

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-35167



Kosmos Energy Ltd.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

98-0686001

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Clarendon House

2 Church Street

Hamilton, Bermuda

(Address of principal executive offices)

HM 11

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **+1 441 295 5950**

Not applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at May 2, 2013
Common Shares, \$0.01 par value	388,584,981

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Unless otherwise stated in this report, references to “Kosmos,” “we,” “us” or “the company” refer to Kosmos Energy Ltd. and its subsidiaries. We have provided definitions for some of the industry terms used in this report in the “Glossary and Selected Abbreviations” beginning on page 2.

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**KOSMOS ENERGY LTD.
GLOSSARY AND SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS**

The following are abbreviations and definitions of certain terms that may be used in this report. Unless listed below, all defined terms under Rule 4-10(a) of Regulation S-X shall have their statutorily prescribed meanings.

<i>“2D seismic data”</i>	Two-dimensional seismic data, serving as interpretive data that allows a view of a vertical cross-section beneath a prospective area.
<i>“3D seismic data”</i>	Three-dimensional seismic data, serving as geophysical data that depicts the subsurface strata in three dimensions. 3D seismic data typically provides a more detailed and accurate interpretation of the subsurface strata than 2D seismic data.
<i>“API”</i>	A specific gravity scale, expressed in degrees, that denotes the relative density of various petroleum liquids. The scale increases inversely with density. Thus lighter petroleum liquids will have a higher API than heavier ones.
<i>“ASC”</i>	Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification.
<i>“ASU”</i>	Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Update.
<i>“Barrel” or “Bbl”</i>	A standard measure of volume for petroleum corresponding to approximately 42 gallons at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
<i>“BBbl”</i>	Billion barrels of oil.
<i>“BBoe”</i>	Billion barrels of oil equivalent.
<i>“Bcf”</i>	Billion cubic feet.
<i>“Boe”</i>	Barrels of oil equivalent. Volumes of natural gas converted to barrels of oil using a conversion factor of 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil.
<i>“Boepd”</i>	Barrels of oil equivalent per day.
<i>“Bopd”</i>	Barrels of oil per day.
<i>“Bwpd”</i>	Barrels of water per day.
<i>“Debt cover ratio”</i>	The “debt cover ratio” is broadly defined, for each applicable calculation date, as the ratio of (x) total long-term debt less cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, to (y) the aggregate EBITDAX (see below) of the Company for the previous twelve months.
<i>“Developed acreage”</i>	The number of acres that are allocated or assignable to productive wells or wells capable of production.
<i>“Development”</i>	The phase in which an oil or natural gas field is brought into production by drilling development wells and installing appropriate production systems.
<i>“Dry hole”</i>	A well that has not encountered a hydrocarbon bearing reservoir expected to produce in commercial quantities.
<i>“EBITDAX”</i>	Net income (loss) plus (1) exploration expense, (2) depletion, depreciation and amortization expense, (3) equity-based compensation expense, (4) (gain) loss on commodity derivatives, (5) (gain) loss on sale of oil and gas properties, (6) interest (income) expense, (7) income taxes, (8) loss on extinguishment of debt, (9) doubtful accounts expense, and (10) similar items.
<i>“E&P”</i>	Exploration and production.
<i>“FASB”</i>	Financial Accounting Standards Board.
<i>“Farm-in”</i>	An agreement whereby an oil company acquires a portion of the participating interest in a block from the owner of such interest, usually in return for cash and for taking on a portion of the drilling costs of one or more specific wells or other performance by the assignee as a condition of the assignment.
<i>“Field life cover ratio”</i>	The “field life cover ratio” is broadly defined, for each applicable forecast period, as the ratio of (x) net present value of net cash flow through the depletion of the Jubilee Field plus the net present value of certain capital expenditures incurred in relation to the Jubilee Field and certain other fields in Ghana, to (y) the aggregate loan amounts outstanding under the Facility.
<i>“FPSO”</i>	Floating production, storage and offloading vessel.
<i>“Ghana Obligors”</i>	Kosmos Energy Operating, Kosmos Energy International, Kosmos Energy Finance International, Kosmos Energy Development, Kosmos Energy Ghana HC and an “Obligor” from time to time, as defined under the Facility Agreement, as amended and restated, dated November 23, 2012.

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<i>“Interest cover ratio”</i>	The “interest cover ratio” is broadly defined, for each applicable calculation date, as the ratio of (x) the aggregate EBITDAX (see above) of the Company for the previous twelve months, to (y) interest expense less interest income for the Company for the previous twelve months.
<i>“Loan life cover ratio”</i>	The “loan life cover ratio” is broadly defined, for each applicable forecast period, as the ratio of (x) net present value of net cash flow through the final maturity date of the Facility plus the net present value of capital expenditures incurred in relation to the Jubilee Field and certain other fields in Ghana, to (y) the aggregate loan amounts outstanding under the Facility.
<i>“MBbl”</i>	Thousand barrels of oil.
<i>“Mcf”</i>	Thousand cubic feet of natural gas.
<i>“Mcfpd”</i>	Thousand cubic feet per day of natural gas.
<i>“MMBbl”</i>	Million barrels of oil.
<i>“MMBoe”</i>	Million barrels of oil equivalent.
<i>“MMcf”</i>	Million cubic feet of natural gas.
<i>“Natural gas liquid” or “NGL”</i>	Components of natural gas that are separated from the gas state in the form of liquids. These include propane, butane, and ethane, among others.
<i>“Petroleum contract”</i>	A contract in which the owner of minerals gives an E&P company temporary and limited rights, including an exclusive option to explore for, develop, and produce minerals from the lease area.
<i>“Petroleum system”</i>	A petroleum system consists of organic material that has been buried at a sufficient depth to allow adequate temperature and pressure to expel hydrocarbons and cause the movement of oil and natural gas from the area in which it was formed to a reservoir rock where it can accumulate.
<i>“Plan of development” or “PoD”</i>	A written document outlining the steps to be undertaken to develop a field.
<i>“Productive well”</i>	An exploratory or development well found to be capable of producing either oil or natural gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or natural gas well.
<i>“Prospect(s)”</i>	A potential trap that may contain hydrocarbons and is supported by the necessary amount and quality of geologic and geophysical data to indicate a probability of oil and/or natural gas accumulation ready to be drilled. The five required elements (generation, migration, reservoir, seal and trap) must be present for a prospect to work and if any of them fail neither oil nor natural gas will be present, at least not in commercial volumes.
<i>“Proved reserves”</i>	Estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be economically recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, as well as additional reserves expected to be obtained through confirmed improved recovery techniques, as defined in SEC Regulation S-X 4-10(a)(2).
<i>“Proved developed reserves”</i>	Proved developed reserves are those proved reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells and facilities and by existing operating methods.
<i>“Proved undeveloped reserves”</i>	Proved undeveloped reserves are those proved reserves that are expected to be recovered from future wells and facilities, including future improved recovery projects which are anticipated with a high degree of certainty in reservoirs which have previously shown favorable response to improved recovery projects.
<i>“Reconnaissance contract”</i>	A contract in which the owner of minerals gives an E&P company rights to perform evaluation of existing data or potentially acquire additional data but does not convey an exclusive option to explore for, develop, and/or produce minerals from the lease area.
<i>“Shelf margin”</i>	The path created by the change in direction of the shoreline in reaction to the filling of a sedimentary basin.
<i>“Structural trap”</i>	A structural trap is a topographic feature in the earth’s subsurface that forms a high point in the rock strata. This facilitates the accumulation of oil and gas in the strata.
<i>“Structural-stratigraphic trap”</i>	A structural-stratigraphic trap is a combination trap with structural and stratigraphic features.
<i>“Stratigraphy”</i>	The study of the composition, relative ages and distribution of layers of sedimentary rock.
<i>“Stratigraphic trap”</i>	A stratigraphic trap is formed from a change in the character of the rock rather than faulting or folding of the rock and oil is held in place by changes in the porosity and permeability of overlying rocks.

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<i>“Submarine fan”</i>	A fan-shaped deposit of sediments occurring in a deep water setting where sediments have been transported via mass flow, gravity induced, processes from the shallow to deep water. These systems commonly develop at the bottom of sedimentary basins or at the end of large rivers.
<i>“Three-way fault trap”</i>	A structural trap where at least one of the components of closure is formed by offset of rock layers across a fault.
<i>“Trap”</i>	A configuration of rocks suitable for containing hydrocarbons and sealed by a relatively impermeable formation through which hydrocarbons will not migrate.
<i>“Undeveloped acreage”</i>	Lease acreage on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of natural gas and oil regardless of whether such acreage contains discovered resources.

KOSMOS ENERGY LTD.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share data)

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2012</u>
	(Unaudited)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 497,289	\$ 515,164
Restricted cash	20,455	21,341
Receivables:		
Joint interest billings	27,747	21,539
Oil sales	106,707	108,995
Other	2,813	3,682
Inventories	30,120	33,281
Prepaid expenses and other	10,768	10,470
Current deferred tax assets	27,806	34,585
Derivatives	3,204	1,061
Total current assets	<u>726,909</u>	<u>750,118</u>
Property and equipment:		
Oil and gas properties, net	1,527,267	1,510,312
Other property, net	15,046	15,450
Property and equipment, net	<u>1,542,313</u>	<u>1,525,762</u>
Other assets:		
Restricted cash	29,884	29,884
Deferred financing costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$16,619 and \$13,922, respectively	47,484	50,214
Long-term deferred tax assets	12,088	10,145
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,358,678</u>	<u>\$ 2,366,123</u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 48,785	\$ 128,855
Accrued liabilities	58,340	41,021
Derivatives	18,004	20,377
Total current liabilities	<u>125,129</u>	<u>190,253</u>
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt	1,000,000	1,000,000
Derivatives	3,785	3,226
Asset retirement obligations	29,957	27,484
Deferred tax liability	113,585	104,137
Other long-term liabilities	18,725	12,117
Total long-term liabilities	<u>1,166,052</u>	<u>1,146,964</u>
Shareholders' equity:		
Preference shares, \$0.01 par value; 200,000,000 authorized shares; zero issued at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012	—	—
Common shares, \$0.01 par value; 2,000,000,000 authorized shares; 391,447,003 and 391,423,703 issued at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	3,914	3,914
Additional paid-in capital	1,731,819	1,712,880
Accumulated deficit	(663,082)	(683,176)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,326	3,685
Treasury stock, at cost, 2,860,229 and 2,731,941 shares at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	(8,480)	(8,397)
Total shareholders' equity	<u>1,067,497</u>	<u>1,028,906</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 2,358,678</u>	<u>\$ 2,366,123</u>

See accompanying notes.

