financial Supervisory Authority in Norway and prior to this she was also with PricewaterhouseCoopers in roles in the U.S., Norway and Germany. Ms Naess is a U.S. Certified Public Accountant.

Michael Ashford served as Company Secretary from October, 2016 before being appointed to the Board in September, 2017. Mr Ashford is a Chartered Secretary and is a current member and Past President of the International Council of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. Mr Ashford has previously held various directorship and company secretary positions in shipping and aviation companies.

Executive Officers

The following provides information about each of our executive officers as of April 6, 2018.

On March 19, 2018, Graham Robjohns replaced Brian Tienzo as our Chief Financial Officer. In addition, Mr. Robjohns assumed the role of Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Golar. Previously, Mr. Robjohns served as Golar Partners' Principal Executive Officer since July 2011. Mr. Tienzo will serve as the Principal Executive Officer of Golar Partners and will continue to serve as the Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of Golar Partners.

Name	Age	Position
Iain Ross	56	Chief Executive Officer – Golar Management

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Graham Robjohns	53	Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer – Golar Management
Øistein Dahl	57	Chief Operating Officer – Golar Management Norway
Hugo Skår	50	Chief Technical Officer – Golar Management

Iain Ross has served as Chief Executive Officer since September 21, 2017. Between 2002 and joining Golar, Mr. Ross held various executive level positions with project delivery firm WorleyParsons Limited. Positions included Group Managing Director, Development, an ExCo position with responsibility for leadership of the Global Hydrocarbons, Power, Infrastructure and Mining Sectors, the development of the group Strategy, Mergers & Acquisitions (including integration of acquired companies) and, finally, as leader of their Digital Technology start-up. Mr. Ross has a bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from Heriot-Watt University, is a Fellow of Engineers Australia and certified International Director from INSEAD.

Graham Robjohns was appointed as our Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer in March 2018. Between July 2011 and March 2018, Mr. Robjohns acted as Golar Partners' Principal Executive Officer and, from April 2011 to July 2011, as their Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Robjohns also served as Chief Executive Officer for Seadrill Partners LLC from June 2012 to August 2015. He has served as a director of Seadrill Partners LLC since 2012. Mr. Robjohns served as the Chief Financial Officer of Golar from November 2005 until June 2011. Mr. Robjohns also served as Chief Executive Officer of Golar from November 2009 until July 2011. Mr. Robjohns served as Group Financial Controller of Golar Management from May 2001 to November 2005 and as Chief Accounting Officer of Golar Management from June 2003 until November 2005. He was the Financial Controller of Osprey Maritime (Europe) Ltd from March 2000 to May 2001. From 1992 to March 2000, Mr. Robjohns worked for Associated British Foods Plc and then Case Technology Ltd ("Case"), both manufacturing businesses, in various financial management positions and as a director of Case. Prior to 1992, Mr. Robjohns worked for PricewaterhouseCoopers in their corporation tax department. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Øistein Dahl has served as Managing Director of Golar Management Norway (previously Golar Wilhelmsen) since September 2011 and as Chief Operating Officer of Golar Management since April 2012. Prior to September 2011, he worked for the Leif Höegh & Company Group (roll-on roll-off, tank, bulk, reefer general cargo and LNG vessels). He held various positions within the Höegh Group of companies within vessel management, newbuildings and projects, as well as business development before becoming President for Höegh Fleet in October 2007, a position he held for four years. Mr. Dahl has also worked within offshore engineering and with the Norwegian Class Society, DNV-GL. Mr. Dahl has a M.Sc degree from the NTNU technical university in Trondheim, Norway.

Hugo Skår has served as Vice President, Project Management for Golar Management since 2004 and became Chief Technical Officer in 2009. Mr. Skår has been responsible for our successful FSRU conversion projects. Mr. Skår has a MSc degree in Naval Architecture. He worked for nine years at Bergesen (Newbuilding & Project Division) and has extensive experience from newbuilding supervision and VLCC conversions to floating production storage offshore. From 2001 to 2004, he served as Site Manager and Project Manager for the construction of Bergesen's new LNG carriers.

B. Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2017, we paid to our directors and executive officers aggregate cash compensation (including bonus) of \$3.9 million and an aggregate amount of \$0.1 million for pension and retirement benefits. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we granted options covering 0.4 million common shares at a weighted average exercise price of \$23.08 with an expiration date of 2022. For a description of our stock option plan please refer to the section of this item entitled "E. Share Ownership - Option Plan" below.

In addition to cash compensation, during 2017 we also recognized an expense of \$1.9 million relating to stock options issued to certain of our directors and employees. See note 26 "Share Capital and Share Options" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

C. Board Practices

Our directors do not have service contracts with the Company and do not receive any benefits upon termination of their directorships. Our board of directors established an audit committee in July 2005, which is responsible for overseeing the quality and integrity of our financial statements and its accounting, auditing and financial reporting practices, our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the independent auditor's qualifications, independence and performance and our internal audit function. Our audit committee consists of three members, Lori Wheeler Naess, Daniel Rabun and Carl Steen who are all Company directors. In addition, the board of directors also

has compensation and nominations committees, details of which are further described in "Item 16G. Corporate Governance".

Our board of directors is elected annually at the annual general meeting. Officers are appointed from time to time by our board of directors and hold office until a successor is elected.

As a foreign private issuer we are exempt from certain Nasdaq requirements that are applicable to U.S. listed companies. Please see the section of this Annual Report entitled "Item 16G. Corporate Governance" for a discussion of how our corporate governance practices differ from those required of U.S. companies listed on the Nasdaq.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2017, we employed approximately 180 people in our offices in Cameroon, Croatia, London, Malaysia and Oslo. We also employ approximately 619 seagoing employees. These employees serve both Golar and Golar Partners.

E. Share Ownership

The table below shows the number and percentage of our issued and outstanding common shares beneficially owned by our directors and officers as of April 6, 2018. Also shown are their interests in share options awarded to them under our various share option schemes. The subscription price for options granted under the schemes will normally be reduced by the amount of all dividends declared by us in the period from the date of grant until the date the option is exercised.

Director or Officer	Beneficial Ownership in Common Shares		Interest in Options		
	Number of shares	%	Total number of options	Exercise price	Expiry date
Tor Olav Trøim	5,233,953 ⁽¹⁾	5.18%	8,251	\$ 5.18	2018
			2,750	\$ 1.18	2018
			150,000	\$ 55.80	2019
			5,310	\$ 21.35	2021
			103,970	\$ 27.06	2022
			11,840	\$ 27.52	2023
Daniel Rabun	*	*	75,000	\$ 21.35	2021
			11,905	\$ 27.06	2022
			3,950	\$ 27.52	2023
Fredrik Halvorsen	*	*	5,310	\$ 21.35	2021
			3,970	\$ 27.06	2022
			3,950	\$ 27.52	2023
Carl Steen	—	—	5,310	\$ 21.35	2021
			3,970	\$ 27.06	2022
			3,950	\$ 27.52	2023
Niels Stolt-Nielsen	2,421,313 ⁽²⁾	2.39%	5,310	\$ 21.35	2021
			3,970	\$ 27.06	2022
			3,950	\$ 27.52	2023
Lori Wheeler Naess	—	—	5,310	\$ 21.35	2021
			3,970	\$ 27.06	2022
			3,950	\$ 27.52	2023
Michael Ashford	—	—	3,950	\$ 27.52	2023
Iain Ross	—	—	300,000	\$ 21.13	2022
Graham Robjohns	—	—	17,003	\$ 5.18	2018
			16,502	\$ 1.18	2018
			45,000	\$ 55.80	2019
			4,600	\$ 55.80	2020
			29,250	\$ 23.20	2021
			11,200	\$ 27.52	2023
Øistein Dahl	*	*	25,000	\$ 24.15	2018
			75,000	\$ 55.80	2019
			6,100	\$ 55.80	2020
			50,000	\$ 23.20	2021
			8,400	\$ 27.52	2023
Hugo Skår	—	—	100,000	\$ 55.80	2019
			6,100	\$ 55.80	2020
			50,000	\$ 23.20	2021
			8,400	\$ 27.52	2023

* Less than 1%.

(1) Drew Holdings Limited, a company controlled by Tor Olav Trøim, is party to separate TRS agreements relating to 3,745,953 common shares, which are included within this balance.

(2) Included within this balance are 2,329,838 shares which are owned by Stolt-Nielsen Limited, a company controlled by Niels Stolt-Nielsen.

Our directors and executive officers have the same voting rights as all other holders of our common shares.

Option Plans

Our board of directors adopted an Employee Share Option Plan, or the Plan, in February 2002, as amended and restated in October 2007. The Plan authorized our board to award, at its discretion, options to purchase our common shares to employees of the Company, who were contracted to work more than 20 hours per week and to any director of the Company.

Under the terms of the Plan, the board of directors could determine the exercise price of the options, provided that the exercise price per share is not lower than the then current market value. Options that have not lapsed will become immediately exercisable at the earlier of the vesting date, the option holder's death or change of control of the Company. All options will expire on the tenth anniversary of the option's grant or at such earlier date as the board of directors may from time to time prescribe.

The Golar Long Term Incentive Plan (the "LTIP") was adopted by our board of directors, effective as of October 24, 2017. The purpose of the LTIP is primarily to provide a means through which Golar and its affiliates may attract, retain and motivate qualified persons as employees, directors and consultants. Accordingly, the LTIP provides for the grant of options and other awards as determined by the board of directors in its sole discretion.

As of December 31, 2017, 0.5 million of our authorized and unissued common shares were reserved for issue pursuant to subscription under options granted under the Company's share option plans. For further detail on share options please see note 26 "Share Capital and Share Options" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

The exercise price of options are reduced by the value of dividends paid, on a per share basis. Accordingly, the above figures show the reduced exercise price as of April 6, 2018.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major shareholders

The following table presents certain information as of April 6, 2018 regarding the beneficial ownership of our common shares with respect to each shareholder that we know to beneficially own more than 5% of our issued and outstanding common shares:

Owner	Common Shares	
	Number	Percent
FMR LLC ⁽¹⁾	10,108,065	9.99 %
Capital Research Global Investors ⁽²⁾	9,266,165	9.16 %
Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney and Strauss, LLC ⁽³⁾	6,640,482	6.57 %
Vanguard Whitehall Funds ⁽⁴⁾	5,342,908	5.28 %

(1) Information derived from the Schedule 13G/A of FMR LLC filed with the Commission on February 13, 2018.

(2) Information derived from the Schedule 13G/A of Capital Research Global Investors filed with the Commission on February 14, 2018.

(3) Information derived from the Schedule 13G of Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney and Strauss LLC filed with the Commission on February 12, 2018.

(4) Information derived from the Schedule 13G/A of Vanguard Whitehall Funds filed with the Commission on February 02, 2018.

Our major shareholders have the same voting rights as all of our other common shareholders. To our knowledge, no corporation or foreign government owns more than 50% of issued and outstanding common shares. We are not aware of any arrangements the operation of which may, at a subsequent date, result in our change of control of the Company.

B. Related party transactions

There are no provisions in our Memorandum of Association or Bye-Laws regarding related party transactions. The Bermuda Companies Act of 1981 provides that a company, or one of its subsidiaries, may enter into a contract with an officer of the company, or an entity in which an officer has a material interest, if the officer notifies the directors of their interest in the contract or proposed contract.

The related party transactions that we were party to between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2017 are described in note 29 "Related Party Transactions" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Financial Statements and Other Financial Information

See "Item 18. Financial Statements"

Legal proceedings and claims

In October 2016, we formally commenced arbitration proceedings against WAGL to recover amounts due under the charter arrangement. We believe we have strong merits to our case. However, there can be no assurance that our position will prevail or that we are able to negotiate a mutually agreeable way forward.

We may, from time to time, be involved in legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. A provision will be recognized in the financial statements only where we believe that a liability will be probable and for which the amounts are reasonably estimable, based upon the facts known prior to the issuance of the financial statements.

UK tax lease benefits

During 2003 we entered into six UK tax leases. Under the terms of the leasing arrangements, the benefits are derived primarily from the tax depreciation assumed to be available to the lessors as a result of their investment in the vessels. HMRC has been challenging the use of similar lease structures and has been engaged in litigation of a test case, with an unrelated party, for some years. In August 2015, following an appeal to the Court of Appeal by the HMRC which set aside previous judgments in favor of the tax payer, the First Tier Tribunal (UK court) ruled in favor of HMRC. We have reviewed the details of the case and the basis of the judgment with our legal and tax advisers to ascertain what impact, if any, the judgment may have on us and the possible range of loss. We are currently in conversation with HMRC on this matter, presenting the factual background of our position. See note 31 "Other Commitments and Contingencies" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for further details.

Dividend distribution policy

Our long-term objective is to pay a regular dividend in support of our main objective to provide significant returns to shareholders. The level of our dividends will be guided by current earnings, market prospects, capital expenditure requirements and investment opportunities.

Any future dividends declared will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend upon our financial condition, earnings and other factors, such as any restrictions in our financing arrangements. Our ability to declare dividends is also regulated by Bermuda law, which prohibits us from paying dividends if, at the time of distribution, we will not be able to pay our liabilities as they fall due or the value of our assets is less than the sum of our liabilities, issued share capital and share premium.

In addition, since we are a holding company with no material assets other than the shares of our subsidiaries and affiliates through which we conduct our operations, our ability to pay dividends will depend on our subsidiaries and affiliates distributing to us their earnings and cash flow. Some of our loan agreements limit or prohibit our and our subsidiaries' and affiliates' ability to make distributions to us without the consent of our lenders.

For 2017, our board of directors declared quarterly dividends in June 2017, September 2017, December 2017 and February 2018 in the aggregate amount of \$19.7 million, or \$0.20 per share.

For 2016, our board of directors declared quarterly dividends in June 2016, September 2016, December 2016 and February 2017 in the aggregate amount of \$19.5 million, or \$0.20 per share.

For 2015, our board of directors declared quarterly dividends in June 2015, September 2015, December 2015 and February 2016 in the aggregate amount of \$130.8 million, or \$1.40 per share.

B. Significant Changes

There have been no significant changes since the date of our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report, other than as described in note 32 "Subsequent Events" of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

Listing Details and Markets

Our common shares have traded on the Nasdaq since December 12, 2002 under the symbol "GLNG".

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated the high and low prices for the common shares on the Nasdaq.

	Nasdaq	
	High	Low
Year ended December 31		
2017	\$30.20	\$19.32
2016	\$26.49	\$9.42
2015	\$51.89	\$13.50
2014	\$74.44	\$31.21
2013	\$41.55	\$30.51

	Nasdaq	
	High	Low
Quarter ended		
Second quarter 2018 ⁽¹⁾	\$28.98	\$26.47
First quarter 2018	\$31.64	\$24.45
Fourth quarter 2017	\$30.20	\$19.32
Third quarter 2017	\$24.20	\$19.94
Second quarter 2017	\$28.50	\$20.23
First quarter 2017	\$29.18	\$23.33
Fourth quarter 2016	\$26.49	\$20.22
Third quarter 2016	\$22.89	\$14.96
Second quarter 2016	\$24.67	\$14.32
First quarter 2016	\$21.53	\$9.42

Month ended	Nasdaq	
	High	Low
April 2018 ⁽¹⁾	\$28.98	\$26.47
March 2018	\$30.22	\$26.22
February 2018	\$29.31	\$24.45
January 2018	\$31.64	\$26.87
December 2017	\$30.20	\$23.62
November 2017	\$26.46	\$21.06
October 2017	\$23.24	\$19.32

(1) For the period from April 1, 2018 through to April 6, 2018.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This section summarizes our share capital and the material provisions of our Memorandum of Association and Bye-Laws, including rights of holders of our common shares. The description is only a summary and does not describe everything that our Memorandum of Association and Bye-laws contain. The Memorandum of Association and the Bye-Laws of the Company have previously been filed as Exhibits 1.1 and 1.2, respectively to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 20-F, (File No. 000-50113) filed with the Commission on November 27, 2002, and are hereby incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

At the 2013 Annual General Meeting of the Company, our shareholders voted to amend the Company's Bye-laws to ensure conformity with revisions to the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, as amended. These amended Bye-laws of the Company as adopted on September 20, 2013, were filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our report on Form 6-K filed with the Commission on July 1, 2014, and are hereby incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

A. Share capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum of Association and Bye-laws

The object of our business, as stated in Section Six of our Memorandum of Association, is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which companies may be organized under the Companies Act, 1981 of Bermuda, or the Companies Act, other than to issue insurance or re-insurance, to act as a technical advisor to any other enterprise or business or to carry on the business of a mutual fund. Our Memorandum of Association and Bye-laws do not impose any limitations on the ownership rights of our shareholders.

Shareholder Meetings. Under our Bye-laws, annual shareholder meetings will be held in accordance with the Companies Act at a time and place selected by our board of directors. The quorum at any annual or general meeting is equal to one or more shareholders, either present in person or represented by proxy, holding in the aggregate shares carrying 33 1/3% of the exercisable voting rights. Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the board of directors and at the request of shareholders holding at least one-tenth of all outstanding shares entitled to vote at a meeting. Annual shareholder meetings and special meetings must be called by not less than seven days' prior written notice specifying the place, day and time of the meeting. The board of directors may fix any date as the record date for determining those shareholders eligible to receive notice of and to vote at the meeting.

The Companies Act provides that a company must have a general meeting of its shareholders in each calendar year. The Companies Act does not impose any general requirements regarding the number of voting shares which must be

present or represented at a general meeting in order for the business transacted at the general meeting to be valid. The Companies Act generally leaves the quorum for shareholder meetings to the company to determine in its Bye-laws. The Companies Act specifically imposes special quorum requirements where the shareholders are being asked to approve the modification of rights attaching to a particular class of shares (33.33%) or an amalgamation or merger transaction (33.33%) unless in either case the Bye-laws provide otherwise. The Company's Bye-laws do not provide for a quorum requirement other than 33.33%.

There are no limitations on the right of non-Bermudians or non-residents of Bermuda to hold or vote our common shares.

The key powers of our shareholders include the power to alter the terms of the Company's Memorandum of Association and to approve and thereby make effective any alterations to the Company's Bye-laws made by the directors. Dissenting shareholders holding 20% of the Company's shares may apply to the Court to annul or vary an alteration to the Company's Memorandum of Association. A majority vote against an alteration to the Company's Bye-laws made by the directors will prevent the alteration from becoming effective. Other key powers are to approve the alteration of the Company's capital including a reduction in share capital, to approve the removal of a director, to resolve that the Company be wound up or discontinued from Bermuda to another jurisdiction or to enter into an amalgamation or winding up. Under the Companies Act, all of the foregoing corporate actions require approval by an ordinary resolution (a simple majority of votes cast), except in the case of an amalgamation or merger transaction, which requires approval by 75% of the votes cast unless the Bye-Laws provide otherwise. The Company's Bye-laws only require an ordinary resolution to approve an amalgamation. In addition, the Company's Bye-laws confer express power on the board to reduce its issued share capital selectively with the authority of an ordinary resolution.

The Companies Act provides shareholders holding 10% of the Company's voting shares the ability to request that the board of directors shall convene a meeting of shareholders to consider any business which the shareholders wish to be discussed by the shareholders including (as noted below) the removal of any director. However, the shareholders are not permitted to pass any resolutions relating to the management of the Company's business affairs unless there is a pre-existing provision in the Company's Bye-laws which confers such rights on the shareholders. Subject to compliance with the time limits prescribed by the Companies Act, shareholders holding 20% of the voting shares (or alternatively, 100 shareholders) may also require the directors to circulate a written statement not exceeding 1000 words relating to any resolution or other matter proposed to be put before, or dealt with at, the annual general meeting of the Company.

Majority shareholders do not generally owe any duties to other shareholders to refrain from exercising all of the votes attached to their shares. There are no deadlines in the Companies Act relating to the time when votes must be exercised.

The Companies Act provides that a company shall not be bound to take notice of any trust or other interest in its shares. There is a presumption that all the rights attaching to shares are held by, and are exercisable by, the registered holder, by virtue of being registered as a member of the company. The company's relationship is with the registered holder of its shares. If the registered holder of the shares holds the shares for someone else (the beneficial owner) then if the beneficial owner is entitled to the shares, the beneficial owner may give instructions to the registered holder on how to vote the shares. The Companies Act provides that the registered holder may appoint more than one proxy to attend a shareholder meeting, and consequently where rights to shares are held in a chain, the registered holder may appoint the beneficial owner as the registered holder's proxy.

Directors. The Companies Act provides that the directors shall be elected or appointed by the shareholders. A director may be elected by a simple majority vote of shareholders, at a meeting where shareholders holding not less than 33.33% of the voting shares are present in person or by proxy. A person holding 50% or more of the voting shares of the Company will be able to elect all of the directors, and to prevent the election of any person whom such shareholder does not wish to be elected. There are no provisions for cumulative voting in the Companies Act or the Bye-laws and the Company's Bye-laws do not contain any super-majority voting requirements. The appointment and removal of directors is covered by Bye-laws 86, 87 and 88.

There are procedures for the removal of one or more of the directors by the shareholders before the expiration of his term of office. Shareholders holding 10% or more of the voting shares of the Company may require the board of directors to convene a shareholder meeting to consider a resolution for the removal of a director. At least 14 days' written notice of a resolution to remove a director must be given to the director affected, and that director must be permitted to speak at the shareholder meeting at which the resolution for his removal is considered by the

shareholders.

The Companies Act stipulates that an undischarged bankruptcy of a director (in any country) shall prohibit that director from acting as a director, directly or indirectly, and taking part in or being concerned with the management of a company, except with leave of the court. The Company's Bye-Law 89 is more restrictive in that it stipulates that the office of a Director shall be vacated upon the happening of any of the following events (in addition to the Director's resignation or removal from office by the shareholders):

- If he becomes of unsound mind or a patient for any purpose of any statute or applicable law relating to mental health and the Board resolves that he shall be removed from office;
- ¶ If he becomes bankrupt or compounds with his creditors;
- ¶ If he is prohibited by law from being a Director; or
- ¶ If he ceases to be a Director by virtue of the Companies Act.

Under the Company's Bye-laws, the minimum number of directors comprising the board of directors at any time shall be two. The board of directors currently consists of seven directors. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business of the board may be fixed by the board and shall constitute a majority of the board. The minimum and maximum number of directors comprising the board of directors from time to time shall be determined by way of an ordinary resolution of the shareholders of the Company. The shareholders may, at the annual general meeting by ordinary resolution, determine that one or more vacancies in the board of directors be deemed casual vacancies. The board of directors, so long as a quorum remains in office, shall have the power to fill such casual vacancies. Each director will hold office until the next annual general meeting or until his successor is appointed or elected. The shareholders may call a Special General Meeting for the purpose of removing a director, provided notice is served upon the concerned director 14 days prior to the meeting and he is entitled to be heard. Any vacancy created by such a removal may be filled at the meeting by the election of another person by the shareholders or in the absence of such election, by the board of directors.

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, a director of a company may, notwithstanding his office, be a party to or be otherwise interested in any transaction or arrangement with that company, and may act as director, officer, or employee of any party to a transaction in which the company is interested. Under our Bye-Law 92, provided an interested director declares the nature of his or her interest immediately or thereafter at a meeting of the board of directors, or by writing to the directors as required by the Companies Act, a director shall not by reason of his office be held accountable for any benefit derived from any outside office or employment. The vote of an interested director, provided he or she has complied with the provisions of the Companies Act and our Bye-Laws with regard to disclosure of his or her interest, shall be counted for purposes of determining the existence of a quorum.

The Company's Bye-law 94 provides the board of directors with the authority to exercise all of the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of our property and assets as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation. The Company's directors are not required to retire because of their age, and the directors are not required to be holders of the Company's common shares. Directors serve for a one year term, and shall serve until re-elected or until their successors are appointed at the next annual general meeting. The Company's Bye-laws provide that no director, alternate director, officer or member of a committee, if any, resident representative, or his heirs, executors or administrators, whom we refer to collectively as an indemnitee, is liable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of any other such person or any person involved in our formation, or for any loss or expense incurred by us through the insufficiency or deficiency of title to any property acquired by us, or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of our monies shall be invested, or for any loss or damage arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency, or tortious act of any person with whom any monies, securities, or effects shall be deposited, or for any loss occasioned by any error of judgment, omission, default, or oversight on his part, or for any other loss, damage or misfortune whatever which shall happen in relation to the execution of his duties, or supposed duties, to us or otherwise in relation thereto. Each indemnitee will be indemnified and held harmless out of our funds to the fullest extent permitted by Bermuda law against all liabilities, loss, damage or expense (including but not limited to liabilities under contract, tort and statute or any applicable foreign law or regulation and all reasonable legal and other costs and expenses properly payable) incurred or suffered by him as such director, alternate director, officer, committee member or resident representative (or in his reasonable belief that he is acting as any of the above). In addition, each indemnitee shall be indemnified against all liabilities incurred in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in such indemnitee's favor, or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application under the Companies Act in which relief from liability is granted to him by the court. The Company is authorized to purchase insurance to cover any liability it may incur under the indemnification provisions of its Bye-laws. The indemnity provisions are covered by Bye-laws 138 through 146.

Dividends. Holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividend and distribution payments, pro rata based on the number of common shares held, when, as and if declared by the board of directors, in its sole discretion. Any future dividends declared will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend upon our financial condition,

earnings and other factors.

As a Bermuda exempted company, we are subject to Bermuda law relating to the payment of dividends. We may not pay any dividends if, at the time the dividend is declared or at the time the dividend is paid, there are reasonable grounds for believing that, after giving effect to that payment;

- we will not be able to pay our liabilities as they fall due; or
- the realizable value of our assets is less than our liabilities.

In addition, since we are a holding company with no material assets, and conduct our operations through subsidiaries and our affiliates, our ability to pay any dividends to shareholders will depend on our subsidiaries' and affiliates distributing to us their earnings and cash flow. Some of our loan agreements currently limit or prohibit our subsidiaries' ability to make distributions to us and our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

Share repurchases and preemptive rights. Subject to certain balance sheet restrictions, the Companies Act permits a company to purchase its own shares if it is able to do so without becoming cash flow insolvent as a result. The restrictions are that the par value of the share must be charged against the company's issued share capital account or a company fund which is available for dividend or distribution or be paid for out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares. Any premium paid on the repurchase of shares must be charged to the company's current share premium account or charged to a company fund which is available for dividend or distribution. The Companies Act does not impose any requirement that the directors shall make a general offer to all shareholders to purchase their shares pro rata to their respective shareholdings. The Company's Bye-Laws do not contain any specific rules regarding the procedures to be followed by the Company when purchasing its own shares, and consequently the primary source of the Company's obligations to shareholders when the Company tenders for its shares will be the rules of the listing exchanges on which the Company's shares are listed. The Company's power to purchase its own shares is covered by Bye-laws 9, 10 and 11.

The Companies Act does not confer any rights of pre-emption on shareholders when a company issues further shares, and no such rights of pre-emption are implied as a matter of common law. The Company's Bye-Laws do not confer any rights of pre-emption. Bye-Law 8 specifically provides that the issuance of more shares ranking pari passu with the shares in issue shall not constitute a variation of class rights, unless the rights attached to shares in issue state that the issuance of further shares shall constitute a variation of class rights. Bye-Law 12 confers on the directors the right to dispose of any number of unissued shares forming part of the authorized share capital of the Company without any requirement for shareholder approval. The Company's power to issue shares is covered by Bye-laws 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Liquidation. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of common shares are entitled to share in our assets, if any, remaining after the payment of all of our debts and liabilities, subject to any liquidation preference on any outstanding preference shares.

