

SANMINA-SCI CORP
Form 10-Q
August 01, 2011

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 July 2, 2011

or

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 0-21272
Sanmina-SCI Corporation
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

77-0228183
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

2700 N. First St., San Jose, CA
(Address of principal executive
offices)

95134
(Zip Code)

(408) 964-3500
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 (Section 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 definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of July 28, 2011, there were 80,657,540 shares outstanding of the issuer's common stock, \$0.01 par value per share.

SANMINA-SCI CORPORATION

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SANMINA-SCI CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	As of July 2, 2011 (Unaudited) (In thousands)	October 2, 2010
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$582,816	\$592,812
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$16,204 and \$16,752, respectively	1,042,092	1,018,612
Inventories	885,502	844,347
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	125,205	134,238
Total current assets	2,635,615	2,590,009
Property, plant and equipment, net	562,766	570,258
Other	118,247	141,529
Total assets	\$3,316,628	\$3,301,796
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$958,075	\$923,038
Accrued liabilities	134,483	140,371
Accrued payroll and related benefits	125,636	122,934
Short-term debt	60,400	65,000
Total current liabilities	1,278,594	1,251,343
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt	1,151,883	1,240,666
Other	136,851	148,186
Total long-term liabilities	1,288,734	1,388,852
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Stockholders' equity	749,300	661,601
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$3,316,628	\$3,301,796

See accompanying notes.

SANMINA-SCI CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	July 2, 2011
	(Unaudited)		
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Net sales	\$1,674,200	\$1,625,170	\$4,905,709
Cost of sales	1,542,599	1,501,055	4,529,230
Gross profit	131,601	124,115	376,479
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	67,043	65,392	187,726
Research and development	5,797	3,057	14,877
Amortization of intangible assets	958	926	2,875
Restructuring and integration costs	6,336	6,196	15,885
Asset impairment	—	600	85
Gain on sales of long-lived assets, net	(1,440)	(13,796)	(3,465)
Total operating expenses	78,694	62,375	217,983
Operating income	52,907	61,740	158,496
Interest income	356	558	1,490
Interest expense	(24,843)	(27,119)	(77,773)
Other income (expense), net	(14,767)	(2,046)	(11,489)
Interest and other, net	(39,254)	(28,607)	(87,772)

Income before income taxes	13,653	33,133	70,724
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Fixed Rate Products or Guaranteed Pricing Programs could result in losses if commodity prices do not move as accurately as we have assumed.

REPs and utilities offering fixed rate products or guaranteed pricing often enter into these programs in response to volatility in the prices of the underlying commodities or changes in commodity prices, these fixed rate programs expose us to the risk that we will not be able to fulfill our contracts. GRE's meters enrolled in offerings with fixed rate characteristics during December 2017.

However, it is difficult to predict future commodity costs. Any shortfall in commodity prices under these programs will reduce our working capital and profitability. Our inability to fulfill these programs could have an adverse effect on our profitability and cash flow.

GRE's growth depends in part on its ability to enter new markets.

New markets for our business are determined based on many factors, including the ability of our REP businesses to procure energy in an efficient and transparent market. The energy market is a real time market that reflects a fair price for the commodity for all participants. For GRE's REP businesses, we will expend substantial efforts to obtain new markets, which involves high acquisition costs and there can be no assurance that we will be successful. Differences between the markets that we currently operate in and new markets, including additional churn caused by tariff requirements, rate-setting requirements, and regulatory requirements, may have a material negative impact on our operations.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations worldwide, changes to which in the aggregate adversely affect the Company's business.

As the Company is expanding its operations geographically, including operations in countries subject to laws and regulations affecting its domestic and international operations, such laws and regulations affect the Company's activities including, but not limited to,

Compliance with these laws, regulations and similar requirements may be more costly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, further increasing the cost of compliance and operations, and as a result of changes in these laws and regulations or in their interpretation, the Company's products and services less attractive to the Company's customers in certain regions, or cause the Company to change or limit its business practices. The Company has designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, but its employees, contractors, or agents will not violate such laws and regulations or the Company's policies.

The Company's business is subject to the risks of international operations, including:

As the Company grows its international operations, it may derive a significant portion of its revenue from international operations. Compliance with applicable U.S. and foreign laws and regulations, including anti-corruption laws, tax laws, foreign exchange controls and cash repatriation laws, labor laws and anti-competition regulations, increases the costs of doing business. The Company has implemented policies and procedures to comply with these laws and regulations, but its employees, contractors, or agents could nevertheless occur. In some cases, its employees, contractors, or agents could violate the laws and regulations of another country. Violations of these laws and regulations could harm the Company's brand, international growth efforts and business.

The Company also could be significantly affected by other risks associated with international operations, including economic and labor conditions, increased duties, taxes and other costs and a credit and collectability risk on its trade receivables with customers in countries where the Company can effectively limit its credit risk and avoid losses.

Unfair business practices or other activities of REPs may adversely affect the Company's business.

Competitors in the highly competitive REP market have engaged in unfair practices. Such unfair practices create an unfavorable impression and can harm the reputations of companies and bodies. Such unfair practices by other companies can adversely affect our sales, revenues, successes, failures or other activities of various REPs within the markets and the industry. Further, such practices can lead to regulatory action, such as the imposition of fines and penalties, and the industry.

Demand for REP services and consumption by customers are significantly affected by weather conditions.

Typically, colder winters and hotter summers create higher demand and higher consumption. Milder than normal winters and/or summers may reduce the demand for and consumption of REP services, which may result in lower sales and results.

Unusual weather conditions may have significant direct and indirect impacts on our business.

A confluence of issues in January and February 2014 associated with the extraordinarily large spikes in the prices of wholesale electricity and natural gas forced us to purchase their supply. Repeats of the circumstances or similar circumstances in the future, and we could find it necessary to take similar or other actions that may affect our sales and results of operations.

Because our variable pricing plan resulted in increased prices charged to our customers, utilities and fixed price REPs appeared to have more attractive pricing, and we may have to mitigate an increase in churn could result in decreases in meters served.

The retail electricity price increases discussed above resulted in large number of customer complaints to state utility commissions, state attorneys general and state legislators. ID Energy has responded to each customer complaint it has received and at the same time, GRE's REPs also paid approximately \$5 million in rebates to affected customers. GRE was not under any obligation to provide such rebates and did so in order to mitigate the reputational harm, notwithstanding that the underlying cause of the price increase was beyond our control.

If certain REPs, however, are determined to have acted in a manner that is not in the best interests of our customers, we may be exposed to the reputational harm.

GRE is subject to litigation that may limit its operations.

In connection with the events described in the Risk Factor above entitled *“Direct and indirect impacts on GRE’s business and results of operations”*, IDT Energy has filed lawsuits in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, partially related to the events more fully discussed below in Item 3 “Legal Proceedings” in this Annual Report. The Pennsylvania Attorney General’s Office and the Acting Consumer Advocate have also filed a lawsuit or finding of wrongdoing by IDT Energy.

IDT Energy does not believe that it was at fault or acted in any way impropriously. However, we cannot predict the outcome of putative class action litigation or the impact of other impacts from the conditions that existed in winter 2014. Further, as a result of other customers from future similar events, we cannot assure that those actions will not occur in the future.

Such class action lawsuits or other claims against us could have a material adverse effect on our position or results of operations.

Regulatory conditions can affect the amount of taxes and fees we need to pay.

We are subject to audits in various jurisdictions for various taxes, including income taxes. Aggressive stances taken recently by regulators increase the likelihood of audits with these audits. In the future, we may seek to pass such charges along to our customers, which could erode our pricing advantages.

Commodity price volatility could have an adverse effect on our cost of production.

Volatility in the markets for certain commodities can have an adverse impact on our business. For example, volatility in the price of natural gas that GRE sells to its customers. In our fixed or guaranteed pricing contracts, if the price of natural gas due to customer or competitive factors, we may not always be able or choose to pass through the cost of natural gas. This would have an adverse impact on our margins and results of operations. Similarly, volatility in the price of natural gas related to the cost of the underlying commodities can lead to increased costs, our variable pricing model and commodity purchasing approach could be affected.

all or some portion of our increased costs to our customers.

We face risks that are beyond our control due to our reliance on third party transmission infrastructure within the United States.

Our ability to provide energy delivery and commodity services depends among others, BP, NYISO and PJM. Our reliance on the electrical power infrastructure in the United States makes us vulnerable to large-scale power blackouts. The inability to generate or transmit electricity due to extreme weather conditions, brownouts, and other factors greatly reduce our potential earnings and cash flows.

The REP business, including our relationship with our suppliers, is dependent on the creditworthiness of our suppliers.

Our business involves entering into contracts to purchase large quantities of electricity and natural gas. In the event of price fluctuations, we are generally required to purchase electricity or natural gas at market rates. Certain of GRE's REPs have a Pro Forma Agreement to purchase electricity and natural gas at market rate plus a fee. The agreement is scheduled to terminate on November 30, 2019. In addition to other agreements, we have a Pro Forma Agreement for security with BP. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain their required credit rating, or that the agreement will be renewed upon expiration of the BP agreement may increase as we enter other markets. Difficulty obtaining contracts on reasonable terms may adversely affect our business, prospects and financial performance.

A revision to certain utility best practices and programs in which we participate may adversely affect our results and operations.

Certain retail access "best practices" and programs proposed and/or required by utilities in most of the service territories in which we operate. One such practice is the "best practices" program in which certain utilities purchase customer receivables for approximately 90% of the customer receivables without recourse against a REP. This program

The REP business depends on maintaining the licenses in the states we operate in. Changes in regulatory requirements, our business, prospects and financial conditions.

GRE's REP businesses require licenses from public utility commissions. Those agencies may impose various requirements to obtain or maintain licenses. Those agencies have been focusing on the REP industry and the treatment of customers in the REP industry in general and GRE in particular or any increase in customer complaints could affect our relationship with the various commissions and regulatory agencies. We may need licenses to expand operations or maintain the licenses currently held. In 2018, we adopted more aggressive policies toward REPs, including the action agenda outlined in our 2018 Annual Report. Any loss of our REP licenses would cause a negative impact on our operating cash flow.

The REP business depends on the continuing efforts of our management team. Changes in our knowledge and our efforts may be severely disrupted if we lose their services.

Our success depends on key members of our management team, the loss of whom would also require a capable, well-trained workforce to operate effectively. The loss of our most qualified personnel, the loss of whom may adversely affect our business.

We could be harmed by network disruptions, security breaches, or other IT issues and related systems.

To be successful, we need to continue to have available a high capacity, secure network. A security breach, whether through cyber-attack, malware, or other means, could impact our IT infrastructure and related systems. We face a risk of a security breach that could result in the loss of proprietary or classified information on our systems. Certain of our personal information could be lost or accessed through cyber-attacks. The secure maintenance and transmission of our information is critical to our technology and other systems that maintain and transmit our information. Our information could be compromised by a malicious third party penetration of our network security, a security breach by a business partner, or impacted by advertent or inadvertent actions or inactions by our employees or a business partner. As a result, our information may be lost, disclosed, accessed, or otherwise compromised.

Although we make significant efforts to maintain the security and integrity of our information, we can provide no assurance that our security efforts and measures will be effective or that our information will not be lost, disclosed, accessed, or otherwise compromised.

successful or damaging, especially in light of the growing sophistication of cyberattacks. We may not be able to anticipate all potential types of attacks or intrusions or to implement adequate security measures.

Network disruptions, security breaches and other significant failures of our information systems, or the malfunctioning of these networks and systems, and therefore, our operations, could result in a loss of business, loss, theft, misappropriation or release of our proprietary, confidential, or other sensitive information, trade secrets, which others could use to compete against us or for disruptive, or other purposes. Such events could require significant management attention or financial resources to remediate and could result in a loss of business, damage our reputation or expose us to litigation. Such events could also affect the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our growth strategy depends, in part, on our acquiring complementary businesses, which we may be unable to do.

Our growth strategy is based, in part, on our ability to acquire businesses and operations. We may also seek to acquire other businesses. The success of our growth strategy depends on our ability to accomplish the following:

identify suitable businesses or assets to buy;

complete the purchase of those businesses on terms acceptable to us;

complete the acquisition in the time frame we expect;

improve the results of operations of the businesses that we buy and successfully integrate them;

avoid or overcome any concerns expressed by regulators, including anti-trust concerns.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful in pursuing any or all of our growth strategy. Our growth strategy could have an adverse effect on other aspects of our business strategy. We may not find appropriate acquisition candidates, acquire those candidates that we acquire profitably.

Risks Related to Genie Oil and Gas

We have no current production of oil and gas and we may never have an

We do not have any current production of oil and gas. We cannot assure that we will be able to produce and market oil and gas in commercially profitable quantities. Our ability to produce and market oil and gas, to operate our planned projects and facilities, which may be affected by even a small increase in the cost or results of such projects or facilities, including:

Energy commodity prices relative to production costs;

The occurrence of unforeseen technical difficulties;

The outcome of negotiations with potential partners, governmental agencies and other parties;

Changes to existing legislation or regulation governing our current or planned operations;

Our ability to obtain all the necessary permits to operate our facilities;

Changes in operating conditions and costs, including costs of third-party contractors, access to power sources; and

Security concerns or acts of terrorism that threaten or disrupt the safe operation of our facilities;

Operating hazards and uninsured risks with respect to the contract drilling and completion operations and their effects on our operations.

Our contract drilling and research, exploration and, if successful, development operations are subject to those normally incident to the exploration for and the development and production of oil and gas, including uncontrollable flows of oil, gas or well fluids, fires, pollution and other hazards that may result in substantial losses due to injury or loss of life, severe damage to property, equipment, other environmental damage and suspension of operations. While as a matter of course, we have

these risks, such insurance may not cover the particular hazard and may a significant event adversely affecting any of our operations could have a continued operations and could expose us to material liability.

Genie Oil and Gas' dependence on contractors, equipment and professional increased costs and possibly material delays in their respective work sch

The costs for our operations may be more expensive than planned or the delays in our drilling and operating schedule and we may not be able to professional personnel we need for our planned operations are not available on short notice for work in such location, and, therefore, we may need to the factors specified above may result in increased costs and delays.

Genie Oil and Gas' success depends on the continuing efforts of key personnel severely disrupted if we lose their services.

Our future success depends, to a significant extent, on our ability to attract with expertise in the oil and gas industry. There is substantial competitive assurance that we will be able to attract or retain our qualified technical more of these people, and the ability to find suitable replacements without material adverse effect on our operations.