KOSMOS ENERGY LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenues and other income:		
Oil and gas revenue	\$ 228,066	\$ 115,771
Interest income	70	746
Other income	254	30
Total revenues and other income	228,390	116,547
Costs and expenses:		
Oil and gas production	24,401	7,326
Exploration expenses	23,296	39,644
General and administrative	40,030	39,323
Depletion and depreciation	58,649	31,649
Amortization—deferred financing costs	2,698	2,194
Interest expense	8,991	13,058
Derivatives, net	5,508	3,860
Other expenses, net	632	748
Total costs and expenses	164,205	137,802
Income (loss) before income taxes	64,185	(21,255)
Income tax expense	44,091	16,286
Net income (loss)	\$ 20,094	\$ (37,541)
Net income (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.10)
Diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.10)
Weighted average number of shares used to compute net income (loss) per share:		
Basic	375,284	369,227
Diluted	375,651	369,227

See accompanying notes.

KOSMOS ENERGY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Net income (loss)	\$ 20,094	\$ (37,541)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Reclassification adjustments for derivative (gains) losses included in net income (loss)	(359)	214
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(359)	214
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 19,735</u>	<u>\$ (37,327)</u>

See accompanying notes.

KOSMOS ENERGY LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Common Shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock	Total
	Shares	Amount					
Balance as of December 31, 2012	391,424	\$ 3,914	\$ 1,712,880	\$ (683,176)	\$ 3,685	\$ (8,397)	\$ 1,028,906
Equity-based compensation	—	—	18,938	—	—	—	18,938
Derivatives, net	—	—	—	—	(359)	—	(359)
Restricted stock awards	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock forfeitures	—	—	1	—	—	(1)	—
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	—	(82)	(82)
Net income	—	—	—	20,094	—	—	20,094
Balance as of March 31, 2013	<u>391,447</u>	<u>\$ 3,914</u>	<u>\$ 1,731,819</u>	<u>\$ (663,082)</u>	<u>\$ 3,326</u>	<u>\$ (8,480)</u>	<u>\$ 1,067,497</u>

See accompanying notes.

KOSMOS ENERGY LTD.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 20,094	\$ (37,541)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	61,347	33,843
Deferred income taxes	20,915	7,713
Unsuccessful well costs	9,753	8,270
Change in fair value of derivatives	534	2,045
Cash settlements on derivatives	(4,850)	(2,422)
Equity-based compensation	18,938	21,290
Other	1,396	3,097
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(2,382)	182,519
(Increase) decrease in inventories	3,637	(5,703)
Increase in prepaid expenses and other	(298)	(213)
Decrease in accounts payable	(80,070)	(72,185)
Increase in accrued liabilities	17,855	4,190
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>66,869</u>	<u>144,903</u>
Investing activities		
Oil and gas assets	(83,491)	(68,070)
Other property	(814)	(3,110)
Restricted cash	886	72
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(83,419)</u>	<u>(71,108)</u>
Financing activities		
Purchase of treasury stock	(82)	—
Deferred financing costs	(1,243)	(1,599)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,325)</u>	<u>(1,599)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(17,875)	72,196
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	515,164	673,092
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 497,289</u>	<u>\$ 745,288</u>
Supplemental cash flow information		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$ 6,585	\$ 10,177
Income taxes	\$ 4,300	\$ 5,013

See accompanying notes.

KOSMOS ENERGY LTD.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. Organization

Kosmos Energy Ltd. was incorporated pursuant to the laws of Bermuda in January 2011 to become a holding company for Kosmos Energy Holdings. Kosmos Energy Holdings is a privately held Cayman Islands company that was formed in March 2004. As a holding company, Kosmos Energy Ltd.'s management operations are conducted through a wholly owned subsidiary, Kosmos Energy, LLC. The terms "Kosmos," the "Company," "we," "us," "our," "ours," and similar terms refer to Kosmos Energy Ltd. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

We are a leading independent oil and gas exploration and production company focused on frontier and emerging areas along the Atlantic Margin. Our asset portfolio includes existing production and other major project developments offshore Ghana, as well as exploration licenses with significant hydrocarbon potential offshore Ireland, Mauritania, Morocco and Suriname and onshore Cameroon. Kosmos is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and is traded under the ticker symbol KOS.

We have one reportable segment, which is the exploration and production of oil and natural gas. Substantially all of our long-lived assets and product sales are related to production located offshore Ghana.

2. Accounting Policies

General

The interim-period financial information presented in the consolidated financial statements included in this report is unaudited and, in the opinion of management, includes all adjustments of a normal recurring nature necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position as of March 31, 2013, the consolidated results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, and consolidated cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. The results of the interim periods shown in this report are not necessarily indicative of the final results to be expected for the full year. The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for interim reporting. As permitted under those rules, certain notes or other financial information that are normally required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted from these interim consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, included in our annual report on Form 10-K.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation. Such reclassifications had no impact on our reported net income, current assets, total assets, current liabilities, total liabilities or shareholders' equity.

Inventories

Inventories consisted of \$29.2 million and \$33.1 million of materials and supplies and \$0.9 million and \$0.2 million of hydrocarbons as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The Company's materials and supplies inventory primarily consists of casing and wellheads and is stated at the lower of cost, using the weighted average cost method, or market.

Hydrocarbon inventory is carried at the lower of cost, using the weighted average cost method, or market. Hydrocarbon inventory costs include expenditures and other charges (including depletion) directly and indirectly incurred in bringing the inventory to its existing condition. Selling expenses and general and administrative expenses are reported as period costs and excluded from inventory costs.

Variable Interest Entity

Our wholly owned subsidiary, Kosmos Energy Finance International, is a variable interest entity ("VIE"). The Company is the primary beneficiary of this VIE, which is consolidated in these financial statements.

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Kosmos Energy Finance International's following assets and liabilities are shown separately on the face of the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012: current restricted cash; long-term debt; and current and long-term derivatives liabilities. At March 31, 2013, Kosmos Energy Finance International had \$107.2 million in cash and cash equivalents; \$0.3 million in prepaid expenses and other; \$40.2 million deferred financing costs, net; \$0.3 million in accrued liabilities and \$6.7 million in other long-term liabilities, which are included in the amounts shown on the face of the consolidated balance sheet. At December 31, 2012, Kosmos Energy Finance International had \$118.8 million in cash and cash equivalents; \$0.2 million in prepaid expenses and other; \$42.2 million deferred financing costs, net; \$0.5 million in accrued liabilities and \$6.6 million in other long-term liabilities, which are included in the amounts shown on the face of the consolidated balance sheet.

3. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost and consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Oil and gas properties:		
Proved properties	\$ 702,352	\$ 682,276
Unproved properties	501,699	454,391
Support equipment and facilities	<u>696,569</u>	<u>687,835</u>
Total oil and gas properties	1,900,620	1,824,502
Less: accumulated depletion	<u>(373,353)</u>	<u>(314,190)</u>
Oil and gas properties, net	1,527,267	1,510,312
Other property	28,143	27,316
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(13,097)</u>	<u>(11,866)</u>
Other property, net	15,046	15,450
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 1,542,313</u>	<u>\$ 1,525,762</u>

We recorded depletion expense of \$56.6 million and \$30.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company had depletion costs of \$2.5 million and nil included in crude oil inventory and other receivables as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

4. Suspended Well Costs

The following table reflects the Company's capitalized exploratory well costs on completed wells as of and during the three months ended March 31, 2013. The table excludes \$8.1 million in costs that were capitalized and subsequently expensed during the same period.

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
	(In thousands)
Beginning balance	\$ 372,492
Additions to capitalized exploratory well costs pending the determination of proved reserves	937
Reclassification due to determination of proved reserves	—
Capitalized exploratory well costs charged to expense	<u>(1,705)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 371,724</u>

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The following table provides aging of capitalized exploratory well costs based on the date drilling was completed and the number of projects for which exploratory well costs have been capitalized for more than one year since the completion of drilling:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands, except well counts)	
Exploratory well costs capitalized for a period of one year or less	\$ 56,903	\$ 106,635
Exploratory well costs capitalized for a period one to two years	215,320	179,933
Exploratory well costs capitalized for a period three to four years	99,501	85,924
Ending balance	<u>\$ 371,724</u>	<u>\$ 372,492</u>
Number of projects that have exploratory well costs that have been capitalized for a period greater than one year	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

As of March 31, 2013, the projects with exploratory well costs capitalized for more than one year since the completion of drilling are related to Mahogany, Teak-1, Teak-2 and Akasa discoveries in the West Cape Three Points (“WCTP”) Block and the Tweneboa, Enyenra and Ntomme discoveries in the Deepwater Tano (“DT”) Block, which are all in Ghana.

Mahogany—Mahogany, a combined area covering parts of the Mahogany East discovery and the Mahogany Deep discovery, was declared commercial in September 2010, and a PoD was submitted to Ghana’s Ministry of Energy as of May 2, 2011. In a letter dated May 16, 2011, the Ministry of Energy did not approve the PoD and requested that the WCTP Block partners take certain steps regarding notifications of discovery and commerciality; and requested other information. The WCTP Block partners believe the combined submission was proper and have held meetings with Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (“GNPC”) which resolved issues relating to the PoD work program. From May 2011, the Ministry of Energy, GNPC and the WCTP Block partners continued working to resolve other differences; however, the WCTP Petroleum Agreement (“PA”) contains specific timelines for PoD approval and discussions, which expired at the end of June 2011. On June 30, 2011, we, as Operator of the WCTP Block and on behalf of the WCTP Block partners, delivered a Notice of Dispute to the Ministry of Energy and GNPC as provided under the WCTP PA, which is the initial step in triggering the formal dispute resolution process under the WCTP PA with the government of Ghana regarding approval of the Mahogany PoD. This Notice of Dispute establishes a process for negotiation and consultation for a period of 30 days (or longer if mutually agreed) among senior representatives from the Ministry of Energy, GNPC and the WCTP Block partners to resolve the matter. We and the WCTP Block partners are in discussions with the Ministry of Energy and GNPC to resolve differences on the PoD.

