



HÖEGH **EV**

HÖEGH LNG PARTNERS LP

Interim Financial Statements

for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2025



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INTERIM UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

		Three months ended March 31,	
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	Notes	2025	2024
REVENUES			
Time charter revenues	3	\$ 35,812	\$ 34,520
Total revenues	3	35,812	34,520
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Vessel operating expenses		(7,770)	(8,456)
Administrative expenses		(1,220)	(2,069)
Depreciation and amortization		(5,082)	(5,130)
Total operating expenses		(14,072)	(15,655)
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	6	4,923	4,781
Operating income		26,663	23,646
FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE), NET			
Interest income	4, 11	367	442
Interest expense	4, 11	(2,882)	(5,088)
Other items, net	4	(764)	(966)
Total financial income (expense), net	4	(3,279)	(5,612)
Income before tax		23,384	18,034
Income tax expense	5	(1,847)	(1,522)
Net income		\$ 21,537	\$ 16,512
Preferred unitholders' interest in net income	13	3,877	3,877
Common unitholders' interest in net income	13	\$ 17,660	\$ 12,635

INTERIM UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	Notes	Three months ended March 31,	
		2025	2024
Net income		\$ 21,537	\$ 16,512
Unrealized (losses)/gains on cash flow hedge	11	(790)	1,307
Income tax expense	5, 11	—	—
Other comprehensive loss		(790)	1,307
Other comprehensive loss from investments in joint ventures	11	(1,468)	1,117
Total other comprehensive loss	11	(2,258)	2,424
Comprehensive income		\$ 19,279	\$ 18,936
Preferred unitholders' interest in comprehensive income		3,877	3,877
Common unitholders' interest in comprehensive income		\$ 15,402	\$ 15,059

INTERIM UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

		As of	
		March 31,	December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	Notes	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 39,417	\$ 64,420
Trade receivables	3	8,262	3,422
Amounts due from affiliates		1,683	3,915
Inventory		16	18
Current portion of net investment in financing lease	3	7,219	7,063
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		7,526	4,656
Total current assets		64,123	83,494
Non-current assets			
Restricted cash		—	—
Accumulated earnings of joint ventures	6	93,623	91,668
Advances to joint ventures	7	5,338	5,296
Vessels, net of accumulated depreciation		537,834	542,861
Other equipment		25	84
Intangibles and goodwill		2,350	3,029
Net investment in financing lease	3	242,542	244,407
Long-term deferred tax asset	5	815	273
Other long-term assets		822	821
Total non-current assets		883,349	888,439
Total assets		\$ 947,472	\$ 971,933
LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		2,247	2,627
Amounts due to owners and affiliates	13, 14	39,355	39,358
Value added and withholding tax liability		24	1,040
Accrued liabilities and other payables	12	14,494	12,625
Total current liabilities		56,120	55,650
Non-current liabilities			
Amounts due to owners and affiliates	11, 13	205,357	214,286
Long-term tax liability	5	—	1,986
Long-term deferred tax liability	5	27,718	27,085
Other long-term liabilities		262	314
Total non-current liabilities		233,337	243,671
Total liabilities		289,457	299,321
PARTNERS' CAPITAL			
	16, 17		
8.75% Series A preferred units:			
7,089,325 units issued and outstanding at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024		176,078	176,078
Common units Höegh Evi:			
33,373,002 units issued and outstanding at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024		474,825	487,165
Accumulated other comprehensive income		7,112	9,370
Total partners' capital		658,015	672,613
Total liabilities and partners' capital		\$ 947,472	\$ 971,933

INTERIM UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PARTNERS' CAPITAL

	Partners' Capital			Total Partners' Capital
	8.75% Series A Preferred Units	Common Units Höegh Evi	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)				
Consolidated balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 176,078	475,960	11,840	\$ 663,878
Net income	15,508	63,205	—	78,713
Cash distributions to unitholders	(15,508)	(52,000)	—	(67,508)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(1,544)	(1,544)
Other comprehensive loss from investments in joint ventures	—	—	(927)	(927)
Consolidated balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 176,078	487,165	9,370	\$ 672,613
Net income	3,877	17,660	—	21,537
Cash distributions to unitholders	(3,877)	(30,000)	—	(33,877)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(790)	(790)
Other comprehensive loss from investments in joint ventures	—	—	(1,468)	(1,468)
Consolidated balance as of March 31, 2025	\$ 176,078	474,825	7,112	\$ 658,015

INTERIM UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Three months ended March 31,	
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 21,537	\$ 16,512
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,082	5,130
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	(4,923)	(4,781)
Changes in accrued interest income on advances to joint ventures	(42)	(211)
Amortization of deferred debt issuance cost	—	317
Amortization in revenue for above market contract	679	687
Changes in accrued interest expense	—	(79)
Receipts from repayment of principal on financing lease	1,709	1,564
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	3	(88)
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	(790)	638
Non-cash revenue: tax paid directly by charterer	(118)	(207)
Non-cash income tax expense: tax paid directly by charterer	118	207
Deferred tax expense and provision for tax uncertainty	(362)	703
Other adjustments	(12)	—
Changes in working capital:		
Trade receivables	(4,840)	984
Inventory	3	6
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	(1,956)	(916)
Trade payables	(397)	592
Amounts due to owners and affiliates	2,232	1,404
Value added and withholding tax liability	(1,343)	(1,755)
Accrued liabilities and other payables	407	(617)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 16,987	\$ 20,090
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditure for vessel and other equipment	\$ (44)	\$ —
Dividend received on investment in joint ventures	1,500	3,500
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$ 1,456	\$ 3,500
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of long-term debt	—	(10,937)
Repayment of debt facility due to owners and affiliates	(8,929)	—
Cash distributions to common unit holder and preferred unitholders	(33,877)	(3,877)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (42,806)	\$ (14,814)
Increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(24,363)	8,776
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(640)	(211)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	64,420	62,749
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 39,417	\$ 71,314

INTERIM UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	As of	
	March 31,	December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39,417	\$ 64,420
Restricted cash - current asset	—	—
Restricted cash - non-current asset	—	—
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the statement of cash flows	\$ 39,417	\$ 64,420

