

NEW FORTRESS ENERGY INC.

ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

May 2023

Dear Colleagues,

New Fortress Energy Inc. ("NFE" or the "Company") is committed to maintaining the highest ethical and legal standards and strives to comply with both the letter and spirit of applicable lawsand regulations.

NFE is issuing an updated Anti-Corruption Policy (the "Policy") to provide guidance in this important compliance area. This Policy should be read in conjunction with NFE's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Employee Handbook and Gifts, Travel and Entertainment Policy, and other NFE Compliance policies and procedures.

NFE is subject to anti-corruption laws in nearly every country in which it operates. These laws, such as the United States' Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended (the "FCPA"), prohibit the giving or paying of a bribe or anything of value to a non-U.S. governmentofficial (including an employee of a state-owned company) to obtain or retain business.

NFE expects that the Company, as well as its officers, directors, employees, agents, contractors, consultants, sponsors, other third parties representing the company, joint venture partners, and other business partners will comply with the FCPA and all other applicable anti- corruption laws, and that they will conduct the Company's business in accordance with the higheststandards of ethical behavior and honesty. Senior management, including all officers and directors, is expected to provide strong, explicit, and visible support and commitment to the Policy and its requirements.

Failure to comply with the requirements of the Policy will result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Agents, intermediaries, joint venture partners, and other third partiesrepresenting the Company should similarly expect to have their contracts terminated for cause if they violate or cause the Company to be in violation of the Policy.

If you observe conduct that you believe or suspect may be a violation of the Policy, you should report that conduct immediately to the Company's Chief Compliance Officer (or, in the absence of a Chief Compliance Officer, the General Counsel) or his or her designee(s). The Company's Compliance and Risk Committee has also established a Whistleblower Policy that outlines specific procedures forsubmitting concerns to the Committee, including anonymously and in several languages, in writing, online, or by telephone.



NFE values integrity, as well as clear and open lines of communication. Your compliance with this Policy and vigilance in ensuring it is followed is integral to NFE's continued success.

Sincerely,

Wesley Edens Chairman & Chief Executive Officer



NEW FORTRESS ENERGY INC.

ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

<u>Statement of Policy</u>. New Fortress Energy Inc. ("NFE") is committed to conducting business with integrity and does not condone bribery or corruption in any form. NFE's Anti-Corruption Policy (the "Policy") applies to NFE and all of its majority-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"); all Company officers, directors, and employees (collectively, "Personnel"); all agents, contractors, consultants, sponsors and other third parties representing the Company(collectively, "Agents"); and all joint venture partners and other business partners of the Company (collectively, "Partners").

NFE is subject to anti-corruption laws in nearly every country in which it operates. While the specific details of individual legal regimes vary, all prohibit corrupt payments (or promises to make such payments) in exchange for a business advantage. These laws may apply to both public corruption or private corruption. NFE makes no distinction between public or private corruption: this Policy prohibits and any and all corrupt payments by NFE Personnel, Agents, and Partners, regardless of the setting.

NFE and its Personnel are subject to the United States' Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended (the "FCPA"). Depending on the circumstances NFE or individual NFE employees may also be subject to the United Kingdom's Bribery Act 2010 ("UKBA"), and other anti-corruption lawsapplicable to the Company (whether by virtue of its jurisdiction of incorporation or the conduct of its business operations). Both the FCPA and UKBA are discussed in further detail below.

The Policy will be made available to all Personnel, Agents, and Partners.

<u>Administration of this Policy</u>. NFE's Chief Compliance Officer (or, in the absence of a Chief Compliance Officer, the General Counsel) and his or her designee(s) will provide day-to-day administration of this Policy. NFE's Regulatory Compliance Committee will provide overall administration of this Policy.

Requirements of the FCPA. The FCPA has two basic requirements, which can be summarized as follows:

Anti-Bribery Provisions. The Company and its Personnel, Agents, and Partners may not corruptly make, offer, promise, or authorize any payment or transfer



of *anything of value*, either directly or through another party, to a *Foreign Official* in order to obtain or retain business or to secure any improper business advantage for the Company.

The term "Foreign Official" includes any officer, employee, or person acting in an official capacity for or on behalf of a non-U.S. government orany department, agency, or instrumentality thereof, or a public international organization. It also includes non-U.S. political parties and their officials, and candidates for non-U.S. political office. It is defined broadly to include (i) employees and officers of companies and entities owned or controlled, in whole or in part, by a non-U.S. government, such as state-owned energy companies and public utilities and (ii) elected and appointed officers and employees at all levels of national, state, municipal, and local government. Public international organizations include the International Monetary Fund, the European Union, the World Bank, and other similar organizations.

