

Expert in LNG

Investor Presentation

2016 Full Year Results



February 2017

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Agenda

- 1. Company overview
- 2. Key figures and highlights
- 3. Market fundamentals
- 4. Strategy and activity
- **5. Financials**
- 6. Outlook
- Appendices



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Company overview



GTT, a French engineering company, global leader in liquefied gas containment systems

Company overview

Profile

- Leading engineering company
- Expert in liquefied gas containment systems
- More than 50-year track record

Activities

- Designs and licenses membrane technologies for containment of liquefied gas during shipping or onshore and offshore storage
- Provides design studies, construction assistance and innovative services

in € million	FY 2015	FY 2016
Total Revenues	226.5	235.6
Royalties	209.3	223.9
Services	17.2	11.7
Net Income	117.2	119.7
Net margin (%)	51.8%	50.8%

Key figures



As at December 2016

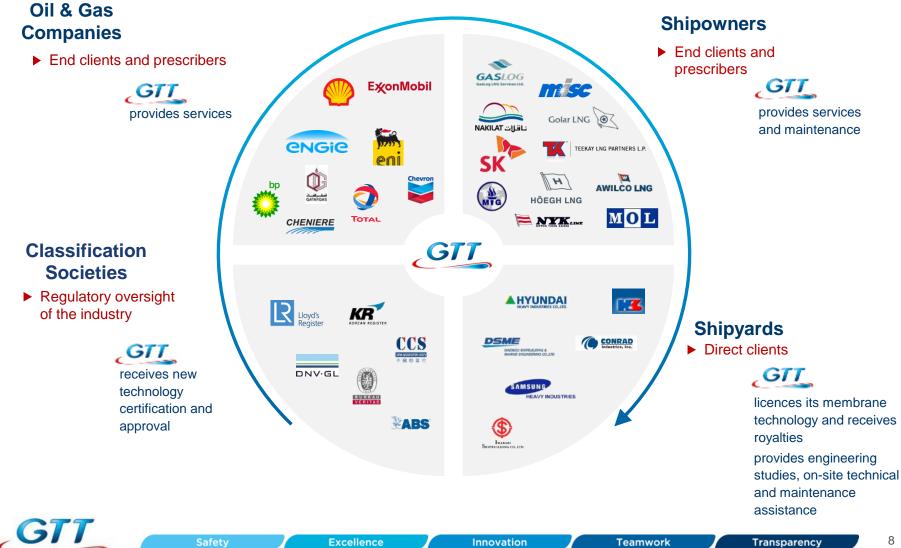
- 358 employees
- Executives: 70%



GTT exposure to the liquefied gas shipping and storage value chain



GTT ecosystem



Innovation is key

... to a diversified offering

Recently developed technologies represent about 80% of the order book as at Dec 31st, 2016

Our latest Mark V technology

- BOR (1) of 0.07%
- General Approval from 4 classification societies
- First order confirmed from SHI



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... and to remain one step ahead

- Unique cryogenic laboratory
- R&D partnerships with shipyards, industrials, public and private labs...
- A pipeline of new technologies, including NO96 Max
 - BOR ⁽¹⁾ of **0.09%**
 - Joint development with DSME
- A constant effort towards R&D
 - 1 000+ patents



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Boil off rate per day

Innovation

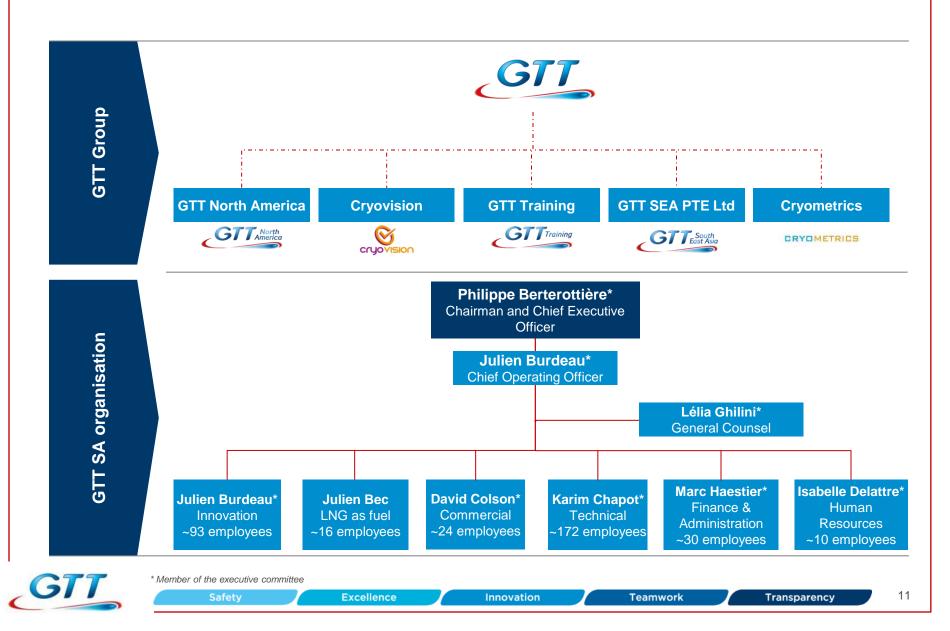
GTT membrane technologies

NO96 Max Mark V Primary Invar® Secondary Invar® Primary stainless steel membrane membrane membrane Corner Secondary Invar® panel Primary membrane insulation box (plywood and glasswool) Coupler Inner hull Resin Secondary patch insulation box Primary and secondary Anchoring strip Resin ropes (plywood and insulation panels in reinforced glasswool) polyurethane foam

GTT's two latest core technologies



A streamlined group and organisation



A responsible company

Social and societal responsibility

- Social
 - Employment: recruit, retain and develop talents >>> 6.6% of turnover in 2016
 - Compensation: implement an attractive and evolutive system
 - Training: develop employability and expertise >>> 13,654 hours of training in 2016
 - Safety: improve preventive measures through action plans
 - Health: annual survey on working conditions >>> Satisfaction rate of 81% in 2016
- Societal: continuous and constructive dialogue with all the LNG stakeholders

