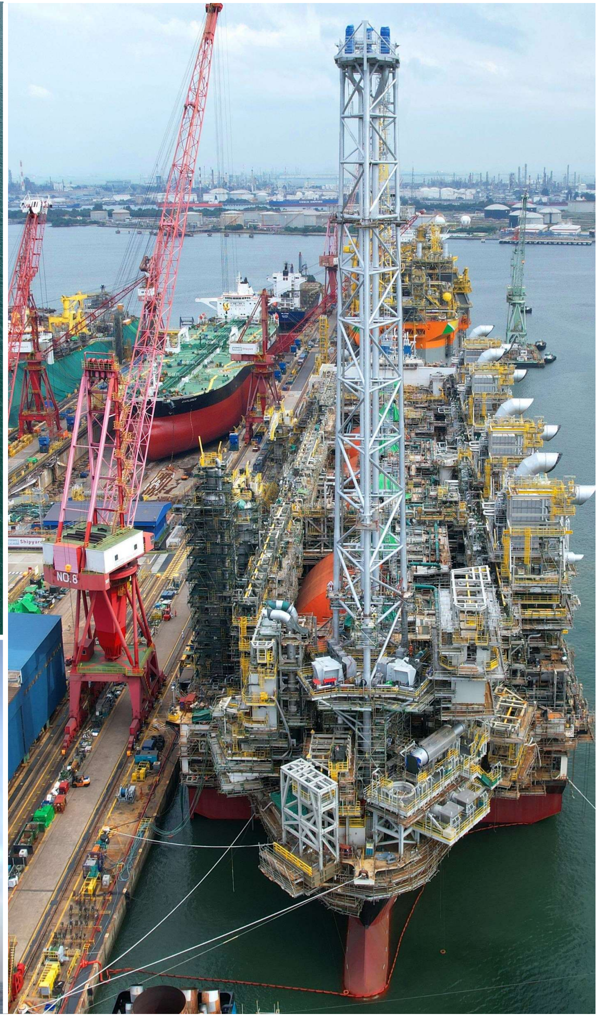
SECOND QUARTER 2023 RESULTS

AUGUST 10, 2023



Golar LNG

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 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. 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. Other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include but are not limited to:

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 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 our floating liquefaction natural gas vessel ("FLNG"), the FLNG Gimi (the "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 backlog[1]; that an attractive deployment opportunity, or any of the opportunities under discussion for the Mark II FLNG ("MKII"), one of our 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 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 will produce the 2023 contract year capacity pursuant to the LTA during 2023. Failure to produce this contracted capacity will require settlement of the resulting production shortfall at the 2023 average excess tolling fee as a reduction to our final LTA billing in 2026; continuing uncertainty resulting from our claim for certain pre-commissioning contractual prepayments that we believe we are entitled to receive from BP Mauritania Investments Limited ("BP") pursuant to the LOA, including timing of eventual resolution, whether our claim will be upheld, any eventual recovery or amounts that we may be required to settle; our inability to expand our FLNG portfolio through our innovative FLNG growth strategy; 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 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 Snam S.p.A ("Snam"); the ability of 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 outbreaks, 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.

1) See the appendix for definition and reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures

Company overview

Golar LNG

FLNG & Marine Assets

Existing FLNG Assets

FLNG Hilli (in operation)

FLNG Gimi (under construction)

Existing LNGC Assets

Fuji (for MKII FLNG conversion)

Golar Arctic[2]

FLNG Growth Designs

Golar MKI design (up to 2.7mtpa[3])

Golar MKII design (up to 3.5mtpa[3])

Golar MKIII design (up to 5.0mtpa[3])

Investments

MACAW ENERGIES

Ownership
100%

Avenir LNG

Ownership	Current value ($M)
23.5%	39[1]

Experience & Focus

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 June 30, 2023
2) Snam's deadline for issuing a Notice to Proceed with the FSRU conversion of the *Golar Arctic* expired during the quarter. Currently in discussion for alternative deployment opportunities
3) Mtpa refers to Million Tons Per Annum

Cash flow growth from Gimi delivery, upside in new charters

FLNG unit	Nameplate capacity (MMBtu/yr)	MMBtu[2)] capacity contracted 2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Hilli (2.4mtpa)	125	Contracted for ~75MMBtu/yr (58% of nameplate capacity)				2	Available
Gimi (2.7mtpa)	140	Under construction	1	Contracted for ~125MMBtu/yr (90% of nameplate capacity)			
MKII (3.5mtpa)[1)]	182	Subject to FID, under construction				3	Available

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total nameplate capacity (MMBtu[2)])	125	125	265	265	265	447
MMBtu[2)] contracted	75	75	200	200	200	125
MMBtu[2)] available[1)]	**50**	**50**	**65**	**65**	**65**	**322**

1. Earnings growth as Gimi turns from capex to cash flow during Q4 2023/Q1 2024
2. Significant upside in increased capacity utilization and higher tariff for Hilli upon re-contracting in 2H 2026
3. Potential to increase liquefaction capacity by ~70% from 2027 if MKII FLNG is FID'd within 2023