NOTES TO THE INTERIM UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

General

References in these financial statements to “Höegh LNG Partners,” “we,” “our,” “us” and “the Partnership” refer to Höegh LNG Partners LP or any one or more of its subsidiaries, or to all such entities unless the context otherwise indicates. References in these financial statements to “our operating company” refer to Höegh LNG Partners Operating LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Partnership. References in these financial statements to “Höegh Lampung” refer to Höegh LNG Lampung Pte Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of our operating company. References in these financial statements to “Höegh Cyprus” refer to Höegh LNG Cyprus Limited including its wholly owned branch, Höegh LNG Cyprus Limited Egypt Branch (“Egypt Branch”), a wholly owned subsidiary of our operating company and the owner of the Höegh Gallant. References in these financial statements to “PT Höegh” refer to PT Höegh LNG Lampung, the owner of the PGN FSRU Lampung. References in these financial statements to “Höegh Colombia Holding” refer to Höegh LNG Colombia Holding Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of our operating company. References in these financial statements to “Höegh FSRU IV” refer to Höegh LNG FSRU IV Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Höegh Colombia Holding and the owner of the Höegh Grace. References in these financial statements to “Höegh Colombia” refer to Höegh LNG Colombia S.A.S., a wholly owned subsidiary of Höegh Colombia Holding. References in these financial statements to our or the “joint ventures” refer to SRV Joint Gas Ltd. and/or SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd., the joint ventures that own two of the vessels in our fleet, the Neptune and the Cape Ann, respectively. References in these financial statements to “Global LNG Supply” refer to Global LNG Supply S.A. and references to “Total Gas & Power” refer to Total Gas & Power Ltd, subsidiaries of Total S.A. (“Total”). References in these financial statements to “PGN LNG” refer to PT PGN LNG Indonesia, a subsidiary of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk (“PGN”), a subsidiary of PT Pertamina. References in these financial statements to “New Fortress” refer to New Fortress Energy Inc. References in these financial statements to “SPEC” refer to Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S.P. References in these financial statements to “Höegh Evi” refer, depending on the context, to Höegh Evi Ltd. (previously named Höegh LNG Holdings Ltd) and to any one or more of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, other than us.

These interim unaudited financial statements were approved for publishing by the board of directors of Höegh LNG Partners LP on May 19, 2025.

1. Description of business

Höegh LNG Partners LP (the “Partnership”) is a Marshall Islands limited partnership initially formed for the purpose of acquiring from Höegh Evi its interests in Höegh LNG Lampung Pte. Ltd., PT Höegh LNG Lampung (the owner of the PGN FSRU Lampung), SRV Joint Gas Ltd. (the owner of the Neptune), and SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd. (the owner of the Cape Ann) in connection with the Partnership’s initial public offering of its common units (the “IPO”) in August 2014.

On September 23, 2022, Höegh Evi completed its acquisition of the Partnership’s publicly held common units pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of May 25, 2022 (the “Merger Agreement”). Under the Merger Agreement, Höegh Evi acquired, for cash, all of the outstanding publicly held common units of the Partnership. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement the Partnership’s incentive distribution rights were cancelled.

On December 5, 2022, Höegh LNG Partners announced that its board of directors had approved the delisting of the Partnership’s 8.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Units (the “Series A preferred units”). Following the announcement, the Partnership gave notice to the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) of its intent to voluntarily delist the Series A preferred units and to withdraw the registration of its Series A preferred units with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The Partnership filed a Form 25 Notification of Removal from Listing with the SEC and the delisting became effective on January 3, 2023. In connection with the foregoing, the Partnership filed a Form 15 with the SEC to suspend the Partnership’s reporting obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in connection with the Series A preferred units, which suspension became effective on April 3, 2023.

As of March 31, 2025, the Partnership has a fleet of five floating storage regasification units (“FSRUs”).

The interests in SRV Joint Gas Ltd. and SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd., collectively, are referred to as the “joint ventures” and the remaining entities owned by the Partnership, as reflected in the table below are, collectively, referred to as the “subsidiaries” in these consolidated financial statements. The PGN FSRU Lampung, the Höegh Gallant, the Höegh Grace, the Neptune and the Cape Ann are FSRUs and, collectively, referred to in these consolidated financial statements as the vessels or the “FSRUs.” The Tower Yoke Mooring System (the “Mooring”) is an offshore installation that is used

Höegh LNG Partners LP

to moor the *PGN FSRU Lampung* to offload the gas into an offshore pipe that transports the gas to a land terminal.

The *Neptune* and the *Cape Ann* operate under long-term time charters with expiration dates in 2029 and 2030, respectively, and, in each case, with an option for the charterer, Global LNG Supply SA, as novated to Total Gas & Power Ltd. in February 2020, both subsidiaries of Total S.A. ("Total"), to extend for up to one additional period of ten years or two additional periods of five years each. As of January 9, 2023, the *Neptune* commenced FSRU operations in Lubmin with relocation to Mukran in June 2024, Germany. On September 18, 2023, the *Cape Ann* commenced FSRU operations in Le Havre, France. The *PGN FSRU Lampung* operates under a long term time charter which started in July 2014 with an expiration date in 2034, with an option for the charterer to extend for up to two additional periods of five years each, and uses the Mooring that was constructed, installed and sold to the charterer, PT PGN LNG Indonesia ("PGN LNG"), a subsidiary of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk ("PGN"), a subsidiary of PT Pertamina, a government-controlled, Indonesian oil and gas producer, natural gas transportation and distribution company. On February 27, 2020, the Partnership exercised its right pursuant to an option agreement to cause Höegh Evi or its subsidiary to charter the *Höegh Gallant* from the expiration of its prior charter until July 2025. On April 30, 2020, the Partnership entered into a lease and maintenance agreement with a subsidiary of Höegh Evi for the time charter of the *Höegh Gallant* (the "Suspended Gallant Charter"). On September 23, 2021, the Partnership entered into agreements with subsidiaries of New Fortress Energy Inc ("New Fortress") to charter the *Höegh Gallant* primarily for FSRU operations for a period of ten years, with FSRU operations commencing on March 20, 2022 (the "NFE Charter"). From November 26, 2021, until the FSRU operations commenced, New Fortress chartered the vessel for LNG carrier operations. The Partnership also entered into an agreement to suspend the Suspended Gallant Charter, with effect from the commencement of the NFE Charter, and a make-whole agreement (together, the "Suspension and Make-Whole Agreements") pursuant to which Höegh Evi's subsidiary will compensate the Partnership monthly for the difference between the charter rate earned under the NFE Charter and the charter rate earned under the Suspended Gallant Charter with the addition of a modest increase until July 31, 2025, the original expiration date of the Suspended Gallant Charter. The *Höegh Grace* operates under a long-term time charter which started in December 2016 with Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S.P. ("SPEC"). SPEC is owned 51% by Promigas S.A. ESP, a Colombian company focused on the transportation and distribution of natural gas, and 49% by private equity investors. The non-cancellable charter period of 10 years ends in December 2026. The initial term of the charter is 20 years. However, each party has an unconditional option to cancel the charter after 10 and 15 years without penalty. If SPEC waives its rights to terminate in year 10 within a certain deadline, the Partnership will not be able to exercise its right to terminate in year 10. SPEC has waived its right to terminate in year 10.