Environmental responsibility

- Stakeholders
 - Performance of GTT systems
 - Safety of installations and crew
 - LNG training sessions for customers and partners

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Hotline for shipowners

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- GTT
 - Environmental responsibility at site

A proactive sustainable development policy

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Teamwork



Key figures and highlights



Highlights

Revenues for the full year 2016: €235.6 million (+4%)

5 new orders:

- 1 LNGC order received in early October with the new Mark V system
- Diversified shipowners (2 SK Shipping, 2 Maran Gas, 1 Gaslog)
- 4 FSRU orders since the beginning of 2017
- 27 deliveries, including the first FLNG and the first multi-gas carrier
- Several initiatives to develop LNG as fuel

New service offering, including:

- First orders for G-Sim simulator software for cargo operations
- First contract with US shipowner TOTE for the training of the crews
- Global service agreement with Teekay (Feb. 2017)

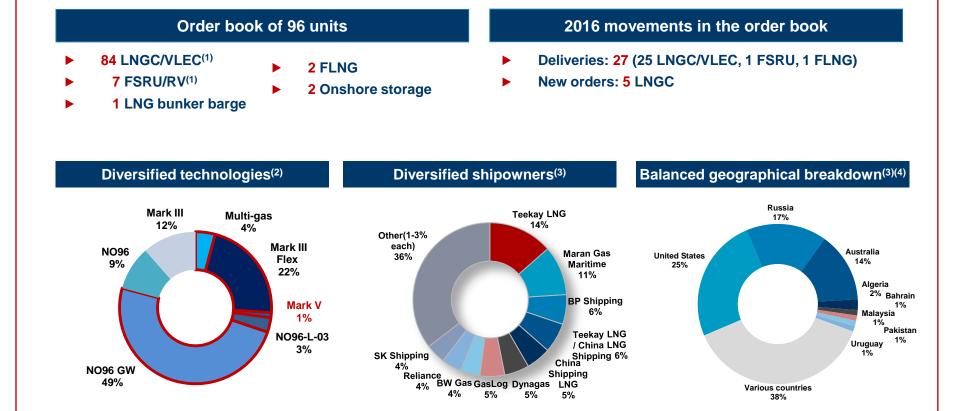
New GTT representative office in Shanghai

Dividend maintained ⁽¹⁾ at €2.66 par share



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Breakdown of order book as at December 31, 2016



Notes: LNGC – Liquefied Natural Gas Carrier, VLEC – Very Large Ethane Carrier, FSRU – Floating Storage and Regasification Unit, RV – Regasification Vessel, FLNG – Floating Liquefied Natural Gas

- (1) Including a LNGC order conversion into a FSRU order
- (2) Latest technologies circled in red

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- (3) As at Dec. 31, 2016 / Excluding onshore storage
- (4) Exporting countries

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Market fundamentals







A healthy growth in 2016

Supply⁽¹⁾ : +5.5% est. vs 2015

2016 Highlights

- Additional volumes went online, with 34 Mtpa⁽²⁾ new liquefaction capacity commissioned in Australia, the US, and Malaysia
- Two projects sanctioned with a FID in 2016 (Tangguh 3 and Elba Island⁽³⁾), totaling ~6 Mtpa
- Several projects postponed (LNG Canada, Pacific Northwest, Browse...)

Main source: Wood Mackenzie

(1) Effective supply

(2) Nominal capacity

(3) Considered *de facto* « post-FID » as construction already began

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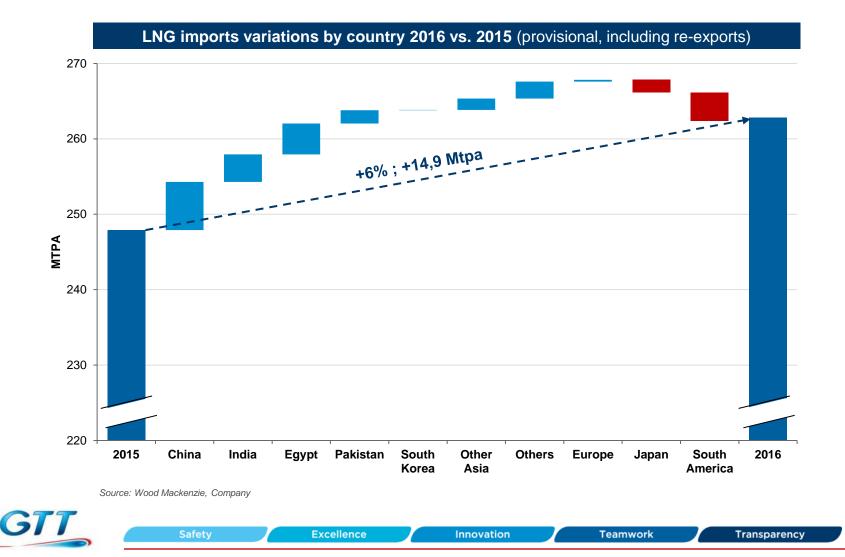
2016 Highlights

- Five countries joined the "LNG importers club" : Colombia, Jamaïca, Malta, Poland, Abu Dhabi (vs 3 countries in 2015)
- Seven new regas terminals became operational, of which 5 FSRU/FSU
- More than 10% of imports were made with FSRUs (29 MTPA)
- Several new projects announced: FSRU in Ivory Coast, onshore terminal in Kuwait, ...

