INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

Highlights

- Golar LNG Energy reports consolidated net loss of $12.7 million
- Golar LNG Energy selected as successful bidder for West FSRU project and signed LOI with charterer PT Nusantara Regas
- Further tightening and improvement of spot and short-term LNG shipping market during the quarter with positive outlook
- Golar Commodities operational and executed 2 physical cargo trades; operated at a net cost for the quarter but outlook positive
- FSRU project activity firming in multiple locations

Financial Review

Golar LNG Energy Limited ("Golar Energy" or the "Company") reports a net loss of $12.7 million and operating loss before depreciation and amortisation of $0.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 (the "third quarter").

Revenues in the third quarter at $19.1 million were increased from $14.5 million for the second quarter of 2010 (the "second quarter"). Operating revenue has benefited from a significantly improved performance from the Company's spot vessels. In addition operating revenue for Khannur was higher than in the second quarter as the vessels charter was terminated in the third quarter with all outstanding charter hire due under the contract paid in the third quarter. Overall utilisation for the third quarter was up at 71% as compared to 42% for the second quarter and third quarter average daily time charter equivalents ("TCEs") were up at $27,036 as compared to a second quarter TCE of $12,615.

Voyage expenses and operating expenses were lower than the second quarter by a combined $0.4 million whilst administrative expenses were higher by $4.1 million. The increase in administrative costs was attributable to set up and recruitment costs associated with Golar Commodities Limited, ("Golar Commodities") the Company's newly established LNG trading subsidiary, in addition to ongoing running costs.

Other operating expense of $3.4 million represents net mark-to-market losses on physical cargo trades and financial derivative contracts transacted in third quarter by Golar Commodities.

Net interest expense for the third quarter at $2.8 million was slightly down from $2.7 million in the second quarter. Other financial items primarily relate to the interest cost associated with ineffective interest rate swaps[1].

The net gain on sale of investee of $0.4 million represents the sale of 1.4 million LNG Limited shares for a total consideration of $0.8 million.

[1] Interest expenses in respect of interest rate swaps that are not designated as hedging instruments are now included within other financial items -see note 2 to the interim financial statements

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by $47.3 million during the quarter. The Company used cash from operating activities of $37.5 million. Included in this is a cash payment of approximately $36 million to secure obligations in connection with Golar Commodities initial LNG cargo trades, subsequent to the quarter end these amounts have been refinanced by the new trade finance facility or repaid. The Company generated $2.2 million in investing activities and used $12.1 million on financing activities during the quarter. Financing activities payments includes repayment of debt of $11.6 million.

Financing, corporate and other matters

The board of Golar Energy approved the grant of 1,993,333 share options to its directors and employees under the terms of the Company's existing share options plan. The options have a strike price set at $1.54 (NOK 9.50) per share and will be adjusted for dividends. The options have a five year term and will vest equally one quarter each year over a four year vesting period with the first quarter vesting on September 9, 2011. Subsequent to the quarter end Golar Energy issued a further 165,000 options on similar terms with a strike price of $2.00. The options are designed as an incentive to promote long-term employment with the Company.

Golar Commodities has entered into a $150 million LNG trading facility on an uncommitted basis. The facility will provide finance for the provision of working capital requirements including the provision of letters of credit in respect of the purchase and sale of LNG cargoes.

The Company announced during the third quarter its intention to buy back up to a maximum of 5,000,000 of its own shares. To date the Company has acquired a total 483,627 of its own shares.

At the time of the company's initial public offering ("IPO") one warrant to subscribe for one share was issued for every fifth share subscribed for in the IPO. The warrants are exercisable on December 15, 2010 at a price of $2 per share. Information in respect of exercising warrants will be sent to warrant holders in due course.

The current total number of shares outstanding as of November 24, 2010 is 228.3 million, inclusive of treasury shares noted above. In addition there are 12 million warrants with an exercise price of $2.00 and which expire in December 2010 as noted above.

Subsequent to the quarter end Golar Energy sold its remaining 7.1 million LNG Limited shares for approximately $4.2 million which will give rise to a gain in the fourth quarter of approximately $1.2 million.

