

FIRST QUARTER 2023 RESULTS

MAY 30, 2023



Forward looking statements

This press release contains forward-looking statements (as defined in Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) which reflects management's current expectations, estimates and projections about its operations. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, that address activities and events that will, should, could or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Words such as "if," "subject to," "believe," "assuming," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "forecast," "project," "plan," "potential," "will," "may," "should," "expect," "could," "would," "predict," "propose," "continue," or the negative of these terms and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this press release. Unless legally required, Golar undertakes no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

our ability and that of our counterparty to meet our respective obligations under the 20-year lease and operate agreement (the "LOA") entered into in connection with the Greater Tortue/Ahmeyim Project (the "GTA Project"), including the timing of various project infrastructure deliveries to sites such as the floating production, storage and offloading unit and FLNG Gimi. Delays to contracted deliveries to sites could result in incremental costs to both parties to the LOA, delay commissioning works and the unlocking of FLNG Gimi adjusted EBITDA backlog¹; that an

attractive deployment opportunity, or any of the opportunities under discussion for the Mark II FLNG ("MKII"), one of our floating liquefaction natural gas vessel ("FLNG") designs, will be converted into a suitable contract. Failure to do this in a timely manner or at all could expose us to losses on our investments in long-lead items and engineering services to date. Assuming a satisfactory contract is secured, changes in project capital expenditures, foreign exchange and commodity price volatility could have a material impact on the expected magnitude and timing of our return on investment; our ability to close the sale of the liquefied natural gas ("LNG") carrier Gandria on a timely basis or complete the acquisition of LNG carrier Fuji LNG on a timely basis or at all; continuing uncertainty resulting from potential future claims from our counterparties of purported force majeure under contractual arrangements, including but not limited to our construction projects (including the GTA Project) and other contracts to which we are a party; failure of shipyards to comply with delivery schedules or performance specifications on a timely basis or at all; failure of our contract counterparties to comply with their agreements with us or other key project stakeholders; our inability to expand our FLNG portfolio through our innovative FLNG growth strategy; our ability to meet our obligations under the liquefaction tolling agreement (the "LTA") entered into in connection with the Hilli Episeyo ("FLNG Hilli"); our expectation that we make up the 2022 production shortfall pursuant to the LTA in 2023. Failure to achieve this will require settlement of the 2022 production shortfall liability as a reduction to our final billing in 2026; our ability to recontract the FLNG Hilli once her current contract ends and other competitive factors in the FLNG industry; our ability to close potential future transactions in relation to equity interests in our vessels, including the Golar Arctic, FLNG Hilli and Gimi or to monetize our

remaining equity holdings in Avenir LNG Limited ("Avenir") on a timely basis or at all; increases in costs as a result of recent inflation, including but not limited to salaries and wages, insurance, crew provisions, repairs and maintenance; continuing volatility in the global financial markets, including but not limited to commodity prices and interest rates; changes in our relationship with our equity method investments and the sustainability of any distributions they pay us; claims made or losses incurred in connection with our continuing obligations with regard to New Fortress Energy Inc ("NFE"), Floating Infrastructure Holdings Finance LLC ("Energos"), Cool Company Ltd ("CoolCo") and Italy's SNAM group ("Snam"); the ability of NFE, Energos, CoolCo and Snam to meet their respective obligations to us, including indemnification obligations; changes in our ability to retrofit vessels as FLNGs or floating storage and regasification units ("FSRUs") and our ability to secure financing for such conversions on acceptable terms or at all; changes to rules and regulations applicable to LNG carriers, FLNGs or other parts of the LNG supply chain; changes in the supply of or demand for LNG or LNG carried by sea and for LNG carriers or FLNGs; a material decline or prolonged weakness in charter rates for LNG carriers or tolling rates for FLNGs; global economic trends, competition and geopolitical risks, including impacts from the length and severity of future pandemic outbreak, rising inflation and the ongoing Ukraine and Russia conflict and the related sanctions and other measures, including the related impacts on the supply chain for our conversions or commissioning works, the operations of our charterers and customers, our global operations and our business in general; changes in general domestic and international political conditions, particularly where we operate, or where we seek to operate; changes in the availability of vessels to purchase and in the time it takes to build new vessels and our ability to obtain

financing on acceptable terms or at all; actions taken by regulatory authorities that may prohibit the access of LNG carriers and FLNGs to various ports; and other factors listed from time to time in registration statements, reports or other materials that we have filed with or furnished to the Commission, including our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2022, filed with the Commission on March 31, 2023 (the "2022 Annual Report").

As a result, you are cautioned not to rely on any forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise unless required by law.



Company overview



FLNG & Marine Assets Investments Experience & Focus

Existing FLNG Assets



FLNG Hilli (in operation)

FLNG Gimi (under construction)

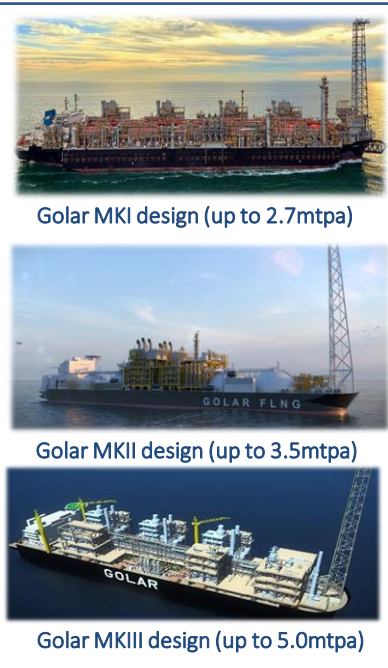
Existing FSRU & LNGC Asset



Fuji (for MKII conversion)

Golar Arctic (FSRU Conversion)²⁾

FLNG Growth Designs



Golar MKI design (up to 2.7mtpa)

Golar MKII design (up to 3.5mtpa)

Golar MKIII design (up to 5.0mtpa)



Ownership

100%



Avenir LNG

Ownership	Current value (\$m)
23.5%	40 ¹⁾

- 1 50+ years of experience with maritime LNG infrastructure
- 2 Pioneering FLNG and FSRU
- 3 Market leader for FLNG uptime since start-up of FLNG Hilli's operations
- 4 Focused on FLNG growth opportunities