We are currently in discussion with 6+ gas resource owners for potential FLNG deployment, with better economic terms than current charters

Golar LNG

1) Assumes Final Investment Decision ("FID") for MKII FLNG within 2023
2) MMBtu refers to Million British Thermal Units

Q2 2023 highlights and subsequent events

FLNG

FLNG Hilli:

- Offloaded 97th LNG cargo
- Executed amendments to financing facility reducing cost and increasing term

FLNG Gimi:

- 97% technically complete
- September 2023 expected yard departure

Business development:

- Agreed Heads of Terms for potential FLNG deployment offshore Nigeria, expanding on the MOU[2)] signed in April 2023. Continued development work for potential FLNG deployment on several proven gas fields
- Increasing momentum for FLNG monetization of other proven gas reserves in West Africa
- MKII FLNG financing: Received terms for up to $1.5bn of financing, not conditional on a contract being in place (total MKII FLNG estimated capex of ~$2bn)

Corporate and other

Q2 financial highlights:

- Adjusted EBITDA[1)] for the quarter of $83m
- Total Golar Cash[1)] position of $0.9bn
- Delivered Golar Tundra to Snam
- Bought back $16m of Unsecured Bonds and amended bond terms to allow for earlier and increase shareholder returns

Shareholder returns:

- Declared dividend of $0.25/share for Q2 2023
- Repurchased 1.4m shares at an average cost of $21.06/share following announced $150m share buyback program
- Committed to enhancing shareholder returns through dividends, share buybacks and attractive growth projects

1) See the appendix for definition and reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures
2) MOU refers to Memorandum of Understanding

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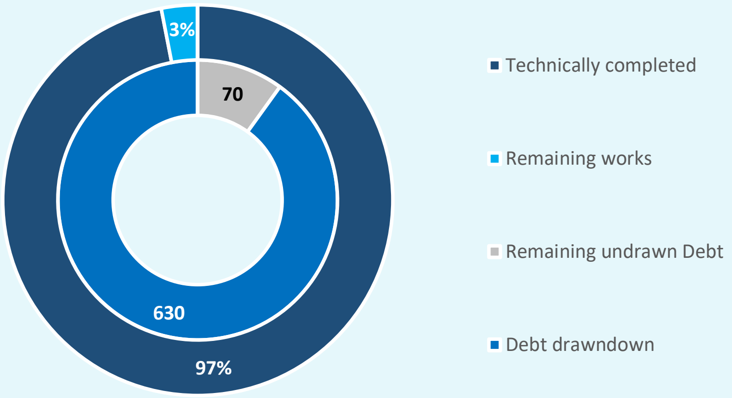
Golar LNG

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

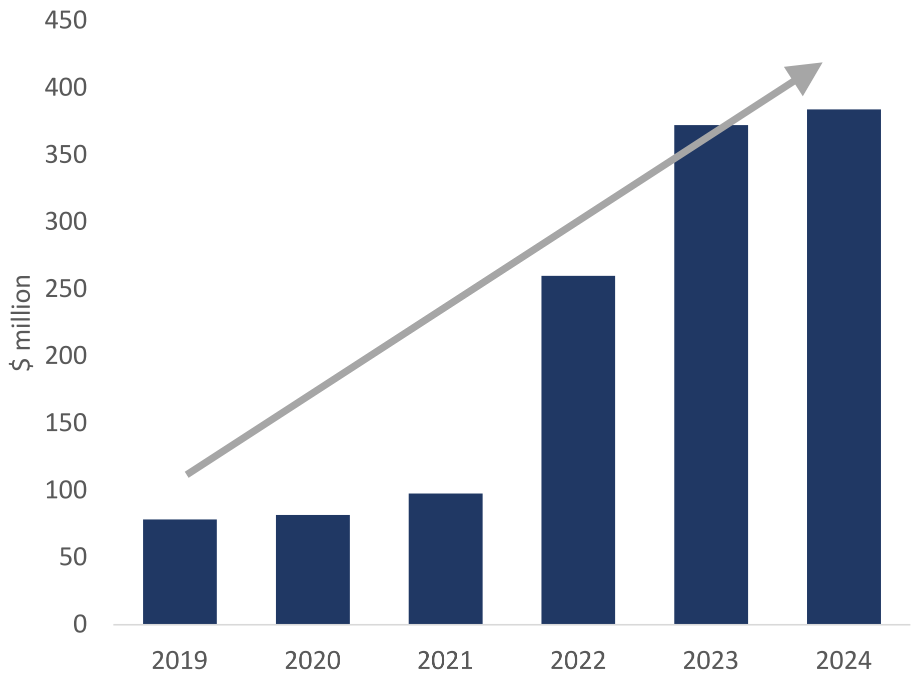
Project commencement status

- Gimi 97% technically complete
- Expected to sail from yard in September 2023
- Arbitration proceedings initiated in respect of dispute between Golar and BP regarding a part of pre-commissioning contractual cash flows due to us
- The arbitration process will have no substantial impact on the wider execution of the 20-year project that is expected to unlock around $3bn of Adjusted EBITDA Backlog[1] to Golar, equivalent to Annual Adjusted EBITDA[1] of around $151m

