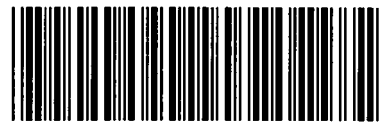


Polar LNG Shipping (UK) Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2016

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Directors

Y. Goto
J Watson
Y Tsuneto
S Kambe
H Osterhus

Secretary

J Watson

Independent Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
1 Embankment Place
London WC2N 6RH

Bankers

The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd
Ropemaker Place
25 Ropemaker Street
London EC2Y 9AN

Registered Office

6th Floor
200 Aldersgate Street
London EC1A 4HD

Strategic report

The Directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Results

The profit for the financial year amounted to US\$329,140 (2015: US\$1,837,853).

Review of the business

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the operation and management of two LNG vessels.

The Company's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000	Change %
Turnover	44,863	45,532	(1%)
Profit for the financial year	329	1,838	(82%)
Total shareholders' funds	1,029	2,538	(59%)
Cash at bank and in hand	2,791	8,283	(66%)

Turnover decreased by 1% which was caused by the off-hire (dry-dock) settlements for the 2 managed vessels. Turnover is expected to remain consistent for the next financial year.

Profit for the financial year decreased by 82% mainly attributed to the reduction in income due to off-hire (dry-dock). The cost of sales is also increased following a reduction in contractual operating lease expenses in relation to the 2 managed vessels and in ship management costs.

Total shareholders' funds decreased by 59% due to the payment of a dividend to shareholders of \$1,837,853; this net movement was driven directly by lower profit for the financial year.

Cash at bank and in hand decreased by 66% which was due to timing of payments of chartering costs compared to last year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are broadly grouped as:

Competitive risks

The existence of long-term contracts with the customer minimises the Company's exposure to adverse movements of Charter Hire rates.

Legislative risks

In the UK and Europe, the main legislative risks are EU competition law, employment law and tax law. These standards are subject to continuous revision; however, they are not expected to have a material impact on the ability of the company to generate a profit.

Strategic report (continued)

Treasury operations

The Company operates a treasury function which is responsible for managing the liquidity, interest and foreign currency risks associated with the Company's activities.

Financial instrument risks

The Company has established a risk and financial management framework whose primary objectives are to protect the Company from events that hinder the achievement of the Company's performance objectives.

The objectives aim to limit undue counterparty exposure, ensure sufficient working capital exists and monitor the management of risk.

The Company has no significant exposure to foreign currency risk as it incurs all revenues and the majority of costs in US Dollars.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Company manages its cash flow in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the Company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for that other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Company policies are aimed at minimising such losses, and require that deferred terms are only granted to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfy credit worthiness procedures.

All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Trade debtors are reviewed on a regular basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary. The Company does not suffer from significant bad debt expense.

On behalf of the Board



Y. Goto
Director

Date: 12 March 2017

Registered No. 02205323

Directors' report

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Directors

The Directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

Y. Goto
J Watson
Y Tsuneto
Y Seki (Resigned: 14 September 2016)
H Aakre (Resigned: 14 September 2016)
S Kambe (Appointed: 14 September 2016)
H Osterhus (Appointed: 14 September 2016)

Dividends

On 24 March 2016, a dividend amounting to \$1,837,853 was paid to the shareholders (2015 – \$1,522,679).

Future developments

The Directors aim to maintain the management policies which have resulted in the Company's stability in recent years.

Going concern

The Company's review of business, business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, risk management, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report on page 2.

The Company has adequate financial resources. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors and the Company's auditors, each Director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board



Y. Goto
Director

Date: 12 May 2017

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditors' report

to the members of Polar LNG Shipping (UK) Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Polar LNG Shipping (UK) Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Strategic Report (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- Balance sheet as at 31 December 2016;
- Statement of income and retained earnings for the year then ended;
- Statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report

to the members of Polar LNG Shipping (UK) Limited (continued)

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

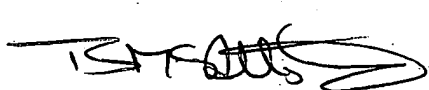
We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.



Timothy McAllister (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

12 March 2017

Statement of income and retained earnings

for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Turnover	2	44,863,274	45,531,957
Cost of sales		(42,323,337)	(41,055,823)
Gross profit		2,539,937	4,476,134
Administrative expenses		(2,124,448)	(2,205,219)
Operating profit	3	415,489	2,270,915
Interest receivable and similar income	6	–	1,421
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(226)	–
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		415,263	2,272,336
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(86,123)	(434,483)
Profit for the financial year		329,140	1,837,853
Retained earnings brought forward		2,437,853	2,122,679
Dividends paid		(1,837,853)	(1,522,679)
Retained earnings at the end of year		929,140	2,437,853