1) Book value as of March 31, 2023
 2) Entered into a contract with Snam to deliver Golar Arctic as a converted FSRU, subject to Snam's issuance of a notice-to-proceed

Q1 2023 highlights and subsequent events

FLNG

FLNG Hilli:

- Re-acquired NFE's interest in Hilli, effective from January 1, 2023
- Unwound TTF hedges, securing \$140M in TTF linked earnings
- Received credit approval to improve the existing financing
- Agreed to compensate 2022 underutilization with 2023 production

FLNG Gimi:

- 94% technically complete as of May 28, 2023
- Target sail away in Q3 2023

Business development:

- Strong engagement with prospective FLNG clients, including signing of Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation ("NNPC")
- High-grading FLNG conversion candidate by acquiring Fuji LNG carrier and selling Gandria
- Advanced EPC yard contract for MKII FLNG and developing debt facility for construction financing

Corporate and other

Q1 financial highlights:

- Total Golar Cash¹⁾ position of \$1BN+
- Adjusted EBITDA¹⁾ for the quarter of \$84M
- Net cash proceeds of \$102M from sale of listed securities i.e. 4.5M CoolCo shares for net proceeds of ~\$56M and 1.2M NFE shares for net proceeds of ~\$46M
- Remaining 4.1M NFE shares and \$100M cash used to reacquire Hilli LLC's common units from NFE
- Bought back \$20M of Unsecured Bonds

Shareholder returns:

- Amended Unsecured Bonds terms to increase financial flexibility
- \$150M share buyback program established
- Declare dividend of \$0.25/share for the quarter, with target to pay quarterly dividends going forward

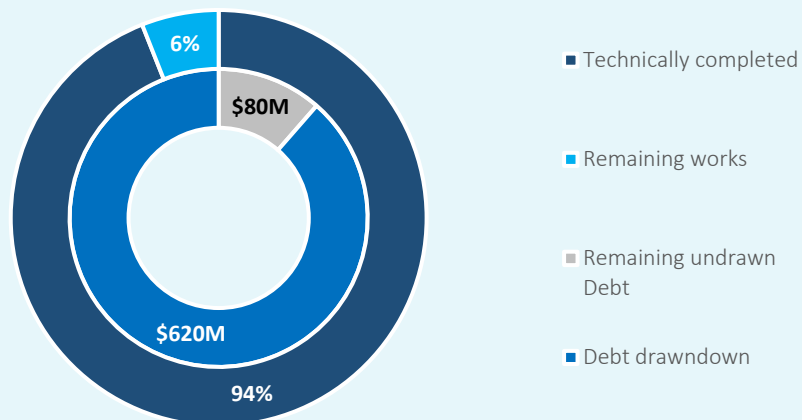


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FLNG Gimi update



	Target sail-away	Q3 2023
	Contract start up	Q1 2024
	Annual Adjusted EBITDA ¹⁾	\$215M (100% basis)
	Contract duration	20 years
	Adjusted EBITDA backlog ¹⁾	\$4.3BN (100% basis)

Gimi in the final stages of completion at Keppel



Project commencement status

- Gimi now 94% technically complete
- Expected sail away now in Q3 2023
- Update to sail away date not expected to impact first project feed gas
- Contract interpretation dispute regarding parts of pre-commissioning contractual cash flows from BP to Golar
- Updated sail away date and pre-commissioning cash flow dispute will have no impact on the wider execution of the 20-year project that is expected to unlock around \$3BN of Adjusted EBITDA Backlog¹ to Golar, equivalent to Annual Adjusted EBITDA¹ of around \$151M



FLNG business development incl. MOU with Africa's #1 Energy Company

- Golar continues to target commercial structures aligned with gas resource owners, focusing on attractive break-even production costs relative to competing global LNG export projects, with upside in commodity price linkage
- Key priorities: (i) re-charter Hilli, and (ii) take FID for MKII and secure charter
- We are currently in discussion with 5-6 gas resource owners for potential FLNG deployment, with better economic terms than current charters
- Golar signed a MOU with NNPC, one of the gas resource owners in current discussions for potential FLNG deployment

Signed MOU with NNPC to jointly develop multiple integrated FLNG projects



Nigeria: A key gas & LNG player in Africa

Current production of natural gas¹⁾



1.6 TCF
(33M tons LNG)

Large proven natural gas reserves¹⁾



193 TCF
(4BN tons LNG)

Already exporting LNG¹⁾



23.3M tons LNG



230 BCF
(4.7M tons LNG)



High-grade FLNG vessel conversion candidate

Sale¹⁾ of Gandria



Acquisition of Fuji LNG



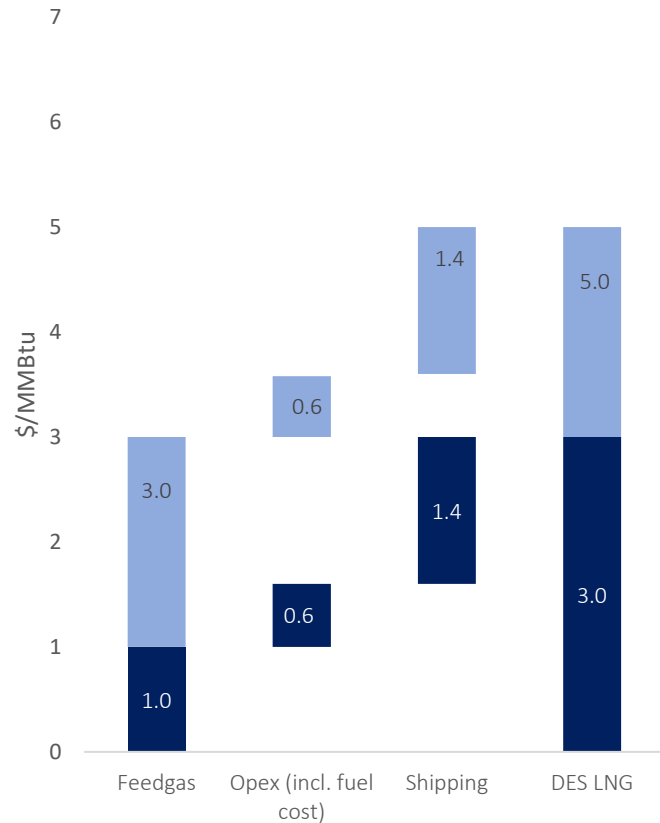
Rationale for high-grading FLNG conversion candidate