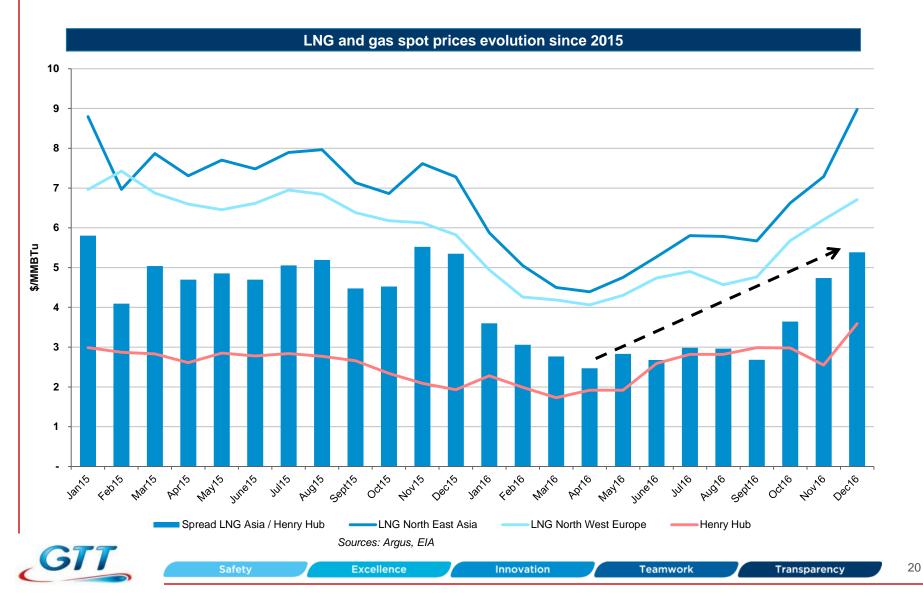


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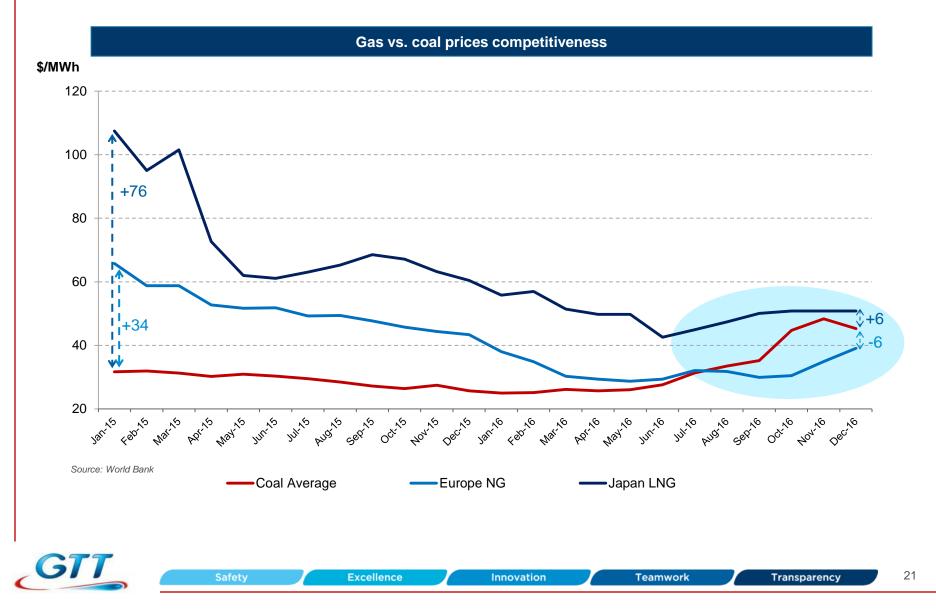
Demand growth mainly came from China and India, already bridging Japan decrease



LNG Asia/HH spread recovering allowing US LNG competitiveness



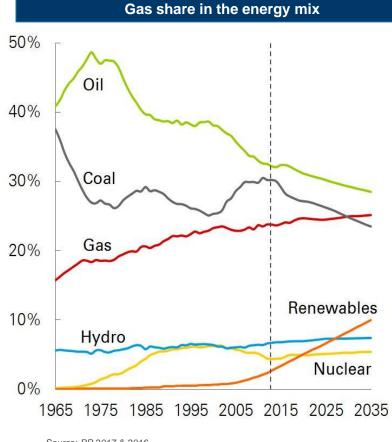
Decline in LNG prices and recent increase in coal prices accelerating the coal to gas switch



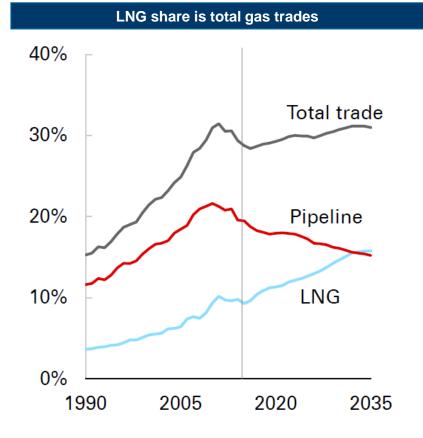




Overall long term outlook bright for gas and LNG



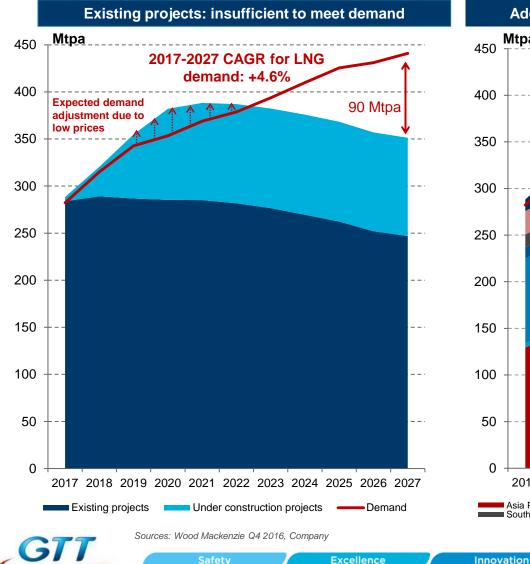
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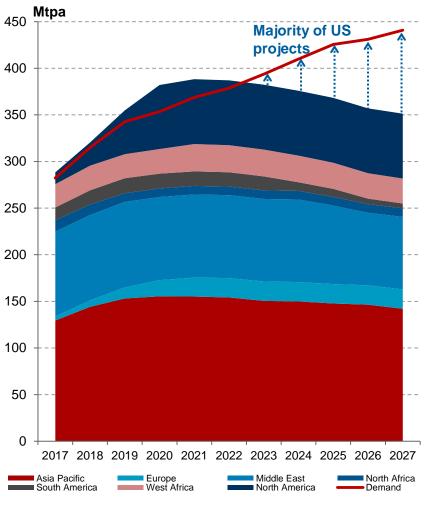