The transfer of vessel management of all the Company's vessels, including Golar LNG Energy's vessels to Golar Wilhelmsen Ship Management was successfully completed shortly after the quarter end.

Operational Review

Shipping

A marked contrast to previous quarters was evident in the shipping market during the third quarter with a gradual tightening of vessel availability over the quarter and reaching a critical level by the end of the quarter. However utilisation was still disappointing in the first half of the quarter for Golar Energy's vessels, including those on charter to Shell where results have been disappointing. Whilst rising over the quarter rates were still not satisfactory during the quarter.

The improvement in the market has continued into the fourth quarter and does not appear to show signs of easing in the near future. Vessel requirements as far ahead as the second quarter of 2011 are now being looked at and there has also been a trend towards longer vessel fixings than was the case earlier in 2010. Currently all Golar Energy spot vessels are employed and are expected to have a substantial improvement in their utilisation rates during the fourth quarter.

The short term shipping market is now “challenging” for those in need of tonnage for loading during the remainder of the year. Some buyers have been successful in securing tonnage, however others have had their cargo trading frustrated due to the absence of suitable open vessels. It is clear that many players have decided to keep enough length within their fleet to be in a position to accommodate the cargo opportunities that do arise. As a consequence the absence of firm open positions has hampered those who do not control tonnage from participating in FOB tenders.

As noted above, the period that charterers are fixing vessels has also trended towards longer periods rather than the situation that existed in the first and second quarters where traders would have looked at a cargo by cargo shipping strategy. Such a strategy is no longer possible and active traders are now taking longer and more speculative positions - which is good news for ship owners.

At quarter end the Global fleet stood at 360 vessels, (including regas and lay-up vessels) with a further 26 vessels on order.

Regasification

The Company announced in October 2010 the award of the West Java FSRU tender. Whilst an exciting development for Golar Energy, the Company believes it is also positive for the floating storage and regasification industry. Sponsored by Indonesia’s well known and respected national energy companies, Pertamina and PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk, “PGN”, this project represents yet another example of credible industry players turning to FSRU technology to deliver low cost and fast track LNG import projects.

Specific to the West Java project, the FSRU is being utilized to address an urgent fuel requirement by Indonesia’s national power company, PT PLN (Persero) (“PLN”) to fuel some of its power plants which in turn distribute electricity to the grid servicing Indonesia’s largest island, Java and the city of Jakarta. Interestingly, the project represents Indonesia's first LNG regasifcation terminal and the first FSRU project in Asia outside of the Middle East.

The West Java FSRU project represents the Golar Group’s fourth FSRU project but first offshore FSRU which will include the provision of mooring facilities. The contract duration is for a firm period of approximately 11 years and with a total contract value of approximately $500 million. Additionally Golar Energy has automatic extension options for an additional three years, subject to contract terms. A Letter of Intent (“LOI”) was recently signed with Nusantara Regas to undertake the financial commitments associated with order of long lead items and detailed engineering, accomplishing an important project milestone. Parties have now commenced discussions on the FSRU Time Charter Party.

The Company continues to see excellent prospects globally for new floating storage and regasification projects and expects more projects to be concluded during the coming years.

Golar Commodities

Golar Commodities initiated operations in the third quarter and executed its first spot cargo transactions. The company was active in the spot markets as evidenced by its participation in the export of a cargo from the US and a cargo sale into Far Eastern markets. Although an undesirable, and unintended, short shipping position contributed to a loss on a cargo, transactions will normally be designed with a high degree of flexibility, including shipping flexibility, to reduce operational risks. With this intended flexibility Golar Commodities expects to be able to operate from a position of operational strength in the future in a tight shipping market.

Whilst as noted it is disappointing that above Golar Commodities recognized a trading loss in the third quarter this position is expected to be recovered during its first full year of trading.

The Golar Commodity team has been well received in the market by counterparts. The Company is hopeful that the combination of shipping and LNG trading activities will be more valuable to customers as the shipping market tightens.

Notable accomplishments in the 3rd quarter, besides executing the initial trades, include initiation of a $150mm trade finance facility, continued staffing to support operations, development of risk management systems and trading tool implementation and progress toward initiating certain term commercial transactions with customers.