Genie Oil and Gas is subject to regulatory, legal and political risks that m

Our operations and potential earnings may be affected from time to time including laws and regulations related to environmental or energy security renewable energy sources and the risks of global climate change and legal in both number and complexity and affect our operations with respect to

The discharge of pollutants into the environment;

The handling, use, storage, transportation, disposal and cleanup of hazar

The dismantlement, abandonment and restoration of our properties and

Restrictions on exploration and production;

Loss of petroleum rights, including key leases, licenses or permits;

Tax or royalty increases, including retroactive claims;

Political instability, war or other conflicts in areas where we operate.

The oil and gas industry is subject to the general inherent industry and e

The oil and gas business is fundamentally a commodity business. This m
earnings may be significantly affected by changes in oil and gas prices a
refined products.

We may be exposed to infringement or misappropriation claims by third
to lose significant rights and pay significant damage awards.

Our success depends, among other things, on our ability to use and deve
intellectual property rights of third parties. The validity and scope of cla
legal and factual questions and analysis. It is therefore difficult to accur
are infringing on its intellectual property or whether it would prevail. Al
any parties pursuing or intending to pursue infringement claims against
claims in the future. Also, in many jurisdictions, patent applications rem
filing. Thus, we may be unaware of other parties' pending patent applica
unaware of competing patent applications, such applications could pote

The defense and prosecution of intellectual property suits, patent opposi
proceedings can be both costly and time consuming and may significant
management personnel. An adverse determination in any such litigation
subject us to significant liability to third parties, require us to seek licens
our products, or subject us to injunctions prohibiting the manufacture an

Risk Related to Our Financial Condition and Reporting

We identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2017. If we fail to maintain proper and effective internal control over financial reporting, our financial statements and the data used to prepare them may be materially misstated, and our financial statements could be impaired and may lead investors and analysts to make incorrect decisions based on the data.

Maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to provide reliable financial information.

In evaluating the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2017, June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017, management concluded that the Company's internal controls represented a material weakness in the second quarter of 2017. Therefore, that the Company did not maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2017, June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017.

The unaudited consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2017 may not properly reflect the Company's revenues, cost of revenues, income from operations and other items for the three-month periods. Certain amounts recorded in the second quarter of 2017 may be materially misstated.

In addition, in evaluating the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, we identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting that have been remediated. In evaluating the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2017, we identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting that have been remediated by December 31, 2016. Also, as of December 31, 2016, management identified a material weakness in the accuracy of computations relating to domestic and foreign income taxes, which has been remediated, and a material weakness in the accuracy of computations relating to domestic and foreign income taxes, which has been remediated, plus the material weakness identified during the year ended December 31, 2016, which has been remediated by December 31, 2017.

If additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting are identified in the future, our consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements.

The effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on our business have not yet been fully realized on our business and financial position.

On December 22, 2017 the U.S. enacted the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which includes a reduction in the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018. We are evaluating the income tax effects of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act; however, we have recorded existing deferred tax assets and corresponding valuation allowance. At December 31, 2017, we have deferred tax assets and related valuation allowance in equal and offsetting amounts to zero out the net for income taxes from this adjustment. We do not expect the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. We are following Staff Accounting Bulletin 118 in situations where the accounting for the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act under ASB 118 is not clear.

Risks Related to Our Capital Structure

Holder of our Class B common stock and Series 2012-A Preferred Stock are entitled to elect two (2) directors to our Class A common stock.

Holder of our Class B common stock and Series 2012-A Preferred Stock are entitled to elect two (2) directors to our Class A common stock on which our stockholders are entitled to vote, while holders of our Class A common stock are not entitled to vote. As a result, the ability of holders of our Class B common stock and Series 2012-A Preferred Stock to elect directors is limited.

Holder of our Series 2012-A Preferred Stock are entitled to an annual dividend of 10% of the original issue price of our cash flow.

Holder of our Series 2012-A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive an annual dividend of 10% of the original issue price of our cash flow. If such dividend could have a negative impact on our cash flow and cash balance, the holders of our Series 2012-A Preferred Stock are in arrears for six or more quarters, whether or not cash is available, the holders of our Series 2012-A Preferred Stock have the right to elect two (2) additional directors to serve on our Board of Directors. This could have a material impact on our equity securities.

We are controlled by our principal stockholder, which limits the ability of other stockholders to influence our operations.

Howard S. Jonas, our Chairman of the Board, has voting power over 6,315,743 shares of our Class A common stock, which are convertible into 1,574,326 shares of our Class A common stock, which are convertible into 1,574,326 shares of our Class B common stock), representing approximately 10% of our outstanding capital stock, as of March 9, 2018. Mr. Jonas is able to control the election of all of the directors and the approval of significant corporate actions or substantially all of our assets. As a result, the ability of any of our other

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Our headquarters are located at 520 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey. Our lease expires in April 2025 and is for 8,631 square feet and includes two parking spots per month. The monthly rent is \$198,513. We have the right to terminate the lease upon four months' notice. We are equal to 25% of the portion of the rent due over the course of the remaining term. We may renew the lease for another 5 years on substantially the same terms, with

GRE's Jamestown, New York offices are located at 3315 North Main Street. GRE's Florida office is located in Holiday, Florida where we lease approximately 3,300 square feet. GRE's Chandler, Arizona office is located in Chandler, Arizona where we lease approximately 3,300 square feet.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

On March 13, 2014, named plaintiff, Anthony Ferrare, commenced a lawsuit in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. The complaint alleges that the named plaintiff filed the suit on behalf of himself and other former and current employees of IDT Energy with variable rate plans, whom he contends were injured as a result of IDT Energy's actions. On August 7, 2014, IDT Energy removed the case to the United States District Court for the District of Pennsylvania. On October 20, 2014, IDT Energy moved to stay or, alternatively, dismiss the case. On November 10, 2014, the named plaintiff opposed IDT Energy's motion to stay or dismiss. In further support of its motion to dismiss. On June 10, 2015, the Court granted IDT Energy's motion to dismiss without prejudice. The parties participated in mediation, and submitted a settlement agreement which received preliminary approval from the Court on October 16, 2015.

order by the Court approving the Settlement Agreement. The Court has 2018.

On July 2, 2014, named plaintiff, Louis McLaughlin, filed a putative class action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, contending that IDT Energy's allegedly unlawful sales and marketing practices. The named plaintiff seeks to certify two subclasses: all IDT Energy customers who were charged a variable rate and all IDT Energy customers who participated in IDT Energy's rebate program from July 2008 to the present. The named plaintiff filed an amended complaint on behalf of himself and all IDT Energy customers. Defendants include IDT Energy, Genie Energy International Corporation, and Genie Energy Ltd. The named plaintiff and IDT Energy moved to dismiss the amended complaint, and the named plaintiff and IDT Energy subsequently entered into a Settlement Agreement (see below), which was approved by the Court on October 16, 2017. The Settlement Agreement is subject to entry of a final order by the Court, which the Court has scheduled a hearing concerning final approval for April 9, 2018.

On July 15, 2014, named plaintiff, Kimberly Aks, commenced a putative class action in the Superior Court, Essex County, contending that she and other class members were harmed by IDT Energy's sales and marketing practices. The named plaintiff filed the suit on behalf of herself and all IDT Energy customers at any time between July 11, 2008 and the present. The named plaintiff sought mediation described below. On April 20, 2016, the named plaintiff filed a motion to certify a class of IDT Energy customers in New Jersey against IDT Energy, Inc., Genie Retail Energy, Inc., and Genie Energy Ltd. On June 27, 2016, defendants Genie Retail Energy, Inc., Genie Energy, Inc., and Genie Energy Ltd. filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. On August 26, 2016, the named plaintiff filed a reply memorandum of law in further support of its motion to dismiss. The Court granted the motion to set aside that decision to give the plaintiff an opportunity to submit opening and closing briefs before rendering its decision. The parties participated in mediation, and subsequently entered into a Settlement Agreement which received preliminary approval from the Court on October 16, 2017. The Settlement Agreement is subject to an order by the Court approving the Settlement Agreement. The Court has scheduled a hearing concerning final approval for April 9, 2018.

On July 5, 2017, the Company entered into a class action Settlement Agreement with the named plaintiff and on behalf of the entire class, in the lawsuits currently pending in Pennsylvania. The named plaintiff and the Company does not believe that there was any wrongdoing on its part, and the Settlement Agreement is intended to address its customers' concerns. Under the Settlement Agreement, the Company will settle the lawsuits and obtain a release of claims that were asserted or could be asserted against the Company for the conduct alleged in the lawsuits or similar conduct, wherever it may have occurred. The Settlement Agreement covers customers who timely make a claim, class counsel, and the named plaintiff. The named plaintiff will be administering the claims process. The Company estimated, based in part on the results of mediation, that the payment will be approximately \$9 million, although it is reasonably possible that the payment could be higher. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded a revenue reduction of approximately \$9 million included in "Selling, general and administrative expense", and a liability of approximately \$9 million for participation rates that our total settlement payment will be approximately \$9 million. The actual amount to be paid out will depend on the number of customers who claim settlement payments to which they are entitled. The Settlement Agreement was approved by the Court on October 16, 2017. The Settlement Agreement is subject to entry of a final order by the Court approving the Settlement Agreement, and the Court has scheduled a hearing concerning final approval for April 9, 2018.

On June 20, 2014, the Pennsylvania Attorney General's Office ("AG") filed a Complaint against IDT Energy, Inc. with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ("PUC") and the Office of Consumer Affairs ("OCA") alleged, among other things, various violations of Pennsylvania's Telemarketing Registration Act and the PUC's regulations. IDT Energy, Inc. ("IDT Energy") and the AG and the OCA to terminate the litigation with no admission of liability. In 2015, IDT Energy, the AG, and the OCA filed a Joint Petition to the PUC. Under the settlement, IDT Energy will issue additional refunds to its Pennsylvania customers for gas supply in January, February and March of 2014. IDT Energy will also improve its customer service processes, along with additional compliance and reporting requirements to the Pennsylvania PUC on July 8, 2016. In July 2016, IDT Energy paid the PUC a refund administrator.

In the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company received a request for information from the New Jersey Attorney General regarding concerns raised by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities regarding energy supply charges issued to the Company's retail customers during the period of the agreement in principle. In the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded a revenue reduction in the consolidated financial statements for the Company's retail customers and an expense of \$0.2 million for related fees that is included in "Accrued expenses" in the consolidated balance sheet. The Company has a liability of \$1.5 million that is included in "Accrued expenses" in the consolidated balance sheet.

From time to time, the Company receives inquiries or requests for information from governmental regulatory or law enforcement agencies related to investigations. The Company responds to those inquiries or requests. The Company cannot predict the timing or the nature of such enforcement actions.

In addition to the above, the Company may from time to time be subject to investigations by governmental agencies. Although there can be no assurance in this regard, the Company believes that such investigations will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, cash flow or financial position.

New York Public Service Commission Orders

On February 23, 2016, the New York PSC issued an order that sought to restrict the ability of REPs to offer electricity and natural gas in New York, including those owned by GRE. The restrictions described in the order, which became effective on March 25, 2016, would require that all REPs' electricity and natural gas offerings to residential customers include a guarantee of savings compared to the price charged by the relevant incumbent utility. The order also required that REPs supply 30% of the supply from renewable sources. Customers not enrolled in a fixed price contract with a utility at the end of their contract period or, for variable price customers, at the end of their current monthly billing cycle.

On March 4, 2016, a group of parties from the REP industry sought and obtained a stay of the order. On March 25, 2016, the New York State Supreme Court, County of Albany, entered an order that stayed the order and vacated provisions 1 through 3 of the Order, and remitted the matter to the PSC for further proceedings.

In December 2017, the PSC held an evidentiary hearing to assess the ret and is expected to last for at least several more months. The Company is PSC that would follow from the evidentiary process, while preparing to be imposed. Depending on the final language of any new order, as well New York customers, an order could have a substantial impact upon the 2017, New York represented 36% of GRE's total meters served and 28%

On July 14, 2016, and September 19, 2016, the PSC issued orders restrict customers enrolled in New York's utility low-income assistance program in New York State Supreme Court, Albany County, and, on September 2016, the PSC from implementing the July and September orders. On December 2016, service to customers enrolled in New York's utility low-income assistance New York State Supreme Court, Albany County, denied interested parties began to be implemented on July 26, 2017. Several REPs have appealed Department. That court stayed implementation of the 2016 Order for a period the appeal.

In a related action, several customers impacted by the 2016 Order filed a action in the Northern District of New York, challenging the 2016 Order. Temporary action have expired, and REPs are now required to return service of their incumbent utility on the modified schedule set forth in the PSC's 2016 Order the transfer of customers as required. The 2016 Order will require GRE to approximately 21,000 meters, representing 12,000 RCEs, to their respective

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Part II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder M

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our Class B common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange un

The table below sets forth the high and low sales prices for our Class B periods indicated which represents the only fiscal periods our Class B C

	High	Low
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2016		
First Quarter	\$11.02	\$7.00
Second Quarter	\$8.48	\$6.32
Third Quarter	\$7.49	\$5.69
Fourth Quarter	\$6.60	\$5.07
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017		
First Quarter	\$7.35	\$5.25
Second Quarter	\$8.31	\$6.97
Third Quarter	\$7.61	\$5.65
Fourth Quarter	\$6.93	\$4.18

On March 9, 2018, there were 320 holders of record of our Class B com stock. All shares of Class A common stock are beneficially owned by H persons whose shares are in nominee or in "street name" accounts throu the New York Stock Exchange for the Class B common stock was \$4.94

PRICE RANGE OF PREFERRED STOCK

The Series 2012-A Preferred Stock is listed and traded on the NYSE un
October 24, 2012.

The table below sets forth the high and low sales prices for our Series 20
periods indicated.

	High	Low
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2016		
First Quarter	\$7.65	\$6.80
Second Quarter	\$7.50	\$6.81
Third Quarter	\$7.64	\$7.15
Fourth Quarter	\$8.01	\$7.08
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017		
First Quarter	\$8.40	\$7.35
Second Quarter	\$7.89	\$7.26
Third Quarter	\$7.94	\$7.32
Fourth Quarter	\$7.82	\$7.24

On March 9, 2018, there were 4 holders of record of our Series 2012-A
of persons whose shares are in nominee or in “street name” accounts thr
on the New York Stock Exchange for the Series 2012-A Preferred Stock

Additional information regarding dividends required by this item is incor
Analysis section in Item 7 to Part II and Note 11 to the Consolidated Fir

The information required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K will be cont
Meeting, which we will file with the Securities and Exchange Commiss
incorporated by reference herein.

