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FRONTLINE LTD /  
Form 20-F  
July 01, 2002

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g)  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001  
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OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from  
-----

Commission file number 0-22704  
-----

Frontline Ltd  
-----

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Frontline Ltd.  
-----

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Bermuda  
-----

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation)

Par-la-Ville Place, 14 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton, HM 08, Bermuda  
-----

(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class  
-----

Name of each exchange  
on which registered  
-----

None

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act.

American Depositary Shares each  
representing one Ordinary Share, \$2.50 Par Value  
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(Title of class)



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### CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Matters discussed in this document may constitute forward-looking statements. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides safe harbor protections for forward-looking statements in order to encourage companies to provide prospective information about their business. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance, and underlying assumptions and other statements, which are other than statements of historical facts.

Frontline Ltd., or the Company, desires to take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and is including this cautionary statement in connection with this safe harbor legislation. This document and any other written or oral statements made by us or on our behalf may include forward-looking statements, which reflect our current views with respect to future events and financial performance. The words "believe," "except," "anticipate," "intends," "estimate," "forecast," "project," "plan," "potential," "will," "may," "should," "expect" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements in this document are based upon various assumptions, many of which are based, in turn, upon further assumptions, including without limitation, management's examination of historical operating trends, data contained in our records and other data available from third parties. Although we believe that these assumptions were reasonable when made, because these assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies which are difficult or impossible to predict and are beyond our control, we cannot assure you that we will achieve or accomplish these expectations, beliefs or projections.

In addition to these important factors and matters discussed elsewhere herein and in the documents incorporated by reference herein, important factors that, in our view, could cause actual results to differ materially

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from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include the strength of world economies and currencies, general market conditions, including fluctuations in charterhire rates and vessel values, changes in demand in the tanker market, including changes in demand resulting from changes in OPEC's petroleum production levels and world wide oil consumption and storage, changes in the Company's operating expenses, including bunker prices, drydocking and insurance costs, changes in governmental rules and regulations or actions taken by regulatory authorities, potential liability from pending or future litigation, general domestic and international political conditions, potential disruption of shipping routes due to accidents or political events, and other important factors described from time to time in the reports filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not Applicable

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not Applicable

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected income statement data of the Company with respect to the fiscal years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 and the selected balance sheet data of the Company with respect to the fiscal years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 have been derived from the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included herein and should be read in conjunction with such statements and the notes thereto. The selected income statement data with respect to the fiscal years ended December 31, 1998 and 1997 and the selected balance sheet data with respect to the fiscal years ended December 31, 1999, 1998 and 1997 has been derived from consolidated financial statements of the Company not included herein. The selected financial data with respect to the fiscal years ended December 31, 1998 and 1997 has been restated to reflect the treatment of ICB Aktiebolag (publ) ("ICB") as an investment accounted for in accordance with the equity method. (See Item 4. A "Information on the Company - History and development of the Company"). The following table should also be read in conjunction with Item 5. "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included herein.

	Fiscal Year Ended December		
	----- 2001	2000	1999
Income Statement Data:			
-----			
Net operating revenues	\$ 647,345	\$ 599,944	\$ 253,214

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Net operating (loss) income after depreciation	\$ 384,754	\$ 376,092	\$ (12,210)	\$
Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 350,389	\$ 313,867	\$ (86,896)	\$
Net (loss) income	\$ 382,728	\$ 313,867	\$ (86,896)	\$
Earnings (loss) per Ordinary Share				
- basic	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.28	\$ (1.76)	\$
- diluted	\$ 4.98	\$ 4.27	\$ (1.76)	\$
Cash dividends per Ordinary Share	\$ 1.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$

### Balance Sheet Data (at end of year):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 178,176	\$ 103,514	\$ 65,467	\$
Newbuildings and vessel purchase options	\$ 102,781	\$ 36,326	\$ 32,777	\$
Vessels and equipment, net	\$2,196,959	\$2,254,921	\$1,523,112	\$1
Vessels under capital lease, net	\$ 317,208	\$ 108,387	\$ -	\$
Total assets	\$3,033,774	\$2,780,988	\$1,726,793	\$1
Long-term debt (including current portion)	\$1,391,951	\$1,544,139	\$1,079,694	\$
Obligations under capital lease (including current portion)	\$ 300,790	109,763	-	-
Stockholders' equity	\$1,252,401	1,029,490	557,300	-
Ordinary Shares outstanding				

### Cash Flow Data

Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 477,607	\$ 271,582	\$ 46,486	\$
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$(103,782)	\$(496,918)	\$ 175,532	\$(
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$(299,163)	\$ 263,383	\$(230,585)	\$

### Other Financial Data

EBITDA (1)	\$ 528,796	\$481,789	\$82,292
Cash Earnings (2)	\$ 443,796	\$392,184	\$5,662
Return on capital employed (percentage) (3)	14.7%	18.2%	0.1%
Equity to assets ratio (percentage) (4)	41.3%	37.0%	32.3%
Debt to equity ratio (5)	1.4	1.6	1.9
Price earnings ratio (6)	2.1	3.3	neg.

### Footnotes

- (1) EBITDA represents net income (loss) before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortisation expenses. EBITDA is not required by US generally accepted accounting principles and should not be considered as an alternative to net income or any other indicator of the Company's performance required by US generally accepted accounting principles.
- (2) Cash earnings represents net income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, foreign exchange gains (losses) and depreciation and amortisation expense. Cash earnings is not required by US generally accepted accounting principles and should not be considered as an alternative to net income or any other indicator of the Company's performance required by US generally accepted accounting principles.
- (3) Return on capital employed is calculated as net income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, interest expense and foreign exchange gains (losses), as a percentage of average capital employed.
- (4) Equity to assets ratio is calculated as total stockholders' equity divided by total assets.
- (5) Debt to equity ratio is calculated as total interest bearing current

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and long-term liabilities, including obligations under capital leases, divided by stockholders' equity.

- (6) Price earnings ratio is calculated using the closing year end share price divided by basic Earnings per Share.

### B. CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

Not Applicable

### C. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not Applicable

### D. RISK FACTORS

We are engaged primarily in transporting crude oil and oil products. The following summarises some of the risks that may materially affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Please note, in this section, "we", "us" and "our" all refer to the Company and its subsidiaries.

The cyclical nature of the tanker industry may lead to volatile changes in charter rates and vessel values which may adversely affect our earnings

Historically, the tanker industry has been highly cyclical, with volatility in profitability and asset values resulting from changes in the supply of and demand for tanker capacity. If the tanker market is depressed in the future our earnings and available cash flow may decrease. Our ability to recharter our vessels on the expiration or termination of their current spot and time charters and the charter rates payable under any renewal or replacement charters will depend upon, among other things, economic conditions in the tanker market. Fluctuations in charter rates and vessel values result from changes in the supply and demand for tanker capacity and changes in the supply and demand for oil and oil products.

The factors affecting the supply and demand for oil tankers are outside of our control, and the nature, timing and degree of changes in industry conditions are unpredictable. The factors that influence demand for tanker capacity include:

- o demand for oil and oil products;
- o global and regional economic conditions;
- o the distance oil and oil products are to be moved by sea; and
- o changes in seaborne and other transportation patterns.

The factors that influence the supply of tanker capacity include:

- o the number of newbuilding deliveries;
- o the scrapping rate of older vessels;
- o the number of vessels that are out of service; and
- o national or international regulations that may effectively cause reductions in the carrying capacity of vessels or early obsolescence of tonnage.

We are highly dependent on spot oil voyage charters. Any decrease in spot charter rates in the future may adversely affect our earnings

The majority of our vessels currently operate on a spot charter basis or under contracts of affreightment, under which we carry an agreed upon quantity of cargo over a specified route and time period. Although spot chartering is common in the tanker industry, the spot charter market is highly competitive and spot charter rates may fluctuate significantly based

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upon tanker and oil supply and demand. The successful operation of our vessels in the spot charter market depends upon, among other things, obtaining profitable spot charters and minimising, to the extent possible, time spent waiting for charters and time spent travelling unladen to pick up cargo. We cannot assure you that future spot charters will be available at rates sufficient to enable our vessels trading in the spot market to operate profitably. In addition, bunkering, or fuel, charges that account for a substantial portion of the operating costs, and generally reflect prevailing oil prices, are subject to sharp fluctuations.

Our revenues experience seasonal variations that may affect our income

We operate our tankers in markets that have historically exhibited seasonal variations in demand and, therefore, charter rates. Tanker markets are typically stronger in the winter months in the northern hemisphere due to increased oil consumption. In addition, unpredictable weather patterns in the winter months tend to disrupt vessel scheduling. The oil price volatility resulting from these factors has historically led to increased oil trading activities and demand for vessels. The change in demand for vessels may affect the charter rates that we receive.

Because the market value of our vessels may fluctuate significantly, we may incur losses when we sell vessels which may adversely affect our earnings

The fair market value of vessels may increase and decrease depending on the following factors:

- o general economic and market conditions affecting the shipping industry;
- o competition from other shipping companies;
- o types and sizes of vessels;
- o other modes of transportation;
- o cost of newbuildings;
- o governmental or other regulations;
- o prevailing level of charter rates; and
- o technological advances.

If we sell a vessel at a time when ship prices have fallen, the sale may be at less than the vessel's carrying amount on our financial statements, with the result that we could incur a loss and a reduction in earnings. Recent market conditions in the industry have unfavourably affected the market values of our vessels. It is possible that the market value of our vessels will decline in the future.

If we violate environmental laws or regulations, the resulting liability may adversely affect our earnings and financial condition

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation designed to promote tanker safety, prevent oil spills and generally protect the environment. Local, national and foreign laws, as well as international treaties and conventions, can subject us to material liabilities in the event that there is a release of petroleum or other hazardous substances from our vessels.

For example, the United States Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or OPA, provides that owners, operators and bareboat charterers are strictly liable for the discharge of oil in U.S. waters, including the 200 nautical mile zone off the U.S. coasts. OPA provides for unlimited liability in some circumstances, such as a vessel operator's gross negligence or willful misconduct. However, in most cases OPA limits liability to the greater of \$1,200 per gross ton or \$10 million per vessel. OPA also permits states to set their own penalty limits. Most states bordering navigable waterways impose unlimited liability for discharges of oil in their waters. The International Maritime Organization, or IMO, has adopted a similar

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liability scheme that imposes strict liability for oil spills, subject to limits that do not apply if the release is caused by the vessel owner's intentional or reckless conduct.

U.S. law, the law in many of the nations in which we operate, and international treaties and conventions that impact our operations also establish strict rules governing vessel safety and structure, training, inspections, financial assurance, for potential cleanup liability and other matters. These requirements can limit our ability to operate, and substantially increase our operating costs. The U.S. has established strict deadlines for phasing-out single-hull oil tankers, and both the IMO and the European Union have adopted similar phase-out periods.

Under OPA, with certain limited exceptions, all newly built or converted tankers operating in United States waters must be built with double hulls conforming to particular specifications. Tankers that do not have double hulls are subject to structural and operational measures to reduce oil spills and the ability to operate these vessels in United States waters will be phased out between 1995 and 2015 according to size, age, hull configuration and place of discharge unless retrofitted with double hulls. In addition, OPA specifies annual inspections, vessel manning, equipment and other construction requirements that are in various stages of development, applicable to new and to existing vessels.

The IMO recently approved a revised timetable for the phasing out of single-hull oil tankers by 2015, or with the consent of the country of registry of the vessel and subject to certain operational restrictions, by 2017. The proposal identifies three categories of tankers based on cargo carrying capacity and the presence or absence of protectively located segregated ballast tanks. Under the new IMO proposal, single-hull oil tankers with carrying capacities of 20,000 deadweight tons, or dwt, and above carrying crude oil, fuel oil, heavy diesel oil or lubricating oil as cargo, and of 30,000 dwt and above carrying other oils, which do not comply with IMO requirements for protectively located segregated ballast tanks will be phased out no later than 2007. Single-hull oil tankers with similar carrying capacities which do comply with IMO requirements for protectively located segregated ballast tanks are to be phased out by 2015, or in certain cases 2017, depending on the date the vessel was delivered. All other single-hull oil tankers with carrying capacities of 5,000 dwt and above, and not falling into one of the above categories, will also be phased out by 2015, depending on the date the was delivered vessel.

These requirements can affect the resale value or useful lives of our vessels. In addition, violations of applicable requirements or a catastrophic release from one of our vessels could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our earnings could suffer if we do not successfully employ our dry bulk vessels when their bareboat charters and time charters terminate

Most of the vessels (nine of the ten vessels) in the dry bulk fleet that we acquired through our purchase of Golden Ocean Group Limited in 2000 operate under long-term charters. Although these long-term charters provide steady streams of revenue, the vessels that are subject to these charters may not be available for spot voyages during an upswing in the dry bulk market cycle, when spot voyages might be more profitable. Additionally, if we cannot recharter those vessels on long term charters or employ them in the spot market profitably when their current charters expire, this could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Competition



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The operation of tanker vessels and the transportation of crude and petroleum products and the other businesses in which we operate are extremely competitive. Through our operating subsidiaries we compete with other oil tanker and dry bulk carrier owners (including major oil companies as well as independent companies), and, to a lesser extent, owners of other size vessels. Our market share currently is insufficient to enforce any degree of pricing discipline in the markets in which we compete. It is possible that our competitive position will erode in the future.

### Newbuildings

We placed orders for five VLCCs, of which four are expected to be delivered in 2002 and the final one is expected to be delivered in 2003. We are required to make progress payments during the construction of these vessels, but we will not derive any revenue from these vessels until after their delivery. If the shipyards are unable to complete the contracts or if we are unable to obtain the financing required to pay for the delivery of the vessels, we may forfeit all or a portion of the instalments that have been paid..

Our debt service obligations could affect our ability to incur additional indebtedness or engage in certain transactions

Our existing financing agreements impose operation and financing restrictions on us which may significantly limit or prohibit, among other things, our ability to incur additional indebtedness, create liens, sell capital shares of subsidiaries, make certain investments, engage in mergers and acquisitions, purchase and sell vessels, enter into time or consecutive voyage charters or pay dividends without the consent of our lenders. In addition, our lenders may accelerate the maturity of indebtedness under our financing agreements and foreclose on the collateral securing the indebtedness upon the occurrence of certain events of default, including our failure to comply with any of the covenants contained in our financing agreements, not rectified within the permitted time.

Fluctuations in the yen could affect our earnings

Some of our vessels obtained through our acquisition of Golden Ocean Group Limited, or Golden Ocean, in 2000 have charters and financing arrangements that require payments of principal and interest or charter hire in Yen. While many of the charters for the dry bulk vessels that we acquired through Golden Ocean require the charterers to pay in Yen so as to cover related Yen denominated debt service, the charterers may also pay a significant part of the charter hire in Dollars. As we have not hedged our Yen exposure against the Dollar, a rise in the Yen could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

We may be unable to attract and retain key management personnel in the tanker industry, which may negatively impact the effectiveness of our management and our results of operation

Our success depends to a significant extent upon the abilities and efforts of our senior executives, and particularly John Fredriksen, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Tor Olav Tr0im, our Vice-President, for the management of our activities and strategic guidance. While we believe that we have an experienced management team, the loss or unavailability of one or more of our senior executives, and particularly Mr. Fredriksen or Mr. Tr0im, for any extended period of time could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our vessels may suffer damage and we may face unexpected drydocking costs

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which could affect our cash flow and our ability to service our debt

If our vessels suffer damage, they may need to be repaired at a drydock or other type of ship repair facility. The costs of drydock and/or repairs are unpredictable and can be substantial. We may have to pay drydocking and repair costs that our insurance does not cover. This would decrease earnings. Repairs may involve long periods of inactivity which may have a negative effect on earnings and our ability to service our debt.

Risks involved with operating ocean going vessels could affect our business and reputation, which would adversely affect our revenues

The operation of an ocean-going vessel carries inherent risks. These risks include the possibility of:

- o marine disaster;
- o piracy;
- o environmental accidents;
- o cargo and property losses or damage; and
- o business interruptions caused by mechanical failure, human error, war, terrorism, piracy, political action in various countries, labour strikes, or adverse weather conditions.

Any of these circumstances or events could increase our costs or lower our revenues. The involvement of our vessels in an oil spill or other environmental disaster may harm our reputation as a safe and reliable tanker operator.

We may not have adequate insurance to compensate us if our vessels are damaged or lost

We procure insurance for our fleet against those risks that we believe the shipping industry commonly insures against. These insurances include hull and machinery insurance, protection and indemnity insurance, which includes environmental damage and pollution insurance coverage, and war risk insurance. We can give no assurance that we are adequately insured against all risks. We may not be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable rates for our fleet in the future. Additionally, our insurers may not pay particular claims. Our insurance policies contain deductibles for which we will be responsible, limitations and exclusions which, although we believe are standard in the shipping industry, may nevertheless increase our costs or lower our revenue.

Maritime claimants could arrest our tankers, which could interrupt our cash flow

Crew members, suppliers of goods and services to a vessel, shippers of cargo and other parties may be entitled to a maritime lien against that vessel for unsatisfied debts, claims or damages. In many jurisdictions a maritime lienholder may enforce its lien by arresting a vessel through foreclosure proceedings. The arrest or attachment of one or more of our vessels could interrupt our cash flow and require us to pay a lot of money to have the arrest lifted.

In addition, in some jurisdictions, such as South Africa, under the "sister ship" theory of liability, a claimant may arrest both the vessel which is subject to the claimant's maritime lien and any "associated" vessel, which is any vessel owned or controlled by the same owner. Claimants could try to assert "sister ship" liability against one vessel in our fleet for claims relating to another of our ships.

Governments could requisition our vessels during a period of war or

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emergency, resulting in loss of earnings

A government could requisition for title or seize our vessels. Requisition for title occurs when a government takes control of a vessel and becomes her owner. Also, a government could requisition our vessels for hire. Requisition for hire occurs when a government takes control of a vessel and effectively becomes her charterer at dictated charter rates. Generally, requisitions occur during a period of war or emergency. Government requisition of one or more of our vessels would negatively impact our revenues.

Our operations outside the United States expose us to global risks that may interfere with the operation of our vessels

We are an international company and primarily conduct our operations outside of the United States. Changing economic, regulatory, political and governmental conditions in the countries where we are engaged in business or where our vessels are registered affect us. Hostilities or other political instability in regions where our vessels trade could affect our trade patterns and adversely affect our operations and performance. The terrorist attacks against targets in the United States on September 11, 2001 and the military response by the United States may increase the likelihood of acts of terrorism worldwide. Acts of terrorism, regional hostilities or other political instability could adversely affect the oil trade and reduce our revenue or increase our expenses.

Terrorist attacks, such as the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, and other acts of violence or war may affect the financial markets and our business, results of operations and financial condition

As a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and subsequent events, there has been considerable uncertainty in the world financial markets. The full effect of these events, as well as concerns about future terrorist attacks, on the financial markets is not yet known, but could include, among other things, increased volatility in the price of securities. These uncertainties could also adversely affect our ability to obtain additional financing on terms acceptable to us or at all. Future terrorist attacks may also negatively affect our operations and financial condition and directly impact our vessels or our customers. Future terrorist attacks could result in increased volatility of the financial markets in the United States and globally and could result in an economic recession in the United States or the world. Any of these occurrences could have a material adverse impact on our operating results, revenue, and costs.

Because we are a foreign corporation, you may not have the same rights that a shareholder in a U.S. corporation may have

We are a Bermuda corporation. Our articles of incorporation and bye-laws and the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, as amended, govern our affairs. Investors may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions by management, directors or controlling shareholders than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a United States jurisdiction. In addition, our executive officers, administrative activities, and assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be more difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us, or to enforce both in the United States and outside the United States judgments against us in any action, including actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States.

We may have to pay tax on United States source income, which would reduce

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our earnings

Under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code, a portion of the gross shipping income of a vessel owning or chartering corporation, such as ourselves and our subsidiaries, may be subject to a 4% United States federal income tax on 50% of the gross shipping income that is attributable to transportation that begins or ends, but that does not both begin and end, in the U.S., unless that corporation is entitled to a special tax exemption under the Code which applies to the international shipping income derived by some non-United States corporations. We believe that we and each of our subsidiaries qualify for this statutory tax exemption for the year ended December 31, 2001.

However, due to the absence of final Treasury regulations or other definitive authority concerning some aspects of this tax exemption under the relevant provisions of the Code and to the factual nature of the issues involved, we can give no assurances on our tax-exempt status or that of any of our subsidiaries.

If we or our subsidiaries are not entitled to this statutory tax exemption for any taxable year, we or our subsidiaries could be subject for those years to an effective 4% United States federal income tax on the portion of the income we or our subsidiaries derive during the year from United States sources. The imposition of this taxation would have an adverse effect on our profitability.

### ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

#### A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

##### The Company

We are Frontline Ltd., a Bermuda based shipping company that is engaged primarily in the ownership and operation of oil tankers. We were incorporated in Bermuda on June 12, 1992 (Company No. EC-17460). Our registered and principal executive offices are located at Par-la-Ville Place, 14 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton, HM 08, Bermuda, and its telephone number is +1 (441) 295-6935.

We are engaged primarily in the ownership and operation of oil tankers, including oil/bulk/ore ("OBO") carriers. We operate two sizes of tankers: very large crude carriers ("VLCCs") which are between 200,000 and 320,000 deadweight tons ("dwt"), and Suezmaxes, which are vessels between 120,000 and 170,000 dwt. In addition, through a corporate acquisition completed in October 2000, we acquired a fleet of dry bulk carriers that includes Capesize, Panamax and Handymax size bulkers. We operate through subsidiaries and partnerships located in Bermuda, Liberia, Norway, Panama, Singapore and Sweden. We are also involved in the charter, purchase and sale of vessels. Since 1996, we have emerged as a leading tanker company within the VLCC and Suezmax size sectors of the market.

We have our origin in Frontline AB, which was founded in 1985, and which was listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange from 1989 to 1997. In May 1997, a decision was made to redomicile Frontline AB from Sweden to Bermuda and to list its shares on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The change of domicile was executed through a share for share exchange offer from the then newly formed Frontline Ltd. ("Old Frontline") in Bermuda. Frontline Ltd. was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on April 29, 1997 for the purpose of succeeding to the business of Frontline AB and, commencing in June 1997, the shares in Frontline AB were exchanged for shares in Old Frontline. The ordinary shares of Old Frontline were thereafter listed on the Oslo Stock

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Exchange and delisted from the Stockholm Stock Exchange.

In September 1997, Old Frontline initiated an amalgamation with London & Overseas Freighters Limited ("LOF"), also a Bermuda company. This process was completed in May 1998. In the business combination (discussed below), which left LOF as the surviving company, Old Frontline's shareholders exchanged Old Frontline shares for LOF shares and LOF was subsequently renamed Frontline Ltd. As a result of this transaction, Frontline became listed on the London Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market in addition to its listing on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

### Business Acquisitions and Combinations

#### Amalgamation with London & Overseas Freighters Limited

On September 22, 1997, LOF and Frontline announced that they had entered into an Agreement and Plan of Amalgamation (the "Amalgamation Agreement"), providing for a business combination in a three-step transaction. On September 29, 1997, pursuant to the Amalgamation Agreement, Frontline commenced a cash tender offer (the "Offer") for at least 50.1 per cent and up to 90 per cent of the outstanding LOF Ordinary Shares and ADSs for a price of \$15.91 per Ordinary Share. The Offer expired on October 28, 1997, and effective November 1, 1997 Frontline acquired approximately 79.74 per cent of the outstanding LOF Ordinary Shares.

In the second step, Frontline amalgamated (the "Amalgamation") with Dolphin Limited, a Bermuda subsidiary of LOF. Each ordinary share of Frontline was cancelled in consideration for which the stockholders of Frontline received (i) 0.32635 Ordinary Shares of LOF and (ii) 0.01902 of a newly issued warrant ("Frontline Warrants") to purchase one LOF Ordinary Share. In the third step of the combination, in order to combine the assets and liabilities, LOF purchased the assets and liabilities of Frontline which were vested in the amalgamated company at fair market value in exchange for a promissory note. LOF is the legally surviving entity in this business combination and has been renamed Frontline Ltd. with effect from May 11, 1998. Frontline is treated as the accounting acquirer and the transaction treated as a reverse acquisition. The share capital of the Company has been restated accordingly to reflect the transaction.

#### Acquisition of ICB

In September 1997, Frontline made a public offer to acquire all of the shares of ICB Shipping AB (publ) ("ICB"). Through the tender offer, by October 1997 Frontline acquired 51.7 per cent of the outstanding shares of ICB at a purchase price of approximately \$215 million. The shares purchased provided Frontline with only 31.4 per cent of the ICB voting rights. On January 8, 1998, Frontline withdrew its bid for the remaining outstanding shares of ICB. During 1998, Frontline made further purchases of ICB Shares in the market and at December 31, 1998 had 34.2 per cent of the voting power.

In September 1999, pursuant to an agreement (the "ICB Agreement"), Frontline acquired ICB Shares previously owned by the so-called "A group" consortium including those controlled by board members of ICB and ICB shares controlled by the Angelicoussis family. In connection with the ICB Agreement, four of the VLCCs owned by ICB, were sold to companies controlled by the Angelicoussis family. As a result of the acquisitions, Frontline increased its shareholding in ICB to approximately 90 per cent of the capital and 93 per cent of the voting rights. In October 1999, a new Board of Directors was appointed in ICB and is consequently controlled by Frontline. In December 1999, Frontline commenced a compulsory acquisition for the remaining shares in ICB and ICB was delisted from the Stockholm Stock Exchange.

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In the two year period prior to September 1999, Frontline was unable to control, or exercise significant influence over, ICB. Accordingly, the Company previously accounted for its investment in ICB as an available-for-sale security in accordance with SFAS 115. As a result of Frontline acquiring control over ICB, the Company's financial statements have been restated. For the years ended December 31, 1997 and 1998, the investment in ICB is accounted for in accordance with the equity method.