Source: BP 2017 & 2016



A strong anticipated LNG demand calling for new FIDs from 2017





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Transparency

Additional LNG supply needed from 2022-2023

Many liquefaction projects ready to be sanctioned soon in order to accompany demand growth

Several major liquefaction projects in planning phase with a potential FID in 2017

				Project Milestones						
Name	Operator	Country	Capacity (Mtpa)	Feedgas Availability	Concept/ Engineering	Environmental	Regulatory	Participation	Marketing	Financing
Fortuna FLNG	Ophir	Equatorial Guinea	2.2							
Coral FLNG	ENI	Mozambique	3.4							
Pacific Northwest FLNG	Petronas	Canada West	13.6							
Corpus Christi T3	Cheniere	USA	4.5							
Sabine Pass T6	Cheniere	USA	4.5							
Golden Pass	Golden Pass Products	USA	15.6							
Magnolia LNG	LNG Ltd	USA	8.0							
Cameron Expansion	Cameron LNG	USA	10.0							
Mozambique Area 1	Anadarko	Mozambique	12.4							
Woodfibre LNG	Pacific Oil and Gas	Canada West	2.1							
Sakhalin-2 Expansion	Gazprom	Russia	5.0							
Milestone reached or about to										
Progress is being made but det	tails are not finalised									



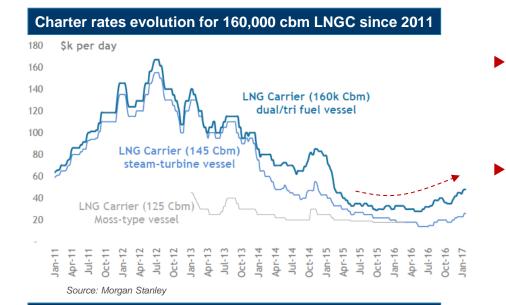
Note: FID – Final Investment Decision / Main source: Wood Mackenzie

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Spot charter rates continued recovery trend in 2016



70 k\$/d 60 50 ٠ 40 30 20 feb dec jan mar apr may june jul aug sept oct nov Source: Clarksons 2015 2017 ■2016 ٠

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Charter rates 2016 and 2015 focus for 160,000 cbm LNGC

- Like 2015, 2016 continued to be a low rates year, hitting historical lows in the last decade (27,5k\$ avg. in May)
- Nevertheless, 2016 rates finished at rates not observed for 22 months (44,6k\$ avg. in December)

- 2016 was the year of charter rates recovery trend after a harsh 2015 year (+42% between January and December 2016)
- LNG shipping market tightening trend to be confirmed in 2017



50-60 LNGC needed by 2020 to match additional supply in construction

- Important amount of contracted LNG capacity to be commissioned in the short term (>100 MTPA by 2020)
- All vessels to ship this LNG haven't been booked or ordered yet
- Up to ~50-60 are still expected according to various analysis (Wood Mackenzie, Morgan Stanley, ...)

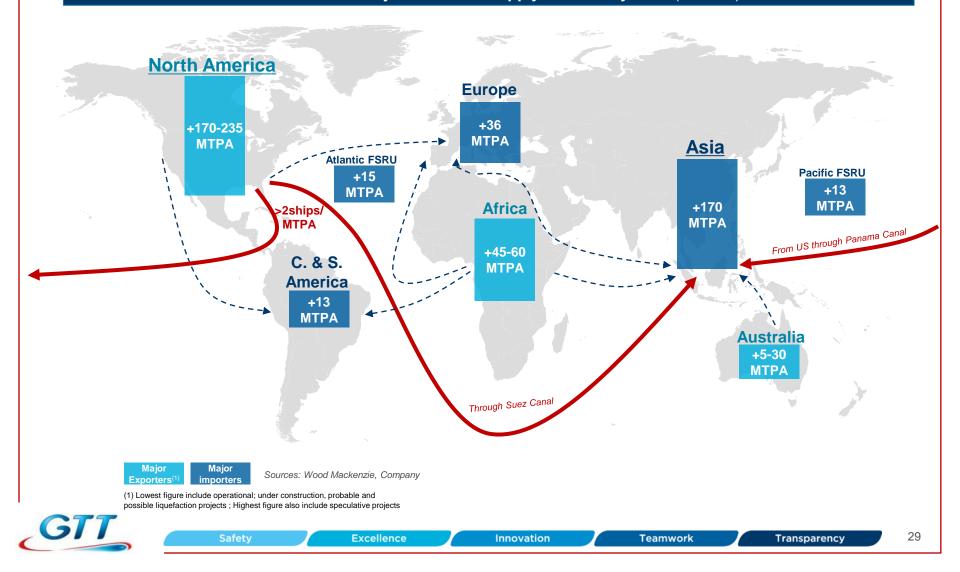
Despite this, shipowners have adopted a wait-and-see attitude

- Shipowners are willing to maximize existing fleet utilization before ordering new vessels (speed increase, scrapping delaying...)
- Commercial and industrial consolidations have improved fleets optimization (pooling, M&A...)
- Low chart rates have given the feeling of overcapacity in LNGC fleet
- Uncertainty due to the absence of destination clauses and difficulty to find a 100% backed financing due to shorter terms contracts
- Low LNG Asia/HH spread in 2016



North America supply and Asia demand growth to lift global ton.miles

LNG trades and major additional supply/demand by 2035 (vs.2017)



FSRU utilization increase trend calling for new orders







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- FSRUs are a popular mean of matching uncontracted volumes with new markets attracted by cheap LNG
- 2016 have seen 5 new FSRU contracts awards (with average duration of more than 15 years) continuing the upward trend since 2013
- Recent FSRU orders confirms this increasing utilization trend