The term "anything of value" has been defined broadly by U.S. authorities. It includes, but is not limited to, cash or cash equivalents, entertainment, meals, travel, gifts, political or charitable contributions, reimbursement of expenses, personal favors, forgiveness of debt, offers of employment, tax advantages, and educational placement. Even small payments or items of little value can trigger liability under the FCPA and applicable local laws if they are intended as bribes.

Any questions about these definitions, including whether a particular individual qualifies as a Foreign Official should be directed to the Chief Compliance Officer (or, in the absence of a Chief Compliance Officer, theGeneral Counsel) or his or her designee(s).

Record-Keeping and Accounting Provisions. The Company is required to keep accurate books and records in reasonable detail and to maintain a reasonable system of internal accounting controls.

Requirements of the UKBA. Like the FCPA, the UKBA prohibits the bribery of foreign government officials. In addition, it also prohibits bribery between private entities or individuals, sometimes called "private" or "commercial" bribery. The UKBA makes it a criminal offense:



- (a) to directly or indirectly through third parties offer, promise, or give **any financial or other advantage to any person** in order to induce any person to improperly perform a public or private function, to reward the improper performance of a public or private function, or where the offeror, promisor, or giver knows or believes that acceptance of theadvantage would constitute improper performance of a public or private function;
- (b) to directly or indirectly request, agree to receive, or accept **any financial or other advantage** in relation to public or private functions;
- (c) to directly or indirectly offer, promise, or give **any financial or other advantage** to a **foreign public official** in order to influence the official in his official capacity and to obtainor retain business or an advantage in the conduct of business; or
- (d) for a commercial organization (which may be a company incorporated in the UK or a company incorporated elsewhere that carries on business, or part of a business, anywhere in the UK) if it fails to prevent a person or entity that performs services for or on its behalffrom committing bribery (i.e., any of offenses (a)-(c) above) with the intention of obtaining or retaining business or an advantage in the conduct of business for the company.

A "foreign public official" means anyone who holds a legislative, administrative, or judicial position, whether elected or appointed, an official or agent of a public international organization, and anyone who exercises a public function for a foreign country or its public agency. Therefore, this would likely include an officer or employee of a national oil or energy company. For purposes of this Policy, the term Foreign Official includes anyone that would be considered a foreign public official under the UKBA.

Entities incorporated or resident in the UK may be subject to the UKBA for any violations of the UKBA by the company or its employees. UK citizens and nationals are also directly subject to the UKBA. As such, the UKBA may apply to the Company's operations under certain circumstances.

Corrupt Payments or Promises to Make Such Payments. This Policy prohibits all NFE Personnel, Agents and Partners from making or promising to make any corrupt payment in exchange for obtaining or retaining any type of business advantage (e.g., to win a contract, or secure a better price from a vendor). "Corrupt payments" are not limited to cash payments, but extend to anything of value such as luxurious gifts, gift cards or lavish entertainment.



Gifts, Travel, Lodging and Entertainment Expenses. Reasonable business development, including providing marketing materials, travel, meals, entertainment, or gifts to a Foreign Officialmay be allowable under certain circumstances. Such expenditures must be reasonable in value, permitted under local law and applicable anti-corruption laws, consistent with local custom and practice, and accurately recorded in the Company's books and records. Gifts should typically be of de minimis value and, where possible, be NFE-branded items. You should consult the CCO and NFE Inc. Gifts and Entertainment Policy for specific guidance concerning gifts, travel, lodging and entertainment involving ForeignOfficials. All NFE paid travel for Government Officials must be approved by the CCO in advance.

Extortion and Threats. Payments to Foreign Officials are permissible when there is a threat of physical harm if a payment is not made. Where possible, requests for such payments should be raised with the CCO prior to being made. If that is not possible, such payments must be immediately reported to the CCO after any pending threat to safety has passed. All such payments must be properly recorded in NFE's books and records.

<u>Facilitation Payments are Prohibited.</u> Payments made to any Foreign Official to speed up or secure routine and non-discretionary governmental action, such as processing visas or schedulinginspections, are sometimes referred to as "facilitation payments" or "grease payments." These payments are not permitted under the laws of most countries and NFE does not permit these payments to be made anywhere.