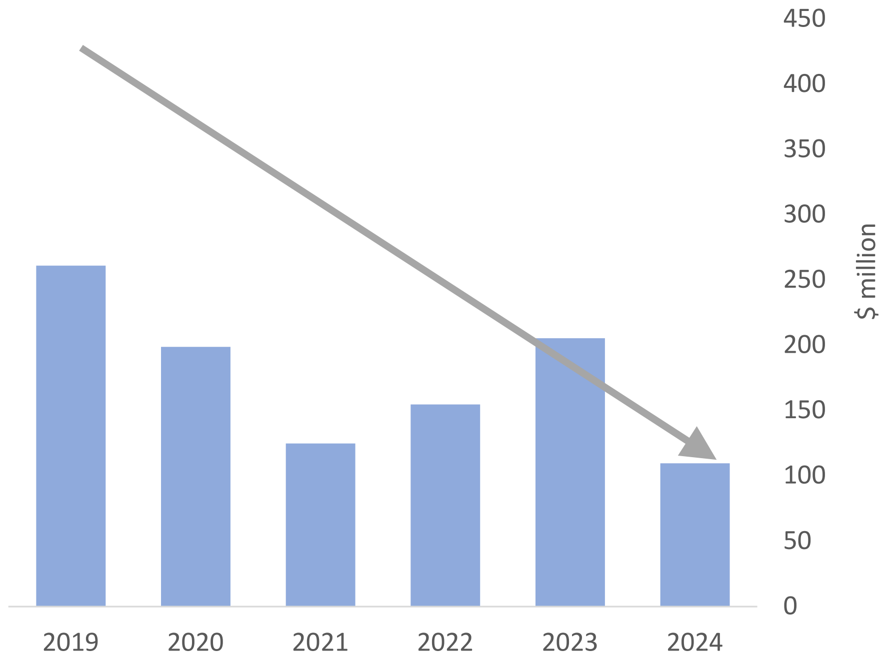
1) See the appendix for definition and reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures.

Gimi delivery driving cash flow from capex to earnings

FLNG adjusted EBITDA[2)]



FLNG Capex[3)]



Adjusted EBITDA[1)] contribution from FLNG accelerating from ~$80m in 2019 to $370m+ in 2024[4)]…
…while Capex declining from ~$200m in 2023 to $110m[5)] in 2024

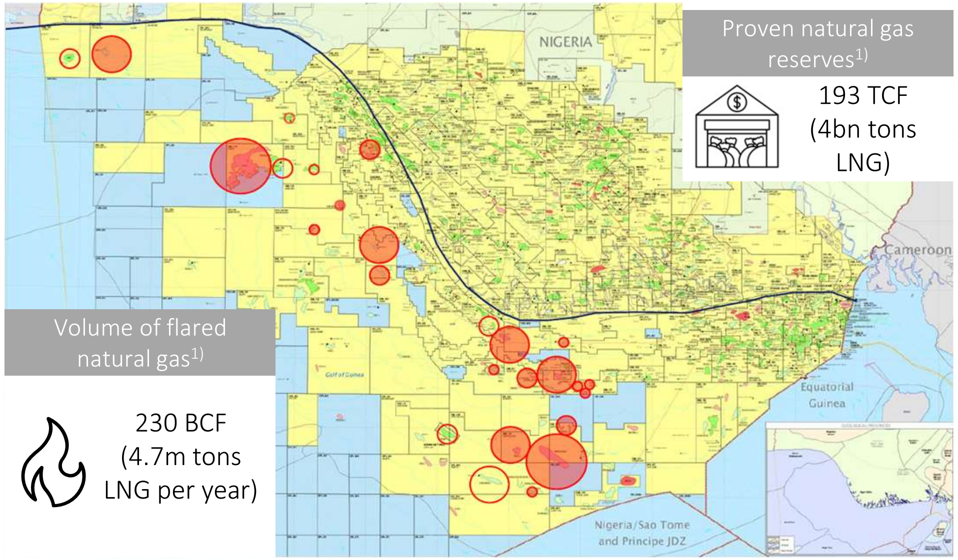
Golar LNG

1) See the appendix for definition and reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures.
2) Golar's pro-rata share of FLNG segment's adjusted EBITDA is calculated as follows: gross FLNG segment's adjusted EBITDA less minority interests' share of FLNG adjusted EBITDA, mainly (i) Keppel's 30% share in Gimi's results and (ii) 5.5% of T1&T2, 10.9% oil-indexed & 10.6% of T3 incremental results of FLNG Hilli from January 1, 2023 (before 2023: 44.6% of T1&T2, 10.9% oil-indexed & 13.1% of T3 incremental results)
3) Golar's pro rata share of FLNG capital expenditure ("Capex") is the total Capex spent less 30% minority interest share (Gimi conversion)
4) Based on current forward curves for TTF and Brent
5) Based on current estimates