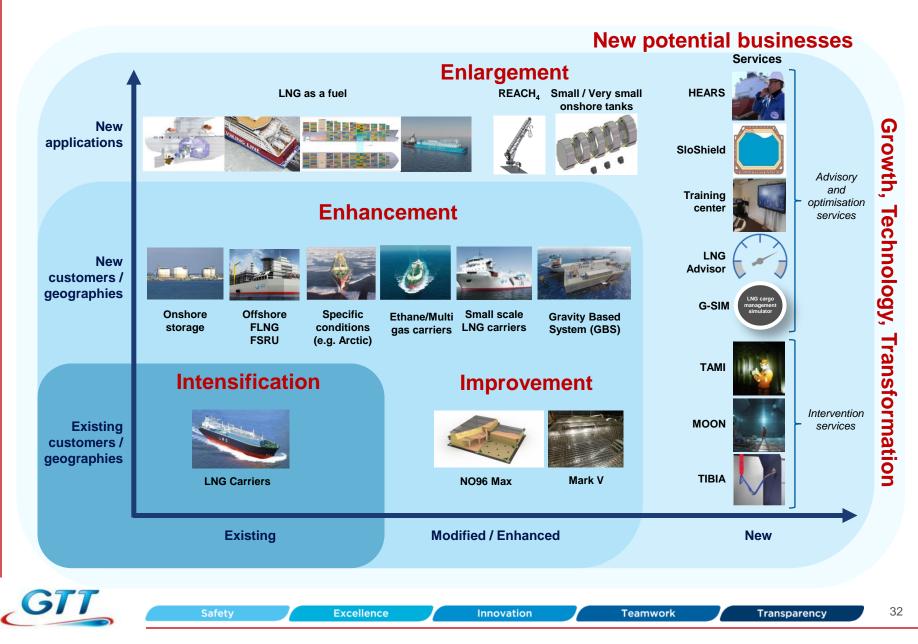




Strategy and activity



Continuation of the organic growth strategy



Strategy and activity

Consolidate our position in LNG shipping industry

Capitalise on the expected potential in adjacent sectors

Expand innovative service offering to shipowners and oil & gas companies

Create growth opportunities through selected tech acquisitions



Strategy and activity: LNG Carriers

LNGC: our core business

- Vessel equipped for transporting LNG
- Existing GTT fleet: 312 units⁽¹⁾
- In order: 82 units
- 21 construction shipyards under license
- GTT order estimates over 2017-2026: 235-255 units

Our strengths

- **Technological leadership, strengthened** by innovation
- Long term industrial partnerships with major shipyards
- A unique position in the LNG ecosystem, nurtured by 50 years of experience, expertise and customer orientation



Source Wood Mackenzie (2)

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(3)Including ethane carriers



% sales $^{(3)}$ FY 2016

84.9%

Strategy and activity: other applications

FSRU

The solution

for emerging

countries

- Stationary vessel capable of loading LNG, storing and re-gasifying it
- Existing GTT fleet: 20 FSRU
- In order: 7 units

Onshore storage

terminals

Existing GTT tanks: 34

In order: 2 units

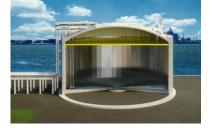
GTT order estimates over 2017-2026: 30-40 units

FLNG

- Floating unit which ensure treatment of gas, liquefy and store it
- Existing GTT fleet: 1
- In order: 2 units
- GTT order estimates over 2017-2026: 5-10 units







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FY 2016 0.1 %



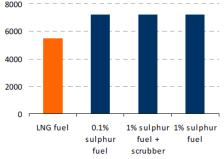




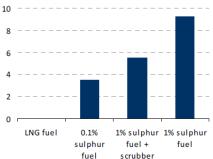
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LNG-as-a-fuel : an energy transition for the shipping industry

SOx Emissions (tonnes/yr) 50 200 40 150 30 100 20 10 0 LNG fuel 0.1% 1% sulphur 1% sulphur LNG fuel sulphur fuel + fuel fuel scrubber Particulate Emissions (tonnes/vr) CO₂ Emissions (tonnes/yr)



NOx Emissions (tonnes/yr) 1% sulphur 1% sulphur 0.1% sulphur fuel + fuel fuel scrubber



Emissions for a Typical Baltic Sea Cargo Ship

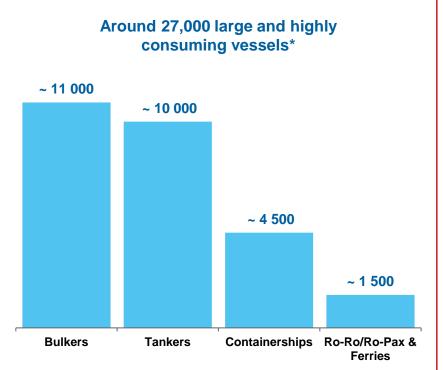
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Compelling environmental performance

Source : DNV



World fleet of merchant ships



*dwt ≥10.000 for merchant vessels (bulkers, tankers, containers) and total generated power ≥ 5MW for others

Source · Clarksons

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LNG-as-a-fuel: a full range of initiatives

The regulatory framework is developing

- IMO confirmed the 2020 sulphur cap
- New local initiatives limiting emissions, new incentives programs
- GTT brings its LNG expertise to authorities

2016 highlights

Technology is available

 GTT initiated cooperations with stakeholders – owners, designers, OEMs... - to bring the most adapted solutions

Economics must improve

- Present levels of spread to low sulphur fuels hamper the case of LNG
- GTT focuses on capex efficient designs



Market awareness improves

 GTT joined the SEA/LNG initiative, with a number of key industry players, from O&G companies to shipowners

Industry is getting ready

 GTT entered into new license agreements with « outfitters », such as AG&P and Endel