C. Material contracts

The following is a list of each material contract, other than material contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, to which we or any of our subsidiaries is a party, for the two years immediately preceding the date of this Annual Report, each of which is included in the list of exhibits in Item 19:

1. Rules of Golar LNG Limited Bermuda Employee Share Option Scheme.
2. Omnibus Agreement dated April 13, 2011, by and among Golar LNG Limited, Golar LNG Partners LP, Golar GP LLC and Golar Energy Limited.
3. Amendment No. 1 to Omnibus Agreement, dated October 5, 2011 by and among Golar LNG Limited, Golar LNG Partners LP, Golar GP LLC and Golar Energy Limited.
4. Bermuda Tax Assurance, dated May 23, 2011.
5. Bond Agreement dated March 5, 2012 between Golar LNG Ltd and Norsk Tillitsmann ASA as bond trustee.
6. Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contract, dated May 22, 2014 by and between Golar Hilli Corporation and Keppel Shipyard Limited.
7. Facilities Agreement, by and among Golar Hull M2021 Corp, Golar Hull M2026 Corp, Golar Hull M2031 Corp, Golar Hull M2022 Corp, Golar Hull M2023 Corp, Golar Hull M2027 Corp, Golar Hull M2024 Corp, Golar LNG NB 12 Corporation, and a consortium of banks for a \$1.125 billion facility, dated July 25, 2013.
8. Supplemental Agreement between Golar Hull M2021 Corp, Golar Hull M2026 Corp, Golar Hull M2031 Corp, Golar Hull M2022 Corp, Golar Hull M2023 Corp, Golar Hull M2027 Corp, Golar Hull M2024 Corp, Golar LNG NB 12 Corporation, and a consortium of banks for \$1.125 billion facility, dated October 1, 2013.
9. Second Supplemental Agreement between Golar Hull M2021 Corp, Golar Hull M2026 Corp, Golar Hull M2031 Corp, Golar Hull M2022 Corp, Golar Hull M2023 Corp, Golar Hull M2027 Corp, Golar Hull M2024 Corp, Golar

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LNG NB 12 Corporation, and a consortium of banks for \$1.125 billion facility, dated August 28, 2014.

Third Supplemental Agreement between Golar Hull M021 Corp, Golar Hull M026 Corp, Golar Hull M2031 Corp,

10. Golar Hull M2022 Corp, Golar Hull M2023 Corp, Golar Hull M2027 Corp, Golar Hull M2024 Corp, Golar LNG NB 12 Corporation, and a consortium of banks for \$1.125 billion facility, dated December 11, 2014.

11. Letter Agreement, dated as of January 20, 2015, by and between Golar LNG Limited and Golar LNG Partners LP.

12. Loan Agreement, dated as of January 20, 2015, by and between Golar LNG Limited and Golar LNG Partners LP.

13. LNG Time Charter Party, dated May 27, 2015, by and between Golar Grand Corporation and Golar Trading Corporation.

14. Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contract, dated July 21, 2015 by and between Golar Gandria N.V. and Keppel Shipyard Limited.

15. Memorandum of Agreement, dated September 9, 2015, by and between Golar Hilli Corporation and Fortune Lianjiang Shipping S.A.

16. Pre-delivery Financing Agreement related to the Hilli conversion dated September 9, 2015 by and between Fortune Lianjiang Shipping S.A. and Golar Hilli Corporation.
17. Purchase, Sale and Contribution Agreement, dated February 10, 2016, by and between Golar Partners Operating LLC and Golar LNG Ltd, providing for, among other things, the sale of the Golar Tundra.
18. Management and Administrative Services Agreement, effective as of April 1, 2016, between Golar LNG Partners LP and Golar Management Limited.
19. Share Purchase Agreement, dated June 17, 2016, by and between Golar LNG and Stonepeak Infrastructure Fund II Cayman (G) Ltd.
20. Investment and Shareholders Agreement, dated July 5, 2016, by and among Golar LNG Limited, Stonepeak Infrastructure Fund II Cayman (G) Ltd and Golar Power Limited.
21. Joint Venture and Shareholders' Agreement, dated July 25, 2016, by and between Golar GLS UK Limited and Schlumberger B.V.
22. Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Golar LNG Partners LP dated October 19, 2016.
23. Exchange Agreement, dated October 13, 2016, by and among Golar LNG Partners LP, Golar LNG Limited and Golar GP LLC.
24. Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contract, dated December 27, 2016, by and between Golar Gimi Corporation and Keppel Shipyard Limited.
25. Indenture, dated February 17, 2017, between Golar LNG Limited and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as a Bond Trustee.
26. Loan Agreement, dated March 3, 2017, by and between Golar ML LLC and Citibank N.A.
27. General Management Agreement, dated April 4, 2017, by and between Golar Management Ltd and Golar Power Limited.
28. Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated August 15, 2017, by and among Golar LNG Limited, KS Investments Pte. Ltd., Black & Veatch International Company and Golar Partners Operating LLC.
29. 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan.
30. Liquefaction Tolling Agreement, dated November 29, 2017, between Societe Nationale de Hydrocarbures, Perenco Cameroon SA, Golar Hilli Corporation and Golar Cameroon SASU.

For a further discussion of these contracts and the related transactions, please refer to "Item 4. Information on the Company-A. History and Development of the Company," "Item 4. Information on the Company-B. Business Overview," "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-A. Operating Results," "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-B. Liquidity and Capital Resources," "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees--E. Share Ownership," "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions-B. Related Party Transactions" and "Item 10. Additional Information--E. Taxation."

D. Exchange Controls

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, or the BMA, must give permission for all issuances and transfers of securities of a Bermuda exempted company like us, unless the proposed transaction is exempted by the BMA's written general permissions. We have received a general permission from the BMA to issue any unissued common shares, and for the free transferability of the common shares as long as our common shares are listed on the Nasdaq. Our common shares may therefore be freely transferred among persons who are residents or non-residents of Bermuda.

Although we are incorporated in Bermuda, we are classified as non-resident of Bermuda for exchange control purposes by the BMA. Other than transferring Bermuda Dollars out of Bermuda, there are no restrictions on our ability to transfer funds into or out of Bermuda to pay dividends to U.S. residents who are holders of our common shares or other non-resident holders of our common shares in currency other than Bermuda Dollars.

E. Taxation

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax, Bermuda tax and Liberian tax considerations relevant to a U.S. Holder, as defined below, of our common stock. This discussion does not purport to deal with the tax consequences of owning our common stock to all categories of investors, some of which, such as financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, persons holding our common stock as part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or constructive sale transaction or a straddle, traders in securities that have elected the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, persons liable for alternative minimum tax, persons who are investors in partners or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, dealers in securities or currencies, U.S. Holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar and investors that own, actually or under applicable constructive ownership rules, 10% or more of our shares of common stock, may be subject to special rules. This discussion deals only with holders who hold the shares of our common stock as a capital asset. You are encouraged to consult your own tax advisors concerning the overall tax consequences arising in your own particular situation under U.S. federal, state, local or foreign law of the ownership of our common stock.

Taxation of Operating Income

U.S. Taxation of our Company

Shipping income that is attributable to transportation that begins or ends, but that does not both begin and end, in the United States will be considered to be 50% derived from sources within the United States. Shipping income attributable to transportation that both begins and ends in the United States will be considered to be 100% derived from sources within the United States. We are not permitted by law to engage in transportation that gives rise to 100% U.S. source income.

Shipping income attributable to transportation exclusively between non-U.S. ports will be considered to be 100% derived from sources outside of the United States. Shipping income derived from sources outside of the United States will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Unless exempt from U.S. federal income tax under section 883 of the Code, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax, in the manner discussed below, to the extent our shipping income is derived from sources within the United States.

Based upon our current and anticipated shipping operations, our vessels are and will be operated in various parts of the world, including to or from U.S. ports.

Application of Section 883 of the Code

We have made special U.S. federal tax elections in respect of all our vessel-owning or vessel-operating subsidiaries that are potentially subject to U.S. federal income tax on shipping income derived from sources within the United States. The effect of such elections is to disregard the subsidiaries for which such elections have been made as separate taxable entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Under section 883 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, we, and each of our subsidiaries, will be exempt from U.S. federal income taxation on our respective U.S. source shipping income if both of the following conditions are met:

we and each subsidiary are organized in a "qualified foreign country," defined as a country that grants an equivalent exemption from tax to corporations organized in the United States in respect of the shipping income for which exemption is being claimed under section 883 of the Code; this is also known as the "Country of Organization Requirement"; and

either:

more than 50% of the value of our stock is treated as owned, directly or indirectly, by individuals who are "residents" of qualified foreign countries; this is also known as the "Ownership Requirement"; or

our stock is "primarily and regularly traded on an established securities market" in the United States or any qualified foreign country; this is also known as the "Publicly-Traded Requirement".

The U.S. Treasury Department has recognized (i) Bermuda, our country of incorporation, and (ii) the countries of incorporation of each of our subsidiaries that has earned shipping income from sources within the United States as qualified foreign countries. Accordingly, we and each such subsidiary satisfy the Country of Organization Requirement.

Due to the public nature of our shareholdings, we do not believe that we will be able to substantiate that we satisfy the Ownership Requirement. However, as described below, we believe that we will be able to satisfy the Publicly-Traded Requirement.

The Treasury Regulations under section 883 of the Code provide that the stock of a foreign corporation will be considered to be "primarily traded" on an "established securities market" if the number of shares of each class of stock that are traded during any taxable year on all "established securities markets" in that country exceeds the number of shares in each such class that are traded during that year on "established securities markets" in any other single country. Our stock was "primarily traded" on the Nasdaq, an "established securities market" in the United States, during 2017.

Under the Treasury Regulations, our common stock will be considered to be "regularly traded" on an "established securities market" if one or more classes of our stock representing more than 50% of our outstanding shares, by total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote and total value, is listed on the market; this is also known as the "Listing Requirement". Since our common shares are listed on the Nasdaq, we will satisfy the Listing Requirement.

The Treasury Regulations further require that with respect to each class of stock relied upon to meet the Listing Requirement: (i) such class of stock is traded on the market, other than in minimal quantities, on at least 60 days during the taxable year or one-sixth of the days in a short taxable year; this is also known as the "Trading Frequency Test"; and (ii) the aggregate number of shares of such class of stock traded on such market is at least 10% of the average number of shares of such class of stock outstanding during such year, or as appropriately adjusted in the case of a short taxable year; this is also known as the "Trading Volume Test." We believe that our common shares satisfied the Trading Frequency Test and the Trading Volume Test in 2017. Even if this were not the case, the Treasury Regulations provide that the Trading Frequency Test and the Trading Volume Test will be deemed satisfied by a class of stock if, as we expect to be the case with our common shares, such class of stock is traded on an "established securities market" in the United States and such class of stock is regularly quoted by dealers making a market in such stock.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Treasury Regulations provide that our common shares will not be considered to be "regularly traded" on an "established securities market" for any taxable year in which 50% or more of the outstanding common shares, by vote and value, are owned, for more than half the days of the taxable year, by persons who each own 5% or more of the vote and value of the outstanding common shares; this is also known as the "5% Override Rule." The 5% Override Rule will not apply, however, if in respect of each category of shipping income for which exemption is being claimed, we can establish that individual residents of qualified foreign countries, or "Qualified Shareholders," own sufficient common shares to preclude non-Qualified Shareholders from owning 50% or more of the total vote and value of our common shares for more than half the number of days during the taxable year; this is also known as the "5% Override Exception."

Based on our public shareholdings for 2017, we were not subject to the 5% Override Rule for 2017. Therefore, we believe that we satisfied the Publicly-Traded Requirement for 2017 and we and each of our subsidiaries are entitled to exemption from U.S. federal income tax under section 883 of the Code in respect of our U.S. source shipping income. To the extent that we become subject to the 5% Override Rule in future years (as a result of changes in the ownership of our common shares), it may be difficult for us to establish that we qualify for the 5% Override Exception.

If we were not eligible for the exemption under section 883 of the Code, our U.S. source shipping income would be subject to U.S. federal income tax as described in more detail below.

Taxation in Absence of Exemption Under Section 883 of the Code

To the extent the benefits of section 883 of the Code are unavailable with respect to any item of U.S. source shipping income earned by us or by our subsidiaries, such U.S. source shipping income would be subject to a 4% U.S. federal income tax imposed by section 887 of the Code on a gross basis, without benefit of deductions. Since under the sourcing rules described above, no more than 50% of the shipping income earned by us or our subsidiaries would be derived from U.S. sources, the maximum effective rate of U.S. federal income tax on such gross shipping income would never exceed 2%. For the calendar year 2017, we and our subsidiaries would be subject to \$nil aggregated tax under section 887 of the Code.

Gain on Sale of Vessels

If we and our subsidiaries qualify for exemption from tax under section 883 of the Code in respect of our U.S. source shipping income, the gain on the sale of any vessel earning such U.S. source shipping income should likewise be exempt from U.S. federal income tax. Even if we and our subsidiaries are unable to qualify for exemption from tax under section 883 of the Code and we or any of our subsidiaries, as the seller of such vessel, is considered to be engaged in the conduct of a U.S. trade or business, gain on the sale of such vessel would not be subject to U.S. federal

income tax provided the sale is considered to occur outside of the United States under U.S. federal income tax principles. In general, a sale of a 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 of the United States. To the extent circumstances permit, we intend to structure sales of our vessels in such a manner, including effecting the sale and delivery of vessels outside of the United States.

U.S. Taxation of U.S. Holders

The term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of our common shares that is a U.S. citizen or resident, U.S. corporation or other U.S. entity taxable as a corporation, an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source, or a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, and owns our common shares as a capital asset, generally, for investment purposes.

If a partnership holds our common shares, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding our common shares, you are encouraged to consult your tax advisor.

Distributions

Any distributions made by us with respect to our common shares to a U.S. Holder will generally constitute dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. We expect that dividends paid by us to a non-corporate U.S. Holder will be eligible for preferential U.S. federal income tax rates provided that the non-corporate U.S. Holder has owned the common shares for more than 60 days in the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the date on which our common shares becomes ex-dividend and certain other conditions are satisfied. However, there is no assurance that any dividends paid by us will be eligible for these preferential tax rates in the hands of a non-corporate U.S. Holder. Any dividends paid by us, which are not eligible for these preferential tax rates will be taxed as ordinary income to a non-corporate U.S. Holder. Because we are not a U.S. corporation, U.S. Holders that are corporations will generally not be entitled to claim a dividends-received deduction with respect to any distributions they receive from us.

Distributions in excess of our earnings and profits will be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder's tax basis in its common shares, and thereafter as a taxable capital gain.

Sale, Exchange or other Disposition of Our Common Shares

Subject to the discussion below under "Passive Foreign Investment Company," a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares 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 tax basis in the common shares. Such gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period in such common shares is greater than one year at the time of the sale, exchange or other disposition. Otherwise, such gain or loss will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. A U.S. Holder's ability to deduct capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Notwithstanding the above rules regarding distributions and dispositions, special rules may apply to U.S. Holders (or, in some cases, U.S. persons who are treated as owning our common shares under constructive ownership rules) if we are treated as a "passive foreign investment company, or a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We will be a PFIC if either:

- at least 75% of our gross income in a taxable year is "passive income"; or
- at least 50% of our assets in a taxable year (averaged over the year and generally determined based upon value) are held for the production of, or produce, "passive income."

For purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC, we will be treated as earning and owning the income and assets, respectively, of any of our subsidiary corporations in which we own 25% or more of the value of the subsidiary's stock, which includes Golar Partners. To date, our subsidiaries and we have derived most of our income from time and voyage charters, and we expect to continue to do so. This income should be treated as services income, which is not "passive income" for PFIC purposes. We believe there is substantial legal authority supporting our position consisting of case law and U.S. Internal Revenue Service, also known as the "IRS", pronouncements concerning the characterization of income derived from time charters and voyage charters as services income for other tax purposes. However, there is also authority which characterizes time charter income as rental income rather than

services income for other tax purposes.

Based on the foregoing, we believe that we are not currently a PFIC and do not expect to be a PFIC in the foreseeable future. However, in the absence of any legal authority specifically relating to the Code provisions governing PFICs, the IRS or a court could disagree with our position. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will not become a PFIC if our operations change in the future.

If we become a PFIC (and regardless of whether we remain a PFIC), each U.S. Holder who owns or is treated as owning our common shares during any period in which we are so classified, would be subject to U.S. federal income tax, at the then highest applicable income tax rates on ordinary income, plus interest, upon certain "excess distributions" and upon dispositions of our common shares including, under certain circumstances, a disposition pursuant to an otherwise tax free reorganization, as if the distribution or gain had been recognized ratably over the U.S. Holder's entire holding period of our common shares. An "excess distribution" generally includes dividends or other distributions received from a PFIC in any taxable year of a U.S. Holder to the extent that the amount of those distributions exceeds 125% of the average distributions made by the PFIC during a specified base period. The tax at ordinary rates and interest resulting from an excess distribution would not be imposed if the U.S. Holder makes a "mark-to-market" election, as discussed below.

If we become a PFIC and, provided that, as is currently the case, our common shares are treated as "marketable stock," a U.S. Holder may make a "mark-to-market" election with respect to our common shares. Under this election, any excess of the fair market value of the common shares at the close of any tax year over the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the common shares is included in the U.S. Holder's income as ordinary income. In addition, the excess, if any, of the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis at the close of any taxable year over the fair market value of the common shares is deductible in an amount equal to the lesser of the amount of the excess or the net "mark-to-market" gains that the U.S. Holder included in income in previous years. If a U.S. Holder makes a "mark-to-market" election after the beginning of its holding period of our common shares, the U.S. Holder does not avoid the PFIC rules described above with respect to the inclusion of ordinary income, and the imposition of interest thereon, attributable to periods before the election.

In some circumstances, a shareholder in a PFIC may avoid the unfavorable consequences of the PFIC rules by making a "qualified electing fund" election. However, a U.S. Holder cannot make a "qualified electing fund" election with respect to us unless such U.S. Holder complies with certain reporting requirements. We do not intend to provide the information necessary to meet such reporting requirements.

In addition to the above consequences, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, a U.S. Holder would be required to file IRS form 8621 with the IRS for that year with respect to such U.S. Holder's common stock.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, dividend payments, or other taxable distributions, made within the United States will be subject to information reporting requirements. Such payments will also be subject to "backup withholding" if made to a non-corporate U.S. Holder and such U.S. Holder:

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

If a shareholder sells our common shares to or through a U.S. office or broker, the payment of the proceeds is subject to both U.S. information reporting and "backup withholding" unless the shareholder establishes an exemption. If the shareholder sells our common shares through a non-U.S. office of a non-U.S. broker and the sales proceeds are paid to the shareholder outside the United States, then information reporting and "backup withholding" generally will not apply to that payment. However, U.S. information reporting requirements, but not "backup withholding," will apply to a payment of sales proceeds, including a payment made to a shareholder outside the United States, if the shareholder sells the common shares through a non-U.S. office of a broker that is a U.S. person or has some other contacts with

the United States.

"Backup withholding" is not an additional tax. Rather, a taxpayer generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under "backup withholding" rules that exceed such taxpayer's U.S. federal income tax liability by filing a refund claim with the IRS, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Individuals who are U.S. Holders (and to the extent specified in the applicable Treasury Regulations, certain individuals who are non-U.S. Holders and certain U.S. entities) who hold "specified foreign financial assets" (as defined in Section 6038D of the Code and the applicable Treasury Regulations) are required to file IRS Form 8938 (Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets) with information relating to each such asset for each taxable year in which the aggregate value of all such assets exceeds \$75,000 at any time during the taxable year or \$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year. Specified foreign financial assets would include, among other assets, our common stock, unless the common stock were held through an account maintained with a U.S. financial institution. Substantial penalties apply to any failure to timely file IRS Form 8938, unless the failure is shown to be due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect. Additionally, the statute of limitations on the assessment and collection of U.S. federal income tax with respect to a taxable year for which the filing of IRS Form 8938 is required may not close until three years after the date on which IRS Form 8938 is filed. U.S. Holders (including U.S. entities) and non-U.S. Holders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding their reporting obligations under Section 6038D of the Code.

Bermuda Taxation

Bermuda currently imposes no tax (including a tax in the nature of an income, estate, duty, inheritance, capital transfer or withholding tax) on profits, income, capital gains or appreciations derived by us, or dividends or other distributions paid by us to shareholders of our common shares. Bermuda has undertaken not to impose any such Bermuda taxes on shareholders of our common shares prior to the year 2035, except in so far as such tax applies to persons ordinarily resident in Bermuda.

The Minister of Finance in Bermuda has granted the Company a tax exempt status until March 31, 2035, under which no income taxes or other taxes (other than duty on goods imported into Bermuda and payroll tax in respect of any Bermuda-resident employees) are payable by the Company in Bermuda. If the Minister of Finance in Bermuda does not grant a new exemption or extension of the current tax exemption, and if the Bermudian Parliament passes legislation imposing taxes on exempted companies, the Company may become subject to taxation in Bermuda after March 31, 2035.

Liberian Taxation

Under the Consolidated Tax Amendments Act of 2010, our Liberian subsidiaries should be considered non-resident Liberian corporations which are wholly exempted from Liberian taxation effective as of 1977.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statements by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We will file reports and other information with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission. These materials, including this document and the accompanying exhibits, may be inspected and copied, at prescribed rates, at the public reference facilities maintained by the Commission at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room by calling 1 (800) SEC-0330. The Commission maintains a website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the Commission.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to various market risks, including interest rate, commodity price and foreign currency exchange risks. We enter into a variety of derivative instruments and contracts to maintain the desired level of exposure arising from these risks.

Our policy is to hedge our exposure to risks, when possible, within boundaries deemed appropriate by management.

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A discussion of our accounting policies for derivative financial instruments is included in note 2 “Accounting Policies” of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. Further information on our exposure to market risk is included in note 28 “Financial Instruments” of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

The following analyses provide quantitative information regarding our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. There are certain shortcomings inherent in the sensitivity analyses presented, primarily due to the assumption that exchange rates change in a parallel fashion and that interest rates change instantaneously.

Interest rate risk. A significant portion of our long-term debt obligation is subject to adverse movements in interest rates. Our interest rate risk management policy permits economic hedge relationships in order to reduce the risk associated with adverse fluctuations in interest rates. We use interest rate swaps and fixed rate debt to manage the exposure to adverse movements in interest rates. Interest rate swaps are used to convert floating rate debt obligations to a fixed rate in order to achieve an overall desired position of fixed and floating rate debt. Credit exposures are monitored on a counterparty basis, with all new transactions subject to senior management approval. As of December 31, 2017, we are over hedged. This is in connection with the FLNG Hilli facility, which currently bears a fixed interest rate, but will convert to a floating rate interest, upon delivery of the Hilli as a converted FLNG and subject to satisfaction of certain conditions.

As of December 31, 2017, the notional amount of interest rate swaps outstanding in respect of our debt obligation was \$1.3 billion. The principal of our floating rate loans outstanding as of December 31, 2017 was \$900.9 million. Based on our floating rate debt at December 31, 2017, a one-percentage point increase in the floating interest rate would increase our interest expense by \$4.2 million per annum. For disclosure of the fair value of the derivatives and debt obligations outstanding as of December 31, 2017, see note 28 “Financial Instruments” of our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Foreign currency risk. The majority of our transactions, assets and liabilities are denominated in U.S. Dollars, our functional currency. Periodically, we may be exposed to foreign currency exchange fluctuations as a result of expenses paid by certain subsidiaries in currencies other than U.S. Dollars, which includes British Pounds, or GBP, Norwegian Kroners, or NOK, and Euros, in relation to our administrative office in the UK and operating expenses incurred in a variety of foreign currencies. Based on our GBP expenses for 2017, a 10% depreciation of the U.S. Dollar against GBP would have increased our expenses by approximately \$2.3 million.

We operate a branch in Norway, where the majority of expenses are incurred in NOK. Based on our NOK administrative expenses incurred in 2017, a 10% depreciation of the U.S Dollar against NOK would have increased our expenses by \$2.8 million.

The base currency of the majority of our seafaring officers' remuneration was the Euro. Based on the crew costs incurred in 2017, a 10% depreciation of the U.S. Dollar against the Euro would have increased our crew cost for 2017 by approximately \$2.3 million.

Equity risk. As of December 31, 2017, we are party to a Total Return Swap, or TRS, contract indexed to 3,000,000 of our own shares, whereby we carry the risk of fluctuations in the market price of our shares. The settlement amount for the contract will be (A) the market value of the shares at the date of settlement plus the amount of dividends paid on the shares by us between entering into and settling the contract, less (B) the reference price of the shares agreed at the inception of the contract plus the counterparty's financing costs. Settlement will be either a payment from or to the counterparty, depending on whether (A) is more or less than (B). The contract has been extended to expire in June 2018. The weighted average reference price was \$43.30 per common share. As of December 31, 2017, we had also entered into a forward contract for the acquisition of 107,000 shares in Golar Partners at an average price of \$19.75. The open position of both contracts at December 31, 2017, exposes us to market risk associated with our share price

and the share price of Golar Partners, and it is estimated that a 10% reduction in both share prices as at December 31, 2017, would generate an adverse mark-to-market adjustment of approximately \$9.2 million, which would be recorded in our consolidated statement of operations.

Commodity price risk. As of December 31, 2017, we have a derivative asset in relation to the Hilli LTA, representing the fair value of the estimated discounted cash flows of payments due as a result of the Brent Crude price moving above the contractual floor of \$60.00 per barrel over the contract term. The derivative asset is adjusted to fair value at each balance date and, on December 31, 2017, the value of this asset is \$94.7 million. Movements in the price of Brent Crude will cause the derivative asset, and resulting fair value movements, to fluctuate. However, we bear no downside risk should the Brent Crude price move below \$60.00.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURE

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Under the supervision of our Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act of 1934, as of December 31, 2017. At the time our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2017 was filed on April 16, 2018, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2017.

(b) Management's annual report on internal controls over financial reporting

In accordance with the requirements of Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the following report is provided by management in respect of our internal control over financial reporting. As defined in the Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our published Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes under generally accepted accounting principles.

In connection with the preparation of our annual Consolidated Financial Statements, management has undertaken an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring

Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Management's assessment included an evaluation of the design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of those controls. Based on this assessment, management has concluded and hereby reports that as of December 31, 2017, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

(c) Attestation report of the registered public accounting firm

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears on page F-3 of our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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(d) Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this Annual Report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has determined that Lori Wheeler Naess, a director, qualifies as an audit committee financial expert and is independent, in accordance with SEC Rule 10a-3 pursuant to Section 10A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all the employees of the company and its subsidiaries. A copy of our Code of Ethics may be found on our website www.golarlng.com. This web address is provided as an inactive textual reference only. Information contained on our website does not constitute part of this Annual Report. We will provide any person, free of charge, a copy of our Code of Ethics upon written request to our registered office

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

(a) Audit Fees

The following table sets forth, for the two most recent fiscal years, the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and services provided by the principal accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for the two most recent fiscal years.

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 \$1,479,984

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 \$1,989,721

Total audit fees incurred with respect to Ernst & Young LLP were approximately \$1.5 million and \$2.0 million for 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(b) Audit-Related Fees

The following table sets forth, for the two most recent fiscal years, the aggregate fees billed for assurance and related services, not included under "(a) Audit Fees", rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and services provided by the principal accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for the two most recent fiscal years.