Golar Commodities provides physical and financial risk management in LNG and gas markets for its customers around the world. The firm strives to provide risk management expertise to help customers improve profitability. This is accomplished through optimization of customers' assets and operations and by fostering more efficient capital allocation through application of world-class risk-management tools.

Market

General
New LNG supply is expected to grow by more than 25 million tonnes this year, corrected for late start-ups and capacity reductions at existing facilities. Whilst there is a current oversupply of LNG, caused mainly by recession-hit demand and an increased unconventional supplies, new demand centres are emerging in Asia, led by China and in new markets such as South America and the Middle East.

Asia
Japanese demand continued its strong comeback in the third quarter as the country's manufacturing sector sustained its recovery and a strong demand from the power sector to supply air conditioning load due to hotter than usual July and August temperatures. Early predictions expect a colder winter driven by the "La Nina" effect. Asian demand grew by approximately 17% year on year in the first 8 months of 2010 with Japan and Korea up 10% and 28% respectively.

Europe
European gas prices have been volatile over the summer driven by the usual field maintenance programmes and the wide gap between the low priced US market and the stronger oil linked price still prevalent in other regions. Iberian consumption remained depressed compared with 2009 due to low power demand and considerable quantities of alternative supplies. The recovery of underlying European gas demand is slow, uneven and partly driven by weather.

US
With LNG supply set for further growth in 2011 and pipeline gas pricing issues possibly displacing some Qatari LNG volumes in Europe there is speculation that LNG may be pushed into an already swollen US gas market. But with gas inventories already high and adding to downward price pressure, additional LNG entry could imply shutting in domestic production and/or displacing coal fired power production.

Demand Shift
In addition to the growing influence of China, new LNG Demand centres continue to emerge and both South America and the Middle East have been driving significant counter seasonal demand. Trinidad has sent an increasing number of cargoes to Brazil and Argentina with the latter two driving much of the Atlantic Basin Spot demand in the last few months.

The increased flexibility in the LNG market created by a strong increase in production and more flexible receiving terminals including FSRU's is opening the LNG market and making LNG into a very cost competitive feed stock. The overall demand for flexible LNG solutions is likely to be further supported by the fact that large nations such as China are now seriously considering LNG fuelled vehicles.

Outlook

Although there is still some uncertainty as to how the tightening LNG shipping market will sustain through the spring of 2011, the fourth quarter of 2010 and first quarter 2011 look likely to be strong in terms of utilisation with improving rates. After more or less ten years with structural over capacity in the LNG shipping market, the Board is increasingly optimistic that market fundamentals are changing. With a total order book of only approximately 5% of the total fleet and strong increases in LNG production it is likely that the LNG shipping market will significantly improve in the years to come. Such a bullish view is further supported by current increases in demand for short to medium term charters from major oil and gas companies.

The market for provision of FSRUs continues to gain velocity both in terms of number of visible projects and progress of those projects towards final investment decision. Being named the successful bidder in the West Java FSRU tender process has firmly established the Company as a top tier provider of cost effective and reliable solutions to fast track the import and regasification of LNG. There are a number of new bid processes under way which the Company will aggressively pursue and expects to remain very competitive relative to other bidders. The Company also intends to progress other value added market offerings in the marine-based LNG infrastructure space such as floating power and floating storage.

The Board also believes that the opportunities to layer on logistic services on the back of our FSRU assets will increase as end-users and other market participants see value in utilizing these assets above and beyond the original base trade. As such, the increasing deployment of the Company's FSRUs, such as in West Java, will allow greater opportunity, including through Golar Commodities, to leverage these assets into tradable positions.

Whilst merchant LNG trading continues to develop, the tightening of the LNG shipping market has impacted the spot LNG cargo market. Therefore, some firms with limited shipping length are currently somewhat constrained from participating in certain spot trading opportunities and suppliers are seeing less spot liquidity. If this trend toward a reduction in shipping slack persists, the control over vessels may become a more important driver impacting the direction of Golar Commodities. Golar Commodities continues to evaluate this dynamic and will assess the merits of contracting tonnage on a term basis to complement and enhance its cargo trading activities. Constraints in transportation and storage flexibility in the commodity market value chains can often be a very favourable dynamic for merchant trading firms able to adapt quickly. Golar Commodities fully intends to leverage its deep knowledge in shipping and FSRU's to enhance its evolution of its LNG trading efforts.