Teak-1 Discovery—Two appraisal wells have been drilled. Following additional appraisal and evaluation, a decision regarding commerciality of the Teak-1 discovery is expected to be made by the WCTP Block partners in 2014. Within six months of such a declaration, a PoD would be prepared and submitted to Ghana’s Ministry of Energy, as required under the WCTP PA.

Teak-2 Discovery—We have performed a gauge installation on the well and are reprocessing seismic data. Following additional appraisal and evaluation, a decision regarding commerciality of the Teak-2 discovery is expected to be made by the WCTP Block partners in 2014. Within six months of such a declaration, a PoD would be prepared and submitted to Ghana’s Ministry of Energy, as required under the WCTP PA.

Akasa Discovery—We have performed a drill stem test and gauge installation on the well and are analyzing the data. Following additional appraisal and evaluation, a decision regarding commerciality of the Akasa discovery is expected to be made by the WCTP Block partners in 2013. Within six months of such a declaration, a PoD would be prepared and submitted to Ghana’s Ministry of Energy, as required under the WCTP PA.

Tweneboa, Enyenra and Ntomme (“TEN”) Discoveries—During 2012, we submitted a declaration of commerciality and PoD over the TEN discoveries and are awaiting approval from the government of Ghana.

5. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, \$48.8 million and \$128.9 million, respectively, were recorded for invoices received but not paid. Accrued liabilities were \$58.3 million and \$41.0 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, and consisted of the following:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2012</u>
	(In thousands)	
Accrued liabilities:		
Accrued exploration, development and production	\$ 16,004	\$ 20,616
Accrued general and administrative expenses	5,912	5,089
Accrued taxes other than income	12,986	11,124
Accrued interest	370	—
Income taxes	23,068	4,192
	<u>\$ 58,340</u>	<u>\$ 41,021</u>

6. Debt

Facility

In March 2011, the Company secured a \$2.0 billion commercial debt facility (the “Facility”) from a number of financial institutions and extinguished the then existing commercial debt facilities. The Facility was syndicated to certain participants of the existing facilities, as well as new participants. The Facility supports our oil and gas exploration, appraisal and development programs and corporate activities. As part of the November 2012 amendment, the total commitments for the Facility were reduced to \$1.5 billion.

The Facility provides a revolving-credit and letter of credit facility for an availability period that expires on May 15, 2014, (in the case of the revolving-credit facility) and on the final maturity date (in the case of the letter of credit facility). The available facility amount is subject to borrowing base constraints and is also constrained by an amortization schedule (once repayments under the Facility begin). The Facility was amended in April 2013 to change the expiration of the availability period from May 15, 2014 to December 15, 2014 and to revise the amortization schedule. Beginning on December 15, 2014, outstanding borrowings will be subject to an amortization schedule. The final maturity date of March 29, 2018 was not changed by the amendment.

In March 2013, as part of the normal borrowing base determination process, the availability under the Facility was reduced \$41.3 million to \$1.3 billion. As of March 31, 2013, borrowings under the Facility totaled \$1.0 billion and the undrawn availability under the Facility was \$299.1 million.

Corporate Revolver

In November 2012, we secured a revolving credit facility (the “Corporate Revolver”) from a number of financial institutions. As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were no borrowings outstanding under the Corporate Revolver and the undrawn availability under the Corporate Revolver was \$260.0 million. In April 2013, the availability under the Corporate Revolver was increased from \$260.0 million to \$300.0 million due to additional commitments received from existing and new financial institutions.

At March 31, 2013, the scheduled maturities of debt during the five year period and thereafter are as follows:

	<u>Payments Due by Year</u>					
	<u>2013(1)</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
	(In thousands)					
Facility(2)	\$ —	\$ 134,759	\$ 325,235	\$ 35,272	\$ 393,623	\$ 111,111

(1) Represents payments for the period April 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013.

(2) The scheduled maturities of debt are based on the level of borrowings and the forecasted available borrowing base as of March 31, 2013. Any increases or decreases in the level of borrowings or decreases in the available borrowing base would impact the scheduled maturities of debt during the next five years and thereafter.

7. Derivative Financial Instruments

We use financial derivative contracts to manage exposures to commodity price and interest rate fluctuations. We do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. We manage market and counterparty credit risk in accordance with our policies and guidelines. In accordance with these policies and guidelines, our management determines the appropriate timing and extent of derivative transactions.

Oil Derivative Contracts

The following table sets forth the volumes in barrels underlying the Company's outstanding oil derivative contracts and the weighted average Dated Brent prices per Bbl for those contracts as of March 31, 2013.

Term	Type of Contract	MBbl	Weighted Average Dated Brent Price per Bbl			
			Deferred Premium	Floor	Ceiling	Calls
2013:						
April - December	Three-way collars	1,125	\$ 4.82	\$ 95.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 125.00
April - December	Three-way collars	756	—	87.50	115.00	135.00
April - December	Three-way collars	750	—	90.00	115.39	135.00
April - December	Three-way collars	750	—	90.08	115.00	135.00
2014:						
January - December	Three-way collars	1,500	1.22	85.00	115.00	140.00
January - December	Three-way collars	1,000	—	85.00	115.01	140.00

Provisional Oil Sales

At March 31, 2013, we had sales volumes of 995.1 MBbl priced at an average of \$110.45 per Bbl, after differentials, which are subject to final pricing over the next month.

Interest Rate Swaps Derivative Contracts

The following table summarizes our open interest rate swaps as of March 31, 2013, whereby we pay a fixed rate of interest and the counterparty pays a variable LIBOR-based rate:

Term	Weighted Average Notional Amount	Weighted Average Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
	(In thousands)		
April 2013 — December 2013	\$ 227,103	2.06%	6-month LIBOR
January 2014 — December 2014	133,434	1.99%	6-month LIBOR
January 2015 — December 2015	45,319	2.03%	6-month LIBOR
January 2016 — June 2016	12,500	2.27%	6-month LIBOR

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The following tables disclose the Company's derivative instruments as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and gain/(loss) from derivatives during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively:

Type of Contract	Balance Sheet Location	Estimated Fair Value Asset (Liability)	
		March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
(In thousands)			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Derivative asset:			
Commodity(1)	Derivatives assets—current	\$ 3,204	\$ 1,061
Derivative liability:			
Commodity(2)	Derivatives liabilities—current	(14,060)	(17,005)
Interest rate	Derivatives liabilities—current	(3,944)	(3,372)
Commodity(3)	Derivatives liabilities—long-term	(1,817)	(659)
Interest rate	Derivatives liabilities—long-term	(1,968)	(2,567)
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		<u>\$ (18,585)</u>	<u>\$ (22,542)</u>

- (1) The commodity derivative asset represents our provisional oil sales contract.
- (2) Includes \$1.0 million and \$3.4 million, as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively of cash settlements made on our commodity derivative contracts which were settled in the month subsequent to period end. Also, includes deferred premiums of \$6.3 million and \$7.6 million related to commodity derivative contracts as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.
- (3) Includes deferred premiums of \$1.5 million and \$2.4 million related to commodity derivative contracts as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Type of Contract	Location of Gain/(Loss)	Amount of Gain/(Loss)	
		Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	2012
(In thousands)			
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships:			
Interest rate(1)	Interest expense	\$ 359	\$ (214)
Total derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships		<u>\$ 359</u>	<u>\$ (214)</u>
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Commodity(2)	Oil and gas revenue	\$ 4,588	\$ 2,740
Commodity	Derivatives, net	(5,508)	(3,860)
Interest rate	Interest expense	27	(710)
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		<u>\$ (893)</u>	<u>\$ (1,830)</u>

- (1) Amounts were reclassified from AOCI into earnings upon settlement.
- (2) Amounts represent the mark-to-market portion of our provisional oil sales contracts.

In accordance with the mark-to-market method of accounting, the Company recognizes changes in fair values of its derivative contracts as gains or losses in earnings during the period in which they occur. The fair value of the effective portion of the interest rate derivative contracts on May 31, 2010, is reflected in AOCI and is being transferred to interest expense over the remaining term of the contracts. The Company expects to reclassify \$1.6 million of gains from AOCI to interest expense within the next 12 months. See Note 8—Fair Value Measurements for additional information regarding the Company's derivative instruments.

Offsetting of Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities

The tables below provide additional information related to derivative instruments on our consolidated balance sheets which have the right of set off only when there is a defaulting party subject to master netting arrangements with our counterparties:

	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amount
(In thousands)					
March 31, 2013					
Commodity derivatives	\$ 15,877	\$ —	\$ 15,877	\$ (15,877)	\$ —
Interest rate derivatives	5,912	—	5,912	(5,912)	—
Total	<u>\$ 21,789</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 21,789</u>	<u>\$ (21,789)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amount
(In thousands)					
December 31, 2012					
Commodity derivatives	\$ 17,664	\$ —	\$ 17,664	\$ (17,664)	\$ —
Interest rate derivatives	5,939	—	5,939	(5,939)	—
Total	<u>\$ 23,603</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 23,603</u>	<u>\$ (23,603)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

8. Fair Value Measurements

In accordance with ASC 820—Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, fair value measurements are based upon inputs that market participants use in pricing an asset or liability, which are classified into two categories: observable inputs and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs represent market data obtained from independent sources, whereas unobservable inputs reflect a company’s own market assumptions, which are used if observable inputs are not reasonably available without undue cost and effort. We prioritize the inputs used in measuring fair value into the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1—quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2—quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3—unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value input hierarchy level to which an asset or liability measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the measurement in its entirety.

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The following tables present the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, for each fair value hierarchy level:

	Fair Value Measurements Using:			Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
(In thousands)				
March 31, 2013				
Assets:				
Commodity derivatives	\$ —	\$ 3,204	\$ —	\$ 3,204
Liabilities:				
Commodity derivatives	—	(15,877)	—	(15,877)
Interest rate derivatives	—	(5,912)	—	(5,912)
Total	\$ —	\$ (18,585)	\$ —	\$ (18,585)
December 31, 2012				
Assets:				
Commodity derivatives	\$ —	\$ 1,061	\$ —	\$ 1,061
Liabilities:				
Commodity derivatives	—	(17,664)	—	(17,664)
Interest rate derivatives	—	(5,939)	—	(5,939)
Total	\$ —	\$ (22,542)	\$ —	\$ (22,542)

All fair values have been adjusted for nonperformance risk resulting in a decrease of the commodity derivative liabilities of approximately \$0.3 million and a decrease of the interest rate derivatives of approximately of \$0.2 million as of March 31, 2013.