The following table lists the entities included in these interim unaudited consolidated financial statements and their purpose as of March 31, 2025:

Name	Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Registration	Purpose
Höegh LNG Partners LP	Marshall Islands	Holding Company
Höegh LNG Partners Operating LLC (100% owned)	Marshall Islands	Holding Company
Hoegh LNG Lampung Pte. Ltd. (100% owned)	Singapore	Owens 49% of PT Hoegh LNG Lampung
PT Hoegh LNG Lampung (49% owned) (1)	Indonesia	Owens <i>PGN FSRU Lampung</i>
SRV Joint Gas Ltd. (50% owned) (2)	Cayman Islands	Owens <i>Neptune</i>
SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd. (50% owned) (2)	Singapore	Owens <i>Cape Ann</i>
Hoegh LNG Le Havre (100% owned) (3)	France	Operating Company
Hoegh LNG Cyprus Limited (100% owned)	Cyprus	Owens <i>Höegh Gallant</i>
Hoegh LNG Cyprus Limited Egypt Branch (100% owned)	Egypt	Under liquidation
Höegh LNG Colombia Holding Ltd. (100% owned)	Cayman Islands	Owens 100% of Höegh LNG FSRU IV Ltd. and Höegh LNG Colombia S.A.S.
Höegh LNG FSRU IV Ltd. (100% owned)	Cayman Islands	Owens <i>Höegh Grace</i>
Höegh LNG Colombia S.A.S. (100% owned)	Colombia	Operating Company
Höegh LNG Gallant Limited (100% owned)	Cayman Islands	Dormant entity
Höegh LNG Jamaica Limited (100% owned)	Jamaica	Operating Company

- (1) PT Hoegh LNG Lampung is a variable interest entity, which is controlled by Hoegh LNG Lampung Pte. Ltd. and is, therefore, 100% consolidated in the interim unaudited consolidated financial statements (refer to note2).
- (2) The remaining 50% interest in each joint venture is owned by Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. and Tokyo LNG Tanker Co. SRV Joint Gas Ltd. and SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd. own and operate the FSRUs *Neptune* and *Cape Ann*, both leased to Total Gas & Power Ltd.
- (3) Hoegh LNG Le Havre is owned 100% by SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd which owns *Cape Ann*. Hoegh LNG Le Havre facilitates the contractual arrangements between the ship owning entity in Singapore and charterer (2) through a service agreement.

2. Basis for preparation and accounting policies

Basis of presentation

The consolidated unaudited financial statements are prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP"). In the opinion of Management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation, which are of a normal recurring nature, have been included. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated. The footnotes are condensed and do not include all the disclosures required for a complete set of financial statements. Therefore, the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Partnership will continue as a going concern.

It has been determined that PT Hoegh LNG Lampung, Hoegh LNG Cyprus Limited, Höegh LNG Colombia Holding Ltd., SRV Joint Gas Ltd. and SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd. are variable interest entities. A variable interest entity ("VIE") is defined by US GAAP as a legal entity where either (a) the voting rights of some investors are not proportional to their rights to receive the expected residual returns of the entity, their obligations to absorb the expected losses 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, 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) 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. The guidance requires a VIE to be consolidated if any of its interest holders are entitled to a majority of the entity's residual returns or are exposed to a majority of its expected losses.

Based upon the criteria set forth in US GAAP, the Partnership has determined that PT Hoegh LNG Lampung is a VIE, as the equity holders, through their equity investments, may not participate fully in the entity's expected residual returns and substantially all of the entity's activities either involve, or are conducted on behalf of, the Partnership. The Partnership is the primary beneficiary, as it has the power to make key operating decisions considered to be most significant to the VIE and receives all the expected benefits or expected losses. Therefore, 100% of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of PT Hoegh LNG Lampung are included in the consolidated financial statements. Dividends may only be paid if the retained earnings are positive and a statutory reserve has been established equal to 20% of its paid-up capital under Indonesian law. As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, PT Hoegh LNG Lampung had established the required statutory reserves and is currently in the position to make dividend payments under Indonesian law.

The Partnership has determined that Hoegh LNG Cyprus Limited is a VIE, as the equity investment does not provide sufficient equity to permit the entity to finance its activities without financial support. The Partnership is the primary beneficiary, as it has the power to make key operating decisions considered to be most significant to the VIE and receives all the expected benefits or expected losses. Therefore, 100% of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of Hoegh LNG Cyprus Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements. Under Cyprus law, dividends may only be distributed out of profits and not from the share capital of the company.

The Partnership has determined that Höegh LNG Colombia Holding Ltd. is a VIE since the entity would not be able to finance its activities without financial support and financial guarantees under its subsidiary's facility to finance the *Höegh Grace*. The Partnership is the primary beneficiary, as it has the power to make key operating decisions considered to be most significant to the VIE and receives the majority of the expected benefits or expected losses. Therefore, 100% of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of Höegh LNG Colombia Holding Ltd., and subsidiaries, are included in the consolidated financial statements. Under Cayman Islands law, dividends may only be paid out of profits or capital reserves if the entity is solvent after the distributions.

In addition, the Partnership has determined that the two joint ventures, SRV Joint Gas Ltd. and SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd., are VIEs since each entity did not have a sufficient equity investment to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. The entities have been financed with third party debt and subordinated shareholder loans. The Partnership is not the primary beneficiary, as the Partnership cannot make key operating decisions considered to be most significant to the VIEs but has joint control with the other equity holders. Therefore, the joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method of accounting as the Partnership has significant influence.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, included in the Partnership's Annual Report.

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements:

No accounting pronouncements have been adopted by the Partnership since the “Reference Rate reform” December 31, 2023.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements:

After a review of the recently issued accounting pronouncements, the Partnership has determined that none of the recently issued accounting pronouncements are expected to materially impact the Partnership.

3. Time charter revenues and related contract balances

The Partnership presents its revenue disaggregated by revenue recognized in accordance with accounting standards on leasing and on revenue from contracts with customers for time charter services. In addition, material elements where the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows differ from the monthly invoicing under time charter contracts are separately presented. Revenue recognized for the Majority held FSRUs includes the amortization of above market contract intangibles. Revenue recognized for Joint venture FSRUs includes the amortization of deferred revenues related to the charterer's reimbursements for certain vessel modifications and drydocking costs. As a result, the timing of cash flows differs from monthly time charter invoicing. The Partnership believes the nature of its time charter contracts are the same, regardless of whether the contracts are accounted for as financing leases or operating leases for accounting purposes. As such, the Partnership did not apply the practical expedient in the lease guidance to combine lease and services components for operating leases because this would result in inconsistent disclosure for the time charter contracts.