The financing of projects such as West Java is clearly extremely important for the Company's growth strategy to be successful. To this end the Company has been in discussions with various banks with regards to the availability, levels and commercial terms of debt finance for the West Java project and has been encouraged by the response. The Board feels that the Company is properly equity financed for current activities and believes that a high proportion of the total West Java project cost will be able to be financed with debt.

The Company has not been satisfied with the utilisation of the four modern vessels trading in the spot market. This also includes the trading results from the three ships operating under the Shell agreement. The Board is currently evaluating its chartering strategy and is hopeful that they will identify more efficient employment strategies for the ships.

The cash break even rate, including financing cost (interest and repayments) for the four modern vessels is currently approximately $33,000 per day.

The operating performance of Golar Commodities is expected to be improved in the fourth quarter. Also, while the older vessels Gimi and the Khannur will stay inactive during the fourth quarter, the majority of this earnings reduction will be offset by significantly improved utilisation and earnings from Golar Energy's vessels operating in the spot market.

The Board is hopeful that the trend shift in shipping demand that has been seen in the last quarter will continue and strengthen and will bring the modern fleet back to a net cash generating position. The results for the fourth quarter are likely to confirm this trend.

The Company's open shipping position will, together with a strong FSRU franchise and the newly established commodity team, make Golar Energy into a major player in the LNG infrastructure market.

The Board is not satisfied with the Company's financial results to date, but is hopeful that the improved shipping market and the West Java project, together with the Company's strategic position should result in good long-term returns for shareholders.

Forward Looking Statements

This press release contains forward looking statements. These statements are based upon various assumptions, many of which are based, in turn, upon further assumptions, including examination of historical operating trends made by the management of Golar LNG Energy. Although Golar LNG Energy believes that these assumptions were reasonable when made, because assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, which are difficult or impossible to predict and are beyond its control, Golar LNG Energy cannot give assurance that it will achieve or accomplish these expectations, beliefs or intentions.

Included among the factors that, in the Company's view, could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward looking statements contained in this press release are the following: inability of the Company to obtain financing for the new building vessels at all or on favourable terms; changes in demand; a material decline or prolonged weakness in rates for LNG carriers; political events affecting production in areas in which natural gas is produced and demand for natural gas in areas to which our vessels deliver; changes in demand for natural gas generally or in particular regions; changes in the financial stability of our major customers; adoption of new rules and regulations applicable to LNG carriers and FSRUs; actions taken by regulatory authorities that may prohibit the access of LNG carriers or FSRUs to various ports; our inability to achieve successful utilisation of our expanded fleet and inability to expand beyond the carriage of LNG; increases in costs including: crew wages, insurance, provisions, repairs and maintenance; changes in general domestic and international political conditions; the current turmoil in the global financial markets and deterioration thereof; changes in applicable maintenance or regulatory standards that could affect our anticipated dry-docking or maintenance and repair costs; our ability to timely complete our FSRU conversions; failure of shipyards to comply with delivery schedules on a timely basis and other factors listed from time to time in registration statements and reports that we have filed. Nothing contained in this press release shall constitute an offer of any securities for sale.

November 26, 2010
The Board of Directors
Golar LNG Energy Limited
Hamilton, Bermuda

Questions should be directed to:

Golar Energy Management Ltd
Oscar Spieler: CEO - +65 6296 5518
Golar Management Ltd - +44 207 063 7900:
Graham Robjohns: CFO