Performance Graph of Stock

The line graph below compares the cumulative total stockholder return of Genie Energy Ltd. Series 2012-A Preferred Stock with the cumulative total return of the New York Stock Exchange S&P 500 Index, the NYSE Composite Index, the S&P Integrated Oil & Gas Index for the period beginning December 31, 2012 and ending December 31, 2014. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested in each of the securities on December 31, 2012 with the cumulative total return of each security through December 31, 2014. All dividends were reinvested. Cumulative total return is calculated as the ending value of the investment minus the beginning value, divided by the beginning value, plus one, multiplied by 100. The beginning value of the investment is \$100.00. The ending value of the investment is the value of the investment on December 31, 2014. The ending value of the investment is the value of the investment on December 31, 2014. The ending value of the investment is the value of the investment on December 31, 2014.

	12/12	12/13	12/14
Genie Energy Ltd.	100.00	143.80	87.8
Genie Energy Ltd. Series 2012 - A Preferred	100.00	124.76	105.
NYSE Composite	100.00	126.28	134.
S&P Integrated Oil & Gas	100.00	121.53	113.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides information with respect to purchases by us during the quarter ended December 31, 2017.

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Be Purchased Under the Programs
October 1 – 31, 2017	—	\$ —	—	6,890,000
November 1 – 30, 2017	—	\$ —	—	6,890,000
December 1 – 31, 2017	—	\$ —	—	6,890,000
Total	—	\$ —	—	6,890,000

(1) Under our existing stock repurchase program, approved by our Board of Directors, we may repurchase up to an aggregate of 7 million shares of our Class B common stock.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The selected consolidated financial data presented below as of December 31, 2017 and for the five years then ended, has been derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements prepared by an independent registered public accounting firm. The selected consolidated financial data is derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto and other financial information.

(in thousands, except per share data)	Year ended December 31		
	2017	2016	2015
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:			
Revenues	\$264,202	\$212,112	\$212,112
Write-off of capitalized exploration costs	6,483	41,041	—
Net loss	(8,648)	(32,192)	(32,192)
Loss per common share – basic and diluted	(0.36)	(1.14)	(1.14)
Cash dividend declared per common share	0.30	0.24	—

December 31 (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015	2014
BALANCE SHEET DATA:				
Total assets	\$125,778	\$121,813	\$155,815	\$152,815
Long-term obligations	2,513	—	2,000	—

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including statements that use the words “intends” and similar words and phrases. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from the results projected in any forward-looking statements. Other important factors, risks and uncertainties, but are not limited to, those discussed under Item 1A to Part I “Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K. All forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this Annual Report, and we assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect the reasons why actual results could differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements. For more information, see the information set forth in this report and the other information set forth from time to time in our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and our Current Reports on Form 8-K.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Item 8 of this Annual Report.

OVERVIEW

We are comprised of GRE, which owns and operates REPs, including II Mirabito Natural Gas, or Mirabito, and also offers energy brokerage and and Diversegy divisions. Its REP businesses resell electricity and natural the Eastern United States. Through a joint venture, GRE has begun serv

We are also comprised of GOGAS, an oil and gas exploration company exploration projects are inactive. GOGAS also holds a 100% interest in Israel.

We own 99.3% of our subsidiary, GEIC, which owns 100% of GRE, an an oil and gas exploration project in Northern Israel, whose operations h in other inactive oil and gas projects.

GRE has outstanding deferred stock units granted to officers and employ equity of GRE.

As part of our ongoing business development efforts, we seek out new o or businesses that reflect horizontal or vertical expansion from our curre considered briefly and others are examined in further depth. In particular and size of our REP businesses.

Genie Retail Energy

GRE operates REPs that resell electricity and/or natural gas to residential Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Y Washington, D.C. GRE's revenues represented 100% of our consolidated 2015.

On August 10, 2017, GRE acquired Mirabito Natural Gas, a Ft. Lauderdale commercial and government customers throughout Florida.

On July 17, 2017, our subsidiary, Genie Energy UK Ltd., or GEUK, entered into an agreement with EGC Investments Pty Ltd, or EGC, to launch Shoreditch Energy Limited, or SEL, a regulated energy service to residential and small business customers in the United Kingdom. SEL commenced initial customer acquisition in the United Kingdom under the regulatory framework in which new entrants can acquire a limited number of customers.

GRE's cost of revenues consists primarily of natural gas and electricity. GRE's REPs entered into an Amended and Restated Preferred Supplier Agreement for the purchase of electricity and natural gas at a market rate plus a fee. The agreement's term may terminate the agreement on November 30, 2018 by giving the other party 90 days notice. The purchase of electricity and natural gas under this agreement is subject to several certain covenants.

As an operator of REPs, GRE does not own electrical power generation, production, pipeline or distribution facilities. Instead, GRE's REPs contract with natural gas pipeline, storage and transportation services, and utilizes NYNJ transmission and distribution. GRE's cost of revenues includes scheduling fees for the purchase of these services.

For risk management purposes, GRE's REPs utilize put and call options to hedge market prices of electricity and natural gas and to reduce exposure from volatility. These options are recorded at fair value as a current asset or liability and any changes in fair value of the options and swaps on cost of revenues is relatively small in comparison to the cost of revenues.

The electricity transmission and distribution operators perform real-time balancing services which GRE's REPs operate. Similarly, the utility or the LDC performs load balancing for GRE's REPs operate. Load balancing ensures that the amount of electricity purchased is the amount necessary to service its REP customers' demands at any specific time. GRE's REPs purchase the actual electricity and natural gas demands of its customers and its balance in the market, and through monthly cash settlements and/or adjustments to future contracts, performed by utilities, LDCs, and electricity transmission and distribution operators for balancing the electricity and natural gas purchased and sold for its account.

The local utilities generally meter and deliver electricity and natural gas and collection services on GRE's REPs behalf for most of GRE's REPs POR fees and in some cases less fees for billing and other ancillary serv

Volatility in the electricity and natural gas markets affects the wholesale to customers. GRE's REPs may not always choose to pass along increases competitive pressures and for overall customer satisfaction. In addition, and may be unable to change their sell rates offered to fixed rate and gu prices of the underlying commodities. This can adversely affect GRE's increases in GRE's REPs rates charged to customers may lead to increas

GRE's REPs' selling expense consists primarily of sales commissions p primary costs associated with the acquisition of customers. General and utility fees for billing and collection, professional fees, rent and other ad

Seasonality and Weather

The weather and the seasons, among other things, affect GRE's REPs' demand for natural gas used for heating and electricity used for heating natural gas and electricity, and hotter summers increase demand for elec effect. Natural gas revenues typically increase in the first quarter due to increase in the third quarter due to increased air conditioning use. Appro for the relevant years were generated in the first quarter of 2017 and 201 Although the demand for electricity is not as seasonal as natural gas (du cooling), approximately 30% and 31% of GRE's REPs' electricity reven of 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Concentration of Customers and Associated Credit Risk

GRE's REPs reduce their customer credit risk by participating in purcha In addition to providing billing and collection services, utility companies without recourse to those REPs. GRE's REPs primary credit risk is ther utility companies represent significant portions of our consolidated reve balance and such concentrations increase our risk associated with nonpa

The following table summarizes the percentage of consolidated revenue that exceeded 10% of consolidated revenues in the period (no other single utility company accounted for 10% or greater of our consolidated gross trade accounts receivable in these periods):

	Year ended		
	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Con Edison	15 %	20 %	23 %
ComEd	10 %	13 %	na
National Grid USA	na	na	12 %

na – less than 10% of consolidated revenue in the period

The following table summarizes the percentage of consolidated gross trade accounts receivable that exceeded 10% of consolidated gross trade accounts receivable at December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015 (no other single utility company accounted for 10% or greater of our consolidated gross trade accounts receivable in these periods):

	December 31 2017	2016
Con Edison	11 %	15 %
ComEd	na	10 %

na – less than 10% of consolidated gross trade accounts receivable

New York Public Service Commission Orders

On February 23, 2016, the New York PSC issued an order that sought to restrict service to certain customers in New York, including those owned by GRE. The restrictions described in the 2016 Order, which became effective in 2016, would require that all REPs' electricity and natural gas offerings to customers enrolled in the utility's low-income assistance program guarantee a savings compared to the price charged by the relevant incumbent utility. The 2016 Order also required that 30% of the supply from renewable sources. Customers not enrolled in a utility at the end of their contract period or, for variable price customers, at the end of their current monthly billing cycle.

On March 4, 2016, a group of parties from the REP industry sought and obtained a stay of the most restrictive portions of the PSC's order pending a court hearing. On March 25, 2016, the New York State Supreme Court, County of Albany, entered an order staying the most restrictive provisions 1 through 3 of the Order, which outlined the proposed changes to the REP service. The court's proceedings consistent with the Court's order.

In December 2017, the PSC held an evidentiary hearing to assess the impact of the 2016 Order and is expected to last for at least several more months. We are evaluating the impact of the 2016 Order and is expected to last for at least several more months. We are evaluating the impact of the 2016 Order would follow from the evidentiary process, while preparing to operate in compliance with the 2016 Order imposed. Depending on the final language of any new order, as well as the impact of the 2016 Order on customers, an order could have a substantial impact upon the operations of GRE. The 2016 Order in New York represented 36% of GRE's total meters served and 28% of the total meters served.

On July 14, 2016, and September 19, 2016, the PSC issued orders restricting service to customers enrolled in New York's utility low-income assistance program. The 2016 Order was challenged in New York State Supreme Court, Albany County, and, on September 19, 2016, the PSC from implementing the July and September orders. On December 14, 2016, the court prohibited REP service to customers enrolled in New York's utility low-income assistance program. The 2016 Order, on July 5, 2017, the New York State Supreme Court, Albany County, entered an order staying the 2016 Order, and the 2016 Order began to be implemented on July 20, 2017. The 2016 Order to the Appellate Division, Third Department. That court stayed implementation of the 2016 Order later lifted the stay pending resolution of the appeal.

In a related action, several customers impacted by the 2016 Order filed a lawsuit in the Northern District of New York, challenging the 2016 Order. Temporary restraining orders in that action have expired, and REPs are now required to return service of their customers to the incumbent utility on the modified schedule set forth in the PSC's 2016 Order.

have begun the transfer of customers as required. The 2016 Order will re-allocate approximately 21,000 meters, representing 12,000 RCEs, to their respective

Afek Oil and Gas, Ltd.

In April 2013, the Government of Israel finalized the award to Afek of a license covering 396.5 square kilometers in the southern portion of the Golan Heights. In April 2018, Israel's Northern District Planning and Building Committee approved the license, which has been subsequently extended to April 18, 2021, to conduct

In February 2015, Afek began drilling its first exploratory well. Afek conducted the well in the license area. In light of the analysis received in the third quarter of 2016, Afek determined that it did not have a clear path to demonstrate probable or possible reserves over the next 12 to 18 months. Since there was substantial doubt regarding the economic viability of the well, Afek wrote off the \$41.0 million of capitalized expenditures as of December 31, 2016.

Afek turned its operational focus to the Northern region of its license area and is evaluating its unproved properties separately. In 2017, Afek drilled an exploratory well in the Northern region of its license area. In November 2017, Afek announced that the preliminary analysis of the well suggested that the well's target zone does not contain commercially producible reserves, suspending drilling operations pending further analysis. In the fourth quarter of 2017, Afek determined that there was no clear path to demonstrate probable or possible reserves in the Northern region of its license area. Since there was substantial doubt regarding the economic viability of the well, Afek wrote off the \$41.0 million of capitalized expenditures as of December 31, 2017.

There is no current plan for a next phase of Afek's activity. Any future activity, if any, will be dependent on market conditions and permitting. Afek may seek financing for any next phase of activity.

GOGAS Inactive Projects

Genie Mongolia

In April 2013, Genie Mongolia and the Petroleum Authority of Mongolia entered into an agreement with the Government of Mongolia to explore and evaluate the commercial potential of oil shale resources in the Gobi Desert. In September 2014, Genie Mongolia signed a prospecting agreement with the Government of Mongolia for 25,000 square kilometers in Central Mongolia. Genie Mongolia maintains ongoing exploration and operations in Mongolia.

American Shale Oil, LLC

AMSO, LLC holds a research, development and demonstration lease agreement with the State of Colorado for an area of 160 acres in western Colorado. Through April 30, 2016, we accounted for our investment in AMSO, LLC using the equity method since we had the ability to exercise significant influence but did not control AMSO, LLC. AMSO, LLC was a variable interest entity, however, we were not the primary beneficiary.

On February 23, 2016, Total notified AMSO of its decision not to continue its operations in AMSO, LLC. AMSO received its notice of withdrawal from AMSO, LLC. The withdrawal was effective as of February 23, 2016, and Total agreed that Total would pay AMSO, LLC \$3.0 million as full consideration for the decommissioning, winding up and dissolution of AMSO, LLC. Total's obligations to AMSO, LLC are less than \$3.0 million. At December 31, 2016, the AMSO, LLC project was in a state of suspension. For 2016, AMSO, LLC's assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows were as follows:

We accounted for our acquisition on April 30, 2016 of Total's ownership interest in AMSO, LLC. We estimated the fair value of AMSO, LLC to be nil, as it had ceased operations and was in a state of suspension from the acquisition of Total's interest in AMSO, LLC because we acquired the ownership interest in AMSO, LLC from Total, and the ownership interest was transferred by us, due to our assumption of the risk associated with the ownership interest. We also performed the remeasurement of AMSO's investment in AMSO, LLC at its acquisition date.

million, which was included in “Gain on consolidation of AMSO, LLC”

Israel Energy Initiatives, Ltd.

IEI had an exclusive Shale Oil Exploration and Production License awarded in 2010 that covered approximately 238 square kilometers in the south of the Shfela region. In 2014, the Jerusalem District Committee for Planning and Building voted against issuing a new Shale Oil Exploration and Production License. The current Shale Oil Exploration and Production License expired in July 2015. Operations are currently suspended.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and liabilities. Critical accounting policies are those that require application of management's judgment, often as a result of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change over time. These policies include those related to the allowance for doubtful accounts, goodwill, and other intangible assets. Our estimates and judgments on historical experience and other factors that affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions. For more information, see the Notes to the Financial Statements in this Annual Report for a complete discussion of our significant accounting policies.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses that we expect to make required payments. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$10.0 million at December 31, 2016. Our allowance is determined based on known troubled accounts and other available evidence. Our estimates of recoverability of customer accounts are based on assumptions or changes in our strategy, which may impact our allowance. Changes in the likelihood of potential amounts or ranges of recoverability and adjustments to write-offs of trade accounts receivable may materially differ from our estimates.