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 \$608,312

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 \$63,636

(c) Tax Fees

The following table sets forth, for the two most recent fiscal years, the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 \$145,010
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 \$109,663

(d) All Other Fees

The following table sets forth, for the two most recent fiscal years, the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for other services that are not included in the scope of the current year audit or tax services as mentioned above. This majority of the balance comprises of advisory services provided during the year.

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 \$223,752

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 \$170,416

(e) Audit Committee's Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Company's board of directors has adopted pre-approval policies and procedures in compliance with paragraph (c)(7)(i) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X that require our board of directors to approve the appointment of the independent auditor of the Company before such auditor is engaged and approve each of the audit and non-audit related services to be provided by such auditor under such engagement by the Company. All services provided by the principal auditor in 2017 and 2016 were approved by our board of directors pursuant to the pre-approval policy.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

In November 2014, our Board of Directors approved the purchase of up to 5% of the outstanding common stock of the Company over a two year period ended November, 2016. Accordingly, at the time of close of scheme, we had repurchased 0.5 million shares for an aggregate cost of \$20.5 million.

	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programme	Maximum number of shares that may be purchased under the plans or programme ⁽¹⁾
October 2015	300,000	\$ 40.90	300,000	4,400,000
January 2016	200,000	\$ 41.07	200,000	4,200,000
As of November 30, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	500,000	\$ 40.97	500,000	—

(1) The Board approval lapsed in November 2016 and therefore no further shares were purchased under the scheme.

In connection with the Board approved share repurchase scheme discussed above, this was partly financed through the use of total return swap or equity swap facilities with third party banks, indexed to our own shares. We carry the risk of fluctuations in the share price of those acquired shares. The banks are compensated at their cost of funding plus a margin. As at December 31, 2017, the counterparty to the equity swap transactions had acquired 3.0 million shares in the Company at an average price of \$43.30. The effect of our Total Return Swap in our consolidated statement of operations as at December 31, 2017 is an unrealized marked-to-market gain of \$16.6 million. There is at present no obligation for us to purchase any shares from the counterparty.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

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ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Pursuant to an exception under Nasdaq Rule 5615, or Nasdaq listing standards available to foreign private issuers, we are not required to comply with all of the corporate governance practices followed by U.S. companies under the Nasdaq's listing standards, which are available at www.nasdaq.com. As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to follow our home country practices in lieu of certain Nasdaq corporate governance requirements. We have certified to Nasdaq that our corporate governance practices are in compliance with, and are not prohibited by, the laws of Bermuda.

We are exempt from many of the Nasdaq's corporate governance practices other than the requirements regarding the disclosure of a going concern audit opinion, submission of a listing agreement, notification of material non-compliance with Nasdaq's corporate governance practices and the establishment and composition of an audit committee and a formal written audit committee charter. The practices we follow in lieu of Nasdaq's corporate governance requirements are as follows:

Independence of directors. We are exempt from certain Nasdaq requirements regarding independence of directors. Consistent with Bermuda law, our board of directors is not required to be composed of a majority of independent directors. Currently, four of the seven members of the board of directors, Daniel Rabun, Lori Wheeler Naess, Carl Steen and Fredrik Halvorsen are independent according to Nasdaq's standards for independence. Our board of directors does not hold meetings at which only independent directors are present.

Audit Committee. We are exempt from certain Nasdaq requirements regarding our audit committee. Consistent with Bermuda law, the directors on our audit committee are not required to comply with certain of Nasdaq's independence requirements for audit committee members, and the Company's management is responsible for the proper and timely preparation of the Company's annual reports, which are audited by independent auditors. However, the committee currently consists of three independent directors, Lori Wheeler Naess, Daniel Rabun and Carl Steen.

Compensation Committee. We are exempt from certain Nasdaq requirements regarding our compensation committee. Consistent with Bermuda law, our compensation committee may consist of members who are not independent directors. The committee is currently comprised of Carl Steen and Niels Stolt-Nielsen. The primary responsibility of this committee is to review, approve and make recommendations to the board regarding compensation for directors.

Nomination Committee. We are exempt from certain Nasdaq requirements regarding our nomination committee. Consistent with Bermuda law, our nomination committee may consist of members who are not independent directors. However, the committee is currently comprised of two independent directors, Carl Steen and Daniel Rabun. The primary responsibility of this committee is to select and recommend to the board, director and committee member candidates.

Share Issuance. In lieu of obtaining shareholder approval prior to the issuance of securities in certain circumstances, consistent with Bermuda law and our Bye-Laws, the board of directors approves share issuances.

As a foreign private issuer, we are not required to solicit proxies or provide proxy statements to Nasdaq pursuant to Nasdaq's corporate governance rules or Bermuda law. Consistent with Bermuda law, and as provided in our amended Bye-laws, we will notify our shareholders of shareholder meetings at least seven days before such meeting. This notification will contain, among other things, information regarding business to be transacted at the meeting.

We believe that our established corporate governance practices satisfy the Nasdaq listing standards.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following financial statements listed below and set forth on pages F-1 through to F-61 are filed as part of this Annual Report.

Separate Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto for Golar Partners for each of the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 are being provided as a result of Golar Partners meeting a significance test pursuant to Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X for the three years ended December 31, 2017 and, accordingly, the financial statements of Golar Partners for the year ended December 31, 2017 as filed in the Annual Report on Form 20-F of Golar Partners, filed with the Commission on April 16, 2018, are hereby incorporated by reference and considered to be filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of this Annual Report:

Number	Description of Exhibit
1.1**	Memorandum of Association of Golar LNG Limited as adopted on May 9, 2001, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 of Golar LNG Limited's Registration Statement on Form 20-F, filed with the SEC on November 27, 2002, File No. 00050113, or the Original Registration Statement.
1.2**	Bye-Laws of Golar LNG Limited amended and adopted September 20, 2013, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Golar LNG Limited's Report of Foreign Issuer on Form 6-K filed on July 1, 2014.
1.3**	Certificate of Incorporation as adopted on May 10, 2001, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.3 of Golar LNG Limited's Original Registration Statement.
1.4**	Certificate of deposit of memorandum of increase of share capital of Golar LNG Limited registered on June 20, 2001 (increasing Golar LNG Limited's authorized capital), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.4 of Golar LNG Limited's Original Registration Statement.
1.5**	Certificate of deposit of memorandum of increase of share capital of Golar LNG Limited registered November 6, 2014, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.6 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.
2.1**	Form of share certificate incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of Golar LNG Limited's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.
2.2**	Indenture, dated February 17, 2017, between Golar LNG Limited and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as a Bond Trustee, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.
4.1**	Rules of the Bermuda Employee Share Option Scheme, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 of Golar LNG Limited's Original Registration Statement.
4.2**	Omnibus Agreement dated April 13, 2011, by and among Golar LNG Limited, Golar LNG Partners LP, Golar GP LLC and Golar Energy Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2* of Golar LNG Partners L.P. Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.
4.3**	Amendment No. 1 to Omnibus Agreement, dated October 5, 2011 by and among Golar LNG Limited, Golar LNG Partners LP, Golar GP LLC and Golar Energy Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2(a)* of Golar LNG Partners L.P. Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.
4.4**	Bermuda Tax Assurance, dated May 23, 2011, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of Golar LNG Limited's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.
4.5**	Bond Agreement dated March 5, 2012 between Golar LNG Ltd and Norsk Tillitsmann ASA as bond trustee, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.
4.6**	Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contract, dated May 22, 2014 by and between Golar Hilli Corporation and Keppel Shipyard Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 5.1 to Golar LNG Limited's Report of Foreign Issuer on Form 6-K filed on September 4, 2014.
4.7**	Facilities Agreement by and among Golar Hull M2021 Corp, Golar Hull M2026 Corp, Golar Hull M2031 Corp, Golar Hull M2022 Corp, Golar Hull M2023 Corp, Golar Hull M2027 Corp, Golar Hull M2024 Corp, Golar LNG NB 12 Corporation, and a consortium of banks for a \$1.125 billion facility, dated July 25, 2013, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.
4.8**	

Supplemental Agreement between Golar Hull M2021 Corp, Golar Hull M2026 Corp, Golar Hull M2031 Corp, Golar Hull M2022 Corp, Golar Hull M2023 Corp, Golar Hull M2027 Corp, Golar Hull M2024 Corp, Golar LNG NB 12 Corporation, and a consortium of banks for \$1.125 billion facility, dated October 1, 2013, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

4.9** Second Supplemental Agreement, by and among Golar Hull M2021 Corp, Golar Hull M2026 Corp, Golar Hull M2031 Corp, Golar Hull M2022 Corp, Golar Hull M2023 Corp, Golar Hull M2027 Corp, Golar Hull M2024 Corp, Golar LNG NB 12 Corporation, and a consortium of banks for \$1.125 billion facility, dated August 28, 2014, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

4.10** Third Supplemental Agreement between Golar Hull M2021 Corp, Golar Hull M2026 Corp, Golar Hull M2031 Corp, Golar Hull M2022 Corp, Golar Hull M2023 Corp, Golar Hull M2027 Corp, Golar Hull M2024 Corp, Golar LNG NB 12 Corporation, and a consortium of banks for \$1.125 billion facility, dated December 11, 2014, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

- Letter Agreement, dated as of January 20, 2015, by and between Golar LNG Partners LP and Golar LNG
- 4.11** Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.17 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.
- Loan Agreement, dated as of January 20, 2015, by and between Golar LNG Partners LP and Golar LNG
- 4.12** Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.
- LNG Time charter party dated May 27, 2015 between Golar Grand Corporation and Golar Trading
- 4.13** Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Golar LNG Limited's Report of Foreign Issuer on Form 6-K filed on August 13, 2015.
- Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contract, dated July 21, 2015 by and between Golar Gandria N.V.
- 4.14** and Keppel Shipyard Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.20 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.
- Memorandum of Agreement, dated September 9, 2015, by and between Golar Hilli Corporation and Fortune
- 4.15** Lianjiang Shipping S.A., providing for, among other things, the sale and leaseback of the Hilli, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.21 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.
- Pre-delivery Financing Agreement related to the Hilli conversion dated September 9, 2015 by and between
- 4.16** Fortune Lianjiang Shipping S.A. and Golar Hilli Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Golar LNG Limited's Report of Foreign Issuer on Form 6-K filed on December 24, 2015.
- Purchase, Sale and Contribution Agreement, dated February 10, 2016, by and between Golar Partners
- 4.17** Operating LLC and Golar LNG Limited, providing for, among other things, the sale of the Golar Tundra, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.23 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.
- Management and Administrative Services Agreement, effective as of April 1, 2016, between Golar LNG
- 4.18** Partners LP and Golar Management Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.20 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.
- Share Purchase Agreement, dated June 17, 2016, by and between Golar LNG and Stonepeak Infrastructure
- 4.19** Fund II Cayman (G) Ltd, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.21 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.
- Investment and Shareholders Agreement, dated July 5, 2016, by and among Golar LNG Limited, Stonepeak
- 4.20** Infrastructure Fund II Cayman (G) Ltd and Golar Power Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.22 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.
- Joint Venture and Shareholders' Agreement, dated July 25, 2016, by and between Golar GLS UK Limited and
- 4.21** Schlumberger B.V., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.23 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.
- Exchange Agreement, dated October 13, 2016, by and among Golar LNG Partners LP, Golar LNG Limited and Golar GP LLC, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Golar LNG Limited's Report of Foreign Issuer on
- 4.22** Form 6-K of Golar LNG Partners LP, filed on October 19, 2016.
- Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Golar LNG Partners LP dated October
- 4.23** 19, 2016, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registration Statement on Form 8-A/A of Golar LNG Partners LP, filed on October 19, 2016.
- Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contract, dated December 27, 2016, by and between Golar Gimi
- 4.24** Corporation and Keppel Shipyard Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.26 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.
- Loan Agreement, dated March 3, 2017, by and between Golar ML LLC and Citibank N.A., incorporated by
- 4.25** reference to Exhibit 4.27 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

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General Management Agreement, dated April 4, 2017, by and between Golar Management Ltd and Golar
4.26** Power Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.28 of Golar LNG Limited Annual Report on Form 20-F
for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated August 15, 2017, by and among Golar LNG Limited, KS Investments Pte.
4.27** Ltd., Black & Veatch International Company and Golar Partners Operating LLC, incorporated by reference to
Exhibit 4.1 to Golar LNG Limited's Report of Foreign Issuer on Form 6-K filed on September 29, 2017.

2017 long-term incentive plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Golar LNG Limited's Registration
4.28** statement on form S-8, filed on November 20, 2017.

Liquefaction Tolling Agreement, dated November 29, 2017, between Societe Nationale de Hydrocarbures,
4.29* Perenco Cameroon SA, Golar Hilli Corporation and Golar Cameroon SASU.

8.1* Golar LNG Limited subsidiaries.

Golar LNG Limited Corporate Code of Business Ethics and Conduct, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1
11.1** of Golar LNG Limited's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003.

12.1* Certification of the Principal Executive Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

12.2* Certification of the Principal Financial Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

13.1* Certification under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002 of the Principal Executive Officer.

13.2* Certification under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002 of the Principal Financial Officer.

15.1* Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - Ernst & Young LLP.

* Filed herewith.

** Incorporated by reference.

101. INS* XBRL Instance Document

101. SCH* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema

101. CAL* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Calculation Linkbase

101. DEF* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Definition Linkbase

101. LAB* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Label Linkbase

101. PRE* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Presentation Linkbase

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Golar LNG Limited
(Registrant)

Date April 16, 2018 By /s/ Graham Robjohns
Graham Robjohns
Principal Financial and Accounting Officer

GOLAR LNG LIMITED
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Golar LNG Limited

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Golar LNG Limited (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated April 16, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2014.

London, United Kingdom

April 16, 2018

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Shareholders and Board of Directors of Golar LNG Limited

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Golar LNG Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Golar LNG Limited (the "Company") maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the 2017 consolidated financial statements of the Company and our report dated April 16, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
London, United Kingdom
April 16, 2018

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Golar LNG Limited

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015

(in thousands of \$, except per share data)

	Notes	2017	2016	2015
Operating revenues				
Time and voyage charter revenues		88,634	52,302	90,127
Time charter revenues - collaborative arrangement		28,327	13,730	—
Vessel and other management fees		26,576	14,225	12,547
Total operating revenues	29	143,537	80,257	102,674
Operating expenses				
Vessel operating expenses		55,946	53,163	56,347
Voyage, charter-hire and commission expenses	29	22,511	36,423	69,042
Voyage, charter-hire and commission expenses - collaborative arrangement	29	38,781	11,140	—
Administrative expenses		50,334	45,960	33,526
Depreciation and amortization	17	76,522	72,972	73,732
Impairment of non-current assets	9	—	1,706	1,957
Total operating expenses		244,094	221,364	234,604
Gain on disposals to Golar Partners	6, 29	—	—	102,406
Impairment of vessel held-for-sale		—	—	(1,032)
Unrealized gain on FLNG derivative instrument	1	15,100	—	—
Other operating gains - LNG trading		—	16	—
Loss on disposal of vessel held-for-sale		—	—	(5,824)
Operating loss		(85,457)	(141,09)	(36,380)
Other non-operating expense				
Net loss on loss of control of Golar Power	7	—	(8,483)	—
Other non-operating expense		(81)	(132)	(27)
Total other non-operating expense		(81)	(8,615)	(27)
Financial income (expense)				
Interest income	29	5,890	2,969	6,896
Interest expense	29	(59,305)	(71,201)	(68,793)
Other financial items, net	10	20,627	8,691	(112,722)
Net financial expense		(32,788)	(59,541)	(174,619)
Loss before equity in net (losses) earnings of affiliates, income taxes and non-controlling interests		(118,326)	(209,247)	(211,026)
Income taxes	11	(1,505)	589	3,053
Equity in net (losses) earnings of affiliates	14	(25,448)	47,878	55,985
Net loss		(145,279)	(160,780)	(151,988)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		(34,424)	(25,751)	(19,158)
Net loss attributable to stockholders of Golar LNG Ltd		(179,703)	(186,531)	(171,146)
Loss per share attributable to Golar LNG Ltd stockholders				
Per common share amounts:				
Loss per share – basic and diluted	12	\$ (1.79)	\$ (1.99)	\$ (1.83)
Cash dividends declared and paid		\$ 0.20	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.35

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

Golar LNG Limited

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
(in thousands of \$)

	Notes	2017	2016	2015
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS				
Net loss		(145,279)	(160,780)	(151,988)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Gain (loss) associated with pensions, net of tax	25, 27	157	(556)	2,851
Net gain (loss) on qualifying cash flow hedging instruments ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	27	1,616	3,606	(4,440)
		1,773	3,050	(1,589)
Comprehensive loss		(143,506)	(157,730)	(153,577)
Comprehensive loss attributable to:				
Stockholders of Golar LNG Limited		(177,930)	(183,481)	(172,735)
Non-controlling interests		34,424	25,751	19,158
Comprehensive loss		(143,506)	(157,730)	(153,577)

(1) Includes share of net gain of \$1.6 million, \$3.6 million and net loss of \$4.8 million on qualifying cash flow hedging instruments held by an affiliate for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Refer to note 27.

(2) No tax impact for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

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

Golar LNG Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016
(in thousands of \$)

	Notes	2017	2016
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		214,862	224,190
Restricted cash and short-term deposits	18	222,265	183,693
Trade accounts receivable*		14,980	3,567
Amounts due from related parties	29	7,898	—
Inventories		7,408	7,257
Other current assets	15	6,047	7,510
Total current assets		473,460	426,217
Non-current assets			
Restricted cash	18	175,550	232,335
Investments in affiliates	14	703,225	648,780
Cost method investment	19	7,347	7,347
Asset under development	16	1,177,489	731,993
Vessels and equipment, net	17	2,077,059	2,153,831
Other non-current assets	20	150,157	56,408
Total assets		4,764,287	4,256,911
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Current portion of long-term debt and short-term debt	23	1,384,933	451,454
Trade accounts payable*		70,430	24,559
Accrued expenses*	21	105,895	78,462
Amounts due to related parties	29	8,734	135,668
Other current liabilities	22	62,282	78,984
Total current liabilities		1,632,274	769,127
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt	23	1,025,914	1,525,744
Amounts due to related parties	29	177,247	—
Other non-current liabilities	24	132,548	52,214
Total liabilities		2,967,983	2,347,085
Commitments and contingencies	30, 31		
EQUITY			
Share capital 101,118,289 common shares of \$1.00 each issued and outstanding (2016: 101,080,673)	26	101,119	101,081
Treasury shares		(20,483)	(20,483)
Additional paid-in capital		1,538,191	1,488,556
Contributed surplus		200,000	200,000
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(7,769)	(9,542)
Retained (loss) earnings		(95,742)	103,650
Total stockholders' equity		1,715,316	1,863,262
Non-controlling interests	5	80,988	46,564
Total equity		1,796,304	1,909,826
Total liabilities and equity		4,764,287	4,256,911

* This includes amounts arising from transactions with related parties (see note 29).

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

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Golar LNG Limited

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015

(in thousands of \$)

	Notes	2017	2016	2015
Operating activities				
Net loss		(145,279)	(160,780)	(151,988)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	17	76,522	72,972	73,732
Amortization of deferred charges and debt guarantees		(900)	13,732	(2,073)
Equity in net losses (earnings) of affiliates		25,448	(47,878)	(55,985)
Gain on disposals to Golar Partners	6	—	—	(102,406)
Net loss on loss of control of Golar Power	7	—	8,483	—
Loss on disposal of vessel held-for-sale		—	—	5,824
Impairment of vessel held-for-sale		—	—	1,032
Dividends received		52,666	55,517	52,800
Compensation cost related to stock options		8,991	5,816	4,125
Net foreign exchange losses		1,620	1,429	2,404
Amortization of deferred tax benefits on intra-group transfers		—	(1,715)	(3,488)
Impairment of non-current assets	9	—	1,706	1,957
Impairment of loan receivable		—	7,627	15,010
Drydocking expenditure		—	—	(10,405)
Change in assets and liabilities:				
Restricted cash	18	57,110	47,834	(280,000)
Trade accounts receivable		(11,413)	(567)	911
Inventories		(151)	987	(2,252)
Other non-current and current assets		(102,453)	14,924	(6,361)
Amounts due to related companies		(27,130)	(9,444)	15,259
Trade accounts payable		1,593	(28,511)	8,944
Accrued expenses		28,666	(3,410)	21,479
Other current liabilities ⁽¹⁾		81,844	(17,273)	66,832
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		47,134	(38,551)	(344,649)
Investing activities				
Additions to vessels and equipment		(1,349)	(14,477)	(26,110)
Additions to newbuildings		—	(19,220)	(559,667)
Additions to asset under development		(390,552)	(200,821)	(111,572)
Investment in subsidiary, net of cash acquired		—	—	(16)
Proceeds from disposal of investments in affiliates		—	—	207,428
Additions to investments in affiliates		(123,107)	(10,200)	(5,023)
Short-term loan granted		—	(1,000)	(2,000)
Proceeds from repayment of short-term loan granted		—	—	400
Proceeds from disposals to Golar Partners, net of cash disposed		70,000	107,247	226,872
Proceeds from loss of control of Golar Power, net of cash disposed		—	113,321	—
Proceeds from repayment of short-term loan granted to Golar Partners		—	—	20,000
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		—	—	18,987

Restricted cash and short-term deposits	18	11,239	22,928	(25,255)
Net cash used in investing activities		(433,769)	(2,222)	(255,956)
Financing activities				
Proceeds from short-term and long-term debt (including related parties)	23	928,432	405,817	918,801
Payment for capped call in connection with bond issuance	23	(31,194)	—	—
Repayments of short-term and long-term debt (including related parties)	23	(446,626)	(271,858)	(215,363)
Financing costs paid		(1,564)	(8,372)	(23,266)
Cash dividends paid		(20,438)	(54,348)	(121,358)
Proceeds from exercise of share options		(1,167)	1,435	225
Purchase of treasury shares		—	(8,214)	(12,269)
Proceeds from issuance of equity		—	169,876	—
Restricted cash and short-term deposits		(50,136)	(74,608)	(32,340)
Net cash provided by financing activities		377,307	159,728	514,430
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(9,328)	118,955	(86,175)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		224,190	105,235	191,410
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		214,862	224,190	105,235
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:				
Cash paid during the year for:				
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest		34,479	24,828	35,450
Income taxes paid		1,240	555	1,278

(1) Includes accretion of discount on convertible bonds of \$11.8 million, \$5.7 million and \$5.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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Golar LNG Limited

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015

(in thousands of \$)

	Notes	Share Capital	Treasury Shares	Additional Paid-in Capital	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings (Losses)	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2014		93,415	—	1,307,087	200,000	(6,579)	641,844	1,655	2,237,422
Net loss		—	—	—	—	—	(171,146)	19,158	(151,988)
Dividends		—	—	—	—	—	(161,824)	—	(161,824)
Exercise of share options		132	—	93	—	—	—	—	225
Grant of share options		—	—	6,358	—	—	—	—	6,358
Forfeiture of share options		—	—	(2,521)	—	—	—	—	(2,521)
Cancellation of share options		—	—	786	—	—	—	—	786
Transfer of additional paid-in capital		—	—	6,003	—	(4,424)	—	—	1,579
Other comprehensive loss	27	—	—	—	—	(1,589)	—	—	(1,589)
Treasury shares		—	(12,269)	—	—	—	—	—	(12,269)
Balance at December 31, 2015		93,547	(12,269)	1,317,806	200,000	(12,592)	308,874	20,813	1,916,179
Net loss		—	—	—	—	—	(186,531)	25,751	(160,780)
Dividends		—	—	—	—	—	(18,693)	—	(18,693)
Exercise of share options		59	—	1,376	—	—	—	—	1,435
Grant of share options		—	—	7,865	—	—	—	—	7,865
Forfeiture of share options		—	—	(892)	—	—	—	—	(892)
Net proceeds from issuance of shares	26	7,475	—	162,401	—	—	—	—	169,876
Other comprehensive income	27	—	—	—	—	3,050	—	—	3,050
Treasury shares		—	(8,214)	—	—	—	—	—	(8,214)
Balance at December 31, 2016		101,081	(20,483)	1,488,556	200,000	(9,542)	103,650	46,564	1,909,826
Net loss		—	—	—	—	—	(179,703)	34,424	(145,279)
Dividends		—	—	—	—	—	(19,689)	—	(19,689)
Exercise of share options		38	—	(1,204)	—	—	—	—	(1,166)
Grant of share options		—	—	11,098	—	—	—	—	11,098
Forfeiture of share options		—	—	(120)	—	—	—	—	(120)
Other comprehensive income	27	—	—	—	—	1,773	—	—	1,773

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Issuance of convertible bonds	23	—	—	39,861	—	—	—	—	39,861
Balance at December 31, 2017		101,119	(20,483)	1,538,191	200,000	(7,769)	(95,742)	80,988	1,796,304

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

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Golar LNG Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. GENERAL

Golar LNG Limited (the "Company" or "Golar") was incorporated in Hamilton, Bermuda on May 10, 2001 for the purpose of acquiring the liquefied natural gas ("LNG") shipping interests of Osprey Maritime Limited ("Osprey"), which was owned by World Shipholding Limited ("World Shipholding").

As of December 31, 2017, our fleet comprises of 12 LNG carriers, one Floating Storage Regasification Unit ("FSRU") and one Floating Liquefaction Natural Gas vessel ("FLNG"). We also operate, under management agreements, Golar LNG Partners LP's ("Golar Partners" or the "Partnership") fleet of 10 vessels and Golar Power Limited's ("Golar Power") fleet of two LNG carriers and one newbuilding commitment. Collectively with Golar Partners and Golar Power, our combined fleet is comprised of 18 LNG carriers, seven FSRUs and one FLNG.

We are listed on the Nasdaq under the symbol: GLNG.

As used herein and unless otherwise required by the context, the terms "Golar", the "Company", "we", "our" and words of similar import refer to Golar or anyone or more of its consolidated subsidiaries, or to all such entities.

FLNG Hilli

In July 2014, we ordered our first FLNG vessel based on the conversion of our existing LNG carrier, the Hilli Episeyo (the "Hilli"). The Hilli conversion completed in October 2017, and she arrived in Cameroon on November 20, 2017 where she is undergoing commissioning activities. We expect acceptance testing procedures to commence shortly.

The Liquefaction Tolling Agreement ("LTA") with Perenco Cameroon ("Perenco") and Societe Nationale de Hydrocarbures ("SNH") (together, the "Customer"), was executed on November 29, 2017 and considered legally effective on December 19, 2017 when all conditions precedent were met.

Following the effectiveness of the LTA, a derivative asset of \$79.6 million was recognized ("day one gain"), representing the fair value of the estimated discounted cash flows of payments due to us as a result of the Brent Crude price moving above the contractual floor of \$60.00 per barrel over the contract term. The derivative asset is subsequently remeasured to fair value at each balance sheet date. The fair value as of December 31, 2017 was \$94.7 million (see note 28). This resulted in the recognition of an "Unrealized gain on FLNG derivative instrument" of \$15.1 million in 2017 presented under "Other operating income" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. The corresponding liability relating to the initial fair value of the FLNG derivative of \$79.6 million (see notes 22 and 24) was deferred and will be released to earnings on a straight-line basis over the term of the LTA, commencing upon customer acceptance of the vessel.