Key feature	Gandria	Fuji	Benefit to Golar
Built	1977	2004	Younger ship reduces re-conditioning costs
Cargo capacity	126,000 m3	148,000 m3	Bigger storage reduces operational costs and increase offtake flexibility
Width/Beam	43.4m	49.0m	Larger deck space for FLNG process equipment
Boil-off rate	0.25%	0.15%	Lower boil-off allows for improved efficiency
Current status	Laid up (2008)	Trading	Well-maintained and no class requirements

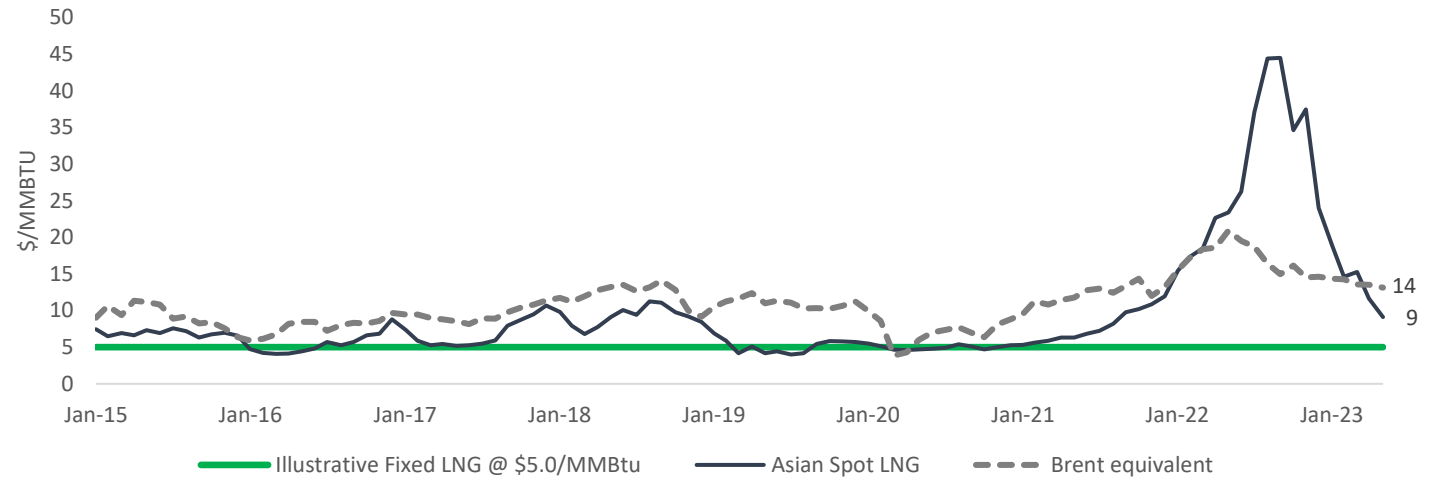


Strong earnings potential for integrated FLNG projects

FLNG can deliver attractively priced LNG



Golar's FLNG is well-positioned to deliver returns in majority of price environments



Illustrative MKII FLNG economics

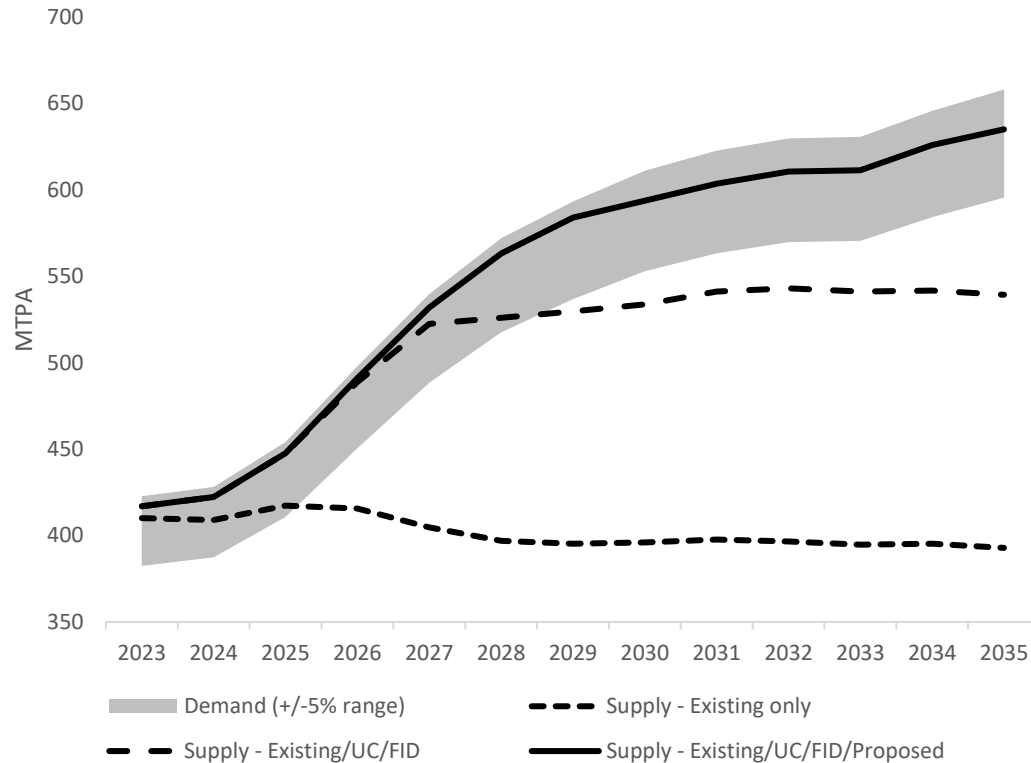
EBITDA Tolling fee (\$/MMBtu)	EBITDA (\$m)	Implied liquefaction cost-to-EBITDA ²⁾
2.0	350	5.9x
5.0	875	2.4x
7.0	1,225	1.7x
10.0	1,750	1.2x

Integrated projects with low-cost feedgas has potential to generate sizeable return to shareholders