Through the acquisition of ICB, Frontline, through an indirect subsidiary, has taken over responsibility for the management of Knightsbridge Tankers Limited (Knightsbridge"), a company whose shares are listed on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "VLCCF". Knightsbridge owns five VLCCs (built 1995-96) which are chartered to Shell International Petroleum Company Limited. Knightsbridge reports to the US Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company has an ownership interest of less than half of one per cent in Knightsbridge as of June 14, 2002.

### Acquisition of Golden Ocean Group Limited

In October 2000, Frontline took control of Golden Ocean Group Limited ("Golden Ocean"), a shipping group which then held interests in 14 VLCCs and 10 bulk carriers. On the same date Golden Ocean emerged from bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

In January 2000, Golden Ocean and its fellow subsidiaries, Golden Ocean Tankers Limited and Channel Rose Holdings Inc. (together the "Debtors") filed for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code with the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Bankruptcy Court"). In July 2000, Frontline filed a proposed plan of reorganisation (the "Plan of Reorganisation") and disclosure statement (the "Disclosure Statement") with the Bankruptcy Court which set forth the manner in which claims against and equity interests in the Debtors would be treated. On August 4, 2000 the Bankruptcy Court approved on Frontline's Disclosure Statement and on August 14, 2000 approved the appointment of Frontline as manager of Golden Ocean's operations with immediate effect. The Plan of Reorganisation was approved by an overwhelming majority of holders of claims entitled to vote and was confirmed at a hearing on September 15, 2000.

On October 10, 2000 the Plan of Reorganisation became effective and Frontline acquired the entire share capital of Golden Ocean. The total acquisition price paid, including amounts paid to settle allowed claims, was approximately \$63.0 million, including 1,245,998 Frontline ordinary shares issued at a price of \$15.65 per share. The acquisition of Golden Ocean has been accounted for using the purchase method.

### Acquisition of Mosvold Shipping Limited

On April 23, 2001, Frontline announced an offer for all of the shares of Mosvold Shipping Limited ("Mosvold"), a Bermuda company whose shares were listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. Through a combination of shares acquired and acceptances of the offer, Frontline acquired 97 per cent of the shares of Mosvold. The remaining 3 per cent of the shares of Mosvold were acquired during 2001 through a compulsory acquisition. Through the purchase of Mosvold the Company acquired two mid-70s built VLCCs and three newbuilding contracts for VLCCs to be delivered. The two mid-70s built VLCCs have subsequently been sold by the Company. The first of the newbuildings was delivered in January 2002, the second and third are due for delivery in September 2002 and June 2003, respectively.

## B. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

We are a world leader in the international seaborne transportation of crude

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oil. Our tanker fleet, which is one of the largest and most modern in the world, consists of 29 owned, part-owned or controlled VLCCs and 30 owned, part-owned or controlled Suezmax tankers, of which 8 are Suezmax OBOs. In addition, we have a fleet of 8 wholly owned dry bulk carriers consisting of 3 Capesize, 2 Panamax and 3 Handymax size carriers and has a fifty per cent interest in a further two Handymax size bulk carriers. We also charter in six modern VLCCs and two modern Suezmax tankers. At June 14, 2002 we also had five newbuilding VLCCs on order, including one in which we have a 33.33 per cent interest, and have a purchase option to acquire a further VLCC.

In 2001, we took delivery of two wholly-owned Suezmax newbuildings, and three new double-hulled VLCCs in which we have a 33.33 per cent interest. In 2001, we also took delivery of four VLCCs built in 1999 and 2000 which we had purchase options on. In addition, through our acquisition of Mosvold, we acquired two VLCCs built in the mid 1970s and three newbuilding contracts for VLCCs. We have subsequently sold the two mid-70s built VLCCs. The first of the newbuildings was delivered in January 2002, the second and third are due for delivery in August 2002 and June 2003, respectively. In 2001, we also sold two 1993-built VLCCs and a 2000 built Suezmax tanker.

In 2002 to date, we have taken delivery of three newbuilding VLCCs, two of which are wholly owned and one in which we have a 33.33 per cent interest.

The fleet that we operate has a total tonnage of approximately 17.7 million dwt, and its tanker vessels have an average age of 6.4 years compared with an estimated industry average of over 11.0 years. We believe that our vessels comply with the most stringent of generally applicable environmental regulations for tankers. Our dry bulk fleet has an average age of 4.2 years.

We own various ship owning and operating subsidiaries. Our operations take place substantially outside of the United States. Our subsidiaries, therefore, own and operate vessels which may be affected by changes in foreign governments and other economic and political conditions. We are engaged primarily in transporting crude oil products and, in addition, raw materials like coal and iron ore. Our VLCCs are specifically designed for the transportation of crude oil and, due to their size, are normally used only to transport crude oil from the Middle East Gulf to the Far East, Northern Europe, the Caribbean and the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port ("LOOP"). Our Suezmax tankers are similarly designed for worldwide trading, but the trade for these vessels is mainly in the Atlantic Basin. Historically, the tanker industry has been highly cyclical, with attendant volatility in profitability and asset values resulting from changes in the supply of and demand for tanker capacity. Our carriers are specifically designed to carry oil or dry cargo and may be used to transport either oil or dry cargo on any voyage. When freight rates in both the oil and dry cargo markets are equivalent OBO carriers are operated most profitably transporting oil on one leg of the voyage and dry cargo on the other leg of a voyage. The supply of tanker and OBO capacity is influenced by the number of new vessels built, the number of older vessels scrapped, converted, laid up and lost, the efficiency of the world tanker or OBO fleet and government and industry regulation of maritime transportation practices. The demand for tanker and OBO capacity is influenced by global and regional economic conditions, increases and decreases in industrial production and demand for crude oil and petroleum products, the proportion of world oil output supplied by middle eastern and other producers, political changes and armed conflicts (including wars in the Middle East) and changes in seaborne and other transportation patterns. The demand for OBO capacity is, in addition, influenced by increases and decreases in the production and demand for raw materials such as iron ore and coal. In particular, demand for our tankers and our services in transporting crude oil and petroleum products and dry

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cargoes has been dependent upon world and regional markets. Any decrease in shipments of crude oil or raw materials in world markets could have a material adverse effect on our earnings. Historically, these markets have been volatile as a result of, among other things, general economic conditions, prices, environmental concerns, weather and competition from alternative energy sources. Because many factors influencing the supply of and demand for tankers and OBO carriers are unpredictable, the nature, timing and degree of changes in industry conditions are also unpredictable.

We are committed to providing quality transportation services to all of our customers and to developing and maintaining long term relationships with major charterers of tankers. Increasing global environmental concerns have created a demand in the petroleum products/crude oil seaborne transportation industry for vessels that are able to conform to the stringent environmental standards currently being imposed throughout the world. Our fleet of modern single hull VLCCs may discharge crude oil at LOOP until the year 2015, and our modern single hull Suezmax tankers may call at U.S. ports until the year 2010 under the phase-in schedule for double hull tankers presently prescribed under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 ("OPA 90"). See "Regulation".

The tanker industry is highly cyclical, experiencing volatility in profitability, vessel values and freight rates. Freight rates are strongly influenced by the supply of tanker vessels and the demand for oil transportation.

Freight rates started to improve in spring 2000 after a period of low activity in 1999. Continuing increases in oil demand through 2000, together with modest tanker fleet growth due to relatively low newbuilding activity, resulted in extremely strong market conditions in the winter of 2000/2001. In spring 2001, rates started to decline following a slow down in economic growth combined with high crude oil prices. OPEC made large cutbacks in oil production quotas to avoid a build-up of oil inventories which would have lead to a collapse in oil prices. During 2001, seaborne oil trade and overall transport distances declined resulting in decrease in tonnage demand and tanker fleet utilisation.

The decrease in transport distances was attributable to a relative increase in non-OPEC production which necessitated significant cuts in OPEC production to support crude oil prices. The developments in 2001 have continued to date and VLCC rates in particular have been negatively affected in 2002 whereas the Suezmax market has been partly supported by increasing oil exports from the Russian Black Sea where VLCC's are not allowed to trade.

The VLCC spot market rates started 2001 at a very high level of \$70,000 per day to average around \$40,000 for the year, which was down from approximately \$46,000 for the year before. Suezmaxes likewise started the year at high rates, \$60,000 per day and finished the year at \$20,000 per day averaging slightly over \$30,000 per day for the year. Declining rates combined with continuously increasing quality demands caused removal of approximately 40 VLCCs and 31 Suezmax - through scrappings, conversions or total losses, in 2001. This trend has continued into 2002. The VLCC fleet currently consists of 6 per cent fewer vessels than 18 months ago.

All of the Company's dry bulk vessels are fixed on medium to long-term bareboat or time charters.

Our plan is to create one of the world's largest publicly traded shipping companies, with a modern, high quality VLCC and Suezmax fleet. Our business strategy is primarily based upon the following principles:



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- o emphasising operational safety and quality maintenance for all of our vessels;
- o complying with all current and proposed environmental regulations;
- o outsourcing technical operations and crewing; o controlling operational costs of vessels;
- o owning one of the most modern and homogeneous fleets of tankers in the world;
- o achieving high utilisation of our vessels;
- o achieving competitive financing arrangements: and
- o developing and maintaining relationships with major oil companies and industrial charterers.

After having delivered their cargo, spot market vessels typically operate in ballast, meaning that they are not carryin cargo, until they are rechartered. It is the time element associated with these ballast legs that the we seek to minimise by efficiently chartering our OBO carriers and tankers. We seek to maximise earnings in employing vessels in the spot market, under time charters or under Contracts of Affreightment ("COAs").

In December 1999, the Company, together with A.P. Moller, Euronav Luxembourg SA, Osprey Maritime Ltd., Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc and Reederei "Nord" Klaus E. Oldendorff agreed to form Tankers International LLC, or Tankers, to pool the commercial operation of the participating companies' modern VLCC fleets (the "Tankers Pool"). As at December 31, 2001, Tankers managed a fleet of approximately 55 modern VLCCs, of which we contributed 26. Tankers mainly employ vessels in the spot market, although it also from time to time enters into COAs and time charters. Revenues to each shipowner who participates in Tankers are calculated on the basis of the pool's total earnings and the tonnage committed to Tankers by the shipowner. In May 2002, it was announced that the Company would leave the Tankers Pool. The commercial operations of our VLCCs will be brought back in-house under our direct management.

In 1998, in order to increase our market share in the Suezmax trades and increase trading flexibility, the Company and OMI Corporation, a major international shipping company, combined Suezmax tanker fleets for commercial purposes and created Alliance Chartering LLC, or Alliance. Alliance currently markets 42 Suezmax tankers, of which the majority are employed in the Atlantic Basin. Alliance's control of this large modern fleet of Suezmaxes has enabled it to strengthen relationships with a number of customers. These arrangements may allow Alliance the opportunity to increase its Suezmax fleet utilisation through backhauls when cargo is available (that is, transporting cargo on the return trip when a ship would normally be empty) which would improve vessel earnings.

Alliance mainly employs vessels in the spot market, although it also from time to time enters into COAs and time charters. Revenues to each shipowner who participates in Alliance are based on the actual earnings from the vessels contributed to Alliance by the shipowner. The part-owned Suezmax tanker "Polytraveller", which is employed outside of Alliance, has been chartered to Navion ASA until January 2003. Since April 2001, "Polytrader", which was chartered to Navion ASA until April of 2001, has been traded in the spot market.

Similar to structures commonly used by other shipping companies, our vessels are all owned by, or chartered to, separate subsidiaries or associated companies. Frontline Management AS ("Frontline Management") and Frontline Management (Bermuda) Limited, both wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, support us in the implementation of our decisions. Frontline Management is responsible for the commercial management of our shipowning subsidiaries, including chartering and insurance. Each vessel owned by the Company is registered under Bahamas, Bermuda, French, Hong Kong, Liberian,

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Philippines, Singaporean, Norwegian, Isle of Man or Panamanian flag.

Frontline has a strategy of extensive outsourcing. Ship management, crewing and accounting services are provided by a number of independent and competing suppliers.

- o Our vessels are managed by independent ship management companies. Pursuant to management agreements, each of the independent ship management companies provides operations, ship maintenance, crewing, technical support, shipyard supervision and related services to us. A central part of our strategy is to benchmark operational performance and cost level amongst our ship managers.
- o Independent ship managers provide crewing for our vessels. Currently, most of our vessels are crewed with full Russian crews, while others have full Indian or full Filipino crews, or combinations of these nationalities.
- o The accounting management services for each of our shipowning subsidiaries are provided by the ship managers.

### Importance of Fleet Size

We believe that fleet size in the industrial shipping sector is important in negotiating terms with major clients and charterers. We believe that a large, high-quality VLCC and Suezmax fleet will enhance our ability to obtain competitive terms from suppliers and shipbuilders and to produce cost savings in chartering and operations.

### Seasonality

Historically, oil trade and therefore charter rates increased in the winter months and eased in the summer months as demand for oil in the Northern Hemisphere rose in colder weather and fell in warmer weather. The tanker industry in general is less dependent on the seasonal transport of heating oil than a decade ago as new uses for oil and oil products have developed, spreading consumption more evenly over the year.

### Customers

Our customers include major oil companies, petroleum products traders, government agencies and various other entities. During each of the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, no single customer accounted for 10 per cent or more of our consolidated freight revenues.

### Competition

The market for international seaborne crude oil transportation services is highly fragmented and competitive. Seaborne crude oil transportation services generally are provided by two main types of operators: major oil company captive fleets (both private and state-owned) and independent shipowner fleets. In addition, several owners and operators pool their vessels together on an ongoing basis, and such pools are available to customers to the same extent as independently owned and operated fleets. Many major oil companies and other oil trading companies, the primary charterers of the vessels that we own or control, also operate their own vessels and use such vessels not only to transport their own crude oil but also to transport crude oil for third party charterers in direct competition with independent owners and operators in the tanker charter market. Competition for charters is intense and is based upon price, location, size, age, condition and acceptability of the vessel and its manager. Competition is also affected by the availability of other size vessels to compete in the trades in which we engage.

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### Risk of Loss and Insurance

Our business is affected by a number of risks, including mechanical failure of the vessels, collisions, property loss to our vessels, cargo loss or damage and business interruption due to political circumstances in foreign countries, hostilities and labour strikes. In addition, the operation of any ocean-going vessel is subject to the inherent possibility of catastrophic marine disaster, including oil spills and other environmental mishaps, and the liabilities arising from owning and operating vessels in international trade.

Frontline Management is responsible for arranging for the insurance for our vessels in line with standard industry practice. In accordance with that practice, we maintain marine hull and machinery and war risks insurance, which includes the risk of actual or constructive total loss, and protection and indemnity insurance with mutual assurance associations. From time to time we carry insurance to cover the loss of hire resulting from marine casualties in respect of some of our vessels. Currently, the amount of coverage for liability for pollution, spillage and leakage available to us on commercially reasonable terms through protection and indemnity associations and providers of excess coverage is \$1 billion per vessel per occurrence. Protection and indemnity associations are mutual marine indemnity associations formed by shipowners to provide protection from large financial loss to one member by contribution towards that loss by all members.

We believe that our current insurance coverage is adequate to protect against the accident-related risks involved in the conduct of our business and that we maintains appropriate levels of environmental damage and pollution insurance coverage, consistent with standard industry practice. However, there is no assurance that all risks are adequately insured against, that any particular claims will be paid or that we will be able to procure adequate insurance coverage at commercially reasonable rates in the future.

### Inspection by a Classification Society

Every commercial vessel's hull and machinery is "classed" by a classification society authorised by its country of registry. The classification society certifies that the vessel has been built and maintained in accordance with the rules of such classification society and complies with applicable rules and regulations of the country of registry of the vessel and the international conventions to which that country is a member. Our vessels have all been certified as "in class."

Each vessel is inspected by a surveyor of the classification society every year, every two and a half years and every four to five years. Should any defects be found, the classification surveyor will issue a "recommendation" for appropriate repairs which have to be made by the shipowner within the time limit prescribed.

### Regulations

Government regulation significantly affects the ownership and operation of the Company's vessels. The various types of governmental regulation that affect our vessels include international conventions, national, state and local laws and regulations in force in the countries in which our vessels may operate or where our vessels are registered. We cannot predict the ultimate cost of complying with these requirements, or the impact of these requirements on the resale value or useful lives of our vessels. Various governmental and quasi-governmental agencies require us to obtain permits, licenses and certificates for the operation of our vessels. Although we

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believe that we are substantially in compliance with applicable environmental and regulatory laws and have all permits, licenses and certificates necessary for the conduct of our operations, future non-compliance or failure to maintain necessary permits or approvals could require us to incur substantial costs or temporarily suspend operation of one or more of our vessels.

We believe that the heightened environmental and quality concerns of insurance underwriters, regulators and charterers are leading to greater inspection and safety requirements on all vessels and may accelerate the scrapping of older vessels throughout the industry. Increasing environmental concerns have created a demand for modern vessels that are able to conform to the stricter environmental standards. We maintain high operating standards for all of our vessels that emphasize operational safety, quality maintenance, continuous training of our crews and officers and compliance with United States and international regulations.

Our vessels are subject to both scheduled and unscheduled inspections by a variety of governmental and private entities, each of which may have unique requirements. These entities include the local port authorities such as the Coast Guard, harbour master or equivalent, classification societies, flag state administration or country of registry, and charterers, particularly terminal operators and major oil companies which conduct frequent vessel inspections.

Environmental Regulation--IMO.

In April 2001, the International Maritime Organization, or IMO, the United Nations' agency for maritime safety, revised its regulations governing tanker design and inspection requirements. The proposed regulations, which are expected to become effective in 2002, provided that they are ratified by the IMO member states, provide for a more aggressive phase-out of single hull oil tankers as well as increased inspection and verification requirements. They provide for the phase-out of most single hull oil tankers by 2015 or earlier, depending on the age of the vessel and whether or not the vessel complies with requirements for protectively located segregated ballast tanks. Segregated ballast tanks use ballast water that is completely separate from the cargo oil and oil fuel system. Segregated ballast tanks are currently required by the IMO on crude oil tankers constructed after 1983. The changes, which will likely increase the number of tankers that are scrapped beginning in 2004, are intended to reduce the likelihood of oil pollution in international waters.

The proposed regulations identify three categories of tankers based on cargo carrying capacity and the presence or absence of protectively located segregated ballast tanks. Under the new IMO regulations, single-hull oil tankers with carrying capacities of 20,000 deadweight tons, or dwt, and above carrying crude oil, fuel oil, heavy diesel oil or lubricating oil as cargo, and of 30,000 dwt and above carrying other oils, which do not comply with IMO requirements for protectively located segregated ballast tanks will be phased out no later than 2007. Single-hull oil tankers with similar carrying capacities which do comply with IMO requirements for protectively located segregated ballast tanks are to be phased out by 2015, or with the consent of the country of registry of the vessel and subject to certain operational restrictions, by 2017, depending on the date of delivery of the vessel. All other single-hull oil tankers with carrying capacities of 5,000 dwt and above and not falling into one of the above categories will also be phased out by 2015, depending on the date of delivery of the vessel.

The requirements contained in the International Safety Management Code, or ISM Code, promulgated by the IMO, also our operations. The ISM Code requires the party with operational control of a vessel to develop an

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extensive safety management system that includes, among other things, the adoption of a safety and environmental protection policy setting forth instructions and procedures for operating its vessels safely and describing procedures for responding to emergencies. Our vessel managers are certified as approved ship managers under the ISM Code.

The ISM Code requires that vessel operators obtain a safety management certificate for each vessel they operate. This certificate evidences compliance by a vessel's management with code requirements for a safety management system. No vessel can obtain a certificate unless its manager has been awarded a Document of Compliance, issued by each flag state, or by an appointed classification society, under the ISM Code. All of our vessels and their operators have received ISM Certification.

Noncompliance with the ISM Code and other IMO regulations may subject the shipowner or a bareboat charterer to increased liability, may lead to decreases in available insurance coverage for affected vessels and may result in the denial of access to, or detention in, some ports. Both the U.S. Coast Guard and European Union authorities have indicated that vessels not in compliance with the ISM Code by the applicable deadlines will be prohibited from trading in U.S. and European Union ports, as the case may be.

All of our vessels delivered since 1997 are of double hull construction and comply with the IMO regulations upon their effective date. We cannot at the present time evaluate the likelihood of whether compliance with the new regulations regarding inspections of all vessels will adversely affect our operations, or the magnitude of any such adverse effect, due to uncertainty of interpretation of the IMO regulations.

The IMO has negotiated international conventions that impose liability for oil pollution in international waters and a signatory's territorial waters. Additional or new convention, laws and regulations may be adopted which could limit our ability to do business and which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

### Environmental Regulation--United States

The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or OPA, established an extensive regulatory and liability regime for environmental protection and cleanup of oil spills. OPA affects all owners and operators whose vessels trade with the U.S. or its territories or possessions, or whose vessels operate in the waters of the U.S., which include the U.S. territorial waters and the two hundred nautical mile exclusive economic zone of the U.S. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or CERCLA, applies to the discharge of hazardous substances whether on land or at sea. Both OPA and CERCLA impact our operations.

Under OPA, vessel owners, operators and bareboat or "demise" charterers are "responsible parties" who are all liable regardless of fault, individually and as a group, for all containment and clean-up costs and other damages arising from oil spills from their vessels. These "responsible parties" would not be liable if the spill results solely from the act or omission of a third party, an act of God or an act of war. The other damages aside from clean-up and containment costs are defined broadly to include:

- natural resource damages and related assessment costs;
- real and personal property damages;
- net loss of taxes, royalties, rents, profits or earnings capacity;

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- net cost of public services necessitated by a spill response, such as protection from fire, safety or health hazards; and
- loss of subsistence use of natural resources.

OPA limits the liability of responsible parties to the greater of \$1,200 per gross ton or \$10 million per tanker. This is subject to possible adjustment for inflation. OPA specifically permits individual states to impose their own liability regimes with regard to oil pollution incidents occurring within their boundaries, and some states have enacted legislation providing for unlimited liability for discharge of pollutants within their waters. In some cases, states which have enacted their own legislation have not yet issued implementing regulations defining tanker owners' responsibilities under these laws.

Under OPA, with limited exceptions, all newly-built or converted tankers operating in U.S. waters must be built with double-hulls. Existing vessels that do not comply with the double-hull requirement must be phased out over a 20-year period beginning in 1995 based on size, age and place of discharge, unless retrofitted with double-hulls. Notwithstanding the phase-out period, OPA currently permits existing single-hull tankers to operate until the year 2015 if their operations within U.S. waters are limited to:

- discharging at the LOOP; or
- unloading with the aid of another vessel, a process referred to in the industry as "lightering," within authorized lightering zones more than 60 miles off-shore.

CERCLA, which applies to owners and operators of vessels, contains a similar liability regime and provides for cleanup, removal and natural resource damages. Liability under CERCLA is limited to the greater of \$300 per gross ton or \$5 million. These limits of liability do not apply, however, where the incident is caused by violation of applicable U.S. federal safety, construction or operating regulations, or by the responsible party's gross negligence or willful misconduct. These limits do not apply if the responsible party fails or refuses to report the incident or to cooperate and assist in connection with the substance removal activities. OPA and CERCLA each preserve the right to recover damages under existing law, including maritime tort law. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with OPA, CERCLA and all applicable state regulations in the ports where our vessels will call.

OPA requires owners and operators of vessels to establish and maintain with the U.S. Coast Guard evidence of financial responsibility sufficient to meet the limit of their potential strict liability under OPA. The U.S. Coast Guard has enacted regulations requiring evidence of financial responsibility in the amount of \$1,500 per gross ton for tankers, coupling the OPA limitation on liability of \$1,200 per gross ton with the CERCLA liability limit of \$300 per gross ton. Under the regulations, evidence of financial responsibility may be demonstrated by insurance, surety bond, self-insurance or guaranty. Under OPA regulations, an owner or operator of more than one tanker will be required to demonstrate evidence of financial responsibility for the entire fleet in an amount equal only to the financial responsibility requirement of the tanker having the greatest maximum liability under OPA/CERCLA. We currently maintain evidence of financial responsibility through Shoreline Mutual (Bermuda) Ltd.

We currently insure and, provided such insurance remains available at a commercially reasonable cost, plan to insure each of our vessels with

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pollution, spillage and leakage liability insurance in the amount of \$1 billion per vessel per occurrence. This is the amount currently available to us in the insurance market on commercially reasonable terms. The liability resulting from a catastrophic spill could exceed the insurance coverage available, in which event there could be a material adverse effect on us. Additionally, under OPA, the liability of responsible parties, United States or foreign, with regard to oil pollution damage in the United States is not pre-empted by any international convention.

Owners or operators of tankers operating in the waters of the U.S. must file vessel response plans with the U.S. Coast Guard, and their tankers are required to operate in compliance with their U.S. Coast Guard approved plans. These response plans must, among other things:

- address a "worst case" scenario and identify and ensure, through contract or other approved means, the availability of necessary private response resources to respond to a "worst case discharge";
- describe crew training and drills; and
- identify a qualified individual with full authority to implement removal actions.

Our tankers that call in the U.S. meet this requirement.

In addition to federal laws and regulation, most U.S. states that border a navigable waterway have enacted environmental pollution laws that impose strict liability on a person for removal costs and damages resulting from a discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance. These laws may be more stringent than U.S. federal law. OPA specifically permits individual states to impose their own liability regimes with regard to oil pollution incidents occurring within their boundaries, and many states have enacted legislation providing for unlimited liability for oil spills.

Several of our vessels currently carry cargoes to United States waters regularly and we believe that all of our vessels are suitable to meet OPA requirements and that they would also qualify for trade if chartered to serve U.S. ports.

It is impossible to predict what additional legislation, if any, may be promulgated by the United States or any other country or authority.