Golar Partners

Golar Partners is our former subsidiary, which is an owner and operator of FSRUs and LNG carriers under long-term charters (defined as five years or longer from the date of the dropdown). We completed the Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of Golar Partners in April 2011. Our ownership interest (including our 2% general partner interest) in Golar Partners as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 is 31.8% and 33.9%, respectively.

Golar Power

In June 2016, we entered into certain agreements forming a 50/50 joint venture, Golar Power, with a private equity firm, Stonepeak Infrastructure Partners ("Stonepeak"). Golar Power offers integrated LNG based downstream solutions through the ownership and operation of FSRUs and associated terminal and power generation infrastructure that was formed for the purpose of constructing and operating a combined cycle, gas fired, power plant in the State of Sergipe in Brazil ("Sergipe Project"). See note 14 for further details.

OneLNG

On July 25, 2016 Golar and Schlumberger B.V. ("Schlumberger") entered into an agreement to form OneLNG S.A. ("OneLNG"), a joint venture, with the intention to offer an integrated upstream and midstream solution for the development of low cost gas reserves to LNG. In accordance with the joint venture and shareholders' agreement, Golar holds 51% and Schlumberger the remaining 49% of OneLNG. See note 14 for further details.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Our assessment is largely dependent on the Hilli acceptance, of which testing procedures are expected to commence shortly. Based on progress to date, we are confident that the Hilli will be accepted.

A pre-condition of the Golar Tundra lease financing with CMBL (refer to note 5) is for the FSRU to be employed under an effective charter. The termination of the WAGL charter by us means that we now have to find a replacement charter by June 30, 2018 or we could be required to refinance the FSRU. A similar pre-condition also applies to the Golar Seal lease financing with CCBFL (refer to note 5), whereby the vessel is to be employed under an effective charter by December 31, 2018, or we could be required to refinance the LNG carrier. Accordingly, to address our anticipated working capital requirements over the next 12 months, in the event we are unable to secure a charter for the Golar Tundra or the Golar Seal, we are currently exploring our refinancing options, including extension of the lenders' deadlines for satisfaction of such. While we believe we will be able to obtain the necessary funds from these refinancings, we cannot be certain that the proposed new credit facilities will be executed in time or at all. However, we have a track record of successfully financing and refinancing our vessels, even in the absence of term charter coverage. In addition to vessel refinancings, if market and economic conditions are favorable, we may also consider further issuances of corporate debt or equity to increase liquidity, as demonstrated by our convertible bond offering in February 2017, which raised net proceeds of \$360.2 million. We also entered into a Margin Loan Facility in March 2017, which raised proceeds of \$150 million.

Furthermore, with respect to our Golar Power joint venture with Stonepeak, under the shareholders' agreement, we and Stonepeak have agreed to contribute additional funding to Golar Power, on a pro rata basis, including (i) an aggregate of \$150 million in the period through to the third quarter of 2018; and (ii) additional amounts as may be required by Golar Power, subject to the approval of its board of directors. In connection with Golar Power's election in October 2016 to increase its ownership interest in the Sergipe Project from 25% to 50% by buying out the project developer GenPower, this is expected to result in an additional funding requirement of between \$20 million to \$50 million to be shared with Stonepeak, with the initial \$20 million already paid.

In connection with our joint venture OneLNG, under the joint venture and shareholders' agreement with Schlumberger, once a OneLNG project reaches final investment decision, we and Schlumberger will each be required to provide \$250 million of new equity. Contributions may include intellectual property amongst other items. OneLNG and Ophir have signed a shareholders' agreement to develop a project in Equatorial Guinea. The effectiveness of the shareholders' agreement is subject to certain conditions precedent including final investment decisions by OneLNG and Ophir, securing of financing and governmental approval which may occur in the first half of 2018. Accordingly, we anticipate in the event of a final investment decision, to fund the estimated \$2 billion project cost, assuming debt financing and Ophir's investment of \$150 million, OneLNG will be expected to invest approximately \$650 million (this is inclusive of the aggregate of \$500 million new equity required under the OneLNG shareholders' agreement).

The cash contribution from the Company to the project remains uncertain as the timing of capital expenditure for the project is not yet finalized due to the payment profile of certain contracts continuing to be negotiated. Furthermore, the amount of our contribution to the project within the next twelve months will be determined by the timing of the final investment decision, which is yet to be taken. Our recent financings will contribute towards our 51% share of the equity contribution into OneLNG in the 2018 to 2020 period. Credit can be expected for both the intellectual property and the LNG carrier Gandria contributed by Golar into the Equatorial Guinea project.

To address our anticipated working capital requirements over the next 12 months, we remain in ongoing negotiations with financial institutions for the refinancing of one or more of our vessels. However, given the recent challenging market conditions, which are now showing signs of an anticipated recovery, timing of these refinancings still remains uncertain. While we believe we will be able to obtain the necessary funds from these refinancings, we cannot be certain that the proposed new credit facilities will be executed in time or at all. However, we have a track record of successfully financing and refinancing our vessels, even in the absence of term charter coverage, and our recent success has included the refinancing of the Golar Crystal in March 2017, in connection with which we raised an additional \$9.2 million in additional cash and also allowed the release of \$6.8 million from restricted cash. In addition to vessel refinancing, if market and economic conditions are favorable, we may also consider issuance of corporate debt or equity to increase liquidity, as demonstrated by our recent equity offering in November 2016 and convertible bond offering in February 2017.

Accordingly, we believe that, based on our plans as outlined above, we will have sufficient facilities to meet our anticipated liquidity requirements for our business for at least the next 12 months as of April 16, 2018 and that our working capital is sufficient for our present requirements. While we cannot be certain of execution or timing of all or any of the above financings, we are confident of our ability to do so. Furthermore, we have performed stress testing of our forecast cash reserves under extreme and largely theoretical scenarios, which include assumptions such as \$nil revenue contributions from our fleet, full operating costs and maintaining our dividend payments based on our most recent payout, and accordingly are confident of our ability to manage through the near term cash requirements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting and presentation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

The year ended December 31, 2017 includes a depreciation catch-up charge of \$9.7 million in respect of the Golar Tundra, which was previously not depreciated whilst accounted for as an asset held-for-sale. Previously, the assets and liabilities associated with the agreement to sell our interests in the companies that own and operate the FSRU the Golar Tundra to Golar Partners were classified as held-for-sale. As of March 31, 2017, these assets and liabilities no longer qualified for classification as held-for-sale. Furthermore, on May 30, 2017, Golar Partners exercised its Put Right in respect of the Golar Tundra. Accordingly, as of March 31, 2017 (and for all retrospective periods), these assets and liabilities are presented as held for use in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise noted.

Principles of consolidation

Investments in companies in which we directly or indirectly hold more than 50% of the voting control are consolidated in the financial statements, as well as certain variable interest entities in which the Company is deemed to be subject to a majority of the risk of loss from the variable interest entity's activities or entitled to receive a majority of the entity's residual returns, or both. All inter-company balances and transactions are eliminated. The non-controlling interests of subsidiaries were included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Statements of Operations as "Non-controlling interests".

A variable interest entity ("VIE"), is defined by the accounting standard as a legal entity where either (a) equity interest holders as a group lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest, including decision making ability and an interest in the entity's residual risks and rewards, or (b) the equity holders have not provided sufficient equity investment to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or (c) the voting rights of some investors are not proportional to their obligations to absorb the expected losses of the entity, their rights to receive the expected residual returns of the entity, or both and substantially all of the entity's activities either involve or are conducted on behalf of an investor that has disproportionately few voting rights. A party that is a variable interest holder is required to consolidate a VIE if the holder has both (a) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb losses that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method. On acquisition, the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Any deficiency of the cost of acquisition below the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired (i.e. bargain purchase) is credited to the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the period of acquisition. The consideration transferred for an acquisition is measured at fair value of the consideration given. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of subsidiary undertakings are included from the date of acquisition.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, we will recognize a measurement-period adjustment during the period in which we determine the amount of the adjustment,

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including the effect on earnings of any amounts we would have recorded in previous periods had the accounting been completed at the acquisition date.

Reporting currency

The consolidated financial statements are stated in U.S. dollars. Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar as the majority of the revenues are received in U.S. dollars and a majority of our expenditures are made in U.S. dollars. Our reporting currency is U.S. dollars. Transactions in other currencies during the year are converted into U.S. dollars at the rates of exchange in effect at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are converted using historical rates of exchange. At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated to reflect the year-end exchange rates. Resulting gains or losses are reflected separately in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires that management make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

As of December 31, 2017, we leased seven vessels under finance leases from wholly-owned special purpose vehicles (“lessor SPVs”) of financial institutions in connection with our sale and leaseback transactions. While we do not hold any equity investments in these lessor SPVs, we have determined that we are the primary beneficiary of these entities and accordingly, we are required to consolidate these VIEs into our financial results. The key line items impacted by our consolidation of these VIEs are short-term and long-term debt, restricted cash and short-term deposits, non-controlling interests and interest expense. In consolidating these lessor VIEs, on a quarterly basis, we must make assumptions regarding the debt amortization profile and the interest rate to be applied against the VIEs’ debt principal. Our estimates are therefore dependent upon the timeliness of receipt and accuracy of financial information provided by these lessor VIE entities. Upon receipt of the audited annual financial statements of the lessor VIEs, we will make a true-up adjustment for any material differences.

In assessing the recoverability of our vessels’ carrying amounts, we make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and estimates in respect of residual or scrap value. Significant assumptions used include, among others, charter rates, ship operating expenses, utilization, drydocking requirements and residual value.

Fair value measurements

We account for fair value measurement in accordance with the accounting standards guidance using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. The guidance provides a single definition of fair value, together with a framework for measuring it, and requires additional disclosure about the use of fair value to measure assets and liabilities.

Revenue and related expense recognition

Revenues include minimum lease payments under time charters and gross pool revenues. Revenues generated from time charters, which we classify as operating leases, are recorded over the term of the charter as service is provided. However, we do not recognize revenue if a charter has not been contractually committed to by a customer and ourselves, even if the vessel has discharged its cargo and is sailing to the anticipated load port on its next voyage.

Repositioning fees (included in time and voyage charter revenues) received in respect of time charters are recognized at the end of the charter when the fee becomes fixed and determinable. However, where there is a fixed amount specified in the charter, which is not dependent upon redelivery location, the fee will be recognized evenly over the term of the charter.

Revenues generated from management fees are recorded rateably over the term of the contract as services are provided.

Under time charters, voyage expenses are generally paid by our customers. Voyage related expenses, principally fuel, may also be incurred when positioning or repositioning the vessel before or after the period of time charter and during periods when the vessel is not under charter or is offhire, for example when the vessel is undergoing repairs. These expenses are recognized as incurred.

Vessel operating expenses, which are recognized when incurred, include crewing, repairs and maintenance, insurance, stores, lube oils, communication expenses and third party management fees. Bunkers consumption represents mainly bunkers consumed during unemployment and off-hire. Furthermore, in relation to our vessels participating in the pool, voyage expenses and commissions from collaborative arrangements include an allocation of our net results from the pool to the other participants. Each participants' share of the net pool revenues is based on the number of pool points attributable to its vessels and the number of days such vessels participated in the pool.

Pool revenues and expenses under the Cool Pool arrangement have been accounted for in accordance with the guidance for collaborative arrangements. Accordingly, we have presented our share of the net income earned under the Cool Pool arrangement across a number of line items in the income statement. For net revenues and expenses incurred relating specifically to Golar's vessels, and for which we are deemed the principal, these will be presented gross on the face of the income statement in the line items "Time and voyage charter revenues" and "Voyage, charter-hire and commission expenses". Pool net revenues generated by the other participants in the pooling arrangement will be presented separately in the income statement as revenue and expenses from collaborative arrangements. Refer to note 29 for an analysis of the income statement effect for the pooling arrangement for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Cash and cash equivalents

We consider all demand and time deposits and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be equivalent to cash.

Restricted cash and short-term deposits

Restricted cash consists of bank deposits which may only be used to settle certain pre-arranged loans, bid bonds in respect of tenders for projects we have entered into, cash collateral required for certain swaps, and other claims which require us to restrict cash.

Short-term deposits represent highly liquid deposits placed with financial institutions, primarily from our consolidated VIEs, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash with original maturities of less than 12 months.

Trade accounts receivables

Trade receivables are presented net of allowances for doubtful balances. At each balance sheet date, all potentially uncollectible accounts are assessed individually for purposes of determining the appropriate provision for doubtful accounts.

Inventories

Inventories, which are comprised principally of fuel, lubricating oils and vessel spares, are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

Investments in affiliates

Affiliates are entities over which we generally have between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, or over which we have significant influence, but over which we do not exercise control or have the power to control the financial and operational policies. Investments in these entities are accounted for by the equity method of accounting. This also extends to entities in which we hold a majority ownership interest, but we do not control, due to the participating rights of non-controlling interests. Under this method, we record our investment in the affiliate at cost (or fair value if

a consequence of deconsolidation), and adjust the carrying amount for our share of the earnings or losses of the affiliate subsequent to the date of the investment and report the recognized earnings or losses in income. Dividends received from an affiliate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. The excess, if any, of the purchase price over book value of our investments in equity method affiliates, or basis difference, is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as "Investments in affiliates". We allocate the basis difference across the assets and liabilities of the affiliate, with the residual assigned to goodwill. The basis difference will then be amortized through the Consolidated Statements of Operations as part of the equity method of accounting. When our share of losses in an affiliate equals or exceeds its interest, we do not recognize further losses, unless the Company has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the affiliate.

We recognize gains and losses in earnings for the issuance of shares by our affiliates, provided that the issuance of such shares qualifies as a sale of such shares.

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Exchanges of a controlled asset or group of assets that does not meet the definition of a business for a non-controlling interest

Under the guidance of ASC 845, we have elected the accounting policy choice to apply "carry over" accounting to any applicable exchanges which fall under the remit of this guidance. The application of "carry over" accounting means that any such in-scope exchange will have an initial \$nil income statement impact.

Cost method investments

Cost method investments are initially recorded at cost and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Dividends received from cost method investments are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the line item "Dividend income".

Vessels and equipment

Vessels and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of vessels and equipment, less the estimated residual value, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' remaining useful economic lives. Depreciation includes depreciation on all owned vessels and amortization of vessels accounted for as capital leases. Management estimates the residual values of our vessels based on a scrap value cost of steel and aluminum times the weight of the ship noted in lightweight ton. Residual values are periodically reviewed and revised to recognize changes in conditions, new regulations or other reasons.

Refurbishment costs incurred during the period are capitalized as part of vessels and equipment and depreciated over the vessels' remaining useful economic lives. Refurbishment costs are costs that appreciably increase the capacity, or improve the efficiency or safety of vessels and equipment.

Drydocking expenditures are capitalized when incurred and amortized over the period until the next anticipated drydocking, which is generally five years. For vessels that are newly built or acquired, we have adopted the "built-in overhaul" method of accounting. The built-in overhaul method is based on the segregation of vessel costs into those that should be depreciated over the useful life of the vessel and those that require drydocking at periodic intervals to reflect the different useful lives of the components of the assets. The estimated cost of the drydocking component is amortized until the date of the first drydocking following acquisition, upon which the cost is capitalized and the process is repeated. When a vessel is disposed, any unamortized drydocking expenditure is charged against income in the period of disposal.

Vessel reactivation costs incurred on vessels leaving lay-up include both costs of a capital and expense nature. The capital costs include the addition of new equipment or modifications to the vessel which enhance or increase the operational efficiency and functionality of the vessel. These expenditures are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the vessel. Expenditures of a routine repairs and maintenance nature that do not improve the operating efficiency or extend the useful lives of the vessels are expensed as incurred as mobilization costs.

Useful lives applied in depreciation are as follows:

Vessels	40 years
Deferred drydocking expenditure	five years
Office equipment and fittings	three to six years

Asset under development

An asset is classified as asset under development when there is a firm commitment from us to proceed with the construction of the asset and the likelihood of conversion is virtually certain to occur. An asset under development is classified as non-current and is stated at cost. All costs incurred during the construction of the asset, including conversion installment payments, interest, supervision and technical costs are capitalized. Interest costs directly attributable to construction of the asset is added to the cost of the asset. Capitalization ceases, and depreciation commences, once the asset is completed and available for its intended use.

Interest costs capitalized

Interest is capitalized on all qualifying assets that require a period of time to get them ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets consist of vessels under construction, assets under development and vessels undergoing conversion into FSRUs or FLNGs for our own use. In addition, certain equity method investments may be considered qualifying assets prior to commencement of their planned principal operation. The interest capitalized is calculated using the rate of interest on the loan to fund the expenditure or our weighted average cost of borrowings, where appropriate, from commencement of the asset development until substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the assets for its intended use are complete.

If our financing plans associate a specific borrowing with a qualifying asset, we use the rate on that borrowing as the capitalization rate to be applied to that portion of the average accumulated expenditures for the asset provided that does not exceed the amount of that borrowing. We do not capitalize amounts beyond the actual interest expense incurred in the period.

Asset retirement obligation

An asset retirement obligation, or ARO, is a liability associated with the eventual retirement of a fixed asset.

The fair value of an ARO is recorded as a liability in the period when the obligation arises. The fair value of the ARO is measured using expected future discounted cash outflows. When the liability is recognized, we also capitalize the related ARO cost by adding it to the carrying amount of the related fixed asset. Each period, the liability is increased for the change in its present value. Changes in the amount or timing of the estimated ARO are recorded as an adjustment to the related liability and asset.

Held-for-sale assets and disposal group

Individual assets or subsidiaries to be disposed of, by sale or otherwise in a single transaction, are classified as held-for-sale if the following criteria are met at the period end:

- Management, having the authority to approve the action, commits to a plan to sell the assets or subsidiaries;
- The asset or subsidiaries are available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for such sales;
- An active program to locate a buyer and other actions required to complete the plan to sell have been initiated;
- The sale is probable; and
- The transfer is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale, within one year.

The term probable refers to a future sale that is likely to occur, the asset or subsidiaries (disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value and actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

A disposal group is classified as discontinued operations if the following criteria are met: (1) a component of an entity or group of components that has been disposed of by sale, disposed of other than by sale or is classified as held-for-sale that represents a strategic shift that has or will have a major effect on our financial results or (2) an acquired business or non-profit activity (the entity to be sold) that is classified as held-for-sale on the date of the acquisition.

Assets or subsidiaries held-for-sale are carried at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held-for-sale shall continue to be accrued. On classification as held-for-sale, the assets are no longer depreciated.

If, at any time, the criteria for held-for-sale is no longer met, then the asset or disposal group will be reclassified to held and used. The asset or disposal group will be valued at the lower of the carrying amount before the asset or disposal group was classified as held-for-sale (as adjusted for any subsequent depreciation and amortization), and its fair value. Any adjustment to the value is shown in Consolidated Statements of Operations for the period in which the criterion for held-for-sale was not met.

Impairment of non-current assets

We continually monitor events and changes in circumstances that could indicate carrying amounts of non-current assets may not be recoverable. When such events or changes in circumstances are present, we assess the recoverability of non-current assets by determining whether the carrying value of such assets will be recovered through undiscounted expected future cash flows. If the total of the future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of those assets, we recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount over the lower of the fair market value of the assets, less cost to sell, and the net present value ("NPV") of estimated future undiscounted cash flows from the employment of the asset ("value-in-use").

Other-than temporary impairment of investments

Where there are indicators that fair value is below carrying value of our investments, we will evaluate these for other-than-temporary impairment. Consideration will be given to (1) the length of time and the extent to which fair value is below carrying value, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the investee, and (3) our intent and ability to hold the investment until any anticipated recovery. Where determined other-than-temporary impairment, we will recognize an impairment loss in the period.

Deferred charges

Costs associated with long-term financing, including debt arrangement fees, are deferred and amortized over the term of the relevant loan under the effective interest method. Amortization of debt issuance costs is included in interest expense. These costs are presented as a deduction from the corresponding debt liability, consistent with debt discounts.

Derivatives

We use derivatives to reduce market risks associated with our operations. We use interest rate swaps for the management of interest rate risk exposure. The interest rate swaps effectively convert a portion of our debt from a floating to a fixed rate over the life of the transactions without an exchange of underlying principal.

We seek to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates through the use of foreign currency forward contracts.

From time to time, we enter into equity swaps. Under these facilities, we swap with our counterparty (usually a major bank) the risk of fluctuations in our share price and the benefit of any dividends, for a fixed payment of LIBOR plus margin. The counterparty may acquire shares in the Company to hedge its own position.

All derivative instruments are initially recorded at fair value as either assets or liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets and subsequently remeasured to fair value, regardless of the purpose or intent for holding the derivative. Where the fair value of a derivative instrument is a net liability, the derivative instrument is classified in "Other current liabilities" and "Other non-current liabilities", as appropriate, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Where the fair value of a derivative instrument is a net asset, the derivative instrument is classified in "Other non-current assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss is dependent on whether the derivative contract is designed to hedge a specific risk and also qualifies for hedge accounting. The Company has historically hedge accounted for certain of its interest rate swap arrangements designated as cash flow hedges. However, since 2015, the Company ceased hedge accounting for any of its derivatives. For derivative instruments that are not designated, or do not qualify as hedges under the guidance, the changes in fair value of the derivative financial instrument are recognized each period in current earnings in "Other

financial items" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The fair value of the FLNG derivative was determined using the estimated discounted cash flows of the additional payments due to us as a result of oil prices moving above a contractual oil price floor over the term of the LTA. Significant inputs used in the valuation of the FLNG derivative include management's estimate of an appropriate discount rate and the length of time to blend the long-term and the short-term oil prices obtained from quoted prices in active markets. The changes in fair value of our FLNG derivative is recognized in each period in current earnings in "Unrealized gain on FLNG derivative instrument".

Convertible bonds

We account for debt instruments with convertible features in accordance with the details and substance of the instruments at the time of their issuance. For convertible debt instruments issued at a substantial premium to equivalent instruments without conversion features, or those that may be settled in cash upon conversion, it is presumed that the premium or cash conversion option represents an equity component.

Accordingly, we determine the carrying amounts of the liability and equity components of such convertible debt instruments by first determining the carrying amount of the liability component by measuring the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity component. The carrying amount of the equity component representing the embedded conversion option is then determined by deducting the fair value of the liability component from the total proceeds from the issue. The resulting equity component is recorded, with a corresponding offset to debt discount which is subsequently amortized to interest cost using the effective interest method over the period the debt is expected to be outstanding as an additional non-cash interest expense. Transaction costs associated with the instrument are allocated pro-rata between the debt and equity components.

For conventional convertible bonds which do not have a cash conversion option or where no substantial premium is received on issuance, it may not be appropriate to separate the bond into the liability and equity components.

Provisions

In the ordinary course of business, we are subject to various claims, lawsuits and complaints. Management, in consultation with internal and external advisers, will provide for a contingent loss in the financial statements if the contingency had occurred at the date of the financial statements and the likelihood of loss was probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If we determine that the reasonable estimate of the loss is a range and there is no best estimate within the range, we will provide the lower amount within the range.

Pensions

Defined benefit pension costs, assets and liabilities requires adjustment of the significant actuarial assumptions annually to reflect current market and economic conditions. Our accounting policy states that full recognition of the funded status of defined benefit pension plans is to be included within our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The pension benefit obligation is calculated by using a projected unit credit method.

Defined contribution pension costs represent the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period and are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Guarantees

Guarantees issued by us, excluding those that are guaranteeing our own performance, are recognized at fair value at the time that the guarantees are issued, or upon the deconsolidation of a subsidiary, and reported in "Other non-current liabilities". A liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee is recognized. If it becomes probable that we will have to perform under a guarantee, we will recognize an additional liability if the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The recognition of fair value is not required for certain guarantees such as the parent's guarantee of a subsidiary's debt to a third party. For those guarantees excluded from the above guidance requiring the fair value recognition provision of the liability, financial statement disclosures of such items are made.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are recognized as a separate component of equity at cost. Upon subsequent disposal of treasury shares, any consideration is recognized directly in equity.

Stock-based compensation

In accordance with the guidance on share based payments, we are required to expense the fair value of stock options issued to employees over the period the options vest. We amortize stock-based compensation for awards on a straight-line basis over the period during which the employee is required to provide service in exchange for the reward - the requisite service (vesting) period. No compensation cost is recognized for stock options for which employees do not render the requisite service. The fair value of employee share options is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed based on the income available to common stockholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding for basic EPS. Treasury shares are not included in the calculation. Diluted EPS includes the effect of the assumed conversion of potentially dilutive instruments. Such potentially dilutive common shares are excluded when the effect would be to increase earnings per share or reduce a loss per share.

Operating leases

Initial direct costs (those directly related to the negotiation and consummation of the lease) are deferred and allocated to earnings over the lease term. Rental income and expense are amortized over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Income taxes

Income taxes are based on a separate return basis. The guidance on "Income Taxes" prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized principally for the expected tax consequences of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Realization of the deferred income tax asset is dependent on generating sufficient taxable income in future years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Income tax relating to items recognized directly in the statement of comprehensive income is recognized in the statement of changes in equity and not in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Penalties and interest related to uncertain tax positions are recognized in "Income taxes" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Related parties

Parties are related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also related if they are subject to common control or significant influence.

Gain on issuance of shares by subsidiaries

We recognize a gain or loss when a subsidiary issues its stock to third parties at a price per share in excess or below its carrying value resulting in a reduction in our ownership interest in the subsidiary. The gain or loss is recorded in the line "Additional paid-in capital".

Gain on disposals to Golar Partners

Where we have a gain or loss upon disposal of a subsidiary or business to Golar Partners, the gain or loss is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations at the time of sale as a component of operating income.

Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the business that is engaged in business activities from which we earn revenues and incur expenses whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, and which are subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. We have identified three reportable industry segments: vessel operations, FLNG and Power (see note 8).

3. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting pronouncements that have been issued but not adopted

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts With Customers (Topic 606) and subsequent amendments. The standard provides a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model and requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance is effective on either a full or modified retrospective basis for us on January 1, 2018. We do not expect a material impact on the adoption of this standard on our Consolidated Financial Statements; however significant new disclosures will be introduced.

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In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 Leases (Topic 842) and subsequent amendments. This standard requires a lessee to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on its balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months and introduces additional disclosure requirements. Lessors are required to classify leases as sales-type, finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of income recognition and provides guidance for sale and leaseback transactions. Classification for both lessees and lessors will be based on an assessment of whether risks and rewards as well as substantive control have been transferred through a lease contract. The standard will become effective on a modified retrospective basis for us on January 1, 2019. We are evaluating the impact of this standard on our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures. Due to the transition provisions for lessors, the most significant impact of the adoption of this standard will be the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on our balance sheet for those leases where we are a lessee that are currently classified as operating leases.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments which requires recognition and measurement of expected credit losses for financial assets and off balance sheet credit exposures. The guidance is effective on a modified retrospective basis for us on January 1, 2020 with early adoption permitted. We are evaluating the impact of this standard on our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15 Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which among other things, provides guidance on two acceptable approaches of classifying distributions received from equity method investees in the statement of cash flows. The guidance is effective on a retrospective basis for us on January 1, 2018 and results in presentational changes to our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18 Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash, which requires that restricted cash be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts presented on the statement of cash flows. The guidance is effective on a retrospective basis for us on January 1, 2018 and results in presentational changes to our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and related disclosures.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01 Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The guidance is effective on a prospective basis for us on January 1, 2018. As a result, this increases the likelihood that future vessel dropdowns may be considered the acquisition of an asset rather than a business combination. However, this will be dependent upon the facts and circumstances of each prospective transaction. We do not expect a material impact on the adoption of this accounting standard to our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-05 Other Income - Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Non-Financial Assets. The guidance provides clarification on the definition of "in substance non-financial assets", the scope exemption with ASC 610 and partial sales of non-financial assets. The guidance is effective on a prospective basis for us on January 1, 2018. Any gain on sale from future dropdowns will be recognized in full on the disposal date. There will be no significant impact to our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

4. SUBSIDIARIES

The following table lists our significant subsidiaries and their purpose as at December 31, 2017. Unless otherwise indicated, we own a 100% ownership interest in each of the following subsidiaries.