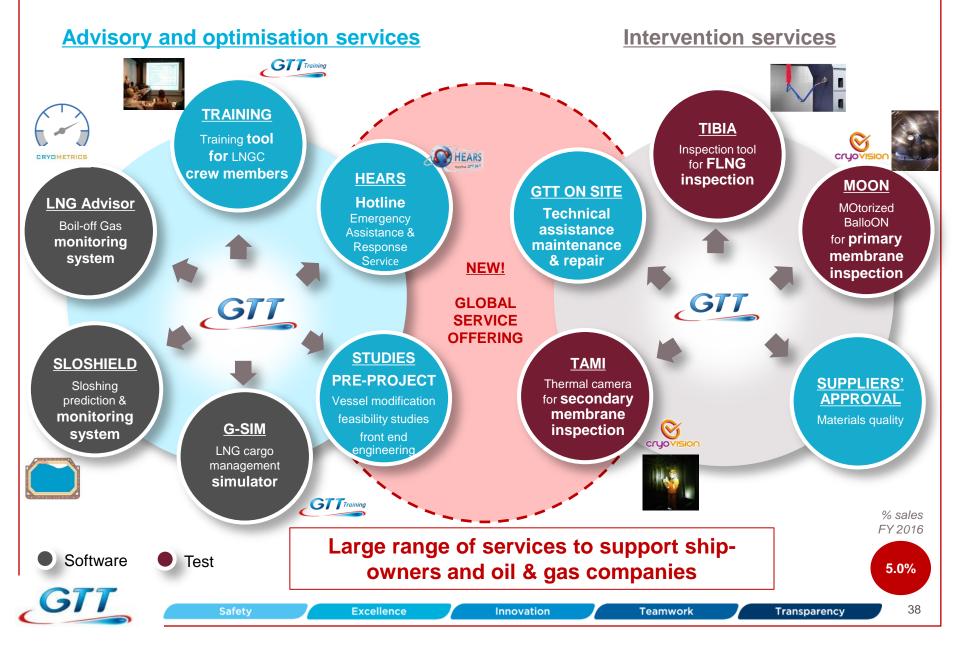


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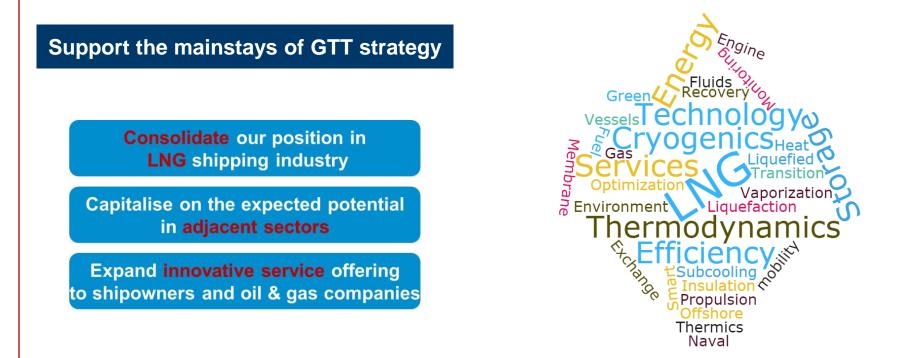
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Strategy and activity: expand innovative services



Strategy and activity : external growth policy



A continuous approach, towards selective acquisitions

Key criteria include sector attractiveness ; business model ; differentiation through technology ; size and profitability ; ease of integration





Financials



FY 2016 Financial performance

Summary financials				
In € M	2015	2016	Change	
Total Revenues	226,5	235,6	4%	
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	142,2	144,2	1%	
Margin (%)	62.8%	61,2%		
Operating Income	139,3	140,9	1%	
Margin (%)	61.5%	59,8%		
Net income	117,3	119,7	2%	
Margin (%)	51.8%	50,8%		
Free Cashflow ⁽²⁾	137	107	-22%	
Change in Working Capital	-1	34	nm	
Сарех	7	3	-52%	
Dividend paid	91	100	9%	

in € M	2015	2016	Change
Cash Position	73	74	1%
Working Capital Requirement ⁽³⁾	-15	19	nm

Key highlights

- Increase in revenues (+4%)
 - Revenues derived from royalties (+7%)
 - Increase of 11% in royalties coming from LNG and ethane carriers, and 9% from FSRU
 - Despite time lag in shipbuilding milestones
 - Decrease of 32% for revenues from services due to a comparatively high year 2015 (studies)

Strong margins

- High level of net margin (>50%)
- Increase of 1% in EBITDA, EBIT and 2% in net income

Free Cash Flow

- Free cashflow mainly impacted by working capital movement
- Working capital requirement negatively impacted by construction milestones and payments, and by the decrease in new orders in 2016

High cash position of €74 M (+ €13 M classified in financial assets)

(1) Defined as EBIT + the depreciation charge on assets under IFRS

(2) Defined as EBITDA + capex + working capital

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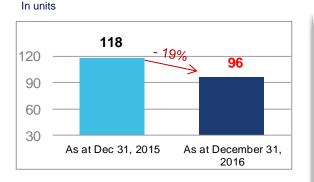
(3)

Defined as trade and other receivables + other current assets – trade and other payables – other current liabilities

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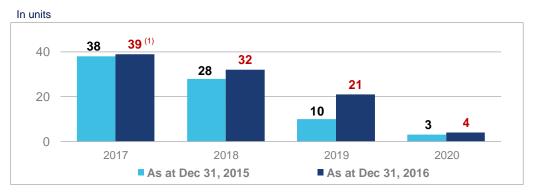
Order book overview

Order book in units

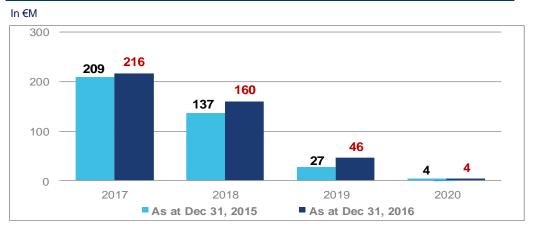




Order book by year of delivery (units per year)



Revenues from current order book



(1) Delivery dates could move according to the shipyards/EPCs' building timetables.