The following tables summarize the disaggregated revenue of the Partnership for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	Three months ended March 31, 2025				
	Majority held FSRUs	Joint venture FSRUs (proportional consolidation)	Total	Eliminations (1)	Consolidated reporting
Lease revenues, excluding amortization	\$ 21,198	6,316	27,514	(6,316)	\$ 21,198
Time charter service revenues, excluding amortization	15,293	4,074	19,367	(4,074)	15,293
Amortization of above market contract intangibles	(679)	—	(679)	—	(679)
Amortization of deferred revenue for modifications & drydock	—	1,089	1,089	(1,089)	—
Total revenues	\$ 35,812	11,479	47,291	(11,479)	\$ 35,812

(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	Three months ended March 31, 2024				
	Majority held FSRUs	Joint venture FSRUs (proportional consolidation)	Total	Eliminations (1)	Consolidated reporting
Lease revenues, excluding amortization	\$ 21,052	6,387	27,439	(6,387)	\$ 21,052
Time charter service revenues, excluding amortization	14,155	5,032	19,187	(5,032)	14,155
Amortization of above market contract intangibles	(687)	—	(687)	—	(687)
Amortization of deferred revenue for modifications & drydock	—	1,136	1,136	(1,136)	—
Total revenues	\$ 34,520	12,555	47,075	(12,555)	\$ 34,520

- (1) Eliminations reverse the proportional amounts of revenue for Joint venture FSRUs to reflect the consolidated revenues included in the consolidated income statement. The Partnership's share of the Joint venture FSRUs revenues is included in Equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures on the consolidated income statement.

Höegh LNG Partners LP

The following table summarizes the allocation of consolidated receivables between lease and service components:

	As of	
	March 31,	December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	2025	2024
Trade receivable for lease	\$ 5,449	\$ 1,927
Trade receivable for time charter services	4,556	5,470
Allowance for expected credit losses	(60)	(60)
Total trade receivable and amounts due from affiliates	\$ 9,945	\$ 7,337

There was no change in the allowance for expected credit losses as of March 31, 2025 compared to December 31, 2024.

The following tables summarize the consolidated contract assets, contract liabilities and refund liabilities to customers as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, and the movements in these balances during the relevant period.

	Lease related		Services related	
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	Contract asset	Contract liability	Contract asset	Refund liability to charters
Balance January 1, 2025	\$ 2,013	\$ (2,013)	\$ 524	\$ (1,272)
Additions	—	—	1,166	(40)
Reduction for receivables recorded	(251)	251	—	51
Balance March 31, 2025	\$ 1,762	\$ (1,762)	\$ 1,690	\$ (1,261)

	Lease related		Services related	
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	Contract asset	Contract liability	Contract asset	Refund liability to charters
Balance January 1, 2024	\$ 3,014	\$ (3,014)	\$ 894	\$ (1,069)
Additions	—	—	414	(1,237)
Reduction for receivables recorded	(1,001)	1,001	(784)	1,034
Balance December 31, 2024	\$ 2,013	\$ (2,013)	\$ 524	\$ (1,272)

Contract assets are reported in the consolidated balance sheet as a component of prepaid expenses and other receivables. Current and non-current contract liabilities are reported in the consolidated balance sheet as components of accrued liabilities and other payables and other long-term liabilities, respectively. Refund liabilities are reported in the consolidated balance sheet as a component of accrued liabilities and other payables.

The service-related contract asset reflected in the balance sheet relates to accrued revenue for reimbursable costs from charterers.

Refund liabilities to charterers include invoiced revenue to be refunded to charterers for estimated reimbursable costs that exceeded the actual cost incurred and for non-compliance with performance warranties in the time charter contracts that result in reduction of hire, liquidated damages or other performance related payments.

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Net investment in financing lease:

The lease element of time charter hire for the *PGN FSRU Lampung* is recognized over the lease term using the effective interest rate method and is included in time charter revenues. The financing lease is reflected on the consolidated balance sheets as net investment in financing lease, a receivable, as follows:

	As of	
	March 31,	December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	2025	2024
Minimum lease payments	\$ 589,074	\$ 589,074
Unguaranteed residual value	146,000	146,000
Unearned income	(440,345)	(440,345)
Initial direct cost, net	3,095	3,095
Net investment in financing lease at origination	297,824	297,824
Principal repayment and amortization	(47,967)	(46,258)
Allowance for credit loss	(96)	(96)
Net investment in financing lease at period end	249,761	251,470
Less: Current portion	(7,219)	(7,063)
Long term net investment in financing lease	\$ 242,542	\$ 244,407
Net investment in financing lease consists of:		
Financing lease receivable	\$ 187,634	\$ 192,052
Unguaranteed residual value	62,127	59,418
Net investment in financing lease at period end	\$ 249,761	\$ 251,470

4. Financial income (expense), net

The components of the net financial income (expense) are as follows:

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	2025	2024
Interest income	\$ 367	\$ 442
Interest expense:		
Interest expense	(3,672)	(4,133)
Amortization and loss on cash flow hedge	790	(638)
Amortization of debt issuance cost	—	(317)
Total interest expense	(2,882)	(5,088)
Other items, net:		
Foreign exchange gain	(62)	(109)
Bank charges, fees and other	9	(61)
Withholding tax on interest expense and other	(711)	(796)
Total other items, net	(764)	(966)
Total financial income (expense), net	\$ (3,279)	\$ (5,612)

Interest income relates to cash balances and interest accrued on the advances to the joint ventures for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. Interest expense includes interest related to the \$250 million facility in 2025 and in 2024 which also includes interest expense from the Lampung facility and the \$385 million facility. Please refer to the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 for more information about the Lampung facility and the \$385 million facility.

5. Income tax

The components of income tax expense recognized in the consolidated statements of income are as follows:

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	2025	2024
Current tax (benefit) expense	\$ 1,730	\$ 1,182
Deferred tax (benefit) expense	117	340
Total income tax (benefit) expense	\$ 1,847	\$ 1,522

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The Partnership is not subject to Marshall Islands corporate income taxes. The Partnership is subject to tax for earnings of its subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore, Indonesia, Cyprus, Jamaica and for certain Colombian source income. Income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2025 was \$1.8 million, an increase of \$0.3 million compared to \$1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024. The increase is due to higher taxable profit for the three months ended March 31, 2025 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2024. Deferred tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2025, decreased by \$0.2 million compared to the three months ended March 31, 2024. Increased use of tax credits in tax assets and reduced impact from derivatives are the main components.

In 2021, a tax audit for the Indonesian subsidiary's 2019 tax return was completed. The main finding was that an internal promissory note for tax purposes was characterized as equity instead of debt such that 100% of the accrued/paid interest was disallowed as a tax deduction. The Indonesian subsidiary disagreed with the conclusion of the tax audit and filed an appeal. In 2022, the Indonesian subsidiary was granted partial acceptance on the appeal, resulting in interest on the internal promissory note being accepted as deductible for tax purposes, but with only for a portion of the actual amount. The Indonesian subsidiary continues to dispute the tax authorities' decision and has appealed to the tax court. The appeal is still pending.

In 2024, a tax audit for the Indonesian subsidiary's 2020 tax return was completed. The main finding was that the interest accrued/paid on the internal promissory note was partially disallowed as a tax deduction, in line with the tax authorities' updated conclusion from the tax audit of 2019. Further, the tax office also concluded that interest paid on the promissory note should be subject to 20% withholding tax, and not the 10% withholding tax which had been applied by the Indonesian subsidiary. The Indonesian subsidiary disagrees with the conclusion of the 2020 tax audit and has filed an appeal.