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	–	72
Current assets			
Debtors	10	4,199,166	3,559,003
Cash at bank and in hand		2,791,481	8,283,161
		6,990,647	11,842,164
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(5,961,507)	(9,304,370)
Net current assets		1,029,140	2,537,794
Total assets less current liabilities		1,029,140	2,537,866
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	8	–	(13)
Net assets		1,029,140	2,537,853
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings		929,140	2,437,853
Total shareholders' funds		1,029,140	2,537,853

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 19 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf by:



Y. Goto

Director

Date: 12 March 2017

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	13(a)	(3,113,717)	6,778,908
Returns on investments and servicing of finance			
Interest received		–	1,421
Interest paid		(226)	–
		(226)	1,421
Taxation			
Corporation tax paid		(539,884)	(347,269)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow before financing		(3,653,827)	6,433,060
Financing			
Dividends paid		(1,837,853)	(1,522,679)
(Decrease)/Increase in cash	13(b)	(5,491,680)	4,910,381

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies

General Information

The Company is limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The address of its registered office is 6th Floor, 200 Aldersgate Street, London, EC1A 4HD.

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the operation and management of two LNG vessels.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Polar LNG Shipping (UK) Limited have been prepared in compliance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Taxation

i) Current tax

Current tax, is provided using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date on the excess of taxable income and allowable expenses.

ii) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exception:

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

i) Functional and presentation currency:

The Company's functional and presentation currency is US\$.

ii) Transactions and balances

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

The exchange rate between GBP and USD was 1.2357 at 31 December 2016 (2015 – 1.4739).

The average exchange rate for the year between GBP and USD was 1.3458 (2015 – 1.5253).

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within creditors in current liabilities.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings as they fall due.

Turnover recognition

The time charter equivalent of income from the Company's vessel chartering activities is recognised on a time proportion basis.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

2. Turnover

Turnover, which arises on continuing activities, represents the amounts receivable for services provided during the year, exclusive of VAT.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Europe	<u>44,863,274</u>	<u>45,531,957</u>

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Auditors' remuneration:		
Audit of the financial statements	<u>17,300</u>	<u>20,635</u>
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	72	214
Operating lease rentals – vessels	31,667,906	31,746,406
Net loss/(gain) on foreign currency translation	<u>8,231</u>	<u>(23,244)</u>

4. Directors' remuneration

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Remuneration	<u>18,201</u>	<u>20,631</u>

No pension contributions were paid by the Company in respect of the Directors (2015: Nil). The above remuneration is in relation to one Director (2015: One), the other Directors were remunerated by other Companies. The other Directors did not recharge any remuneration from the other affiliated Companies during the year in respect of their services to the Company (2015: Nil). The Directors believe that it is impractical to apportion the amount paid by other affiliated Companies to the Directors of this Company between their services as Directors of this Company and their services as directors of the other affiliated Companies.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

5. Staff costs

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	18,201	20,631
Social security costs	1,309	1,543
	<u>19,510</u>	<u>22,174</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
Administrative	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Bank interest receivable	–	1,398
Other interest receivable	–	23
	<u>–</u>	<u>1,421</u>

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Other interest payable	226	–
	<u>226</u>	<u>–</u>

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year	83,356	460,716
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2,780	(26,189)
Total current tax (note 8(b))	<u>86,136</u>	<u>434,527</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences (note 8(c))	(13)	(44)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>86,123</u>	<u>434,483</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 – 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>415,263</u>	<u>2,272,336</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 – 20.25%)	83,053	460,148
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	290	568
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2,780	(26,189)
Total tax for the year (note 8(a))	<u>86,123</u>	<u>434,527</u>

(c) Deferred tax

The deferred tax liability included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Other timing differences	–	(13)
Deferred tax liability	<u>–</u>	<u>(13)</u>
		\$
At 1 January 2016		(13)
Statement of income movement arising during the year (note 8(a))		13
At 31 December 2016		<u>–</u>

(d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

At the balance sheet date there were unrecognised tax losses of £2,627,581 (2015 – £2,627,581) relating to capital losses, resulting in an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £525,516 (2015 – £525,516) for the company at 31 December 2016. The deferred tax asset has not been recognised as there is insufficient evidence that this deferred tax asset will be recoverable.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

9. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Equipment</i>
	\$
Cost:	
At 1 January 2016	855
Additions	–
At 31 December 2016	<u>855</u>
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 1 January 2016	783
Charge for the year	72
At 31 December 2016	<u>855</u>
Net book value:	
At 31 December 2016	<u>–</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>72</u>

10. Debtors

	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
	\$	\$
Amounts owed by group undertakings (note 15)	1,727,670	2,373,061
Other debtors	11,481	4,529
Corporation tax	144,308	–
Prepayments and accrued income	2,315,707	1,181,413
	<u>4,199,166</u>	<u>3,559,003</u>

Prepayments and accrued income includes amounts for related party undertakings as follows:

	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
	\$	\$
Northern LNG Transport Co. I Limited	632,439	546,774
Northern LNG Transport Co. II Limited	588,061	606,832
“K” Line LNG Shipping (UK) Limited	1,094,083	–
	<u>2,314,583</u>	<u>1,153,606</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Amounts owed to group undertakings (note 15)	1,750,271	4,507,002
Corporation tax	–	309,439
Accruals and deferred income	4,211,236	4,487,929
	<u>5,961,507</u>	<u>9,304,370</u>

Accruals and deferred income includes amounts for related party undertakings as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
“K” Line LNG Shipping (UK) Limited	106,580	106,580
Statoil ASA	4,088,962	4,118,219
	<u>4,195,542</u>	<u>4,224,799</u>

12. Called up share capital

		2016		2015
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$</i>
A ordinary shares of \$1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
B ordinary shares of \$1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
		<u>100,000</u>		<u>100,000</u>

The “A” shares shall entitle the shareholders to dividends from one of the vessels pro-rated to the number of “A” shares held by each shareholder.

On a return of capital or a winding-up or otherwise (but not in respect of any redemption, conversion or purchase of shares by the Company), the vessel’s assets available for distribution among the shareholders shall be distributed pro-rated to the number of “A” shares held by each shareholder.

As regards voting, the shareholders of the “A” shares shall be entitled to receive notice of, to attend and to vote at general meetings of the company in accordance with these Articles.

The “B” shares shall entitle the shareholders to dividends from the second vessel pro-rated to the number of “B” shares held by each shareholder.

On a return of capital or a winding-up or otherwise (but not in respect of any redemption, conversion or purchase of shares by the Company), the second vessel’s assets available for distribution among the shareholders shall be distributed pro-rated to the number of “B” shares held by each shareholder.

As regards voting, the shareholders of the “B” shares shall be entitled to receive notice of, to attend and to vote at general meetings of the Company in accordance with these Articles.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

13. Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Operating profit	415,489	2,270,915
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	72	214
(Increase) in debtors	(495,841)	(223,829)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors	(3,033,437)	4,731,608
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	<u>(3,113,717)</u>	<u>6,778,908</u>

(b) Analysis of net funds

	At 1 January 2016 \$	Cash flow \$	At 31 December 2016 \$
Cash at bank	<u>8,283,161</u>	<u>(5,491,680)</u>	<u>2,791,481</u>

(c) Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
(Decrease)/Increase in cash	<u>(5,491,680)</u>	<u>4,910,381</u>
Movement in net funds in the year	<u>(5,491,680)</u>	<u>4,910,381</u>
Net funds at 1 January	8,283,161	3,372,780
Net funds at 31 December	<u>2,791,481</u>	<u>8,283,161</u>

14. Other financial commitments

At 31 December 2016 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Other operating leases which expire:		
Within one year	33,622,723	31,594,942
In two to five years	11,052,777	44,711,335
	<u>44,675,500</u>	<u>76,306,277</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

15. Related party transactions

During the year the Company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. Transactions entered into, and trading balances outstanding at 31 December, are as follows:

<i>Related party</i>	<i>Income from related party</i>	<i>Purchases from related party</i>	<i>Amounts owed from related party</i>	<i>Amounts owed to related party</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Statoil ASA ⁰¹				
2016	44,863,274	–	–	1,727,670
2015	45,531,957	–	–	1,603,201
“K” Line (Europe) Limited ⁰²				
2016	–	–	–	22,601
2015	–	–	–	30,063
“K” Line LNG Shipping (UK) Limited ⁰³				
2016	–	12,717,475	1,727,670	–
2015	–	11,456,722	–	500,676
Northern LNG Transport Co. I Limited ⁰⁴				
2016	–	16,425,935	–	–
2015	–	15,210,865	–	–
Northern LNG Transport Co. II Limited ⁰⁴				
2016	–	15,241,971	–	–
2015	–	16,535,542	–	–

⁰¹ Statoil ASA owns 32% of the ordinary shares in the Company.

⁰² “K” Line (Europe) Limited is wholly owned by “K” Line Holding (Europe) Limited and recharges the Company administrative costs paid on its behalf.

⁰³ “K” Line LNG Shipping (UK) Limited is wholly owned by “K” Line Holding (Europe) Limited and charges the Company for its ship management activities and operating costs.

⁰⁴ The Company charters its vessels from Northern LNG Transport Co. I Limited and Northern LNG Transport Co. II Limited. Both of these Companies are affiliates of Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Limited (the ultimate parent undertaking of “K” Line Holding (Europe) Limited).

Refer to note 10 for related party balances included in prepayments and accrued income and note 11 for related party balances included in accruals and deferred income.

16. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company is owned by “K” Line Holding (Europe) Limited (42.5%), Statoil ASA (32%), Mitsui & Co. Limited (14.5%) and Iino Kaiun Kaisha Limited (11%). In the opinion of the Directors, the Company has no ultimate parent undertaking or controlling party.