### Environmental Regulation--CLC

Although the U.S. is not a party to these conventions, many countries have ratified and follow the liability scheme adopted by the IMO and set out in the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969, or CLC. Under this convention, a vessel's registered owner is strictly liable for pollution damage caused in the territorial waters of a contracting state by discharge of oil, subject to some complete defenses. Liability is limited to approximately \$270 per gross registered ton or approximately \$28.3 million, whichever is less. If, however, the country in which the damage results is a party to the 1992 Protocol to the CLC, the maximum liability rises to \$74.9 million. The limit of liability is tied to a unit of account which varies according to a basket of currencies. The right to limit liability is forfeited under the CLC where the spill is caused by the owner's actual fault and under the 1992 Protocol, where the spill is caused by the owner's intentional or reckless conduct. Vessels trading to states which are party to this convention must provide evidence

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of insurance covering the limited liability of the owner. In jurisdictions where the CLC has not been adopted, various legislative schemes or common law govern, and liability is imposed either on the basis of fault or in a manner similar to the CLC.

### Environmental Regulations -- EU

The International Maritime Organization has approved an accelerated timetable for the phase-out of single hull oil tankers. The new regulations, expected to take effect in 2002, provided they are ratified by the IMO member states, require the phase-out of most single hull oil tankers by 2015 or earlier, depending on the age of the tanker and whether or not it has segregated ballast tanks. Under the new regulations the maximum permissible age for single hull tankers after 2007 will be 26 years, as opposed to 30 years under current regulations. The amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships 1973, as amended in 1978, accelerates the phase-out schedule previously set by the IMO in 1992. We expect that the European Union will incorporate the IMO regulations so that port states may enforce them.

The sinking of the oil tanker "Erika" off the coast of France on December 12, 1999 polluted more than 250 miles of French coastline with heavy oil. Following the spill, the European Commission adopted a "communication on the safety of oil transport by sea," also named the "Erika communication."

As a part of this, the Commission has adopted a proposal for a general ban on single-hull oil tankers. The timetable for the ban shall be similar to that set by the United States under OPA in order to prevent oil tankers banned from U.S. waters from shifting their trades to Europe. The ban plans for a gradual phase-out of tankers depending on vessel type:

- Single-hull oil tankers larger than 20,000 dwt without protective ballast tanks around the cargo tanks. This category is proposed to be phased out by 2005.
- Single-hull oil tankers larger than 20,000 dwt in which the cargo tank area is partly protected by segregated ballast tank. This category is proposed to be phased out by 2015.
- Single-hull tankers below 20,000 dwt. This category is proposed to be phased out by 2015.

In addition, Italy announced a ban of single hull crude oil tankers over 5,000 dwt from most Italian ports, effective April 2001, which has since been delayed. This ban will be placed on oil product carriers, effective December 1, 2003. It is impossible to predict what legislation or additional regulations, if any, may be promulgated by the European Union or any other country or authority.

### C. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Our vessels are all owned by, or chartered to, separate subsidiaries, associated companies or joint ventures. The following table sets out the details of the Company's significant subsidiaries and equity interests as of June 14, 2002:



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Name	Vessel/Activity	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Percentage
----	-----	-----	-----
Granite Shipping Co. Ltd.	Front Granite	Bahamas	100
Frontline Management (Bermuda) Ltd	Management company	Bermuda	100
ICB Shipping (Bermuda) Limited	Management company	Bermuda	100
Mosvold Shipping Limited	Holding company	Bermuda	100
Golden Current Limited	Opalia	Isle of Man	100
Ariake Transport Corporation	Ariake	Liberia	33.33
Bandama Ltd.	Polytrader and Polytraveller	Liberia	100
Bonfield Shipping Ltd.	Front Driver	Liberia	100
Dundee Navigation SA	Dundee	Liberia	50.1
Edinburgh Navigation SA	Edinburgh	Liberia	50.1
Fourways Marine	Front Spirit	Liberia	100
Front Ardenne Inc.	Front Ardenne	Liberia	100
Front Barbant Inc.	Front Barbant	Liberia	100
Front Eagle Corporation	Front Eagle	Liberia	100
Front Glory Shipping Inc.	Front Glory	Liberia	100
Front Pride Shipping Inc.	Front Pride	Liberia	100
Front Serenade Inc.	Front Serenade	Liberia	100
Front Splendour Shipping Inc.	Front Splendour	Liberia	100
Front Tobago Inc.	Front Tobago	Liberia	40
Golden Aquarian Corporation	Cos Hero	Liberia	100
Golden Bayshore Shipping Corporation	Navix Astral	Liberia	100
Golden Channel Corporation	Front Commodore	Liberia	100
Golden Door Corporation	Golden Nerina	Liberia	100
Golden Estuary Corporation	Front Comanche	Liberia	100
Golden Fjord Corporation	Front Commerce	Liberia	100
Golden Fountain Corporation	Golden Fountain	Liberia	50
Golden Gulf Corporation	Golden Aloe	Liberia	100
Golden Hilton Shipping Corporation	Channel Navigator	Liberia	100
Golden Key Corporation	Golden Disa	Liberia	100
Golden Lagoon Corporation	Pacific Lagoon	Liberia	50
Golden Loch Corporation	Golden Protea	Liberia	100
Golden Ocean Tankers Limited	Holding Company	Liberia	100
Golden President Shipping Corporation	Channel Alliance	Liberia	100
Golden Seaway Corporation	New Vanguard	Liberia	100
Golden Sound Corporation	New Vista	Liberia	100
Golden Strait Corporation	Golden Victory	Liberia	100
Golden Stream Corporation	Golden Stream	Liberia	100
Golden Tide Corporation	New Circassia	Liberia	50
Ichiban Transport Corporation	Ichiban	Liberia	33.33
Katong Investments Ltd.	Front Breaker	Liberia	100
Kea Navigation Ltd.	Front Melody	Liberia	100
Langkawi Shipping Ltd.	Front Birch	Liberia	100
Middleburg Properties Ltd.	Golden Daisy	Liberia	100
Millcroft Maritime SA	Front Champion	Liberia	100
Neon shipping SA	Front Sun	Liberia	100
Otina Inc.	Front Tina	Liberia	100
Optimal Shipping SA	Front Symphony	Liberia	100
Pablo Navigation SA	Front Chief	Liberia	100
Patrio Shipping Ltd.	Front Hunter	Liberia	100
Quadrant Marine Inc.	Front Sky	Liberia	100
Rakis Maritime SA	Front Fighter	Liberia	100
Reese Development Inc.	Golden Rose	Liberia	50
Ryan Shipping Corporation	Front Warrior	Liberia	100
Sable Navigation SA	Channel Poterne	Liberia	100

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Saffron Rose Shipping Limited	Front Crown	Liberia	100
Sakura Transport Corporation	Sakura I	Liberia	33.33
Sea Ace Corporation	Front Ace	Liberia	100
Sibu Shipping Ltd.	Front Maple	Liberia	100
South West Tankers Inc	Front Sunda	Liberia	100
Tokyo Transport Corporation	Tanabe	Liberia	33.33
Tidebrook Maritime Corporation	Front Commander	Liberia	100
Ultimate Shipping Ltd.	Front Century	Liberia	100
West Tankers Inc.	Front Comor	Liberia	100
Frontline Management AS	Management company	Norway	100
Puerto Reinososa Shipping Co SA	Front Lillo	Panama	100
Aspinall Pte Ltd.	Front Viewer	Singapore	100
Blizana Pte Ltd.	Front Rider	Singapore	100
Bolzano Pte Ltd.	Mindanao	Singapore	100
Cirebon Shipping Pte Ltd.	Front Vanadis	Singapore	100
Fox Maritime Pte Ltd.	Front Sabang	Singapore	100
Front Dua Pte Ltd.	Front Duchess	Singapore	100
Front Empat Pte Ltd.	Front Highness	Singapore	100
Front Enam Pte Ltd.	Front Lord	Singapore	100
Front Lapan Pte Ltd.	Front Climber	Singapore	100
Front Lima Pte Ltd.	Front Lady	Singapore	100
Front Tiga Pte Ltd.	Front Duke	Singapore	100
Front Tujuh Pte Ltd.	Front Emperor	Singapore	100
Front Sembilan Pte Ltd.	Front Leader	Singapore	100
Rettie Pte Ltd.	Front Striver	Singapore	100
Touracous Pte Ltd.	Kim Jacob	Singapore	100
Transcorp Pte Ltd.	Front Guider	Singapore	100

D. PROPERTY, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's Vessels

We operate a substantially modern fleet of tankers consisting of 35 VLCCs, 24 Suezmax tankers and eight Suezmax OBO carriers. In addition we have five newbuilding contracts and have a purchase option to acquire a further one VLCC tanker. We also have a fleet of 10 dry bulk carriers. The following table sets forth the fleet that we operate as of June 14, 2002:

TANKER FLEET  
Owned Tonnage

Vessel	Built	Approximate		Construction	Flag	E
		Dwt.				
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VLCCs						
-----						
Front Sabang	1990	285,000		Single-hull	SG	Tan
Front Vanadis	1990	285,000		Single-hull	SG	Tan
Front Highness	1991	284,000		Single-hull	SG	Tan

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Front Lady	1991	284,000	Single-hull	SG	Tan
Front Lord	1991	284,000	Single-hull	SG	Tan
Front Duke	1992	284,000	Single-hull	SG	Tan
Front Duchess	1993	284,000	Single-hull	SG	Tan
Front Tobago (40%)	1993	261,000	Single-hull	LIB	Tan
Front Edinburgh (50.1%)	1993	302,000	Double-side	LIB	Tan
Front Dundee (50.1%)	1993	302,000	Double-side	LIB	Tan
Front Ace	1993	275,000	Single-hull	LIB	Tan
Golden Fountain (50%)	1995	302,000	Single-hull	PAN	Tim
Golden Stream	1995	276,000	Single-hull	PAN	Tim
Navix Astral	1996	276,000	Single-hull	PAN	Bareboa
New Vanguard	1998	300,000	Double-hull	HK	Bareboa
New Vista	1998	300,000	Double-hull	HK	Bareboa
New Circassia (50%)	1999	306,000	Double-hull	PAN	Bareboa
Opalia	1999	302,000	Double-hull	IoM	Bareboa
Pacific Lagoon (50%)	1999	306,000	Double-hull	PAN	Tim
Front Comanche	1999	300,000	Double-hull	FRA	Tim
Front Commerce	1999	300,000	Double-hull	LIB	Tan
Front Tina	2000	298,000	Double-hull	LIB	Tim
Front Commodore	2000	299,000	Double-hull	BDA	Tan
Ichiban	2000	296,000	Double-hull	BS	Tan
Ariake	2001	296,000	Double-hull	BS	Tan
Sakura I	2001	296,000	Double-hull	BS	Tan
Front Eagle	2002	308,000	Double-hull	BA	Tan
Front Serenade	2002	298,500	Double-hull	LIB	Tan
Tanabe (33.33%)	2002	286,000	Double-hull	BA	Tan
Hull No. 4979	2002	299,000	Double-hull	LIB	
Hull No. 4980	2002	299,000	Double-hull	LIB	
Hull No. 4983 (33.33%)	2002	308,000	Double-hull	BA	
Hull No. 1402	2002	308,000	Double-hull	BA	
Hull No. 1412	2003	308,000	Double-hull	BA	

Suezmax OBO Carriers

-----					
Front Breaker	1991	169,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Climber	1991	169,000	Double-hull	SG	Sp
Front Driver	1991	169,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Guider	1991	169,000	Double-hull	SG	Sp
Front Leader	1991	169,000	Double-hull	SG	Sp
Front Rider	1992	169,000	Double-hull	SG	Sp
Front Striver	1992	169,000	Double-hull	SG	Sp
Front Viewer	1992	169,000	Double-hull	SG	Sp

Suezmaxes

-----					
Polytrader (40%)	1978	126,000	Single-hull	NIS	Sp
Polytraveller (35%)	1979	126,000	Single-hull	NOR	Tim
Front Lillo	1991	147,000	Single-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Birch	1991	152,000	Double-side	NIS	Sp
Front Maple	1991	152,000	Double-side	NIS	Sp
Front Granite	1991	142,000	Single-hull	NIS	Sp

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Front Emperor	1992	147,000	Single-hull	SG	Sp
Front Sunda	1992	142,000	Single-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Spirit	1993	147,000	Single-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Comor	1993	142,000	Single-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Pride	1993	150,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Glory	1995	150,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Splendour	1995	150,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Ardenne	1997	153,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Brabant	1998	153,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Mindanao	1998	158,000	Double-hull	SG	Sp
Front Fighter	1998	153,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Hunter	1998	153,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Sun	2000	153,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Sky	2000	153,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Melody	2001	150,000	Double-hull	NIS	Sp
Front Symphony	2001	150,000	Double-hull	LIB	Sp

Chartered In Tonnage

Vessel	Built	Approximate ----- Dwt	Construction	Flag	E
-----	-----	---	-----	----	---
VLCCs					
-----					
Front Century	1998	311,000	Double-hull	BA	Tan
Front Champion	1998	311,000	Double-hull	BA	Tan
Front Chief	1999	311,000	Double-hull	BA	Tan
Front Commander	1999	311,000	Double-hull	BA	Tan
Front Crown	1999	311,000	Double-hull	BA	Tan
Golden Victory	1999	305,000	Double-hull	PAN	Tan
Suezmax					
-----					
Front Warrior	1998	153,000	Double-hull	BA	Sp
Kim Jacob	1998	158,000	Double-hull	SG	Sp

DRY BULK FLEET

Owned Tonnage

Vessel	Built	Approximate ----- Dwt.	Construction	Flag	Type of ----- Employment
-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----
Capesize					
-----					
Channel Alliance	1996	172,000	Single-hull	PHI	Time Charter
Channel Navigator	1997	172,000	Single-hull	PHI	Time Charter
Channel Poterne	1997	172,000	Single-hull	PHI	Time Charter

Panamax

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Golden Disa	1999	75,000	Single-hull	PHI	Time Charter
Golden Nerina	1999	75,000	Single-hull	PHI	Time Charter
Handymax					
-----					
Golden Rose (50%)	1998	47,000	Single-hull	PHI	Time Charter
Golden Daisy (50%)	1998	47,000	Single-hull	PHI	Time Charter
Golden Aloe	1998	46,000	Single-hull	PHI	Time Charter
Golden Protea	1998	46,000	Single-hull	PHI	Time Charter
Cos Hero	1999	48,000	Single-hull	PAN	Bareboat Charter

### Key to Flags:

BA - Bahamas, BDA - Bermuda, HK - Hong Kong, IoM - Isle of Man, LIB - Liberia, NOR - Norway, NIS - Norwegian International Ship Register, PAN - Panama, PHI - Philippines, SG - Singapore, FRA - France.

Other than its interests in the vessels described above, we do not own any material physical properties. We lease office space in Hamilton, Bermuda from an unaffiliated third party. Frontline Management leases office space, at market rates, in Oslo, Norway from Sea Shipping AS, a company indirectly affiliated with Hemen Holding Ltd., or Hemen, our principal shareholder. One of our subsidiaries leases office space in London, England from an unaffiliated third party.

## ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

### Overview

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Item 3 "Selected Financial Data" and the Company's audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included herein.

The Company's principal focus and expertise are to serve major integrated oil companies and other customers that require transportation of crude oil and oil products cargoes. The Company's tanker fleet, which is one of the largest and most modern in the world, consists of 29 owned, part-owned or controlled VLCCs and 30 owned, part-owned or controlled Suezmax tankers, of which 8 are Suezmax OBOs. In addition, the Company has a fleet of 8 wholly owned dry bulk carriers consisting of 3 Capesize, 2 Panamax and 3 Handymax size carriers and has a fifty per cent interest in a further two Handymax size bulk carriers. The Company also charters in six modern VLCCs and two modern Suezmax tankers. At June 14, 2002 the Company also has five newbuilding VLCCs on order, including one in which it has a 33.33 per cent interest, and has a purchase option to acquire a further one VLCC.

In 2001, the Company took delivery of two wholly-owned Suezmax newbuildings, and three new double-hulled VLCCs in which the Company has a 33.33 per cent interest. In 2001, the Company also took delivery of four 1999 and 2000 built VLCCs on which had it had purchase options. In addition, through its acquisition of Mosvold, it acquired two mid-70s built VLCCs and three newbuilding contracts for VLCCs. The two mid-70s built VLCCs have subsequently been sold by the Company. The first of the newbuildings was delivered in January 2002, the second and third are due for delivery in September 2002 and June 2003, respectively.

In 2001, the Company sold two 1993-built VLCCs and a 2000 built Suezmax tanker. The Company also sold three VLCCs to German KG structures and leased these vessels back on charters each for a period of eight years with the option on the buyer's side to extend the charter for a further three

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year followed by a further two years. Each charter provides that the Company has the option to acquire the relevant vessels at certain dates in the future and gives the buyer the option to sell the vessel on the Company in 2014. These sale and leaseback transactions have been accounted for as capital leases and the vessels and associated lease liabilities have been recognised on the Company's balance sheet.

The Company's vessels are operated under either time charters, bareboat charters, voyage charters or COAs. A time charter is a contract for the use of a vessel for a specific period of time. A voyage charter is a contract for the use of a vessel for a specific voyage. Under a time charter, the charterer pays substantially all of the vessel voyage costs. Under a bareboat charter the charterer pays substantially all of the vessel voyage and operating costs. Under a voyage charter, the vessel owner pays such costs. Vessel voyage costs are primarily fuel and port charges. Accordingly, for equivalent profitability, charter income under a voyage charter would be greater than that under a time charter to take account of the owner's payment of the vessel voyage costs. However, net operating revenues would be equal. In order to compare vessels trading under different types of charters, it is standard industry practice to measure the revenue performance of a vessel in terms of average daily time charter equivalent earnings ("TCEs"). For voyage charters, this is calculated by dividing net operating revenues by the number of days on charter. Days spent offhire are excluded from this calculation.

In December 1999, the Company, together with A.P. Moller, Euronav Luxembourg SA, Osprey Maritime Ltd., Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc and Reederei "Nord" Klaus E. Oldendorff agreed to form Tankers International LLC ("Tankers") to pool the commercial operation of the participating companies' modern VLCC fleets (the "Tankers Pool"). As at December 31, 2001, Tankers managed a fleet of approximately 55 modern VLCCs, of which the Company contributed 26. Tankers mainly employs ships in the spot market, although it also from time to time enters into COAs and time charters. Revenues to each shipowner who participates in Tankers are calculated on the basis of the pool's total earnings and the tonnage committed into Tankers by the shipowner. In May 2002, it was announced that the Company would leave the Tankers Pool. The commercial operations of the Company's VLCCs will be brought back in-house under the Company's direct management.

In 1998, in order to increase the Company's market share in the Suezmax trades and increase trading flexibility, the Company and OMI Corporation, a major international shipping company, combined Suezmax tanker fleets for commercial purposes and created Alliance Chartering LLC ("Alliance"). Alliance currently markets 42 Suezmax tankers. Alliance mainly employs ships in the spot market, although it also from time to time enters into COAs and time charters. Revenues to each shipowner who participates in Alliance are based on the actual earnings from the ships contributed into Alliance by the shipowner. The part-owned Suezmax "Polytraveller," which is employed outside of Alliance, has been chartered to Navion ASA until January 2003. Since April 2001, the "Polytrader," which was chartered to Navion ASA until April of 2001, has been traded in the spot market since April 2001.

### Market Overview

The tanker industry is highly cyclical, experiencing volatility in profitability, vessel values and freight rates. In particular, freight rates are strongly influenced by the supply of tanker vessels and the demand for oil transportation.

Freight rates started to improve in spring 2000 after a period of low

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activity in 1999. Continuing increases in oil demand through 2000, together with modest tanker fleet growth due to relatively low newbuilding activity, resulted in extremely strong market conditions in the winter of 2000/2001. In spring 2001, rates started to decline following a slow down in economic growth combined with high crude oil prices. OPEC made large cutbacks in oil production quotas to avoid a build-up of oil inventories which would have led to a collapse in oil prices. Over the year 2001, seaborne oil trade and overall transport distances declined resulting in decrease in tonnage demand and tanker fleet utilisation.

The decrease in transport distances was attributable to a relative increase in non-OPEC production which necessitated significant cuts in OPEC production to support crude oil prices. The developments in 2001 have continued to date and VLCC rates in particular have been negatively affected in 2002 whereas the Suezmax market has been partly supported by increasing oil exports from the Russian Black Sea where VLCC's are not allowed to trade.

The VLCC spot market rates started 2001 at a very high level of \$70,000 per day to average around \$40,000 for the year which was down from approximately \$46,000 for the year before. Suezmaxes likewise started the year at high rates, \$60,000 per day and finished the year at \$20,000 per day averaging slightly over \$30,000 per day for the year. Declining rates combined with continuously increasing quality demands caused removal in 2001 of approximately 40 VLCCs and 31 Suezmax - through scrappings, conversions or total losses. This trend has continued into 2002. The VLCC fleet currently consists of 6 per cent fewer vessels than 18 months ago.

The following table sets out the daily TCEs earned on the spot market by the Company's tanker fleet over the last five years:

	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	----	----	----	----	----
(in \$ per day)					
VLCC	40,800	46,300	20,000	31,800	32,700
Suezmax	30,700	35,500	16,700	22,400	24,800
Suezmax OBO	28,900	33,300	16,800	21,800	25,500

The Company's fleet of dry bulk carriers are all fixed on medium to long-term bareboat or time charters. These arrangements provide sufficient cash flows to cover the debt service on this fleet.

### Inflation

Although inflation has had a moderate impact on operating expenses, drydocking expenses and corporate overheads, management does not consider inflation to be a significant risk to direct costs in the current and foreseeable economic environment. In addition, in a shipping downturn, costs subject to inflation can usually be controlled because shipping companies typically monitor costs to preserve liquidity and encourage suppliers and service providers to lower rates and prices. It is expected that insurance costs, which have risen considerably in 2001, will continue to increase in the next few years. However, the Company expects to be protected against the full impact of such increases due to the fact that it has fixed certain parts of its premium for multiple years. In the event that inflation becomes a significant factor in the world economy, inflationary pressures could result in increased operating and financing costs.

### Change in Accounting Policies

In 2001, the Company changed its accounting policy for drydockings. Prior

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to 2001, provisions for future drydockings were accrued and charged to expense on a pro-rata basis over the period to the next scheduled drydockings. Since January 1, 2001 the Company has recognized the cost of a drydocking at the time the drydocking takes place, that is it applies the "expense as incurred" method. The expense as incurred method is considered by management to be a more reliable method of recognizing drydocking costs as it eliminates the uncertainty associated with estimating the cost and timing of future drydockings. The cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle is shown separately in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2001 and resulted in a credit to income of \$32.3 million in 2001. The cumulative effect of this change as of January 1, 2001 on the Company's consolidated balance sheet was to reduce total liabilities by \$32.3 million. Assuming the "expense as incurred" method had been applied retroactively, the pro forma income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle for 2000 and 1999 would have been increased by \$6.3 million and \$7.0 million, or \$0.09 and \$0.14 per basic and diluted share, respectively.

As of January 1, 2001, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 133, "Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 133"). Certain hedge relationships met the hedge criteria prior to SFAS 133, but do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting under SFAS 133. The Company adopted SFAS 133 in the first quarter of fiscal year 2001 and upon initial adoption recognized the fair value of its derivatives as assets of \$0.4 million and liabilities of \$0.6 million. A gain of \$0.3 million was recognized in income and a charge of \$0.5 million made to other comprehensive income.

### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") approved SFAS No. 141, "Accounting for Business Combinations" which requires the application of the purchase method including the identification of the acquiring enterprise for each transaction. SFAS No. 141 supercedes APB No. Opinion 16 and applies to all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and all business combinations accounted for by the purchase method that are completed after June 30, 2001. The adoption of SFAS No. 141 by the Company on June 30, 2001 did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial position.

In June 2001, the FASB approved SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"). SFAS No. 142 applies to all acquired intangible assets whether acquired singly, as part of a group, or in a business combination. SFAS No. 142 will supersede APB Opinion No. 17, "Intangible Assets". This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets will no longer be amortized but will be reviewed annually for impairment. Intangible assets that are not deemed to have an indefinite life will continue to be amortised over their useful lives. At December 31, 2001, the Company had unamortised goodwill of \$14.0 million. Amortisation expense related to goodwill was \$1.9 million, \$1.1 million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The Company has not yet determined what effect the adoption of SFAS No. 142 will have on its consolidated results of operations or financial position.

In August 2001, the FASB approved SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" ("SFAS 143"). SFAS No. 143 requires the fair value of a legal liability related to an asset retirement be recognized in the period in which it is incurred. The associated asset retirement costs must be capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset and subsequently amortized to expense. Subsequent changes in the



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liability will result from the passage of time (interest cost) and revision to cash flow estimates. SFAS No. 143 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, effective January 1, 2003 for the Company. Management does not expect that the adoption of SFAS No. 143 will have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"). The objectives of SFAS 144 are to address significant issues relating to the implementation of FASB Statement No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of", and to develop a single accounting model based on the framework established in SFAS 121, for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale. The standard requires that long-lived assets that are to be disposed of by sale be measured at the lower of book value or fair value less cost to sell. Additionally, the standard expands the scope of discontinued operations to include all components of an entity with operations that can be distinguished from the rest of the entity and will be eliminated from the ongoing operations of the entity in a disposal transaction. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and generally, its provisions are to be applied prospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement and does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 144 to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections". This Statement rescinds FASB Statement No. 4, Reporting Gains and Losses from Extinguishment of Debt, and an amendment of that Statement, FASB Statement No. 64, Extinguishments of Debt Made to Satisfy Sinking-Fund Requirements. This Statement also rescinds FASB Statement No. 44, Accounting for Intangible Assets of Motor Carriers. This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 13, Accounting for Leases, to eliminate an inconsistency between the required accounting for sale-leaseback transactions and the required accounting for certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sale-leaseback transactions. This Statement also amends other existing authoritative pronouncements to make various technical corrections, clarify meanings, or describe their applicability under changed conditions. This statement is generally for transactions occurring after May 15, 2002. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement.

### Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires that management make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The following is a discussion of the accounting policies applied by the Company that are considered to involve a higher degree of judgement in their application. See Note 2. to the Company's audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included herein for details of all of the Company's material accounting policies.

### Revenue Recognition

Revenues are generated from freight billings, time charter and bareboat charter hires. Time charter and bareboat charter revenues are recorded over the term of the charter as service is provided. Under a voyage charter the revenues and associated voyage costs are recognized rateably over the duration of the voyage. The operating results of voyages in progress at a

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reporting date are estimated and recognised pro-rata on a per day basis. Probable losses on voyages are provided for in full at the time such losses can be estimated.

The operating revenues and voyage expenses of the vessels operating in the Tankers pool, and certain other pool arrangements, are pooled and net operating revenues, calculated on a time charter equivalent basis, are allocated to the pool participants according to an agreed formula. The same revenue and expenses principles stated above are applied in determining the pool net operating revenues.

### Vessels and Depreciation

The cost of the Company's vessels is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the vessels' remaining economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful life of the Company's vessels to be 25 years and this is a common life expectancy applied in the shipping industry. With effect from April 2001, the IMO implemented new regulations that result in the accelerated phase-out of single hull vessels. As a result of this, the Company has re-evaluated the estimated useful life of its single hull vessels and determined this to be either 25 years or the vessel's anniversary date in 2017, whichever comes first. As a result, the estimated useful lives of four of the Company's vessels were reduced in the fourth quarter of 2001. If the estimated economic useful life is incorrect, an impairment loss could result in future periods.

The vessels held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. In assessing the recoverability of the vessels' carrying amounts, the Company must make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows. Factors we consider important which could effect recoverability and trigger impairment include significant underperformance relative to expected operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends.

### Results of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2001 compared with the year ended December 31, 2000 Total net operating revenues increased by 8 per cent to \$647.3 million in 2001 compared with \$599.9 million 2000. This reflects an increase due to a full years contribution in 2001 from the vessels acquired through the purchase of Golden Ocean. In 2000, Golden Ocean was only consolidated with effect from October 2000. Offsetting the increase due to the expanded fleet, was a decrease due to lower average earnings in the tanker market. The annual average daily TCEs earned by the VLCCs, Suezmax tankers, and Suexmaz OBO carriers trading in the spot market were \$40,800, \$30,700 and \$28,900 in 2001 respectively, compared with \$46,300, \$35,500 and \$33,300 in 2000.

Vessel operating expenses, which include drydocking costs, increased 37 per cent to \$ 121.5 million from \$88.5 million in 2000. This increase is explained by the inclusion of Golden Ocean for the full year in 2001. The average daily operating costs, including drydockings, of the Company's VLCCs, Suezmax tankers and Suezmax OBO carriers was \$6,300, \$5,700 and \$9,000 respectively compared with \$6,900, \$5,500 and \$6,200 in 2000. The increase in daily operating costs for the Suezmax OBO carriers in 2001 is due to seven of the eight vessels being dry docked during 2001. Fluctuations in the other vessel sizes are within expected ranges.

Charterhire expenses increased to \$41.9 million in 2001 from \$34.4 million in 2000 due to the inclusion of Golden Ocean for the full year in 2001.

Administrative expenses have increased 41 per cent to \$13.2 million in 2001

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from \$9.3 million in 2000. This reflects an increase in the number of employees, general corporate activity and also a \$1.2 million non-cash charge in connection with employee stock options.

In 2001, earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation, including earnings from associated companies increased 10 per cent to \$528.8 million from \$481.8 in 2000.

Depreciation and amortisation increased 31 per cent from \$92.9 million in 2000 to \$121.7 million in 2001. The increase relates to the acquisition of new vessels and the inclusion of Golden Ocean for the full year in 2001. The implementation of IMO regulations has reduced the expected useful life for four of the Company's vessels, which result in increased depreciation of \$0.5 million in 2001 for those vessels.

Net interest expense for 2001 was \$78.8 million compared with \$89.3 million in 2000, a decrease of 12 per cent. This decrease reflects the benefit of lower interest expense on debt as interest rates fell during 2001 and increased interest income arising from higher average cash balance. The Company had total long-term debt outstanding of \$1,391.2 million at December 31, 2001, compared with \$1,544.1 million at December 31, 2000. In addition the Company had a total amount of \$300.8 million of obligations under capital leases at December 31, 2001, compared with \$109.8 million at December 31, 2000.

The share in result of associated companies increased 94 per cent from \$12.8 million in 2000 to \$22.3 million due to the inclusion of Golden Ocean for the full year in 2001. Certain of the associated companies in which the Company has investments, have Yen denominated long-term debt. In 2001, the Yen weakened against the US Dollar and the resulting unrealised foreign exchange gain is included within the share in results of associated companies. The increase in the foreign exchange gain from \$14.6 million in 2000 to \$28.3 million in 2001 also reflects the weakening of the Yen and the \$28.3 million represents the unrealised gain in subsidiaries that have Yen denominated long-term debt.

The charge for other financial items increased from \$0.2 million in 2000 to \$5.7 million in 2001 which is attributable to the market value adjustment on derivatives following the adoption of SFAS No. 133 on January 1, 2001. In 2001 the Company has incurred a charge of \$9.8 million in connection with the market value adjustments on interest rate swaps. In September 2001 the Company established a twelve month facility for a Stock Indexed Total Return Swap Programme or Equity Swap Line with the Bank of Nova Scotia ("BNS"), whereby the latter acquires shares in the Company, and the Company carries the risk of fluctuations in the share price of those acquired shares. In 2001 the mark to market valuation of the Equity Swap Line resulted in a credit to income of \$4.4 million.

In 2001, the Company changed its accounting policy for drydockings. Prior to 2001, provisions for future drydockings have been accrued and charged to expense on a pro-rata basis over the period to the next scheduled drydockings. Effective January 1, 2001 the Company recognised the cost of a drydocking at the time the drydocking takes place, that is it applies the "expense as incurred" method. The expense as incurred method is considered by management to be a more reliable method of recognising drydocking costs as it eliminates the uncertainty associated with estimating the cost and timing of future drydockings. The cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle resulted in a credit to income of \$32.3 million in 2001. The cumulative effect of this change as of January 1, 2001 on the Company's consolidated balance sheet was to reduce total liabilities by \$32.3 million.

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Year ended December 31, 2000, compared with the year ended December 31, 1999 Total net operating revenues increased by 137 per cent in 2000 compared with 1999. This is due to a combination of the strong increase in TCE rates earned by the Company's tanker fleet in 2000, the increase in the size of this tanker fleet and the contribution of the dry bulk fleet acquired as part of the Golden Ocean acquisition. The annual average daily TCEs earned by the VLCCs, Suezmax tankers, and Suezmax OBO carriers trading in the spot market were \$46,300, \$35,500 and \$33,300 respectively, compared with \$20,000, \$16,700 and \$16,800 in 1999.

In 2000, earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation, including earnings from associated companies increased 485 per cent from 1999 to \$481.8 million. In addition to the tanker market being significantly weaker in 1999, the prior year results included the Company's share of the loss on the sale of four VLCCs in connection with the acquisition of ICB.

Ship operating expenses decreased from \$92.7 million in 1999 to \$88.5 million in 2000 despite the continued expansion of the fleet as the Company successfully maintained its low operating costs during 2000. In addition, the Golden Ocean vessels acquired and operating under bareboat charters do not have operating costs borne by the owner. The average daily operating costs of the Company's VLCCs, Suezmax tankers, and Suezmax OBO carriers was \$6,900, \$5,500 and \$6,200, respectively compared with \$6,800, \$6,000 and \$6,400 in 1999.

Administrative expenses have decreased 21 per cent in 2000, principally due to the closure of the office of ICB in Stockholm in early 2000.

Depreciation and amortisation increased 2 per cent from 1999 to 2000. This relatively small increase reflects the fact that while depreciation increased due to the inclusion of the results of Golden Ocean from October 10, 2000 and the other additional vessels acquired in 2000, this increase was partially offset by the change in the estimated remaining economic useful lives of the vessels acquired in the ICB acquisition and the sale of four ICB vessels late in 1999. In the fourth quarter of 1999, management determined that the useful life of these vessels was 25 years rather than 20 years, as previously estimated, and a reduced depreciation charge has consequently been applied throughout 2000.

The share in results of associated companies increased 318 per cent in 2000 due to the Company's acquisition of a 40 per cent interest in the vessel "Front Tobago" and the five joint ventures obtained through the Golden Ocean acquisition. In 2000, the Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of \$14.6 million arising primarily in connection with the Yen financing of certain vessels in the Golden Ocean fleet.

Net interest expense was \$89.3 million compared with \$81.2 million in 1999, an increase of 10 per cent. The Company had total long-term debt outstanding of \$1,544 million at December 31, 2000 compared with \$1,080 million at December 31, 1999. In addition the Company had a total amount of \$110 million of obligations under capital lease. All of this latter amount and \$314 million of the total debt outstanding at the end of 2000 related to the Golden Ocean fleet and these have only impacted the interest expense in the last quarter of 2000. At December 31, 1999 the Company had outstanding a specific loan of \$54.0 million from Metrogas Holdings ("Metrogas"), a company related to the Company's Chairman. This loan was repaid in full during 2000 through the conversion to shares in the Company in an amount equal to \$30 million and the remainder through cash repayment. In 2000, the Company benefited from the repayment of high-margin debt related to ICB in late 1999, and the low interest rate on Yen debt from Golden Ocean. This partly offset the increased average interest rate on US

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dollar denominated debt in 2000 compared to 1999.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company operates in a capital intensive industry and has historically financed its purchase of tankers and other capital expenditures through a combination of cash generated from operations, equity capital and borrowings from commercial banks. The liquidity requirements of the Company relate to servicing its debt, funding the equity portion of investments in vessels, funding working capital and maintaining cash reserves against fluctuations in operating cash flows. Revenues from time charters and bareboat charters are received monthly in advance while revenues from voyage charters are received upon completion of the voyage. The Company receives distributions from the Tankers International Pool on a weekly basis.

The Company's funding and treasury activities are conducted within corporate policies to maximise investment returns while maintaining appropriate liquidity for the Company's requirements. Cash and cash equivalents are held primarily in US dollars with some balances held in Japanese Yen, British Pound and Norwegian Kroner.

As of December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$178.2 million, \$103.5 million and \$65.5 million, respectively. The Company generated cash from operations of \$477.6 million in 2001, compared with \$271.6 million in 2000 and \$46.5 million in 1999. Net cash used in investing activities in 2001 was \$103.8 million compared with \$497.0 million in 2000. In 1999 the Company generated net cash from investing activities of \$175.5 million. In 2001 investing activities consisted primarily of \$386.1 million paid for vessel acquisitions, \$64.7 million to acquire Mosvold and \$60.0 million investment in associated companies. The latter related principally to joint ventures through which the Company acquired one third interests in five vessels and 50.1 per cent interest in tow vessels. Offsetting these invested amounts was proceeds of \$400.1 million arising on the sale of assets. In 2001 the Company sold two 1993-built VLCCs and a 2000 built Suezmax tanker. The Company also sold three VLCCs to German KG structures and leased these vessels back on charters each for a period of eight years with the option on the buyer's side to extend the charter for a further three year followed by a further two years. In 2000, investing activities consisted primarily of payments for vessel acquisitions, totalling \$436.0 million, the investment in Golden Ocean and the investment of \$38.6 million in debt of companies connected with Golden Ocean. In 1999, investing activities consisted primarily of payments for vessel acquisitions, totalling \$200.7 million, proceeds from the sale of four VLCCs and one Suezmax of \$239.0 million and net proceeds from acquisition of ICB of \$126.0 million.

In the Company's opinion, working capital is sufficient for the Company's present requirements.

Cash used in financing activities was \$299.2 million in 2001 compared with cash provided by financing activities of \$263.4 million in 2000 and used net cash in financing activities totalling \$230.6 million in 1999. In 2001 there was \$460.7 million in principal repayments, \$10.3 million payment for capital lease obligations, \$115.2 million paid as dividends, \$44.8 million for the repurchase of the Company's shares, \$8.5 million from the issuance of new equity and \$324.9 million proceeds from long-term debt. In 2000 proceeds from long-term debt were \$384.7 million (1999 - \$505.9 million). Repayments of debt were \$209.7 million in 2000 of which \$24 million related to repayment of the amount outstanding on the Metrogas Loan and the balance related to traditional bank financing of vessels. The Company generated \$104.6 million in 2000 through private placements of its equity and through

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the exercise of warrants.

The Company had total long-term debt outstanding of \$1,392.0 million at December 31, 2001 compared with \$1,544.1 million at December 31, 2000. At December 31, 2001 \$31.5 million of this debt was at a fixed rate of 8 per cent (2000 - \$91.25 million). The Company is exposed to various market risks, including interest rates and foreign currency fluctuations. The Company uses interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk. As at December 31, 2001 the Company's interest rate swap arrangements effectively fix the Company's interest rate exposure on \$362.8 million of floating rate debt. The interest rate swap agreements expire between February 2003 and August 2008. The Company has not entered into any financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. See Item 11. "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk".

In February 2001 the Company acquired a 50.1 per cent interest in each of two joint ventures, each of which acquired a 1993-built VLLC for approximately \$53.0 million. At the same time, a \$70 million financing was secured for the joint ventures.

In 2001 the Company took delivery of four vessels that it had acquired through the exercise of purchase options, Front Commerce, Front Commodore, Front Comanche and Opalia. In April 2001, the Company obtained bank financing for Front Commerce and Front Commodore, for a total amount of \$110 million. In May 2001 the Company obtained bank financing for a total sum of \$ 59 million for the Front Comanche and in July 2001 obtained bank financing for a total sum of US\$50 million for Opalia.

In August 2001, bank financing of \$75.0 million was secured for the delivery of the two newbuildings Suezmax tankers, Front Melody and Front Symphony. In May 2000 the Company issued \$36 million in commercial paper which was used to retire \$50.8 million in yard debt.

During 2000 and 2001, the Company has issued equity in a number of transactions. The Company issued 4,715,000 ordinary shares at NOK 33.00 per share to raise approximately \$20 million in equity through a private placement in September 1999. At the same time \$35 million of the Metrogas Loan was converted to equity in exchange for 8,230,000 shares in the Company issued at NOK 33.00 per share.

In February 2000, the Company issued 3,500,000 ordinary shares in a private placement at NOK 57.50 per share to raise approximately \$24 million in equity. At the same time another \$30 million of the Metrogas Loan was converted to equity through the issuance of 4,350,000 ordinary shares at NOK 57.50 per share, leaving \$24 million plus interest outstanding. The outstanding balance on the Metrogas Loan was repaid in full in August 2000.

In March 2000, the Company issued 2,957,500 ordinary shares at NOK 90.00 per share to part finance the acquisition of two VLCCs from Wilh. Wilhelmsen ASA. In May 2000, the Company issued 3,000,000 ordinary shares at \$10.15 per share in a private placement to raise approximately \$30 million in equity. The proceeds of the issue were used to part finance the acquisition of a newbuilding VLCC, "Front Tina". In June, 2000, the Company raised approximately \$46.8 million through the issuance of 4,000,000 ordinary shares at a price of NOK 104.5 per share in a private placement to a group of international institutional investors. The proceeds from these equity issues have been used for specific vessel acquisitions and general corporate working capital requirements.

In 2000, the Company issued 124,558 ordinary shares pursuant to subscriptions under warrants that could be exercised at any time up to December 31, 2003 and issued a total of 8,211 ordinary shares pursuant to

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subscriptions under warrants that could be exercised at any time up to May 11, 2001. During 2001 the Company issued 129,500 shares in connection with the exercise of employee share options and issued 416,555 ordinary shares pursuant to subscriptions under warrants that could be exercised at any time up to May 11, 2001.

In September 2000, the Company bought back and cancelled 430,000 of its ordinary shares at NOK 39.45 per share. These shares were related to an option the Company secured in connection with issuing 1,910,000 shares as part consideration for a Suezmax newbuilding contract. Further, in 2000 and 2001, the Company bought back and cancelled a total of another 1,719,845 and 2,207,300 of its ordinary shares, respectively, in a number of separate market transactions. The total consideration paid in was NOK 200 million and NOK 295 million in 2000 and 2001, respectively (equivalent to \$21.9 million and \$32.8 million converted at the rates on the transaction dates).

As of December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company complied with the debt covenants of its various debt agreements. The acquisition of Golden Ocean was conducted so that the loans held by Golden Ocean's subsidiaries are non-recourse to Frontline. This implies that any guarantees on behalf of a Golden Ocean subsidiary are issued only by either Golden Ocean and or other Golden Ocean subsidiaries. Frontline's exposure to Golden Ocean is therefore limited to \$15 million injected as equity, a \$50 million term loan and a \$10 million revolving credit facility provided by Frontline to Golden Ocean. As of December 31, 2001 the amounts outstanding under the term loan and revolving credit facility was \$2.49 million and \$nil, respectively.

At December 31, 2001, a 100 per cent owned subsidiary of Golden Ocean, Golden Stream Corporation was party to a loan agreement with Griffin Shipping Inc. ("Griffin"). The amount outstanding under this loan agreement was \$48,068,000, which was fully repayable on March 30, 2002. Repayment of the loan is secured by a first mortgage on the vessel Golden Stream, an assignment of earnings and a pledge of the Company's shares in Golden Stream Corporation and a performance guarantee issued by Golden Ocean. Golden Stream Corporation failed to repay the loan on the due date. Non-payment constitutes a default under the loan agreement and entitles Griffin to exercise its rights under the loan security documents, which include taking possession of the vessel Golden Stream, taking control of Golden Stream Corporation and claiming under the performance guarantee issued by Golden Ocean.

Griffin has not declared a default under the loan agreement but is working with the Company's management to renegotiate payment terms and re-schedule payment of the outstanding amount of \$48,068,000. If Griffin were to declare a default, cross default provisions in other loan agreements related to Golden Ocean and its subsidiaries could cause all loans to be repayable immediately. The Golden Ocean management is confident of achieving a satisfactory agreement with Griffin, which will involve re-scheduling payment of the outstanding amount in line with projected cashflows. There is no guarantee, however, that a satisfactory agreement with Griffin will be achieved and in the event that it is not, Golden Ocean would be forced to sell assets to pay any shortfall due to Griffin. There is no guarantee that Golden Ocean would be able to raise sufficient capital through asset sales to pay any shortfall due to Griffin. These conditions give rise to substantial doubt as to the ability of Golden Ocean to continue to operate as a going concern.

At December 31, 2001, Frontline's exposure in the event of a liquidation of Golden Ocean is a maximum of \$15 million in equity and \$2.49 million in debt due from Golden Ocean. At June 30, 2002, Frontline's exposure in the event of a liquidation of Golden Ocean is a maximum of \$15 million in

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equity.

In 2001, the Company received an adverse decision from the Swedish Administrative Court of Appeal with respect to a tax dispute with the Swedish tax authorities relating to ICB. The dispute arises from a limited partnership in which ICB invested, and which sold a vessel on the exercise of a purchase option by a third party in 1990. The Swedish tax authorities assessed an "exit" tax on ICB and the other members of the limited partnership and also sought to tax ICB and the other members for income earned by the partnership. ICB has contested these assessments. The Swedish Administrative Court of Appeal upheld a decision by a County Administrative Court finding ICB liable for these assessments. Including accrued interest, the taxes found due by the court total approximately SEK 90 million, or \$8.5 million at the exchange rate prevailing at December 31, 2001 (\$9.8 million at the exchange rate prevailing at June 30, 2002). ICB is appealing this judgement. In the event that the appeal is not successful, the tax and accrued interest will be accounted for as an adjustment to the purchase price of ICB.

Contractual Commitments

In February 2001, the Company entered into five newbuilding contracts. Two Suezmaxes were ordered with Sasebo Shipyard in Japan for delivery in August and October, 2001. In addition, three VLCCs were ordered with Hitachi for delivery in April, August and October 2002. In connection with acquiring Mosvold Shipping Limited in May 2001, the Company secured control over another three VLCC newbuilding contracts scheduled for delivery from Samsung in 2001, 2002 and 2003 respectively. The aforementioned 2001 delivery was subsequently delayed until 2002. In addition, in June 2001, Frontline announced that two joint ventures in which Frontline owns 33.33 per cent of the share capital, had acquired two newbuilding contracts from Bergesen. At December 31, 2001, all eight VLCCs were still to be delivered. Total contract amount for the eight vessels were \$591.9 million on a 100 per cent basis or adjusting for other owners shares in the two joint ventures, \$487.2 million. By December 31, 2001 \$115.1 million (\$102.8 million adjusted for other owners) had been paid to the yards as instalments in accordance with the respective contracts. The Company expects to finance the remaining commitments of \$476.8 million (\$384.4 million adjusted for the other owners shares) through its working capital and by obtaining bank loans.

At December 31 2001, the Company had outstanding debt of \$1,392.0 million which is repayable as follows:

Year ending December 31, (in thousands of \$)	
2002	227,597
2003	294,122
2004	119,374
2005	106,291
2006	245,906
2007 and later	398,661
-----	-----
Total debt	1,391,951
=====	=====

At December 31 2001, the Company had eight vessels under capital leases. The outstanding obligations under capital leases are payable as follows:

Year ending December 31, (in thousands of \$)	
-----	
2002	227,597



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2003	294,122
2004	119,374
2005	106,291
2006	245,906
2007 and later	398,661
-----	
Total debt	1,391,951
=====	

In March 2001, the Company acquired from a third party, two companies that owned four drybulk carriers that were chartered in by the Company under capital leases. These drybulk carriers were then refinanced by traditional bank financing.

Off-Balance Sheet Financing

In 1998 and 1999, the Company entered into a total of four sale and leaseback transactions with German KG structures. In addition, one of the vessels obtained through the acquisition of ICB was also sold and leased back prior to the Company's acquisition of ICB. The minimum terms of these leases range up to eight years. The leases of these five vessels are being accounted for as operating leases. The future minimum rental payments under the Company's non-cancellable operating leases, are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	
(in thousands of \$)	
-----	
2002	40,971
2003	24,516
2004	24,123
2005	24,628
2006	24,638
2007 and later	6,023
-----	
Total minimum lease payments	144,899
=====	

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Information concerning each director and executive officer of the Company is set forth below.

Name	Age	Position
John Fredriksen	58	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
Tor Olav Tr0im	39	Vice-President and Director
A. Shaun Morris	42	Director
Tammy Richardson	30	Director
Kate Blankenship	37	Chief Accounting Officer and Company Secretary
Ola Lorentzon	52	Managing Director of Frontline Management
Tom E. Jebsen	44	Chief Financial Officer of Frontline Management

Certain biographical information about each of the directors and executive

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officers of the Company is set forth below.

John Fredriksen has been the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, President and a director of the Company since November 3, 1997. He was previously the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Old Frontline. Mr. Fredriksen has served for over seven years as a director of Sea Tankers Management Co. Ltd. ("Sea Tankers"), a ship operating company and an affiliate of the Company's principal shareholder. Mr. Fredriksen indirectly controls Hemen. Mr. Fredriksen is a director of Golar LNG Limited, a Bermuda company listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange which is indirectly controlled by Mr. Fredriksen.

Tor Olav Tr0im has been Vice-President and a director of the Company since November 3, 1997. He previously served as Deputy Chairman of Frontline from July 4, 1997, and was a director of Old Frontline from July 1, 1996. Until April, 2000 Mr. Tr0im was the Chief Executive Officer of Frontline Management, which company supports the Company in the implementation of decisions made by the Board of Directors. Mr. Tr0im also serves as a consultant to Sea Tankers and since May 2000, has been a director and Vice-Chairman of Knightsbridge. He is a director of Aktiv Inkasso ASA and Northern Oil ASA, both Norwegian Oslo Stock Exchange listed companies and Northern Offshore Ltd., a Bermuda company listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. Prior to his service with Frontline, from January 1992, Mr. Tr0im served as Managing Director and a member of the Board of Directors of DNO AS, a Norwegian oil company. Mr. Tr0im has served as a director of Golar LNG Limited since May 2001.

A. Shaun Morris has been a non-executive director of the Company since November 3, 1997. Mr. Morris has been a Partner at Appleby, Spurling & Kempe since April 1995, after joining the firm in 1988 as an associate, where he specialises in corporate/commercial law.

Tammy Richardson has been a non-executive director of the Company since June 21, 2002. Ms. Richardson has been an attorney at Appleby Spurling & Kempe since 1998 where she specialises in corporate/commercial law.

Kate Blankenship is Chief Accounting Officer and Secretary of the Company. Mrs. Blankenship joined the Company in 1994. Prior to joining the Company, she was a Manager with KPMG Peat Marwick in Bermuda. She is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Ola Lorentzon has been Managing Director of Frontline Management since April 2000. Mr. Lorentzon has also been a director of Knightsbridge since September 18, 1996. He was Vice Chairman of Knightsbridge from September 18, 1996 until May 2000 when he took over as Chairman. Mr. Lorentzon has been a director and President of ICB since 1987. Until 2000, Mr. Lorentzon was a director of The Swedish Protection and Indemnity Club (SAAF), Swedish Ships Mortgage Bank and The Swedish Shipowners' Association, Deputy Chairman of the Liberian Shipowners Council and a member of the International Association of Tanker Owners (Intertanko) Council. Since 2001 Mr. Lorentzon has been a director of The UK P&I Club and a member of Den Norske Veritas Council.