Golar LNG ENERGY Limited

THIRD QUARTER CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

INCOME STATEMENT *(in thousands of $)*	**2010** **July - Sept** *unaudited*	**2009** **July - Sept (1)** *unaudited*	**2010** **Jan - Sept** *unaudited*	**2009** **July - Dec (1)** *audited*
Operating revenues	**19,094**	**11,267**	**48,133**	**33,867**
Vessel operating expenses	4,781	3,765	15,725	10,569
Voyage expenses	4,592	802	13,973	3,809
Administrative expenses	7,070	1,702	11,193	6,380
Depreciation and amortisation	7,871	4,688	26,573	14,174
Gain arising on transfer of asset to parent	-	-	(3,517)	-
Total operating expenses	**24,314**	**10,957**	**63,947**	**34,932**
Other operating (expenses) / income	(3,369)	-	(3,369)	-
Operating (loss) / income	**(8,589)**	**310**	**(19,183)**	**(1,065)**
Gain on sale of available for sale securities	397	-	1,817	-
Financial income (expenses)				
Interest income	776	1,057	3,012	2,229
Interest expense	(3,624)	(3,787)	(11,189)	(7,753)
Other financial items	(1,032)	(217)	(3,784)	(754)
Net financial expenses	**(3,880)**	**(2,947)**	**(11,961)**	**(6,278)**
Loss before taxes, equity in net earnings of associates and non-controlling interests	**(12,072)**	**(2,637)**	**(29,327)**	**(7,343)**
Taxes	(235)	-	(431)	(120)
Equity in net earnings of investee's	(354)	(591)	(1,078)	(3,140)
Gain on sale of investee		-		8,355
Net loss	**(12,662)**	**(3,228)**	**(30,837)**	**(2,248)**
Basic (loss) / earnings per share ($)	**$(0.06)**	**$(0.01)**	**$(0.14)**	**$(0.01)**

Footnotes

1. Golar Energy was incorporated on June 22, 2009. The company was dormant until August 12, 2009, being the completion date of the corporate restructuring whereby it acquired the interests in wholly owned subsidiaries and certain other assets of Golar LNG.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this condensed consolidated interim financial information.

Golar LNG ENERGY Limited

THIRD QUARTER CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

Statement of Comprehensive Income *(in thousands of $)*	**2010** **July - Sept** *unaudited*	**2009** **July - Sept (1)** *unaudited*	**2010** **Jan - Sept** *unaudited*	**2009** **July - Dec (1)** *audited*
Net loss	**(12,662)**	**(3,228)**	**(30,838)**	**(2,248)**
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:				
Unrealized (losses) gains on marketable securities held by the Company and investee	1,102	-	(8,854)	9,942
Unrealized net loss on qualifying cash flow hedging instruments	(2,468)	(3,173)	(7,661)	(1,237)
Other comprehensive (loss) / income	**(1,366)**	**(3,173)**	**(16,515)**	**8,705**
Comprehensive (loss) / income	**(14,028)**	**(6,401)**	**(47,353)**	**6,457**

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Golar LNG ENERGY Limited

THIRD QUARTER CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

BALANCE SHEET *(in thousands of $)*	**2010** **Sep-30** *unaudited*	**2009** **Sep-30** *unaudited*	**2009** **Dec-31** *audited*
ASSETS			
Short-term			
Cash and cash equivalents	51,176	112,572	70,761
Restricted cash and short-term investments	18,989	16,565	16,726
Other current assets	55,425	6,116	12,376
Amounts due from related parties	649	18,625	58,201
Long-term			
Restricted cash	307,068	339,510	342,868
Equity in net assets of non-consolidated investees	20,530	29,546	21,244
Vessels and equipment, net	769,655	866,293	904,024
Other long-term assets	23,842	15,634	31,157
Total assets	**1,247,334**	**1,404,861**	**1,457,357**
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Short-term			
Current portion of long-term debt	51,957	43,545	42,990
Current portion of capital lease obligations	19,280	4,447	4,751
Other current liabilities	49,804	34,082	40,089
Amounts due to related parties	37,419	58,126	100,570
Long-term			
Long-term debt	294,575	378,379	367,909
Long-term capital lease obligations	392,968	450,263	452,695
Other long-term liabilities	15,712	16,434	15,768
Equity			
Stockholders' equity	385,619	419,585	432,585
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	**1,247,334**	**1,404,861**	**1,457,357**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this condensed consolidated interim financial information.