Goodwill

Our goodwill balance of \$10.0 million and \$8.7 million at December 31, 2016, is related to the GRE segment. GRE is the reporting unit for our goodwill impairment tests. Goodwill has an indefinite life. It is reviewed annually (or more frequently under various circumstances).

In 2017, we adopted the Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, that simplifies the goodwill impairment test by eliminating Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. In computing the fair value of the reporting unit (and performing procedures to determine the fair value at the impairment testing date (including the fair value of assets and liabilities) following the procedure that would be required in a business combination. Instead, under the amendments in the ASU, we will perform the goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of our reporting units with the carrying amount. We will charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, but will not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. Additional goodwill impairment will be recognized if the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit when the carrying amount includes deductible goodwill on the carrying amount of the reporting unit when required.

We have the option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether an impairment test is necessary. However, we may elect to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test if we believe that an impairment exist.

We estimate the fair value of our reporting units using discounted cash flow and other value indicators. For GRE's annual impairment test for the year ended December 31, 2016, the fair value exceeded its carrying value, there was no goodwill impairment. In addition, for GRE's annual impairment test for the year ended December 31, 2015, the fair value substantially exceeded its carrying value in Step 1, it was not necessary to perform a Step 2 test.

Calculating the fair value of the reporting units requires significant estimates or assumptions regarding the fair value of our reporting units prove to be incorrect, goodwill in future periods and such impairments could be material.

Oil and Gas Accounting

We account for our oil and gas activities under the successful efforts method. Costs of exploratory wells and exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells are capitalized until proved reserves. Other exploration costs are charged to expense as incurred. Costs considered impaired, are charged to expense when such impairment is determined. An impairment test for properties for impairment requires significant estimates and assumptions.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, our capitalized exploration costs — unproved reserves. At December 31, 2016, based on the analysis of the first five wells and market conditions, we determined that it did not have a clear path to demonstrate probable or possible reserves in the Southern region of its five wells in the Afek. Afek wrote off the \$41.0 million of capitalized exploration costs incurred in the Southern region. We determined that it did not have a clear path to demonstrate probable or possible reserves over the next 12 to 18 months. Since there was substantial doubt regarding the economic viability of its five wells in the Northern region, we wrote off \$41.0 million of capitalized exploration costs incurred in the Northern region.

Income Taxes

Our current and deferred income taxes and associated valuation allowance are recorded in the normal course of business as well as in connection with special and non-recurring events. The classification of income taxes is dependent on several factors, including the nature of the tax assets, the results of Internal Revenue Service audits of our federal income tax returns, and the results of state and local tax audits.

The valuation allowance on our deferred income tax assets was \$48.3 million and \$48.3 million, respectively. We employ a tax strategy that enables us to currently deduct certain expenses in our U.S. operations. Because of this strategy and our current projections, we believe it is more likely than not in order to utilize our deferred federal income tax assets in the future.

We use a two-step approach for recognizing and measuring tax benefits. First, we determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon audit or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. In order to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, we presume that the appropriate tax authority or information will examine the position. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not threshold determine the amount of tax benefit to recognize in the financial statements. Second, we determine the amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement of the tax return and amounts recognized in the financial statements will generally be reduced by the liability for income taxes payable, a reduction of an income tax refund receivable, or an increase in a deferred tax liability. We review and adjust our liability for unrecognized tax benefits given the facts, circumstances and information available at each reporting period. If the actual result is different from the amounts recorded, such differences may affect income tax expense.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT YET ADOPTED

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued ASU 2016-02, Leases, which standard establishes a right-of-use, or ROU, model that requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either operating or financing leases, affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. We are currently evaluating the impact that the new standard will have on our consolidated financial statements. A retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued an ASU that changes the impairment model. For receivables, loans and other instruments, entities will be required to generally will result in the earlier recognition of allowance for losses. For entities will measure credit losses in a manner similar to current practices of reductions in the amortized cost of the securities. In addition, an entity allowances, credit quality indicators and past due securities. The new practice retained earnings. We will adopt the new standard on January 1, 2020. We on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued an ASU intended to improve the financial economic results of an entity's risk management activities in its financial improvements to simplify the application of hedge accounting guidance for us on January 1, 2019. Early application is permitted. Entities will apply relationships that exist on the date of adoption using a modified retrospective requirements will be applied prospectively. We are evaluating the impact on statements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We evaluate the performance of our operating business segments based on income and expense line items below income (loss) from operations are operations.

In May 2014, the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board standard that superseded most of the revenue recognition guidance under Standards, or IFRS. The goals of the revenue recognition project were to under U.S. GAAP and IFRS and to develop guidance that would streamline adopted this standard on January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective

We have substantially completed our evaluation of the effects of adopting the new revenue recognition and measurement in our consolidated financial statements. Contracts that contain variable consideration requirements contracts are considered to be options for additional goods and services. We will estimate variable consideration based on the AICPA Power and Utilities Industry Task Force Issue No. 13-2. Revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is satisfied and control is delivered to the customer. We will estimate variable consideration related to these contracts using the expected value method and a portfolio approach. We expect to apply a practical expedient for contracts with relationship periods are currently less than twelve months. We will monitor the application of the practical expedient to ensure compliance with the application of the practical expedient. The current method of recording accrued rebates.

We are also currently reviewing future required disclosures, and updating our disclosures to reflect the implementation in connection with our first quarter 2018 interim financial statements.

Year Ended December 31, 2017 compared to Year Ended December 31, 2016

Genie Retail Energy Segment

(in millions)			Change	
Year ended December 31,	2017	2016	\$	%
Revenues:				
Electricity	\$222.2	\$179.5	\$42.7	23.8
Natural gas	40.1	31.0	9.1	29.2
Other	1.9	1.6	0.3	19.8
Total revenues	264.2	212.1	52.1	24.6
Cost of revenues	178.7	135.2	43.5	32.2
Gross profit	85.5	76.9	8.6	11.1
Selling, general and administrative	68.3	50.4	17.9	35.5
Equity in net loss of joint venture	0.6	—	0.6	nm
Income from operations	\$16.6	\$26.5	\$(9.9)	(37.4)

nm — not meaningful

On August 10, 2017, GRE acquired Mirabito Natural Gas, a Ft. Lauderdale, Florida-based natural gas provider serving commercial and government customers throughout Florida. Mirabito's operations, which are not material to our operations, are included in our results of operations.

On July 17, 2017, our subsidiary, GEUK, entered into a definitive agreement to provide electricity and natural gas service to residential and small business customers in New Jersey.

On November 2, 2016, GRE acquired REH, a privately held owner of REH's electric utility customer base expanded GRE's geographic footprint to four new states including Connecticut — and provided additional electricity customers in New Jersey.

On July 5, 2017, we entered into a class action Settlement Agreement with the plaintiffs on behalf of the entire class, in the lawsuits currently pending in New York (the "Settlement Proceedings" included in this Annual Report). We estimated, based in part on the Settlement Agreement, that the total payment will be approximately \$9 million, although it is reasonably possible that the actual amount to be paid out will depend on several factors, including the number of customers to which they are entitled. The Settlement Agreement is subject to entry of a final Court Order of Approval. The Court has scheduled a hearing on final approval in April 2018. The Settlement Agreement provides for a revenue reduction of \$3.6 million for estimated payments to customers, a \$1.3 million reduced natural gas revenues, and an expense of \$5.4 million that will be recorded in the year ended December 31, 2017.

We have been engaged in discussions with the New Jersey Office of the Public Utilities and Division of Consumer Affairs relating to the Settlement Agreement during the first quarter of 2014 (see Item 3 to Part I "Legal Proceedings" in our 2013 Annual Report) and an agreement in principle. In the year ended December 31, 2017, we accrued a liability for the Settlement Agreement. We recorded a revenue reduction of \$1.3 million relating to refunds to customers, a \$1.3 million reduced natural gas revenues, and an expense of \$0.2 million for related legal and professional expense."

Revenues. GRE's electricity revenues increased in 2017 compared to 2016 because of the Mirabito acquisition in August 2017 added \$2.3 million in electricity revenues in November and December 2017 compared to 2016. Electricity consumption by GRE's REPs increased 21.5% in 2017 compared to 2016, and average consumption per meter increased 10.5% in 2017 compared to 2016. In addition, average meters served increased 1.9% in 2017 compared to 2016. The increase in electricity revenues in 2017 was partially offset by a reduction of \$3.8 million for estimated payments to customers as a result of the settlement discussed above and for the pending regulatory matter in New Jersey described above.

GRE's natural gas revenues increased in 2017 compared to 2016 because of the Mirabito acquisition in August 2017 added \$2.3 million in natural gas revenues in November and December 2017 compared to 2016. In addition, the rate charged to customers increased 29.2% in 2017 compared to 2016 resulting in a reduction of \$0.7 million in 2017 for the pending regulatory matter in New Jersey described above. Natural gas meters served decreased 6.3% in 2017 compared to 2016, and natural gas consumption, including by Mirabito, increased 1.9% in 2017 compared to 2016.

The customer base for GRE's REPs as measured by meters served consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2017	September 30, 2017	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Meters at end of quarter:				
Electricity customers	307	330	317	300
Natural gas customers	105	116	113	111
Total meters	412	446	430	411

The total meters at December 31, 2017 and 2016 included TSE's respective REPs' meters and Mirabito's approximately 970 natural gas-only meters at December 31, 2017 (including TSE's and Mirabito's gross meter acquisitions) compared to 2016. In addition to the developments discussed above, we focused our meter acquisition efforts in 2017 on steps to reduce the prospective and contingent impacts of the PSC's order on our customer base. At December 31, 2017, we had approximately 400 or 0.1% from December 31, 2016 to December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2016, we had approximately 400 or 0.1% from December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2016. Average monthly churn increased 1.9% in 2017 compared to 2016. TSE modified its method of calculating churn and these figures reflect the revised methodology.

GRE's REPs have applications pending to enter into additional utility service areas in states where we currently operate. We continue to evaluate additional, diversified business geographically.

The average rates of annualized energy consumption, as measured by retail customer equivalents (RCEs), are shown in the chart below. An RCE represents a natural gas customer with annual consumption of 10 MWh. Because different customers have different energy consumption profiles, RCEs are not a standard metric for evaluating the consumption profile of a given retail customer.

(in thousands)	December 31, 2017	September 30, 2017	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
RCEs at end of quarter:				
Electricity customers	228	243	219	220
Natural gas customers	73	82	70	67
Total RCEs	301	325	289	287

Total RCEs at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 included TSCM's approximately 11,300 natural gas-only RCEs, respectively, and Mirabito's approximately 11,300 natural gas-only RCEs. Due to weather conditions and Mirabito acquisitions on RCEs and meters, RCEs decreased 4.1% at December 31, 2017 compared to December 31, 2016, primarily due to weather conditions in portions of our service area.

Other revenue in 2017 and 2016 included commissions, entry fees and other fees from new and existing businesses.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Margin Percentage. GRE's cost of revenue

(in millions)			Change	
Year ended December 31,	2017	2016	\$	%
Cost of revenues:				
Electricity	\$ 149.7	\$ 113.0	\$ 36.7	32.5 %
Natural gas	28.2	21.6	6.6	30.8
Other	0.8	0.6	0.2	27.9
Total cost of revenues	\$ 178.7	\$ 135.2	\$ 43.5	32.2 %

Year ended December 31,	2017	2016	Change	
Gross margin percentage:				
Electricity	32.6 %	37.0 %	(4.4) %
Natural gas	29.7	30.5	(0.8)
Other	58.7	61.3	(2.6)
Total gross margin percentage	32.4 %	36.3 %	(3.9) %

Cost of revenues for electricity increased in 2017 compared to 2016 primarily due to an increase in electricity prices, which added \$43.5 million in cost of revenues for electricity in 2017 compared to 2016. Electricity consumption by GRE's REP's customers in 2017 increased 2% compared to 2016, and the average unit cost of electricity increased 9% due to an increase in electricity prices. Sales of electricity customers, and the average unit cost of electricity increased 9% due to an increase in electricity prices. Sales decreased in 2017 compared to 2016 because the average rate charged for electricity.

Cost of revenues for natural gas increased in 2017 compared to 2016 primarily due to an increase in natural gas prices, which added \$6.6 million in cost of revenues for natural gas in 2017 compared to 2016. The Mirabito acquisition in August 2017. Natural gas consumption, including by Mirabito's natural gas customers, increased 30.7% in 2017 compared to 2016. Gross margin on natural gas sales decreased in 2017 compared to 2016 because the average unit cost of natural gas increased less than the average unit cost of natural gas.

Other cost of revenues primarily includes commission expense incurred

Selling, General and Administrative. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was \$5.4 million for the settlement of various class action lawsuits described

general and administrative expense increased from 23.8% in 2016 to 25

Equity in net loss of joint venture. GEUK accounts for its ownership into the ability to exercise significant influence over its operating and financial performance. Shoreditch is a variable interest entity, however, GEUK has determined that it does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact Shoreditch's financial performance. Shoreditch commenced initial customer acquisition in the United Kingdom under a Shoreditch Entry framework in which new entrants can acquire a limited number of shares. From its inception to December 31, 2017 was \$0.8 million.

Afek Segment

Afek does not currently generate any revenues, nor does it incur any costs.

(in millions)			Change	
Year ended December 31,	2017	2016	\$	%
General and administrative expense	\$1.3	\$1.1	\$0.2	20
Exploration	4.9	6.1	(1.2)	(19.7)
Write-off of capitalized exploration costs	6.5	41.0	(34.5)	(84.1)
Other operating loss, net	—	0.1	(0.1)	(100)
Loss from operations	\$12.7	\$48.3	\$(35.6)	(73.5)

General and Administrative. General and administrative expense increased in 2017 due to an increase in depreciation expense, as well as a reduction in the amount of exploration costs.

Exploration. Afek accounts for its oil and gas activities under the successful efforts method. The costs of drilling exploratory wells and exploratory-type stratigraphic tests are capitalized until a well has found proved reserves. Other exploration costs are charged to expense. Afek completed its first exploratory well in Northern Israel's Golan Heights. Afek completed an exploratory well at one of the Northern sites in its license area. In November 2016, Afek received results from the completed well at the Northern site suggested that the well did not contain significant quantities of oil or natural gas, and that it was suspending drilling operations.