Cost base

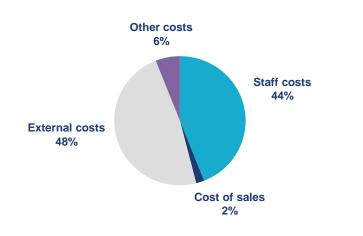
GTT operational costs			
As at 31/12, in € M	2015	2016	Change (%)
Cost of sales	(2.3)	(2.0)	-12%
% sales	(1%)	(1%)	
Subcontracted Test and Studies	(21.6)	(22.0)	+2%
Rental and Insurance	(5.2)	(5.3)	+2%
Travel Expenditures	(8.4)	(8.6)	+2%
Other External Costs	(7.6)	(9.8)	+28%
Total External Costs	(42.8)	(45.7)	+7%
% sales	(19%)	(19%)	
Salaries and Social Charges	(34.1)	(34.7)	+2%
Share-based payments	(2.3)	(0.9)	-61%
Profit Sharing	(6.2)	(5.9)	-4%
Total Staff Costs	(42.5)	(41.5)	-2,5%
% sales	(19%)	(18%)	
Other	0.4	(5.5)	nm
% sales	0%	(2%)	

Key highlights

External costs

- Up 7% mainly due to an increase in fees (legal and R&D) and other external costs (patents)
- Stable in % of sales
- Staff costs down 2.5% due to a decrease in share-based payments
- Other costs increased due to the end of reversal of provision to vessel risk and to various provisions for risks and charges
- A cost base offering a high operating leverage

GTT 2016 costs by nature

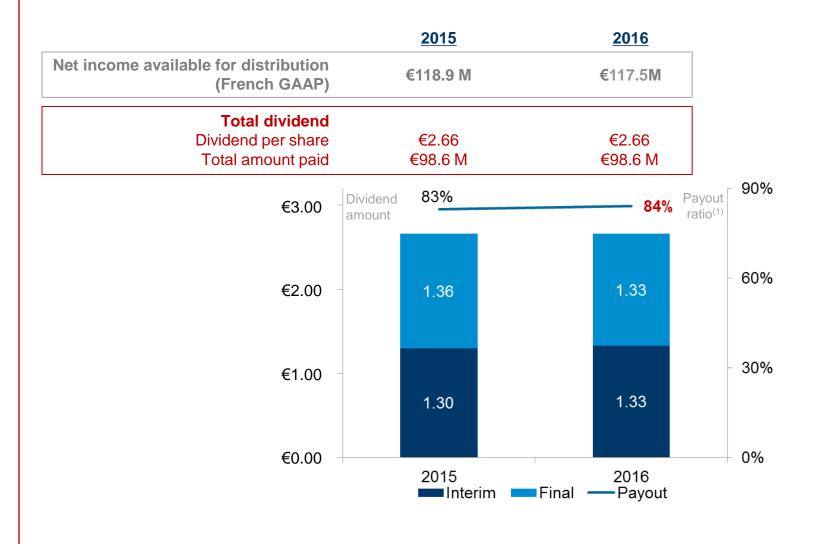




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Dividend



Dividend payout ratio calculated on profit distributed (and possible distribution of reserves) as % of French GAAP net profit for the financial year.





Outlook



2017 Outlook **GTT revenue**⁽¹⁾ 2017 revenue estimated in a range of €225 M to €240 M Net margin⁽²⁾ Net margin above 50% 2017 dividend amount at least equivalent to 2015 and 2016 Dividend Payment⁽³⁾ 2018 – 2019: payout of at least 80%

(1) Subject to any significant delays or cancellations in orders. Variations in order intake between periods could lead to fluctuations in revenues

(2) Excluding potential acquisition effect

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(3) Subject to approval of Shareholders' meeting. GTT by-laws provide that dividends may be paid in cash or in shares based on each shareholder's preference







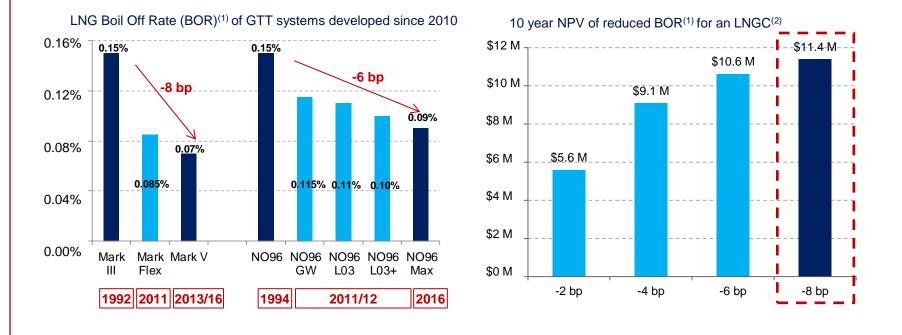
Appendices



Focus on GTT's competitive advantages

Performance of GTT technologies

Value of reducing BOR⁽¹⁾ to a charterer



BOR currently represents ~1/3 of LNG shipping costs (~55% being charter rate)

Reduction of BOR⁽¹⁾ represents significant savings for the charterer (up to \$11.4M in a 10-year period)

Source: Company

(1) Boil off rate per day

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2) Assuming 174,000 m³ vessel equipped with NO96 membrane; using 6% discount rate; \$7.15/Mbtu Asian gas price assumption. NPV calculated vs. a BOR of 0.15%



Focus on GTT's competitive advantages

GTT's technology positioning ⁽¹⁾

	GTT	Moss 📙	SPB 🦲	KC-1 💓
Technology	Membrane	 Spherical tank 	▶ Tank	 Membrane
Construction costs	 Requires less steel and aluminum than tanks for a given LNG capacity 	 Higher costs 	 Higher costs 	 Slightly higher costs than GTT
Operating costs	 More efficient use of space Limited BOR (0.07%) 	 Higher fuel / fee costs 	 Higher fuel / fee costs 	 Higher opex due to BOR (0.16%)
LNGCs in construction	▶ 82	▶ 19	▶ 4	▶ 2
LNGCs in operation	▶ 312	▶ 109	 2 small 	► None
Other	 Value added services 	 Higher centre of gravity; harder to navigate 	 Japanese technology developed 25 years ago. No significant experience 	 Korean technology with no experience at sea

GTT technologies : cost effective, volume optimisation and high return of experience