Continued progress for potential FLNG deployment in Nigeria

- Continued development of Nigerian FLNG projects following MOU signing in April 2023 and heads of terms signed in August 2023
- Four gas prospects in discussion and development within Nigeria. Target use of Hilli or a MKII FLNG for 10+ years term
- Key priorities: (i) Re-charter Hilli, and (ii) take FID for MKII FLNG and secure charter
- 5+ deployment opportunities continue to develop outside Nigeria for FLNG deployment

Nigeria is a gas-giant ideal for FLNG opportunities



Proven natural gas reserves[1)]

193 TCF (4bn tons LNG)

Volume of flared natural gas[1)]

230 BCF (4.7m tons LNG per year)

Heads of Terms signed in Abuja on August 1st further cementing relationship between NNPC and Golar

1) BP Statistical Review of World Energy (2022)
2) National Petroleum Investment Management Services (NNPC upstream arm)

Golar LNG

Continued development on MKII FLNG growth project

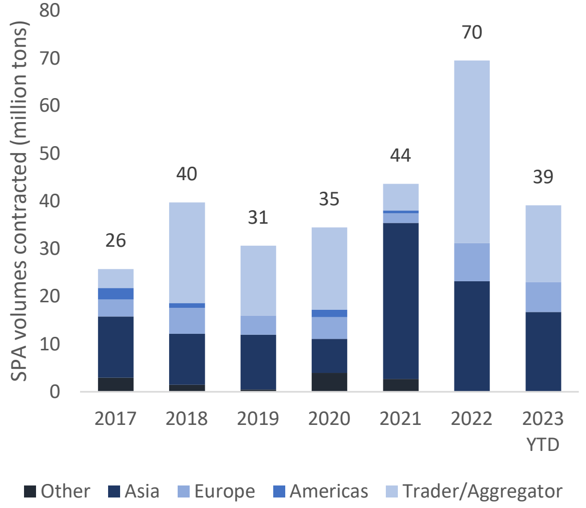
MKII FLNG Project Update

- Exercised option to acquire 2004 built LNG carrier Fuji LNG, targeted for conversion to a 3.5mtpa MKII FLNG
- Financing discussions in advanced stage with several potential lenders, including large commercial Banks, Export-Credit Agencies/Development Banks and leading leasing houses
- Received indicative financing proposals for potential amount of up to $1.5bn, including financing alternatives that are not contingent on FLNG employment contract or LNG offtake agreements being in place
- Yard discussions continue to de-risk the project by advancing engineering and procurement specifications until EPC execution.
- Increased commitment of ~$400m prior to FID inclusive of:
    - Long lead items procured
    - Engineering works
    - LNG carrier Fuji LNG acquisition

MKII FLNG capex expected to be ~$2bn – equivalent to ~$570/ton

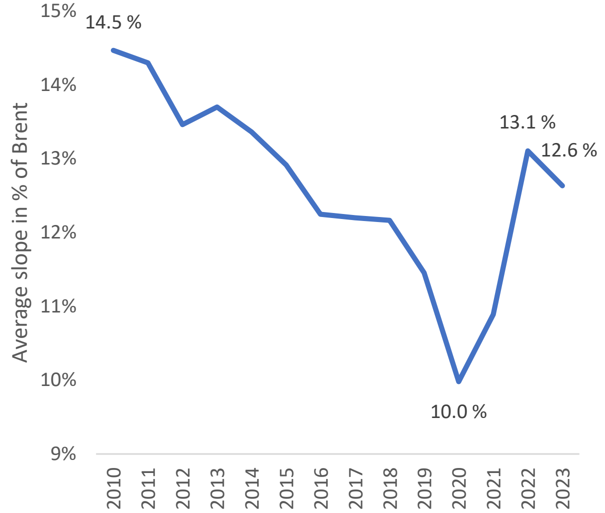
Robust long-term fundamentals support improved pricing

Buyers remain very active…



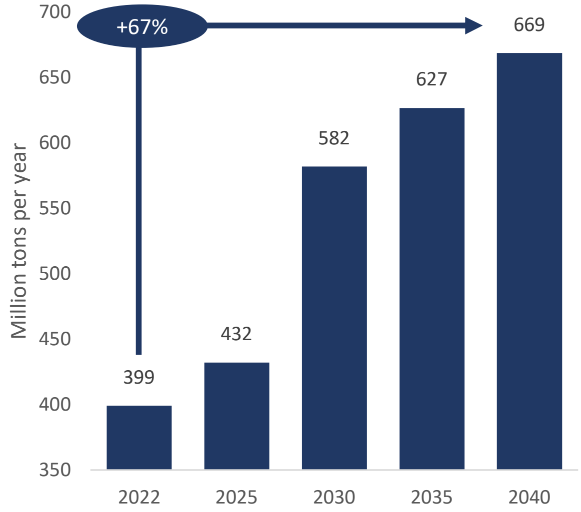
- 2023 on track to be second most active year in last decade as buying activity from 2022 continues[1)]
- Asian end-users and traders/aggregators are most active