Tom E. Jebsen has served as Chief Financial Officer of Frontline Management since June 1997. From December 1995 until June 1997, Mr. Jebsen served as Chief Financial Officer of Tschudi & Eitzen Shipping ASA, a publicly traded Norwegian shipowning company. From 1991 to December 1995, Mr. Jebsen served as Vice President of Dyno Industrier ASA, a publicly traded Norwegian explosives producer. Mr. Jebsen is also a director of Assuranceforeningen Skuld and Hugin ASA, an internet company.

### B. COMPENSATION

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During the year ended December 31, 2001, the Company paid to its directors and executive officers (seven persons) aggregate cash compensation of \$717,513 and an aggregate amount of \$64,649 for pension and retirement benefits.

During the year ended December 31, 2001, the Company granted to the Directors and officers options to acquire an aggregate amount of 34,500 ordinary shares of the Company. These options have an exercise price of Norwegian Kroner 104.56 at March 31, 2002 and expire on January 22, 2006. These options were granted under the Bermuda Employee Share Option Plan described below.

### C. BOARD PRACTICES

In accordance with the Bye-laws of the Company the number of Directors shall be such number not less than two as the Company by Ordinary Resolution may from time to time determine and each Director shall hold office until the next annual general meeting following his election or until his successor is elected. The Company has four Directors.

The Officers of the Company are elected by the Board of Directors as soon as possible following each Annual General Meeting and shall hold office for such period and on such terms as the Board may determine.

There are no service contracts between the Company and any of our Directors providing for benefits upon termination of their employment or service.

### D. EMPLOYEES

As at December 31, 2001, the Company and its subsidiaries employed 37 people in their respective offices in Bermuda, London and Oslo. The Company contracts with the independent ship managers to manage and operate its vessels.

### E. SHARE OWNERSHIP

The beneficial interests of our Directors and officers in the Ordinary Shares of the Company as of June 14, 2002, were as follows:

Director or Officer	Ordinary Shares of \$2.50 each	Percentage of Ordinary Shares Outstanding
John Fredriksen*	34,579,054	45.22%
Tor Olav Tr0im	84,934	**
Tammy Richardson	- -	- -
A. Shaun Morris	- -	- -
Kate Blankenship	1,000	**
Ola Lorentzon	- -	- -
Tom E. Jebsen	2,057	**

\*Includes Ordinary Shares held by Hemen Holding Ltd. and other companies indirectly controlled by Mr. John Fredriksen.

\*\* Less than one per cent

Details of share options held by the Company's Directors and officers at June 14, 2002 are set out in the following table:

Number of Ordinary	Exercise Price per
--------------------	--------------------

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Director or Officer -----	Shares Subject to Option -----	Ordinary Share -----	Expiration Date -----
John Fredriksen	- -	- -	- -
Tor Olav Troim	- -	- -	- -
Tammy Richardson	- -	- -	- -
A. Shaun Morris	- -	- -	- -
Kate Blankenship	2,000	\$ 12.07	November 8, 2004
	1,000	\$ 11.73	October 31, 2005
	1,000	\$ 9.98	February 5, 2007
	13,000	NOK 28.66	March 15, 2004
	9,000	NOK 104.16	January 22, 2006
	15,000	\$11.90	June 3, 2007
Ola Lorentzon	40,000	NOK 43.16	March 15, 2004
	18,000	NOK 104.16	January 22, 2006
	20,000	\$11.90	June 3, 2007
Tom E. Jebsen	20,000	NOK 28.66	March 15, 2004
	7,500	NOK 104.16	January 22, 2006
	15,000	\$11.90	June 3, 2007

At June 14, 2002 the Norwegian Kroner:US Dollar exchange rate was NOK 7.8594:\$ 1.00

The options held by the directors and officers have all been granted under the Bermuda Employee Share Option Plan discussed below.

As of June 14, 2002, 561,300 of the authorised and unissued Ordinary Shares were reserved for issue pursuant to subscription under options granted under the Company's share option plans.

The Company maintains a Bermuda Employee Share Option Plan, the Bermuda Plan, and a United Kingdom Employee Share Option Plan, the U.K. Plan. Under the terms of the plans, the exercise price for the options may not be less than the average of the fair market value of the underlying shares for the three dealing days before the date of grant. The number of shares granted under the plans may not exceed 7 per cent of the issued share capital of the Company. No consideration is payable for the grant of an option.

Under the Bermuda Plan, options may be granted to any director or employee of the Company or any subsidiary. Options are only exercisable during a maximum period of nine years following the first anniversary date of the grant or upon the termination of the option holder from employment with the Company.

Under the U.K. Plan, options may be granted to any full-time director or employee of the Company or any subsidiary. Options are only exercisable during the period of seven years following the third anniversary date of the grant or upon the termination of the option holder from employment with the Company.

### ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

#### A. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

The Company is indirectly controlled by another corporation (see below). The following table presents certain information regarding the current ownership of the Ordinary Shares with respect to (i) each person who is known by the Company to own more than 5 per cent of the Company's outstanding Ordinary Shares; and (ii) all directors and officers as a group

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as of June 14, 2002.

Owner	Ordinary Shares	
	Amount	Per cent
Hemen Holding Ltd. and associated companies (1)	34,579,054	45.22%
All Directors and Officers as a group (seven persons) (2)	34,666,545	45.34%

(1) Hemen Holding Ltd. is a Cyprus holding company indirectly controlled by Mr. John Fredriksen, who is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

(2) Includes Ordinary Shares held by Hemen Holding Ltd. and associated companies indirectly controlled by Mr. John Fredriksen.

At June 2001 and June 2000 Hemen Holding Ltd. and associated companies held 45.22% and 44.90% of the Company's Ordinary Shares, respectively.

The Company's major shareholders have the same voting rights as other shareholders of the Company.

As at June 27, 2002, 7,756,114 of the Company's Ordinary Shares are held by 65 holders of record in the United States.

No corporation or foreign government owns more than 50% of the Company's outstanding Ordinary Shares.

The Company is not aware of any arrangements, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Company.

### B. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During 1996, 1997 and January of 1998, Frontline received options to assume newbuilding contracts for the construction and purchase of five Suezmax tankers at the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. Ltd. shipyard in South Korea for delivery in 1998 and 2000 from single-ship owning companies affiliated with Hemen Holding Ltd., or Hemen. Hemen is the Company's largest shareholder and is indirectly controlled by Mr. John Fredriksen, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The first three of the Suezmax tankers were delivered during 1998. The remaining two vessels were delivered in February and April, 2000.

During 1997, Frontline received options to assume five newbuilding contracts for the construction and purchase of five VLCC tankers from other Hemen affiliated parties. These options were exercised in March 1998. The first two VLCC newbuildings were delivered in 1998, the third in January 1999 and the remaining two were delivered in mid 1999.

In May 1998, the Company acquired control of three shipowning and/or leasing structures which are organised in a non-recourse entity, Independent Tankers Corporation, or ITC. The Company acquired ITC for \$9.5 million. The Company's investment in ITC was subsequently sold to Hemen for \$9.5 million with effect from July 1, 1998. The Company has remained as the manager of the underlying assets and has received a five year fair value call option to buy back ITC.

In June 1998, the Company obtained a loan of \$87.5 million from Metrogas, the Metrogas Loan, to finance the acquisition of the five VLCC newbuilding contracts described above. At December 31, 1998, an amount of \$89 million was outstanding in respect of the Metrogas Loan, including interest accrued thereon. On September 30, 1999, \$35 million of the \$89 million Metrogas

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Loan was converted to equity by the issuance of 8,230,000 shares at an issue price of NOK 33.00 per share. In connection with this conversion, Metrogas offered \$15 million of the resulting ordinary shares to existing Frontline shareholders and warrant holders, excluding US persons. In connection with this secondary offering by Metrogas, Frontline bore costs of the offering of \$15,000. At December 31, 1999, an amount of \$56.7 million was outstanding in respect of the Metrogas Loan, including interest accrued thereon. On February 25, 2000, \$30 million of the Metrogas Loan was converted to equity, resulting in the issuance of 4,350,000 ordinary shares at an issue price of NOK 57.50 per share. In connection with this conversion, Metrogas offered 2,000,000 of the resulting ordinary shares to existing Frontline shareholders and warrant holders, excluding US persons. In August 2000, the outstanding principal amount of \$24.0 on the Metrogas Loan was repaid in full, together with \$4.3 million accrued thereon. In the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, the Metrogas Loan bore interest at the rate of 8.0 per cent and the Company incurred interest costs of \$1.6 million and \$5.4 million, respectively, of which \$2.7 million was expensed in 1999.

In addition to the lending arrangement described above, Hemen affiliated parties have, during 1998 and 1999, provided additional short term financing to the Company. Such financing bore interest at a rate of between 6.75 and 8.8 per cent per annum in 2000 and 6.75 per cent in 1999. Interest expense recorded by the Company in 2000 in respect of such financing was \$1,095,380 (1999 - \$428,291).

In September 2000 Frontline acquired a 1993-built VLCC, which was named Front Ace, from a company affiliated with Hemen. This vessel was acquired for a price of \$53 million which was based on three independent valuations less a \$1 million discount compared to appraised market value.

On December 5, 2000, a subsidiary of Frontline made a short-term loan of \$20 million to World Shipholding Ltd., a company affiliated with Hemen. This loan was repaid in full on February 6, 2001 together with fees and interest of \$349,680, of which \$115,000 was recorded by the Company in 2000 and \$234,680 was recorded in 2001.

On December 28, 2000, the Company and Overseas Shipholding Group Inc., or OSG, entered into an agreement with Osprey Maritime Limited, or Osprey, to acquire the two VLCCs Golar Edinburgh and Golar Dundee. The agreement was signed on behalf of a joint venture company to be owned 50.1 per cent by the Company and 49.9 per cent by OSG. The purchase price for the vessels, which were delivered in the first quarter of 2001, was \$53 million each. At December 31, 2000, World Shipholding Ltd. held more than 50 per cent of the shares in Osprey. In February, 2001, World Shipholding Ltd. took control of Osprey.

In February 2001, the Company acquired newbuilding contracts for the construction and purchase of three VLCC tankers at the Hitachi shipyard in Japan for delivery in 2002 from Seatankers Management Co. Ltd, a company affiliated with Hemen. These contracts were acquired for the original contract price of \$72 million each plus \$0.5 million per contract.

In the year ended 31 December, 2001, a subsidiary of Frontline Ltd provided services to Seatankers Ltd, a company affiliated with Hemen. These services include management support and administrative services. In the year ended December 31, 2001, the Company has earned management fees from Seatankers Ltd. of \$277,855 as income. As at December 31, 2001 an amount of \$266,930 was due from Seatankers Ltd. in respect of these fees and for the reimbursement of costs incurred on behalf of Seatankers Ltd.

In the year ended 31 December, 2001, Frontline has provided management

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support and administrative services to a newbuilding project known as the Uljanik Project. As at December 31, 2001, an amount of \$47,993 was due from the Uljanik Project. The Uljanik Project is owned by Seatankers, which is affiliated with Hemen.

In the year ended 31 December 2001, a subsidiary of the Company provided services to Golar LNG Limited. Osprey, which is controlled by World Shipholding, holds 50.01 per cent of Golar LNG Limited. The services provided include management support, corporate services and administrative services. In the year ended 31 December 2001, management fees from Golar LNG Limited of \$258,960 have been earned by the Company. As at December 31 2001, an amount of \$547,966 was due from Golar LNG in respect of these fees and for the reimbursement of costs incurred on behalf of Golar LNG Limited.

### C. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Not Applicable

## ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

See Item 18.

#### Legal Proceedings

The Company is a party, as plaintiff or defendant, to several lawsuits in various jurisdictions for demurrage, damages, off-hire and other claims and commercial disputes arising from the operation of its vessels, in the ordinary course of business or in connection with its acquisition activities. The Company's management believes that the resolution of such claims will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations or financial condition.

#### Dividend Policy

Prior to May 2001, the Company has not paid regular quarterly or annual dividends since 1997, and it has been the Company's policy since that time to pay dividends only when considered appropriate by the Company's Board of Directors. On May 8, 2001, the Company announced a dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable to holders of record as of May 21, 2001 and has paid the following dividends in 2001:

Record Date	Payment Date	Amount per Share
May 21, 2001	June 7, 2001	\$1.00
August 23, 2001	September 5, 2001	\$0.40
November 22, 2001	December 5, 2001	\$0.10

The timing and amount of dividends, if any, will depend upon the Company's results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, restrictions in financing arrangements and other relevant factors.

### B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Not Applicable

## ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

Not applicable except for Item 9.A. 4. and Item 9. C.

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The Company's Ordinary Shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), the Oslo Stock Exchange ("OSE") and on the London Stock Exchange ("LSE") under the symbol "FRO". Prior to the transfer of Frontline to Bermuda and subsequent listing of its ordinary shares on the OSE, Frontline AB's shares were listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange ("SSE").

The Company's ADSs, each of which represents one Ordinary Share, were traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "FRONY" until August 3, 2001 when the ADSs were delisted. In March, 2001 the Company announced its intention to list the Ordinary Shares on the New York Stock Exchange and in July 2001 gave notice of termination of the ADR program to the Bank of New York as Depositary. The ADR program was terminated on October 5, 2001. The Company's Ordinary Shares began trading on the NYSE on August 6, 2001.

The New York Stock Exchange is the Company's "primary listing". As an overseas company with a secondary listing on the LSE, the Company is not required to comply with certain listing rules applicable to companies with a primary listing on the LSE. The listing on the OSE is also a secondary listing. The Company's Ordinary Shares have been thinly traded on the London Stock Exchange during 1999, 2000 and 2001.

The following table sets forth, for the five most recent fiscal years, the high and low prices for the Ordinary Shares on the NYSE and OSE and the high and low prices for the ADSs as reported by the Nasdaq National Market. In 1997 the Company's Ordinary Shares traded on the SSE and the high and low closing prices were SEK89 and SEK70, respectively.

Fiscal year ended December 31	NYSE		OSE		NASDAQ	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
2001	\$15.45	\$6.55	NOK215.50	NOK59.50	\$24.50	\$11.563
2000	-	-	NOK164.00	NOK37.00	\$18.250	\$3.938
1999	-	-	NOK45.00	NOK16.00	\$4.250	\$3.000
1998	-	-	NOK92.00	NOK8.00	\$14.500	\$3.125
1997	-	-	NOK121.00	NOK86.00	\$16.000	\$11.750

The following table sets forth, for each full financial quarter for the two most recent fiscal years, the high and low prices for the Ordinary Shares on the NYSE and the OSE, and the high and low prices for the ADSs as reported by the Nasdaq National Market.

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2001	NYSE		OSE		NASDAQ	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
First quarter	-	-	NOK159.50	NOK104.00	\$18.188	\$11.563
Second quarter	-	-	NOK215.50	NOK157.00	\$24.50	\$17.00
Third quarter	\$15.45	\$8.85	NOK176.00	NOK78.50	\$19.05	\$14.35
Fourth quarter	\$10.50	\$6.55	NOK93.00	NOK59.50	-	-
Fiscal year						



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ended December  
31, 2000

First quarter	-	-	NOK82.50	NOK37.00	\$9.785	\$3.938
Second quarter	-	-	NOK106.00	NOK64.00	\$12.50	\$5.688
Third quarter	-	-	NOK163.00	NOK98.00	\$17.875	\$14.750
Fourth quarter	-	-	NOK164.00	NOK103.00	\$18.250	\$11.37

The following table sets forth, for the most recent six months, the high and low closing prices for the Ordinary Shares on the NYSE and OSE.

	NYSE		OSE	
	High	Low	High	Low
May 2002	\$13.05	\$10.81	NOK108.50	NOK90
April 2002	\$11.75	\$10.19	NOK104.00	NOK87.50
March 2002	\$12.50	\$10.75	NOK108.00	NOK97.00
February 2002	\$11.25	\$9.41	NOK97.50	NOK83.50
January 2002	\$10.25	\$9.05	NOK90.50	NOK82.00
December 2001	\$10.50	\$8.45	NOK93.00	NOK76.00

### ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### A. SHARE CAPITAL

Not Applicable

#### B. MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The Memorandum of Association of the Company has previously been filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1, (Registration No. 33-70158) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 13, 1993, and is hereby incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

On October 26, 2001, the Company adopted revised Bye-laws. These Amended and Restated Bye-Laws of the Company as adopted by shareholders on October 26, 2001 are filed as Exhibit 1.4 to this Annual Report.

The action necessary to change the rights of holders of the stock and the conditions governing the manner in which annual general meetings and extraordinary meetings if shareholders are invoked, including the conditions of admission, are described in the Company's Bye-laws filed as Exhibit 1.4 to this Annual Report.

The Company's Bye-laws contain certain restrictions with respect to the registration of shares which are summarised below:

- (i) The Board may decline to register the transfer of any share held through the Verdipapirsentralen ("VPS"), the computerised central share registry maintained in Oslo, Norway, for bodies corporate whose shares are listed for trading on the OSE, if the registration of such transfer would be likely, in the opinion of the Board, to result in fifty per cent or more of the aggregate issued share capital of the Company or shares of the Company to which are attached fifty per cent or more of the votes attached to all outstanding shares of the Company being held or owned directly or indirectly, (including, without limitation, through the VPS) by a person or persons resident for tax purposes in Norway (or such other jurisdiction as the Board may nominate from time to time).

- (ii) If fifty per cent or more of the aggregate issued share capital of the Company or shares to which are attached fifty per cent or more of the votes attached to all outstanding shares of the Company are found to be held or owned directly or indirectly (including, without limitation, through the VPS) by a person or persons resident for tax purposes in Norway (or such other jurisdiction as the Board may nominate from time to time), other than the Registrar in respect of those shares registered in its name in the Register as nominee of persons whose interests in such shares are reflected in the VPS, the Board shall make an announcement to such effect through the OSE, and the Board and the Registrar shall thereafter be entitled and required to dispose of such number of shares of the Company or interests therein held or owned by such persons as will result in the percentage of the aggregate issued share capital of the Company held or owned as aforesaid being less than fifty per cent.

The Company has in place a Shareholders Rights Plan that would have the effect of delaying, deferring, preventing a change in control of the Company. The Shareholders Rights Plan has been filed as part of the Form 8-A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 9, 1996, and is hereby incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

#### C. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

As described in Item 4., "Information on the Company", in 2000 the Company sponsored a plan of reorganisation, ir the Plan, for Golden Ocean in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. The Plan became effective on October 10, 2000, at which time the Company acquired Golden Ocean. As part of the Plan, the Company paid an aggregate amount of approximately \$63 million and issued an aggregate of 1,245,998 Ordinary Shares to holders of allowed claims against Golden Ocean.

#### D. EXCHANGE CONTROLS

The Company is classified by the Bermuda Monetary Authority as a non-resident of Bermuda for exchange control purposes.

The transfer of ADSs or Ordinary Shares between persons regarded as resident outside Bermuda for exchange control purposes may be effected without specific consent under the Exchange Control Act of 1972 and regulations thereunder and the issuance of Ordinary Shares (including shares to be represented by ADSs) to persons regarded as resident outside Bermuda for exchange control purposes may be effected without specific consent under the Exchange Control Act of 1972 and regulations thereunder. Issues and transfers of ADSs or Ordinary Shares involving any person regarded as resident in Bermuda for exchange control purposes require specific prior approval under the Exchange Control Act of 1972.

The owners of ADSs or Ordinary Shares who are ordinarily resident outside Bermuda are not subject to any restrictions on their rights to hold or vote their shares. Because the Company has been designated as a non-resident for Bermuda exchange control purposes, there are no restrictions on its ability to transfer funds in and out of Bermuda or to pay dividends to U.S. residents who are holders of ADSs, or ordinary shares, other than in respect of local Bermuda currency.

As an "exempted company", the Company is exempt from Bermuda laws which restrict the percentage of share capital that may be held by non-Bermudians.

#### E. TAXATION

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Bermuda currently imposes no tax (including a tax in the nature of an income, estate duty, inheritance, capital transfer or withholding tax) on profits, income, capital gains or appreciations derived by, or dividends or other distributions paid to US Shareholders of ADSs or Ordinary Shares. Bermuda has undertaken not to impose any such Bermuda taxes on US Shareholders of ADSs or Ordinary Shares prior to the year 2016 except in so far as such tax applies to persons ordinarily resident in Bermuda.

There is no income tax treaty between the United States and Bermuda pertaining to the taxation of income except in the case of insurance enterprises. There also is no estate tax treaty between the United States and Bermuda.

### F. DIVIDENDS AND PAYING AGENTS

Not Applicable

### G. STATEMENT BY EXPERTS

Not Applicable

### H. DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

The Company is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In accordance with these requirements the Company files reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These materials, including this annual report and the accompanying exhibits, may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the Commission at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549 and at 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Northwestern Atrium Center, Chicago, Illinois 60661. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room by calling 1 (800) SEC-0330, and you may obtain copies at prescribed rates from the Public Reference Section of the Commission at its principal office in Washington, D.C. 20549. The SEC maintains a website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. In addition, documents referred to in this annual report may be inspected at the Company's headquarters at Par-la-Ville Place, 14 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton, Bermuda.

### I. SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

Not Applicable

### ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to various market risks, including interest rates and foreign currency fluctuations. The Company uses interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk. The Company has not entered into any financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

The exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its debt and related interest rate swaps. The majority of this exposure is the floating rate debt, which totalled \$1,348.6 million at December 31, 2001 (2000: \$1,439.5 million). The Company has entered into interest rate swap agreements to manage its exposure with interest rates by locking in fixed interest rates from floating rates. At December 31, 2001, there were eight swaps with a total notional principal of \$362.8 million (2000 - nine swaps with notional principal of \$373.5 million). The swap agreements have

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various maturity dates from February 2003 to August 2008, and the Company would have a loss \$4.9 million if it were to terminate the agreements as of December 31, 2001 (2000 - loss of \$0.2 million). The maximum exposure to the interest rate fluctuations is \$985.8 million at December 31, 2001 (2000: \$1,066.0 million). A one per cent change in interest rates would increase (decrease) the interest expense by \$9.8 million per year as of December 31, 2001 (2000: \$10.7 million).

The fair market value of the fixed rate debt on the balance sheet was \$33.5 million as of December 31, 2001 (2000: \$93.3 million). If the interest rate was to increase (decrease) by one per cent with all other variables remaining constant, the market value of the fixed rate debt would decrease (increase) by approximately \$0.6 million (2000: \$1.5 million).

Marketable equity securities held by the Company are considered to be available-for-sale securities and as such are carried at fair value with resulting unrealised gains and losses, net of deferred taxes if any, recorded as a separate component of other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity. As a result, the Company's equity is exposed to fluctuations in the share price of marketable securities considered to be available-for-sale. A ten per cent change in the market value of such securities would increase (decrease) equity by \$0.1 million as of December 31, 2001 (2000 - \$0.4 million).

The majority of the Company's transactions, assets and liabilities are denominated in U.S. dollars, the functional currency of the Company. Certain of the Company's subsidiaries report in Sterling, Swedish kronor or Norwegian kroner and risks of two kinds arise as a result: a transaction risk, that is, the risk that currency fluctuations will have a negative effect on the value of the Company's cash flows; and a translation risk, the impact of adverse currency fluctuations in the translation of foreign operations and foreign assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars for the Company's consolidated financial statements. Certain of the Company's subsidiaries, and associated companies in which the Company has investments, have Yen denominated long-term debt and charter contracts denominated in Yen. There is a risk that currency fluctuations will have a negative effect on the value of the Company's cashflows. At December 31, 2001, the Company had Yen denominated long-term debt of (Y)14,378,176,587 and its share of Yen denominated long-term debt in associate companies was (Y)9,778,862,882 (2000 - (Y)15,587,000,000 and (Y)17,152,359,010, respectively. The Company has not entered into forward contracts for either transaction or translation risk, which may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

### ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

Not Applicable

## PART II

### ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not Applicable

### ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

On December 6, 1996, the Company's Board of Directors adopted a Shareholder Rights Plan (the "Plan"). The Company adopted the Plan to protect

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shareholders against unsolicited attempts to acquire control of the Company that do not offer an adequate price to all shareholders or are otherwise not in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. Under the Plan, each shareholder of record on December 20, 1996 received one right for each Ordinary Share held, and each registered holder of outstanding warrants received one right for each Ordinary Share for which they are entitled to subscribe. In addition, in connection with the Amalgamation, the Company issued in the aggregate 47,212,536 rights to Frontline's shareholders (44,612,536 of which rights were attached to the Ordinary Shares issued and 2,600,000 of which rights were attached to the Ordinary Shares underlying the New Warrants issued). The rights generally may not detach from the related Ordinary Shares. Each right entitles the holder to purchase from the Company one-quarter of an Ordinary Share at an initial purchase price of \$1.50. The rights will become exercisable and will detach from the Ordinary Shares a specified period of time after any person has become the beneficial owner of 20 per cent or more of the Company's Ordinary Shares. The Plan was amended as of October 29, 1997 to provide that Frontline's purchase of Ordinary Shares pursuant to its tender offer in connection with its acquisition of LOF, would not result in the rights becoming exercisable.

If any person becomes the beneficial owner of 20 per cent or more of the Company's Ordinary Shares, each right will entitle the holder, other than the acquiring person, to purchase for the purchase price, that number of Ordinary Shares having a market value of eight times the purchase price.

If, following an acquisition of 20 per cent or more of the Company's Ordinary Shares, the Company is involved in certain amalgamations or other business combinations or sells or transfers more than 50% of its assets or earning power, each right will entitle the holder to purchase for the purchase price ordinary shares of the other party to the transaction having a market value of up to eight times the purchase price.

The Company may redeem the rights at a price of \$0.001 per right at any time prior to a specified period of time after a person has become the beneficial owner of 20 per cent or more of its Ordinary Shares. The rights will expire on December 31, 2006, unless earlier exchanged or redeemed.