Name	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Purpose
Golar LNG 2216 Corporation	Marshall Islands	Owns Golar Arctic
Golar Management Limited	United Kingdom	Management company
Golar Management Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Management company
Golar Management Norway AS	Norway	Management company
Golar Management D.O.O	Croatia	Management company
Golar GP LLC – Limited Liability Company	Marshall Islands	Holding company
Golar LNG Energy Limited	Bermuda	Holding company
Golar Gimi Corporation	Marshall Islands	Owns Gimi
Golar Hilli Corporation (89%)*	Marshall Islands	Owns Hilli
Golar Gandria N.V.	Netherlands	Owns and operates Gandria
Golar Hull M2021 Corporation	Marshall Islands	Leases and operates Golar Seal**
Golar Hull M2022 Corporation	Marshall Islands	Leases and operates Golar Crystal**
Golar Hull M2027 Corporation	Marshall Islands	Owns and operates Golar Bear
Golar Hull M2047 Corporation	Marshall Islands	Leases and operates Golar Snow**
Golar Hull M2048 Corporation	Marshall Islands	Leases and operates Golar Ice**
Golar LNG NB10 Corporation	Marshall Islands	Leases and operates Golar Glacier**
Golar LNG NB11 Corporation	Marshall Islands	Leases and operates Golar Kelvin**
Golar LNG NB12 Corporation	Marshall Islands	Owns and operates Golar Frost
Golar Tundra Corporation	Marshall Islands	Leases and operates Golar Tundra**
GVS Corporation	Marshall Islands	Owns and operates Golar Viking
Golar Shoreline LNG Limited	Bermuda	Holding company

* The Hilli was sold to Golar Hilli Corporation ("Hilli Corp") prior to the commencement of her conversion into a FLNG. Keppel Shipyard Limited ("Keppel") and Black & Veatch Corporation ("Black & Veatch") hold the remaining 10% and 1% interest, respectively, in the issued share capital of Hilli Corp.

** The above table excludes mention of the lessor variable interest entities ("lessor VIEs") that we have leased vessels from under finance leases. The lessor VIEs are wholly-owned, newly formed special purpose vehicles ("SPVs") of financial institutions. While we do not hold any equity investments in these SPVs, we have concluded that we are the primary beneficiary of these lessor VIEs and accordingly have consolidated these entities into our financial results. Refer to note 5 for additional detail.

5. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES ("VIE")

As of December 31, 2017, we leased seven vessels (December 31, 2016: six vessels) from VIEs under finance leases, of which four were with ICBC Finance Leasing Co. Ltd, or ICBCL; one with a subsidiary of China Merchants Bank Co. Ltd, or CMBL; one with CCB Financial Leasing Corporation Limited, or CCBFL; and one with a COSCO Shipping entity, or COSCO.

ICBCL Lessor VIEs

Commencing in October 2014, we sold the Golar Glacier, followed by the remaining three newbuilds (the Golar Kelvin, Golar Snow and Golar Ice) to ICBCL entities in the first quarter of 2015. The vessels were simultaneously leased back on bareboat charters for a term of ten years. We have several options to repurchase the vessels at fixed

predetermined amounts during the charter periods with the earliest date from the fifth year anniversary of commencement of the bareboat charter, and an obligation to purchase the assets at the end of the ten year lease period.

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CMBL Lessor VIE

In November 2015, we sold the Golar Tundra to a CMBL entity and subsequently leased back the vessel on a bareboat charter for a term of ten years. We have options to repurchase the vessel throughout the charter term at fixed pre-determined amounts, commencing from the third year anniversary of the commencement of the bareboat charter, with an obligation to repurchase the vessel at the end of the ten year lease period.

CCBFL Lessor VIE

In March 2016, we sold the Golar Seal to a CCBFL entity and subsequently leased back the vessel on a bareboat charter for a term of ten years. We have options to repurchase the vessel throughout the charter term at fixed pre-determined amounts, commencing from the fifth year anniversary of the commencement of the bareboat charter, with an obligation to repurchase the vessel at the end of the ten year lease period.

COSCO Lessor VIE

In March 2017, we sold the Golar Crystal to a COSCO entity and subsequently leased back the vessel on a bareboat charter for a term of ten years. We have options to repurchase the vessel throughout the charter term at fixed pre-determined amounts, commencing from the third year anniversary of the commencement of the bareboat charter, with an obligation to repurchase the vessel at the end of the ten year lease period.

While we do not hold any equity investments in the above SPVs, we have determined that we have a variable interest in these SPVs and that these lessor entities, that own the vessels, are VIEs. Based on our evaluation of the agreements, we have concluded that we are the primary beneficiary of these VIEs and, accordingly, these VIEs are consolidated into our financial results. We did not record any gains or losses from the sale of these vessels as they continued to be reported as vessels at their original costs in our consolidated financial statements at the time of each transaction. The equity attributable to ICBCL, CMBL, CCBFL and COSCO in their respective VIEs are included in non-controlling interests in our consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the respective vessels are reported under "Vessels and equipment, net" in our consolidated balance sheets.

The following table gives a summary of the sale and leaseback arrangements, including repurchase options and obligations as of December 31, 2017:

Vessel	Effective from	Sales value (in \$ millions)	First repurchase option (in \$ millions)	Date of first repurchase option	Repurchase obligation at end of lease term (in \$ millions)	End of lease term
Golar Glacier	October 2014	204.0	173.8	October 2019	142.7	October 2024
Golar Kelvin	January 2015	204.0	173.8	January 2020	142.7	January 2025
Golar Snow	January 2015	204.0	173.8	January 2020	142.7	January 2025
Golar Ice	February 2015	204.0	173.8	February 2020	142.7	February 2025
Golar Tundra	November 2015	254.6	168.7	November 2018	76.4	November 2025
Golar Seal	March 2016	203.0	132.8	March 2021	87.4	March 2026
Golar Crystal	March 2017	187.0	97.3	March 2020	50.6	March 2027

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A summary of our payment obligations (excluding repurchase options and obligations) under the bareboat charters with the lessor VIEs as of December 31, 2017, are shown below:

(in \$ thousands)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023+
Golar Glacier	17,100	17,100	17,147	17,100	17,100	29,985
Golar Kelvin	17,100	17,100	17,147	17,100	17,100	32,795
Golar Snow	17,100	17,100	17,147	17,100	17,100	32,795
Golar Ice	17,100	17,100	17,147	17,100	17,100	35,700
Golar Tundra ⁽¹⁾	24,545	23,360	22,260	21,136	20,067	51,286
Golar Seal	15,151	15,193	15,151	15,151	15,151	45,495
Golar Crystal ⁽¹⁾	12,151	11,925	11,718	11,471	11,266	45,522

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(1) The payment obligations relating to the Golar Tundra and Golar Crystal above include variable rental payments due under the lease based on an assumed LIBOR plus a margin.

The assets and liabilities of the lessor VIEs that most significantly impact our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, are as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	Golar Glacier	Golar Kelvin	Golar Snow	Golar Ice	Golar Tundra	Golar Seal	Golar Crystal	2017 Total	2016 Total
Assets									
Restricted cash and short-term deposits (see note 18)	16,179	53,003	16,379	8	38,514	3,778	2,202	130,063	70,021
Liabilities									
Debt:									
Short-term interest bearing debt (see note 23)	31,659	182,540	22,393	134,954	198,613	143,849	104,006	818,014	388,628
Long-term interest bearing debt - current portion (see note 23)	7,650	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	15,650	21,532
Long-term interest bearing debt - non-current portion (see note 23)*	121,586	—	131,105	—	—	—	—	252,691	624,384
	160,895	182,540	161,498	134,954	198,613	143,849	104,006	1,086,355	1,034,544

*These balances are net of deferred finance charges

The most significant impact of the lessor VIEs operations on our consolidated statements of operations is interest expense of \$37.4 million, \$44.1 million and \$31.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The most significant impact of the lessor VIEs cash flows on our consolidated statements of cash flows is net cash received in financing activities of \$51.5 million, \$154.2 million and \$704.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

6. DISPOSALS TO GOLAR PARTNERS

In January 2015, we sold our interests in the company that owns and operates the Golar Eskimo to Golar Partners.

(in thousands of \$)	Golar Eskimo
Cash consideration received ⁽¹⁾	226,010
Carrying value of the net assets sold to Golar Partners	(123,604)
Gain on disposal	102,406

The gain from the sale of the Golar Eskimo in January 2015 was \$102.4 million and has been recognized in the consolidated statements of operation under "Gain on disposals to Golar Partners" for the year ended December 31, 2015.

(1) The cash consideration for the Golar Eskimo comprised of \$390.0 million for the vessel and charter less the assumed bank debt of \$162.8 million less purchase price adjustments of \$1.2 million.

7. DECONSOLIDATION OF GOLAR POWER ENTITIES

In June 2016, we entered into certain agreements forming a 50/50 joint venture, Golar Power Ltd ("Golar Power"), with investment vehicles affiliated with the private equity firm Stonepeak Infrastructure Partners ("Stonepeak"). The purpose of Golar Power is to offer integrated LNG based downstream solutions through the ownership and operation of FSRUs and associated terminal and power generation infrastructure. The transaction closed on July 6, 2016 with the receipt of net proceeds of \$113 million from the disposal of 50% of our holding in the ordinary share capital of Golar Power to Stonepeak. Accordingly, effective from this date, we deconsolidated the results and net assets relating to the two vessels; the Golar Penguin and the Golar Celsius, the newbuild Golar Nanook and LNG Power Limited,

which holds the rights to participate in the Sergipe Project. On the same date, we commenced equity accounting for our residual interest in Golar Power and we recorded an investment in Golar Power of \$116 million, which represents the fair value of our remaining 50% holding in Golar Power's ordinary share capital. We calculated a loss on disposal of \$8.5 million.

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The table below illustrates how the loss on loss of control has been calculated:

(in thousands of \$)	As of July 6, 2016
Net proceeds (a)	113,000
Fair value of 50% retained investment in Golar Power (b)	116,000
Fair value of counter guarantees from Golar Power (c)	3,701
Total fair value of Golar Power	232,701
Less:	
Carrying value of Golar Power's net assets (d)	236,713
Guarantees issued by Golar to Golar Power (e)	4,471
Loss on loss of control of Golar Power	(8,483)

(a) Net proceeds received for the disposal of 50% in Golar Power

The table below shows the purchase consideration we received for the disposal of a 50% interest in the ordinary share capital in Golar Power that was acquired by Stonepeak:

(in thousands of \$)	As of July 6, 2016
Consideration received from Stonepeak	116,000
Less: Fee paid in relation to the transaction	(3,000)
Net proceeds	113,000

(b) Fair value of the retained investment in Golar Power

The fair value of our retained investment, being the 50% interest in the ordinary share capital in Golar Power has been recorded at \$116 million. The fair value was determined with reference to the consideration of \$116 million we received from Stonepeak pertaining to the 50% ordinary share capital interest they acquired. Thus given that this was negotiated between third parties, this is representative of fair value.

(c) Fair value of counter guarantees from Golar Power

A number of counter guarantees were entered into by Golar Power for the benefit of Golar LNG, specifically to reimburse Golar for the historic legacy debt guarantees discussed in (e) below. In aggregate, based on the agreed premiums the fair value of these counter guarantees were calculated as \$3.7 million.

(d) Carrying value of Golar Power's net assets

The table below shows the underlying carrying value of Golar Powers' net assets at the deconsolidation date:

(in thousands of \$)

As at July 6, 2016

ASSETS

Current

Cash and cash equivalents	10,992
Restricted cash	15,463
Trade accounts receivable	1,474
Other receivables, prepaid expenses and accrued income	178
Short term amounts due from related parties	3,000
Inventory	952
Total current assets	32,059

Non-current

Newbuildings	50,436
Vessels, net	387,261
Total assets	469,756

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current

Current portion of long-term debt	20,032
Trade accounts payable	969
Accrued expenses	21,357
Total current liabilities	42,358

Non-current

Long-term debt	190,685
Total liabilities	233,043

Equity

Stockholders' equity	236,713
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Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	469,756
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(e) Guarantees issued by Golar to Golar Power

In accordance with ASC 460, the guarantees issued by us in respect of Golar Power and its subsidiaries (previously not recognized) were fair valued as of the deconsolidation date which amounted to a liability of \$4.5 million. This comprises of the following items:

(in thousands of \$) As of July 6, 2016

Debt guarantees	3,283
Shipyard guarantee	1,188
Total guarantees	4,471

Debt guarantees - The debt guarantees were previously issued by Golar to third party banks in respect of certain secured debt facilities relating to Golar Power and subsidiaries. The liability which is recorded in "Other non-current liabilities" is being amortized over the remaining term of the respective debt facilities with the credit being recognized in "Other financial items". See "Transactions with Golar Power and subsidiaries" in note 29.

Shipyard guarantee - Golar has provided Samsung with a guarantee of settlement in relation to the shipbuilding contract of Golar Nanook, which now forms part of Golar Power's asset base. The liability which is recorded in "Other current liabilities" is being amortized on a straight line basis until delivery of the vessel with the credit being recognized in "Other financial items". See "Transactions with Golar Power and subsidiaries" in note 29.

8. SEGMENT INFORMATION

We are a project development company. We own and operate LNG carriers and FSRUs and provide these services under time charters under varying periods. As of December 31, 2017, we are in the process of commissioning our first FLNG vessel and have entered the power market in an effort to become a midstream LNG solution provider. Our reportable segments consist of the primary services each provides. Although our segments are generally influenced by the same economic factors, each represents a distinct product in the LNG industry. Segment results are evaluated based on net income. The accounting principles for the segments are the same as for our consolidated financial statements. Indirect general and administrative expenses are allocated to each segment based on estimated use.

The split of the organization of the business into three reportable segments is based on differences in management structure and reporting, economic characteristics, customer base, asset class and contract structure. As of December 31, 2017, we operate in the following three reportable segments:

• Vessel operations – We operate and subsequently charter out vessels on fixed terms to customers.

FLNG – In 2014, we ordered our first FLNG based on the conversion of our existing LNG carrier, the Hilli. The Hilli FLNG conversion has been completed and the vessel currently undergoing commissioning. We expect acceptance testing procedures to commence shortly.

In July 2016, we entered into an agreement with Schlumberger B.V. ("Schlumberger") to form OneLNG, a joint venture, with the intention to offer an integrated upstream and midstream solution for the development of low cost gas reserves to LNG. OneLNG will be the exclusive vehicle for all projects that involve the conversion of natural gas to LNG which require both Schlumberger Production Management services and Golar's FLNG expertise. As a result we report the equity in net earnings (losses) of OneLNG in the FLNG segment.

Power – In July 2016, we entered into certain agreements forming a 50/50 joint venture, Golar Power, with private equity firm Stonepeak. Golar Power offers integrated LNG based downstream solutions, through the ownership and operation of FSRUs and associated terminal and power generation infrastructure.

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(in thousands of \$)	December 31, 2017					December 31, 2016 ⁽³⁾					December 31, 2015
	Vessel operations	FLNG	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total	Vessel operations	FLNG	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total	
Statement of Operations:											
Total operating revenues	143,537	—	—	—	143,537	80,257	—	—	—	80,257	102,674
Depreciation and amortization	(76,522)	—	—	—	(76,522)	(72,972)	—	—	—	(72,972)	(73,732)
Other operating expenses	(163,207)	(4,365)	—	—	(167,572)	(144,816)	(3,576)	—	—	(148,392)	(156,003)
Other operating gains and losses	—	15,100	—	—	15,100	16	—	—	—	16	95,550
Operating (loss) income	(96,192)	10,735	—	—	(85,457)	(137,515)	(3,576)	—	—	(141,091)	(31,511)
Inter segment operating income (loss) ⁽²⁾	4,568	—	—	(4,568)	—	275	—	—	(275)	—	203
Segment operating (loss) income	(91,624)	10,735	—	(4,568)	(85,457)	(137,240)	(3,576)	—	(275)	(141,091)	(31,308)
Equity in net earnings (losses) of affiliates	1,503	(8,153)	(18,798)	—	(25,448)	37,344	—	10,534	—	47,878	55,985
Balance sheet:											
Total assets	3,025,244	1,515,463	228,696	(5,116)	4,764,287	3,152,311	978,614	126,534	(548)	4,256,911	3,398,667
Investment in affiliates	472,482	2,047	228,696	—	703,225	512,046	10,200	126,534	—	648,780	541,565
Capital expenditures	1,349	390,552	—	—	391,901	33,698	200,820	—	—	234,518	565,777

(1) Eliminations required for consolidation purposes.

(2) Inter segment operating income (loss) relates to management fee and charterhire revenues between the segments.

(3) We no longer consider LNG trading a separate reportable segment. Given the previously reported segment information was immaterial for all periods presented, we have included these amounts within the vessel operations segment.

Revenues from external customers

During the year ended December 31, 2017 our vessels operated predominately within the Cool Pool.

In the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, revenues from the following customers accounted for over 10% of our consolidated time and voyage charter revenues:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016	2015
The Cool Pool ⁽¹⁾	106,302 91%	51,075 77%	5,771 6%

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An energy and logistics company	9,235	8 %	7,975	12 %	—	— %
Nigeria LNG Ltd	—	— %	—	— %	37,994	42 %
Major commodity trading company	—	— %	—	— %	16,167	18 %

(1) The 2017 Cool Pool revenue of \$106.3 million includes revenue of \$28.3 million that is separately disclosed in the consolidated statements of operations as from a collaborative arrangement. The balance of \$78.0 million was derived from Golar vessels operating within the Cool Pool, and is included within the caption "Time and voyage charter revenues" in the consolidated statements of operations. See note 29.

The above revenues exclude vessel and other management fees from Golar Partners (see note 29).

Geographic segment data

In time and voyage charters for LNG carriers (or our FSRU, operating as a LNG carrier), the charterer, not us, controls the routes of our vessels. These routes can be worldwide as determined by the charterers. Accordingly, our management, including the chief operating decision maker, do not evaluate our performance either according to customer or geographical region.

9. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Vessels

The following table presents the market values and carrying values of seven of our vessels that we have determined to have market values that are less than their carrying values as of December 31, 2017. However, based on the estimated future undiscounted cash flows of these vessels, which are significantly greater than the respective carrying values, no impairment was recognized.

(in thousands of \$)

Vessel	2017 Market value ⁽¹⁾	2017 Carrying value	Deficit
Golar Arctic	84,300	137,600	53,300
Golar Bear	187,300	189,400	2,100
Golar Frost	187,800	193,600	5,800
Golar Ice	190,000	198,000	8,000
Golar Kelvin	189,800	191,400	1,600
Golar Snow	189,500	197,700	8,200
Golar Viking	88,500	116,400	27,900

(1) Market values are determined using reference to average broker values provided by independent brokers. Broker values are considered an estimate of the market value for the purpose of determining whether an impairment trigger exists. Broker values are commonly used and accepted by our lenders in relation to determining compliance with relevant covenants in applicable credit facilities for the purpose of assessing security quality.

Since vessel values can be volatile, our estimates of market value may not be indicative of either the current or future prices we could obtain if we sold any of the vessels. In addition, the determination of estimated market values may involve considerable judgment, given the illiquidity of the second-hand markets for these types of vessels.

Long-lived assets

The following table presents the impairment charge recognized in relation to equipment included in "Other non-current assets", acquired due to uncertainty of the future usage of this equipment:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016	2015
Impairment charge	—	1,706	1,957

10. OTHER FINANCIAL ITEMS, NET

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016	2015
Mark-to-market adjustment for interest rate swap derivatives (see note 28)	6,614	2,818	(12,798)
Interest expense on undesignated interest rate swaps (see note 28)	(3,802)	(10,153)	(15,797)
Mark-to-market adjustment for equity derivatives (see note 28)	16,622	24,819	(67,925)
Impairment of loan ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	—	(7,627)	(15,010)
Financing arrangement fees and other costs	(677)	(404)	(1,841)
Amortization of debt guarantee	1,548	1,563	2,800
Foreign exchange loss on operations	(888)	(1,909)	(2,126)
Other	1,210	(416)	(25)
	20,627	8,691	(112,722)

(1) Given the announcement of a negative Final Investment Decision from the Douglas Channel Project consortium in 2014, we reassessed the recoverability of the loan and accrued interest receivables from the Douglas Channel LNG

Assets Partnership ("DCLAP") and concluded that DCLAP would not have the means to satisfy its obligations under the loan. Accordingly, we recognized an impairment charge of \$7.6 million in 2016.

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(2) The amount for the year ended December 31, 2015 relates to the impairment of the loan due from Equinox in connection with the disposal of the Golar Viking to Equinox in February 2015.

11. INCOME TAXES

The components of income tax expense (benefit) are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	Year ended December 31		
	2017	2016	2015
Current tax expense:			
UK	1,120	712	435
Norway	327	272	—
Croatia	21	45	—
Malaysia	10	6	—
Total current tax expense	1,478	1,035	435
Deferred tax expense:			
UK	27	90	—
Amortization of tax benefit arising on intra-group transfers of non-current assets	—	(1,714)	(3,488)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	1,505	(589)	(3,053)

The income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 differed from the amount computed by applying the Bermuda statutory income tax rate of 0% as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	Year ended December 31		
	2017	2016	2015
Income taxes at statutory rate	—	—	—
Effect of deferred tax benefit on intra-group transfers of non-current assets	—	(1,714)	(3,488)
Effect of movement in deferred tax balances	27	90	—
Effect of adjustments in respect of current tax in prior periods	(5)	(334)	(330)
Effect of taxable income in various countries	1,483	1,369	765
Total tax expense (benefit)	1,505	(589)	(3,053)

Bermuda

Under current Bermuda law, we are not required to pay corporate income taxes or other taxes (other than duty on goods imported into Bermuda and payroll tax in respect of any Bermuda-resident employees). We have received written assurance from the Minister of Finance in Bermuda that, in the event of any such taxes being imposed, we will be exempted from taxation until March 31, 2035.

United States

Pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of the United States (the "Code"), U.S. source income from the international operations of ships is generally exempt from U.S. tax if the company operating the ships meets certain requirements. Among other things, in order to qualify for this exemption, the company operating the ships must be incorporated in a country which grants an equivalent exemption from income taxes to U.S. citizens and U.S. corporations and must be more than 50% owned by individuals who are residents, as defined, in such country or another foreign country that grants an equivalent exemption to U.S. citizens and U.S. corporations. The management of the company believes that we satisfied these requirements and therefore by virtue of the above provisions, we were

not subject to tax on our U.S. source income.

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United Kingdom

Current taxation of \$1.1 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, relates to taxation of the operations of our UK subsidiaries. Taxable revenues in the UK are generated by our UK subsidiary companies and are comprised of management fees received from Golar group companies (including related parties) as well as revenues from the operation of certain of Golar's vessels. These vessels are sub-leased from other non-UK Golar companies.

As at December 31, 2017, the statutory rate in the UK was 19%.

There are ongoing inquiries and discussions with the UK tax authorities for certain subsidiaries in relation to tax depreciation claims. If the UK tax authorities successfully challenged the availability of the tax depreciation claims, this would impact Golar's or that of the lessor banks' tax returns from 2003 onwards. Further detail on this matter is included within "Other commitments and contingencies" (see note 31).

Our deferred income tax asset is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Deferred tax asset	31	4

Our deferred tax assets are classified as non-current and included within Note 20, "Other non-current assets". These assets relate to differences for depreciation and other temporary differences.

Other jurisdictions

Taxable income in Norway, Croatia and Malaysia relate to taxation of the operations of our Norway, Croatia and Malaysia subsidiaries and are comprised of management fees received from Golar group companies.

No tax has been levied on income derived from our subsidiaries registered in Liberia, the Marshall Islands and the British Virgin Islands. Under the Consolidated Tax Amendments Act of 2010, our Liberian subsidiaries should be considered non-resident Liberian corporations which are wholly exempted from Liberian taxation effective as of 1977.

There are no potential deferred tax liabilities arising on undistributed earnings within the Company. This is because no tax should arise on the distribution of any retained earnings.

Jurisdictions open to examination

The following table summarizes the earliest tax year that remain subject to examination by the major taxable jurisdictions in which we operate:

Jurisdiction	Earliest
UK	2015
Norway	2014

12. LOSS PER SHARE

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Basic earnings (loss) per share ("EPS") is calculated with reference to the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

The components of the numerator for the calculation of basic and diluted EPS are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016	2015
Net loss attributable to Golar LNG Ltd stockholders - basic and diluted	(179,703)	(186,531)	(171,146)

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The components of the denominator for the calculation of basic and diluted EPS are as follows:

(in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Basic and diluted loss per share:			
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	100,597	93,933	93,422

Loss per share are as follows:

	2017	2016	2015
Basic and diluted	\$(1.79)	\$(1.99)	\$(1.83)

The effect of stock options and convertible bonds have been excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS for each of the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 because the effect was anti-dilutive.

13. OPERATING LEASES

Rental income

The minimum contractual future revenues to be received on time charters in respect of our vessels as of December 31, 2017, were as follows:

Year ending December 31	
(in thousands of \$)	
2018	3,618
Total	3,618

The cost and accumulated depreciation of vessels leased to third parties at December 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$191.1 million and \$53.6 million; and \$191.1 million and \$47.5 million, respectively.

Rental expense

We are committed to making rental payments under operating leases for office premises. The future minimum rental payments under our non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Year ending December 31	Total
(in thousands of \$)	
2018	1,361
2019	1,205
2020	1,205
2021	1,205
2022	301
Total minimum lease payments	5,277

Total rental expense for operating leases was \$19.3 million, \$29.6 million and \$42.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. In prior years, the Golar Eskimo and the Golar Grand were chartered back from Golar Partners under agreements executed at the time of their disposals to Golar Partners. The Golar Eskimo and the Golar Grand charter-back arrangements with Golar Partners ceased in June 2015 and October 2017, respectively.

14. INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, we have the following participation in investments that are recorded using the equity method:

	2017	2016
Golar Partners ⁽¹⁾	31.8 %	33.9 %
Egyptian Company for Gas Services S.A.E ("ECGS")	50 %	50 %
Golar Power	50 %	50 %
OneLNG	51 %	51 %
The Cool Pool Limited ("Pool Manager") ⁽²⁾	33 %	33 %

(1) As of December 31, 2017, we held a 31.8% (2016: 33.9%) ownership interest in Golar Partners (including our 2% general partner interest) and 100% of the IDRs.

(2) The Pool Manager is a Marshall Islands service company that was established in September 2015 to facilitate the joint operations under the Cool Pool.