…supporting pricing of LNG[1)]…



- Firm long-term LNG SPAs remain in the range of 13% to Brent following uptick in 2022
- Underlying pricing dynamics continue to support a 'sellers market'

…backed by strong long-term demand



- Global LNG demand forecast to grow[1)] by ~70% by 2040 or 3% CAGR
- Oil majors (Shell/BP) equally optimistic with projections of demand exceeding 700 million tons by 2040

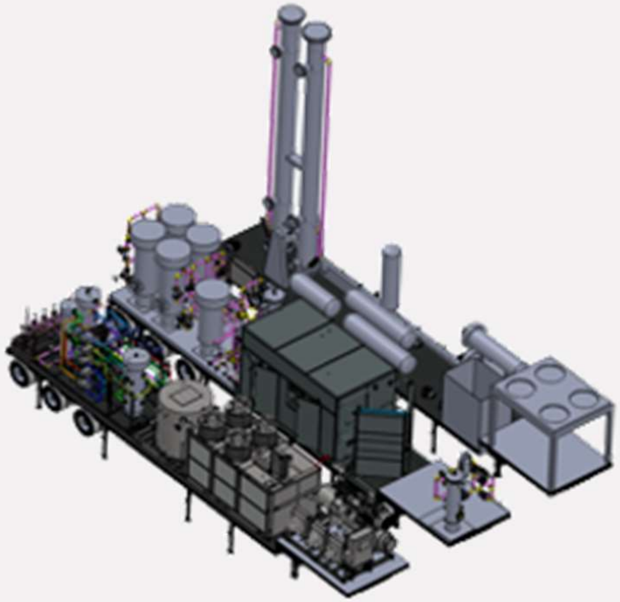
Golar LNG

1) S&P Connect

Macaw Energies update: On track for operations in 2024

MACAW ENERGIES

Displacing diesel and LPG using small-scale integrated solutions that transform flared, stranded and biogas into LNG



Liquefaction & Electric Vehicle ("EV") Units

- Ongoing discussions with US Shale Gas energy companies to run the first flare to LNG pilot project in Q1 2024
- Shortlisted 2 EV charging manufacturers to acquire the first LNG to EV system
- Working with fleet owners to establish a first trial to feed a small EV truck fleet
- On track to deliver first LNG-to-EV charging pilot project in the US by March 2024

Midstream/Commercialization Platform

- Completing the acquisition of operational platforms
- First offtake agreement signed with local Exploration & Production - finalizing Gas Supply Agreement
- Fully established a gas commercialization/trading JV company - all licences and permits obtained
- First supply agreement with local distribution companies starting August 2023
- Active participation in several new CNG and LNG trading/midstream opportunities
- Plan to deploy 15-30 units across Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru by 2025

Evaluating strategic alternatives to facilitate rapid growth to capitalize on market opportunity

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Second quarter 2023 financial results

	Q2 2023	Q1 2023		Q2 2022	
	$m	$m	% Δ	$m	% Δ
FLNG *(before realized gains on oil and gas derivative instruments and other adjustments[1])*	60	57	5%	60	-
Corporate and other	12	12	-	7	71%
Shipping	6	5	20%	0	100%
Total operating revenues	78	74	5%	67	16%
Non-cash items [1]	(72)	(188)	62%	73	>(100%)
Net income/(loss)	7	(93)	>100%	160	>(96%)
Non-GAAP measures					
FLNG Tariff, Net [1), 2)]	99	110	(10%)	108	(8%)
FLNG	91	98	(7%)	107	(15%)
Corporate and other	(12)	(19)	>(37%)	(4)	>100%
Shipping	4	5	(20%)	(2)	>100%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	83	84	(1%)	101	(18%)
Golar's share of Contractual Debt[1]	1,177	1,152	(2%)	1,003	17%
Total Golar Cash[1]	884	1,002	(12%)	604	46%