Golar LNG ENERGY Limited

THIRD QUARTER CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS *(in thousands of $)*	**2010** **July - Sept** *unaudited*	**2009** **July - Sept (1)** *unaudited*	**2010** **Jan - Sept** *unaudited*	**2009** **July - Dec (1)** *audited*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss	**(12,662)**	**(3,228)**	**(30,838)**	**(2,248)**
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash				
provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortisation	7,871	4,688	23,057	14,174
Amortisation of deferred charges	233	108	1,104	301
Gain /loss on sale of investee		-	(1,419)	(8,355)
Undistributed net earnings of non-consolidated investee	354	592	945	-
Drydocking expenditure	66	(99)	(104)	(3,197)
Stock-based compensation	356	-	1,010	216
Gain on available for sale securities	(397)	-	(397)	-
Change in market value of equity, interest rate and currency derivatives	(405)	-	(895)	(315)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(22)	(6)	13	(6)
Amount due to holding company and affiliates	-	7,417	29,353	42,929
Equity in net earnings of investees	-	-	-	3,140
Change in operating assets and liabilities	(32,850)	3,549	(49,620)	8,508
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	**(37,456)**	**13,021**	**(27,791)**	**55,147**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Additions to vessels and equipment	(1,808)	(9,583)	(20,050)	(56,611)
Cash assumed in purchase of subsidiaries	-	14,158	-	14,158
Long-term restricted cash	-	-	4,139	196
Additions to unlisted investments	(232)	-	(232)	-
Net proceeds from sale of non controlling investee	-	-	2,713	11,010
Proceeds from disposal of marketable securities	759	-	759	-
Short-term restricted cash and investments	3,507	-	3,507	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**2,226**	**4,575**	**(9,164)**	**(31,247)**

Golar LNG ENERGY Limited

THIRD QUARTER CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS *(in thousands of $)*	**2010** **July - Sept** *unaudited*	**2009** **July - Sept (1)** *unaudited*	**2010** **Jan - Sept** *unaudited*	**2009** **July - Dec (1)** *audited*
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from parent to repay long-term debt	-	-	35,000	-
Repayments of long-term capital lease obligation	(4,294)	-	(9,906)	(978)
Receipts from repayment of loan to parent company	-	-	75,000	-
Repayments of long-term debt	(7,317)	(2,905)	(64,367)	(13,928)
Loan to parent company	-	(20,000)	(20,000)	(55,000)
Receipts from repayment by parent company of loan	-	1,375	-	1,375
Financing and debt settlement costs	-	-	2,267	-
Proceeds from issuance of equity in subs to non-controlling interests	-	116,506	(56)	115,392
Payments of incorporation costs	(40)	-	(40)	-
Payments to purchase treasury shares	(431)	-	(528)	-
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	**(12,082)**	**94,976**	**17,370**	**46,861**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(47,312)**	**112,572**	**(19,585)**	**70,761**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**98,488**	**-**	**70,761**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**51,176**	**112,572**	**51,176**	**70,761**
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information				
Non-cash investing and financing activities:				
Net assets acquired from parent company	-	325,018	-	325,018

1. Golar Energy was incorporated on June 22, 2009. The company was dormant until August 12, 2009, being the completion date of the corporate restructuring whereby it acquired the interests in wholly owned subsidiaries and certain other assets of Golar LNG.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this condensed consolidated interim financial information.

Golar LNG ENERGY Limited

THIRD QUARTER CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (in thousands of $)	**Share Capital**	**Treasury Shares**	**Warrant Reserves**	**Additional Paid in Capital**	**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/ Loss**	**Accumulated Retained Earnings**	**Total Stockholders' Equity**
Balance at December 31, 2009	**228,343**	**-**	**9,000**	**188,785**	**8,705**	**(2,248)**	**432,585**
Issue of ordinary shares, net of issuance costs				(56)			(56)
Net loss						(30,837)	(30,837)
Incorporation costs				(40)			(40)
Treasury shares acquisition		(528)					(528)
Grant of share options				1,010			1,010
Other comprehensive Loss					(16,515)		(16,515)
Balance at September 30, 2010	**228,343**	**(528)**	**9,000**	**189,699**	**(7,810)**	**(33,085)**	**385,619**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this condensed consolidated interim financial information.