Write-Off of Capitalized Exploration Costs. Afek assesses the economic viability of its oil and gas reserves. The assessment requires significant estimates and assumptions by management. In 2016, Afek did not have a clear path to demonstrate probable or possible reserves in the Northern region in 12 to 18 months. Since there was substantial doubt regarding the economic viability of the Northern region, Afek wrote off exploration costs incurred in the Northern region. In the third quarter of 2016, Afek determined that it did not have a clear path to demonstrate probable or possible reserves in the Northern region of its license area over the next 12 to 18 months. Since there was substantial doubt regarding the economic viability of the wells, in 2016, Afek wrote off the \$41.0 million of capitalized exploration costs.

Other Operating Loss, net. In 2016, Afek incurred net expense of \$0.1 million related to the Golan Water Cooperative, a water cooperative of agricultural settlements.

Genie Oil and Gas Segment

Genie Oil and Gas does not currently generate any revenues, nor does it have any assets. In 2016, Genie Oil and Gas withdrew from AMSO its notice of withdrawal from AMSO, LLC. The withdrawal was effective as of the date of withdrawal, beginning on April 30, 2016, AMSO, LLC's assets, liabilities and operations were excluded from its consolidated financial statements.

(in millions)			Change	
Year ended December 31,	2017	2016	\$	%
General and administrative expense	\$(0.6)	\$(1.0)	\$0.4	32.0

Research and development	—	0.3	(0.3)	(100.0)
Gain on consolidation of AMSO, LLC	—	1.3	(1.3)	(100.0)
Equity in net loss of AMSO, LLC	—	(0.2)	0.2	100.0
(Loss) income from operations	\$(0.6)	\$0.4	\$(1.0)	(235.0)

General and Administrative. General and administrative expense decreased in 2016 due to a decrease in payroll and severance expense, partially offset by an increase in stock

Research and Development. At December 31, 2016, AMSO, LLC's operations were fully decommissioned. In 2016, AMSO, LLC reversed accrued research and development expense related to winding up and dissolution.

Gain on consolidation of AMSO, LLC. We accounted for our acquisition of AMSO, LLC as a business combination. We recognized a gain from the acquisition of the net assets of AMSO, LLC while no consideration was transferred by us for the shutdown obligations. The gain also included our gain on the remeasurement of the date fair value. The aggregate gain recognized was \$1.3 million.

Equity in the Net Loss of AMSO, LLC. In part because of AMSO's decision to shut down operations in 2014 and 2015, AMSO, LLC allocated its net loss mostly to Total in 2014 and 2015, effective date of Total's withdrawal from AMSO, LLC.

Corporate

Corporate does not generate any revenues, nor does it incur any cost of sales, consulting fees, legal fees, business development expense and other corporate

(in millions)

Year ended December 31,	2017
General and administrative expense and loss from operations	\$9.8

The increase in Corporate general and administrative expense in 2017 compared to 2016 was primarily due to the expense we accrued in 2017 for our former President. As a percentage of our consolidated revenue, general and administrative expense decreased from 4.3% in 2016 to 3.7% in 2017.

Consolidated

Selling, General and Administrative. Pursuant to an agreement between us and IDT, we charge IDT for services that we provide to certain of IDT's subsidiaries. The amounts of the amounts that we charged IDT, were \$1.3 million and \$1.6 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively, of general and administrative expense.

Stock-based compensation expense included in consolidated selling, general and administrative expense was \$4.8 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively. At December 31, 2017, aggregated unrecognized stock-based compensation was \$4.8 million. The unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized over the next 12 months.

The following is a discussion of our consolidated income and expense line items:

(in millions)	2017	2016	Change
Year ended December 31,			\$
Loss from operations	\$(6.5)	\$(30.5)	\$24.0
Interest income	0.3	0.3	—
Interest expense	(0.3)	—	(0.3)
Other (expense) income, net	(0.4)	0.2	(0.6)

Provision for income taxes	(1.7)	(2.2)	0.5
Net loss	(8.6)	(32.2)	23
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	1.6	7.7	(6
Net loss attributable to Genie	\$(7.0)	\$(24.5)	\$17

nm — not meaningful

Interest Expense. On April 4, 2017, we entered into a Credit Agreement with Vantage, for a \$20 million revolving line of credit. In 2017, we incurred no interest expense on the revolving line of credit.

Other (Expense) Income, net. Other (expense) income, net, included foreign currency transaction gains of \$0.1 million in 2016. In addition, in 2016, we recognized income from the Maple Bank GmbH revolving credit loan payable.

Provision for Income Taxes. The decrease in the provision for income taxes was primarily due to a decrease in income tax expense in GRE. GRE includes IDT Energy, certain subsidiaries of IDT Energy, a variable interest entity. For purposes of computing Federal income taxes, we consolidate the tax returns of those businesses offset the taxable income from GRE and reduce the provision for income taxes. Operating losses are fully offset by a valuation allowance so no additional provision for income taxes is recorded. IDT Energy and the limited liability companies are included in our consolidated financial statements. IDT Energy, a consolidated variable interest entity, files a separate tax return since we

On December 22, 2017 the U.S. enacted the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which includes a reduction in the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018. We are evaluating the income tax effects of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act; however, we do not expect existing deferred tax assets and corresponding valuation allowance. At December 31, 2017, we had deferred tax assets and related valuation allowance in equal and offsetting amounts to zero. We do not expect the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Net Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests. The change in the net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests from 2015 to 2016 was primarily due to the noncontrolling interest's share of Afek's net loss. The noncontrolling interest in Afek increased from 13.5% to 14.9% and the net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests increased from \$1.1 million to \$1.2 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2016 compared to Year Ended December 31, 2015

Genie Retail Energy Segment

(in millions)			Change	
Year ended December 31,	2016	2015	\$	%
Revenues:				
Electricity	\$179.5	\$170.3	\$9.2	5.4
Natural gas	31.0	40.8	(9.8)	(23.9)
Other	1.6	2.0	(0.4)	(19.9)
Total revenues	212.1	213.1	(1.0)	(0.4)
Cost of revenues	135.2	146.4	(11.2)	(7.7)
Gross profit	76.9	66.7	10.2	15.4
Selling, general and administrative	50.4	55.6	(5.2)	(9.2)
Income from operations	\$26.5	\$11.1	\$15.4	138.9

On November 2, 2016, GRE acquired REH, a privately held owner of REH's customer base expanded GRE's geographic footprint to four new states: New Jersey, Connecticut — and provided additional electricity customers in New Jersey. REH's REPs began operations in Ohio in the second quarter of 2016.

Revenues. GRE's electricity revenues increased in 2016 compared to 2015. In 2016, GRE added approximately 43,000 electricity-only customers at an average of 1.3% per meter. In November and December 2016, which offset a 6.5% decline in the average consumption in 2016 compared to 2015 increased 12.7%, including the increase in average consumption reflected the increase in average meters served, which increased 1.3% in 2016 compared to 2015.

GRE's natural gas revenues decreased in 2016 compared to 2015 because of a decrease in the number of natural gas customers, and an 8.4% decrease in natural gas consumption. The decrease in natural gas revenues was primarily due to a decrease in average meters served, as well as a 5.0% decrease in average consumption per meter.

GRE's customer base as measured by meters served consisted of the fol

(in thousands)	December 31, 2016	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	Ma 31, 201
Meters at end of quarter:				
Electricity customers	296	263	268	26
Natural gas customers	116	120	122	12
Total meters	412	383	390	39

The total meters at December 31, 2016 included TSE's approximately 4 exclusive of TSE, were 235,000 compared to 275,000 in 2015. In respon focused our meter acquisition efforts outside of New York State while s contingent impacts of the PSC's orders on our New York operations. In increased by 20,000 or 5.0% from December 31, 2015 to December 31, December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2015. Average monthly churn incr GRE modified its method of calculating churn and these figures reflect t

The average rates of annualized energy consumption, as measured by retail energy consumption, are shown in the chart below. An RCE represents a natural gas customer with annual consumption of 10 MWh. Because different customers have different energy consumption profiles, there is no standard metric for evaluating the consumption profile of a given retail customer.

(in thousands)	December 31, 2016	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016
RCEs at end of quarter:				
Electricity customers	218	174	172	173
Natural gas customers	65	67	67	72
Total RCEs	283	241	239	245

Total RCEs at December 31, 2016 included TSE's approximately 50,600 RCEs. Following the TSE acquisition, RCEs decreased at December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015, primarily due to the declines in electric and natural gas meters served.

Other revenue in 2016 and 2015 included commissions, entry fees and other fees from utility and other businesses.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Margin Percentage. GRE's cost of revenues and gross margin percentage are as follows:

(in millions)			Change	
Year ended December 31,	2016	2015	\$	%
Cost of revenues:				
Electricity	\$113.0	\$112.7	\$0.3	0.2 %
Natural gas	21.6	31.5	(9.9)	(31.5)
Other	0.6	2.2	(1.6)	(71.7)
Total cost of revenues	\$135.2	\$146.4	\$(11.2)	(7.7)%

Year ended December 31,	2016	2015	Change	
Gross margin percentage:				
Electricity	37.0%	33.8%	3.2	%
Natural gas	30.5	22.7	7.8	
Other	61.3	(9.5)	70.8	

Total gross margin percentage	36.3%	31.3%	5.0	%
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Cost of revenues for electricity increased in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to which added \$5.0 million in cost of revenues for electricity in November 2016 compared to 2015 increased 12.7%, including the TSE electricity customer program, which was partially offset by an 11.0% decrease in the average unit cost of electricity. Total electricity sales increased in 2016 compared to 2015 because the average rate charged for electricity.

Cost of revenues for natural gas decreased in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to which decreased 25.3% in 2016 compared to 2015 and natural gas consumption per unit of sales on natural gas sales increased in 2016 compared to 2015 because the average unit cost of natural gas.

Other cost of revenues primarily includes commission expense incurred.

Selling, General and Administrative. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expense was due to a decrease in the cost of regulatory and legal matters, the reorganization of certain businesses that reduced the payroll, office rent and certain other general and administrative expenses, and a reduction in customer acquisition costs. In 2015, selling, general and administrative expense included regulatory and legal matters including outside counsel fees. As a percentage of sales, selling, general and administrative expense decreased from 26.1% in 2015 to 23.8% in 2016.

Afek Segment

Afek does not currently generate any revenues, nor does it incur any costs.

(in millions)			Change	
Year ended December 31,	2016	2015	\$	%
General and administrative expense	\$1.1	\$0.8	\$0.3	32
Research and development	—	0.1	(0.1)	(10)
Exploration	6.1	6.6	(0.5)	(7)
Write-off of capitalized exploration costs	41.0	—	41.0	nm
Other operating loss, net	0.1	—	0.1	nm
Loss from operations	\$48.3	\$7.5	\$40.8	54

nm — not meaningful

General and Administrative. General and administrative expense increased by \$0.3 million, or 32%, in 2016 compared to 2015. The increase was primarily due to an increase in payroll expense partially offset by a decrease in consulting and professional fees.

Exploration. In February 2015, Afek began drilling its first exploratory well. In 2016, Afek completed the drilling of five wells in the Southern region of its license area that was completed in 2016.

Write-Off of Capitalized Exploration Costs. Based on the analysis of the Southern region of its license area in the third quarter of 2016, Afek determined that it did not have a clear path to commercial production in the Southern region of its license area over the next 12 to 18 months. Since there was no commercial production from the wells, in 2016, Afek wrote off the \$41.0 million of capitalized exploration costs.

Other Operating Loss, net. In 2016, Afek incurred net expense of \$0.1 million, compared to no net expense in 2015. The net expense was related to the Golan Water Cooperative, a water cooperative of agricultural settlement.

Genie Oil and Gas Segment

Genie Oil and Gas does not currently generate any revenues, nor does it. In 2016, Genie Oil and Gas withdrew from AMSO, LLC. The withdrawal was effective as of the date of withdrawal, beginning on April 30, 2016, AMSO, LLC's assets, liabilities, and equity were excluded from our consolidated financial statements.

(in millions) Year ended December 31,	2016	2015	Change	
			\$	%
General and administrative expense	\$(1.0)	\$(0.7)	\$(0.3)	(18.0)
Research and development	0.3	(1.9)	2.2	114.0
Gain on consolidation of AMSO, LLC	1.3	—	1.3	nm
Equity in net loss of AMSO, LLC	(0.2)	(0.4)	0.2	44.1
Income (loss) from operations	\$0.4	\$(3.0)	\$3.4	114.3

nm — not meaningful

General and Administrative. General and administrative expense increased by \$0.3 million in 2016 compared to 2015, primarily due to the consolidation of AMSO, LLC's general and administrative expense of \$1.0 million in 2016, which was previously classified as research and development expense, partially offset by a decrease of \$0.7 million in 2015.

Research and Development. Research and development expense consisted of \$0.3 million in 2016 and \$1.9 million in 2015.

(in millions) Year ended December 31,	2016	2015
AMSO, LLC	\$(0.4)	\$—
Genie Mongolia	0.1	1.7
IEI	—	0.2
Total research and development expense	\$(0.3)	\$1.9

In 2016, AMSO, LLC reversed accrued research and development expense of \$0.4 million related to the dissolution. At December 31, 2016, the AMSO, LLC project was substantially complete.

Genie Mongolia's research and development expense in 2016 and 2015. Republic of Mongolia, which was executed in April 2013, to explore ce scaled back operations in Mongolia, and in 2016 we suspended our oper

IEI had an exclusive Shale Oil Exploration and Production License awa was extended until July 2015 when it expired.

Gain on consolidation of AMSO, LLC. We accounted for our acquisition LLC as a business combination. We estimated the fair value of AMSO, was in progress. We recognized a gain from the acquisition of Total's in AMSO, LLC while no consideration was transferred by us, due to our as obligations. The gain also included our gain on the remeasurement of A value.

Equity in the Net Loss of AMSO, LLC. In part because of AMSO's deci in 2014 and 2015, AMSO, LLC allocated its net loss mostly to Total in effective date of Total's withdrawal from AMSO, LLC.

Corporate

Corporate does not generate any revenues, nor does it incur any cost of consulting fees, legal fees, business development expense and other corp

(in millions)

Year ended December 31,	2016
General and administrative expense and loss from operations	\$9.2

The increase in Corporate general and administrative expense in 2016 c and related expense, partially offset by a decrease in stock-based compe revenues, Corporate general and administrative expense increased from

Consolidated

Selling, General and Administrative. Pursuant to an agreement between we charge IDT for services that we provide to certain of IDT's subsidiaries of the amounts that we charged IDT, were \$1.6 million and \$1.8 million general and administrative expense.