Q2 2023 Highlights

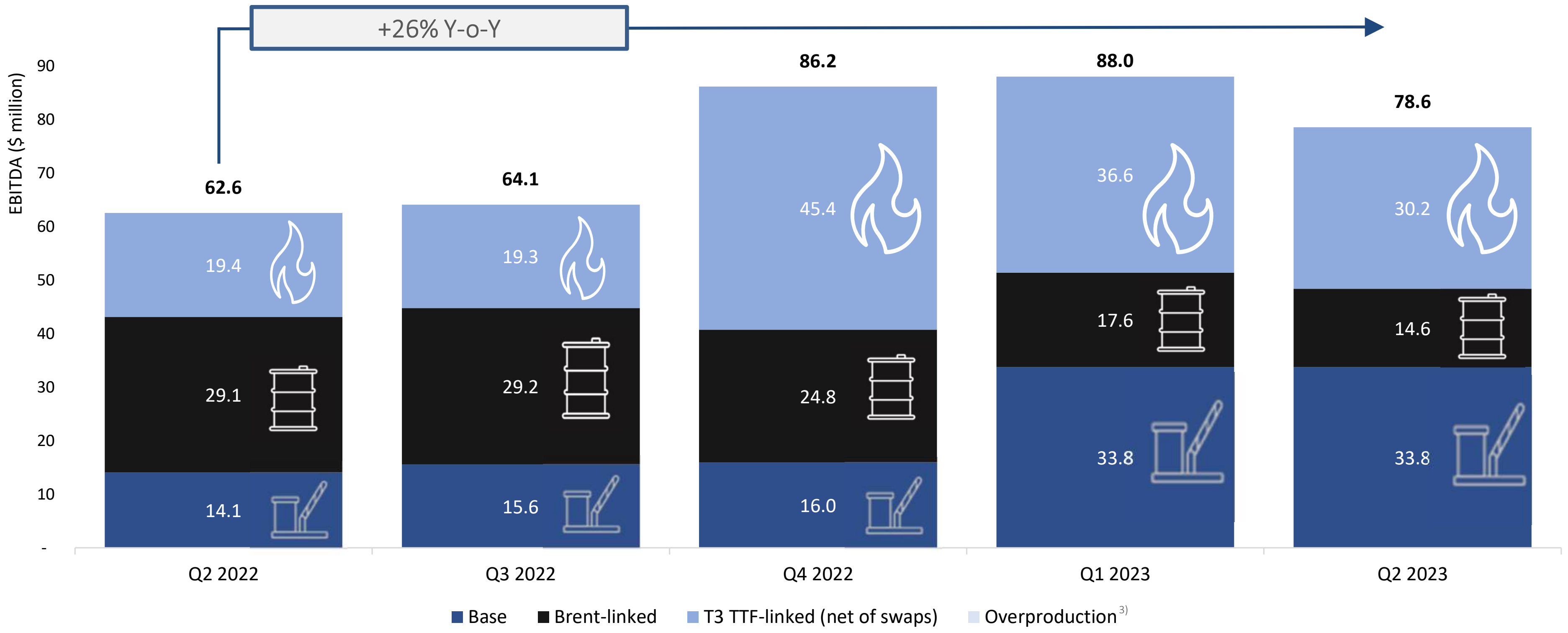
- Total operating revenues of $78m, up 5% vs Q1 2023 and FLNG Tariff, Net[1), 2)] of $99m, down 10% vs Q1 2023
- Adjusted EBITDA[1] of $83m
- Net income of $7m, before non-controlling interest, is inclusive of $(72)m of non-cash items:
  - TTF and Brent oil derivatives of $(77)m
  - Interest rate swaps of $10m
  - Impairment of vessel of $(5)m
- Reduced costs associated with Tundra DA which concluded in May 2023, contributed to Q-on-Q improvement in Corporate and other Adjusted EBITDA[1]
- Strong liquidity position of approximately $1bn inclusive of Total Golar Cash[1] of $884m plus cash receivables from remaining unwinding of TTF hedges of $103m
- Adjusted Golar's share of Contractual Debt, net of Total Golar Cash[3] of $190m

Golar LNG

1) See the appendix for definition and reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures
2) Comprised of liquefaction services revenue adjusted for amortization of deferred commissioning period revenue, amortization of Day 1 gains, accrued underutilization, accrued overproduction revenue, other and realized gain on oil and gas derivative instruments (see appendix)
3) See slide 17

FLNG Hilli: Commodity-linked tariff boosts earnings

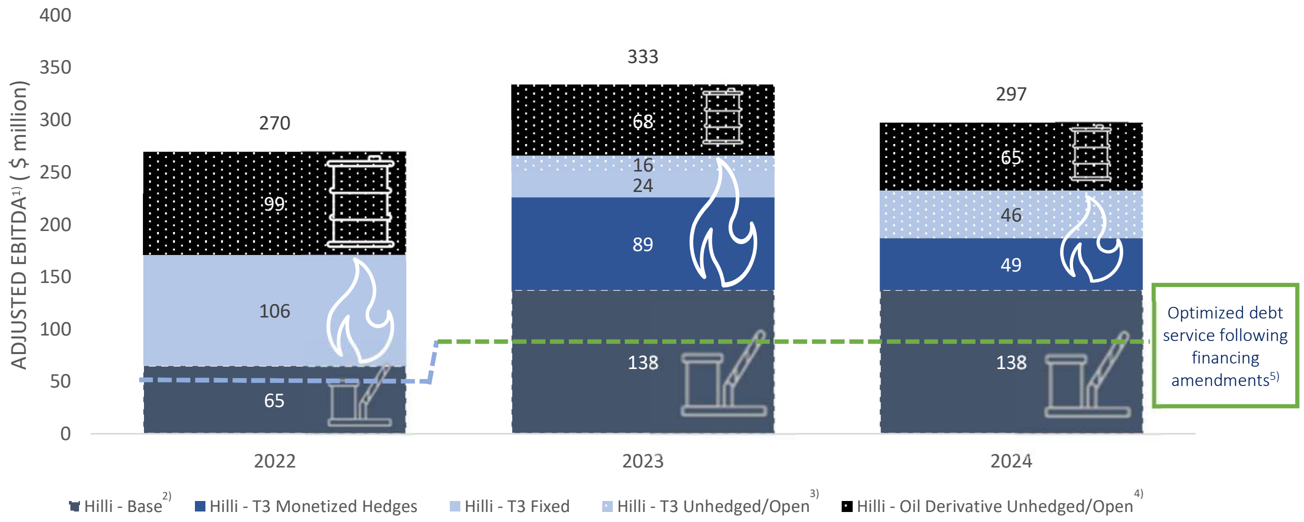
Evolution of Hilli Distributable Adjusted EBITDA[1), 2)] (Golar's pro rata share)