Pending the outcome of the appeal to the tax court related to the 2019 tax audit, and the appeal related to the findings from the 2020 tax audit, the tax effects remain uncertain. The Indonesian subsidiary updated its assessment for the uncertain tax position at year-end 2024 based on the findings from the 2019 and 2020 tax audits and an assessment of the merits of the pending appeals. In February 2025 the Indonesian subsidiary paid an amount to the tax authorities based on the outcome of the tax audit to avoid additional interest and penalties while the appeal is being processed. While the Indonesian subsidiary believes there are strong arguments for the 'as filed' tax positions should prevail, the current provision reflects that the Indonesian subsidiary may not fully succeed in its appeals. The provision considers the potential additional taxes which could become payable based on partially successful appeals for the tax years which remain open for tax audit (2021-2024) and the two tax years which remain subject to the outcome of the appeal processes (2019 and 2020). Refer to note 12 under "Commitments and Contingencies" and "Indonesian 2019 and 2020 tax audit".

Benefits of uncertain tax positions are recognized when it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position taken in a tax return will be sustained upon examination based on the technical merits of the position. As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the unrecognized tax benefits were \$5.7 million and \$7.4 million, respectively. The net reduction in the unrecognized tax benefits reflects a payment made to the tax authorities during the first quarter of 2025, partly offset by an increase in provision for interest and withholding tax which may apply for this period.

The charterer in Colombia pays certain taxes directly to the Colombian tax authorities on behalf of the Partnership's subsidiaries that own and operate the *Höegh Grace*. The tax payments are a mechanism for advance collection of part of the income taxes for the Colombian subsidiary and a final income tax on Colombian source income for the non-Colombian subsidiary. The Partnership concluded these third-party payments to the tax authorities represent income taxes that must be accounted for under the guidance for income taxes. The amount of non-cash income tax expense was \$0.1 million (\$0.2 million) for the three months ending March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

6. Investments in joint ventures

(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	As of	
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accumulated earnings of joint ventures	\$ 93,623	\$ 91,668

The Partnership has a 50% interest in each of SRV Joint Gas Ltd. (owner of the *Neptune*) and SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd. (owner of the *Cape Ann*). The following table presents the summarized financial information for 100% of the combined joint ventures on an aggregated basis.

(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Time charter revenues	\$ 21,828	\$ 23,662
Other revenue	1,131	1,447
Time charter revenues	\$ 22,959	\$ 25,109
Operating expenses	(4,882)	(6,705)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,007)	(6,096)
Operating income	12,070	12,308
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments	—	—
Other financial expense, net	(2,378)	(2,902)
Income before tax	9,692	9,406
Income tax expense	—	—
Net income	\$ 9,692	\$ 9,406
Share of joint ventures owned	50%	50%
Share of joint ventures net income before eliminations	4,846	4,703
Eliminations	78	78
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	\$ 4,923	\$ 4,781

(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	As of	
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,486	\$ 4,266
Restricted cash	4,014	4,035
Other current assets	5,810	9,181
Total current assets	15,310	17,482
Restricted cash	29,926	29,605
Vessels, net of accumulated depreciation	427,375	433,382
Derivative instruments	5,775	8,242
Total long-term assets	463,076	471,229
Current portion of long-term debt	36,574	35,924
Amounts and loans due to owners and affiliates	991	1,374
Derivative instruments	6,934	7,236
Refund liabilities	1,724	1,107
Other current liabilities	10,851	11,959
Total current liabilities	57,074	57,600
Long-term debt	173,878	183,014
Loans due to owners and affiliates	10,675	10,466
Derivative instruments	13,739	15,356
Other long-term liabilities	23,522	26,533
Total long-term liabilities	221,814	235,369
Net assets	\$ 199,498	\$ 195,742
Share of joint ventures owned	50%	50%
Share of joint ventures net assets before eliminations	99,749	97,871
Eliminations	(6,126)	(6,203)
Accumulated earnings of joint ventures	\$ 93,623	\$ 91,668

7. Advance to joint venture

	As of	
	March 31,	December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	2025	2024
Long-term advances to joint ventures	\$ 5,338	\$ 5,296
Advances/shareholder loans to joint ventures	\$ 5,338	\$ 5,296

The Partnership had an advance of \$5.4 million and \$5.3 million due from SRV Joint Gas Ltd. as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The advance consist of shareholder loan where the principal amount, including accrued interest, are repaid based on available cash after servicing of long-term debt. The shareholder loan are subordinated to long-term bank debt. Under terms of the shareholder loan agreement, the repayments shall be prioritized over any dividend payment to the owners of the joint venture. The shareholder loan bear interest at a fixed rate of 8.0% per year.

Certain conditions apply to making distributions for the shareholder loans or dividends, including meeting a 1.20 historical and projected debt service coverage ratio.

As of March 31, 2025, SRV Joint Gas Ltd met both the historical and the projected debt service coverage ratio.

As of March 31, 2025, SRV Joint Gas Two Ltd met both the historical and the projected debt service coverage ratio.

8. Long-term debt

	As of	
	March 31,	December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	2025	2024
<i>\$250 million facility:</i>		
Intercompany loan Höegh Evi Infrastructure	\$ 243,490	\$ 252,592
Total debt	243,490	252,592
Less: Current portion of long-term debt	(38,133)	(38,306)
Long-term debt	\$ 205,357	\$ 214,286

\$250 million facility – Höegh Evi Infrastructure

In 2024 the Partnership entered into a new intercompany loan agreement (the “\$250 million debt facility”) with Höegh Evi Infrastructure Ltd. (“Evi Infrastructure”) a wholly owned subsidiary of Höegh Evi. The \$250 million debt facility has a fixed interest rate of 6.0% p.a. and will be repaid in full over a period of 7 years with quarterly instalments.

The \$250 million debt facility is linked to an external debt facility entered into by Evi Infrastructure with external lenders (the “Evi Infrastructure External Loan”). The Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries are collectively corporate guarantor together with Evi Infrastructure for the Evi Infrastructure External Loan. The Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries have also provided security to the lenders in the Evi Infrastructure External Loan, including but not limited to first security mortgages over the Höegh Gallant and the Höegh Grace.

9. Accrued liabilities and payables

	As of	
	March 31,	December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	2025	2024
Accrued operating and administrative expenses	\$ 2,994	\$ 2,472
Accrued interest	—	—
Current tax payable	2,078	899
Current portion of provision for tax uncertainty (note 5)	7,755	7,401
Refund liabilities (note 3)	1,261	1,272
Lease liability	9	24
Other accruals and payables	397	557
Total accrued liabilities and other payables	\$ 14,494	\$ 12,625

10. Related party transactions

Income (expenses) from related parties

As described in Related party agreements below, subsidiaries of Höegh Evi have provided the administrative services to the Partnership and ship management and/or technical support services for the *PGN FSRU Lampung*, the *Höegh Gallant* and the *Höegh Grace*.