The carrying amounts of our investments in our equity method investments as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Golar Partners	467,097	507,182
ECGS	5,385	4,864
Golar Power	228,696	126,534
OneLNG	2,047	10,200
Equity in net assets of affiliates	703,225	648,780

The components of equity in net assets of non-consolidated affiliates are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Cost	877,810	746,918
Dividend	(287,263)	(234,597)
Equity in net earnings of other affiliates	107,553	133,001
Share of other comprehensive income in affiliate	5,125	3,458
Equity in net assets of affiliates	703,225	648,780

Quoted market prices for ECGS, Golar Power and OneLNG are not available because these companies are not publicly traded.

Golar Partners

Golar Partners is an owner and operator of FSRUs and LNG carriers under long-term charters. Golar Partners is listed on the NASDAQ. Since the deconsolidation date of Golar Partners in December 2012, we have accounted for all our investments in Golar Partners under the equity method. The initial carrying value of our investments in Golar Partners was based on the fair value on the deconsolidation date.

Exchange of Incentive Distribution Rights "IDR Reset"

On October 13, 2016, we entered into an equity exchange agreement with Golar Partners in which we reset our rights to receive cash distributions in respect of our interests in the incentive distribution rights, or Old IDRs, in exchange for the issuance of (i) New IDRs, (ii) an aggregate of 2,994,364 common units and 61,109 general partner units, and (iii) an aggregate of up to 748,592 additional common units and up to 15,278 additional general partner units that may be

issued if target distributions are met ("the Earn-Out Units"). Based on the agreement, half of the Earn-Out Units ("first tranche") would vest if Golar Partners paid a distribution equal to, or greater than, \$0.5775 per common unit in each of the quarterly periods ended December 31, 2016, March 31, 2017, June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017. Having satisfied the minimum quarterly distribution in respect of these quarters, Golar Partners issued to Golar 374,295 common units and 7,639 general partner units on November 15, 2017. The agreement also required Golar Partners to pay Golar the distributions that it would have been entitled to receive on these units in respect of each of those four preceding quarters. Therefore, in connection with the issuance of the above Earn-Out Units, Golar also received \$0.9

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million in dividends in the period. The remaining Earn-Out Units ("second tranche") will be issued if Golar Partners pay a distribution equal to \$0.5775 per common unit in the periods ending December 31, 2017, March 31, 2018, June 30, 2018 and September 30, 2018. The New IDRs result in the minimum distribution level increasing from \$0.3850 per common unit to \$0.5775 per common unit. The fair value of the Old IDRs was not materially different to the fair value of all of the newly issued instruments.

In relation to the IDR Reset transaction, we applied "carry over" accounting under the remit of the guidance of ASC 845 (Non-monetary Transactions) and determined that the Earn-Out Units met the definition of a derivative. Accordingly, the overall effect of the IDR Reset on the transaction date was (i) a reclassification of the initial fair value of the derivative from "Investment in affiliates" to "Other non-current assets" of \$15.0 million, and (ii) the residual carrying value of the Old IDRs (after reclassification of the derivative fair value) was reallocated across the new instruments on a relative fair value basis. As of December 31, 2017, following the issuance of the first tranche of the Earn-Out Units, the fair value of the derivative amounted to \$7.4 million.

As of December 31, 2017, the aggregate carrying value of our investments in Golar Partners was \$467.1 million, which represents our total ownership interest (including our 2% general partner interest) in the Partnership of 31.8% and the IDRs. As of December 31, 2017, the estimated market value of our investments in Golar Partners' common units, determined with reference to the quoted price of the common units, was \$484.0 million.

Dividends received for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, in relation to our investment in Golar Partners amounted to \$52.3 million and \$54.7 million, respectively.

ECGS

In December 2005, we entered into an agreement with the Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company and HK Petroleum Services to establish a jointly owned company, ECGS, to develop operations in Egypt, particularly in hydrocarbon and LNG related areas.

In March 2006, we acquired 0.5 million common shares in ECGS at a subscription price of \$1 per share. This represents a 50% interest in the voting rights of ECGS and, in December 2011, ECGS called up its remaining share capital amounting to \$7.5 million. Of this, we paid \$3.75 million to maintain our 50% equity interest.

As ECGS is jointly owned and operated together with other third parties, we have adopted the equity method of accounting for our 50% investment in ECGS, as we consider we have joint control. Dividends received for each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$nil and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Golar Power

In July 2016, we entered into certain agreements forming a 50/50 joint venture, Golar Power, with private equity firm Stonepeak. Under the terms of the shareholders' agreement in relation to the formation of the joint venture company, we disposed of the entities that own and operate Golar Penguin, Golar Celsius, newbuild Golar Nanook and LNG Power Limited to Golar Power. As a result, commencing July 6, 2016, Golar Power and its subsidiaries have been considered as our affiliates and not as controlled subsidiaries of the Company. Accordingly, with effect from July 6, 2016, our investment in Golar Power has been accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Under the shareholders' agreement, we and Stonepeak have agreed to contribute additional funding to Golar Power on a pro rata basis (see note 1). During the year ended December 31, 2017, we contributed a further \$111.0 million to Golar Power as a result of this agreement.

Golar Power offers integrated LNG based downstream solutions through the ownership and operation of FSRUs and associated terminal and power generation infrastructure that was formed for the purpose of constructing and operating a combined cycle, gas fired, power plant in the State of Sergipe in Brazil.

OneLNG

On July 25, 2016 Golar and Schlumberger B.V. ("Schlumberger") entered into an agreement to form OneLNG, a joint venture, with the intention to offer an integrated upstream and midstream solution for the development of low cost gas reserves to LNG. OneLNG is the exclusive vehicle for all projects that involve the conversion of natural gas to LNG, which require both Schlumberger Production Management services and Golar's FLNG expertise. In accordance with the joint venture and shareholders' agreement, Golar holds 51% and Schlumberger the remaining 49% of OneLNG. By virtue of substantive participation rights held by Schlumberger we account for our investment in OneLNG under the equity method of accounting.

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The Cool Pool ("Pool Manager")

In October 2015, we entered into an LNG carrier pooling arrangement with GasLog Carriers Ltd ("GasLog") and Dynagas Ltd ("Dynagas") to market our vessels which are currently operating in the LNG shipping spot market. As of December 31, 2017, the Cool Pool comprised of 19 vessels, of which nine vessels were contributed by us, five vessels by GasLog, three vessels by Dynagas and two vessels by Golar Power. The vessel owner continues to be fully responsible for the manning and the technical management of their respective vessels. For the operation of the Cool Pool, a Marshall Islands service company ("Pool Manager") was established in September 2015. The Pool Manager is jointly owned and controlled by us, GasLog and Dynagas.

Summarized financial information of the affiliated undertakings shown on a 100% basis are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	December 31, 2017					December 31, 2016				
	ECGS	Golar Partners	Pool Manager	Golar Power	One LNG	ECGS	Golar Partners	Pool Manager	Golar Power	One LNG
Balance Sheet										
Current assets	37,476	311,496	40,661	61,374	14,955	34,415	160,927	9,695	59,419	19,939
Non-current assets	333	2,115,875	—	713,646	—	163	2,091,781	—	567,646	—
Current liabilities	25,836	180,087	40,661	60,033	10,941	23,648	215,472	9,695	60,613	1,137
Non-current liabilities	1,203	1,399,683	—	174,656	—	1,203	1,432,807	—	211,060	—
Non-controlling interest	—	76,544	—	—	—	—	67,976	—	—	—
Statement of Operations										
Revenue	44,052	433,102	159,460	7,354	—	60,786	441,598	73,348	4,059	—
Net income (loss)	1,047	144,848	—	(7,899)	(14,883)	(595)	185,742	—	21,068	(1,200)

15. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Prepaid expenses	3,045	2,982
Other receivables	3,002	4,528
	6,047	7,510

16. ASSET UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Purchase price installments	962,709	653,378
Interest costs capitalized	116,416	53,985
Other costs capitalized ⁽¹⁾	98,364	24,630
	1,177,489	731,993

⁽¹⁾ Other capitalized costs includes asset retirement obligation and direct overhead costs on the conversion of the Hilli.

In May 2014, we entered into agreements for the conversion of the Hilli to a FLNG vessel. The primary contract was entered into with Keppel. The Hilli was delivered to Keppel in Singapore in September 2014 for the commencement of her conversion. As at December 31, 2017, the Hilli FLNG conversion had completed and the vessel was undergoing commissioning activities.

The total estimated conversion and vessel and site commissioning cost for the Hilli, is approximately \$1.3 billion. Interest costs capitalized in connection with the Hilli conversion for the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$62.4

million (2016: \$49.8 million).

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17. VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT, NET

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Cost	2,431,136	2,438,720
Accumulated depreciation	(354,077)	(284,889)
Net book value	2,077,059	2,153,831

Drydocking costs of \$37.4 million and \$44.7 million are included in the cost amounts above as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Accumulated amortization of those costs as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$24.3 million and \$22.7 million, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization expense for each of the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$76.5 million, \$73.0 million and \$73.7 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, vessels with a net book value of \$2,032.7 million and \$2,106.1 million, respectively, were pledged as security for certain debt facilities (see note 31).

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, included in the above amounts is office equipment with a net book value of \$3.9 million.

18. RESTRICTED CASH AND SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS

Our restricted cash and short-term deposits balances are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Restricted cash relating to the total return equity swap ⁽¹⁾	58,351	70,016
Restricted cash in relation to the Hilli ⁽²⁾	174,737	231,947
Restricted cash and short-term deposits held by lessor VIEs ⁽³⁾	130,063	70,021
Restricted cash relating to the \$1.125 billion debt facility ⁽⁴⁾	33,752	43,656
Restricted cash relating to office lease	813	388
Bank guarantee	99	—
Total restricted cash and short-term deposits	397,815	416,028
Less: Amounts included in current restricted cash and short-term deposits	222,265	183,693
Long-term restricted cash	175,550	232,335

(1) Restricted cash relating to the share repurchase forward swap refers to the collateral required by the bank with whom we entered into a total return equity swap requiring a collateral of 20% of the total purchase price and subsequently adjusted with reference to the Company's share price (see note 28).

(2) In November 2015, in connection with the issuance of a \$400 million letter of credit by a financial institution to our project partner involved in the Hilli FLNG project, we posted an initial cash collateral sum of \$305.0 million to support the performance guarantee. Of this amount, pursuant to progression with the syndication process, \$48.1 million and \$25.0 million were released to us in December 2016 and December 2015, respectively, as free cash. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the restricted cash balance amounted to \$231.9 million and \$280.0 million, respectively.

Under the provisions of the \$400 million letter of credit, the terms allow for a stepped reduction in the value of the guarantee over time and thus conversely a reduction in the cash collateral requirements. Effective December 19, 2017, the \$400 million letter of credit reduced to \$300 million. The corresponding release of \$57.2 million cash collateral reduced the cash collateral requirement to \$174.7 million at December 31, 2017.

In November 2016, after certain conditions precedent were satisfied by the Company, the letter of credit required in accordance with the signed LTA was re-issued and with an initial expiry date of December 31, 2017, the letter of credit will automatically extend, on an annual basis, until the tenth anniversary of the acceptance date of the Hilli by the charterer, unless the bank should exercise its option to exit from this arrangement by giving three months' notice prior to the annual renewal date.

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(3) These are amounts held by lessor VIE entities that we are required to consolidate under U.S. GAAP into our financial statements as VIEs (see note 5).

(4) Restricted cash refers to cash deposits required under the \$1.125 billion debt facility (see note 23). The covenant requires that on the second anniversary of drawdown under the facility, where we fall below a prescribed EBITDA to debt service ratio, additional cash deposits with the financial institution are required to be made or maintained.

Restricted cash does not include minimum consolidated cash balances of \$50.0 million (see note 23) required to be maintained as part of the financial covenants for our loan facilities, as these amounts are included in "Cash and cash equivalents".

19. COST METHOD INVESTMENT

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
OLT Offshore LNG Toscana S.p.A ("OLT-O")	7,347	7,347

OLT-O is an Italian incorporated unlisted company which is involved in the construction, development, operation and maintenance of a FSRU terminal to be situated off the Livorno coast of Italy. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, our investment in OLT-O was \$7.3 million, representing a 2.7% interest in OLT-O's issued share capital. We received no dividends from our investment in OLT-O for either of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

20. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
FLNG derivative (see note 28) ⁽¹⁾	94,700	—
Other long-term assets, including deferred tax asset (see note 11) ⁽²⁾	37,891	36,386
Mark-to-market interest rate swaps valuation (see note 28)	10,166	5,022
Derivatives - other (see note 14) ⁽³⁾	7,400	15,000
	150,157	56,408

(1) "FLNG derivative" refers to a derivative embedded in the Hilli LTA. See note 1 for further details.

(2) "Other long-term assets" is mainly comprised of payments made relating to long lead items ordered in preparation for the conversion of the Gimi and the Gandria into FLNG vessels, following agreements to convert them. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the aggregate carrying value was \$31.0 million, of which the amount relating to the Gandria as of December 31, 2017 was \$10.0 million (December 31, 2016: \$nil). In 2017, Keppel agreed to allow \$10.0 million of the payments earmarked for the Gimi to be utilized against the Gandria conversion. The Gimi and the Gandria conversion contracts provide the flexibility wherein certain beneficial cancellation provisions exist which, if exercised prior to contract expiry, will allow termination of contracts and recovery of previous milestone payments, less cancellation fees. The Gimi contract has recently been extended to expire on December 30, 2018 and the Gandria contract will expire on June 29, 2018; and

(3) "Derivatives - other" refers to the Earn-Out Units issued to us in connection with the IDR Reset transaction with Golar Partners in October 2016 (see note 14).

21. ACCRUED EXPENSES

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Vessel operating and drydocking expenses	10,978	8,063
Administrative expenses	9,572	8,826
Interest expense	84,249	60,634
Current tax payable	1,096	939
	105,895	78,462

Vessel operating and drydocking expense related accruals are composed of vessel operating expenses, such as crew wages, vessel supplies, routine repairs, maintenance, drydocking, lubricating oils, insurances and management fees for the provision of commercial and technical management services.

Administrative expenses related accruals are comprised of general overhead, including personnel costs, legal and professional fees, costs associated with project development, property costs and other general expenses.

22. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Deferred drydocking, operating cost and charterhire revenue	1,044	1,036
Mark-to-market interest rate swaps valuation (see note 28)	—	1,470
Mark-to-market currency swaps valuation (see note 28)	223	993
Mark-to-market equity swaps valuation (see note 28)	40,141	56,763
FLNG deferred revenue - current portion (see note 24)	7,463	—
Guarantees issued to Golar Partners (see note 29)	—	5,064
Dividends payable	5,032	5,047
Other ⁽¹⁾	8,379	8,611
	62,282	78,984

(1) As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, included within "Other" is \$6.5 million due to Keppel (see note 23).

23. DEBT

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Total long-term and short-term debt	2,410,847	1,977,198
Less: current portion of long-term debt and short-term debt	(1,384,933)	(451,454)
Long-term debt	1,025,914	1,525,744

The outstanding debt as of December 31, 2017 is repayable as follows:

Year ending December 31	Golar debt ⁽¹⁾	VIE debt ⁽²⁾	Total debt
(in thousands of \$)			
2018	559,225	834,004	1,393,229
2019	118,186	15,650	133,836
2020	180,603	15,650	196,253
2021	19,811	15,650	35,461
2022	399,237	15,650	414,887
2023 and thereafter	69,434	191,800	261,234
Total	1,346,496	1,088,404	2,434,900
Deferred finance charges	(22,004)	(2,049)	(24,053)
Total	1,324,492	1,086,355	2,410,847

(1) Included within current portion of long-term debt and short-term debt, due by December 31, 2018, is \$525.0 million relating to the Hilli pre-delivery facility which is expected to mature in May 2018, when we will draw on the post-delivery financing (sale and leaseback arrangement).

(2) These amounts relate to certain lessor entities (for which legal ownership resides with financial institutions) that we are required to consolidate under U.S. GAAP into our financial statements as variable interest entities (see note 5).

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, our debt was as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016	Maturity date
Golar Arctic facility	65,600	72,900	2019
Golar Viking facility	52,083	57,292	2020
2017 Convertible bonds	340,173	—	2022
2012 Convertible bonds	—	218,851	2017
Margin Loan	119,125	—	2020
FLNG Hilli facility	525,000	250,000	2018
Hilli shareholder loans:			
- Keppel loan	44,066	44,066	2027
- B&V loan	5,000	5,000	2027
\$1.125 billion facility:			
- Golar Crystal facility	—	101,280	2019/2026*
- Golar Bear facility	96,975	107,749	2019/2026*
- Golar Frost facility	98,474	109,415	2019/2026*
Subtotal (excluding lessor VIE loans)	1,346,496	966,553	
ICBCL VIE loans:			
- Golar Glacier facility	161,876	169,526	2018/2024**
- Golar Snow facility	162,566	170,566	2018/2025**
- Golar Kelvin facility	182,540	182,540	**
- Golar Ice facility	134,954	152,056	**
CMBL VIE loan:			
- Golar Tundra facility	198,613	205,145	2026**
CCBFL VIE loan:			
- Golar Seal facility	143,849	157,120	2026**
COSCO VIE loan:			
- Golar Crystal facility	104,006	—	2027**
Total debt (gross)	2,434,900	2,003,506	
Deferred finance charges	(24,053)	(26,308)	
Total debt	2,410,847	1,977,198	

* The commercial loan tranche matures earlier of the two dates, with the remaining balance maturing at the latter date. However, in the event that the commercial tranche is not refinanced within five years, the lenders have the option to demand repayment.

** This represents the total loan facilities drawn down by subsidiaries of ICBC, CMBL, CCBFL and COSCO, which we consider to be VIEs. We determined that we are the primary beneficiary of these VIEs as we are expected to absorb the majority of these VIEs' losses and residual gains associated with the vessels sold and leased backed from them. Accordingly, these VIEs and their related loan facilities are consolidated in our results. In consolidating these VIEs, on a quarterly basis, we must make assumptions regarding (i) the debt amortization profile; (ii) the interest rate to be applied against the VIEs' debt principal; and (iii) the VIE's application of cash receipts. Our estimates are therefore dependent upon the timeliness of receipt and accuracy of financial information provided by these lessor VIE entities. Upon receipt of the audited financial statements of the lessor VIEs, we make a true-up adjustment for any material differences. See note 5.

Golar Arctic facility

In December 2014, we entered into a secured loan facility for \$87.5 million for the purpose of refinancing the Golar Arctic. The Golar Arctic facility bears interest at LIBOR plus a margin of 2.25% and is repayable in quarterly installments over a term of five years with a final balloon payment of \$52.8 million due in December 2019.

Golar Viking facility

In December 2015, we entered into a \$62.5 million secured loan facility, with certain lenders, to finance the Golar Viking upon repossession of the vessel from Equinox. The facility is repayable in quarterly installments over a term of five years with a final balloon payment of \$37.8 million due in December 2020. This facility bears interest at LIBOR plus a margin of 2.5%.

2017 Convertible bonds

On February 17, 2017, we closed a new \$402.5 million senior unsecured five years 2.75% convertible bond. The conversion rate for the bonds will initially equal 26.5308 common shares per \$1,000 principal amount of the bonds. This is equivalent to an initial conversion price of \$37.69 per common share, or a 35% premium on the February 13, 2017 closing share price of \$27.92. The conversion price is subject to adjustment for dividends paid. To mitigate the dilution risk of conversion to common equity, we also entered into capped call transactions costing approximately \$31.2 million. The capped call transactions cover approximately 10,678,647 common shares, have an initial strike price of \$37.69, and an initial cap price of \$48.86. The cap price of \$48.86, which is a proxy for the revised conversion price, represents a 75% premium on the February 13, 2017 closing share price of \$27.92. Including the \$31.2 million cost of the capped call, the all-in cost of the bond is approximately 4.3%. Bond proceeds, net of fees and the cost of the capped call, amounted to \$360.2 million. On inception, we recognized a liability of \$320.3 million and an equity portion of \$39.9 million.

Margin Loan Facility

We entered into a loan agreement, dated March 3, 2017, among one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, as borrower, Golar LNG Limited, as guarantor, Citibank, N.A., as administrative agent, initial collateral agent and calculation agent, and Citibank, N.A., as lender. We refer to this as the Margin Loan Facility. Pursuant to the Margin Loan Facility Citibank, N.A. provided a loan in the amount of \$150 million. The Margin Loan Facility has a term of three years, an interest rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 3.95% and is secured by our Golar Partners common units and their associated distributions, and in certain cases, cash or cash equivalents. The Margin Loan Facility contains conditions, representations and warranties, covenants (including loan to value requirements), mandatory prepayment events,

facility adjustment events, events of default and other provisions customary for a facility of this nature. The loan was primarily used to pay a portion of the amounts due under our 3.75% convertible senior secured bonds due March 2017, or the Prior Convertible Bonds. Concurrently with the repayment of the Prior Convertible Bonds, the trustee for these bonds released our Golar Partners common units that had been pledged to secure them. In connection with the entry into the Margin Loan Facility, we pledged 20,852,291 Golar Partners common units as security for the obligations under the facility.

As at December 31, 2017, dividends and interest of \$30.9 million have been applied against the \$150 million principal of the Margin Loan Facility.

FLNG Hilli facility

In September 2015, in connection with the conversion of the Hilli to a FLNG, we entered into agreements with a subsidiary of CSSCL for a pre-delivery credit facility and post-delivery sale and leaseback financing. Both the pre-delivery facility and the post-delivery sale and leaseback financings are dependent upon certain conditions precedent before drawing down, in the case of the pre-delivery financing, or execution of the sale and leaseback, in the case of the post-delivery financing.

Hilli pre-delivery facility

Under the pre-delivery credit facility, a subsidiary of CSSCL will lend us up to \$700 million or 60% of the initial project budget for the conversion of the Hilli to partly finance the costs of conversion. The credit facility is non-amortizing with the principal payable at the earlier of August 30, 2018 or sale of the converted Hilli to a subsidiary of CSSCL under the sale and leaseback arrangement (described below under "Hilli post-delivery sale and leaseback financing"). The facility bears interest at a fixed rate of 6.25% per annum. As of December 31, 2017, the borrowings outstanding under the pre-delivery facility was \$525 million. Subsequent drawdowns are dependent upon reaching further conversion milestones relating to project spend.

Hilli post-delivery sale and leaseback financing

Upon the satisfaction of certain payment milestones under the LTA, along with other conditions precedent contained in the Hilli Facility, we are permitted an aggregate draw down of the lower of up to 80% of the construction cost (capped at \$1.2 billion) or market value as assessed on acceptance date, however not more than an aggregate of \$960 million. The proceeds of this sale and leaseback financing will be used, in part, to pay off the Hilli pre-delivery financing described above. We will subsequently lease back the vessel on a bareboat charter for a term of 10 years. We have options to repurchase the vessel throughout the charter term, commencing from the fifth year anniversary of the commencement of the bareboat charter, with an obligation to repurchase the vessel at the end of the ten year lease period.

Hilli shareholder loans

Keppel loan

In September 2014, our subsidiary, Golar GHK Lessors Limited ("GGHK"), entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with KSI Production Pte Ltd ("KSI"), a subsidiary of Keppel, to sell 10% of its ownership in Golar Hilli Corporation ("Hilli Corp") for \$21.7 million. In consideration KSI paid the equity value of the shares and acquired a portion of the loans made by GGHK to Hilli Corp. The loan amounted to \$21.7 million and is shown under "Long-term debt" in our consolidated financial statements. The loan bears interest at 6% per annum. Installment payments of 2.5% of the value of the loan are payable on a six-monthly basis beginning 12 months after final acceptance of the FLNG with a balloon payment 120 months after final acceptance. Since September 2014 through to December 31, 2015, additional cash calls were issued to meet funding requirements relating to the conversion of the Hilli to a FLNG. However, during 2015, due to surplus cash balances it was agreed by the Hilli Corp shareholders to return an amount of surplus cash to both KSI and Golar. The amount to be returned to KSI was \$9 million and resulted in a decrease in the Keppel loan by the same⁽¹⁾. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the balance outstanding under the Keppel shareholder loan was \$44.1 million.

(1) As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, \$6.5 million surplus cash remains to be returned to KSI and is captured within "Other current liabilities" (see note 22).

B&V loan

In November 2014, our subsidiary, GGHK, entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with Black & Veatch International Company ("B&V"), a subsidiary of Black & Veatch, to sell approximately 1% of its ownership in Hilli Corp for \$5.0 million. In consideration B&V paid the equity value of the shares and acquired a portion of the loans made by GGHK to Hilli Corp. The loan amounted to \$5.0 million and is shown under "Long-term debt" in our consolidated financial statements. The loan bears interest at 6% per annum. Installment payments of 2.5% of the value of the loan is payable on a six-monthly basis beginning 12 months after final acceptance of the FLNG with a balloon

payment 120 months after final acceptance.

\$1.125 billion facility

In July 2013, we entered into a \$1.125 billion facility to initially fund eight of our newbuildings. The facility bears interest at LIBOR plus a margin. The facility is divided into three tranches, with the following general terms:

Tranche	Proportion of facility	Term of loan from date of drawdown	Repayment terms
K-Sure	40%	12 years	Six-monthly installments
KEXIM	40%	12 years	Six-monthly installments
Commercial	20%	5 years	Six-monthly installments, unpaid balance to be refinanced after 5 years

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The facility bears interest at LIBOR plus a margin of 2.10% for the K-Sure tranche of the facility and 2.75% for both the KEXIM and commercial tranche of the loan.

The K-Sure tranche is funded by a consortium of lenders, of which 95% is guaranteed by a Korean Trade Insurance Corporation (or K-Sure) policy; the KEXIM tranche is funded by the Export Import Bank of Korea (or KEXIM). Repayments under the K-Sure and KEXIM tranches are due semi-annually with a 12 year repayment profile. The commercial tranche is funded by a syndicate of banks and is for a term of five years from date of drawdown with a final balloon payment depending on drawdown dates for each respective vessel. In the event the commercial tranche is not refinanced prior to the end of the five years, both K-Sure and KEXIM have an option to demand repayment of the balances outstanding under their respective tranches.

The facility is further divided into vessel-specific tranches dependent upon delivery and drawdown, with each borrower being the subsidiary owning the respective vessel. As of December 31, 2017, the aggregate balance of the facility was \$195.4 million and relates to two of our vessels: the Golar Bear and the Golar Frost. However, we continue to guarantee the debt relating to the Golar Celsius and the Golar Penguin that was assumed by Golar Power in connection with the formation transaction in 2016 (see note 7).

Redemption of 2012 Convertible bonds

The proceeds from our 2017 financings (the Margin Loan Facility and 2017 Convertible bonds), as described above, were used to redeem and settle our obligations under the 2012 Convertible bonds during 2017.

The 2012 Convertible bonds refer to our issuance in March 2012 of convertible bonds, which raised gross proceeds of \$250.0 million, in a private placement offering, with a maturity date of March 2017.

Lessor VIE debt

The following loans relate to our lessor VIE entities, including ICBCL, CMBL, CCBFL and COSCO, that we consolidate as variable interest entities ("VIEs"). Although we have no control over the funding arrangements of these entities, we consider ourselves the primary beneficiary of these VIEs and we are therefore required to consolidate these loan facilities into our financial results. Refer to note 5 for additional information.