1) See the appendix for definition and reconciliation 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: Strong free cash flow generation

Golar's pro-rata Distributable Adjusted EBITDA[1)] generation



Hilli commodity exposure:

- Unwound Cal23/Cal24 hedges to crystalize ~$140m. Remain open for August-December 2023 and 100% for 2024-2026
- TTF sensitivity: 2023 $1/MMBtu change = $1.4m, 2024-2026 $3.2m annually
- 2023-2026 Brent sensitivity: Δ $1/bbl = $2.7m annually

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
- New terms effective June 2023

Main Debt terms	*Before*	*After*
Contractual Debt outstanding[1), 6)] *Golar's share*	$619m *$586m*	$619m *$586m*
Margin	LIBOR + 415bps	SOFR + 336bps
Annual amortization *Golar's share*	$66m *$62m*	$42m *$40m*
Maturity	2028	2033

Golar LNG

1) See the appendix for definition and reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures
2) Based on Golar's share of Hilli's last twelve months Distributable Adjusted EBITDA on base capacity of 1.2M tonnes per annum
3) Based on ICIS Heren TTF Month Ahead prices as of August 9, 2023
4) Based on last price for Platts dated Brent Forward Curve on close August 9, 2023
5) 2023 forecast reflects annualized 2023 debt service post June 2023 financing amendments. Based on 2023 forecasted term SOFR average of 5.4%. Hilli CU ownership at 94.55% (2022: 44.55%)
6) Contractual Debt outstanding as of June 30, 2023

Balance sheet with capacity for shareholder returns and FLNG growth

Cash and debt overview

Cash	$m
Q2 2023 Total Golar Cash[1)]	884
Total Golar Cash[1)]	884
Debt	
Q2 2023 Golar's share of Contractual Debt[1)]	1,177
Golar's share of Contractual Debt[1)], net of Total Golar Cash[1)]	293
Cash receivable from remaining unwinding of TTF hedges[2)]	103
Adjusted Golar's share of Contractual Debt, net of Total Golar Cash[3)]	190

Key takeaways

- Current liquidity position including cash receivables from TTF hedges amount to ~$1bn and fully supports the development and equity requirements for the construction of MKII FLNG
- Improved Hilli financing will release incremental distributable cash flows until Mid-2026 by ~$75m
- Hilli's free cash flow generation of more than $200m/year supports the current dividend and further buybacks
- Declared dividend of $0.25/share for Q2 2023
- Spent ~$30m repurchasing 1.4m shares at an average cost of $21.06/share following announced $150m share buyback program
- 106.0 million shares outstanding as of June 30, 2023

1) See the appendix for definition and reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures
2) Refers to the period from June 2023 to December 2024, inclusive of a $8m receivable at June 30, 2023
3) Adjusted Golar's share of Contractual Debt, net of Golar Cash refers to the Golar's share of Contractual Debt, net of Golar Cash and receivable from unwinding of remaining TTF hedges of $103 million

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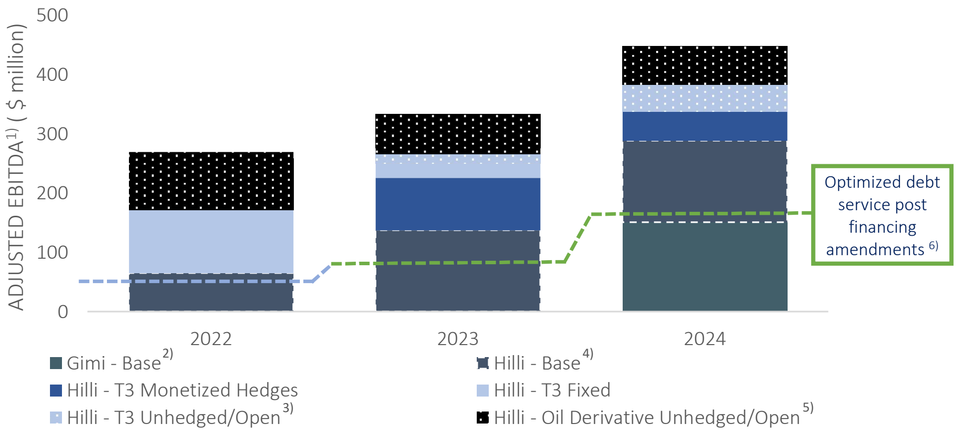
Golar LNG

The leading FLNG company
Significant earnings growth, focus on shareholder returns