The book values of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash approximate fair value based on Level 1 inputs. Joint interest billings, oil sales and other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying values of our debt approximates fair value since they are subject to short-term floating interest rates that approximate the rates available to us for those periods. Our long-term receivables, if any, after any allowances for doubtful accounts approximate fair value. The estimates of fair value of these items are based on Level 2 inputs.

Commodity Derivatives

Our commodity derivatives represent crude oil three-way collars for notional barrels of oil at fixed Dated Brent oil prices. The values attributable to the our oil derivatives are based on (i) the contracted notional volumes, (ii) independent active futures price quotes for Dated Brent, (iii) a credit-adjusted yield curve applicable to each counterparty by reference to the CDS market and (iv) an independently sourced estimate of volatility for Dated Brent. The volatility estimate was provided by certain independent brokers who are active in buying and selling oil options and was corroborated by market-quoted volatility factors. The deferred premium is included in the fair market value of the puts and compound options. See Note 7—Derivative Financial Instruments for additional information regarding the Company's derivative instruments.

Provisional Oil Sales

The value attributable to the provisional oil sales derivative is based on (i) the sales volumes subject to provisional pricing and (ii) an independently sourced forward curve over the term of the provisional pricing period.

Interest Rate Derivatives

We have interest rate swaps, whereby the Company pays a fixed rate of interest and the counterparty pays a variable LIBOR-based rate. The values attributable to the Company's interest rate derivative contracts are based on (i) the contracted notional amounts, (ii) LIBOR yield curves provided by independent third parties and corroborated with forward active market-quoted LIBOR yield curves and (iii) a credit-adjusted yield curve as applicable to each counterparty by reference to the CDS market.

9. Asset Retirement Obligations

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's asset retirement obligations:

	March 31, 2013
	(In thousands)
Asset retirement obligations:	
Beginning asset retirement obligations	\$ 27,484
Liabilities incurred during period	1,676
Revisions in estimated retirement obligations	—
Liabilities settled during period	—
Accretion expense	797
Ending asset retirement obligations	<u>\$ 29,957</u>

10. Equity-based Compensation

Restricted Stock Awards and Restricted Stock Units

We record compensation expense equal to the fair value of share-based payments over the vesting periods of the Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") awards. We recorded compensation expense from awards granted under our LTIP of \$18.9 million and \$21.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The total tax benefit for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$6.4 million and \$7.3 million, respectively.

The following table reflects the outstanding restricted stock awards as of March 31, 2013:

	Service Vesting Restricted Stock Awards	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Market / Service Vesting Restricted Stock Awards	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	9,898	\$ 16.92	3,534	\$ 12.93
Granted	23	12.35	—	—
Forfeited	(121)	15.37	—	—
Vested	(57)	13.16	—	—
Outstanding at March 31, 2013	<u>9,743</u>	16.95	<u>3,534</u>	12.93

The following table reflects the outstanding restricted stock units as of March 31, 2013:

	Service Vesting Restricted Stock Units	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Market / Service Vesting Restricted Stock Units	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	1,023	\$ 10.59	825	\$ 15.81
Granted	178	12.09	98	15.81
Forfeited	(16)	10.98	(5)	15.81
Vested	—	—	—	—
Outstanding at March 31, 2013	<u>1,185</u>	10.81	<u>918</u>	15.81

As of March 31, 2013, total equity-based compensation to be recognized on unvested restricted stock awards and restricted stock units is \$156.9 million over a weighted average period of 2.33 years. At March 31, 2013, the Company had approximately 7.5 million shares that remain available for issuance under the LTIP.

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For restricted stock awards with a combination of market and service vesting criteria, the number of common shares to be issued is determined by comparing the Company's total shareholder return with the total shareholder return of a predetermined group of peer companies over the performance period and can vest in up to 100% of the awards granted. The grant date fair value of these awards ranged from \$6.70 to \$13.57 per award. The Monte Carlo simulation model utilizes multiple input variables that determine the probability of satisfying the market condition stipulated in the award grant and calculates the fair value of the award. The expected volatility utilized in the model was estimated using our historical volatility and the historical volatilities of our peer companies and ranged from 41.3% to 56.7%. The risk-free interest rate was based on the U.S. treasury rate for a term commensurate with the expected life of the grant and ranged from 0.5% to 1.1%.

For restricted stock units with a combination of market and service vesting criteria, the number of common shares to be issued is determined by comparing the Company's total shareholder return with the total shareholder return of a predetermined group of peer companies over the performance period and can vest in up to 200% of the awards granted. The grant date fair value of these awards was \$15.81 per award. The Monte Carlo simulation model utilizes multiple input variables that determine the probability of satisfying the market condition stipulated in the award grant and calculates the fair value of the award. The expected volatility utilized in the model was estimated using our historical volatility and the historical volatilities of our peer companies and was 54.0%. The risk-free interest rate was based on the U.S. treasury rate for a term commensurate with the expected life of the grant and was 0.5%.

11. Income Taxes

The income tax expense was \$44.1 million and \$16.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The income tax provision consists of U.S. and Ghanaian income and Texas margin taxes.

The components of income (loss) before income taxes were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Bermuda	\$ (6,777)	\$ (3,168)
United States	2,370	3,312
Foreign—other	68,592	(21,399)
Income (loss) before income taxes	<u>\$ 64,185</u>	<u>\$ (21,255)</u>

Our effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was 69% and (77)%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the United States is approximately 37% and 38% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The effective tax rate for Ghana is approximately 37% and 34% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The effective tax rate for our other foreign jurisdictions is 0%. Our other foreign jurisdictions have a 0% effective tax rate because they reside in countries with a 0% statutory rate, or we have experienced losses in those countries and have a full valuation allowance reserved against the corresponding net deferred tax assets.

The Company has no material unrecognized income tax benefits.

A subsidiary of the Company files a U.S. federal income tax return and a Texas margin tax return. In addition to the United States, the Company files income tax returns in the countries in which the Company operates. The Company is open to U.S. federal income tax examinations for tax years 2009 through 2012 and to Texas margin tax examinations for the tax years 2008 through 2012. In addition, the Company is open to income tax examinations for years 2004 through 2012 in Ghana.

As of March 31, 2013, the Company had no material uncertain tax positions. The Company's policy is to recognize potential interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense, but has had no need to accrue any to date.

12. Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The following table is a reconciliation between net income (loss) and the amounts used to compute basic and diluted net income (loss) per share and the weighted average shares outstanding used to compute basic and diluted net income (loss) per share:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Numerator:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 20,094	\$ (37,541)
Less: Basic income allocable to participating securities(1)	512	—
Basic net income (loss) allocable to common shareholders	19,582	(37,541)
Diluted adjustments to income allocable to participating securities(1)	2	—
Diluted net income (loss) allocable to common shareholders	<u>\$ 19,584</u>	<u>\$ (37,541)</u>
Denominator:		
Weighted average number of shares used to compute net income (loss) per share:		
Basic	375,284	369,227
Restricted stock awards and units(1)(2)	367	—
Diluted	<u>375,651</u>	<u>369,227</u>
Net income (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.10)
Diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.10)

- (1) Our service vesting restricted stock awards represent participating securities because they participate in nonforfeitable dividends with common equity owners. Income allocable to participating securities represents the distributed and undistributed earnings attributable to the participating securities. Our restricted stock awards with market and service vesting criteria and all restricted stock units are not considered to be participating securities and, therefore, are excluded from the basic net income (loss) per common share calculation. Our service vesting restricted stock awards do not participate in undistributed net losses and, therefore, are excluded from the basic net income (loss) per common share calculation in periods we are in a net loss position.
- (2) For the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, we excluded 13.8 million and 21.0 million outstanding restricted stock awards and units, respectively, from the computations of diluted net income per share because the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

We are involved in litigation, regulatory examinations and administrative proceedings primarily arising in the ordinary course of our business in jurisdictions in which we do business. Although the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes none of these matters, either individually or in the aggregate, would have a material effect upon the Company's consolidated financial statements.

14. Subsequent Event

In April 2013, the Company entered into a farm-in agreement with Antrim Energy Inc., whereby Kosmos is acquiring a 75% participating interest and operatorship, covering Licensing Option 11/5 offshore the west coast of Ireland. As part of the agreement, Kosmos will reimburse a portion of previously-incurred exploration costs, as well as carry the partner on future 3D seismic costs.

In April 2013, the Company entered into a farm-in agreement with Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) plc, whereby Kosmos is acquiring an 85% participating interest and operatorship, covering Licensing Option 11/7 and 11/8 offshore the west coast of Ireland. As part of the agreement, Kosmos will reimburse a portion of previously-incurred exploration costs, as well as carry the partner on future 3D seismic costs. Contingent upon an election by Kosmos and our partner to enter into a subsequent exploration drilling phase on one or both of the blocks, Kosmos will also fund 100% of the costs of the first exploration well on each block, subject to an investment cap of \$90.0 million and \$110.0 million, respectively, on each block.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained herein and our annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, included in our annual report on Form 10-K along with the section Management's Discussion and Analysis of financial condition and Results of Operations contained in such annual report. Any terms used but not defined in the following discussion have the same meaning given to them in the annual report. Our discussion and analysis includes forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties and should be read in conjunction with "Risk Factors" under Item 1A of this report and in the annual report, along with "Forward-Looking Information" at the end of this section for information about the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to be materially different than our forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are a leading independent oil and gas exploration and production company focused on frontier and emerging areas along the Atlantic Margin. Our asset portfolio includes existing production and other major project developments offshore Ghana, as well as exploration licenses with significant hydrocarbon potential offshore Ireland, Mauritania, Morocco and Suriname and onshore Cameroon.

We were incorporated pursuant to the laws of Bermuda as Kosmos Energy Ltd. in January 2011 to become a holding company for Kosmos Energy Holdings. Pursuant to the terms of a corporate reorganization that was completed immediately prior to the closing of Kosmos Energy Ltd.'s IPO on May 16, 2011, all of the interests in Kosmos Energy Holdings were exchanged for newly issued common shares of Kosmos Energy Ltd. As a result, Kosmos Energy Holdings became wholly owned by Kosmos Energy Ltd.