ICBCL VIE loans

Golar Glacier facility

In October 2014, the special purpose vehicle ("SPV"), Hai Jiao 1401 Limited, which owns the Golar Glacier, entered into secured financing agreements for \$184.8 million consisting of a senior and junior facilities which are denominated in USD. The senior loan facility of \$153 million is a 10 year non-recourse loan provided by ICBC Brussels, with first priority mortgage on the Golar Glacier. The facility bears interest at LIBOR plus a margin and is repayable in semi-annual installments with a balloon payment on maturity. The short-term junior loan facility of \$31.8 million is provided by ICBCIL Finance Co., a related party of ICBCL. The junior loan facility bears interest at 6% and is repayable on demand.

Golar Snow facility

In January 2015, the SPV, Hai Jiao 1402 Limited, which owns the Golar Snow, entered into secured financing agreements for \$182.6 million consisting of senior and junior loan facilities which are denominated in USD. The senior loan facility of \$160.0 million is a 10 year non-recourse loan provided by ICBC Brussels, with a first priority mortgage on the Golar Snow. The senior loan facility bears interest at LIBOR plus a margin and is repayable in

semi-annual installments with a balloon payment on maturity. The junior loan facility of \$22.6 million is provided by ICBCIL Finance Co., a related party of ICBCL. The junior loan facility bears interest at 6% and is repayable on demand.

Golar Kelvin facility

In January 2015, the SPV, Hai Jiao 1405 Limited, which owns the Golar Kelvin, entered into a secured financing agreement for \$182.5 million. The loan facility is provided by ICBCIL Finance Co., a related party of ICBCL. The loan facility is denominated in USD, bears interest at 6% and is repayable on demand.

Golar Ice facility

In February 2015, the SPV, Hai Jiao 1406 Limited, which owns the Golar Ice, entered into a secured financing agreement for \$172.0 million. The loan facility is provided by Skysea Malta Capital Company Limited, a related party of ICBCL. The loan facility is denominated in USD, bears interest at 2.78% and is repayable on demand.

CMBL VIE loan - Golar Tundra facility

In November 2015, the SPV, Sea 24 Leasing Co Ltd, which owns the Golar Tundra, entered into a secured financing agreement. The loan facility is denominated in USD, bears interest at LIBOR plus a margin and was repayable in 2016. In April 2016, Sea 24 Leasing Co Ltd refinanced its debt facilities and entered into long-term debt facilities (the "Tundra Lessor VIE Debt facilities"). The Tundra Lessor VIE Debt facilities bear interest at LIBOR plus a margin and are repayable as balloon payments on maturity.

A pre-condition of the Golar Tundra lease financing with CMBL is for the FSRU to be employed under an effective charter. The recent termination of the WAGL charter by us means that we now have to find a replacement charter by June 30, 2018 or we could be required to refinance the FSRU. As a result, we have classified the Golar Tundra facility as short-term debt as of December 31, 2017.

CCBFL VIE loan - Golar Seal facility

In March 2016, the SPV, Compass Shipping 1 Corporation Limited, which owns the Golar Seal, entered into a long-term loan facility for \$162.4 million. The loan facility is denominated in USD, is a 10 year loan, bears interest at 3.5% and is repayable in quarterly installments with a balloon payment on maturity.

Similarly to the Golar Tundra above, a pre-condition of the Golar Seal lease financing with CCBFL is for the LNG carrier to be employed under an effective charter by December 31, 2018 or we could be required to refinance the LNG carrier. As a result, we have classified the Golar Seal facility as short-term debt as of December 31, 2017.

COSCO VIE loan - Golar Crystal facility

In March 2017, the SPV, Oriental Fleet LNG 01 Limited, which owns the Golar Crystal, obtained an internal loan from its parent company, COSCO Shipping, to fund the purchase of the Golar Crystal. The internal loan bears no interest and is repayable on demand.

Debt restrictions

Certain of our debts are collateralized by ship mortgages and, in the case of some debt, pledges of shares by each guarantor subsidiary. The existing financing agreements impose operating and financing restrictions which may significantly limit or prohibit, among other things, our ability to incur additional indebtedness, create liens, sell capital shares of subsidiaries, make certain investments, engage in mergers and acquisitions, purchase and sell vessels, enter into time or consecutive voyage charters or pay dividends without the consent of the lenders. In addition, lenders may accelerate the maturity of indebtedness under financing agreements and foreclose upon the collateral securing the indebtedness upon the occurrence of certain events of default, including a failure to comply with any of the covenants contained in the financing agreements. Many of our debt agreements contain certain covenants, which require compliance with certain financial ratios. Such ratios include current assets: liabilities and equity ratio covenants and minimum free cash restrictions. With regards to cash restrictions, we have covenanted to retain at least \$50.0 million of cash and cash equivalents on a consolidated group basis. In addition, as of December 31, 2017 there are cross default provisions in certain of our and Golar Partners' and Golar Power's loan and lease agreements.

In addition to mortgage security, some of our debt is also collateralized through pledges of equity shares by our guarantor subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2017, we were in compliance with all our covenants under our various loan agreements.

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24. OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
FLNG deferred revenue ⁽¹⁾	72,138	—
Pension obligations (see note 25)	37,537	37,873
Guarantees issued to Golar Partners (see note 29)	11,429	11,429
Other ⁽²⁾	11,444	2,912
	132,548	52,214

(1) This represents the corresponding liability upon recognition of the LTA derivative asset. This deferred gain will be amortized to earnings in line with revenue recognized over the term of the LTA host contract, commencing on the customer's acceptance of the Hilli. The initial amount recognized of \$79.6 million, of which \$72.1 million is non-current. The current portion of FLNG deferred revenue is included in "Other current liabilities" (see note 22).

(2) Included in Other is asset retirement obligation of \$9.8 million. The corresponding asset of \$9.8 million is recorded within asset under development (see note 16).

25. PENSIONS

Defined contribution scheme

We operate a defined contribution scheme. The pension cost for the period represents contributions payable by us to the scheme. The charge to net income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$1.7 million, \$1.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

The total contributions to our defined contribution scheme were as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016	2015
Employers' contributions	1,656	1,324	1,035

Defined benefit schemes

We have two defined benefit pension plans both of which are closed to new entrants but still cover certain of our employees. Benefits are based on the employee's years of service and compensation. Net periodic pension plan costs are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Cost method. Our plans are funded by us in conformity with the funding requirements of the applicable government regulations. Plan assets consist of both fixed income and equity funds managed by professional fund managers.

We use December 31 as a measurement date for our pension plans.

The components of net periodic benefit costs are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016	2015
Service cost	313	302	379
Interest cost	1,901	2,051	2,042
Expected return on plan assets	(843)	(806)	(946)
Recognized actuarial loss	1,182	1,060	1,195
Net periodic benefit cost	2,553	2,607	2,670

The estimated net loss for the defined benefit pension plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic pension benefit cost during the year ended December 31, 2017 is \$1.4 million (2016: \$1.2 million).

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The change in benefit obligation and plan assets and reconciliation of funded status as of December 31 are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Reconciliation of benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at January 1	50,376	49,473
Service cost	313	302
Interest cost	1,901	2,051
Actuarial loss	873	3,547
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	1,008	(1,887)
Benefit payments	(3,300)	(3,110)
Benefit obligation at December 31	51,171	50,376

The accumulated benefit obligation at December 31, 2017 and 2016 was \$50.2 million and \$49.1 million, respectively.

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	12,503	13,194
Actual return on plan assets	1,039	1,994
Employer contributions	2,316	2,342
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	1,076	(1,917)
Benefit payments	(3,300)	(3,110)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	13,634	12,503

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Projected benefit obligation	(51,171)	(50,376)
Fair value of plan assets	13,634	12,503
Unfunded status ⁽¹⁾	(37,537)	(37,873)

Employer contributions and benefits paid under the pension plans include \$2.3 million (2016: \$2.3 million) paid from employer assets for the year ended December 31, 2017.

(1) Our plans compose of two plans. The details of these plans are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	UK Scheme	Marine Scheme	Total	UK Scheme	Marine Scheme	Total
Projected benefit obligation	(11,654)	(39,517)	(51,171)	(10,461)	(39,915)	(50,376)
Fair value of plan assets	12,968	666	13,634	10,651	1,852	12,503
Funded (unfunded) status at end of year	1,314	(38,851)	(37,537)	190	(38,063)	(37,873)

The fair value of our plan assets, by category, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Equity securities	9,921	8,936
Debt securities	3,047	2,860
Cash	666	707
	13,634	12,503

The amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Net actuarial loss (see note 27)	12,799	12,956

The actuarial loss recognized in other comprehensive income is net of tax of \$0.3 million, \$0.0 million, and \$0.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The asset allocation for our Marine scheme at December 31, 2017 and 2016, by asset category are as follows:

Marine scheme	2017 (%)	2016 (%)
Equity	—	30-65
Bonds	—	10-50
Cash	100	20-40
Total	100	100

The asset allocation for our UK scheme at December 31, 2017 and 2016, by asset category are as follows:

UK scheme	2017 (%)	2016 (%)
Equity	76.5	75.2
Bonds	23.5	24.8
Total	100	100

Our investment strategy is to balance risk and reward through the selection of professional investment managers and investing in pooled funds.

We are expected to make the following contributions to the schemes during the year ended December 31, 2018, as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	UK scheme	Marine scheme
Employer contributions	541	3,000

We are expected to make the following pension disbursements as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	UK scheme	Marine scheme
2018	460	3,000
2019	325	3,000
2020	350	3,000
2021	570	3,000
2022	365	3,000
2023 - 2027	2,460	12,500

The weighted average assumptions used to determine the benefit obligation for our plans for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2017	2016
Discount rate	3.40 %	3.87 %
Rate of compensation increase	2.32 %	2.38 %

The weighted average assumptions used to determine the net periodic benefit cost for our plans for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2017	2016
Discount rate	3.87 %	4.34 %
Expected return on plan assets	6.75 %	6.75 %
Rate of compensation increase	2.38 %	2.07 %

The overall expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption used to determine the net periodic benefit cost for our plans for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 is based on the weighted average of various returns on assets using the asset allocation as at the beginning of 2017 and 2016. For equities and other asset classes, we have applied an equity risk premium over ten year governmental bonds.

26. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE OPTIONS

Our ordinary shares are listed on the Nasdaq Stock Exchange.

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, our authorized and issued share capital is as follows:

Authorized share capital:

(in thousands of \$, except per share data)	2017	2016
150,000,000 (2016: 150,000,000) common shares of \$1.00 each	150,000	150,000

Issued share capital:

(in thousands of \$, except per share data)	2017	2016
101,118,289 (2016: 101,080,673) outstanding issued common shares of \$1.00 each	101,119	101,081

We issued 38,000 and 132,000 common shares upon the exercise of stock options for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Public equity offerings

We closed a registered public offering of 7,475,000 of our common shares, par value \$1.00 per share, in November 2016. We raised net proceeds of approximately \$170.0 million.

Treasury shares

In November 2014, our board of directors approved a new share repurchase program under which we may repurchase up to 5% of Golar's outstanding stock over a two year period, which is now closed. As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, we had repurchased 0.5 million shares for a consideration of \$20.5 million and was party to a Total Return Swap, or TRS, indexed to 3.0 million of Golar's shares at an average price of \$43.30. There is at present no obligation for us to purchase any shares from the counterparty.

Share options

In February 2002, our board of directors approved the Golar LNG Limited Share Option Scheme ("Golar Scheme"). The Golar Scheme permits the board of directors, at its discretion, to grant options and to acquire shares in the Company to employees and directors of the Company or its subsidiaries. Options granted under the scheme will vest at a date determined by the board at the date of the grant. The options granted under the plan to date have five year terms and vest equally over a period of three to four years. There is no maximum number of shares authorized for

awards of equity share options, and either authorized unissued shares or treasury shares in the Company may be used to satisfy exercised options.

The Golar LNG Limited Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") was adopted by our board of directors, effective as of October 24, 2017. The maximum aggregate number of common shares that may be delivered pursuant to any and all awards under the Company's LTIP shall not exceed 3,000,000 common shares, subject to adjustment due to recapitalization or reorganization as provided under

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the LTIP. The LTIP allows for grants of (i) share options, (ii) share appreciation rights, (iii) restricted share awards (iv) share awards, (v) other share-based awards, (vi) cash awards, (vii) dividend equivalent rights, (viii) substitute awards and (ix) performance-based awards, or any combination of the foregoing as determined by the board of directors or nominated committee in its sole discretion. Either authorized unissued shares or treasury shares (if there are any) in the Company may be used to satisfy exercised options.

During 2017 and 2016, the Company granted to directors and employees 0.4 million and 1.9 million share options, respectively.

In 2017, the Company extended the life of 95,138 share options to September 30, 2018. The options were originally awarded from 2009 to 2011. Incremental compensation cost of \$0.6 million was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2017, representing the excess of the fair value of the options at modification date over the original fair value at grant date.

As at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the number of options outstanding in respect of Golar shares was 4.0 million, 3.8 million and 2.2 million, respectively.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the grant date or modification date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The weighted average assumptions as at grant date are noted in the table below:

	2017	2016	2015	
Risk free interest rate	1.8	% 1.8	% 1.8	%
Expected volatility of common stock	54.5	% 55.0	% 53.1	%
Expected dividend yield	0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	%
Expected term of options (in years)	3.8 years	5.0 years	5.0 years	

The assumption for expected future volatility is based primarily on an analysis of historical volatility of our common stock.

Where the criteria for using the simplified method are met, we have used this method to estimate the expected term of options based on the vesting period of the award that represents the period of time options granted are expected to be outstanding. Under the simplified method, the mid-point between the vesting date and the maximum contractual expiration date is used as the expected term. Where the criteria for using the simplified method are not met, we used the contractual term of the options of five years.

The dividend yield has been estimated at 0.0% as the exercise price of the options are reduced by the value of dividends, declared and paid on a per share basis.

A summary of option activity as at December 31, 2017 is presented below:

(in thousands of \$, except per share data)	Shares (in '000s)	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual term (years)
Options outstanding at December 31, 2016	3,835	\$ 39.81	3.9
Exercised during the year	(20)) \$ 2.98	
Forfeited during the year	(238)) \$ 40.58	
Granted during the year	440	\$ 22.98	
Options outstanding at December 31, 2017	4,017	\$ 37.92	3.0

Options exercisable at:

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December 31, 2017	1,139	\$37.92	2.53
December 31, 2016	108	\$2.84	0.83
December 31, 2015	190	\$3.97	0.87

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The exercise price of all options is reduced by the amount of dividends declared and paid; the above figures for options granted, exercised and forfeited show the average of the prices at the time of granting, exercising and forfeiting of the options, and for options outstanding at the beginning and end of the year, the average of the reduced option prices is shown.

The intrinsic value of share options exercised in the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$0.3 million, \$1.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the aggregate intrinsic value of share options that were both outstanding and exercisable was \$nil as the exercise price was higher than the market value of the share options at year end.

The total fair value of share options which fully vested in the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$13.6 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

Compensation cost of \$8.8 million, \$5.8 million and \$3.7 million has been recognized in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. In addition, share options cost of \$1.8 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.6 million have been capitalized as part of the cost of the conversion of the Hilli for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing share options awarded to employees directly involved in the conversion.

As of December 31, 2017, the total unrecognized compensation cost amounting to \$20.0 million relating to options outstanding is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.6 years.

27. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

As at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, our accumulated other comprehensive loss balances consisted of the following components:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016	2015
Net gain on qualifying cash flow hedging instruments, including share of affiliate	5,030	3,414	(192)
Losses associated with pensions	(12,799)	(12,956)	(12,400)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(7,769)	(9,542)	(12,592)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss consisted of the following:

	Pension and Gains post retirement benefit plan adjustments	(losses) on cash flow hedges	Share of affiliates comprehensive income (loss)	Total accumulated comprehensive income (loss)
Balance at December 31, 2014	(15,251)	4,042	4,630	(6,579)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	2,851	—	(4,822)	(1,971)
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	—	382	—	382
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	2,851	382	(4,822)	(1,589)
Transfer of additional paid in capital	—	(4,424)	—	(4,424)
Balance at December 31, 2015	(12,400)	—	(192)	(12,592)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(556)	—	3,606	3,050
Balance at December 31, 2016	(12,956)	—	3,414	(9,542)

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Other comprehensive income	157	—	1,616	1,773
Balance at December 31, 2017	(12,799) —	5,030	(7,769)

See note 28 for the details relating to the amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

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28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Interest rate risk management

In certain situations, we may enter into financial instruments to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in interest rates. We have entered into swaps that convert floating rate interest obligations to fixed rates, which from an economic perspective hedge the interest rate exposure. We do not hold or issue instruments for speculative or trading purposes. The counterparties to such contracts are major banking and financial institutions. Credit risk exists to the extent that the counterparties are unable to perform under the contracts; however we do not anticipate non-performance by any of our counterparties.

We manage our debt portfolio with interest rate swap agreements in U.S. dollars to achieve an overall desired position of fixed and floating interest rates. Historically, we hedge accounted for certain of our interest rate swap arrangements designated as cash flow hedges. The net gains and losses had been reported in a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income to the extent the hedges were effective. The amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income would have subsequently been reclassified into earnings in the same period as the hedged items affected earnings. However, since 2015, we have ceased hedge accounting for any of our derivatives.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, we were party to the following interest rate swap transactions involving the payment of fixed rates in exchange for LIBOR as summarized below:

Instrument (in thousands of \$)	Year end	Notional value	Maturity Dates	Fixed Interest Rates
Interest rate swaps*:				
Receiving floating, pay fixed	2017	1,250,000	2018/ 2021	1.13% to 1.94%
Receiving floating, pay fixed	2016	1,250,000	2018/ 2021	1.13% to 1.94%

* This excludes any interest rate swap agreements designated and qualifying cash flow hedges in our equity method investments.

The effect of cash flow hedging relationships relating to swap agreements on the consolidated statements of operations was as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	Effective portion gain reclassified from			Ineffective Portion			
	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments							
Interest rate swaps		—	—	382	—	—	—
Other financial items, net							

Foreign currency risk

The majority of the vessels' gross earnings are receivable in U.S. dollars. The majority of our transactions, assets and liabilities are denominated in U.S. dollars, our functional currency. However, we incur expenditure in other currencies. There is a risk that currency fluctuations will have a negative effect on the value of our cash flows.

Commodity price risk

Liquefaction services revenue in respect of the Hilli will be recognized after customer acceptance of the vessel. A derivative asset, representing the fair value of the estimated discounted cash flows of payments due as a result of the Brent Crude price moving above the contractual floor of \$60.00 per barrel over the contract term, was recognized in December 2017 on commencement of commissioning. Golar bears no downside risk should the Brent Crude price move below \$60.00.

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Equity price risk

Our Board of the Directors have approved a share repurchase scheme, which is being partly financed through the use of total return swap or equity swap facilities with third party banks, indexed to our own shares. We carry the risk of fluctuations in the share price of those acquired shares. The banks are compensated at their cost of funding plus a margin. As at December 31, 2017, the counterparty to the equity swap transactions had acquired 3.0 million shares in the Company at an average price of \$43.30. In addition, we entered into a forward contract for the acquisition of 107,000 shares in Golar Partners at an average price of \$19.75. The effect of our total return swap facilities in our consolidated statement of operations as at December 31, 2017 is a gain of \$16.6 million. There is at present no obligation for us to purchase any shares from the counterparty.

In addition to the above equity swap transactions linked to our own securities, we may from time to time enter into short-term equity swap arrangements relating to securities of other companies.

Fair values of financial instruments

We recognize our fair value estimates using a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy has three levels based on reliability of inputs used to determine fair value as follows:

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2: Observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data; and

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

There have been no transfers between different levels in the fair value hierarchy during the year.

The carrying value and fair value of our financial instruments, excluding short-term receivables and payables, at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	Fair value Hierarchy	2017 Carrying Value	2017 Fair Value	2016 Carrying Value	2016 Fair Value
Non-Derivatives:					
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 1	214,862	214,862	224,190	224,190
Restricted cash and short-term deposits	Level 1	397,815	397,815	416,028	416,028
Cost method investments ⁽¹⁾	Level 3	7,347	7,347	7,347	7,347
Current portion of long-term debt and short-term debt ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Level 2	1,393,229	1,393,229	484,705	484,705
Long-term debt – convertible bond ⁽³⁾	Level 2	340,173	430,361	218,851	219,428
Long-term debt ⁽³⁾	Level 2	701,498	701,498	1,124,105	1,124,105
Derivatives:					
FLNG derivative ⁽⁴⁾	Level 2	94,700	94,700	—	—
Interest rate swaps asset ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	Level 2	10,166	10,166	5,022	5,022
Interest rate swaps liability ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	Level 2	—	—	1,470	1,470
Foreign exchange swaps asset ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	Level 2	51	51	—	—
Foreign exchange swaps liability ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	Level 2	223	223	993	993
Total return equity swap liability ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	Level 2	40,141	40,141	56,763	56,763
Earn-Out Units asset ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾	Level 2	7,400	7,400	15,000	15,000

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- The carrying value of our cost method investments refers to our holdings in OLT Offshore LNG Toscana S.p.A (or OLT-O). As we have no established method of determining the fair value of this investment, we have not estimated its fair value as of December 31, 2017, but have not identified any changes in circumstances which would alter our view of fair value as disclosed.
- (1) The carrying amounts of our short-term debts and loans receivable approximate their fair values because of the near term maturity of these instruments.
- (2) Our debt obligations are recorded at amortized cost in the consolidated balance sheets. The amounts presented in the table, are gross of the deferred charges amounting to \$24.1 million and \$26.3 million at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.
- (3) Derivative liabilities are captured within other current liabilities and derivative assets are captured within non-current assets on the balance sheet.
- (4) The fair value of certain derivative instruments is the estimated amount that we would receive or pay to terminate the agreements at the reporting date, taking into account current interest rates, foreign exchange rates, closing quoted market prices and our creditworthiness and that of our counterparties.
- (5) The fair value of total return equity swaps is calculated using the closing prices of the underlying listed shares, dividends paid since inception and the interest rate charged by the counterparty.
- (6) The Earn-Out Units were issued to Golar in connection with the IDR Reset transaction between Golar and Golar Partners in October 2016. Refer to note 14 for further detail.
- (7)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument:

The carrying values of trade accounts receivable, trade accounts payable, accrued liabilities and working capital facilities approximate fair values because of the near term maturity of these instruments.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, which are highly liquid, is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

The carrying value for restricted cash and short-term deposits is considered to be equal to the estimated fair value because of their near term maturity.

The estimated fair value for the liability component of the unsecured convertible bonds is based on the quoted market price as at the balance sheet date.

The estimated fair values for both the floating long-term debt and short-term debt to a related party are considered to be equal to the carrying values since they bear variable interest rates, which are adjusted on a quarterly or six-monthly basis.

The fair value measurement of a liability must reflect the non-performance of the entity. Therefore, the impact of our credit worthiness has also been factored into the fair value measurement of the derivative instruments in a liability position.

The fair value of the Earn-Out Units was determined using a Monte-Carlo simulation method. This simulation was performed within the Black Scholes option pricing model then solved via an iterative process by applying the Newton-Raphson method for the fair value of the Earn-Out Units, such that the price of a unit output by the Monte-Carlo simulation equaled the price observed in the market. The method took into account the historical volatility, dividend yield as well as the share price of the Golar Partners common units as of the IDR Reset date and at balance sheet date.

The fair value of the FLNG derivative was determined using the estimated discounted cash flows of the additional payments due to us as a result of oil prices moving above a contractual oil price floor over the term of the LTA.

Significant inputs used in the valuation of the FLNG derivative include management's estimate of an appropriate discount rate and the length of time to blend the long-term and the short-term oil prices obtained from quoted prices in active markets.

The credit exposure of interest rate swap agreements is represented by the fair value of contracts with a positive value at the end of each period, reduced by the effects of master netting arrangements. It is our policy to enter into master netting agreements with counterparties to derivative financial instrument contracts, which give us the legal right to discharge all or a portion of the amounts owed to the counterparty by offsetting them against amounts that the counterparty owes to us.

Our pension plan assets are primarily invested in funds holding equity and debt securities, which are valued at quoted market price. These plan assets are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy (see note 25).

The following table summarizes the fair value of our derivative instruments on a gross basis (none of which have been designated as hedges) recorded in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

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	Balance sheet classification	2017	2016
(in thousands of \$)			
Asset Derivatives			
FLNG derivative	Other non-current assets	94,700	—
Earn-Out Units asset	Other non-current assets	7,400	15,000
Interest rate swaps	Other non-current assets	10,166	5,022
Foreign exchange swaps	Other non-current assets	51	—
Total asset derivatives		112,317	20,022
Liability Derivatives			
Interest rate swaps	Other current liabilities	—	1,470
Foreign exchange swaps	Other current liabilities	223	993
Total return equity swap	Other current liabilities	40,141	56,763
Total liability derivatives		40,364	59,226

We have elected not to offset the fair values of derivative assets and liabilities executed with the same counterparty that are generally subject to enforceable master netting arrangements. However, if we were to offset and record the asset and liability balances of derivatives on a net basis, the amounts presented in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 would be adjusted as detailed in the following table:

	2017		2016	
	Gross amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheet	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheet amount subject to netting agreements	Gross amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheet	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheet amount subject to netting agreements
(in thousands of \$)				
Total asset derivatives	10,166	—	10,166	5,022(1,351)) 3,671
Total liability derivatives	—	—	—	1,470(1,351)) 119

The total return equity swap has a credit arrangement that requires us to provide cash collateral equaling 20% of the initial purchase price and to subsequently post additional cash collateral that corresponds to any further unrealized loss. As at December 31, 2017 cash collateral amounting to \$58.4 million has been provided (see note 18).

Concentrations of risk

There is a concentration of credit risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash to the extent that substantially all of the amounts are carried with Nordea Bank of Finland PLC, DNB Bank ASA, Citibank, Standard Chartered and Danske Bank. However, we believe this risk is remote, as they are established and reputable establishments with no prior history of default.

There is a concentration of financing risk with respect to our long-term debt to the extent that a substantial amount of our long-term debt is carried with K-Sure, KEXIM and commercial lenders of our \$1.125 billion facility, as well as with ICBCL, CMBL, CCBFL and COSCO in regards to our sale and leaseback arrangements (see note 5). We believe these counterparties to be sound financial institutions. Therefore, we believe this risk is remote.

We have a substantial equity investment in our former subsidiary, Golar Partners, that from December 13, 2012 is considered as our affiliate and not our controlled subsidiary. As of December 31, 2017, our ownership interest was

31.8% and the aggregate carrying value of the investments recorded in our balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 was \$467.1 million, being the total of our ownership interest (common and general partner interests) plus IDRs.

Accordingly, the value of our investments and the income generated from Golar Partners is subject to specific risks associated with its business. Golar Partners operates in the same business as us and as of December 31, 2017 had a fleet of ten vessels managed by us, under contract, with seven of these vessels operating under medium to long-term charters with a concentrated number of charterers: Petrobras, Dubai Supply Authority, PT Nusantara

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Regas, The Government of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Kuwait National Petroleum Company. Furthermore, in the event the decline in the fair value of these investments falls below the carrying value and it was determined to be other-than-temporary, we would be required to recognize an impairment loss.

We also have a substantial equity investment in our joint venture, Golar Power. As of December 31, 2017, our ownership interest was 50% and the aggregate carrying value of the investment recorded in our balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 was \$228.7 million. Accordingly, the value of our investment and the income generated from Golar Power is subject to specific risks associated with its business. Golar Power offers integrated LNG based downstream solutions through the ownership and operation of FSRUs and associated terminal and power generation infrastructure. Furthermore, in the event the decline in the fair value of this investment falls below the carrying value and it was determined to be other-than-temporary, we would be required to recognize an impairment loss.