Related party amounts included in the consolidated statements of income for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, or in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, are as follows:

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	March 31,
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	2025	2024
<i>Revenues</i>		
Time charter revenue <i>Höegh Gallant</i> (1)	\$ 4,282	\$ 4,009
<i>Operating expenses</i>		
Vessel operating expenses (2)	(2,083)	(2,165)
Hours, travel expense and overhead (3) and Board of Directors' fees (4)	(438)	(492)
<i>Financial (income) expense</i>		
Interest income from joint ventures (5)	42	211
Interest expense to Höegh Evi Infrastructure (6)	3,672	—
Total	\$ 5,475	\$ 1,563

	As of	
	March 31,	December 31,
Balance sheet	2025	2024
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)		
<i>Equity</i>		
Contribution from Höegh Evi	\$ —	\$ —
Other	—	—
Total	\$ —	\$ —

- 1) Time charter revenue *Höegh Gallant*: Subsidiaries of Höegh Evi leased the *Höegh Gallant* until commencement of the NFE Charter. On April 30, 2020, the Partnership entered into the Suspended Gallant Charter. On September 23, 2021, the Partnership entered into the NFE Charter with subsidiaries of New Fortress to charter the *Höegh Gallant* primarily for FSRU operations for a period of ten years, with FSRU operations commencing on March 20, 2022. The Partnership also entered into the Suspension and Make-Whole Agreements, pursuant to which Höegh Evi's subsidiary will compensate the Partnership monthly for the difference between the charter rate earned under the NFE Charter and the charter rate earned under the Suspended Gallant Charter with the addition of a modest increase until July 31, 2025, the original expiration date of the Suspended Gallant Charter.
- 2) Vessel operating expenses: Subsidiaries of Höegh Evi provide ship management of vessels, including crews and the provision of all other services and supplies.
- 3) Hours, travel expenses and overhead: Subsidiaries of Höegh Evi provide management, accounting, bookkeeping and administrative support under administrative service agreements.
- 4) Board of Directors' fees: Board of Directors' fees were \$56 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

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- 5) Interest income from joint ventures: The Partnership and its joint venture partners have provided subordinated financing to the joint ventures as shareholder loans. Interest income for the Partnership's shareholder loans to the joint ventures is recorded as interest income.
- 7) Cash and non-cash contribution from/distribution to Höegh Evi: As described under "Indemnifications" below, Höegh Evi made indemnification payments to the Partnership or received refunds of indemnification from the Partnership which were recorded as contributions or distributions to equity. Also, as described under "Indemnifications" below, the Partnership has been indemnified by Höegh Evi for its share of the joint ventures' performance claims by reduction of its outstanding balance on the \$85 million revolving credit facility and these reductions which were recorded as contributions to equity have a non-cash effect.

Dividends to Höegh Evi: The Partnership has declared and paid quarterly distributions totalling \$30 million and \$52 million to Höegh Evi for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and the year ended December 31, 2024, respectively.

Receivables and payables from related parties

Amounts due from affiliates

	March 31,	As of December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	2025	2024
Amounts due from owners and affiliates	\$ 1,683	\$ 3,915

The amount due from owners and affiliates relates to related party agreements with subsidiaries of Höegh Evi.

Amounts due to owners and affiliates

	March 31,	As of December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	2025	2024
Trade and other payables due to owners and affiliates	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,052

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, amounts due to owners and affiliates principally relate to trade payables for services provided by subsidiaries of Höegh Evi.

The outstanding amounts due to owners related to the \$250 million intercompany facility with Höegh Evi, including accrued interest, as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	March 31,	As of December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	2025	2024
\$250 million facility - Höegh Evi - current	\$ 38,133	\$ 38,306
\$250 million facility - Höegh Evi - non-current	205,357	214,286
Total	\$ 243,490	\$ 252,592

Related party agreements

The Partnership has entered into several agreements with Höegh Evi including:

- (i) An \$250 million intercompany debt facility with Höegh Evi Infrastructure, effective October 23, 2024 (refer to note 11).
- (ii) The Partnership and the operating company have entered into an administrative services agreement with Höegh Evi AS ("Höegh Norway"), pursuant to which Höegh Norway provides certain administrative services to the Partnership.
- (iii) Certain agreements related to services to the Partnership's subsidiaries and joint ventures, of which the material agreements are as follows:

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- a. The joint ventures are parties to ship management agreements with Höegh LNG Fleet Management AS ("Höegh LNG Management") pursuant to which Höegh LNG Management provides the joint ventures with technical and maritime management and crewing of the *Neptune* and the *Cape Ann*, and Höegh Norway is a party to a sub-technical support agreement with Höegh LNG Management pursuant to which Höegh LNG Management provides technical support services with respect to the PGN FSRU Lampung; and
- b. The joint ventures are parties to commercial and administration management agreements with Höegh Norway, and PT Hoegh LNG Lampung is a party to a technical information and services agreement with Höegh Norway; and
- c. On April 30, 2020, the Partnership entered into the Suspended Gallant Charter with a subsidiary of Höegh Evi for the time charter of the *Höegh Gallant* and the provision of crew and certain ship management services for use as either an FSRU or an LNG carrier for a combined daily hire rate. The Suspended Gallant Charter commenced on May 1, 2020 and expired March 2022, when the NFE Charter commenced; and
- d. On December 22, 2021, the Partnership has also entered into an agreement to suspend the Suspended Gallant Charter, with effect from the commencement of the NFE Charter, and a make-whole agreement (together, the "Suspension and Make-Whole Agreements") pursuant to which Höegh Evi's subsidiary will compensate the Partnership monthly for the difference between the charter rate earned under the NFE Charter and the charter rate earned under the Suspended Gallant Charter with the addition of a modest increase until July 31, 2025, the original expiration date of the Suspended Gallant Charter; and
- e. Hoegh LNG Cyprus Limited was party to a ship management agreement with Höegh LNG Management pursuant to which Höegh LNG Management provides the technical management of the *Höegh Gallant*, and Hoegh LNG Maritime Management Pte. Ltd. ("Höegh Maritime Management") is a party to a secondment agreement, as amended, with Hoegh LNG Cyprus Limited pursuant to which Höegh Maritime Management provides qualified crew for the *Höegh Gallant*. These two agreements were suspended by mutual consent in connection with the commencement of the NFE Charter; and
- f. Hoegh LNG Cyprus Limited is party to a management agreement with Höegh Norway, pursuant to which Höegh Norway provides administrative, commercial and technical management services, each as instructed from time to time by Hoegh LNG Cyprus Limited; and
- g. In connection with the commencement of the NFE Charter in March 2022, Höegh LNG Jamaica Ltd. entered into several agreements with affiliates of Höegh Evi to provide services related to the *Höegh Gallant*:
 - a ship management agreement with Höegh LNG Management pursuant to which Höegh LNG Management provides the technical management of the *Höegh Gallant*;
 - a commercial consulting agreement with Höegh Norway to provide support related to certain commercial administrative services, project execution services and commercial operations services;
 - a crew recruitment consulting services agreement with Höegh Maritime Management to provide professional consulting services in connection with recruitment of crew and other employees; and
 - an agreement for provision of professional payment services with Höegh Maritime Management to provide services in connection with the payment of monthly salaries to the crew and employees working on the vessel.
- h. Certain agreements related to the *Höegh Grace*, of which the material agreements are as follows:
 - a ship management agreement with Höegh LNG Management pursuant to which Höegh LNG Management provides technical and maritime management services;
 - a manning agreement with Höegh Fleet Services Philippines Inc. to recruit and engage crew for the vessel;
 - a technical services agreement with Höegh Norway to provide technical services for the vessel;
 - a management consulting agreement with Höegh Norway to provide support related to certain management activities;
 - a crew recruitment consulting services agreement with Höegh Maritime Management to provide professional consulting services in connection with recruitment of crew and other employees;
 - an agreement for provision of professional payment services with Höegh Maritime Management to provide services in connection with the payment of monthly salaries to the crew and employees