Recent Developments

Debt

The Facility provides a revolving-credit and letter of credit facility for an availability period that expires on May 15, 2014, (in the case of the revolving-credit facility) and on the final maturity date (in the case of the letter of credit facility). The available facility amount is subject to borrowing base constraints and is also constrained by an amortization schedule (once repayments under the Facility begin). The Facility was amended in April 2013 to change the expiration of the availability period from May 15, 2014 to December 15, 2014 and to revise the amortization schedule. Beginning on December 15, 2014, outstanding borrowings will be subject to an amortization schedule. The final maturity date of March 29, 2018 was not changed by the amendment.

In March 2013, as part of the normal borrowing base determination process, the availability under the Facility was reduced \$41.3 million to \$1.3 billion. As of March 31, 2013, borrowings under the Facility totaled \$1.0 billion and the undrawn availability under the Facility was \$299.1 million.

In April 2013, the availability under the Corporate Revolver was increased from \$260.0 million to \$300.0 million by additional commitments from existing and new financial institutions.

Ghana

During the first quarter of 2013, we had two liftings of oil totaling 1,991 MBbl from the Jubilee Field production resulting in revenues of \$228.1 million. Our average realized price was \$114.54 per barrel.

We previously received an approval for the Phase 1A PoD of the Jubilee Field, and production from Phase 1A commenced in late 2012. The Phase 1A program includes the drilling of up to eight additional wells consisting of up to five production wells and three water injection wells. Program execution is underway and expected to continue into the first half of 2014.

During the first quarter, we successfully drilled the Enyenra-6A appraisal well on the DT Block, nearly 3 kilometers south of Enyenra-4. Results of the well are being integrated into our development plans.

The Sapele-1 exploration well on the DT Block was spud in December 2012. Drilling of the well was completed in February 2013. The well was not considered a productive well and accordingly was plugged and abandoned.

In January 2013, we relinquished the discovery area associated with the Banda discovery on the WCTP Block, as we do not consider this discovery to be commercially viable. As the exploration phase of the WCTP PA has expired, we no longer have any rights to this discovery area (unless we enter into a new petroleum agreement with the Ghana Ministry of Energy and the Ghana National

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Petroleum Company covering this and other relinquished areas of the WCTP Block). This relinquishment did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, as we previously recorded the unsuccessful well costs associated with the Banda-1 exploration well as exploration expenses in 2011.

Cameroon

The Sipo-1 exploration well on the Ndian River Block was spud in February 2013 and well results are expected by the end of May 2013. As of March 31, 2013, we have capitalized approximately \$47.6 million of exploratory well costs related to the Sipo-1 exploration well.

Ireland

In April 2013, the Company entered into a farm-in agreement with Antrim Energy Inc., whereby Kosmos is acquiring a 75% participating interest and operatorship, covering Licensing Option 11/5 offshore the west coast of Ireland. As part of the agreement, Kosmos will reimburse a portion of previously-incurred exploration costs, as well as carry the partner on future 3D seismic costs.

In April 2013, the Company entered into a farm-in agreement with Europa Oil & Gas (Holdings) plc, whereby Kosmos is acquiring an 85% participating interest and operatorship, covering Licensing Option 11/7 and 11/8 offshore the west coast of Ireland. As part of the agreement, Kosmos will reimburse a portion of previously-incurred exploration costs, as well as carry the partner on future 3D seismic costs. Contingent upon an election by Kosmos and our partner to enter into a subsequent exploration drilling phase on one or both of the blocks, Kosmos will also fund 100% of the costs of the first exploration well on each block, subject to an investment cap of \$90.0 million and \$110.0 million, respectively, on each block.

Mauritania

During the first quarter of 2013, we commenced a 2D seismic data acquisition program on approximately 6,000 line-kilometers, covering Blocks C8, C12 and C13 offshore Mauritania. A 3D seismic program over portions of the blocks will be targeted for commencement in mid-2013.

Morocco

In January 2013, Kosmos closed an agreement to acquire an additional 37.5% participating interest in the Essaouira Offshore Block from Canamens Energy Morocco SARL, one of our block partners. Certain governmental approvals and processes are still required to be completed before this acquisition is effective. After completing the acquisition, our participating interest in the Essaouira Offshore Block will be 75%.

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Results of Operations

All of our results, as presented in the table below, represent operations from the Jubilee Field in Ghana. Certain operating results and statistics for the three months ended, March 31, 2013 and 2012, are included in the following table:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands, except per barrel data)	
Sales volumes:		
MBbl	1,991	931
Revenues:		
Oil sales	\$ 228,066	\$ 115,771
Average sales price per Bbl	114.54	124.30
Costs:		
Oil production, excluding workovers	\$ 13,419	\$ 7,326
Oil production, workovers	10,982	—
Total oil production costs	24,401	7,326
Depletion	56,621	30,055
Average cost per Bbl:		
Oil production, excluding workovers	\$ 6.73	\$ 7.87
Oil production, workovers	5.52	—
Total oil production costs	12.25	7.87
Depletion	28.44	32.27
Oil production cost and depletion costs	\$ 40.69	\$ 40.14

The following table shows the number of wells in the process of being drilled or are in active completion stages, and the number of wells suspended or waiting on completion as of March 31, 2013:

	Actively Drilling or Completing				Wells Suspended or Waiting on Completion			
	Exploration		Development		Exploration		Development	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Ghana								
West Cape Three Points	—	—	—	—	8	2.47	—	—
Deepwater Tano	—	—	—	—	12	2.16	—	—
Jubilee Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.72
Cameroon								
Ndian River	1	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1.00	—	—	20	4.63	3	0.72

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The discussion of the results of operations and the period-to-period comparisons presented below analyze our historical results. The following discussion may not be indicative of future results.

Three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to three months ended March 31, 2012

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Increase (Decrease)
	2013	2012	
(In thousands)			
Revenues and other income:			
Oil and gas revenue	\$ 228,066	\$ 115,771	\$ 112,295
Interest income	70	746	(676)
Other income	254	30	224
Total revenues and other income	<u>228,390</u>	<u>116,547</u>	<u>111,843</u>
Costs and expenses:			
Oil and gas production	24,401	7,326	17,075
Exploration expenses	23,296	39,644	(16,348)
General and administrative	40,030	39,323	707
Depletion and depreciation	58,649	31,649	27,000
Amortization—deferred financing costs	2,698	2,194	504
Interest expense	8,991	13,058	(4,067)
Derivatives, net	5,508	3,860	1,648
Other expenses, net	632	748	(116)
Total costs and expenses	<u>164,205</u>	<u>137,802</u>	<u>26,403</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes	64,185	(21,255)	85,440
Income tax expense	44,091	16,286	27,805
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 20,094</u>	<u>\$ (37,541)</u>	<u>\$ 57,635</u>

Oil and gas revenue. Oil and gas revenue increased by \$112.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase is primarily due to having two liftings of oil during the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to having one lifting of oil during the three months ended March 31, 2012. This increase is partially offset by a lower realized price per barrel during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Oil and gas production. Oil and gas production costs increased by \$17.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase is primarily due to \$11.0 million of workover and rig equipment maintenance costs during the three months ended March 31, 2013, for which we did not incur during the three months ended March 31, 2012. Additionally, we had two liftings of oil and an increase in routine operating expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to one lifting of oil during the three months ended March 31, 2012. Our average production cost per barrel was \$12.25 and \$7.87 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Exploration expenses. Exploration expenses decreased by \$16.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we incurred \$10.6 million for seismic costs for Morocco, Mauritania and new business and \$9.8 million of unsuccessful well costs, primarily related to the Ghana Sapele-1 exploration well. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we incurred \$28.9 million for seismic costs for Morocco, Ghana and Cameroon and \$8.3 million of unsuccessful well costs, primarily related to the Ghana Teak-4A appraisal well.

General and administrative. General and administrative costs increased by \$0.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. Total non-cash general and administrative costs were \$18.9 million and \$21.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Depletion and depreciation. Depletion and depreciation increased \$27.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase is primarily due to the sale of two liftings of oil during the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to one lifting of oil during the three months ended March 31, 2012.

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Interest expense. Interest expense decreased by \$4.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012, primarily due to a decrease in the outstanding debt balance and a decrease in the unrealized loss on our interest rate derivative instruments related to changes in fair value.

Derivatives, net. Derivatives, net increased \$1.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared with March 31, 2012, due to the change in fair value and notional amounts outstanding of our commodity derivative instruments.

Income tax expense. The Company's effective tax rates for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 were 69% and (77%), respectively. The large effective tax rates for both periods presented are due to losses incurred in jurisdictions in which we are not subject to taxes and, therefore, do not generate any income tax benefits and losses in jurisdictions in which we have valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets and therefore we do not realize any tax benefit on such losses. Income tax expense increased \$27.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared with March 31, 2012, primarily due to an increase in pre-tax income from our Ghanaian subsidiary.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We are actively engaged in an ongoing process of anticipating and meeting our funding requirements related to exploring for and developing oil and natural gas resources along the Atlantic Margin. We have historically secured funding from issuances of equity and commercial debt facilities to meet our ongoing liquidity requirements. We received our first oil sales in January 2011 from Jubilee Field production, which generated cash flows from operations from 2011 to present. Accordingly, the cash flows generated from our operating activities may also provide an additional source of future funding.

Significant Sources of Capital

Facility

In March 2011, the Company secured a \$2.0 billion commercial debt facility (the "Facility") from a number of financial institutions and extinguished the then existing commercial debt facilities. The Facility was syndicated to certain participants of the existing facilities, as well as new participants. The Facility supports our oil and gas exploration, appraisal and development programs and corporate activities. As part of the November 2012 amendment, the total commitments for the Facility were reduced to \$1.5 billion.

The Facility provides a revolving-credit and letter of credit facility for an availability period that expires on May 15, 2014, (in the case of the revolving-credit facility) and on the final maturity date (in the case of the letter of credit facility). The available facility amount is subject to borrowing base constraints and is also constrained by an amortization schedule (once repayments under the Facility begin). The Facility was amended in April 2013 to change the expiration of the availability period from May 15, 2014 to December 15, 2014 and to revise the amortization schedule. Beginning on December 15, 2014, outstanding borrowings will be subject to an amortization schedule. The final maturity date of March 29, 2018 was not changed by the amendment.