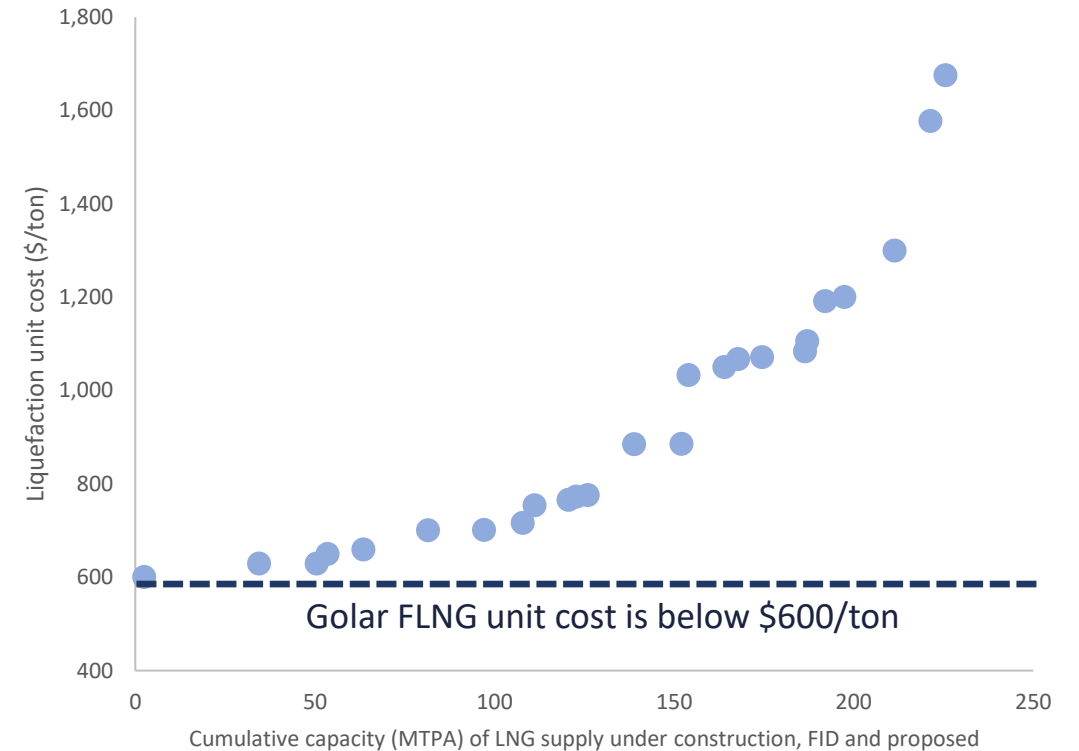
The world needs more LNG and cost-efficient LNG

More LNG needed to balance demand¹⁾



Current supply including FID made and under construction will lead to world 'running out' in 2027-2028

Golar has highly competitive unit cost compared to RoW¹⁾



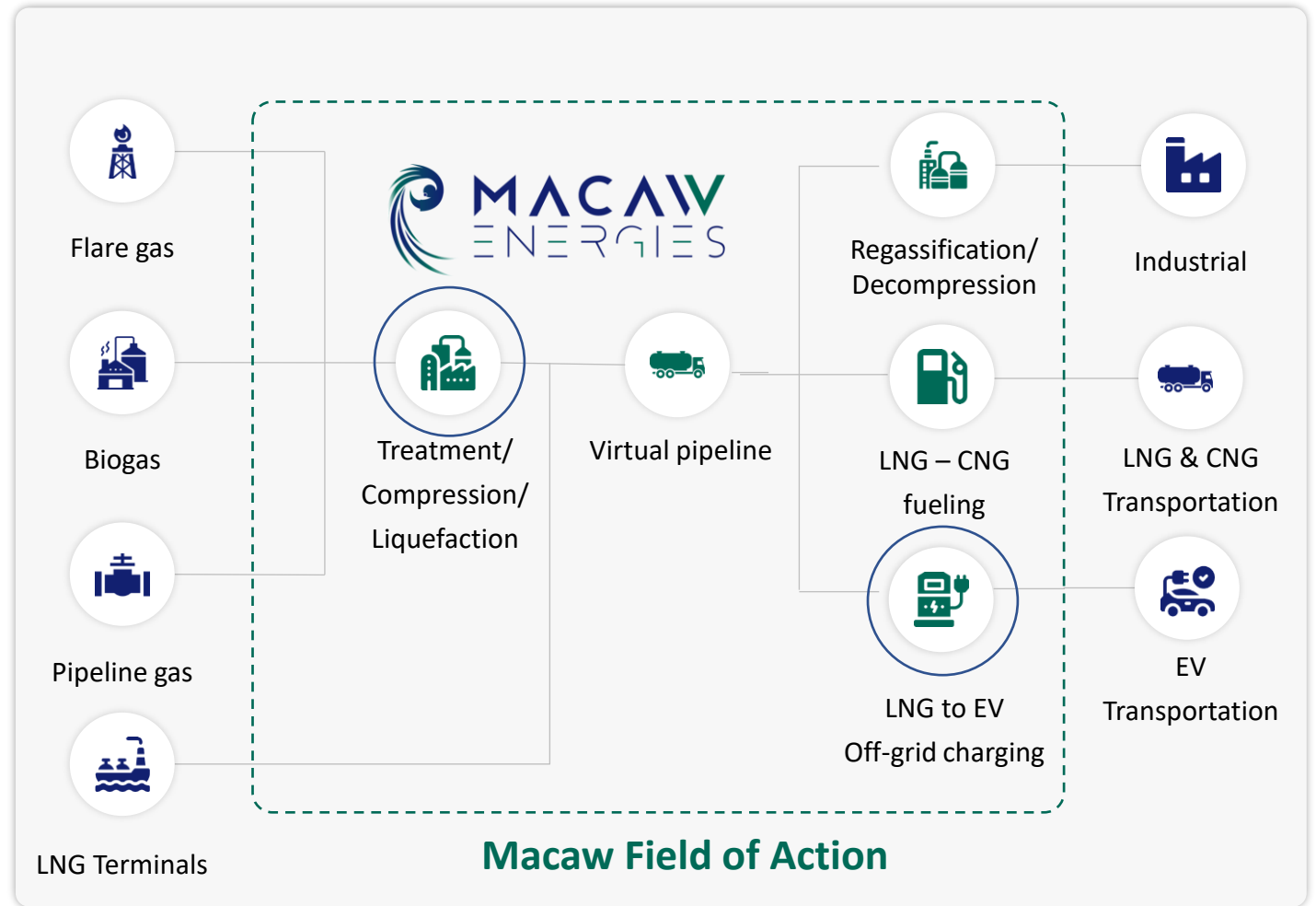
Golar FLNG unit cost is below \$600/ton

Projects currently under construction or reached FID as well as proposed projects have a substantially higher unit cost (\$/ton) compared to Golar LNG



