

ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

Statement of Policy

New Fortress Energy LLC (“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”). It requires that all such entities and individuals comply fully with all applicable provisions of the United States’ Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended (the “FCPA”), the United Kingdom’s Bribery Act 2010 (“UKBA”), and all other anti-corruption laws applicable to the Company (whether by virtue of its jurisdiction of incorporation or the conduct of its business operations). The Policy will be distributed to all Personnel, Agents, and Partners.

Anti-Corruption Compliance Program and Manual

NFE will maintain an Anti-Corruption Compliance Program and Manual (the “Manual”) to provide specific guidance on the implementation and enforcement of this Policy. The Manual will be distributed to all Personnel.

Administration of this Policy

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 or any 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, the General 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 the advantage 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 obtain or 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 behalf from 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.

Gifts, Travel, Lodging and Entertainment Expenses

Reasonable business development, including providing marketing materials, travel, meals, entertainment, or gifts to a Foreign Official may 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. You should consult the Manual for specific guidance concerning gifts, travel, lodging and entertainment involving Foreign Officials.

Facilitation Payments are Prohibited

Payments made to any Foreign Official to speed up or secure routine and non-discretionary governmental action, such as processing visas or scheduling inspections, 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. Because knowledge includes both actual knowledge and the notion that the Company “should have known” that an improper indirect payment, gift, offer, promise, or authorization will occur, the Company intends to conduct 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 will also seek to include in all contracts with Agents and Partners contract provisions regarding anti-corruption compliance.

Penalties

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.

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 may be made directly to the Chief Compliance Officer (or, in the absence of a Chief Compliance Officer, the General Counsel) or his or her designee(s), by emailing the Legal Department at legal@newfortressenergy.com, or pursuant to the procedures outlined in NFE’s Accounting and Auditing Whistleblower Policy. Reports may be made anonymously. Anyone receiving such a report is required to report that information to the Chief Compliance Officer (or, in the absence of a Chief Compliance Officer, the General Counsel) or his or her designee(s).

Further Information

The Policy and Manual 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 Manual, the FCPA, the UKBA or other applicable anti-corruption laws 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/guide.pdf>.

Waivers

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).