In March 2013, as part of the normal borrowing base determination process, the availability under the Facility was reduced \$41.3 million to \$1.3 billion. As of March 31, 2013, borrowings under the Facility totaled \$1.0 billion and the undrawn availability under the Facility was \$299.1 million.

Corporate Revolver

In November 2012, we secured the Corporate Revolver from a number of financial institutions. As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were no borrowings outstanding under the Corporate Revolver and the undrawn availability under the Corporate Revolver was \$260.0 million. In April 2013, the availability under the Corporate Revolver was increased from \$260.0 million to \$300.0 million by additional commitments from existing and new financial institutions.

The U.S. and many foreign economies continue to experience uncertainty driven by varying macroeconomic conditions. Although some of these economies have shown signs of improvement, macroeconomic recovery remains uneven. Uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment and associated global economic conditions have resulted in extreme volatility in credit, equity, and foreign currency markets, including the European sovereign debt markets and volatility in various other markets. If any of the financial institutions within our Facility or Corporate Revolver are unable to perform on their commitments, our liquidity could be impacted. We actively monitor all of the financial institutions participating in our Facility and Corporate Revolver. None of the financial institutions have indicated to us that they may be unable to perform on their commitments. In addition, we periodically review our banking and

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financing relationships, considering the stability of the institutions and other aspects of the relationships. Based on our monitoring activities, we currently believe our banks will be able to perform on their commitments.

Capital Expenditures and Investments

We expect to incur substantial costs as we continue to develop our oil and natural gas prospects and as we:

- complete our 2013 exploration and appraisal drilling program in our license areas;
- develop our discoveries that we determine to be commercially viable;
- purchase and analyze seismic and other geological and geophysical data to identify future prospects; and
- invest in additional oil and natural gas leases and licenses.

We have relied on a number of assumptions in budgeting for our future activities. These include the number of wells we plan to drill, our participating interests in our prospects, the costs involved in developing or participating in the development of a prospect, the timing of third-party projects, and the availability of suitable equipment and qualified personnel. These assumptions are inherently subject to significant business, political, economic, regulatory, environmental and competitive uncertainties, contingencies and risks, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. We may need to raise additional funds more quickly if one or more of our assumptions proves to be incorrect or if we choose to expand our hydrocarbon asset acquisition, exploration, appraisal, development efforts or any other activity more rapidly than we presently anticipate. We may decide to raise additional funds before we need them if the conditions for raising capital are favorable. We may seek to sell equity or debt securities or obtain additional bank credit facilities. The sale of equity securities could result in dilution to our shareholders. The incurrence of additional indebtedness could result in increased fixed obligations and additional covenants that could restrict our operations.

2013 Capital Program

Our estimate for the 2013 capital program remains at \$525.0 million. The 2013 capital expenditure budget consists of:

- approximately 55% for developmental related expenditures offshore Ghana; and
- approximately 45% for exploration and appraisal related expenditures, including new venture opportunities.

The ultimate amount of capital we will spend may fluctuate materially based on market conditions and the success of our drilling results. Our future financial condition and liquidity will be impacted by, among other factors, our level of production of oil and the prices we receive from the sale of these commodities, the success of our exploration and appraisal drilling program, the number of commercially viable oil and natural gas discoveries made and the quantities of oil and natural gas discovered, the speed with which we can bring such discoveries to production, and the actual cost of exploration, appraisal and development of our oil and natural gas assets.

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The following table presents our liquidity and financial position as of March 31, 2013:

	March 31, 2013
	(In thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 497,289
Drawings under the Facility	1,000,000
Net debt	502,711
Availability under the Facility	\$ 299,141
Availability under the Corporate Revolver(1)	260,000
Available borrowings plus cash and cash equivalents	1,056,430

-
- (1) In April 2013, the availability under the Corporate Revolver was increased from \$260.0 million to \$300.0 million due to additional commitments received from existing and new financial institutions.

Cash Flows

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 66,869	\$ 144,903
Investing activities	(83,419)	(71,108)
Financing activities	(1,325)	(1,599)

Operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was \$66.9 million compared with net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 of \$144.9 million. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities in the three months ended March 31, 2013 when compared to the same period in 2012 was primarily due to an increase in results from operations offset by a negative change in working capital items.

Investing activities. Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was 83.4 million compared with net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 of \$71.1 million. The increase in cash used in investing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2013 when compared to the same period in 2012 was primarily attributable to changes in expenditures for oil and gas assets primarily in Cameroon.

Financing activities. Net cash used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was \$1.3 million compared with net cash used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 of \$1.6 million.

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Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes by period the payments due for our estimated contractual obligations as of March 31, 2013:

	Payments Due By Year(3)						
	Total	2013(4)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter
	(In thousands)						
Facility(1)	\$ 1,000,000	\$ —	\$ 134,759	\$ 325,235	\$ 35,272	\$ 393,623	\$ 111,111
Interest payments on long-term debt(2)	171,457	35,610	47,493	36,888	28,749	21,181	1,536
Operating leases	20,859	2,118	2,921	3,022	3,122	3,223	6,453

- (1) The amounts included in the table represent principal maturities only. The scheduled maturities of debt are based on the level of borrowings and the forecasted available borrowing base as of March 31, 2013. Any increases or decreases in the level of borrowings or increases or decreases in the available borrowing base would impact the scheduled maturities of debt during the next five years and thereafter. As of March 31, 2013, there were no borrowings under the Corporate Revolver.
- (2) Based on outstanding borrowings as noted in (1) above and the LIBOR yield curves at the reporting date and commitment fees related to the Facility and Corporate Revolver.
- (3) Does not include purchase commitments for jointly owned fields and facilities where we are not the operator and excludes commitments for exploration activities, including well commitments, in our petroleum contracts and farm-in agreements.
- (4) Represents payments for the period from April 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013.

The following table presents maturities by expected maturity dates under the Facility, the weighted average interest rates expected to be paid on the Facility given current contractual terms and market conditions, and the debt's estimated fair value. Weighted-average interest rates are based on implied forward rates in the yield curve at the reporting date. This table does not take into account amortization of deferred financing costs.

	April 1 Through December 31, 2013	Years Ending December 31,					Liability Fair Value at March 31, 2013 (5)
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	
	(In thousands, except percentages)						
Variable rate debt:							
Facility(1)	\$ —	\$ 134,759	\$ 325,235	\$ 35,272	\$ 393,623	\$ 111,111	\$ (1,000,000)
Weighted average interest rate(2)	3.56%	4.02%	4.36%	5.41%	6.28%	6.73%	
Interest rate swaps:							
Notional debt amount(3)	\$ 75,208	\$ 47,033	\$ 16,875	\$ 6,250	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1,631)
Fixed rate payable	2.22%	2.22%	2.22%	2.22%			
Variable rate receivable(4)	0.49%	0.59%	0.77%	1.08%			
Notional debt amount(3)	\$ 75,208	\$ 47,033	\$ 16,875	\$ 6,250	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1,739)
Fixed rate payable	2.31%	2.31%	2.31%	2.31%			
Variable rate receivable(4)	0.49%	0.59%	0.77%	1.08%			
Notional debt amount(3)	\$ 24,585	\$ 1,868	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (63)
Fixed rate payable	0.98%	0.98%					
Variable rate receivable(4)	0.49%	0.56%					
Notional debt amount(3)	\$ 25,617	\$ 38,434	\$ 23,137	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (464)
Fixed rate payable	1.34%	1.34%	1.34%				
Variable rate receivable(4)	0.49%	0.59%	0.70%				

- (1) The amounts included in the table represent principal maturities only. The scheduled maturities of debt are based on the level of borrowings and the available borrowing base as of March 31, 2013. Any increases or decreases in the level of borrowings or increases or decreases in the available borrowing base would impact the scheduled maturities of debt during the next five years and thereafter. As of March 31, 2013, there were no borrowings under the Corporate Revolver.
- (2) Based on outstanding borrowings as noted in (1) above and the LIBOR yield curves at the reporting date. Excludes commitment fees related to the Facility and Corporate Revolver.
- (3) Represents weighted average notional contract amounts of interest rate derivatives. In the final year of maturity, represents notional amount from January — June.
- (4) Based on implied forward rates in the yield curve at the reporting date.
- (5) Excludes \$2.0 million of interest rate derivative liabilities in which the settlement amount has been determined, and, therefore, are not subject to

market fluctuations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We may enter into off-balance sheet arrangements and transactions that can give rise to material off-balance sheet obligations. As of March 31, 2013, our material off-balance sheet arrangements and transactions include operating leases and undrawn letters of credit. There are no other transactions, arrangements, or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons that are reasonably likely to materially affect Kosmos' liquidity or availability of or requirements for capital resources.

Critical Accounting Policies

We consider accounting policies related to our revenue recognition, exploration and development costs, receivables, income taxes, derivatives and hedging activities, estimates of proved oil and natural gas reserves, asset retirement obligations and impairment of long-lived assets as critical accounting policies. The policies include significant estimates made by management using information available at the time the estimates are made. However, these estimates could change materially if different information or assumptions were used. These policies are summarized in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" section in our annual report on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-looking Statements

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains estimates and forward-looking statements, principally in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." Our estimates and forward-looking statements are mainly based on our current expectations and estimates of future events and trends, which affect or may affect our businesses and operations. Although we believe that these estimates and forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, they are subject to several risks and uncertainties and are made in light of information currently available to us. Many important factors, in addition to the factors described in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q and our annual report on Form 10-K, may adversely affect our results as indicated in forward-looking statements. You should read this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, the annual report on Form 10-K and the documents that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Our estimates and forward-looking statements may be influenced by the following factors, among others:

- our ability to find, acquire or gain access to other discoveries and prospects and to successfully develop our current discoveries and prospects;
- uncertainties inherent in making estimates of our oil and natural gas data;
- the successful implementation of our and our block partners' prospect discovery and development and drilling plans;
- projected and targeted capital expenditures and other costs, commitments and revenues;
- termination of or intervention in concessions, rights or authorizations granted by the governments of Ghana, Cameroon, Ireland, Mauritania, Morocco or Suriname (or their respective national oil companies) or any other federal, state or local governments or authorities, to us;
- our dependence on our key management personnel and our ability to attract and retain qualified technical personnel;
- the ability to obtain financing and to comply with the terms under which such financing may be available;
- the volatility of oil and natural gas prices;
- the availability, cost, function and reliability of developing appropriate infrastructure around and transportation to our discoveries and prospects;
- the availability and cost of drilling rigs, production equipment, supplies, personnel and oilfield services;
- other competitive pressures;
- potential liabilities inherent in oil and natural gas operations, including drilling risks and other operational and environmental hazards;
- current and future government regulation of the oil and gas industry;
- cost of compliance with laws and regulations;
- changes in environmental, health and safety or climate change laws, greenhouse gas regulation or the implementation, or interpretation, of those laws and regulations;
- environmental liabilities;
- geological, technical, drilling, production and processing problems;
- military operations, civil unrest, terrorist acts, wars or embargoes;
- the cost and availability of adequate insurance coverage;
- our vulnerability to severe weather events;
- our ability to meet our obligations under the agreements governing our indebtedness;
- the availability and cost of financing and refinancing our indebtedness;

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- the amount of collateral required to be posted from time to time in our hedging transactions;
- our success in risk management activities, including the use of derivative financial instruments to hedge commodity and interest rate risks; and
- other risk factors discussed in the “Item 1A. Risk Factors” section of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q and our annual report on Form 10-K.