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working on the vessel; and

- a spare parts procurement and insurance services agreement with Höegh LNG Management to arrange for the supply of spare parts and the insurance coverage for the vessel.

11. Risk management, derivative instruments, and concentrations of risk

Derivative instruments are used in accordance with the overall risk management policy.

Interest rate risk, derivative instruments and cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedging strategy

The Partnership has historically been exposed to fluctuations in cash flows from floating interest rate exposure on its long-term debt used principally to finance its vessels. Interest rate swaps have been used for the management of the floating interest rate risk exposure. The interest rate swaps have the effect of converting a portion of the outstanding debt from a floating to a fixed rate over the life of the interest rate swaps. Interest rate swaps exchange a receipt of floating interest for a payment of fixed interest which reduces the exposure to interest rate variability on the Partnership's outstanding floating-rate debt over the life of the interest rate swaps.

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Partnership does not have any interest rate swap agreements outstanding, save for interest rate swaps entered by the Joint Ventures.

Effect of cash flow hedge accounting on the consolidated statement of income

The following effects of cash flow hedges relating to interest rate swaps are included in interest expense and income tax expense in the consolidated statements of income which are the same lines as the earnings effects of the hedged item for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Three months ended March 31, 2025	
	Interest income (expense)	Income tax benefit (expense)
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)		
Gain (loss) on interest rate swaps in cash flow hedging relationships:		
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income included in hedge effectiveness	\$ —	\$ —
Amortization of amount excluded from hedge effectiveness	790	—
Reclassification discontinued hedge and initial fair value from accumulated other comprehensive income based on amortization approach	—	—
Total gains (losses) on derivative instruments	\$ 790	\$ —

	Three months ended March 31, 2024	
	Interest income (expense)	Income tax benefit (expense)
(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)		
Gain (loss) on interest rate swaps in cash flow hedging relationships:		
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income included in hedge effectiveness	\$ 487	\$ —
Amortization of amount excluded from hedge effectiveness	(42)	—
Reclassification discontinued hedge and initial fair value from accumulated other comprehensive income based on amortization approach	(1,044)	—
Total gains (losses) on derivative instruments	\$ (599)	\$ —

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Effect of cash flow hedge accounting on other comprehensive income

The effect of cash flow hedges relating to interest rate swaps and the related tax effects on other comprehensive income, changes in accumulated OCI and on earnings is as follows as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	Cash Flow Hedge				
	Accumulated other comprehensive income			Earnings	
	Before tax gains (losses)	Tax benefit (expense)	Accumulated OCI: Net of tax	Interest expense	Tax benefit (expense)
Accumulated OCI as of December 31, 2024	\$ 9,759	(389)	\$ 9,370		
Effective portion of unrealized gain(loss) on cash flow hedge	—	—	—		
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income included in hedge effectiveness	(790)	—	(790)	790	—
Reclassification discontinued hedge and initial fair value from accumulated other comprehensive income based on amortization approach	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income for period	(790)	—	(790)		
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income included in hedge effectiveness of joint ventures	(1,468)	—	(1,468)		
Total other comprehensive income for period	(2,258)	—	(2,258)		
Accumulated OCI as of March 31, 2025	\$ 7,501	(389)	\$ 7,112		
Gain (loss) reclassified to earnings				\$ 790	\$ —

(in thousands of U.S. Dollars)	Cash Flow Hedge				
	Accumulated other comprehensive income			Earnings	
	Before tax gains (losses)	Tax benefit (expense)	Accumulated OCI: Net of tax	Interest expense	Tax benefit (expense)
Accumulated OCI as of December 31, 2023	\$ 12,229	(389)	\$ 11,840		
Effective portion of unrealized loss on cash flow hedge	(2,629)	—	(2,629)		
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income included in hedge effectiveness	(487)	—	(487)	487	—
Reclassification discontinued hedge and initial fair value from accumulated other comprehensive income based on amortization approach	1,581	—	1,581	(1,581)	—
Other comprehensive income for period	(1,535)	—	(1,535)		
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income included in hedge effectiveness of joint ventures	(927)	—	(927)		
Total other comprehensive income for period	(2,462)	—	(2,462)		
Accumulated OCI as of March 31, 2024	\$ 9,767	(389)	\$ 9,378		
Gain (loss) reclassified to earnings				\$ (1,094)	\$ —

The Partnership's share of fair value changes for derivative instruments qualifying as cash flow hedges for the Joint Ventures which are accounted for under the equity accounting method is included in other comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange risk

All financing, interest expenses from financing and most of the Partnership's revenue and expenditures for vessel improvements are denominated in U.S. dollars. Certain operating expenses can be denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, no derivative instruments have been used to manage foreign exchange risk.

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Credit risk

Credit risk is the exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the counterparties related to cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables, net investment in financing lease, amounts due from affiliates and interest rate swap agreements. Further, the Partnership has future exposure for Höegh Evi's ability to make payments to the Partnership under the Suspension and Make-Whole Agreements, for the technical modifications of the vessels and any prospective boil-off claims or other direct impacts of the boil-off settlement agreement. In order to minimize counterparty risk, bank relationships are established with counterparties with acceptable credit ratings at the time of the transactions. Credit risk related to receivables is limited by performing ongoing credit evaluations of the customers' or counterparty's financial condition. PGN guarantees PGN LNG's obligations under the *PGN FSRU Lampung* time charter. NFE Atlantic Holdings LLC, a subsidiary of New Fortress, guarantees the performance of the charterer under the NFE Charter, subject to a cap on its total liability.