Stock-based compensation expense included in consolidated selling, general and administrative expense was \$1.6 million in 2016 and \$1.8 million in 2015, respectively. The decrease in stock-based compensation cost that was fully recognized in 2015.

The following is a discussion of our consolidated income and expense line items:

(in millions)	2016	2015	Change
Year ended December 31,	\$	\$	\$
Loss from operations	\$(30.5)	\$(8.3)	\$(22.2)
Interest income	0.3	0.4	(0.1)
Interest expense	—	—	—
Other income (expense), net	0.2	(0.2)	0.4
Provision for income taxes	(2.2)	(0.5)	(1.7)
Net loss	(32.2)	(8.6)	(23.6)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	7.7	1.1	6.6
Net loss attributable to Genie	\$(24.5)	\$(7.5)	\$(17.0)

Other Income (Expense), net. In 2016, other income (expense), net included \$0.2 million of interest income from a Bank GmbH revolving credit loan payable. In addition, other income (expense) included \$0.1 million in 2016 and foreign currency transaction losses of \$0.1 million in 2015.

Provision for Income Taxes. The change in the provision for income tax expense in income tax expense in GRE. GRE includes IDT Energy, certain limited liability entity. For purposes of computing Federal income taxes, we consolidate IDT Energy's businesses offset the taxable income from GRE and reduce the consolidated tax expense. IDT Energy's tax benefits are fully offset by a valuation allowance so no additional benefit for Federal income taxes. IDT Energy's tax benefits have no offset, increased in 2016 compared to 2015. IDT Energy and the consolidated variable interest entity, CCE, a consolidated variable interest entity, files a separate tax return.

Net Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests. The change in the net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests to 2015 was primarily due to the noncontrolling interest's share of Afek's net loss. The noncontrolling interest in Afek increased from 13.5% to 14.9% and the net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests increased from \$1.1 million to \$1.2 million.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

General

We currently expect that our cash flows from operations in the next twelve months will be sufficient to fund our operations and cash equivalents that we held at December 31, 2017 will be sufficient to fund our operations for at least the year ending December 31, 2018.

At December 31, 2017, we had working capital (current assets less current liabilities) of \$1.1 million.

(in millions)	Year ended December 31, 2017
Cash flows provided by (used in):	
Operating activities	\$9.3
Investing activities	(16.1)
Financing activities	1.8
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	0.1
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$(5.3)

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities was \$9.3 million and \$15.6 million and cash used in operating activities was \$3.1 million in the year ended significantly from quarter to quarter and from year to year, depending on receipts and payments, specifically trade accounts receivable and trade exploration activities.

Gross trade accounts receivable increased to \$45.7 million at December \$27.4 million at December 31, 2015 reflecting mainly the increase in GI compared to the three months ended December 31, 2016 and the three m

Inventory of natural gas increased to \$1.0 million at December 31, 2017 increase in the average unit cost, partially offset by a 4% decrease in quantity 2016. Inventory of natural gas decreased to \$0.6 million at December 31, 51% decrease in the average unit cost and an 18% decrease in quantity a Inventory at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 also included \$3.0 million energy credits.

On July 5, 2017, we entered into a class action Settlement Agreement with behalf of the entire class, in the lawsuits currently pending in New York (the "Proceedings" included in this Annual Report). We estimated, based in part, payment will be approximately \$9 million, although it is reasonably possible that payments pursuant to the Settlement Agreement are expected to be distributed. The amount paid out will depend on several factors, including the number of customers entitled. The Settlement Agreement is subject to entry of a final order by the court. We has scheduled a hearing concerning final approval for April 9, 2018.

In 2017, we accrued \$1.5 million of estimated loss related to a pending “Legal Proceedings” included in this Annual Report), which did not impact cash

CCE is a consolidated variable interest entity. We determined that, since we do not directly or indirectly control CCE, we do not directly or indirectly control the activities of CCE that most significantly impact its economic performance. We determined that we do not have the ability to exercise control over CCE that could potentially be significant to CCE on a stand-alone basis. We determined that we do not have the ability to exercise control over the operations of CCE, and as a result, we consolidate CCE within our GRE segment. In 2017 and 2015, CCE repaid \$0.2 million and \$1.0 million of debt, respectively. In 2017, CCE received \$0.9 million of cash from the sale of its operations. In 2017 and 2015, CCE repaid \$0.2 million and \$1.0 million of debt, respectively. In 2017, CCE received \$0.9 million of cash from the sale of its operations. In 2017 and 2015, CCE repaid \$0.2 million and \$1.0 million of debt, respectively. In 2017, CCE received \$0.9 million of cash from the sale of its operations. In 2017 and 2015, CCE repaid \$0.2 million and \$1.0 million of debt, respectively. In 2017, CCE received \$0.9 million of cash from the sale of its operations.

As of November 19, 2015, certain of GRE’s REPs entered into an American Electric Power (AEP) agreement’s termination date is November 30, 2019, except either party may terminate the agreement by giving the other party notice by May 31, 2018. The obligations to BP are limited to the obligations from utilities in connection with their purchase of the REPs’ customer’s service. The obligations are limited to in connection with any collateral accounts with BP. The ability to purchase the REPs’ service is subject to satisfaction of certain conditions including the maintenance of certain assets. The obligations are limited to with such covenants. At December 31, 2017, restricted cash — short-term investments of \$0.9 million were pledged to BP as collateral for the payment of the trade accounts payable.

In July 2016, in accordance with a settlement approved by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PSC), we agreed-upon \$2.4 million to a refund administrator for refunds (in addition to the \$0.9 million of cash from the sale of its operations) to its Pennsylvania customers in January 2017. The refunds were for electricity supply (see Item 3 to Part I “Legal Proceedings” included in this Annual Report).

In December 2017, the PSC held an evidentiary hearing to assess the rate of return on investment and is expected to last for at least several more months. We are evaluating the impact of the order that would follow from the evidentiary process, while preparing to operate in accordance with the order imposed. Depending on the final language of any new order, as well as the impact on our customers, an order could have a substantial impact upon the operations of GRE. New York represented 36% of GRE’s total meters served and 28% of the total revenue.

On December 16, 2016, the PSC issued the 2016 Order prohibiting REP from participating in low-income assistance programs (see Item 3 to Part I “Legal Proceedings” included in this Annual Report) with the 2016 Order and have begun the transfer of customers as required by the order. The transfer of customer accounts comprising approximately 21,000 meters, representing approximately 10% of the first half of 2018.

From time to time, we receive inquiries or requests for information or from governmental regulatory or law enforcement agencies related to investigations. We respond to those inquiries or requests. We cannot predict whether any of

Investing Activities

Our capital expenditures were \$3.3 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. In 2017, we made capital expenditures for the subsidiary Atid Drilling Ltd., or Atid, an on-shore drilling services venture, for the purchase of drilling equipment for \$2 million. Atid provided drilling services to Afek

In 2017, 2016 and 2015, we used cash of \$5.5 million, \$12.9 million and \$12.9 million, respectively, for the acquisition of unproved oil and gas property in the Golan Heights in Northern Israel. As of December 31, 2017, of which \$45.0 million was for future purchases of electricity. For the year ending December 31, 2018 will be between \$1 million and \$2 million.

There is no current plan for a next phase of Afek's activity. Any future activity will be dependent on permitting. Afek may seek financing for any next phase of its activity.

On February 23, 2016, Total notified AMSO of its decision not to continue AMSO its notice of withdrawal from AMSO, LLC. The withdrawal was and Total agreed that Total would pay AMSO, LLC \$3.0 million as full decommissioning, winding up and dissolution of AMSO, LLC. Total withdrawals are less than \$3.0 million. Effective April 30, 2016, AMSO, LLC's assets are included in our consolidated financial statements. We accounted for our acquisition of AMSO, LLC as a business combination. We estimated the fair value of AMSO, LLC was in progress. We recognized a gain from the acquisition of Total's interest in AMSO, LLC while no consideration was transferred by us, due to our acquisition obligations. The gain also included our gain on the remeasurement of AMSO, LLC value. The aggregate gain recognized was \$1.3 million, which was included in our consolidated statements of operations.

In 2016 and 2015, cash used for capital contributions to AMSO, LLC was \$3.0 million and \$8.8 million, respectively.

On August 10, 2017, GRE acquired Mirabito for cash of \$3.9 million, net of cash of \$0.3 million.

On November 2, 2016, GRE acquired REH, a privately held owner of REH capital, or an aggregate cash payment of \$10.9 million. At acquisition, REH had \$0.3 million of cash. GRE paid \$0.3 million for the REH acquisition.

We received \$0.4 million from an employee for the partial repayment of a loan.

On July 17, 2017, GEUK entered into a definitive agreement with EGC. As of December 31, 2017, GEUK had contributed \$4.0 million to Shoreditch, and GEUK is obligated to contribute an aggregate of up to \$3.0 million (€3.0 million at December 31, 2017) by August 1, 2018, contingent on Shoreditch's achievement of performance based milestones. EGC is obligated to contribute an aggregate of up to £1.7 million (\$2.2 million) by August 1, 2018, contingent on Shoreditch's achievement of performance based milestones.

In 2016 and 2015, we used cash of \$3.0 million and \$8.8 million, respectively. Proceeds from maturities of certificates of deposit were \$11.9 million and \$11.9 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively. Proceeds from maturities of certificates of deposit in 2017 were \$11.9 million.

Financing Activities

In each of 2017, 2016 and 2015, we paid aggregate Base Dividends per share of \$0.1594 per share on our Series 2012-A Preferred stock and aggregate preferred stock dividends paid in each of 2017, 2016 and 2015 of \$0.1594 per share on our Series 2012-A Preferred stock. The quarterly Base Dividend of \$0.1594 per share on our Series 2012-A Preferred stock was paid on February 6, 2018, record as of the close of business on February 6, 2018.

In 2017, 2016 and 2015, we paid aggregate dividends per share of \$0.30 per share on our Class A common stock and Class B common stock. The aggregate dividends paid in 2017, 2016 and 2015 were \$3.0 million, \$3.0 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. In March 2018, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.30 per share on our Class A common stock and Class B common stock for the fourth quarter of 2017. The dividend will be paid on or about March 23, 2018.

In the year ended December 31, 2017, GOGAS purchased from employees \$0.2 million in cash.

In 2017, 2016 and 2015, we paid an aggregate of nil, \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million in cash for payments related to a December 2013 acquisition. At December 31, 2017, there was \$0.2 million of such payments outstanding.

REH had a Credit Agreement with Vantage for a revolving line of credit. The maximum principal outstanding incurred interest at one-month LIBOR plus 5.25%. As of December 31, 2017, any accrued and unpaid interest was due on the maturity date of October 31, 2018. REH borrowed \$3.7 million and repaid \$4.9 million under the revolving line of credit during 2017.

On April 4, 2017, GRE, IDT Energy, and other GRE subsidiaries entered into a revolving line of credit. The borrowers consist of our subsidiaries that are guaranteed by GRE. On April 4, 2017, the borrowers borrowed \$4.3 million under the revolving line of credit previously outstanding under the credit facility between REH and Vantage. The revolving line of credit terminated in connection with the entry into this credit agreement. The borrowers have pledged their receivables, bank accounts, customer agreements, certain other material assets and intellectual property rights. Outstanding principal amount incurs interest at LIBOR plus 4.5%. The maturity date of the revolving line of credit is October 31, 2018. Principal and any accrued and unpaid interest is due on the maturity date. The revolving line of credit is subject to various affirmative and negative covenants, including maintaining certain financial ratios. To date, we are in compliance with such covenants. In 2017, we borrowed \$14.5 million under the revolving line of credit and repaid \$12.7 million under the revolving line of credit and the effective interest rate was 5.99% per annum.

On December 17, 2015, GRE, IDT Energy and certain affiliates entered into a revolving loan facility. On December 17, 2015, GRE borrowed \$2.0 million from a banking regulator, Bafin, closed Maple Bank GmbH due to impending financial investigations. In September 2016, GRE and its affiliates entered into a settlement agreement with Maple Bank. Under this agreement, GRE paid \$1.8 million as a full settlement and the loan was terminated. Accordingly, GRE recorded a gain from this settlement.

On May 31, 2017, our Loan Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank for \$10.0 million was outstanding under the line of credit. Cash collateral of \$10.0 million that was held on our consolidated balance sheet was released.

We received proceeds from the exercise of our stock options of \$0.1 million in 2017 and 2015, respectively. In 2017 and 2015, we issued 15,855 shares and 25,469 shares upon exercise of the stock options.

In December 2016, Afek sold a 1% equity interest to Dr. Harold Vinegar for \$1 million paid in cash.

In June 2011, GOGAS issued a stock option to Michael Steinhardt at an exercise price of \$10.9, 2015. The expiration date was extended for one month, and on May 9, 2015, an affiliate received interests of approximately 1.5% in each of Afek, Genie, and AMSO. An affiliate received an approximately 1.7% interest in AMSO. The exercise price was \$1 million in promissory notes that were due in November 2015. The notes were exercised and 50% of the shares received in the exercise. In November 2015, we received \$1 million amount of the promissory notes. Effective December 31, 2017, the remainder of the pledged shares were transferred to GOGAS. At December 31, 2016, the amount of "Receivables for issuance of equity" in the consolidated balance sheet was \$1 million.

In November 2010, GOGAS sold a 0.5% equity interest to Rupert Murdoch for \$1.1 million. This was secured by a pledge of the shares issued in exchange for the note. The note has an aggregate of \$1.1 million for the payment of the principal and accrued interest.

In October 2015, GRE paid \$0.2 million to the owner of the limited liability company in exchange for an option to purchase 100% of the issued and outstanding shares, plus the forgiveness of the \$0.5 million loan. The option expires on October 31, 2016.

In 2017, we paid \$0.8 million to repurchase 129,898 shares of our Class A common stock and 3,096 shares of our Class B common stock. In 2015, we paid \$27,000 to repurchase 3,096 shares of our Class B common stock. These shares were tendered by our employees to satisfy tax withholding obligations related to awards of restricted stock. Such shares were repurchased by us based on the fair market value of the shares at the time of repurchase to the vesting date.

GRE has the right, at its option, to satisfy its obligations to issue common stock under the plan it granted in July 2015 to officers and employees in shares of our Class A common stock. In 2015, 26.1 million shares of our Class B common stock in exchange for 26.1 vested deferred stock units. The fair market value of our Class B common stock issued was \$1.8 million.