In connection with the Company's one-for-ten reverse stock split, the rights were adjusted pursuant to the Plan, so that there are currently ten rights attached to each outstanding Ordinary Share.

ITEM 15. RESERVED

ITEM 16. RESERVED

### PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not Applicable

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following financial statements listed below and set forth on pages F-1 through F-33 are filed as part of this annual report:

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Financial Statements for Frontline Ltd.  
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Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors  
and Stockholders of Frontline Ltd.

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In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and changes in stockholders' equity present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Frontline Ltd. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2001 and 2000 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of Golden Ocean Group Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary, which statements reflect total assets of approximately \$283.9 and \$535.1 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000 and total revenues of approximately \$82.1 and \$23.1 million for the period ended December 31, 2001 and for the period from October 10, 2000 (date of acquisition) to December 31, 2000. In addition, we did not audit the financial statements of ICB Shipping AB, a wholly-owned subsidiary, for the year ended December 31, 1999. The financial statements of ICB Shipping AB reflect total revenues of approximately \$125.8 million for the year ended December 31, 1999, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Sweden. We have audited adjustments necessary to convert the 1999 ICB Shipping AB financial statements to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The financial statements of Golden Ocean Group Limited and ICB Shipping AB were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Golden Ocean Group Limited and ICB Shipping AB, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors and our audit of the adjustments necessary for a presentation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. The report of the auditors of Golden Ocean Group Limited includes an explanatory paragraph regarding substantial doubt about Golden Ocean Group Limited's ability to continue as a going concern. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for drydocking costs in 2001.

PricewaterhouseCoopers DA

Oslo, Norway  
June 28, 2002

Golden Ocean Group Limited

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Report of Independent Accountants

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF GOLDEN OCEAN GROUP LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Golden Ocean Group Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2001 and the period from October 10, 2000 to December 31, 2000. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Golden Ocean Group Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2001 and the period from October 10, 2000 to December 31, 2000, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has failed to repay a loan of \$ 48,068,000, which was fully repayable on March 30, 2002. Non-payment constitutes a default under the loan agreement, and entitles the creditor to exercise its rights under the loan security documents, which include taking possession of the secured vessel taking control of a subsidiary and claiming under the performance guarantee issued by the Company. In the event that the creditor declares a default under the loan agreement, cross default provisions in agreements with other lenders are such that all of the Company's secured debt could become payable immediately. Management plans in this regard are also disclosed in note 1. There is substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Moore Stephens  
Chartered Accountants  
London, England  
February 15, 2002  
(June 28, 2002 - notes 1 and 21)



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## Report of Independent Accountant's Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders  
ICB Shipping AB

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of ICB Shipping AB and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1999, and the related consolidated statements of income and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Sweden that are substantially equivalent to auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ICB Shipping AB and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1999 and the results of their operations and their changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Sweden.

Stockholm, Sweden  
March 30, 2000

Per Bergman  
Authorized Public Accountant  
KPMG

### Frontline Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 (in thousands of \$, except per share data)

	2001	2000
Operating revenues		
Time charter revenues	63,817	31,591
Bareboat charter revenues	32,016	8,751
Voyage charter revenues	639,807	656,911
Voyage expenses and commission	(88,295)	(97,316)
-----	-----	-----
Net operating revenues	647,345	599,947
-----	-----	-----
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	35,620	1,160
Operating expenses		

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Ship operating expenses	121,452	88,45
Charterhire expenses	41,858	34,35
Administrative expenses	13,176	9,32
-----		
Total operating expenses	176,486	132,13
-----		
Net operating income before depreciation and amortisation	506,479	468,97
-----		
Depreciation and amortisation	121,725	92,88
-----		
Net operating income (loss) after depreciation and amortisation	384,754	376,09
-----		
Other income (expenses)		
Interest income	12,953	6,85
Interest expense	(91,800)	(96,174)
Share in results from associated companies	22,317	12,81
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)	28,318	14,56
Other financial items, net	(5,709)	(248)
-----		
Net other expenses	(33,921)	(62,184)
-----		
Net income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	350,833	313,90
Minority interest	-	
Income taxes	444	4
-----		
Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	350,389	313,86
-----		
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	32,339	
-----		
Net income (loss)	382,728	313,86
=====		
Earnings (loss) per share		
Basic earnings per share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$4.57	\$ 4.2
Diluted earnings per share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$4.56	\$ 4.2
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$0.42	\$
Basic earnings per share	\$4.99	\$ 4.2
Diluted earnings per share	\$4.98	\$ 4.2
=====		

See accompanying Notes that are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

Frontline Ltd.  
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2001 and 2000  
(in thousands of \$)

	2001	2000
ASSETS		
Current Assets		

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Cash and cash equivalents	178,176	103,514
Restricted cash	11,101	12,580
Marketable securities	1,159	3,713
Trade accounts receivable	55,157	95,769
Other receivables	9,331	35,252
Inventories	11,310	11,190
Voyages in progress	8,293	22,259
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	3,391	8,372
-----		
Total current assets	277,918	292,649
Newbuildings and vessel purchase options	102,781	36,326
Vessels and equipment, net	2,196,959	2,254,921
Vessels and equipment under capital lease, net	317,208	108,387
Investment in associated companies	109,898	27,361
Deferred charges	5,061	5,836
Other long-term assets	9,900	41,123
Goodwill	14,049	14,385
-----		
Total assets	3,033,774	2,780,988
=====		
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	227,597	212,767
Current portion of obligations under capital leases	17,127	7,888
Trade accounts payable	6,994	10,610
Accrued expenses	35,543	40,777
Deferred charter revenue	1,567	2,577
Provisions for drydocking	-	11,440
Mark to market valuation of derivatives	14,723	-
Other current liabilities	11,505	4,332
-----		
Total current liabilities	315,056	290,391
Long-term liabilities		
Long-term debt	1,164,354	1,331,372
Obligations under capital leases	283,663	101,875
Provisions for drydocking	-	19,727
Other long-term liabilities	11,478	2,063
-----		
Total liabilities	1,774,551	1,745,428
Commitments and contingencies		
Minority interest	6,822	6,070
Stockholders' equity		
Share capital	191,019	195,172
Additional paid in capital	552,166	576,677
Warrants and options	-	7,662
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(11,864)	(3,579)
Retained earnings	521,080	253,558
-----		
Total stockholders' equity	1,252,401	1,029,490
-----		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	3,033,774	2,780,988
=====		

See accompanying Notes that are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

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Frontline Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 (in thousands of \$)

	2001	2000	1999
Operating activities			
Net income (loss)	382,728	313,867	(86,896)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortisation	121,725	92,880	91,435
Amortisation of deferred charges	2,233	1,005	2,922
(Gain) loss from sale of assets	(35,620)	(1,160)	37,199
Share in results from associated companies	(22,321)	(12,817)	(3,067)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(29,148)	(14,794)	-
Change in accounting principle	(32,339)	-	-
Adjustment of financial derivatives to market value	5,404	-	-
Other, net	(2,297)	(1,552)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions:			
Trade accounts receivable	40,612	(80,758)	(2,676)
Other receivables	25,921	(19,489)	1,521
Inventories	(120)	3,560	(4,915)
Voyages in progress	13,966	(7,847)	(1,153)
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	4,979	(1,903)	2,049
Trade accounts payable	1,290	(7,866)	(1,824)
Accrued expenses	(5,234)	2,972	2,805
Deferred charter revenue	(1,010)	(2,019)	-
Provisions for drydocking	-	6,858	7,158
Other, net	6,838	645	1,928
-----			
Net cash provided by operating activities	477,607	271,582	46,486
-----			
Investing activities			
Maturity (placement) of restricted cash	1,479	(4,648)	1,116
Additions to newbuildings, vessels and equipment	(386,130)	(435,980)	(200,736)
Proceeds from sale of vessels and equipment	400,111	1,315	239,043
Acquisition of businesses (net of cash acquired)	(64,656)	(41,912)	126,000
Investment in associated companies	(60,003)	(3,993)	4,210
Investment in marketable securities	-	(983)	-
Investment in debt	-	(38,553)	-
Dividends received from associated companies	2,314	2,346	3,246
Proceeds from sales of other assets	3,103	25,490	2,653
-----			
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(103,782)	(496,918)	175,532
-----			
Financing activities			
Proceeds from long-term debt	324,890	384,690	505,875
Repayments of long-term debt and debentures	(460,725)	(209,711)	(679,210)
Payment of obligations under capital leases	(10,337)	(1,990)	-

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Debt fees paid	(1,459)	(2,161)	(3,068)
Cash dividends paid	(115,206)	-	(4,714)
Purchase of minority interest	-	(12,020)	(104,148)
Repurchase of shares and warrants	(44,814)	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of equity	8,488	104,575	54,680
-----			
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(299,163)	263,383	(230,585)
-----			
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	74,662	38,047	(8,567)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	103,514	65,467	74,034
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	178,176	103,514	65,467
=====			
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Interest paid, net of capitalised interest	96,202	92,954	94,633
Income taxes paid	11	26	-
=====			
See accompanying Notes that are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements			

Frontline Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 (in thousands of \$, except number of shares)

	2001	2000	1999
NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING			
Balance at beginning of year	78,068,811	60,961,860	46,100,000
Shares issued	546,055	19,256,967	14,850,000
Shares bought back	(2,207,300)	(2,150,016)	-
-----			
Balance at end of year	76,407,566	78,068,811	60,960,000
-----			
SHARE CAPITAL			
Balance at beginning of year	195,172	152,405	110,000
Shares issued	1,365	48,142	30,000
Shares bought back	(5,518)	(5,375)	-
-----			
Balance at end of year	191,019	195,172	140,000
-----			
ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL			
Balance at beginning of year	576,677	462,474	430,000
Shares issued	7,123	134,005	20,000
Shares bought back and warrants exercised or expired	(31,634)	(19,802)	-
-----			
Balance at end of year	552,166	576,677	450,000
-----			
WARRANTS AND OPTIONS			

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Balance at beginning of year	7,662	9,333	
Options and warrants exercised or expired	(7,662)	(1,671)	
-----			
Balance at end of year	-	7,662	
-----			
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Balance at beginning of year	(3,579)	(6,603)	(3)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(8,285)	3,024	(3)
-----			
Balance at end of year	(11,864)	(3,579)	(6)
-----			
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Balance at beginning of year	253,558	(60,309)	2
Net income (loss)	382,728	313,867	(86)
Dividends paid	(115,206)	-	
-----			
Balance at end of year	521,080	253,558	(60)
-----			
Total Stockholders' Equity	1,252,401	1,029,490	55
-----			
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Net income (loss)	382,728	313,867	(86)
Unrealised holding gains (losses)	(8,255)	3,138	(2)
Foreign currency translation	(30)	(114)	
-----			
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(8,285)	3,024	(3)
-----			
Comprehensive income (loss)	374,443	316,891	(89)
-----			

See accompanying Notes that are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

1. GENERAL

Frontline Ltd. (the "Company" or "Frontline") is a Bermuda based shipping company engaged primarily in the ownership and operation of oil tankers, including oil/bulk/ore ("OBO") carriers. The Company operates tankers of two sizes: very large crude carriers ("VLCCs") which are between 200,000 and 320,000 deadweight tons ("dwt"), and Suezmaxes, which are vessels between 120,000 and 170,000 dwt. In addition, through a corporate acquisition completed in October 2000, the Company has acquired a fleet of dry bulk carriers that includes Capesize, Panamax and Handymax bulkers as well as interests in 14 VLCCs. The Company operates through subsidiaries and partnerships located in Bermuda, Isle of Man, Liberia, Norway, Panama, Singapore and Sweden. The Company is also involved in the charter, purchase and sale of vessels.

The Company has its origin in Frontline AB, which was founded in 1985, and which was listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange from 1989 to 1997. In May 1997, a decision was made to redomicile Frontline AB from Sweden to Bermuda and to list its shares on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The change

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of domicile was executed through a share for share exchange offer from the then newly formed Frontline Ltd. in Bermuda. Frontline Ltd. was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on April 29, 1997 for the purpose of succeeding to the business of Frontline AB and, commencing in June 1997, the shares in Frontline AB were exchanged for shares in Frontline. The ordinary shares of Frontline were thereafter listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange and delisted from the Stockholm Stock Exchange.

In September 1997 Frontline initiated an amalgamation (the "Amalgamation") with London & Overseas Freighters Limited ("LOF"). This process was completed in May 1998. In the business combination, which left LOF as the surviving company, Frontline's shareholders exchanged Frontline shares for LOF shares and LOF was subsequently renamed Frontline Ltd. As a result of this transaction, Frontline became listed on the London Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market in addition to its listing on the Oslo Stock Exchange. LOF originally commenced operations in 1948 as a U.K. company ("LOF plc") and was listed on the London Stock Exchange in 1950. LOF was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on June 12, 1992 for the purpose of succeeding to the business of LOF plc.

In December 1999, Frontline entered into an agreement with five other shipowners, A.P. Moller, Euronav Luxembourg SA, Osprey Maritime Ltd., Overseas Shipholding Group Inc. and Reederei "Nord" Klaus E. Oldendorff to establish a Marshall Islands corporation, Tankers International LLC ("Tankers"), to operate a pool of their respective VLCC fleets. Tankers commenced operations on February 1, 2000 with an initial fleet of 39 modern VLCCs. With the exception of the VLCCs committed to term charters, all of the Company's VLCCs are currently operated in the Tankers pool.

### Business combinations and Acquisitions

#### ICB Shipping AB (publ)

In September 1997, Frontline made a public offer to acquire all of the shares of ICB Shipping AB (publ) ("ICB"). Through the tender offer, by October 1997 Frontline acquired 51.7 per cent of the outstanding shares of ICB at a purchase price of approximately \$215 million. The shares purchased provided Frontline with only 31.4 per cent of the ICB voting rights. On January 8, 1998, Frontline withdrew its bid for the remaining outstanding shares of ICB. During 1998, Frontline made further purchases of ICB Shares in the market and at December 31, 1998 had 34.2 per cent of the voting power.

In September 1999, pursuant to an agreement (the "ICB Agreement"), Frontline acquired ICB Shares previously owned by the so-called "A group" consortium including those controlled by board members of ICB and ICB shares controlled by the Angelicoussis family. In connection with the ICB Agreement, four of the VLCCs owned by ICB, were sold to companies controlled by the Angelicoussis family. As a result of the acquisitions, Frontline increased its shareholding in ICB to approximately 90 per cent of the capital and 93 per cent of the voting rights. In October 1999, a new Board of Directors was appointed in ICB and is consequently controlled by Frontline. In December 1999, Frontline commenced a compulsory acquisition for the remaining shares in ICB and ICB was delisted from the Stockholm Stock Exchange.

In the two year period prior to September 1999, Frontline was unable to control, or exercise significant influence over, ICB. Accordingly, the Company previously accounted for its investment in ICB as an available-for-sale security in accordance with SFAS 115. As a result of Frontline acquiring control over ICB, the Company's financial statements prior to 1999 have been restated to reflect Frontline's equity in

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earnings of ICB.

For the year ended December 31, 1999, ICB has been consolidated with effect from January 1, 1999. In connection with the ICB Agreement, four of the VLCCs owned by ICB, were sold to companies controlled by the Angelicoussis family. This sale has resulted in Frontline recognising a loss on sale of vessels of \$37.9 million in its consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 1999. Twenty employees of ICB have been made redundant as the result of the acquisition by Frontline and severance costs of approximately \$1.4 million have been incurred in the year ended December 31, 1999. These costs are included in the determination of the purchase price of ICB.

Golden Ocean Group Limited

In October 2000, Frontline took control of Golden Ocean Group Limited ("Golden Ocean"), a shipping group which holds interest in 14 VLCCs and 10 bulk carriers. On the same date Golden Ocean emerged from bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

In January 2000, Golden Ocean and its fellow subsidiaries, Golden Ocean Tankers Limited and Channel Rose Holdings Inc. (together the "Debtors") filed for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code with the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Bankruptcy Court"). In July 2000, Frontline filed a proposed plan of reorganisation (the "Plan of Reorganisation") and disclosure statement (the "Disclosure Statement") with the Bankruptcy Court which set forth the manner in which claims against and equity interests in the Debtors would be treated. On August 4, 2000 the Bankruptcy Court approved on Frontline's Disclosure Statement and on August 14, 2000 approved the appointment of Frontline as manager of Golden Ocean's operations with immediate effect. The Plan of Reorganisation was approved by an overwhelming majority of holders of claims entitled to vote and was confirmed at a hearing on September 15, 2000.

On October 10, 2000 the Plan of Reorganisation became effective and Frontline acquired the entire share capital of Golden Ocean. The total acquisition price paid, including amounts paid to settle allowed claims, was approximately \$63.0 million, including 1,245,998 shares issued at a price of \$15.65 per share. The acquisition of Golden Ocean has been accounted for using the purchase method. (See Note 11 and Note 24). Eighteen employees of Golden Ocean have been made redundant as the result of the acquisition by Frontline and severance costs of approximately \$2.1 million have been incurred by Golden Ocean in the year ended December 31, 2000. These costs were included in the determination of the reorganised balance sheet and not in the determination of the purchase price.

Mosvold Shipping Limited

In April 2001, the Company announced an offer for all of the shares of Mosvold Shipping Limited ("Mosvold"), a Bermuda company whose shares were listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. Through a combination of shares acquired and acceptances of the offer, Frontline acquired 97 per cent of the shares of Mosvold. The remaining 3 per cent of the shares of Mosvold were acquired during 2001 through a compulsory acquisition. Through the purchase of Mosvold the Company acquired two mid-70s built VLCCs and three newbuilding contracts for VLCCs. The two mid-70s built VLCCs have subsequently been sold by the Company. The first of the newbuildings was delivered in January 2002, the second and third are due for delivery in September 2002 and June 2003, respectively.

The total acquisition price paid for Mosvold was approximately \$70.0



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million and the acquisition has been accounted for using the purchase method. (See Note 24). Thirty employees of Mosvold have been made redundant as the result of the acquisition by Frontline and severance costs of approximately \$0.3 million have been incurred by Mosvold in the year ended December 31, 2001. These severance costs are included in the statement of operations and not in the determination of the purchase price of Mosvold.

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The consolidated financial statements include the assets and liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries. Investments in companies in which the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50 per cent of the voting control are consolidated, unless the Company is unable to control the investee. For the year ended December 31, 1999, ICB has been consolidated with effect from January 1, 1999. For the year ended December 31, 2000, Golden Ocean has been consolidated with effect from October 10, 2000. For the year ended December 31, 2001, Mosvold has been consolidated with effect from May 15, 2001. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Investments in companies in which the Company holds between 20 per cent and 50 per cent of an ownership interest, and over which the Company exercises significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method. The Company records its investments in equity-method investees on the consolidated balance sheets as "Investment in associated companies" and its share of the investees' earnings or losses in the consolidated statements of operations as "Share in results from associated companies". The excess, if any, of the purchase price over the book value basis of the Company's investment in an equity method investee is included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets in "Investment in associated companies". Two companies in which the Company owns 50.1 per cent have been accounted for using the equity method as the Company is not able to exercise control.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires that management make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted in the current period.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, all demand and time deposits and highly liquid, low risk investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered equivalent to cash.

#### Marketable Securities

Marketable equity securities held by the Company are considered to be available-for-sale securities and as such are carried at fair value with resulting unrealised gains and losses, net of deferred taxes if any, recorded as a separate component of other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity.

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### Inventories

Inventories, which comprise principally of fuel and lubricating oils, are stated at the lower of cost and market value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

### Vessels and equipment

The cost of the vessels less estimated residual value is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the vessels' estimated remaining economic useful lives. Other equipment is depreciated over its estimated remaining useful life, which approximates five years.

The vessels obtained through the acquisition of ICB have been depreciated on a straight-line basis over the vessels' remaining economic useful lives, which was determined to be 20 years. In the fourth quarter of 1999, management determined that the useful life of these vessels was 25 years rather than 20 years, as previously estimated. A change in accounting estimate was recognised to reflect this decision, resulting in a decrease in depreciation expense and consequently increasing net income by \$1.8 million and basic and diluted earnings per share by \$0.04, for 1999.

With effect from April 2001, the International Maritime Organisation implemented new regulations that result in the accelerated phase-out of single hull vessels. As a result of this, the Company has re-evaluated the estimated useful life of its single hull vessels and determined this to be either 25 years or the vessel's anniversary date in 2017 whichever comes first. As a result, the estimated useful lives of four of the Company's vessels were reduced in the fourth quarter of 2001. A change in accounting estimate was recognised to reflect this decision, resulting in an increase in depreciation expense and consequently decreasing net income by \$0.5 million and basic and diluted earnings per share by \$0.01, for 2001.

### Vessels and equipment under capital lease

The Company bareboat charters in certain vessels under agreements that are classified as capital leases. Depreciation of vessels under capital lease is included within depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Operations. Vessels under capital lease are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the vessels' remaining economic useful lives, based on a 25 year useful life, or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The method applied is determined by the criteria by which the lease has been assessed to be a capital lease.

### Newbuildings and vessel purchase options

The carrying value of the vessels under construction ("Newbuildings") represents the accumulated costs to the balance sheet date which the Company has had to pay by way of purchase instalments and other capital expenditures together with capitalised loan interest and associated finance costs. No charge for depreciation is made until the vessel is put into operation.

Vessel purchase options are capitalised at the time option contracts are acquired or entered into. The Company reviews expected future cash flows, which would result from exercise of each option contract on a contract by contract basis to determine whether the carrying value of the option is recoverable. If the expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value of the option plus further costs to delivery, provision is made to write down the carrying value of the option to the recoverable amount. The carrying value of each option payment is written off as and when the Company adopts a formal plan not to exercise the option. Purchase price payments are capitalised and the total of the option payment, if any, and purchase price payment is transferred to

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cost of vessels, net upon exercise of the option and delivery of the vessel to the Company.

### Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets that are held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. In addition, long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less estimated costs to sell.

### Deferred charges

Loan costs, including debt arrangement fees, are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant loan. The straight line basis of amortisation approximates the effective interest method in the Company's statement of operations. Amortisation of loan costs is included in interest expense.

### Revenue and expense recognition

Revenues and expenses are recognised on the accrual basis. Revenues are generated from freight billings, time charter and bareboat charter hires. The operating results of voyages in progress are estimated and recorded pro-rata on a per day basis in the consolidated statements of operations. Probable losses on voyages are provided for in full at the time such losses can be estimated. Time charter and bareboat charter revenues are recorded over the term of the charter as service is provided.

The operating revenues and voyage expenses of the vessels operating in the Tankers pool, and certain other pool arrangements, are pooled and net operating revenues, calculated on a time charter equivalent basis, are allocated to the pool participants according to an agreed formula. The same revenue and expenses principles stated above are applied in determining the pool net operating revenues.

### Drydocking provisions

Normal vessel repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense when incurred.

In 2001, the Company changed its accounting policy for drydockings. Prior to 2001, provisions for future drydockings have been accrued and charged to expense on a pro-rata basis over the period to the next scheduled drydockings. Effective January 1, 2001 the Company will recognise the cost of a drydocking at the time the drydocking takes place, that is it will apply the "expense as incurred" method. The expense as incurred method is considered by management to be a more reliable method of recognising drydocking costs as it eliminates the uncertainty associated with estimating the cost and timing of future drydockings. The cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle is shown separately in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2001 and resulted in a credit to income of \$32.3 million in 2001. The cumulative effect of this change as of January 1, 2001 on the Company's consolidated balance sheet was to reduce total liabilities by \$32.3 million.

Assuming the "expense as incurred" method had been applied retroactively, the pro forma income and earnings per share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle for 2000 and 1999 would have been as follows:

(in thousands of \$)

2000

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Net income (loss) as previously reported	313,867
Pro forma effect of retroactive application of change in accounting principle	6,281
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Pro forma net income (loss)	320,148
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	
Basic earnings per share as previously reported	\$ 4.28
Diluted earnings per share as previously reported	\$ 4.27
Pro forma effect of retroactive application of change in accounting principle	\$ 0.09
Pro forma basic earnings per share	\$ 4.37
Pro forma diluted earnings per share	\$ 4.36
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### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired in business acquisitions accounted for under the purchase method. Goodwill is presented net of accumulated amortisation and is being amortised over a period of approximately 17 years. See Note 3.

### Derivatives

The Company enters into interest rate swap transactions from time to time to hedge a portion of its exposure to floating interest rates. These transactions involve the conversion of floating rates into fixed rates over the life of the transactions without an exchange of underlying principal. Hedge accounting is used to account for these swaps provided certain hedging criteria are met. As of January 1, 2001, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 133, "Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 133"). Certain hedge relationships met the hedge criteria prior to SFAS 133, but do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting under SFAS 133. The Company adopted SFAS 133 in the first quarter of fiscal year 2001 and upon initial adoption recorded certain transition adjustments resulting in recognising the fair value of its derivatives as assets of \$0.4 million and liabilities of \$0.6 million. A gain of \$0.3 million was recognised in income and a charge of \$0.5 million made to other comprehensive income.

### Pre-SFAS 133 Adoption

Hedge accounting is applied where the derivative reduces the risk of the underlying hedged item and is designated at inception as a hedge with respect to the hedged item. Additionally, the derivative must result in payoffs that are expected to be inversely correlated to those of the hedged item. Derivatives are measured for effectiveness both at inception and on an ongoing basis. When hedge accounting is applied, the differential between the derivative and the underlying hedged item is accrued as interest rates change and recognized as an adjustment to interest expense. The related amount receivable from or payable to counterparties is included in accrued interest income or expense, respectively. Prior to January 1, 2001, the fair values of the interest rate swaps are not recognized in the financial statements.