Source: Company data and comment (September 30, 2016)

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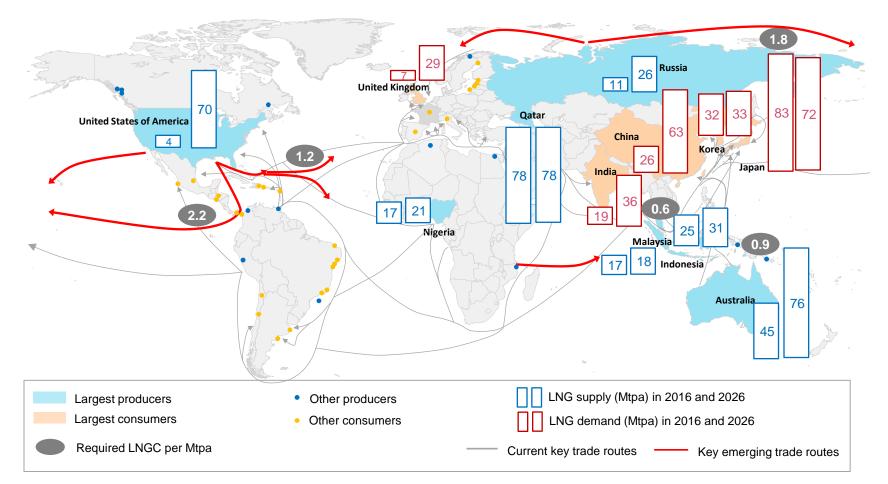
(1) Other technologies have been developed, however are not known to have obtained final certification or orders to date. Excludes vessel orders below 30,000 m³

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Key emerging LNGC trade routes



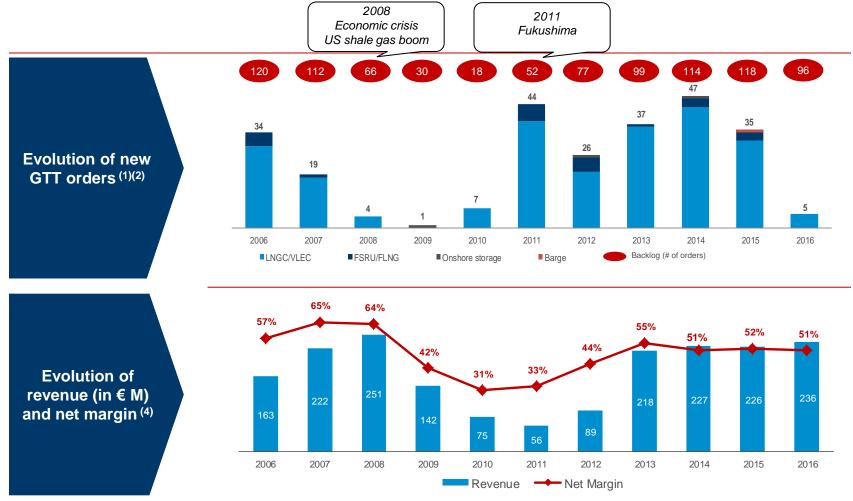
Increasing distance between export and import areas is supporting demand for LNG carriers

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Track record of high margin and strong increase in backlog since 2010



- Source: Company
- (1) Orders received by period
- (2) Excl. vessel conversions
- (3) Represents order position as at December based on company data, including LNGC, VLEC, FLNG, FSRU and on-shore storage units
- (4) Figures presented in IFRS from 2010 to 2015, French GAAP from 2006 to 2009



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Illustrative LNGC revenue recognition summary

Illustrative revenue /cash recognition

2016 key statistics



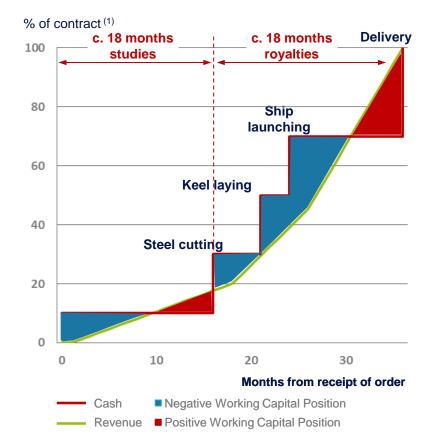
% of total revenues - order of 4 LNGCs placed on June 30 of year 0



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An attractive business model supporting high cash generation

Invoicing and revenue recognition



Business model supports high cash generation

- Revenue is recognized pro-rata temporis between milestones
- Timing of invoicing and cash collection according to 5 milestones
 - Initial payment collected from shipyards at the effective date of order of a particular vessel (10%)
 - Steel cutting (20%)
 - Keel laying (20%)
 - Ship launching (20%)
 - Delivery (30%)



Source: Company

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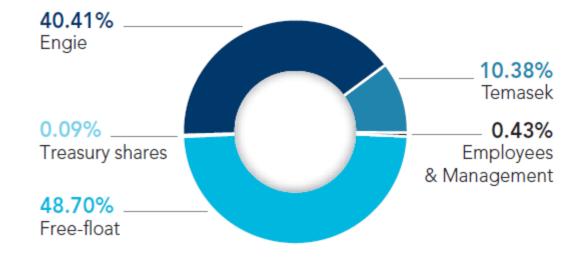
(1) Illustrative cycle for the first LNGC ordered by a particular customer, including engineering studies completed by GTT

Excellence

Innovation

Capital structure

• As of December 31, 2016



Stabilised capital structure



Information about the KFTC enquiry

- On January 29, 2016, GTT was notified by the Korean Fair Trade Commission (KFTC) that an investigation had been opened.
- Concerns a possible abuse by the Company of dominant position because of its commercial practices in Korea.
- **•** No significant development to report since the beginning of the investigation
- The opening of this enquiry should not lead to any prejudgement as to its outcome
- At this stage, it is not possible to estimate either the length of the enquiry or its potential outcome
- GTT believes that its business practices are compliant with the relevant competition laws and intends to fully cooperate with the KFTC
- The Company will keep the market updated as to any significant developments in this respect



Thank you for your attention

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