The words “believe,” “may,” “will,” “aim,” “estimate,” “continue,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “expect,” “plan” and similar words are intended to identify estimates and forward-looking statements. Estimates and forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made, and, except to the extent required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or to review any estimate and/or forward-looking statement because of new information, future events or other factors. Estimates and forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and are not guarantees of future performance. As a result of the risks and uncertainties described above, the estimates and forward-looking statements discussed in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q might not occur, and our future results and our performance may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements due to, including, but not limited to, the factors mentioned above. Because of these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Item 3. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The primary objective of the following information is to provide forward-looking quantitative and qualitative information about our potential exposure to market risks. The term “market risks” as it relates to our currently anticipated transactions refers to the risk of loss arising from changes in commodity prices and interest rates. These disclosures are not meant to be precise indicators of expected future losses, but rather indicators of reasonably possible losses. This forward-looking information provides indicators of how we view and manage ongoing market risk exposures. We enter into market-risk sensitive instruments for purposes other than to speculate.

We manage market and counterparty credit risk in accordance with policies and guidelines. In accordance with these policies and guidelines, our management determines the appropriate timing and extent of derivative transactions. See “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Note 2—Accounting Policies, Note 10—Derivative Financial Information and Note 11—Fair Value Measurements” section of our annual report on Form 10-K for a description of the accounting procedures we follow relative to our derivative financial instruments.

The following table reconciles the changes that occurred in fair values of our open derivative contracts during the three months ended March 31, 2013:

	Derivative Contracts Assets (Liabilities)		
	Commodities	Interest Rates	Total
	(In thousands)		
Fair value of contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2012	\$ (16,603)	\$ (5,939)	\$ (22,542)
Changes in contract fair value	(920)	27	(893)
Contract maturities (settlements)	4,850	—	4,850
Fair value of contracts outstanding as of March 31, 2013	<u>\$ (12,673)</u>	<u>\$ (5,912)</u>	<u>\$ (18,585)</u>

Commodity Derivative Instruments

We enter into various oil derivative contracts to mitigate our exposure to commodity price risk associated with anticipated future oil production. These contracts currently consist of three-way collars.

Commodity Price Sensitivity

The following table provides information about our oil derivative financial instruments that were sensitive to changes in oil prices as of March 31, 2013:

Term	Type of Contract	MBbl	Weighted Average Dated Brent Price per Bbl				Liability Fair Value at March 31, 2013(1)(2)
			Deferred Premium	Floor	Ceiling	Calls	
2013:							
April—December	Three-way collar	1,125	\$ 4.82	\$ 95.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 10,406
April—December	Three-way collar	756	—	87.50	115.00	135.00	739
April—December	Three-way collar	750	—	90.00	115.39	135.00	548
April—December	Three-way collar	750	—	90.08	115.00	135.00	608
2014:							
January—December	Three-way collar	1,500	1.22	85.00	115.00	140.00	2,244
January—December	Three-way collar	1,000	—	85.00	115.01	140.00	309

(1) Fair values are based on the average forward Dated Brent oil prices on March 31, 2013 which by year are: 2013—\$108.11 and 2014—\$103.34. These fair values are subject to changes in the underlying commodity price. The average forward Dated Brent oil prices based on May 6, 2013 market quotes by year are: 2013—\$104.16 and 2014—\$100.56.

(2) Excludes \$1.0 million of cash settlements made on our three-way collars which were settled in the month subsequent to period end.

Interest Rate Derivative Instruments

See “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Contractual Obligations” section of our annual report on Form 10-K for specific information regarding the terms of our interest rate derivative instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

At March 31, 2013, we had indebtedness outstanding under the Facility of \$1.0 billion, of which \$746.4 million bore interest at floating rates. The interest rate on this indebtedness as of March 31, 2013 was approximately 3.5%. If LIBOR increased 10% at this level of floating rate debt, we would pay an additional \$0.2 million in interest expense per year on the Facility. We pay commitment fees on the \$299.1 million of undrawn availability and \$200.9 million of unavailable commitments under the Facility and on the \$260.0 million of undrawn availability under the Corporate Revolver, which are not subject to changes in interest rates. In April 2013, the availability under the Corporate Revolver was increased from \$260.0 million to \$300.0 million by additional commitments from existing and new financial institutions.

As of March 31, 2013, the fair market value of our interest rate swaps was a net liability of approximately \$5.9 million. If LIBOR increased by 10%, we estimate the liability would decrease to approximately \$5.8 million, and if LIBOR decreased by 10%, we estimate the liability would increase to approximately \$6.1 million.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company’s management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. This evaluation considered the various processes carried out under the direction of our disclosure committee in an effort to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the SEC reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accurate, complete and timely. However, a control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefit of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Consequently, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have

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been detected. Based upon this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2013, in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, including that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Evaluation of Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

There have been no material changes from the information concerning legal proceedings discussed in the “Item 3. Legal Proceedings” section of our annual report on Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” section of our annual report on Form 10-K.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

There have been no material changes from the information concerning the use of proceeds from our IPO discussed in the “Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities” section of our annual report on Form 10-K.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

There have been no material changes required to be reported under this Item that have not previously been disclosed in the annual report on Form 10-K other than as follows:

Disclosures Required Pursuant to Section 13(r) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Under the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012, which added Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act, we are required to include certain disclosures in our periodic reports if we or any of our “affiliates” (as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act) knowingly engaged in certain specified activities during the period covered by the report. Because the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) defines the term “affiliate” broadly, it includes any entity controlled by us as well as any person or entity that controls us or is under common control with us (“control” is also construed broadly by the SEC).

We are not presently aware that we and our consolidated subsidiaries have knowingly engaged in any transaction or dealing reportable under Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 or the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2013. In addition, except as described below, at the time of filing this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, we are not aware of any such reportable transactions or dealings by companies that may be considered our affiliates as to whether they have knowingly engaged in any such reportable transactions or dealings during such periods. Upon the filing of periodic reports by such other companies for the fiscal quarter or fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, as the case may be, additional reportable transactions may be disclosed by such companies.

As of April 1, 2013, funds affiliated with The Blackstone Group (“Blackstone”) held approximately 29% of our outstanding common shares, and funds affiliated with Warburg Pincus (“Warburg Pincus”) held approximately 36% of our outstanding common shares. We are also a party to a shareholders agreement with Blackstone and Warburg Pincus pursuant to which, among other things, Blackstone and Warburg Pincus each currently have the right to designate three members of our board of directors. Accordingly, each of Blackstone and Warburg Pincus may be deemed an “affiliate” of us, both currently and during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 and the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2013.

Disclosure relating to Blackstone and its affiliates

Blackstone informed us that TRW Automotive Holdings Corp. (“TRW”), a company that may be considered one of Blackstone’s affiliates, included the disclosure reproduced below in its annual report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on February 15, 2013 as required by Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act (the “TRW Disclosure”). Because both we and TRW are controlled by Blackstone, we may be considered an “affiliate” of TRW for the purposes of Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act.

Year ended December 31, 2012

TRW Disclosure:

“Pursuant to Section 13(r)(1)(D)(iii) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), we note that in 2012 certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries sold products to customers that could be affiliated with, or deemed to be acting on behalf of, the Industrial Development and Renovation Organization, which has been designated as an agency of the Government of Iran. Gross revenue attributable to such sales was approximately \$8,326,000, and net profit from such sales was approximately \$377,000. Although these activities were not prohibited by U.S. law at the time they were conducted, our subsidiaries have discontinued their dealings with such customers, other than limited wind-down activities (which are permissible), and we do not otherwise intend to continue or enter into any Iran-related activity.”

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Blackstone also informed us that Travelport Limited (“Travelport”), a company that may be considered one of Blackstone’s affiliates, included the disclosure reproduced below in its annual report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on March 12, 2013, as required by Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act. Blackstone also informed us that Blackstone included the disclosure reproduced below in its quarterly report on Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on May 8, 2013, as required by Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act (together, the “Travelport Disclosure”). Because both we and Travelport were controlled by Blackstone during the reporting periods referred to below, we may be considered an “affiliate” of Travelport for the reporting periods referred to below for the purposes of Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act.

Travelport Disclosure:

Year ended December 31, 2012

“As part of our global business in the travel industry, we provide certain passenger travel-related GDS and airline IT services to Iran Air. We also provide certain airline IT services to Iran Air Tours. All of these services are either exempt from applicable sanctions prohibitions pursuant to a statutory exemption permitting transactions ordinarily incident to travel or, to the extent not otherwise exempt, specifically licensed by the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control. Subject to any changes in the exempt/licensed status of such activities, we intend to continue these business activities, which are directly related to and promote the arrangement of travel for individuals. The gross revenue and net profit attributable to these activities in 2012 were approximately \$127,000 and \$45,000, respectively.”