If a derivative ceases to meet the criteria for hedge accounting, any subsequent gains and losses are currently recognized in income. If a hedging instrument is sold or terminated prior to maturity, gains and losses continue to be deferred until the hedged instrument is recognized in income. Accordingly, should a swap be terminated while the underlying debt remains outstanding, the gain or loss is adjusted to the basis of

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the underlying debt and amortized over its remaining useful life.

### Post-SFAS 133 Adoption

SFAS 133, as amended by SFAS 137 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities-Deferral of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No.133" and SFAS 138 "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities" an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133", requires an entity to recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet and measure these instruments at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded each period in current earnings or other comprehensive income, depending on whether a derivative is designated as part of a hedge transaction and, if it is, the type of hedge transaction. In order to qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS 133, certain criteria and detailed documentation requirements must be met.

The Company has from time to time entered into forward freight contracts in order to hedge exposure to the spot market for certain trade routes. These transactions involve entering into a contract to provide a theoretical voyage at an agreed rate. The fair values of the forward freight contracts are recognised as assets or liabilities with the change in fair values recognised in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company has established a twelve month facility for a Stock Indexed Total Return Swap Programme or Equity Swap Line (See Note 20) whereby the counterparty acquires shares in the Company, and the Company carries the risk of fluctuations in the share price of those acquired shares. The fair value of the Equity Swap is recognised as an asset or liability with the change in fair values recognised in the consolidated statements of operations.

Other than the forward freight contracts discussed above, the Company has not entered into any derivative contracts for speculative or trading purposes.

### Financial Instruments

In determining fair value of its financial instruments, the company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each balance sheet date. For the majority of financial instruments including most derivatives and long-term debt, standard market conventions and techniques such as options pricing models are used to determine fair value. All methods of assessing fair value result in a general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realised.

### Foreign currencies

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar as all revenues are received in U.S. dollars and a majority of the Company's expenditures are made in U.S. dollars. The Company's reporting currency is U.S. dollars. Most of the Company's subsidiaries report in U.S. dollars. For subsidiaries that maintain their accounts in currencies other than U.S. dollars, the Company uses the current method of translation whereby the statements of operations are translated using the average exchange rate and the assets and liabilities are translated using the year end exchange rate. Foreign currency translation gains or losses are recorded as a separate component of other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity.

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are translated into U.S. dollars at the rates of exchange in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated using rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Foreign

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currency non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using historical rates of exchange. Foreign currency transaction gains or losses are included in the consolidated statements of operations.

### Stock-based compensation

In accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25") "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" the compensation cost for stock options is recognized as an expense over the service period based on the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the stock at the grant date of the award or other measurement date, over the exercise price to be paid to acquire the stock.

### Earnings per share

Basic EPS is computed based on the income (loss) available to common stockholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding for basic EPS. Diluted EPS includes the effect of the assumed conversion of potentially dilutive instruments (see Note 6).

## 3. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") approved SFAS No. 141, "Accounting for Business Combinations" which requires the application of the purchase method including the identification of the acquiring enterprise for each transaction. SFAS No. 141 supercedes APB No. Opinion 16 and applies to all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and all business combinations accounted for by the purchase method that are completed after June 30, 2001. The adoption of SFAS No. 141 by the Company on June 30, 2001 did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial position.

In June 2001, the FASB approved SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"). SFAS No. 142 applies to all acquired intangible assets whether acquired singly, as part of a group, or in a business combination. SFAS No. 142 will supersede APB Opinion No. 17, "Intangible Assets". This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets will no longer be amortized but will be reviewed annually for impairment. Intangible assets that are not deemed to have an indefinite life will continue to be amortised over their useful lives. At December 31, 2001, the Company had unamortised goodwill of \$14.0 million. Amortisation expense related to goodwill was \$1.9 million, \$1.1 million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The Company has not yet determined what effect the adoption of SFAS No. 142 will have on its consolidated results of operations or financial position.

In August 2001, the FASB approved SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" ("SFAS 143"). SFAS No. 143 requires the fair value of a legal liability related to an asset retirement be recognized in the period in which it is incurred. The associated asset retirement costs must be capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset and subsequently amortized to expense. Subsequent changes in the liability will result from the passage of time (interest cost) and revision to cash flow estimates. SFAS No. 143 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, effective January 1, 2003 for the Company. Management does not expect that the adoption of SFAS No. 143 will have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"). The objectives of SFAS 144 are to address significant issues relating to the

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implementation of FASB Statement No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of", and to develop a single accounting model based on the framework established in SFAS 121, for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale. The standard requires that long-lived assets that are to be disposed of by sale be measured at the lower of book value or fair value less cost to sell. Additionally, the standard expands the scope of discontinued operations to include all components of an entity with operations that can be distinguished from the rest of the entity and will be eliminated from the ongoing operations of the entity in a disposal transaction. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and generally, its provisions are to be applied prospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement and does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 144 to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections". This Statement rescinds FASB Statement No. 4, Reporting Gains and Losses from Extinguishment of Debt, and an amendment of that Statement, FASB Statement No. 64, Extinguishments of Debt Made to Satisfy Sinking-Fund Requirements. This Statement also rescinds FASB Statement No. 44, Accounting for Intangible Assets of Motor Carriers. This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 13, Accounting for Leases, to eliminate an inconsistency between the required accounting for sale-leaseback transactions and the required accounting for certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sale-leaseback transactions. This Statement also amends other existing authoritative pronouncements to make various technical corrections, clarify meanings, or describe their applicability under changed conditions. This statement is generally for transactions occurring after May 15, 2002. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement.

#### 4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has two reportable segments: tankers, including oil bulk ore carriers, and dry bulk carriers. Prior to the acquisition of Golden Ocean in 2000, the Company had one reportable segment. Segment results are evaluated based on income from vessel operations before general and administrative expenses. The accounting policies used in the reportable segments are the same as those followed in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Information about the Company's reportable segments as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 follows:

(in thousands of \$ )

	Tankers	Dry Bulk Carriers	
2001			
Net operating revenues	615,109	32,236	64
Ship operating expenses	113,812	7,638	12
Depreciation and amortisation	112,200	7,831	12
Share in results from associated companies	17,494	3,518	2
Vessels and equipment, net	2,121,356	74,396	2,19
Vessels under capital lease	213,320	103,887	31
Investment in associated companies	102,683	4,459	10

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Total assets	2,776,814	185,751	2,962,565
Expenditure for vessels	396,841	-	396,841

(in thousands of \$)	Tankers	Dry Bulk Carriers	
2000			
Net operating revenues	591,805	8,065	599,870
Ship operating expenses	85,868	2,129	87,997
Depreciation and amortisation	90,297	1,952	92,249
Share in results from associated companies	11,273	1,544	12,817
Vessels and equipment, net	2,176,303	77,727	2,254,030
Vessels under capital lease	-	108,387	108,387
Investment in associated companies	26,420	941	27,361
Total assets	2,451,589	192,808	2,644,397
Expenditure for vessels	468,575	-	468,575

Reconciliations of reportable segments information to the Company's consolidated totals follow:

(in thousands of \$)	2001	
Net operating revenues		
Total net operating revenues for reportable segments	647,345	599,870
Other net operating revenues	-	
Total consolidated net operating revenues	647,345	599,870
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	2,962,565	2,644,397
Assets not attributed to segments	71,209	13,998
Total consolidated assets	3,033,774	2,658,395

5. TAXATION

Bermuda

Under current Bermuda law, the Company is not required to pay taxes in Bermuda on either income or capital gains. The Company has received written assurance from the Minister of Finance in Bermuda that, in the event of any such taxes being imposed, the Company will be exempted from taxation until the year 2016.

United States

The Company does not accrue U.S. income taxes as, in the opinion of U.S. counsel, the Company is not engaged in a U.S. trade or business and is exempted from a gross basis tax under Section 883 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

A reconciliation between the income tax expense resulting from applying the U.S. Federal statutory income tax rate and the reported income tax expense has not been presented herein as it would not provide additional useful information to users of the financial statements as the Company's net income is subject to neither Bermuda nor U.S. tax.

Other Jurisdictions

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries in other jurisdictions including Norway, Singapore, Sweden and the United Kingdom are subject to taxation in their respective jurisdictions. The tax paid by subsidiaries of the Company which are subject to taxation is not material.



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The tax charge for the year comprises:

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000	1999
Current tax	444	41	(9)
Deferred tax	-	-	-
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	444	41	(9)
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Temporary differences and carryforwards which give rise to deferred tax assets, liabilities and related valuation allowances are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
Deferred tax asset - non current	116	-
Pension liabilities	-	13
Tax loss carryforwards	11,207	19,285
Valuation allowance	(11,091)	(19,298)
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Net deferred tax asset (liability)	-	-
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As of December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company had \$39,610,000, \$68,875,000 and \$62,485,000 of net operating loss carryforwards, respectively. In 2001, the tax loss carryforwards have been utilised to offset taxable income in Sweden. The loss carryforward can be utilised only against future taxable income for the respective subsidiary. Frontline AB accounts for a total of \$27,840,000 as at December 31, 2001 and ICB AB accounts for a total of \$11,944,000 as of December 31, 2001. These net operating losses do not have an expiration date. The Company's deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realised in the future.

### 6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The computation of basic EPS is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The computation of diluted EPS assumes the foregoing and the exercise of stock options and warrants using the treasury stock method (see Note 21).

The components of the numerator for the calculation of basic EPS and diluted EPS are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
Net income (loss) available to stockholders	382,728	313,867
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The components of the denominator for the calculation of basic EPS and diluted EPS are as follows:

(in thousands )	2001	2000
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Basic earnings per share:		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	76,714	73,391
<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>		
Diluted earnings per share:		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	76,714	73,391
Warrants and stock options	181	173

76,895

73,564

## 7. LEASES

## Rental expense

Charter hire payments to third parties for certain contracted-in vessels are accounted for as operating leases. The Company is also committed to make rental payments under operating leases for office premises. The future minimum rental payments under the Company's non-cancellable operating leases, are as follows:

Year ending December 31, (in thousands of \$)	
2002	40,971
2003	24,516
2004	24,123
2005	24,628
2006	24,638
2007 and later	6,023
-----	
Total minimum lease payments	144,899

Total rental expense for operating leases was \$42,376,000, \$34,823,000 and \$31,912,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

## Rental income

The minimum future revenues to be received on time charters, bareboat charters and other contractually committed income as of December 31, 2001 are as follows:

Year ending December 31, (in thousands of (Y) and \$)	Yen revenues (in (Y))	Dollar revenues (\$ equivalent)	Total	
2002	2,398,050	18,286	68,652	86,938
2003	2,398,050	18,286	65,110	83,396
2004	2,404,620	18,336	62,745	81,081
2005	2,398,050	18,286	61,585	79,871
2006	2,398,050	18,286	58,492	76,778
2007 and later	11,043,780	84,214	98,297	182,511
-----				
Total minimum lease revenues	23,040,600	175,694	414,881	590,575

The cost and accumulated depreciation of the vessels leased to a third party at December 31, 2001 were approximately \$354.2 million and \$14.6 million, respectively, and at December 31, 2000 were approximately \$518.3 million and \$27.4 million, respectively.

## 8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities held by the Company are equity securities considered to be available-for-sale securities.

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(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
Cost	1,874	3,418
Gross unrealised gain	2	702
Gross unrealised loss	(717)	(407)
Fair value	1,159	3,713

The net unrealised loss on marketable securities, including a component of foreign currency translation, included in comprehensive income increased by \$1,010,000 for the year ended December 31, 2001 (2000 - increase in net unrealised gain of \$295,000).

(in thousands )	2001	2000	1999
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities	3,101	10,089	2,653
Realised gain (loss)	717	(1,186)	580

The cost of sale of available-for-sale marketable securities is calculated on an average costs basis.

9. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Trade accounts receivable are presented net of allowances for doubtful accounts amounting to \$800,000 for each of the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

10. OTHER RECEIVABLES

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
Agent receivables	1,973	1,761
Due from related party	-	20,000
Due on sale of marketable securities	-	4,101
Short-term debt receivable	-	6,418
Mark to market valuation of derivatives	4,411	-
Other receivables	2,947	2,972
	9,331	35,252

Other receivables are presented net of allowances for doubtful accounts amounting to \$nil for each of the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000.

11. NEWBUILDINGS AND VESSEL PURCHASE OPTIONS

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
Newbuildings	94,411	-
Vessel purchase options	8,370	36,326
	102,781	36,326

The carrying value of newbuildings represents the accumulated costs to the balance sheet date, which the Company has paid by way of purchase installments, and other capital expenditures together with capitalised loan interest. Interest capitalised in the cost of newbuildings amounted

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to \$3,034,669 and \$400,000 in 2001 and 2000, respectively.

In connection with the acquisition of Golden Ocean, the Company obtained certain options and obligations to acquire vessels. The Company had options to purchase the VLCCs Stena Commerce and Stena Comanche for a purchase price for each vessel equal to 50 per cent of the outstanding mortgage debt under three joint loan agreements between lenders and the vessels' owning companies. As at December 31, 2000 the outstanding mortgage debt of the Stena Commerce and Stena Comanche's owning companies amounted to \$116,400,439 plus (Y)6,019,417,615 (equivalent to \$52,585,111). Of this total debt outstanding, \$25,774,680 was due to the Company at December 31, 2000. This amount is included in other long-term assets (see Note 16). This debt was acquired at a discount of approximately 50 per cent from one of the lenders in September 2000. The fair value assigned to these options in the purchase accounting for Golden Ocean was \$27,956,000, calculated by reference to the discounted debt acquired by the Company. The Company also had an option to purchase the vessel Stena Commodore for a purchase price equal to the outstanding mortgage debt under three loan agreements between lenders and the vessel's owning company. The fair value assigned to this option in the purchase accounting for Golden Ocean was \$nil. The fair value is calculated as the difference between the fair of the vessel and the mortgage debt outstanding.

On October 24, 2000 the Company simultaneously exercised its options to acquire the Stena Commerce, Stena Comanche and Stena Commodore and took delivery of the three vessels during May and June 2001.

The Company had an obligation to purchase the VLCC Opalia for a purchase price equal to 100 per cent of the outstanding mortgage debt under three loan agreements between lenders and the vessel's owning company. The fair value assigned to this option in the purchase accounting for Golden Ocean was \$nil. The fair value is calculated as the difference between the fair value of the vessel and the mortgage debt outstanding. In July 2001, the Company acquired the VLCC Opalia.

The Company has both an obligation and an option to purchase the VLCC Oscilla on expiry of a five-year time charter, which commenced in March 2000. The purchase price is equal to the outstanding mortgage debt under four loan agreements between lenders and the vessel's owning company. As at December 31, 2001 the outstanding mortgage debt of the Oscilla's owning company amounted to \$44,372,526 plus (Y)763,259,970 (equivalent to \$5,820,192). (2000 - \$60,005,600 plus (Y)1,247,525,412 (equivalent to \$10,898,274)). Included in this amount at December 31, 2001 is debt of \$9,103,000 due to the Company (2000 - \$12,475,000). The fair value assigned to this option and obligation in the purchase accounting for Golden Ocean was \$8,370,000. The fair value is calculated as the difference between the fair value of the vessel and the mortgage debt outstanding.

### 12. VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT, NET

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
Cost	2,692,512	2,684,603
Accumulated depreciation	(495,553)	(429,682)
Net book value at end of year	2,196,959	2,254,921

Included in the above amounts as at December 31, 2001 and 2000 is equipment with a net book value of \$836,000 and \$904,000, respectively.

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Depreciation expense for vessels and equipment was \$115.6 million, \$90.7 million and \$90.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

### 13. VESSELS UNDER CAPITAL LEASE, NET

At December 31 2001, the Company had eight vessels under capital leases. These leases are for terms that range from eight to ten years. For five of these vessels, there is an obligation to purchase the vessels from the lessor at the expiration of the leases. These leases expire between 2007 and 2009. The Company has the option to purchase the vessels at any time during the lease. Three of the vessels under capital leases were sold by the Company in 2001 and leased back on charters each for a period of eight years with the option on the lessor's side to extend the charter for a further three year followed by a further two years. The Company has purchase options at certain specified dates and the lessor has options to put the vessels on the Company at the end of the lease terms.

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
-----		
Cost	323,659	109,500
Accumulated depreciation	(6,451)	(1,113)
-----		
Net book value at end of year	317,208	108,387
=====		

Depreciation expense for vessels under capital lease was \$5.3 million, \$1.1 million and \$nil for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

The outstanding obligations under capital leases are payable as follows:

Year ending December 31, (in thousands of \$)	
-----	
2002	34,409
2003	34,517
2004	34,792
2005	35,859
2006	35,980
2007 and later	255,757
-----	
Minimum lease payments	431,314
-----	
Less imputed interest	130,524
-----	
Present value of obligations under capital leases	300,790
=====	

Included in the outstanding obligations under capital leases in the table above are the following amounts in Japanese Yen and U.S. dollar equivalent.

Year ending December 31, (in thousands of \$ and (Y))	(in (Y))	(\$ equivalent)
-----		
2002	1,209,574	9,224
2003	1,223,815	9,332
2004	1,238,338	9,443

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2005	1,253,163	9,556
2006	1,268,303	9,671
2007 and later	6,471,098	49,345
-----		
Minimum lease payments	12,664,291	96,571
-----		
Less imputed interest	1,303,359	9,939
-----		
Present value of obligations under capital leases	11,360,931	86,632
=====		

14. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

At December 31, 2001, the Company has the following participation in investments that are recorded using the equity method:

	Percentage
K/S Rasmussen Teamship A/S III	35.00%
K/S Rasmussen Teamship A/S II	40.00%
Front Tobago Inc	40.00%
Golden Lagoon Corporation	50.00%
Golden Fountain Corporation	50.00%
Golden Tide Corporation	50.00%
Middleburg properties Ltd.	50.00%
Reese Development Inc.	50.00%
Alliance Chartering LLC	50.00%
Dundee Navigation SA	50.10%
Edinburgh Navigation SA	50.10%
Ariake Transport Corporation	33.33%
Sakura Transport Corporation	33.33%
Ichiban Transport Corporation	33.33%
Tokyo Transport Corporation	33.33%
Hitachi Hull No 4983 Ltd.	33.33%

With the exception of Alliance Chartering LLC, the equity method investees are engaged in the ownership and operation of oil tankers or dry bulk carriers.

Summarised balance sheet information of the Company's equity method investees is as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
-----		
Current assets	46,799	25,614
Noncurrent assets	646,208	280,872
Current liabilities	58,330	16,750
Non current liabilities	579,391	229,242

Summarised statement of operations information of the Company's equity method investees is as follows:

(in thousands )	2001	2000	1999
-----			
Net operating revenues	82,287	54,722	14,432
Net operating income	42,637	32,093	9,846
Net income	45,431	43,843	8,686

15. DEFERRED CHARGES

Deferred charges represent debt arrangement fees that are capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis to interest expense over the life of the debt instrument. The deferred charges are comprised of the

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following amounts:

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
Debt arrangement fees	14,190	12,971
Accumulated amortisation	(9,129)	(7,135)
	5,061	5,836

16. OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
Long-term debt receivable	9,025	38,533
Other	875	2,590
	9,900	41,123

Included in long-term debt receivable are amounts due to the Company from third party entities that own vessels over which the Company has purchase options or obligations (see Note 11).

17. GOODWILL

Goodwill is stated net of related accumulated amortisation as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
Goodwill	17,561	16,009
Accumulated amortisation	(3,512)	(1,624)
	14,049	14,385

Amortisation expense was \$0.7 million, \$1.1 million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

18. ACCRUED EXPENSES

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
Voyage expenses	3,667	8,689
Ship operating expenses	18,591	13,631
Administrative expenses	1,979	786
Interest expense	6,044	12,446
Taxes	2,233	43
Other	3,029	5,182
	35,543	40,777

19. DEBT

(in thousands of \$)

2001

US Dollar denominated floating rate debt (LIBOR + 0.485% to 1.75%) due 1,238,952

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through 2011	
Yen denominated floating rate debt (LIBOR + 1.125% to 1.313%) due through 2011	109,640
Fixed rate debt 0% due through 2005	2,000
Fixed rate debt 8.00% due through 2005	31,500
	1,382,092
Credit facilities	9,859
Total debt	1,391,951
Less: short-term and current portion of long-term debt	(227,597)
	1,164,354

The outstanding debt as of December 31, 2001 is repayable as follows:

Year ending December 31, (in thousands of \$)	
2002	227,597
2003	294,122
2004	119,374
2005	106,291
2006	245,906
2007 and later	398,661
Total debt	1,391,951

The weighted average interest rate for the floating rate debt denominated in US dollars was 4.41 per cent as of December 31, 2001 (2000 - 7.67 per cent). The weighted average interest rate for the floating rate debt denominated in Yen was 1.37 per cent as of December 31, 2001 (2000 - 2.74 per cent). These rates take into consideration related interest rate swaps.

Certain of the fixed rate debt and the floating rate debt are collateralised by ship mortgages and, in the case of some debt, pledges of shares by each guarantor subsidiary. The Company's existing financing agreements impose operation and financing restrictions on the Company which may significantly limit or prohibit, among other things, the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, create liens, sell capital shares of subsidiaries, make certain investments, engage in mergers and acquisitions, purchase and sell vessels, enter into time or consecutive voyage charters or pay dividends without the consent of our lenders. In addition, our lenders may accelerate the maturity of indebtedness under our financing agreements and foreclose upon the collateral securing the indebtedness upon the occurrence of certain events of default, including our failure to comply with any of the covenants contained in our financing agreements. Various debt agreements of the Company contain certain covenants which require compliance with certain financial ratios. Such ratios include equity ratio covenants, minimum value clauses, and minimum free cash restrictions. As of December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company complied with all the debt covenants of its various debt agreements.

Metrogas Holdings ("Metrogas"), a company related to the Company's Chairman, had outstanding as of December 31, 1999 a specific loan of \$54.0 million (the "Metrogas Loan") provided to the Company. The Metrogas Loan was converted to a separate long-term financing facility during 1999. The Metrogas loan was repaid in two tranches during 2000. In February 2000 \$30 million were converted into shares in the Company, as described in Note 20. In August 2000 the remaining \$24 million plus interest accrued was repaid.

The acquisition of Golden Ocean was conducted so that the loans held by



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Golden Ocean's subsidiaries are non-recourse to Frontline. This implies that any guarantees on behalf of a Golden Ocean subsidiary are issued only by either Golden Ocean and or other Golden Ocean subsidiaries. Frontline's exposure to Golden Ocean is therefore limited to \$15 million injected as equity, a \$50 million term loan and a \$10 million revolving credit facility provided by Frontline to Golden Ocean. As of December 31, 2001 the amounts outstanding under the term loan and revolving credit facility was \$2.49 million and \$nil, respectively.

In connection with the transfer of the share capital, or part of the share capital, in six single purpose entities, each an owner of a VLCC, from Golden Ocean to the direct ownership of Frontline Ltd in late 2001, the Company has issued guarantees which replaced guarantees previously issued by Golden Ocean.

At December 31, 2001, a 100 per cent owned subsidiary of Golden Ocean, Golden Stream Corporation was party to a loan agreement with Griffin Shipping Inc. ("Griffin"). The amount outstanding under this loan agreement was \$48,068,000, which was fully repayable on March 30, 2002. Repayment of the loan is secured by a first mortgage on the vessel Golden Stream, an assignment of earnings and a pledge of the Company's shares in Golden Stream Corporation and a performance guarantee issued by Golden Ocean. Golden Stream Corporation failed to repay the loan on the due date. Non-payment constitutes a default under the loan agreement and entitles Griffin to exercise its rights under the loan security documents, which include taking possession of the vessel Golden Stream, taking control of Golden Stream Corporation and claiming under the performance guarantee issued by Golden Ocean.

Griffin has not declared a default under the loan agreement but is working with the Company's management to renegotiate payment terms and re-schedule payment of the outstanding amount of \$48,068,000. If Griffin were to declare a default, cross default provisions in other loan agreements related to Golden Ocean and its subsidiaries could cause all loans to be repayable immediately. The Golden Ocean management is confident of achieving a satisfactory agreement with Griffin, which will involve re-scheduling payment of the outstanding amount in line with projected cashflows. There is no guarantee, however, that a satisfactory agreement with Griffin will be achieved and in the event that it is not, Golden Ocean would be forced to sell assets to pay any shortfall due to Griffin. There is no guarantee that Golden Ocean would be able to raise sufficient capital through asset sales to pay any shortfall due to Griffin. These conditions give rise to substantial doubt as to the ability of Golden Ocean to continue to operate as a going concern. At December 31, 2001, Frontline's exposure in the event of a liquidation of Golden Ocean is a maximum of \$15 million in equity and \$2.49 million in debt due from Golden Ocean.

### 20. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
125,000,000 ordinary shares of \$2.50 each	312,500	312,500

=====

Issued and fully paid share capital:

(in thousands of \$, except share numbers)	2001	2000
-----	-----	-----



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2000, the Company issued 1,245,998 ordinary shares in connection with the acquisition of Golden Ocean.

In 2000, the Company issued 124,558 ordinary shares pursuant to subscriptions under warrants that could be exercised at any time up to December 31, 2003 and issued a total of 8,211 ordinary shares pursuant to subscriptions under warrants that can be exercised at any time up to May 11, 2001 (see Note 21). During 2001 the Company issued 129,500 shares in connection with the exercise of employee share options and issued 416,555 ordinary shares pursuant to subscriptions under warrants that can be exercised at any time up to May 11, 2001 (see Note 21).

In 2000 and 2001, the Company bought back and cancelled a total of 1,719,845 and 2,207,300 of its ordinary shares, respectively, in a number of separate market transactions. These share buybacks were made within a Board of Directors authority to buy back up to 7,500,000 ordinary shares. In September 2000, the Company bought back and cancelled 430,000 of its ordinary shares at NOK 39.45 per share. These shares were related to an option the Company secured in connection with issuing 1,910,000 shares as part consideration for a Suezmax newbuilding contract.