On March 11, 2013, our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program for the repurchase of up to 10 million shares of our Class B common stock. There were no repurchases under the program in 2017. As of December 31, 2017, 6.9 million shares remained available for repurchase under the program.

Series 2012-A Preferred Stock

At December 31, 2017, there were 2.3 million shares of our Series 2012-A Preferred Stock with a liquidation preference of \$19.7 million. Each share of our Series 2012-A Preferred Stock (the “Liquidation Preference”), and is entitled to receive an annual dividend of (i) 7.5% of the Liquidation Preference plus (ii) seven and one-half percent (7.5%) of the quotient obtained by dividing the net income for each year of our retail energy provider business exceeds \$32 million by (B) 8.5%. EBITDA consists of income (loss) from operations exclusive of depreciation and amortization.

The Series 2012-A Preferred Stock is redeemable, in whole or in part, at the option of the Company, at a price equal to the Liquidation Preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends, and 100% of the Liquidation Preference plus accrued dividends following October 11, 2018.

During any period when we have failed to pay a dividend on the Series 2012-A Preferred Stock that has not been paid in full, we are prohibited from paying dividends or distributions on our common stock.

The Base Dividend is payable (if declared by our Board of Directors, and on the 15th day of each of the months of May 15, August 15 and November 15, and to the extent that there is any net income available for distribution) will be paid to holders of Series 2012-A Preferred Stock with the May dividend. In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the Series 2012-A Preferred Stock will receive the amounts upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the Series 2012-A Preferred Stock. In any event, we issue, the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities will not be subject to any claims with respect to dividend rights or rights upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, and will be senior to all of our existing and future indebtedness.

Each share of Series 2012-A Preferred Stock has the same voting rights as our common stock on all matters that only impact our common stock, as well as additional voting rights on certain matters, including certain events.

Subsequent Event — Proposed Sales of Shares and Warrants

On February 15, 2018, our Board of Directors approved, subject to stockholder approval, the sale of (1) 1,152,074 shares of our Class B common stock, at a price of \$1.50 per share, and (2) warrants to purchase an additional 1,048,218 shares of our Class B common stock.

share for an aggregate exercise price of \$5.0 million, to Howard S. Jona
the closing of the sale, which will take place as soon as practicable follo
Board of Directors approved, upon the same terms, the sale of up to 230
purchase an additional 209,644 shares of our Class B common stock to a
The price for the sale of the shares is equal to the closing price of our Cl
first considered by our Board of Directors. The exercise price of the war

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL CO

The following table quantifies our future contractual obligations and oth

Payments Due by Period

(in millions)	Total	Less than 1 year
Purchase obligations	\$46.4	\$43.2
Renewable energy credits purchase obligations	15.6	7.9
Revolving credit loan payable ⁽¹⁾	3.3	0.3
Operating leases	0.3	0.2
Other liabilities ^{(2) (3)}	0.3	0.3
TOTAL CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS ^{(4) (5)}	\$65.9	\$51.9

(1)The above table includes principal outstanding at December 31, 2017

(2) The above table does not include estimated contingent payments of \$
and IDT Energy Network due to the uncertainty of the amount and/o

The above table does not include an aggregate of up to £2.2 million (
(3)GEUK to Shoreditch by August 1, 2018, contingent on Shoreditch's
uncertainty of the amount and/or timing of any payments.

(4) The above table does not include an aggregate of \$11.8 million in pe
uncertainty of the amount and/or timing of any payments.

The above table does not include our unrecognized income tax benef
million due to the uncertainty of the amount and/or timing of any suc

(5)taken on an income tax return may result in additional payments to ta
estimate the timing of any potential future payments. If a tax authorit
or the applicable statute of limitations expires, then additional payme

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any “off-balance sheet arrangements,” as defined in related to the current or future effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows, the following. GRE has performance bonds issued through a third party in various states in order to comply with the states’ financial requirements for retail gas. The aggregate performance bonds of \$11.8 million outstanding.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks.

Our primary market risk exposure is the price applicable to our natural gas and electricity. Natural gas and electricity is primarily driven by the prevailing market prices. The prices remained the same as in 2016, due to changes in the price of natural gas. Our gross profit have increased by \$8.3 million in 2017 and our gross profit from natural gas and electricity

The energy markets have historically been very volatile, and we can reasonably expect to be subject to fluctuations in the future. In an effort to reduce the effects of market price movements on our operations, we have adopted a policy of hedging electricity and natural gas prices. We hedge primarily through the use of put and call options and swaps. While the use of these instruments to hedge adverse price movements, it also limits future gains from favorable movements in market prices. Options, therefore the mark-to-market change in fair value is recognized in our earnings from operations.

The summarized volume of GRE’s outstanding contracts and options at the end of the period (in MWh and Dth — Decatherm):

Commodity	Settlement Dates	Volume
Electricity	First quarter 2018	739,120 MWh
Electricity	Third quarter 2018	339,440 MWh
Electricity	Fourth quarter 2018	209,920 MWh
Natural gas	First quarter 2018	2,873,215 Dth
Natural gas	Second quarter 2018	306,725 Dth
Natural gas	Third quarter 2018	57,125 Dth
Natural gas	Fourth quarter 2018	66,030 Dth
Natural gas	First quarter 2019	61,350 Dth

Natural gas	Second quarter 2019	35,100 Dth
Natural gas	Third quarter 2019	19,050 Dth

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Our Consolidated Financial Statements and supplementary data and the thereon set forth starting on page F-1 herein are incorporated herein by r

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Based on this evaluation, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effecti

Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We, the management of Genie Energy Ltd. and subsidiaries (the “Company”), do not believe we have an adequate internal control over financial reporting of the Company.

The Company’s internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company’s principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the Company’s board of directors, management and other personnel, intended 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 in the United States, and that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and events of the Company, including those relating to the assets of the Company;
2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are recorded in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company;
3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, disposition of, or damage to the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. In making this assessment, the Company’s management used the criteria established in the *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadwell Commission (COSO).

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer, we conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017. Based on our evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 was effective based on the criteria set forth in the *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by COSO.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting cannot prevent or detect all misstatements. Any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that

conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures

We acquired Mirabito Natural Gas in August 2017. Management has examined and concluded on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. The deficiencies identified constituted 3.9% and 6.2% of total assets and net assets, respectively, as a percentage of total assets and net assets, respectively, for the year then ended. Management plans to fully remediate the deficiencies identified in the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in 2017.

BDO USA, LLP has provided an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting for the year ended 2017.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We made changes in our internal control over financial reporting described in the report. These changes have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Estimation of Weather Impact on Estimated Unbilled Revenue

In November 2017, management concluded that there were material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting because we did not maintain effective controls over the application of U.S. GAAP to the estimation of unbilled revenue. This estimation process is performed in an effort to adjust for weather-related changes in commodity consumption data of the customer base of the retail energy providers operating in our service areas to determine unbilled amounts. The weather adjustment in the quarter ended March 31, 2017, was based on historical weather data and estimated unbilled commodity consumption, resulting in under-estimated unbilled revenue for the quarter ended March 31, 2017. The nature of the estimation processes is such that weather-related estimates manifest in the following period, in this case, in April 2017. The weather adjustment to commodity consumption and the associated revenues and cost of revenues to be over-estimated for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, were reflected in our operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were unaffected.

We implemented the following measures to remediate the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting:

Enhanced the review process of the inputs into the schedules for the weather adjustments.

Enhanced the schedules used for the weather adjustments to improve the accuracy of the data.

Key members of management meet each month to review the estimated weather adjustments and compare them with expectations.

Management Review Controls Associated with the Completeness and Accuracy of the Company's Income Tax Accounts and Disclosures

We initially identified this material weakness as of December 31, 2016. We have since implemented the following measures to remediate this material weakness and improve our internal control over financial reporting:

Engaged an independent third party to assist in preparation of and performance of the Company's tax returns and disclosures;

Enhance the review of calculations and disclosure of deferred income tax assets and liabilities.

Implement additional internal analytical procedures to validate tax accounts and disclosures.

Enhance internal documentation support related to the Company's tax positions.

We believe the material weaknesses described above were remediated by the end of the reporting period.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The following is a list of our directors and executive officers along with Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

Executive Officers

Howard S. Jonas — Chairman of the Board

Michael Stein — Chief Executive Officer

Avi Goldin — Chief Financial Officer

Geoffrey Rochwarger — Vice Chairman

Michael Jonas — Executive Vice President

Directors

Howard S. Jonas — Chairman of the Board of the Company

James A. Courter — Vice Chairman of the Board of the Company

W. Wesley Perry — Owner and operator of S.E.S. Investments, Ltd., and

Alan B. Rosenthal — Founder and managing partner of ABR Capital Fi

Allan Sass — Former President and Chief Executive Officer of Occiden

The remaining information required by this Item will be contained in our
which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within
incorporated by reference herein.

Corporate Governance

We have included as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K certifi
Officer certifying the quality of our public disclosure.

We make available free of charge through the investor relations page of
10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K a
ownership reports on Forms 3, 4 and 5 filed by directors, officers and be
reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with the
codes of business conduct and ethics for all of our employees, including
and principal accounting officer. Copies of the codes of business conduct

Our web site and the information contained therein or incorporated there
Report on Form 10-K or our other filings with the SEC.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this Item will be contained in our Proxy Sta
filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days aft
reference herein.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The information required by this Item will be contained in our Proxy Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the date of this report, and is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item will be contained in our Proxy Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the date of this report, and is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information required by this Item will be contained in our Proxy Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the date of this report, and is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Report:

- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.
1. Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Consolidated Financial Statements covered by Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Financial Statement Schedules.
 2. All schedules have been omitted since they are either included in the Report or not applicable.
 3. The exhibits listed in paragraph (b) of this item. Exhibit Numbers 10.01 through 10.04, which are compensatory plans or arrangements.

(b) Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
3.01 ⁽¹⁾	<u>Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant.</u>
3.02 ⁽²⁾	<u>Amended and Restated Certificate of Designation of Series 2000 Preferred Stock.</u>
3.03 ⁽³⁾	<u>Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Registrant.</u>
10.01 ⁽⁴⁾	<u>Third Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, effective as to Howard S. Jonas.</u>
10.02 ⁽⁵⁾	<u>Restricted Stock Agreement between the Registrant and Howard S. Jonas.</u>
10.03 ⁽⁶⁾	<u>Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, effective as to Goldin.</u>
10.04 ⁽⁷⁾	<u>Employment Agreement, dated June 17, 2015, between the Registrant and Goldin.</u>

- 10.05⁽⁸⁾ 2011 Stock Option and Incentive Plan of Genie Energy Ltd.
- 10.06⁽¹⁾ Preferred Supplier Agreement between IDT Energy, Inc. and I
- 21.01* Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
- 23.01* Consent of BDO USA, LLP
- 31.01* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 30
- 31.02* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 30
- 32.01* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 90
- 32.02* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 90

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Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* filed herewith.

(1) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-12G/A, filed October 7, 2011.

(2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99(A)(1)(A) to Schedule TO, filed

(3) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed August 9, 2012.

(4) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K/A, filed November 6, 2017.

(5)
Incorporated by reference to Form 10-Q, filed November 9, 2017.

(6) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K/A, filed January 2, 2018.

(7) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K/A, filed June 23, 2015.

(8) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-12G/A, filed October 27, 2011.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has caused this Annual Report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

By: /s/ Michael Stein
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 16, 2018

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has caused the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates set forth below to sign this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

Signature	Titles
/s/ Howard S. Jonas Howard S. Jonas	Chairman of the Board and Director
/s/ Michael Stein Michael Stein	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ Avi Goldin Avi Goldin	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) Principal Accounting Officer
/s/ James A. Courter James A. Courter	Vice Chairman of the Board and Director
/s/ W. Wesley Perry W. Wesley Perry	Director
/s/ Alan B. Rosenthal Alan B. Rosenthal	Director
/s/ Allan Sass Allan Sass	Director

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING

Board of Directors and Stockholders

Genie Energy Ltd.

Newark, New Jersey

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Genie Energy Ltd.'s (the "Company's") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Treadway Commission (the "COSO criteria"). In our opinion, the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on the

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB"), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017, and the related notes and our report dated March 16, 2018.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, including the design, implementation, and maintenance of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the State of New Jersey in accordance with U.S. federal securities laws and the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing

internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performance testing of internal control over financial reporting in light of the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis

As indicated in the accompanying “Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting” and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Mirabito Natural Gas, which was acquired on August 10, 2017, and which is included in our consolidated financial statements and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017, and the related consolidated state of affairs and cash flows for the year then ended. Mirabito Natural Gas constituted 4% and 3% of revenues and net loss, respectively, as of December 31, 2017, and 1% and 3% of revenues and net loss, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2017. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of Mirabito Natural Gas was completed on August 10, 2017. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of Mirabito Natural Gas is an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Mirabito Natural Gas

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes: (1) the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and events that are necessary for the preparation of financial statements; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as required by generally accepted accounting principles, and that revenues are recognized in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of assets that could have a material and adverse effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to change because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may vary over time.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP
Woodbridge, New Jersey
March 16, 2018

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING

Shareholders and Board of Directors
Genie Energy Ltd.
Newark, New Jersey

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Genie Energy Ltd. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, (“consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial position of the Company at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on the *Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadwell Commission, and our report dated March 16, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion that the Company’s internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audit is expressed in our report dated March 16, 2018. The PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company and to comply with the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Our objective was to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement due to error or fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks on the basis of the assessed risk, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2013.