Quarter ended March 31, 2013

“As part of our global business in the travel industry, we provide certain passenger travel-related GDS and airline IT services to Iran Air. We also provide certain airline IT services to Iran Air Tours. All of these services are either exempt from applicable sanctions prohibitions pursuant to a statutory exemption permitting transactions ordinarily incident to travel or, to the extent not otherwise exempt, specifically licensed by the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control. Subject to any changes in the exempt/licensed status of such activities, we intend to continue these business activities, which are directly related to and promote the arrangement of travel for individuals.”

Blackstone also informed us that SunGard Capital Corp., SunGard Capital Corp. II and SunGard Data Systems Inc. (collectively, “SunGard”), which may be considered affiliates of Blackstone, included the disclosure reproduced below in their annual report on Forms 10-K as filed with the SEC on March 20, 2013, as required by Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act. Blackstone also informed us that Blackstone included the disclosure reproduced below in its quarterly report on Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on May 8, 2013, as required by Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act (together, the “SunGard Disclosure”). Because both we and SunGard are controlled by Blackstone, we may be considered an “affiliate” of SunGard for the purposes of Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act.

SunGard Disclosure:

Year ended December 31, 2012

“Pursuant to Section 13(r)(1)(D)(i) of the Exchange Act, we note that during 2012 a U.K. subsidiary of ours provided certain limited disaster recovery services and hosted co-location of some hardware at our premises in London for Bank Saderat PLC, a bank incorporated and based in the UK. Bank Saderat PLC is identified on the U.S. Treasury Department’s List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons pursuant to Executive Order No. 13224. The intent of the services was to facilitate the ability of the UK-based employees of Bank Saderat PLC to continue local operations in the event of a disaster or other unplanned event in the UK, including use of shared work space and recovery of the Bank’s local UK data. The gross revenue and net profits attributable to these activities in 2012 was £16,300 and approximately £5,700, respectively. During 2012, no disaster or unplanned event occurred causing Bank Saderat PLC to make use of our recovery facilities in London, but Bank Saderat PLC did perform annual testing on-site. Our subsidiary has terminated this contract in the first quarter of 2013, and we do not otherwise intend to enter into any Iran-related activity.”

Quarter ended March 31, 2013

“As previously reported on our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, pursuant to Section 13(r)(1)(D)(i) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), during 2012 a U.K. subsidiary of ours provided certain limited disaster recovery services and hosted co-location of some hardware at our premises in London for Bank Saderat PLC, a bank incorporated and based in the U.K. Bank Saderat PLC is identified on the U.S. Treasury Department’s List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons pursuant to Executive Order No. 13224. Our subsidiary terminated this contract in the first quarter of 2013, and we do not otherwise intend to enter into any Iran-related activity. The gross revenue and net profits attributable to these activities in the first quarter of 2013 were less than £5,000 each.”

Blackstone also informed us that in its quarterly report on Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on May 8, 2013, as required by Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act, included the disclosure reproduced below (the “Hilton Disclosure”) regarding Hilton Worldwide, Inc. (“Hilton”), a company that may be considered one of Blackstone’s affiliates. Because both we and Hilton are controlled by Blackstone, we may be considered an “affiliate” of Hilton for the purposes of Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act.

Hilton Disclosure:

Year ended December 31, 2012

“During the reporting period, the Iranian Ministry of Youth and Sports purchased a number of room nights at the Hilton Ankara, Turkey, which is leased by a foreign affiliate of Hilton. Revenue received by Hilton for these hotel stays was approximately \$4,360 and net profit was approximately \$1,700. During calendar year 2012, the Embassy of Iran purchased a number of room nights at the hotel and organized a concert event in the hotel ballroom. Revenue received by Hilton for the services provided to the Embassy of Iran in 2012 was approximately \$11,070 and net profit was approximately \$4,300. Hilton believes that the hotel stays were exempt from the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 560, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”). The Hilton Ankara intends to continue engaging in future similar transactions to the extent they remain permissible under IEEPA.

Also during the reporting period, certain individual employees at two Hilton-branded hotels in the United Arab Emirates received routine wage payments as direct deposits to their personal accounts at Bank Melli, an entity identified on the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (“SDN List”) maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control in the U.S. Department of the Treasury. In addition, certain individual employees at these hotels received routine wage payments as direct deposits to their personal accounts at Bank Melli during calendar year 2012. Both of these hotels are owned by a third party, staffed by employees of the third-party owner and operated pursuant to a management agreement between the owner and a Hilton affiliate. In each case, these payments originated from the third-party owner’s account to the personal accounts of the employees at their chosen bank. No revenues or net profits are associated with these transactions. Both hotels have advised Hilton that they will discontinue making direct deposits to accounts at Bank Melli.

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During the reporting period, several individuals stayed at the DoubleTree Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, pursuant to a rate agreement between the hotel and Mahan Air, an entity identified on the SDN List. This hotel is staffed by employees of the third-party owner and operated pursuant to a management agreement between the owner and a Hilton affiliate. Under the agreement, which was entered into in the name of the owner, the hotel reserved a number of rooms for Mahan Air crew members at the DoubleTree Kuala Lumpur several times each week. Revenue received by Hilton attributable to Mahan Air crew hotel stays during the reporting period was approximately \$1,550. The DoubleTree Kuala Lumpur also reserved a number of rooms for Mahan Air crew members during calendar year 2012. Revenue received by Hilton attributable to Mahan Air crew hotel stays in 2012 was approximately \$3,820. Hilton considers its net profit on management fees to be approximately the same as its revenue. The DoubleTree Kuala Lumpur has terminated the agreement and does not intend to engage in any future transactions with Mahan Air.”

The TRW Disclosure, the Travelport Disclosure, the Sunguard Disclosure and the Hilton Disclosure (collectively, the “Disclosures”) relate solely to activities conducted by TRW, Travelport, Sunguard and Hilton, respectively, and do not relate to any activities conducted by us. We have no involvement in or control over the activities of TRW, Travelport, Sunguard or Hilton, any of their respective predecessor companies or any of their respective subsidiaries. Other than as described above, we have no knowledge of the activities of TRW, Travelport, Sunguard or Hilton with respect to transactions with Iran, and we have not participated in the preparation of the Disclosures. We have not independently verified the Disclosures, are not representing to the accuracy or completeness of the Disclosures and undertake no obligation to correct or update the Disclosures.

Disclosures relating to Warburg Pincus and its affiliates

Warburg Pincus has informed us that it owns more than 10% of the equity interests of, and the right to designate members of the board of directors of, Bausch & Lomb Incorporated (“Bausch & Lomb”). Because both we and Bausch & Lomb are controlled by Warburg Pincus, we may be considered an “affiliate” of Bausch & Lomb for the purposes of Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act.

Warburg Pincus has informed us that Bausch & Lomb has provided it with the below information relevant to Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 (the “Bausch & Lomb Information”). The Bausch & Lomb Information relates solely to activities conducted by Bausch & Lomb and its non-U.S. affiliates and does not relate to any activities conducted by us. We have no involvement in or control over the activities of Bausch & Lomb, any of its predecessor companies or any of its subsidiaries. Other than as described below, we have no knowledge of the activities of Bausch & Lomb with respect to the transactions with Iran, and we have not participated in the preparation of the Bausch & Lomb Information. We have not independently verified the Bausch & Lomb Information, are not representing to the accuracy or completeness of the Bausch & Lomb Information and undertake no obligation to correct or update the Bausch & Lomb Information.

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Bausch & Lomb Information:

Year ended December 31, 2012

“Bausch & Lomb, an eye health company, makes sales of human healthcare products to benefit patients in Iran under licenses issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”). In 2012, Bausch & Lomb was granted licenses by OFAC, extending to its foreign affiliates doing business in Iran. Before the U.S. Government extended OFAC sanctions to entities controlled by U.S. persons in October 2012, it was permissible under U.S. law for non-U.S. affiliates to engage in sales to Iranian customers under limited circumstances. In accordance with these requirements, during the first three quarters of 2012, certain of Bausch & Lomb’s non-U.S. affiliates engaged in sales to Iran from its Surgical — Consumables business, which includes certain intraocular lenses and other products used to help people retain or regain sight. Its non-U.S. affiliate, Technolas Perfect Vision GmbH (“TPV”), which sells ophthalmic surgery systems and related products used in connection with refractive and cataract surgery, also engaged in sales to Iran. These sales were all conducted through a distributor, which also engaged in certain registration and licensing activities with the Iranian government involving Bausch & Lomb’s products. The Iranian distributor is not listed on any U.S. sanctions lists and is not a government-owned entity. However, the downstream customers of this distributor included public hospitals, which may be owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Iranian government. The entire gross revenues attributable to Bausch & Lomb’s Surgical — Consumables business not conducted pursuant to an OFAC license in Iran during 2012 were US\$5,058,000 and the gross profits were US\$2,690,000. The entire gross revenues attributable to TPV’s sales to Iran during 2012 not under OFAC license were € 1,738,900 and the gross profits were € 958,624. Bausch & Lomb does not have sufficient information to specify what proportion of these sales may relate to Iranian government end customers of its distributor. The purpose of Bausch & Lomb’s Iran-related activities is to provide access to important and sight-saving products to surgeons and patients in Iran, and to improve the eye healthcare of the Iranian people. For this reason, Bausch & Lomb and its affiliates plan to continue their existing activities and operations in Iran; however, as noted above, all of this business (including business conducted by non-U.S. companies) is conducted pursuant to licenses issued by OFAC.”

Item 6. Exhibits

The information required by this Item 6 is set forth in the Index to Exhibits accompanying this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Kosmos Energy Ltd.
(Registrant)

Date May 9, 2013

/s/ W. GREG DUNLEVY

W. Greg Dunlevy
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1**	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2**	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

Certification of Chief Executive Officer

I, Brian F. Maxted, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Kosmos Energy Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 9, 2013

/s/ BRIAN F. MAXTED

Brian F. Maxted

Director and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Certification of Chief Financial Officer

I, W. Greg Dunlevy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Kosmos Energy Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 9, 2013

/s/ W. GREG DUNLEVY

W. Greg Dunlevy

*Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)*

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the accompanying quarterly report of Kosmos Energy Ltd. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Brian F. Maxted, Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 9, 2013

/s/ BRIAN F. MAXTED

Brian F. Maxted

Director and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)**

In connection with the quarterly report of Kosmos Energy Ltd. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, W. Greg Dunlevy, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 9, 2013

/s/ W. GREG DUNLEVY

W. Greg Dunlevy

Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President

(Principal Financial Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.