In September 2001 the Company established a twelve month facility for a Stock Indexed Total Return Swap Programme or Equity Swap Line with the Bank of Nova Scotia ("BNS"), whereby the latter acquires shares in the Company, and the Company carries the risk of fluctuations in the share price of those acquired shares. BNS is compensated at their cost of funding plus a margin. At December 31, 2001 BNS had acquired a total of 2,100,000 Frontline shares under the Programme.

A number of the Company's bank loans contain a clause that permit dividend payments subject to the Company meeting certain equity ratio and cash covenants immediately after such dividends being paid.

### 21. WARRANTS AND SHARE OPTION PLANS

At the effective date of the Amalgamation, Frontline recorded warrants to purchase 124,558 shares (restated from 1,245,588) of LOF and options to purchase 288,000 shares (restated from 2,880,000) of LOF. These warrants and share options have been recorded at fair value, calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, as an adjustment to the purchase price on the acquisition of LOF. These warrants entitle the holder to subscribe for one ordinary share in the Company at a price of (pound)4.00 and are exercisable at any time up to December 31, 2003. During 2000, all of these warrants were exercised.

Pursuant to the terms of the Amalgamation Agreement, warrants to purchase 2,600,000 shares (restated from 26,000,000) in the Company were granted on the date of Amalgamation. These warrants have been recorded at an estimated fair value at November 1, 1997 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. These warrants entitle the holder to subscribe for one ordinary share in the Company at a price of \$15.91 and were exercisable at any time up to May 11, 2001. On May 11, 2001 any warrants that had not been exercised expired.

The following summarises the warrant transactions:

	Number of Shares
Warrants outstanding at December 31, 1999	2,724,558
Exercised or cancelled	(132,826)

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Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2000	2,591,732
Exercised or cancelled	(2,591,732)
Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2001	-

The Company has in place a Bermuda Share Option Plan (the "Bermuda Plan") and a United Kingdom Share Option Plan (the "U.K. Plan"). Under the terms of the plans, the exercise price set on the grant of share options may not be less than the average of the fair market value of the underlying shares for the three dealing days before the date of grant. The number of shares granted under the plans may not in any ten year period exceed 7 per cent of the issued share capital of the Company. No consideration is payable for the grant of an option. In 2001, the Bermuda Plan was amended to provide that the exercise price set on the grant can subsequently be adjusted so that dividends paid after the date of grant will be deducted from the exercise price.

Under the Bermuda Plan, options may be granted to any director or eligible employee of the Company or subsidiary. Options are exercisable for a maximum period of nine years following the first anniversary date of the grant.

The following summarises the share options transactions relating to the Bermuda Plan:

(in thousands, except per share data)	Shares	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding at December 31, 1998	129	\$ 14.45
Granted	300	\$ 5.53
Cancelled	(16)	\$ 12.58
Options outstanding at December 31, 1999	413	\$ 7.89
Granted	15	\$ 6.92
Cancelled	(109)	\$ 14.77
Options outstanding at December 31, 2000	319	\$ 5.50
Granted	194	\$ 11.76
Exercised	(130)	\$ 3.49
Cancelled	(23)	\$ 11.76
Options outstanding at December 31, 2001	360	\$ 7.71
Options exercisable at:		
December 31, 1999	113	\$ 14.71
December 31, 2000	4	\$ 13.21
December 31, 2001	190	\$ 4.07

Under the U.K. Plan, options may be granted to any full-time director or employee of the Company or subsidiary. Options are only exercisable during the period of seven years following the third anniversary date of the grant.

The weighted average fair value of options granted under the Bermuda Plan in the year ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 was \$6.79, \$3.27 and \$2.61, respectively. The fair value of each option grant is

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estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

(in thousands )	2001	2000	1999
Risk free interest rate	4.9%	6.6%	6.6%
Expected life	5 years	3 years	3 years
Expected volatility	60%	63%	63%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%

The options outstanding under the Bermuda Plan as at December 31, 2001 have exercise prices between \$3.41 and \$12.32. The options that were not exercisable at December 31, 2001, vested on January 22, 2002. The options outstanding under the Bermuda Plan as at December 31, 2001 have a weighted average contractual life of 4.01 years.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000 there were no options remaining outstanding under the U.K. Plan.

In 2001, the Company has recorded compensation expense of \$1.2 million in connection with share options issued in 1999, 2000 and 2001. The Company had previously recorded no compensation expense for the issuance of share options in 2000 and 1999. The share options assumed in connection with the Amalgamation with LOF have been treated as an adjustment to the purchase price. Had the compensation costs for these plans been determined consistent with the fair value method recommended in SFAS 123, the Company's net income and earnings per share would have been reduced to the following pro forma amounts in 2001, 2000 and 1999:

(in thousands, except per share data)	2001	2000	1999 (restated)
Net income			
As reported	382,728	313,867	(86,896)
Pro-forma	382,598	313,818	(87,679)
Basic earnings (loss) per share			
As reported	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.28	\$ (1.76)
Pro-forma	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.28	\$ (1.77)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share			
As reported	\$ 4.98	\$ 4.27	\$ (1.76)
Pro-forma	\$ 4.98	\$ 4.27	\$ (1.77)

## 22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### Interest rate risk management

In certain situations, the Company may enter into financial instruments to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in interest rates. The Company has a portfolio of swaps that swap floating rate interest to fixed rate, which from a financial perspective hedge interest rate exposure. The Company does not hold or issue instruments for speculative or trading purposes. The counterparties to such contracts are The Chase Manhattan Bank (J.P. Morgan), Nordea Bank Norge, Credit Agricole Indosuez, Deutsche Schiffsbank, Midland Bank (HSBC), Den norske Bank and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken. Credit risk exists to the extent that the counterparties are unable to perform under the contracts.

The Company manages its debt portfolio with interest rate swap agreements in U.S. dollars to achieve an overall desired position of fixed and floating interest rates. The Company has entered into the following interest rate swap transactions involving the payment of fixed

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rates in exchange for LIBOR:

Principal	Inception Date	Maturity Date	Fixed Interest Rate
-----			
(in thousands of \$)			
\$50,000	January 2001	January 2006	5.635%
\$50,000	February 1998	February 2003	5.685%
\$25,000	August 1998	August 2003	5.755%
\$25,000	August 1998	August 2003	5.756%
\$50,000	February 1998	February 2003	5.775%
\$50,000	March 1998	March 2003	5.885%
\$54,585 reducing monthly to \$29,793	March 1998	March 2006	7.288%
\$58,243 reducing monthly to \$17,527	September 1998	August 2008	7.490%

As at December 31, 2001, the notional principal amounts subject to such swap agreements was \$362,828,000 (2000 - \$373,476,000).

### Foreign currency risk

The majority of the Company's transactions, assets and liabilities are denominated in U.S. dollars, the functional currency of the Company. Certain of the Company's subsidiaries report in Sterling, Swedish kronor or Norwegian kroner and risks of two kinds arise as a result: a transaction risk, that is, the risk that currency fluctuations will have a negative effect on the value of the Company's cash flows; and a translation risk, the impact of adverse currency fluctuations in the translation of foreign operations and foreign assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars for the Company's consolidated financial statements. Certain of the Company's subsidiaries have Yen denominated long-term debt which as of December 31, 2001 stood at Yen 14,378,176,578 and charter contracts denominated in Yen with contracted payments as set forth in Note 7. Certain associated companies also have Yen denominated debt, the Company's share of this debt amounted to Yen 9,778,862,882 as December 31, 2001. There is a risk that currency fluctuations will have a negative effect on the value of the Company's cashflows. The Company has not entered into derivative contracts for either transaction or translation risk. Accordingly, such risk may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

### Forward freight contracts

The Company may enter into forward freight contracts in order to manage its exposure to the risk of movements in the spot market for certain trade routes. Market risk exists to the extent that spot market fluctuations have a negative effect on the Company's cash flows and consolidated statements of operations.

### Fair Values

The carrying value and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

(in thousands of \$)	2001 Carrying Value	2001 Fair Value	2000 Carrying Value	2000 Fair Value
-----				

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Non-Derivatives:				
Cash and cash equivalents	178,176	178,176	103,514	103,514
Restricted cash	11,101	11,101	12,580	12,580
Marketable securities	1,159	1,159	3,713	3,713
Short-term debt	227,597	227,597	212,767	212,767
Long-term debt	1,164,354	1,164,354	1,331,372	1,331,372
Derivatives:				
Interest rate swap transactions	(14,723)	(14,723)	-	(210)
Equity Swap Line	4,412	4,412	-	-

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

The estimated fair value of marketable securities is based on the quoted market price of these or similar instruments when available. The estimated fair value for floating rate long-term debt is considered to be equal to the carrying value since it bears variable interest rates, which are reset on a quarterly basis.

The fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated by taking into account the cost of entering into interest rate swaps to offset the Company's outstanding swaps.

Fair value of the Equity Swap Line (see Note 20) is based on the quoted market price of the Company's shares held by the Bank of Nova Scotia minus the acquisition cost of those shares.

Fair value of forward freight contracts is estimated by taking into account the cost of entering into forward freight contracts to offset the Company's outstanding contracts.

### Concentrations of risk

There is a concentration of credit risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents to the extent that substantially all of the amounts are carried with the Bank of America N.A., Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Nordlandsbanken, Den norske Bank and Nordea Bank Norge. However, the Company believes this risk is remote as these banks are high credit quality financial institutions.

The majority of the vessels' gross earnings are receivable in U.S. dollars. In 2001, 2000 and 1999, no customer accounted for more than 10 per cent or more of freight revenues.

### 23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Management believes transactions with related parties are under terms similar to those that would be arranged with other parties.

During 1996, 1997 and January 1998, Frontline received options to assume newbuilding contracts for the construction and purchase of five Suezmax tankers at the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. Ltd. shipyard in South Korea for delivery in 1998 and 2000 from single-ship owning companies affiliated with Hemen Holding Ltd. ("Hemen"). Hemen is the Company's largest shareholder and is indirectly controlled by Mr. John Fredriksen, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The first three of the Suezmax tankers were delivered during 1998. The remaining two vessels were delivered in February and April, 2000.

During 1997, Frontline received options to assume from other Hemen

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affiliated parties, five newbuilding contracts for the construction and purchase of five VLCC tankers. These options were exercised in March 1998. The first two VLCC newbuildings were delivered in 1998, the third in January 1999 and the remaining two were delivered in mid 1999.

In May 1998, the Company acquired control of three shipowning and/or leasing structures which are organised in a non-recourse entity, Independent Tankers Corporation ("ITC"). The Company acquired ITC for \$9.5 million. The Company's investment in ITC was subsequently sold to Hemen for \$9.5 million with effect from July 1, 1998. The Company has remained as the manager of the underlying assets and has received a five year fair value call option to buy back ITC.

In June 1998, the Company obtained a loan of \$87.5 million from Metrogas, the Metrogas Loan, to finance the acquisition of the five VLCC newbuilding contracts described above. At December 31, 1998, an amount of \$89 million was outstanding in respect of the Metrogas Loan, including interest accrued thereon. On September 30, 1999, \$35 million of the \$89 million Metrogas Loan was converted to equity by the issuance of 8,230,000 shares at an issue price of NOK 33.00 per share. In connection with this conversion, Metrogas offered \$15 million of the resulting ordinary shares to existing Frontline shareholders and warrant holders, excluding US persons. In connection with this secondary offering by Metrogas, Frontline bore costs of the offering of \$15,000. At December 31, 1999, an amount of \$56.7 million was outstanding in respect of the Metrogas Loan, including interest accrued thereon. On February 25, 2000, \$30 million of the Metrogas Loan was converted to equity, resulting in the issuance of 4,350,000 ordinary shares at an issue price of NOK 57.50 per share. In connection with this conversion, Metrogas offered 2,000,000 of the resulting ordinary shares to existing Frontline shareholders and warrant holders, excluding US persons. In August 2000, the outstanding principal amount of \$24.0 on the Metrogas Loan was repaid in full, together with \$4.3 million accrued thereon. In the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, the Metrogas Loan bore interest at the rate of 8.0 per cent and the Company incurred interest costs of \$1.6 million and \$5.4 million, respectively, of which \$2.7 million was expensed in 1999.

In addition to the lending arrangement described above, Hemen affiliated parties have, during 1998 and 1999, provided additional short term financing to the Company. Such financing bore interest at a rate of between 6.75 and 8.8 per cent per annum in 2000 and 6.75 per cent in 1999. Interest expense recorded by the Company in 2000 in respect of such financing was \$1,095,380 (1999 - \$428,291).

In September 2000 Frontline acquired a 1993-built VLCC, which was named Front Ace from a company affiliated with Hemen. This vessel was acquired for a price of \$53 million which was based on three independent valuations less a \$1 million discount compared to appraised market value.

On December 5, 2000, a subsidiary of Frontline made a short-term loan of \$20 million to World Shipholding Ltd., a company affiliated with Hemen. This loan was repaid in full on February 6, 2001 together with fees and interest of \$349,680, of which \$115,000 was recorded by the Company in 2000 and \$234,680 was recorded in 2001.

On December 28, 2000, the Company and Overseas Shipholding Group Inc. (OSG) entered into an agreement with Osprey Maritime Limited. ("Osprey") to acquire the two VLCCs Golar Edinburgh and Golar Dundee. The agreement was signed on behalf of a joint venture company to be owned 50.1 per cent by the Company and 49.9 per cent by OSG. The purchase price for the



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vessels, which were delivered in the first quarter of 2001 was \$53 million each. At December 31, 2000, World Shipholding Ltd. held more than 50 per cent of the shares in Osprey. In February 2001, World Shipholding Ltd. took control of Osprey.

In February 2001, the Company acquired newbuilding contracts for the construction and purchase of three VLCC tankers at the Hitachi shipyard in Japan for delivery in 2002 from Seatankers Management Co. Ltd, a company affiliated with Hemen. These contracts were acquired for the original contract price of \$72 million each plus \$0.5 million per contract.

In the year ended December 31, 2001, a subsidiary of Frontline Ltd provided services to Seatankers Ltd, a company affiliated with Hemen. These services include management support and administrative services. In the year ended December 31, 2001, the Company has earned management fees from Seatankers Ltd of \$277,855 as income. As at December 31, 2001 an amount of \$266,930 was due from Seatankers Ltd in respect of these fees and for the reimbursement of costs incurred on behalf of Seatankers Ltd.

In the year ended December 31, 2001, Frontline has provided management support and administrative services to a newbuilding project known as the Uljanik Project. As at December 31, 2001, an amount of \$47,993 was due from the Uljanik Project. The Uljanik Project is owned by Seatankers, which is affiliated with Hemen.

In the year ended December 31, 2001, a subsidiary of Frontline Ltd provided services to Golar LNG Limited. Osprey, which is controlled by World Shipholding, holds 50.01 per cent of Golar LNG. The services provided include management support, corporate services and administrative services. In the year ended 31 December 2001, management fees from Golar LNG of \$258,960 have been earned by the Company. As at December 31 2001, an amount of \$547,966 was due from Golar LNG in respect of these fees and for the reimbursement of costs incurred on behalf of Golar LNG.

### 24. ACQUISITIONS

In April 2001, the Company announced an offer for all of the shares of Mosvold Shipping Limited ("Mosvold"), a Bermuda company whose shares were listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. Through a combination of shares acquired and acceptances of the offer, as at May 31 2001, Frontline controlled 97 per cent of the shares of Mosvold. The remaining 3 per cent of the shares of Mosvold were acquired during 2001 through a compulsory acquisition. The total acquisition price paid was approximately \$70.0 million. The difference between the purchase price and the net assets acquired, has been assigned to the identifiable long-term assets of Mosvold.

On October 10, 2000, Frontline took control of Golden Ocean pursuant to a Plan of Reorganisation (See Note 1). The total acquisition price paid, including amounts paid to settle allowed claims, was approximately \$63.0 million, including 1,245,998 shares issued at a price of \$15.65 per share. The cash component of the acquisition was funded primarily from working capital. The acquisition of Golden Ocean has been accounted for using the purchase method. Prior to the effective date of acquisition, Golden Ocean adopted fresh-start reporting in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Position 90-7 "Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization Under the Bankruptcy Code" ("SOP 90-7"). The application of the provisions of SOP 90-7 resulted in the preparation of

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a reorganised balance sheet at October 10, 2000, concurrent with the emergence from bankruptcy protection. The difference between the purchase price and the net assets acquired, has been recorded as goodwill. This goodwill is being amortised over the average remaining life of the identifiable long-term assets acquired which is approximately 22 years.

In September 1999, Frontline acquired shares in ICB sufficient to provide voting control of the company. This acquisition followed a tender offer which commenced in September, 1997 and further acquisitions of ICB Shares in 1998 and in the first half of 1999 (see Note 1). The acquisition of ICB was primarily funded by loans from Chase. The investment in ICB in 1997 and 1998 was originally accounted for as an available-for-sale security in accordance with SFAS 115. Following Frontline obtaining control of ICB, the financial statements for 1997 and 1998 have been restated and the investment accounted for using the equity method. The results of ICB have been consolidated with effect from January 1, 1999. For the period from the initial acquisition of ICB Shares in 1997 to September 30, 1999, the principles of step-by-step acquisition accounting have been applied. At each step of the acquisition, the purchase price has been allocated to the net assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. The difference between the purchase price at each step, and the net assets acquired, has been assigned to the identifiable long-term assets of ICB or has been recorded as goodwill, as appropriate.

The following table reflects unaudited pro-forma combined results of operations of the Company on the basis that the acquisition of Mosvold had taken place at January 1, 2000:

(in thousands of \$, except per share data)	2001 (Unaudited)	2000 (unaudited)
Net operating revenues	655,527	616,367
Net income	384,453	319,883
Basic earnings per share	\$5.01	\$4.36
Diluted earnings per share	\$5.00	\$4.35

In management's opinion, the adoption of fresh-start accounting in the financial statements of Golden Ocean means that any presentation of unaudited pro-forma combined results of operations would not provide any meaningful information to the readers of these financial statements and no presentation has been made accordingly. In management's opinion, the unaudited pro-forma combined results of operations are not indicative of the actual results that would have occurred had the acquisition of ICB been consummated at the beginning of 1998 or of future operations of the combined companies.

### 25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

#### Assets Pledged

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000
Ship mortgages	2,195,752	1,569,848
Restricted bank deposits	11,101	12,580
-----	2,206,853	1,582,428
=====		

#### Other Contractual Commitments

The Company insures the legal liability risks for its shipping

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activities with Assuranceforeningen SKULD, Sveriges Angfartygs Assurans Forening (The Swedish Club), and the United Kingdom Mutual Steamship Assurance Association (Bermuda), all mutual protection and indemnity associations. As a member of these mutual associations, the Company is subject to calls payable to the associations based on the Company's claims record in addition to the claims records of all other members of the associations. A contingent liability exists to the extent that the claims records of the members of the associations in the aggregate show significant deterioration, which result in additional calls on the members.

The Company's subsidiary, Golden Ocean Group Limited, has guaranteed the yen and dollar long-term borrowings of associated companies for amounts of (Y)17,152,359,010, which is equivalent to \$28,904,000 at December 31, 2001.

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries have contractual commitments to participate in the profits and losses of the time charterer's subcharters of the vessel Channel Poterne and in the profits only of the vessels New Vanguard, New Vista and Channel Alliance. An associated company participates in the time charterer's profits and losses on subcharters of the vessel Pacific Lagoon. Another associated company participates in the charterer's profits on subcharters of the vessel New Circassia. Revenues or expenses arising from these arrangements have been accrued to the balance sheet date.

The charterers of four of the Company's vessels have contractual rights to participate in the profits on sale of those vessels. In the case of the Channel Poterne and Cos Hero, the charterer is entitled to 50 per cent of the profit realised on any qualifying sale.. The Cos Hero may only be sold if the profit from sale will exceed \$3.0 million. Profit is defined as sale proceeds less debt outstanding in the relevant profit share agreements. If the New Vanguard or New Vista are sold, the charterer is entitled to claim up to \$1 million to cover losses incurred on subcharters of the vessel. Any remaining profit is to be split 60:40 in favour of the owner.

Certain charterers of the Company's vessels hold purchase options denominated in yen to purchase the Channel Poterne, Golden Daisy, Golden Rose, Golden Aloe, Golden Protea, Golden Disa, Golden Nerina and Navix Astral. All of the purchase options reduce on a sliding scale over the term of the related charter and are at strike prices which are in excess of the related debt on the vessel. The option to purchase the Channel Poterne is exercisable at any time. All other options are exercisable at any time after the end of the seventh year of the charter. The Golden Daisy and Golden Rose are owned by associated companies.

At December 31, 2001 the Company had non-cancellable contracts for the construction of eight newbuilding tankers, including two in which the Company has a 33.33 per cent interest. These eight vessels are scheduled for delivery between early 2002 and June 2003. At December 31, 2001, the Company is committed to make further instalments under these contracts of \$356.6 million in connection with the wholly owned newbuilding contracts and \$120.2 million in connection with the interest in the joint venture vessels. Bank financing of \$105.0 million has been arranged for the joint venture vessels and \$50 million for the first of the six wholly-owned vessels.

In 2001, the Company received an adverse decision from the Swedish Administrative Court of Appeal with respect to a tax dispute with the Swedish tax authorities relating to ICB. The dispute arises from a limited partnership in which ICB invested, and which sold a vessel on

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the exercise of a purchase option by a third party in 1990. The Swedish tax authorities assessed an "exit" tax on ICB and the other members of the limited partnership and also sought to tax ICB and the other members for income earned by the partnership. ICB has contested these assessments. The Swedish Administrative Court of Appeal upheld a decision by a County Administrative Court finding ICB liable for these assessments. Including accrued interest, the taxes found due by the court total approximately \$SEK90 million, or \$8.5 million at the exchange rate prevailing at December 31, 2001 (\$ at the at the exchange rate prevailing at June 30, 2002). ICB is appealing this judgement. In the event that the appeal is not successful, the tax and accrued interest will be accounted for as an adjustment to the purchase price of ICB.

### 26. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Non-cash investing and financing activities included the following:

(in thousands of \$)	2001	2000	1999 (restated)
-----			
Unrealised appreciation (depreciation) on investments Recorded directly to equity	(7,960)	295	(2,843)
In connection with purchase of fixed assets:			
Shares issued	-	28,000	9,000
Acquisition of businesses:			
Assets acquired, including goodwill	83,403	533,685	652,008
Liabilities assumed and incurred	14,033	470,674	391,257
Conversion of equity method investment in ICB	-	-	236,051
Minority interest recorded	1,152	-	150,700
Shares issued	-	20,350	-

### 27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In the first quarter of 2002, Frontline acquired from a third party, two companies that owned four drybulk carriers that were chartered in by the Company under capital leases. These drybulk carriers were refinanced by traditional bank financing.

In the first quarter of 2002, the Company took delivery of two VLCC newbuildings, Front Eagle and Front Serenade. These vessels were financed by traditional bank financing.

In the first quarter of 2002, the Company together with joint venture partners, took delivery of one VLCC newbuilding, Tanabe, in which the Company's has a 33.33 per cent interest.

In May 2002, it was announced that the Company would leave the Tankers Pool. The commercial operations of the Company's VLCCs will be brought back in-house under the Company's direct management.

In June 2002, the Company issued a total of 260,000 stock options under the Bermuda Plan to employees at an exercise price of \$11.90.

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### ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Number	Description of Exhibit
-----	-----
1.1*	Memorandum of Association of the Company, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1, Registration No. 33-70158 filed on October 12, 1993 (the "Original Registration Statement").
1.2	Amended and Restated Bye-Laws of the Company as adopted by shareholders on October 26, 2001.
2.1*	Form of Ordinary Share Certificate, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Original Registration Statement.
2.2*	Form of Deposit Agreement dated as of November 24, 1993, among Frontline Ltd. (F/K/A London & Overseas Freighters Limited), The Bank of New York as Depositary, and all Holders from time to time of American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder, including form of ADR, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Original Registration Statement.
2.3*	Form of Deposit Agreement dated as of November 24, 1993, as amended and restated as of May 29, 2001, among Frontline Ltd. (F/K/A London & Overseas Freighters Limited), The Bank of New York as Depositary, and all Holders from time to time of American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder, including form of ADR, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F, filed on June 13, 2001 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.
2.4*	Rights Agreement (the "Rights Agreement") between the Company and the Bank of New York incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.3 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A, File No.0-22704 filed on December 9, 1996.
2.5*	Amendment No. 1 to the Rights Agreement incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Amalgamation Registration Statement.
2.6*	The Subregistrar Agreement related to the registration of certain securities issued by Frontline Ltd. in the Norwegian Registry of Securities between Frontline Ltd. and Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse ASA together with the Form of Warrant Certificate and Conditions attaching thereto, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.
4.1*	Form of United Kingdom Share Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Original Registration Statement.
4.2*	Form of Bermuda Share Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Original Registration Statement.
4.3*	The Subordinated Convertible Loan Facility Agreement USD 89,000,000 dated July 13, 1999, between Frontline Ltd. as

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Borrower and Metrogas Holdings Inc. as Lender, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.

- 4.4\* Master Agreement, dated September 22, 1999, among Frontline AB and Frontline Ltd (collectively "FL"), Acol Tankers Ltd. ("Tankers"), ICB Shipping AB ("ICB"), and Ola Lorentzon (the "Agent"), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999.
- 8.1 Subsidiaries of the Company.
- 10.1\* The Company's Plan of Reorganization for Golden Ocean Group Limited, Golden Ocean Tankers Limited and Channel Rose Holdings Inc. under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code dated as of July 7, 2000, as amended.

\* Incorporated herein by reference.

### SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Frontline Ltd.  
(Registrant)

Date June 28, 2002 By /s/ Kate Blankenship  
Kate Blankenship  
Company Secretary

02089.0009 #334399