Conducting Business with Third Party Agents and Partners. The FCPA and UKBA prohibit corrupt offers, promises, and payments of money or anything of value through intermediaries to any Foreign Official. This means that the Company and its Personnel who are subject to the FCPA or UKBA could be liable for an indirect payment or gift (or offer, promise, or authorization of a payment or gift) if such payment, gift, offer, promise, or authorization is made through an Agent or Partner with the *knowledge* that a Foreign Official will be the ultimate recipient. In this context *knowledge* includes both actual knowledge and the notion that the Company "should have known" or was "deliberately ignorant" of the fact that a Third-Party Agent or Partner made or intended to make a corrupt payment to benefit the Company. The Company conducts anti-corruption compliance due diligence before retaining an Agent or Partner that will or may have contact with a Foreign Official on the Company's behalf, and also includes risk-appropriate contract provisions regarding anti-corruption compliance in agreements with Agents and Partners.

<u>Penalties</u>. The penalties for violating the FCPA and UKBA are severe. Any officer or employee of the Company who violates the Company's Policy, the FCPA, the UKBA, or other applicable anti-corruption laws will be subject to disciplinary action, up to



and including termination for cause. Agents and Partners should similarly expect to have their contracts terminated for cause if they fail to comply with the Policy, the FCPA, the UKBA, or other applicable anti-corruption laws. The Company will actively seek to recoup any losses it suffers as a result of a violation of the FCPA, UKBA, or other applicable anti-corruption law from the individual or entity who carried out the prohibited activity.

Private Corruption and Kickbacks. All NFE employees are prohibited from providing, attempting, or offering to provide, and soliciting, accepting, or attempting to accept any kickback. A "kickback" means money, fee, commission, credit, gift, gratuity, thing of value, or compensation of any kind which is provided, directly or indirectly, to NFE or its employees, subcontractors, or their employees for the purpose of improperly obtaining or rewarding favorable treatment in connection with any NFE contract, including any contract with the U.S. government where NFE is a prime contractor or subcontractor.

Education and Monitoring. The Company will implement and maintain a program to provide periodic anti-corruption education and training to: all Company senior management (including the Board of Directors); all Accounting/Finance, Sales, Business Development, and Legal Personnel; all Personnel that will or may have contact with a Foreign Official on the Company's behalf; all Personnel involved in the Company's non-U.S. operations; all Personnel that have control over the Company's funds or have responsibility for recording transactions that impact the Company's books and records; and any other Personnel designated by the Chief Compliance Officer (or, in the absence of a Chief Compliance Officer, the General Counsel) or his or her designee(s). Such training may also be provided, as appropriate, to Agents and Partners.

Reporting Obligations. All Personnel, Agents, and Partners are required to report any knowledge, awareness, or suspicion of a potential violation of the Policy, FCPA, UKBA, or other applicable anti-corruption law by the Company or any of its Personnel, Agents or Partners. Such reports maybe made to:

- The Chief Compliance Officer (<u>cco@newfortressenergy.com</u>)
- The Legal Department (legal@newfortressenergy.com)
- Through NFE's third-party reporting hotline:
 - Via email: <u>reports@lighthouse-service.com</u> (mention "New Fortress Energy" in re: line)
 - o Online: https://www.lighthouse-services.com/newfortressenegy



o Via telephone:

- 1-833-400-0045 (US/Canada English)
- 1-800–725-0002 (US/Canada Spanish)
- 1-855-725-0002 (Canada French)
- 01-800-681-5340 (Mexico Spanish)
- 0800 717 7405 (Brazil Portuguese)
- All other countries 1-800-603-2869

Reports may be made anonymously, and you may not be retaliated against for making a good-faith report

Further Information. The Policy provide a summary of important anti-corruption laws and issues, but additional details on particular questions and issues are available. Any questions about the Policy, the FCPA, the UKBA or other applicable anti-corruptionlaws should be directed to the Chief Compliance Officer (or, in the absence of a Chief Compliance Officer, the General Counsel) or his or her designee(s). For more detailed information about the FCPA, see *A Resource Guide to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act*, a compilation of information about the FCPA, its provisions, and its enforcement. It is available on the DOJ's website at http://www.justice.gov/criminal/fraud/fcpa/quide.pdf.

<u>Waivers</u>. No provision of the Policy may be waived without express written consent of the Company's Chief Compliance Officer (or, in the absence of a Chief Compliance Officer, the General Counsel) or his or her designee(s).