A further concentration of supplier risk exists in relation to our vessels undergoing or pending FLNG conversion with Keppel and Black & Veatch. However, we believe this risk is remote as Keppel are global leaders in the shipbuilding and vessel conversion sectors while B&V is a global engineering, procurement and construction company.

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Transactions with Golar Partners and subsidiaries:

Income (expenses):

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016	2015
Management and administrative services revenue (i)	7,762	4,251	2,949
Ship management fees revenue (ii)	5,903	6,466	7,577
Charter-hire expenses (iii)	(17,423)	(28,368)	(41,555)
Gain on disposals to Golar Partners (iv)	—	—	102,406
Interest income on vendor financing loan (iv)	—	—	4,217
Interest expense on short-term credit facility (v)	—	(122)	(203)
Share options expense recharge (vii)	228	181	297
Interest expense on deposits payable (viii)	(4,622)	(1,967)	—
Total	(8,152)	(19,559)	75,688

Receivables (payables): The balances with Golar Partners and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the following:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Trading balances owing to Golar Partners and subsidiaries (v)	(4,144)	(21,792)
Methane Princess lease security deposit movements (vi)	(3,464)	(2,006)
Deposit payable (viii)	(177,247)	(107,247)
Total	(184,855)	(131,045)

(i) Management and administrative services agreement - On March 30, 2011, Golar Partners entered into a management and administrative services agreement with Golar Management, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Golar, pursuant to which Golar Management will provide to Golar Partners certain management and administrative services. The services provided by Golar Management are charged at cost plus a management fee equal to 5% of Golar Management's costs and expenses incurred in connection with providing these services. Golar Partners may terminate the agreement by providing 120 days written notice.

(ii) Ship management fees - Golar and certain of its affiliates charge ship management fees to Golar Partners for the provision of technical and commercial management of Golar Partners' vessels. Each of Golar Partners' vessels is subject to management agreements pursuant to which certain commercial and technical management services are provided by Golar Management. Golar Partners may terminate these agreements by providing 30 days written notice.

(iii) Charter-hire expenses - This consists of the charterhire expenses that we incurred for the charter back from Golar Partners of the Golar Grand in 2015, 2016 and 2017, and for the comparative period in 2015 this also includes the Golar Eskimo.

In connection with the sale of the Golar Grand to Golar Partners in November 2012, we issued an option where, in the event that the charterer did not renew or extend its charter for the Golar Grand beyond February 2015, the Partnership had the option to require us to charter the vessel through to October 2017. In February 2015, the option was exercised. Accordingly, we recognized charterhire costs of \$17.4 million, \$28.4 million and \$28.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, in relation to the Golar Grand. On November 1, 2017, the Golar Grand guarantee concluded.

The above disclosure excludes the net effect of the non-cash credit of \$5.1 million, \$6.1 million and \$3.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. This relates to the Golar Grand guarantee obligation,

which includes recognition of a loss on remeasurement in 2017 and 2015, less amortization of the guarantee obligation.

In connection with the sale of the Golar Eskimo in January 2015, we entered into an agreement with Golar Partners to charter back the vessel until June 30, 2015. Accordingly, we recognized charterhire costs of \$12.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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In addition, in exchange for entering into the charter back arrangement for the Golar Eskimo we agreed with Golar Partners that should we achieve a favorable renegotiation and extension of the charter with the charterer, which increased the value of the charter sold along with the vessel, Golar Partners would pay additional consideration to us equivalent to any increase in value. No charter renegotiation took place and no additional consideration was due or paid.

(iv) Gain on disposals - This refers to the gains arising on the disposals of the Golar Eskimo to Golar Partners. This disposal is further described in note 6.

In January 2015, we completed the disposal of our interests in the companies that own and operate the FSRU, the Golar Eskimo, which resulted in a gain on disposal of \$102.4 million. To part fund the purchase, we provided Golar Partners with a \$220.0 million loan facility which was non-amortizing with a balloon payment due in December 2016 and bore interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus a blended margin of 2.84%. The loan facility also contained an early repayment incentive fee of up to 1.0% of the loan amount which was called by Golar Partners following early repayment of the loan in November 2015. Resulting in an incentive fee of \$1.1 million.

(v) Trading balances - Receivables and payables with Golar Partners and its subsidiaries are comprised primarily of unpaid management fees and expenses for management, advisory and administrative services and may include working capital adjustments in respect of disposals to the Partnership, as well as charterhire expenses. In addition, certain receivables and payables arise when we pay an invoice on behalf of a related party and vice versa. Receivables and payables are generally settled quarterly in arrears. Trading balances owing to or due from Golar Partners and its subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and intended to be settled in the ordinary course of business. They primarily relate to recharges for trading expenses paid on behalf of Golar Partners, including ship management and administrative service fees due to us. In January 2016, we received funding from Golar Partners in the amount of \$30 million for a fixed period of 60 days. Golar Partners charged interest on this balance at a rate of LIBOR plus 5.0%. In November 2015, we received funding from Golar Partners in the amount of \$50 million for a fixed period of 28 days. Golar Partners charged interest on this balance at a rate of LIBOR plus 5.0%.

The decrease in trading balances to \$4.1 million as of December 31, 2017 from \$21.8 million as of December 31, 2016 is mainly attributable to the reduction of charter-hire payables as a result of the expiration of the Golar Grand arrangement in November 2017, discussed in (iii) above, and various settlements made to Golar Partners during the year.

(vi) Methane Princess lease security deposit movements - This represents net advances from Golar Partners since its IPO, which correspond with the net release of funds from the security deposits held relating to a lease for the Methane Princess. This is in connection with the Methane Princess tax lease indemnity provided to Golar Partners under the Omnibus Agreement. Accordingly, these amounts will be settled as part of the eventual termination of the Methane Princess lease.

(vii) Share options expense - This relates to a recharge of share option expense to Golar Partners in relation to share options in Golar granted to certain of Golar Partners directors, officers and employees.

(viii) Interest expense on deposits payable

Expense under Tundra Letter Agreement - In May 2016, we completed the Golar Tundra Sale and received a total cash consideration of \$107.2 million. We agreed to pay Golar Partners a daily fee plus operating expenses for the right to use the Golar Tundra from the date the Golar Tundra Sale was closed, until the date that the vessel would commence operations under the Golar Tundra Time Charter. In return, Golar Partners agreed to remit to us any hire income received with respect to the Golar Tundra during that period. It was further agreed that, if for any reason the

Golar Tundra Time Charter had not commenced by the 12 month anniversary of the closing of the Golar Tundra Sale, Golar Partners had the right to require that we repurchase the shares of Tundra Corp at a price equal to the purchase price. Accordingly, by virtue of the put option, we continued to consolidate the Golar Tundra for the periods whilst the put option remained in place, thus we have accounted for \$2.2 million and \$2.0 million as interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Deferred purchase price - In May 2017, the Golar Tundra had not commenced her charter and, accordingly, Golar Partners elected to exercise the Tundra Put Right to require us to repurchase Tundra Corp at a price equal to the original purchase price. In connection with Golar Partners exercising the Tundra Put Right, we and Golar Partners entered into an agreement pursuant to which we agreed to purchase Tundra Corp from Golar Partners on the date of the closing of the Tundra Put Sale (the "Put Sale Closing Date") in return we will be required to pay an amount equal to \$107.2 million (the "Deferred Purchase Price") plus an additional amount equal to 5% per annum of the Deferred Purchase Price (the "Additional Amount"). The Deferred Purchase Price and the Additional Amount shall be due and payable by us on the earlier of (a) the date of the closing of the Hilli Disposal (see below) and (b) March 31, 2018. We agreed to accept the Deferred Purchase Price and the Additional Amount in lieu of a cash receipt on the Put Sale Closing Date in return we have provided Golar Partners with an option (which Golar Partners have exercised) to purchase an

interest in Hilli Corp. We have accounted for \$1.1 million as interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2017, in relation to the Deferred Purchase Price.

Deposit received from Golar Partners - On August 15, 2017, we entered into a purchase and sale agreement (the "Hilli Sale Agreement") with Golar Partners for the disposal (the "Hilli Disposal") from Golar and affiliates of Keppel and Black & Veatch of common units (the "Disposal Interests") in Golar Hilli LLC. On the closing date of the Hilli Disposal, Golar Hilli LLC will indirectly (via its wholly-owned subsidiary) be the disponent owner of the Hilli. The Disposal Interests represent the equivalent of 50% of the two liquefaction trains, out of a total of four, that are contracted to the Customer under an eight-year LTA. The sale price for the Disposal Interests is \$658 million less net lease obligations under the financing facility for the Hilli (the "Hilli Facility"), which are expected to be between \$468 and \$480 million. Concurrently with the execution of the Hilli Sale Agreement, we received a further \$70 million deposit from Golar Partners, upon which we pay interest at a rate of 5% per annum. We have accounted for \$1.3 million and \$nil as interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, in relation to the \$70 million deposit from Golar Partners.

The closing of the Hilli Disposal is subject to the satisfaction of certain closing conditions which include, among others, the commencement of commercial operations under the LTA and the related Pre-Closing Contributions.

Other transactions:

Golar Partners distributions to us - Golar Partners has declared and paid quarterly distributions totaling \$52.3 million, \$54.7 million, and \$52.1 million to us for each of the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Exchange of Incentive Distribution Rights - Pursuant to the terms of an Exchange Agreement (the "Exchange Agreement") by and between Golar and Golar Partners we exchanged all of our incentive distribution rights in the Partnership ("Old IDRs") in October 2016. Under the terms of an Exchange Agreement, the first target distribution was met in November 2017, accordingly, Golar Partners issued 50% of the Earn-Out Units (374,295 common units and 7,639 general partner units) under the Exchange Agreement (see note 14).

Conversion of subordinated units - In June 2016, the subordination period expired and all the subordinated units in Golar Partners were converted into common units.

Indemnifications and guarantees:

a) Tax lease indemnifications: Under the Omnibus Agreement, we have agreed to indemnify Golar Partners in the event of any tax liabilities in excess of scheduled or final settlement amounts arising from the Methane Princess leasing arrangement and the termination thereof.

In addition, to the extent Golar Partners incurs any liabilities as a consequence of a successful challenge by the UK Tax Authorities with regard to the initial tax basis of the transactions relating to any of the UK tax leases or in relation to the lease restructuring terminations in 2010, we have agreed to indemnify Golar Partners.

The maximum possible amount in respect of the tax lease indemnification is not known as the determination of this amount is dependent on our intention of terminating this lease and the various market factors present at the point of termination. As of December 31, 2017, we recognized a liability of \$11.5 million (2016: \$11.5 million) in respect of the tax lease indemnification to Golar Partners representing the fair value at deconsolidation in December 2012.

b) Performance guarantees: We issued performance guarantees to third party charterers in connection with the Time Charter Party agreements entered into with the vessel operating entities who are now subsidiaries of Golar Partners.

These performance guarantees relate to the Golar Freeze, the Methane Princess and the Golar Winter. The maximum potential exposure in respect of the performance guarantees issued by the Company is not known as these matters cannot be absolutely determined. The likelihood of triggering the performance guarantees is remote based on the past performance of both our and Golar Partners' combined fleets.

c) Disposal of Golar Eskimo, Golar Igloo and Golar Maria: Under the Purchase, Sale and Contribution Agreements entered into between Golar Partners and us on December 15, 2014, December 5, 2013 and January 30, 2013 in relation to the Golar Eskimo, the Golar Igloo and the Golar Maria, respectively, Golar has agreed to indemnify Golar Partners against certain environmental and toxic tort liabilities with respect to the assets that Golar contributed or sold to Golar Partners to the extent arising prior to the time they were sold and to the extent that Golar Partners notify us within five years of the date of the agreements.

d) Golar Tundra financing related guarantees: In November 2015, we sold the Golar Tundra to a subsidiary of CMBL (see note 5) and subsequently leased back the vessel under a bareboat charter (the “Tundra Lease”). In connection with the Tundra Lease, we are a party to a guarantee in favor of Tundra SPV, pursuant to which, in the event that Tundra Corp (our subsidiary) is in default of its obligations under the Tundra Lease, we, as the primary guarantor, will settle any liabilities due within five business days. In addition, Golar Partners has also provided a further guarantee, pursuant to which, in the event we are unable to satisfy our obligations as the primary guarantor, Tundra SPV may recover this from Golar Partners, as the deficiency guarantor. Under a separate side agreement, we have agreed to indemnify Golar Partners for any costs incurred in its capacity as the deficiency guarantor.

Omnibus Agreement

In connection with the IPO of Golar Partners, we entered into an Omnibus Agreement with Golar Partners governing, among other things, when we and Golar Partners may compete against each other as well as rights of first offer on certain FSRUs and LNG carriers. Under the Omnibus Agreement, Golar Partners and its subsidiaries agreed to grant a right of first offer on any proposed sale, transfer or other disposition of any vessel it may own. Likewise, we agreed to grant a similar right of first offer to Golar Partners for any vessel under a charter for five or more years that we may own. These rights of first offer will not apply to a (a) sale, transfer or other disposition of vessels between any affiliated subsidiaries, or pursuant to the terms of any current or future charter or other agreement with a charter party or (b) merger with or into, or sale of substantially all of the assets to, an unaffiliated third-party. In addition, the Omnibus Agreement provides for certain indemnities to Golar Partners in connection with the assets transferred from us.

b) Transactions with Golar Power and affiliates:

In June 2016, we entered into certain agreements forming a 50/50 joint venture, Golar Power, with investment vehicles affiliated with the private equity firm Stonepeak. The purpose of Golar Power is to offer integrated LNG based downstream solutions through the ownership and operation of FSRUs and associated terminal and power generation infrastructure. The transaction closed on July 6, 2016 with the receipt of net proceeds of \$113 million from the disposal of 50% of our holding in the ordinary share capital of Golar Power to Stonepeak. Accordingly, effective from this date, we deconsolidated the results and net assets relating to the two vessels; the Golar Penguin and the Golar Celsius, the newbuild Golar Nanook and LNG Power Limited, which holds the rights to participate in the Sergipe Project. On the same date, we commenced equity accounting for our residual interest in Golar Power and we recorded an investment in Golar Power of \$116 million, which represents the fair value of our remaining 50% holding in Golar Power's ordinary share capital.

Net revenues: The transactions with Golar Power and its affiliates for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the following:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Management and administrative services revenue	5,711	1,965
Ship management fees income	824	335
Debt guarantee compensation (i)	775	488
Share options expense recharge (ii)	135	—
Total	7,445	2,788

Payables: The balances with Golar Power and its affiliates as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the following:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Trading balances due to Golar Power and affiliates (iii)	(935)	(4,442)
Total	(935)	(4,442)

(i) Debt guarantee compensation - In connection with the closing of the Golar Power and Stonepeak transaction, Golar Power entered into agreements to compensate Golar in relation to certain debt guarantees (as further described under the subheading "Guarantees and other") relating to Golar Power and subsidiaries. This compensation amounted to an aggregate of \$0.8 million and \$0.5 million income for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(ii) Share options expense - This relates to a recharge of share option expense to Golar Power in relation to share options in Golar granted to certain of Golar Power's directors, officers and employees.

(iii) Trading balances - Receivables and payables with Golar Power and its subsidiaries are comprised primarily of unpaid management fees, advisory and administrative services. In addition, certain receivables and payables arise when we pay an invoice

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on behalf of a related party and vice versa. Receivables and payables are generally settled quarterly in arrears. Trading balances owing to or due from Golar Power and its subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and intended to be settled in the ordinary course of business.

Guarantees and other:

a) Debt guarantees - The debt guarantees were previously issued by Golar to third party banks in respect of certain secured debt facilities relating to Golar Power and subsidiaries. The liability which is recorded in "Other non-current liabilities" is being amortized over the remaining term of the respective debt facilities with the credit being recognized in "Other financial items". As of December 31, 2017, the Company guaranteed \$182.3 million of Golar Power's gross long-term debt obligations. The debt facilities are secured against specific vessels. As described in (i) above we receive compensation from Golar Power in relation to the provision of the guarantees.

b) Shipyard guarantee - In connection with the newbuilding contract for the construction of a FSRU, we provided a guarantee to cover the remaining milestone payments due to the shipyard. Pursuant to the formation of Golar Power and closing of the Stonepeak transaction, Golar Power's subsidiary, entered into a counter guarantee with us to indemnify us in the event we are required to pay out any monies due under the shipyard guarantee.

c) Golar Power Purchase Option - Under the shareholders' agreement, Golar Power has the right for 18 months from July 6, 2016 to purchase another two of our vessels at their respective fair values. In connection with any such transaction, Ordinary Shares will be issued based on the fair market value of the vessel(s) at the time of their respective contribution.

d) Golar Power contributions - under the shareholders' agreement, we and Stonepeak have agreed to contribute additional funding to Golar Power, on a pro rata basis, including (i) an aggregate of \$150 million in the period through to the second half of 2018; and (ii) additional amounts as may be required by Golar Power, subject to the approval of its board of directors.

c) Transactions with OneLNG and subsidiaries:

On July 25, 2016 Golar and Schlumberger entered into a joint venture and shareholders' agreement to form OneLNG, a joint venture, with the intention to offer an integrated upstream and midstream solution for the development of low cost gas reserves to LNG. In accordance with the joint venture and shareholders' agreement, Golar holds 51% and Schlumberger the remaining 49% of OneLNG. Both Golar and Schlumberger have agreed pursuant to the OneLNG joint venture and Shareholders' Agreement that any new FLNG business development will be initiated by OneLNG. If the Board of Directors of OneLNG chooses not to proceed with an identified project, Golar or Schlumberger will be free to pursue the project independently. By virtue of substantive participation rights held by Schlumberger we account for our investment in OneLNG under the equity method of accounting.

Net revenues: The transactions with OneLNG and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the following:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Management and administrative services revenue	6,463	586

Receivables: The balances with OneLNG and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the following:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Trading balances due from OneLNG (i)	7,898	719

(i) Trading balances - Receivables and payables with One LNG and its subsidiaries are comprised primarily of unpaid management fees, advisory and administrative services. In addition, certain receivables and payables arise when we pay an invoice on behalf of a related party and vice versa. Receivables and payables are generally settled quarterly in arrears. Trading balances owing to or due from OneLNG are unsecured, interest-free and intended to be settled in the ordinary course of business.

Guarantees and other:

a) OneLNG contributions - In connection with our newly formed joint venture, OneLNG, (see note 14) under the joint venture and shareholders' agreement with Schlumberger, once a OneLNG project reaches final investment decision, we and Schlumberger will each be required to provide \$250 million of new equity. Contributions may include intellectual property amongst other items.

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d) Transaction with other related parties:

Net revenues (expenses): The transactions with other related parties for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 consisted of the following:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016	2015
Golar Wilhelmsen (i)	—	—	(2,246)
The Cool Pool (ii)	59,837	32,254	1,992
Magni Partners (iii)	(260)	(4,282)	—
Total	59,577	27,972	(254)

Receivables (Payables): The balances with other related parties as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the following:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
The Cool Pool (ii)	14,004	3,490
Magni Partners (iii)	6	(137)
Total	14,010	3,353

(i) As of September 4, 2015, pursuant to the acquisition of the remaining 40% interest, we held a 100% ownership interest in Golar Wilhelmsen, thus making it a controlled and fully consolidated subsidiary from that date. Previous to that we held a 60% ownership interest in Golar Wilhelmsen, which we accounted for using the equity method. Golar Wilhelmsen recharges management fees in relation to provision of technical and ship management services. Accordingly, from September 4, 2015, these management fees are eliminated on consolidation.

(ii) The Cool Pool - For the year ended December 31, 2017 we recognized net income of \$59.8 million from our participation in the Cool Pool. Trade accounts receivable includes amounts due from the Cool Pool, amounting to \$14.0 million as of December 31, 2017 (December 31, 2016: \$3.5 million).

The table below summarizes our net earnings (impacting each line item in our consolidated statement of operations) generated from our participation in the Cool Pool:

(in thousands of \$)	2017	2016
Time and voyage charter revenues	77,975	37,345
Time charter revenues - collaborative arrangement	28,327	13,730
Voyage, charter-hire expenses and commission expenses	(7,683)	(7,681)
Voyage, charter-hire and commission expenses - collaborative arrangement	(38,781)	(11,140)
Net income from the Cool Pool	59,838	32,254

(iii) Magni Partners - Tor Olav Trøim is the founder of, and partner in, Magni Partners Limited, a privately held UK company, and is the ultimate beneficial owner of the company. Pursuant to a management agreement between Magni Partners Limited and a Golar subsidiary, for the year ended December 31, 2017 Golar was recharged \$0.3 million for services provided on behalf of our affiliates. In December 31, 2016, Golar was recharged \$3.9 million (this includes \$3.0 million in relation to the transaction with Golar Power, which has been recorded as part of the loss on disposal of Golar Power in the income statement) for advisory services from a partner and director of Magni Partners Limited, other than Mr Trøim. In addition, Golar was recharged \$0.1 million for travel relating to certain board members and \$0.3 million for other travel and out of pocket expenses. All charges have been recharged to Golar at cost.

30. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

FLNG conversions

We entered into agreements for the conversion of the Hilli, the Gimi and the Gandria into FLNGs in May 2014, December 2014, and July 2015, respectively, with Keppel and Black & Veatch. As at December 31, 2017, the estimated timing of the outstanding payments in connection with the Hilli conversion are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)

Payable within 12 months to December 31, 2018 146,782

As we have not lodged our final notice to proceed on the Gimi and the Gandria conversion contracts, we have excluded the Gimi and the Gandria capital commitments in the above table. If we decide to lodge our final notices to proceed, the total estimated conversion, vessel and site commissioning cost for the conversion of the Gimi and the Gandria, including contingency, is approximately \$1.2 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively. If we do not issue our final notice to proceed for the Gimi conversion, we would have to pay a minimum of \$20.0 million in termination fees.

31. OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Assets pledged

(in thousands of \$)

	2017	2016
Book value of vessels secured against long-term loans ⁽¹⁾	2,032,747	2,106,062

⁽¹⁾ This excludes the Hilli which, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, was classified as an "asset under development" (see note 16). The Hilli is secured against the FLNG Hilli facility (see note 23).

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, 20,852,291 Golar Partners common units were pledged as security for the obligations under the Margin Loan Facility (see note 23).

Other contractual commitments and contingencies

UK tax lease benefits

During 2003 we entered into six UK tax leases. Under the terms of the leasing arrangements, the benefits are derived primarily from the tax depreciation assumed to be available to the lessors as a result of their investment in the vessels. As is typical in these leasing arrangements, as the lessee we are obligated to maintain the lessor's after-tax margin. Accordingly, in the event of any adverse tax changes or a successful challenge by the UK Tax Authorities ("HMRC") with regard to the initial tax basis of the transactions, or in relation to the 2010 lease restructurings, or in the event of an early termination of the Methane Princess lease, we may be required to make additional payments principally to the UK vessel lessor, which could adversely affect our earnings or financial position. We would be required to return all, or a portion of, or in certain circumstances significantly more than, the upfront cash benefits that we received in respect of our lease financing transactions, including the 2010 restructurings and subsequent termination transactions. The gross cash benefit we received upfront on these leases amounted to approximately £41 million British Pounds (before deduction of fees).

Of these six leases, we have since terminated five, with one lease remaining, being that of the Methane Princess lease. Pursuant to the deconsolidation of Golar Partners in 2012, Golar Partners is no longer considered a controlled entity but an affiliate and therefore as at December 31, 2017, the capital lease obligation relating to this remaining UK tax lease is not included on our consolidated balance sheet. However, under the indemnity provisions of the Omnibus

Agreement or the respective share purchase agreements, we have agreed to indemnify Golar Partners in the event of any tax liabilities in excess of scheduled or final scheduled amounts arising from the Methane Princess leasing arrangements and termination thereof.

HMRC has been challenging the use of similar lease structures and has been engaged in litigation of a test case for some years. In August 2015, following an appeal to the Court of Appeal by the HMRC which set aside previous judgments in favor of the tax payer, the First Tier Tribunal (UK court) ruled in favor of HMRC. The tax payer in this particular ruling has the election to appeal the courts' decision, but no appeal has been filed. The judgments of the First Tier Tribunal do not create binding precedent for

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other UK court decisions and therefore the ruling in favor of HMRC is not binding in the context of our structures. Further, we consider there are differences in the fact pattern and structure between this case and our 2003 leasing arrangements and therefore is not necessarily indicative of any outcome should HMRC challenge us, and we remain confident that our fact pattern is sufficiently different to succeed if we are challenged by HMRC. HMRC have written to our lessor to indicate that they believe our lease may be similar to the case noted above. We have reviewed the details of the case and the basis of the judgment with our legal and tax advisers to ascertain what impact, if any, the judgment may have on us and the possible range of exposure has been estimated at approximately £nil to £112 million British Pounds. We are currently in conversation with HMRC on this matter, presenting the factual background of our position.

Legal proceedings and claims

We may, from time to time, be involved in legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. A provision will be recognized in the financial statements only where we believe that a liability will be probable and for which the amounts are reasonably estimable, based upon the facts known prior to the issuance of the financial statements.

Other

In December 2005, we signed a shareholders' agreement in connection with the setting up of a jointly owned company to be named Egyptian Company for Gas Services S.A.E ("ECGS"), which was to be established to develop hydrocarbon business and in particular LNG related business in Egypt. As at December 31, 2017, we had a commitment to pay \$1.0 million to a third party, contingent upon the conclusion of a material commercial business transaction by ECGS as consideration for work performed in connection with the setting up and incorporation of ECGS.

We are party to a shareholders' agreement with a consortium of investors to fund the development of pipeline infrastructure and a FSRU which are intended to supply two power plants in the Ivory Coast. The project is currently in the initial design phase, with FID currently expected to be taken in the first half of 2018. Negotiations are underway with third party lenders for the financing of construction costs in the event a positive investment decision is made. During the initial phase of the project, our remaining contractual commitments for this project are estimated to be in the region of €0.5 million. In the event a positive FID is taken on the project, this could increase up to approximately €15 million. This figure is dependent upon a variety of factors such as whether third party financing is obtained for a portion of the construction costs. The timing of this range of payments is dependent on whether and when FID is made, progress of negotiations with lenders for non-investor financing, and the progress of eventual construction work. The nature of payments to the project could be made in a combination of capital contributions or interest-bearing shareholder loans.

32. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 28, 2018, we declared a dividend of \$0.05 per share in respect of the quarter ended December 31, 2017 and paid this in April 2018. In addition, Golar Partners made a final cash distribution of \$0.58 per unit in February 2017 in respect of the quarter ended December 31, 2017, of which we received \$13.1 million of dividend income in relation to our common and general partner units held at the record date.

During 2018 (up until filing date), we drew down an additional \$115.0 million under the FLNG Hilli facility. To date we have drawn down \$640.0 million under this facility.

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On March 19, 2018, Brian Tienzo stepped down as CFO of Golar and took up the position of CEO and CFO of Golar Partners. He will retain certain responsibilities for group financing activities. On the same date, Graham Robjohns stepped down as CEO of Golar Partners and took up the role of CFO and Deputy CEO of Golar.

In March 2018, we extended the Golar Arctic charter with an energy and logistics company to the earlier of (i) January 15, 2019 or (ii) the delivery of a replacement FSRU from Golar Partners to the charterer.

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