Macaw Energies Update

- The founding team of Macaw Energies comprise of the key team behind Golar Power / Hygo Energy Transition.
- Providing mid-stream integrated solutions for transforming flared, stranded and biogas, displacing Diesel and LPG.
- Vertically integrated operation, acquiring low-carbon gas at source points and converting it into energy for industries, transportation, and communities.
- Proprietary cost-efficient technology modules enable the monetization of moderate volumes of off-grid natural gas that would otherwise be non-economically viable.
- First Flare-to-LNG project for diesel displacement in the US targeted for early 2024, and multiple pipelines of projects in the Americas (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru).



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First quarter 2023 financial results

	Q1 2023			Q4 2022		Q1 2022	
	\$m	\$m	% Δ	\$m	% Δ	\$m	% Δ
FLNG <i>(before realized gains on oil and gas derivative instruments and other adjustments¹)</i>	57	37	(54%)	64	(11%)		
Corporate and other	12	17	(29%)	7	71%		
Shipping	5	5	-	3	67%		
Total operating revenues	74	59	25%	73	1%		
Non-cash mark-to-market charges¹	(188)	(21)	>100%	545	>(100%)		
Net (loss)/income	(102)	71	>(100%)	345	>(100%)		
Non-GAAP measures							
FLNG Tariff, Net^{1, 2)}	110	129	(15%)	95	16%		
FLNG	98	80	23%	94	4%		
Corporate and other	(19)	4	>(100%)	(4)	>100%		
Shipping	5	3	67%	-	100%		
Adjusted EBITDA¹⁾	84	87	(3%)	90	7%		
Golar's share of Contractual Debt¹⁾	1,152	844	36%	1,744	(34%)		
Total Golar Cash¹⁾	1,002	991	1%	327	>100%		

Q1 2023 Highlights

- Total operating revenues of \$74M, up 25% vs Q4 2022 and FLNG Tariff, Net^{1, 2)} of \$110M, up 15% vs Q4 2022
- Adjusted EBITDA¹⁾ of \$84M
 - Accrued Hilli underutilization of \$36M in contract year 2022 agreed to be compensated via overproduction in 2023
- Net loss of \$(102)M, inclusive of \$(188)M in non-cash mark-to-market charges¹⁾ :
 - TTF and Brent oil derivatives of \$(115)M
 - Listed equity securities of \$(62)M
 - Interest rate swaps of \$(11)M
- Total Golar Cash¹⁾ of \$1,002M
- Golar's share of Contractual Debt¹⁾ of \$1,152M



Increasing exposure to the world's best performing FLNG

Key transaction highlights

- Acquired 50% interest in T1&T2 and 2.5% of TTF related fees
- Paid \$100M cash + 4.1M NFE shares and assumed \$323M¹⁾ of contractual debt
- Transaction closed on March 15, 2023, economic benefit to Golar effective January 1, 2023

Unit type	GLNG ownership		Source of fees
	Before	After	
Common	44.6%	94.6%	T1&T2 base fee + 5% of TTF-linked fees (T3)
Series A	89.1%	89.1%	100% Brent-linked fees (T1+2)
Series B	89.1%	89.1%	95% TTF-linked fees (T3)

Improved Hilli financing terms

- Releasing additional distributable cash flow of ~\$75M until end of current contract
- Improvement in terms driven by operational track record, corporate simplification and confidence in unit re-contracting
- Closing expected in Q3 2023

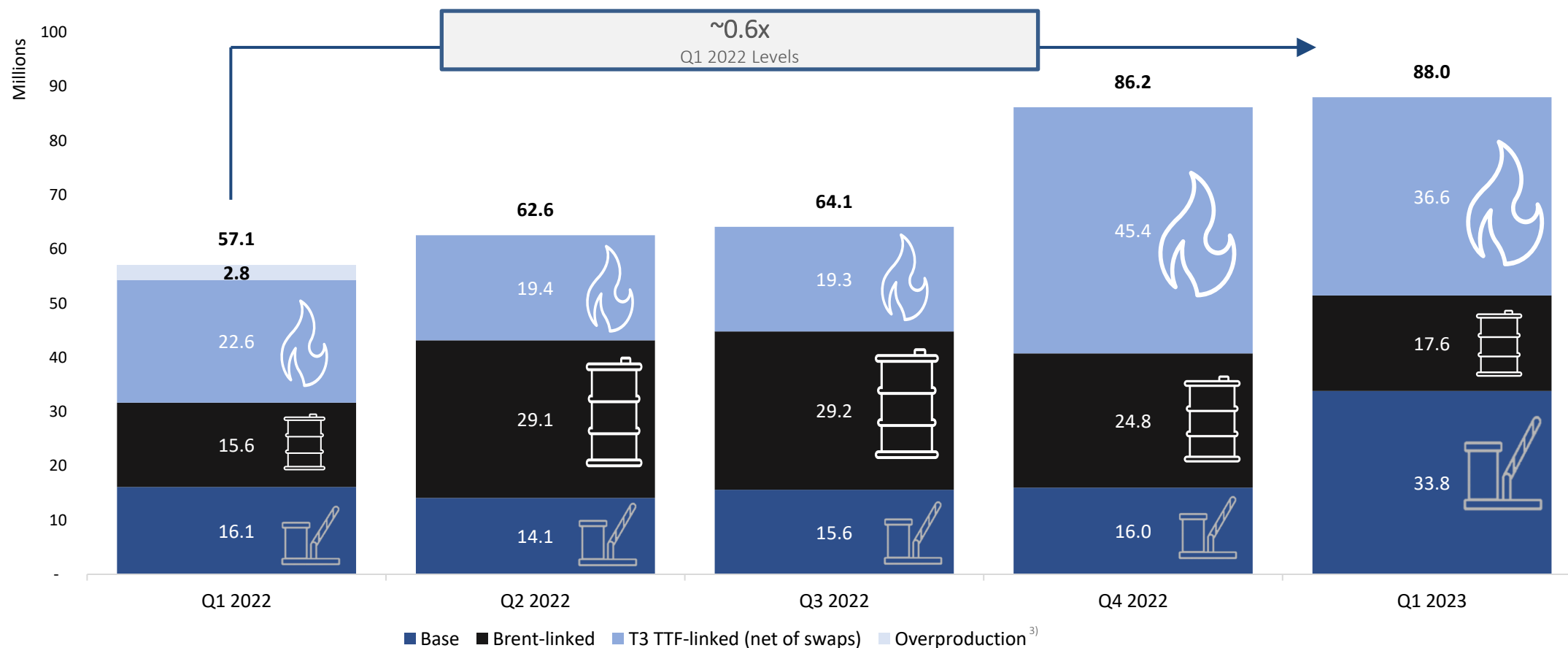
Main Debt terms	Before	After
Debt outstanding ²⁾ <i>Golar's share</i>	\$630M \$596M	\$630M \$596M
Margin	LIBOR + 415bps	SOFR + 336bps
Annual amortization <i>Golar's share</i>	\$66M \$62M	\$42M \$40M
Maturity	2028	2033