1. BACKGROUND AND FORMATION

Golar LNG Energy Limited (the "Company" or "Golar Energy") was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of Golar LNG Limited ("Golar" or "Golar LNG") on June 22, 2009, under the laws of Bermuda. On August 12, 2009, the Company completed its corporate restructuring and private placement offering, whereby it acquired the interests in wholly owned subsidiaries of Golar, which collectively owned interests in eight liquefied natural gas ("LNG") vessels, a 50% equity interest in another LNG carrier and certain other investments. Golar is a publicly listed Bermudan company, specializing in the acquisition, ownership, operation and chartering of LNG carriers and floating storage re-gasification units ("FSRUs") and the development of liquefaction projects.

Further detail of the corporate restructuring and private placement offering are provided below:

Golar LNG transferred to the Company capital stock in its wholly owned subsidiaries and other equity interests in investments, in exchange for 168.5 million new common shares in the Company at a subscription price of $2 per share, giving rise to gross proceeds of $337 million and deferred consideration ("seller's credit").

Immediately subsequent to the corporate restructuring described above the Company issued 59.9 million new common shares to private institutional investors at a subscription price of $2 per share as part of the private placement resulting in aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of $119.7 million. This includes $9.7 million of proceeds relating to the 4.8 million additional shares issued under the "greenshoe" option which were exercised in September 2009 in connection with the private placement.

In connection with the private placement 12 million warrants were also issued to private investors. Each warrant gives the holder the right to subscribe for one new share in the Company at a subscription price of $2 per share. The warrants can only be exercised on December 15, 2010.

The Company's ordinary shares are listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the disclosures required in the annual consolidated financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements as at December 31, 2009.

Certain amounts reported in prior periods have been reclassified to be consistent with the current quarters and years presentation. The company identified line items in the statement of operations with respect to economic hedges that were not presented in accordance with current guidance. Over recent fiscal periods the company entered into a number of interest rate swaps as economic hedges of its debt but elected not to account for the relationships as an effective hedging instrument. Since the swaps are an economic hedge of the debt, the company presented the periodic net settlement on the swaps as interest expense and the remaining changes in the swaps fair value as other financial items. The company should have presented the entire change in fair value of the swaps (including the periodic net settlement amounts) as other financial items to reflect its economic hedging relationship with the debt as speculative/non-hedging in nature. As a result of this misclassification, interest expense has been overstated and correspondingly other financial items understated in respective fiscal periods (Q3 2009 & YTD Q3 2009: $26,000 and FY 2009: $1,258,000). The misclassification however nets off within the financial expenses category leaving no impact to net income. There is also no impact on the balance sheet, statement of changes in equity or the statement of cash flow.

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009.

3. DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS, NET

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had total long-term debt outstanding of $346.5 million and $410.9 million, respectively. The movement is as a result of debt repayments in the quarter.

The Company's capital lease obligations as at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, were $412.2 million and $457.4 million, respectively.

In March 2010, the Company terminated three of the leases within the Five Ships Leases and immediately entered into three new long funding finance leases ("LFFL's") in respect of the same ships. The LFFL's have an initial term of approximately 12 years from inception. The lease obligations under the LFFL's are secured by cash deposits of the same value. The cash deposits will be used to service the entirety of the lease obligations. By virtue of the fact there has been no change in the Lessor and Lessee for the same ships the restructuring of these leases was accounted for as a modification.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair values
The carrying value and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

(in thousands of $)	Consolidated		Consolidated	
	At Sept 30, 2010	At Sept 30, 2010	At Dec 31, 2009	At Dec 31, 2009
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Non-Derivatives:				
Cash and cash equivalents	51,176	51,176	70,761	70,761
Short-term restricted cash	18,989	18,989	16,726	16,726
Long-term restricted cash	307,068	307,068	342,868	342,868
Long-term unlisted investments	10,347	10,347	10,347	N/a
Marketable Securities	2,947	2,947	13,458	13,458
Short-term debt – floating	51,957	51,957	42,990	42,990
Long-term debt – floating	294,575	294,575	367,909	367,909
Short-term obligations under capital leases	19,280	19,280	4,751	4,751
Long-term obligations under capital leases	392,968	392,968	452,695	452,695
Derivatives:				
Commodity contracts asset	1,821	1,821	-	-
Commodity contracts liability	4,057	4,057		
Interest rate swaps liability	18,952	18,952	16,242	16,242

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, which are highly liquid, is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

The estimated fair value for restricted cash is considered to be equal to the carrying value since they are placed for periods of less than six months. The estimated fair value for long-term restricted cash is considered to be equal to the carrying value since it bears variable interest rates, which are reset on a quarterly basis.