Concentrations of risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Partnership to significant concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables, amounts due from affiliates and derivative contracts (interest rate swaps). The maximum exposure to loss due to credit risk is the book value at the balance sheet date. The Partnership does not have a policy of requiring collateral or security. Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are placed with qualified financial institutions. Periodic evaluations are performed of the relative credit standing of those financial institutions. In addition, exposure is limited by diversifying among counterparties. There are three charterers so there is a concentration of risk related to trade receivables. While the maximum exposure to loss due to credit risk is the book value of trade receivables at the balance sheet date, should the time charters for the PGN FSRU Lampung, the Höegh Gallant or the Höegh Grace terminate prematurely, or the option to acquire the PGN FSRU Lampung be exercised, there could be delays in obtaining new time charters and the hire rates could be lower depending upon the prevailing market conditions.

12. Commitments and contingencies

Contractual commitments

As of March 31, 2025, there were no material contractual purchase commitments.

Claims and Contingencies

Indonesian corporate income tax

Based upon the Partnership's experience in Indonesia, tax regulations, guidance and interpretation in Indonesia may not always be clear and may be subject to alternative interpretations or changes in interpretations over time. The Partnership's Indonesian subsidiary is subject to examination by the Indonesian tax authorities for corporate income tax for up to five years following the completion of a fiscal year. The examinations may lead to ordinary course adjustments or proposed adjustments to the subsidiary's taxes with respect to years under examination. As of March 31, 2025, the open years for examination by the Indonesian tax authorities are 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. The tax years 2019 and 2020 have been subject to tax examinations which have resulted in additional taxes claimed by the tax authorities. While certain of these changes have been accepted by the Partnership's Indonesian subsidiary, some items remain disputed, and the outcome is still pending. Future examinations may or may not result in changes to the Partnership's provisions on tax filings for the open tax years that remain subject to a potential tax audit in Indonesia.

The as-filed tax position for the open tax years was to claim full tax deduction for the interest expense on the internal promissory note and pay 10% withholding tax on the interest amount accrued/paid. For 2019 and 2020 the level of tax deduction on the interest expense on the promissory note is disputed. Additionally, for 2020 the level of withholding tax applicable for the interest accrued/paid on the promissory note is also disputed, (see *Indonesian 2019 and 2020 tax audit* below). For this tax position, the Partnership's Indonesian subsidiary concluded that it does not have the level of evidence necessary to support a conclusion that the tax position is more-likely-than-not of being sustained for the full tax amount that is disputed.

Indonesian 2019 and 2020 tax audit

In 2021, a tax audit for the Partnership's Indonesian subsidiary's 2019 tax return was completed. The main finding was that an internal promissory note for tax purposes was characterized as equity instead of debt such that 100% of the accrued interest was disallowed as a tax deduction. The Indonesian subsidiary disagreed with the conclusion of the tax audit and filed an appeal. In 2022, the Indonesian subsidiary was granted partly acceptance on the appeal, resulting in interest on the internal promissory note being accepted as deductible for tax purposes, but with only for a portion of the

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actual amount. The Indonesian subsidiary continues to dispute the tax authorities' decision and has appealed to the tax court. The appeal is still pending.

In 2024, a tax audit for the Indonesian subsidiary's 2020 tax return was completed. The main finding was that the interest accrued/paid on the internal promissory note was partly disallowed to be deducted for tax purposes, in line with the tax authorities' updated conclusion from the tax audit of 2019. Further, the tax office also concluded that interest paid on the promissory note should be subject to 20% withholding tax, and not the 10% withholding tax which had been applied by the Indonesian subsidiary. The Indonesian subsidiary disagrees with the conclusion of the 2020 tax audit and has appealed the conclusions.

Pending the outcome of the appeal to the tax court related to the 2019 tax audit, and the appeal related to the findings from the 2020 tax audit, the tax effects remain uncertain. The Indonesian subsidiary updated its assessment for the uncertain tax position at year-end 2024 based on the findings from the 2019 and 2020 tax audits and an assessment of the merits of the pending appeals. While the Indonesian subsidiary believes there are strong arguments for the 'as filed' tax positions should prevail, the updated provision reflects that the Indonesian subsidiary may not fully succeed in its appeals. The provision considers the potential additional taxes which could become payable based on partially successful appeals for the tax years which remain open for tax audit (2021-2024) and the two tax years which remain subject to the outcome of the appeal processes (2019 and 2020).

13. Common and preferred units

The following table shows the movements in the number of common units and preferred units from December 31, 2024 until March 31, 2025:

(in units)	Common Units Höegh Evi	8.75 % Series A Preferred Units (2)
December 31, 2024	33,373,002	7,089,325
March 31, 2025	33,373,002	7,089,325

The Partnership filed a Form 25 Notification of Removal from Listing with the SEC and the delisting became effective on January 3, 2023. In connection with the foregoing, the Partnership filed a Form 15 with the SEC to suspend the Partnership's reporting obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in connection with the Series A preferred units. The rights of the holders of the Series A preferred units are not affected under the Partnership's limited partnership agreement.

The Series A preferred units represent perpetual equity interests in the Partnership and, unlike the Partnership's debt, do not give rise to a claim for payment of a principal amount at a particular date. The Series A preferred units rank senior to the Partnership's common units as to the payment of distributions and amounts payable upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up but junior to all the Partnership's debt and other liabilities. The Series A preferred units have a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per unit. At any time on or after October 5, 2022, the Partnership may redeem, in whole or in part, the Series A preferred units at a redemption price of \$25.00 per unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to the date of redemption.

The distribution rate on the Series A preferred units is 8.75% per annum of the \$25.00 per unit value (equivalent to \$2.1875 per annum per unit). The distributions are cumulative and recorded when declared. However, since the Series A preferred units rank senior to the Partnership's common units, the portion of net income, equivalent to the Series A preferred units paid and undeclared distributions for that period, is reflected as Preferred unitholders' interest in net income on the consolidated statement of income. Distributions are payable quarterly, when, and if declared by the Partnership's board of directors out of legally available funds for such purpose. Holders of the Series A preferred units generally have no voting rights. However, if and whenever distributions payable on the Series A preferred units are in arrears for six or more quarterly periods, whether or not consecutive, holders of Series A preferred units will be entitled to replace one of the members of the Partnership's board of directors appointed by the general partner with a person nominated by such holders.

14. Subsequent events

On May 15, 2025, the Partnership paid a distribution of \$3.9 million, or \$0.546875 per Series A preferred unit, declared on April 9, 2025, for the period commencing on February 18, 2025, to May 15, 2025.

On May 15, 2025, the Partnership paid a distribution of \$20 million, or \$0.6 per common unit, declared on April 9, 2025, for the three months ending March 31, 2025.

On May 14, 2025 Excelerate Energy ("EE") closed a transaction with New Fortress Energy ("NFE") where EE acquired NFE's project in Jamaica including the FSRU contract for Höegh Gallant. In connection with this transaction the FSRU contract for Höegh Gallant has been novated to EE.



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