1) Assumed 50% share of Hilli debt at transaction closing date
2) Debt outstanding as of March, 31 2023

FLNG Hilli: Commodity-linked tariff boosts earnings

Evolution of Hilli Distributable Adjusted EBITDA^{1), 2)} (Golar's pro rata share)



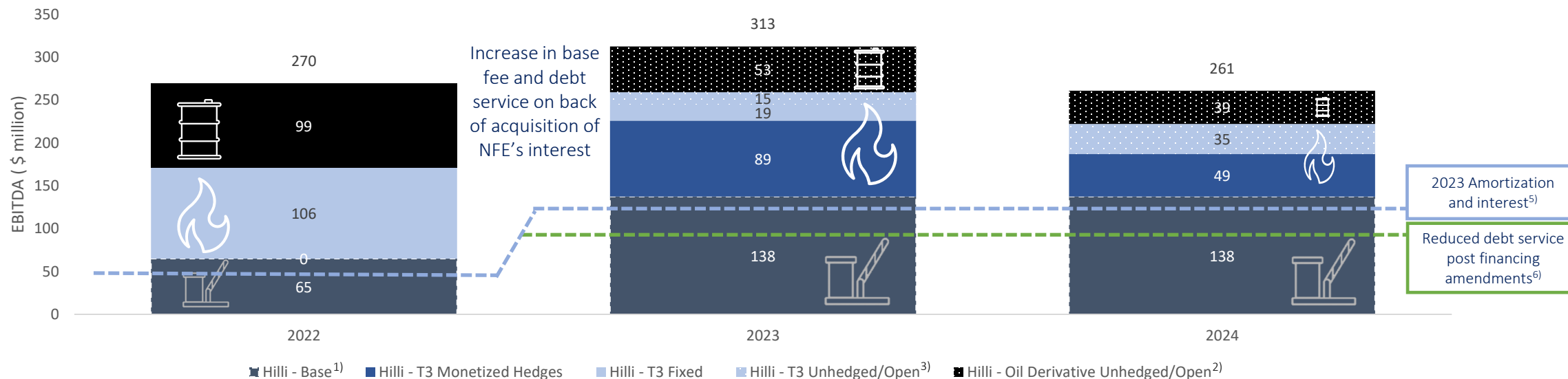
1) See the appendix for definition of the non-GAAP measures
2) Hilli Distributable Adjusted EBITDA is based on Hilli Adjusted EBITDA less Day 1 gain, amortization of deferred commissioning period revenue and accrued overproduction for

the period. See appendix. Golar's pro rata share is based on 94.6% of T1&T2, 89.1% oil-indexed & 89.4% of T3 incremental results from January 1, 2023 (44.6% of T1&T2, 89.1% oil-indexed & 86.9% of T3 incremental results before Q1 2023)

3) Overproduction is based on actual timing of distribution instead of revenue accrual

FLNG Hilli: Debt optimization increases free cash flow to equity

Golar's pro-rata Distributable Adjusted EBITDA⁴⁾ generation



Refinanced Hilli debt:

- Increasing Golar's share of Hilli 2024 free cash flow to equity by approx. \$26M⁵⁾

Hilli commodity exposure:

- Unwound Cal23/Cal24 hedges to crystalize ~\$140M. Remain open for March-December 2023 and 100% for 2024-2026
- TTF sensitivity: 2023 \$1/MMBtu change = \$2.2M, 2024-2026 \$3.2M annually
- 2023-2026 Brent sensitivity: Δ \$1/bbl = \$2.7M annually



1) Based on Golar's share of Hilli's last twelve months Distributable Adjusted EBITDA on base capacity of 1.2M tonnes per annum

2) Based on last price for Platts dated Brent Forward Curve on close May 29, 2023

3) ICIS Heren TTF Month Ahead prices as of May 29, 2023

4) See the appendix for definition of the non-GAAP measures

5) Based on 2023 forecasted term SOFR average of 5.1%. Increase in Hilli CU ownership from 44.6% to 94.6%

6) 2023 forecast reflects annualized debt service post financing amendments

Balance sheet with capacity for shareholder returns and FLNG growth

Cash and debt overview

Cash	\$m
Q1 2023 Total Golar Cash ¹⁾	1,002
Unsecured Bonds repurchase ²⁾	(16)
Total Golar Cash¹⁾	986
Debt	
Q1 2023 Golar's share of Contractual Debt ¹⁾	1,152
Unsecured Bonds repurchase ²⁾	(16)
Total Golar Debt¹⁾	1,136
Total Golar Debt¹⁾, net of Total Golar Cash¹⁾	150
Cash receivable from remaining unwinding of TTF hedges	125
Adjusted Total Golar Debt, net of Total Golar Cash³⁾	25

Amended bond terms, enabling shareholder returns

Key amendments include:

- Flexibility to use up to 51% of total CoolCo cash proceeds of \$371M as funds for shareholder returns
- Brought forward shareholder return covenant, allowing to pay up to 50% of last twelve months adjusted net income⁴⁾
- Included an incurrence test requiring Golar to have \$100M in free cash
- Agreed to compensate bondholders a one-off fee of 375bps, no change to 7.0% bond coupon
- Golar currently owns \$161M of bonds outstanding with remaining \$139M owned by debt market investors
- The bond amendment was approved on May 25, 2023