As at September 30, 2010, the Company did not identify any events or changes in circumstances that would indicate the carrying value of its unlisted investments in both TORP Technology and OLT–O were not recoverable. Accordingly, the Company did not estimate the fair value of these investments as at September 30, 2010.

The estimated fair value for floating long-term debt is considered to be equal to the carrying value since it bears variable interest rates, which are reset on a quarterly or six monthly basis.

The estimated fair values of long-term lease obligations under capital leases are considered to be equal to the carrying value since they bear interest at rates, which are reset on a quarterly basis.

The fair value of the Company's derivative instruments is the estimated amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the agreements at the reporting date, taking into account current interest rates and the creditworthiness of the Company and its swap counterparties.

Commodity contracts are measured at fair value with gains and losses recorded in the income statement within other operating (expenses)/income.

The following table summarizes the valuation of the Company's financial instruments by the guidance on fair value measurement pricing levels as of September 30, 2010:

(in thousands of $)	Quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable inputs not corroborated by market data (Level 3)	Total
Commodity contracts – asset position	-	-	1,821	1,821
Commodity contracts – liability position	-	-	4,057	4,057
Interest rate swaps – liability position	-	18,952	-	18,952
Marketable Securities	2,947	-	-	2,947

The guidance on fair value measurement further states that the measurement of a liability must reflect the non-performance risk of the entity. Therefore, the impact of the Company's creditworthiness has also been factored into the fair value measurement of the derivative instruments in a liability position.

5. RELATED PARTY, HOLDING COMPANY AND AFFILIATES TRANSACTIONS

Receivables (payables) from related parties:

(in thousands of $)	Consolidated At Sept 30, 2010	Consolidated At Dec 31, 2009
Frontline	(93)	58
Ship Finance	91	-
Seatankers	(42)	-
	(44)	58

Receivables and payables with related parties arise when the Company pays an invoice on behalf of a related party and vice versa. Receivables and payables are generally settled quarterly in arrears.

Receivables (payables) from holding company and affiliates:

(in thousands of $)	Consolidated At Sept 30, 2010	Consolidated At Dec 31, 2009
Short-term loan receivable	-	53,624
Trading operations	649	-
	649	53,624
Trading operations	(4,119)	(57,395)
Seller's credit	(33,300)	(37,347)
	(37,419)	(94,742)

The short-term loan receivable due from Golar is unsecured and bears interest at LIBOR plus 3%.

Amounts due to holding company and affiliates under trading operations are unsecured, interest-free and intended to be settled in the ordinary course of business.

On June 18, 2010 Golar LNG completed a refinancing of the Golar Freeze and exercised its option to transfer the vessel back from Golar Energy.

Whilst the economic ownership of the Golar Freeze has transferred to Golar LNG via agreements between the companies there remains a lease from the lessor bank to Golar Energy and a corresponding agreement between Golar Energy and Golar LNG. Accordingly, Golar Energy retains a lease obligation, capital lease asset and cash deposit in respect of the Golar Freeze together with the remaining part of the seller's credit.

6. OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Assets Pledged

(in thousands of $)	Consolidated At Sept 30, 2010	Consolidated At Dec 31, 2009
Book value of vessels secured against long-term loans and capital leases	767,994	904,024

Responsibility Statement

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge, that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period January 1 to September 30, 2010 have been prepared in accordance with U.S generally accepted accounting principles, and give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss as a whole. We also confirm, to the best of our knowledge, that the interim management report includes a fair review of important events that have occurred during the first nine months of the financial year and their impact on the condensed interim financial statements, a description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining three months of the financial year, and major related parties transactions.

The Board of Directors