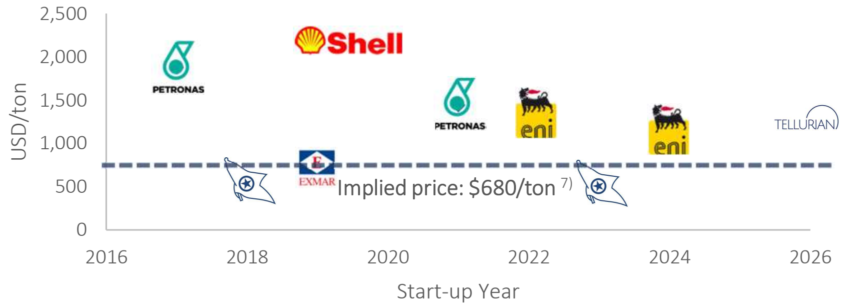
Strong free cash flow support progressive dividend policy



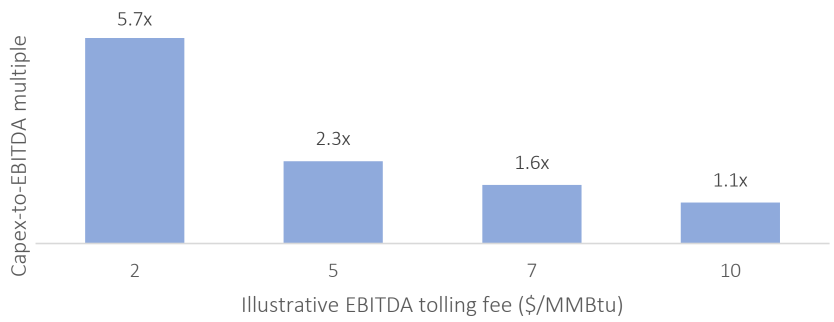
Strong balance sheet enable growth

Total Golar cash and TTF hedging receivable[8)]	~$1bn
Adjusted Golar's share of Contractual Debt, net of Total Golar Cash[8)]	$190m
Shareholder return	$0.25/q dividend & $150m buyback program

Attractive pricing of liquefaction capacity



Attractive return in potential FLNG growth projects



Golar LNG

1) See the appendix for definition and reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures
2) Golar's share of *Gimi* annualised annual adjusted EBITDA (refer to slide 7)
3) Based on ICIS Heren TTF Month Ahead prices as of August 9, 2023
4) 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%
5) Based on last price for Platts dated Brent Forward Curve on close August 9, 2023
6) 2023 Hilli forecast reflects annualized 2023 debt service post June 2023 financing amendments. Hilli CU ownership of 94.55% (2022: 44.55%). Golar's 70% share of Gimi annualized debt service included from 2024 onwards. Based on 2023 and 2024 forecasted term SOFR average of 5.4% and 4.9%
7) Based on close price on August 9, 2023 and Golar's share of nameplate liquefaction capacity on FLNG *Hilii* and FLNG *Gimi*
8) Refer to slide 17

Appendix

Appendices Non-GAAP Measures

Non-GAAP measure	Definitions
• Adjusted EBITDA • Adjusted EBITDA backlog • Contractual debt • Golar's share of contractual debt • Total Golar Cash • Non-cash items	Please see our Q2 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/or a substitute to our US GAAP measures of performance and the financial results derived in accordance with US GAAP. The reconciliations of this Non-GAAP measure to the US GAAP results should be carefully evaluated.

Appendices Non-GAAP Measures

Non-GAAP measure	Rationale for adjustments
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 development costs and the Gandria and FLNG Gimi operating costs.
Closest equivalent US GAAP measure	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 March 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 attributable to Keppel and B&V).
FLNG Adjusted EBITDA	

QUANTITATIVE RECONCILIATION

(in $m)	Apr-Jun 2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Apr-Jun 2022
FLNG Adjusted EBITDA	91.3	97.6	107.1
Adjusted for:			
Vessel operating costs	0.3	0.2	0.2
Project development expenses	2.0	0.3	3.5
Hilli Adjusted EBITDA	93.6	98.1	110.8
Adjusted for:			
Amortization of deferred commissioning period revenue, amortization of Day 1 gain and other[3]	(4.0)	(4.0)	(7.7)
Accrued overproduction revenue [2), 3),4)]	(6.6)	-	(10.6)
Distributable Adjusted EBITDA[1]	83.0	94.1	92.5

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

Appendices Non-GAAP Measures

Non-GAAP measure	Rationale for adjustments
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	

QUANTITATIVE RECONCILIATION			
	Apr-Jun	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
(in $m)	2023	2023	2022
Liquefaction services revenue	60.4	56.2	60.5
Adjusted for:			
Accrued overproduction revenue[2]	(4.1)	-	(0.4)
Amortization of deferred commissioning period revenue, amortization of Day 1 gains and other[2]	(4.0)	(4.0)	(7.7)
Realized gain on oil and gas derivative instruments	46.5	57.5	55.0
FLNG tariff, net[1]	98.8	109.7	107.4

(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