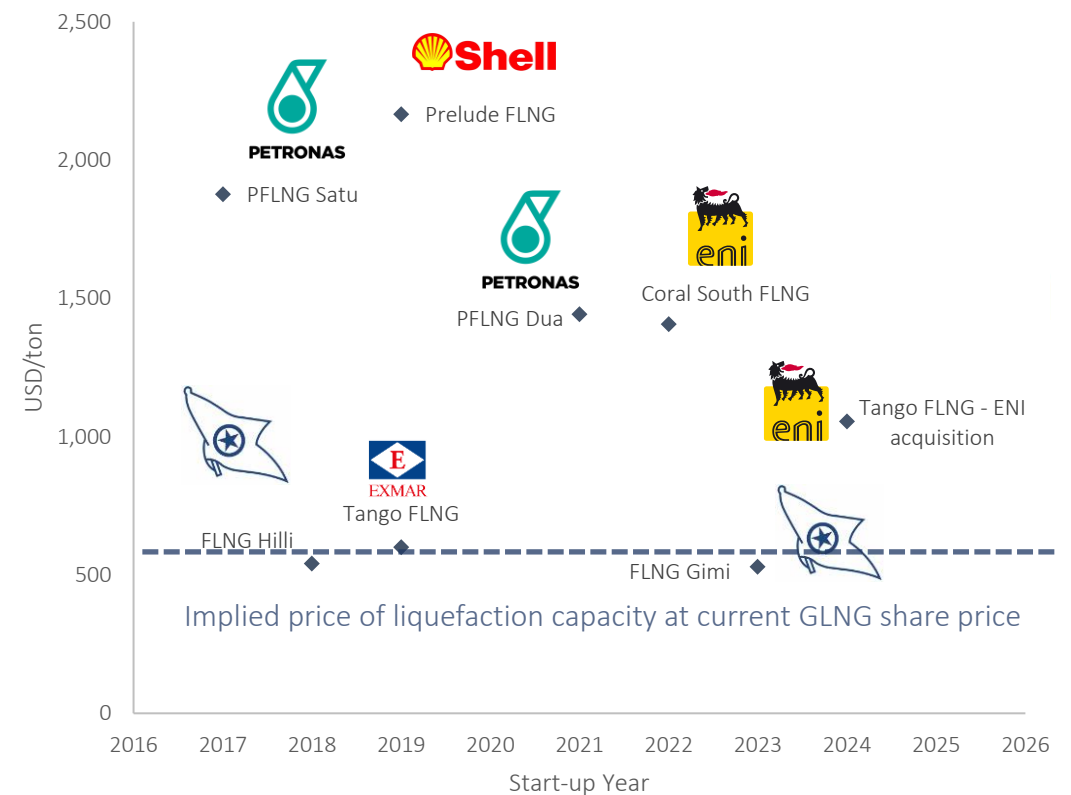


Attractive \$/ton valuation

Implied USD/ton based on current trading levels

	\$m
GLNG Market Cap ¹⁾	2,404
Adjusted Total Golar Debt, net of Golar Cash ²⁾	25
GLNG Enterprise Value	2,429
Golar's share of FLNG Gimi liquefaction capacity	1.9 MTPA
Golar's share of FLNG Hilli liquefaction capacity	2.2 MTPA
Golar liquefaction capacity³⁾	4.1 MTPA
USD/ton liquefaction capacity	590

Golar FLNG price points/capex per production unit



Proven FLNG technology at \$590/ton, with Hilli re-contracting in 2026



- 1) Based on close price on May 26, 2023
- 2) Refer to slide 17
- 3) Golar's share of liquefaction capacity on FLNG Hilli and FLNG Gimi

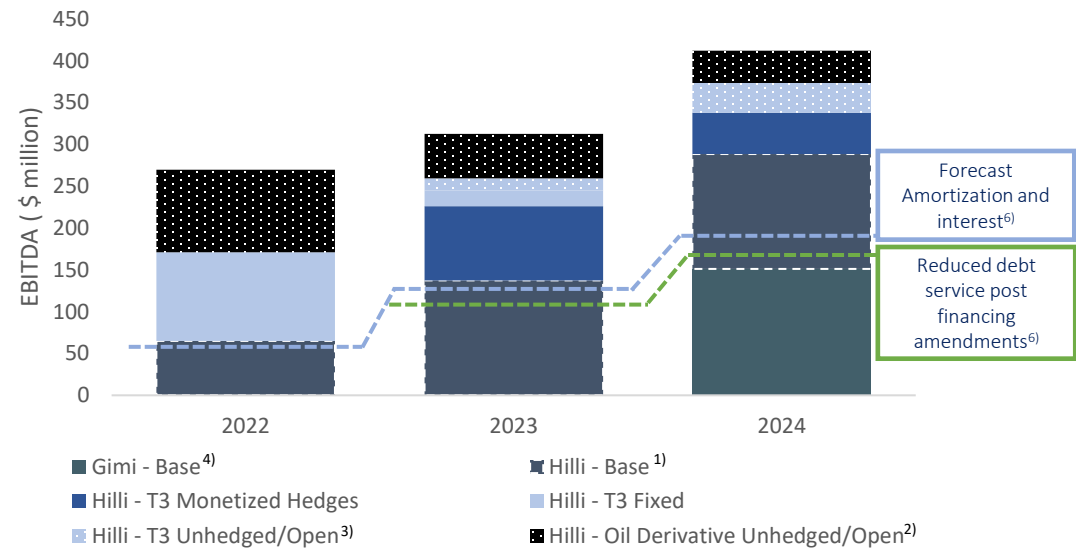
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Shareholder returns: Re-initiate quarterly dividend and \$150 million buyback program

Re-instating quarterly dividends



- 70%+ of expected 2024 earnings based on fixed tariff, attractive risk/reward in commodity exposure
- Embedded earnings growth in Gimi start-up of 20-year firm contract, further upside upon Hilli re-contracting in 2026
- Significant further upside in new FLNG projects

Buyback program initiated



Total Golar cash⁵⁾ \$1BN+



Adjusted Total Golar Debt, net of Total Golar Cash⁵⁾ \$25M



Capital market pricing \$590/ton

- Balance sheet positioned for FLNG growth
- Attractive \$/ton price supports share buyback program
- Gimi debt optimization targeted post-COD
- Received term sheets for MKII newbuilding debt facility

Capital allocation: Operating cash flows to service stable dividend with growth potential, balance sheet with capacity to fund FLNG growth



1) Based on Golar's share of Hilli's last twelve months Distributable Adjusted EBITDA on base capacity of 1.2M tonnes per annum. Increase between 2022 and 2023 results from increase in Hilli CU ownership from 44.6% to 94.6%
 2) Based on last price for Platts dated Brent Forward Curve on close May 29, 2023
 3) ICIS Heren TTF Month Ahead prices as of May 29, 2023
 4) Golar's share of Gimi annualised annual adjusted EBITDA (refer to slide 6)

5) Refer to slide 17
 6) Based on 2023 and 2024 forecasted term SOFR average of 5.1% and 4.1%. Increase in Hilli CU ownership from 44.6% to 94.6%. 2023 Hilli forecast reflects annualized debt service post financing amendments. Golar's 70% share of Gimi annualised debt service included from 2024 onwards

Summary

- ⊛ Initiated quarterly dividend distribution based on strong cash flow visibility from contracted assets
- ⊛ Embedded earnings growth following Gimi delivery; increased Hilli commodity exposure and 2026 re-contracting opportunities; and further earnings growth from potential new FLNG projects
- ⊛ Attractive valuation of \$590/ton of liquefaction capacity and cash flow generation supports \$150M share buyback program
- ⊛ Balance sheet capacity maintained to fund FLNG growth. Exercised option to acquire FLNG conversion candidate
- ⊛ Increasing interaction with prospective FLNG clients, including signed MOU with NNPC



Appendix



Appendices Non-GAAP Measures

Non-GAAP measure

- Adjusted EBITDA
- Adjusted EBITDA backlog
- Contractual debt
- Golar's share of contractual debt
- Total Golar Cash
- Total Golar Debt
- Non-cash mark-to-market charges

Definitions

Please see our Q1 2023 earnings release for a reconciliation to the most comparable US GAAP measure and the rationale for the adjustments: <https://www.golarlng.com/investors/quarterly-reports/2023/>

FLNG Gimi Adjusted EBITDA

FLNG Gimi Adjusted EBITDA represents the share of contracted billings less forecasted operating expenses for the executed contract. FLNG Gimi Adjusted EBITDA represents the entire contracted period of 20 years multiplied by the annual FLNG Gimi Adjusted EBITDA.

In order to calculate our proportionate share of FLNG Gimi Adjusted EBITDA, management has removed the amount attributable to Keppel (30%). FLNG Gimi Adjusted EBITDA is not intended to represent future cashflows from operations or net income/(loss) as defined by US GAAP.

This measure should not be seen as a supplement to and not a substitute for our US GAAP measures of performance and the financial results calculated in accordance with US GAAP and reconciliations from these results should be carefully evaluated.



Appendices Non-GAAP Measures

		QUANTITATIVE RECONCILIATION			
Non-GAAP measure	Rationale for adjustments	(in \$m)	Jan-Mar 2023	Oct-Dec 2022	Jan-Mar 2022
Distributable Adjusted EBITDA ¹⁾	Increases the comparability of the operating results of the FLNG Hilli from period to period by removing the non-distributable income of FLNG Hilli, project developmental costs and the Gandria and FLNG Gimi operating costs.	FLNG Adjusted EBITDA	97.6	80.4	93.6
Closest equivalent US GAAP measure		Adjusted for:			
FLNG Adjusted EBITDA	In order to calculate our pro-rata share of Hilli Distributable Adjusted EBITDA, management has removed the amount attributable to Golar Partners (50% of the Common Units in Golar Hilli LLC to Golar Partners – previously owned by NFE up to Q1 2023) and non-controlling interests (5.44% of the Common Units and 10.89% of the Series A and B Special Units in Golar Hilli LLC to Keppel and B&V).	Operating revenue	-	(0.9)	-
		Vessel operating costs	0.2	0.3	0.2
		Project development expenses	0.3	2.4	1.5
		Other operating income	-	-	(0.3)
		Hilli Adjusted EBITDA	98.1	82.2	95.0
		Adjusted for:			
		Accrued underutilization ²⁾	-	35.8	-
		Amortization of deferred commissioning period revenue, amortization of Day 1 gain and other ³⁾	(4.0)	(4.1)	(10.4)
		Accrued overproduction revenue ^{3),4)}	-	-	(3.8)
		Overproduction revenue received ⁵⁾	-	-	3.3
	Distributable Adjusted EBITDA¹⁾	94.1	113.9	84.1	



1) This is on a 100% basis (i.e. inclusive of NCI's share).

2) Accrued underutilisation is recognized in the "Total operating revenue" and "Other operating income" in our consolidated statement of operations.

3) Please see note 5 of our quarterly Form 6-K or note 7 of our annual Form 20-F for definitions of the adjustments: <https://www.golarlng.com/investors/sec-filings.aspx>

4) Accrued overproduction revenue is presented within "Other non-operating income/(losses),net" in our consolidated statement of operations.

5) Overproduction is based on actual timing of distribution.

Appendices Non-GAAP Measures

Non-GAAP measure	Rationale for adjustments	QUANTITATIVE RECONCILIATION			
		Jan-Mar	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	
FLNG tariff, net ¹⁾	Increases the comparability of our operational FLNG, Hilli from period to period and against the performance of other operational FLNGs.				
Closest equivalent US GAAP measure					
Liquefaction services revenue					
		(in \$m)	2023	2022	2022
		Liquefaction services revenue	56.2	35.7	62.9
		Adjusted for:			
		Hilli underutilization	-	20.1	-
		Amortization of deferred commissioning period revenue, amortization of Day 1 gains and other ²⁾	(4.0)	(4.1)	(10.4)
		Accrued overproduction revenue	-	-	(0.1)
		Realized gain on oil and gas derivative instruments	57.5	77.3	42.6
		FLNG tariff, net¹⁾	109.7	129.0	95.0

(1) This is on a 100% basis (i.e. inclusive of NCI's share).

(2) Please see note 5 of our quarterly Form 6-K for definitions of the adjustments: <https://www.golarlng.com/investors/sec-filings.aspx>