Woodbridge, New Jersey
March 16, 2018

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GENIE ENERGY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31

(in thousands)

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash and cash equivalents

Restricted cash – short-term

Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1.0 million at
December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively

Inventory

Prepaid expenses

Other current assets

TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS

Property and equipment, net

Goodwill

Other intangibles, net

Investment in joint venture

Restricted cash – long-term

Deferred income tax assets, net

Other assets

TOTAL ASSETS

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Revolving line of credit

Trade accounts payable

Accrued expenses

Income taxes payable

Due to IDT Corporation

Other current liabilities

TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES

Revolving line of credit

Other liabilities

TOTAL LIABILITIES

Commitments and contingencies (Note 15 and Note 16)

EQUITY:

Genie Energy Ltd. stockholders' equity:

Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; authorized shares – 10,000:

Series 2012-A, designated shares – 8,750; at liquidation preference, convertible,
outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016

Class A common stock, \$.01 par value; authorized shares – 35,000; 1,577,000
outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016

Class B common stock, \$.01 par value; authorized shares – 200,000; 23,270 and 23,073 shares outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively

Additional paid-in capital

Treasury stock, at cost, consisting of 331 and 201 shares of Class B common stock at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively

Accumulated other comprehensive income

Accumulated deficit

Total Genie Energy Ltd. stockholders' equity

Noncontrolling interests:

Noncontrolling interests

Receivable for issuance of equity

Total noncontrolling interests

TOTAL EQUITY

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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GENIE ENERGY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share data)

REVENUES:

Electricity

Natural gas

Other

Total revenues

Cost of revenues

GROSS PROFIT

OPERATING EXPENSES, (GAINS) AND LOSSES:

Selling, general and administrative ⁽ⁱ⁾

Research and development

Exploration

Write-off of capitalized exploration costs

Other operating loss, net

Gain on consolidation of AMSO, LLC

Equity in the net loss of joint ventures

Loss from operations

Interest income

Interest expense

Other (expense) income, net

Loss before income taxes

Provision for income taxes

NET LOSS

Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests

NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO GENIE ENERGY LTD.

Dividends on preferred stock

NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO GENIE ENERGY LTD. COMMON

Basic and diluted loss per share attributable to Genie Energy Ltd. comm

Weighted-average number of shares used in calculation of basic and dil

(i) Stock-based compensation included in selling, general and administr

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(in thousands)

NET LOSS

Other comprehensive income:

Foreign currency translation adjustments

COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests

COMPREHENSIVE LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO GENIE ENERGY LTD.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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GENIE ENERGY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY (in thousands)

	Genie Energy Ltd. Stockholders						
	Preferred		Class A		Class B		Addi-
	Stock		Common		Common		
Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-Capit	
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2014	2,322	\$19,743	1,574	\$16	23,178	\$232	\$114
Dividends on preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends declared on common stock (\$0.12 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted Class B common stock purchased from employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,09
Restricted stock issued to employees and directors	—	—	—	—	36	—	—
Exercise of stock options	—	—	—	—	25	—	174
Exercise of GOGAS stock option	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,97
Collection of receivables for issuance of equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,2

Subsidiary equity grant reclassified to liability							
Payment for option to purchase noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2015	2,322	19,743	1,574	16	23,239	232	124
Dividends on preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends on common stock (\$0.24 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted Class B common stock purchased from employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,12
Restricted stock issued to employees and directors	—	—	—	—	35	1	—

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GENIE ENERGY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY (in thousands) — (Co

	Genie Energy Ltd. Stockholders						
	Preferred		Class A		Class B		Addi
	Stock		Common	Common	Common		Paid-
	Shares	Amount	Stock	Stock	Stock	Amount	Capit
			Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	
Sale of equity of subsidiary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30
Subsidiary equity grant reclassified to liability	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,6
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2016	2,322	19,743	1,574	16	23,274	233	128
Dividends on preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends on common stock (\$0.30 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted Class B common stock purchased from employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	24	—	3,09
Exercise of stock options	—	—	—	—	16	—	108

Purchases of equity of subsidiary	—	—	—	—	—	—	(74)
Class B common stock issued for GRE deferred stock units	—	—	—	—	287	3	1,84
Receivable for issuance of equity of subsidiary written-off	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,6
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2017	2,322	\$19,743	1,574	\$16	23,601	\$236	\$130

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net loss

Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:

Depreciation and amortization

Deferred income taxes

Provision for doubtful accounts receivable

Stock-based compensation

Loss on disposal of property

Gain from repayment of revolving credit loan payable

Write-off of capitalized exploration costs

Gain on consolidation of AMSO, LLC

Equity in the net loss of joint ventures

Change in assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisition:

Restricted cash

Trade accounts receivable

Inventory

Prepaid expenses

Other current assets and other assets

Trade accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities

Due to IDT Corporation

Income taxes payable

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Capital expenditures

Investments in capitalized exploration costs – unproved oil and gas properties

Proceeds from disposal of property

Cash acquired from consolidation of AMSO, LLC

Capital contribution to AMSO, LLC received from Total

Capital contributions to AMSO, LLC

Payment for acquisition, net of cash acquired

Repayment of notes receivable

Investment in joint venture

Purchases of certificates of deposit

Proceeds from maturities of certificates of deposit

Net cash used in investing activities

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Dividends paid

Purchases of equity of subsidiary

Payment for acquisitions

Proceeds from revolving line of credit and loan payable
Repayment of revolving line of credit and loan payable
Decrease in restricted cash
Proceeds from exercise of stock options
Proceeds from sales of equity of subsidiaries
Collection of receivables for issuance of equity
Payment for option to purchase noncontrolling interests
Repurchases of Class B common stock
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION
Cash payments made for interest
Cash payments made for income taxes
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING
Class B common stock issued for GRE deferred stock units
Receivable for issuance of equity written-off
Subsidiary equity grant reclassified to liability
Liability incurred for acquisition
Receivables for issuance of equity of subsidiaries

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 — Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting

Description of Business

Genie Energy Ltd. (“Genie”), a Delaware corporation, was incorporated in 2007 as Genie Energy International Corporation (“GEIC”), which owns 100% of Genie Energy Ltd. (“GOGAS”). The “Company” in these financial statements refers to Genie Energy Ltd. and its respective subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis.

Genie is comprised of GRE, which owns and operates retail energy providers in the United States, Residents Energy, Inc. (“Residents Energy”), Town Square Energy, and its subsidiaries, providing brokering and advisory services. Its REP businesses resell electricity and natural gas in the Eastern and Midwestern United States. Genie is also comprised of GOGAS, which holds an 86.1% interest in Afek Oil and Gas, Ltd. (“Afek”), an Israeli company based in Northern Israel, whose operations have been suspended. GOGAS also holds interests in various energy projects.

GRE has outstanding deferred stock units granted to officers and employees.

Basis of Consolidation

The method of accounting applied to long-term investments, whether controlled or not, includes the identification of significant terms of each investment that explicitly grant or suggest evidence of control by the investee and also includes the identification of any variable interests in the investee. The consolidated financial statements include the Company’s controlled subsidiaries. All entities in which the Company is the primary beneficiary (see Note 13). All significant intercompany balances and entities are eliminated.

Accounting for Investments

Investments in businesses that the Company does not control, but in which the Company has significant influence over operating and financial matters, are accounted for using the equity method. Investments for impairment due to declines considered to be other than temporary decline in fair value is other than temporary, then a charge to earnings is recorded.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues from GRE’s sale of electricity and natural gas are recognized when the customer receives electricity and natural gas to customers. Revenues from electricity and natural gas are recorded when billed to customers. Cash received in advance from customers under bills of material is included in “Accrued expenses” in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) and the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) issued a comprehensive new revenue recognition standard that superseded most existing revenue recognition standards, including International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). The goals of the new standard are to improve the comparability of revenue recognition principles under U.S. GAAP and IFRS and to develop consistent revenue recognition requirements. The Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2015.

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

The Company has substantially completed its evaluation of the effects of the new revenue recognition standard and does not expect to have any impact on revenue recognition and measurement in its consolidated financial statements. In contracts that contain performance requirements, in requirements contracts are considered to be options for additional goods and services. The Company is currently reviewing the AICPA Power and Utilities Industry Task Force Issue No. 13-2. Revenue recognition will occur when the performance obligation is delivered to the customer. The Company will estimate variable consideration based on the expected value method and a portfolio approach. The Company expects to apply the expected value method as the estimated customer relationship periods are currently less than two years. The Company is currently reviewing the relationship periods going forward to ensure compliance with the applicable standard will not have any impact on the Company's current method of

The Company is also currently reviewing future required disclosures, and expects to complete the implementation in connection with its first quarter 2018

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues for GRE consists primarily of the cost of natural gas and electricity, pipeline and scheduling costs, Independent System Operator ("ISO") fees, pipeline capacity costs, and the fair value of GRE's futures contracts, swaps and put and call options are included in the cost of revenues.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred.

Oil and Gas Exploration Costs

The Company accounts for its oil and gas activities under the successful cost method of drilling exploratory wells and exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells. The Company has found proved reserves. Other exploration costs are charged to expense when they are impaired, and if considered impaired, are charged to expense when such costs are

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Inventory

Inventory consists of natural gas, which is stored at various third parties. Inventory was \$10.5 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Inventory also included other inventory items of \$0.5 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

On January 1, 2017, the Company adopted the Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-17, Inventory, which requires inventory to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. The adoption of ASU 2015-17 had no significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Inventory was valued at weighted average cost, which was based on the purchase price of inventory plus or minus injections or withdrawals.

Renewable Energy Credits

Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) are generated from the requirements of renewable portfolio standards in the states in which it operates. The Company holds renewable energy credits that provide evidence that electricity has been generated from renewable energy sources. The Company holds renewable energy credits for both sale and use, and treats the cost of the construction of renewable power plants. Renewable energy credits are valued at the purchase price. Gains and losses from the sale of renewable energy credits are recognized and transferred to the buyer.

Long-Lived Assets

Computer software and development, computers and computer hardware and other are recorded at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis. Computer software and development — 2, 3 or 5 years; computers and other — 3 or 7 years, and office equipment and other — 5 or 7 years. Leasehold improvements are recorded at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of their lease.

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GENIE ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

The fair value of patents and trademarks, non-compete agreements and other intangible assets accounted for under the purchase method are amortized over their estimated useful lives. Patents and trademarks are amortized on a straight-line basis over the 20-year period of expected cash flows. Non-compete agreements are amortized on a straight-line basis over their 2 year term; and customer relationships are amortized over their expected cash flows.

The Company tests the recoverability of its long-lived assets with finite lives when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. The test is performed by comparing the carrying value of the asset to the undiscounted cash flows to be derived from such asset. If the projected undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset, the Company will record an impairment loss based on the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the fair value of the asset. The Company generally measures fair value by discounting estimated future cash flows from such asset using an appropriate discount rate. The Company's estimates require significant estimates and assumptions by management. If the carrying value of the asset exceeds the fair value, the Company may be required to record impairments in future periods as the fair value of the asset increases.

Goodwill and Indefinite Lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill is the excess of the acquisition cost of businesses over the fair value of the identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill and other indefinite lived intangible assets are not amortized. These assets are tested for impairment (under certain conditions) for impairment using a fair value approach.

In 2017, the Company adopted the ASU that simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill. The ASU requires the Company to perform a goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. In computing the implied fair value of goodwill, the Company will determine the fair value at the impairment testing date of its assets and liabilities, including intangible assets, and then determine the fair value of the reporting unit following the procedure that would be required in determining the fair value of the reporting unit. Instead, under the amendments in this ASU, the Company will determine the fair value of the reporting unit by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. The carrying amount of a reporting unit is the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. Additionally, the Company will determine the fair value of the reporting unit by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount of goodwill on the carrying amount of the reporting unit when measuring the fair value of the reporting unit.

The fair value of the reporting unit is estimated using discounted cash flow and other value indicators. Calculating the fair value of the reporting units requires the use of judgment. Should the estimates and assumptions regarding the fair value of the reporting unit indicate that it is required to record impairments to its goodwill in future periods and such

The Company has the option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine if a goodwill impairment test is required. However, the Company may elect to perform a quantitative test if indications of a potential impairment exist.

For the impairment test of the Company's indefinite-lived intangible assets, the Company determines that it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset has certain qualitative factors.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company records its derivatives instruments at their respective fair values (net of gains or losses) of a derivative instrument is dependent upon whether the instrument is in a hedging relationship and further, on the type of hedging relationship.

Due to the volatility of electricity and natural gas prices, GRE enters into contracts to hedge against unfavorable fluctuations in market prices of electricity and natural gas. The Company does not designate its derivative instruments to qualify for hedge accounting. Put and call options are recorded at fair value as a current asset or liability. "Revenues" in the consolidated statements of operations.

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

In addition to the above, GRE utilizes forward physical delivery contracts which are defined as commodity derivative contracts. Using the exempt normal purchase and normal sale accounting treatment to its forward physical contracts, GRE adjusts the contracts to fair value. GRE also applies the normal purchase and normal sale accounting treatment to its forward physical contracts for the physical delivery of electricity in nodal energy markets that result in local net settlements. These contracts do not constitute a net settlement, even when legal title to the electricity is transferred to the customer. GRE recognizes revenue from customer sales, and the related cost of revenue, when the electricity is delivered to retail customers.

Repairs and Maintenance

The Company charges the cost of repairs and maintenance, including the cost of depreciation and amortization, to selling, general and administrative expense as these costs are incurred.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies are translated to U.S. dollars at the end of each reporting period. Exchange rates are used to translate the monthly results of operations to U.S. dollars. Gains or losses resulting from such foreign currency translations are recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Foreign currency transaction gains or losses are reported as "foreign currency transaction net" in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Advertising Expense

Cost of advertising for customer acquisitions are charged to selling, general and administrative expense as incurred. Most of the advertisements are in print, over the radio, or direct mail. For the year ended December 31, 2015, advertising expense included in selling, general and administrative expense was \$1.1 million.

respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion realization of deferred tax assets depends on the generation of future tax differences become deductible. The Company considers the scheduled r income and tax planning strategies in its assessment of a valuation allow the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a includes the enactment date of such change.

The Company uses a two-step approach for recognizing and measuring Company determines whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical mer met the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, the Company presur taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. Tax threshold are measured to determine the amount of tax benefit to recogn at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of b tax positions taken in a tax return and amounts recognized in the financi following: an increase in a liability for income taxes payable, a reduction deferred tax asset, or an increase in a deferred tax liability.

The Company classifies interest and penalties on income taxes as a com

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GENIE ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(C)

Contingencies

The Company accrues for loss contingencies when both (a) information indicates that it is probable that a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements and (b) the amount of the loss can be reasonably be estimated. When the Company accrues for loss contingencies, the Company records its best estimate within the range. When no amount can be estimated, the Company accrues the minimum amount in the range. The Company does not accrue for a loss contingency if it is at least reasonably possible that a loss may have been incurred.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income or loss attributable to the Company by the weighted average number of shares of all classes of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is determined in the same manner as basic earnings per share, except that the denominator is increased to include restricted stock still subject to risk of forfeiture and treasury stock, using the treasury stock method, unless the effect of such increase is anti-dilutive.

The following shares were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation as they were anti-dilutive:

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Stock options	383	414
Non-vested restricted Class B common stock	762	1,226
Shares excluded from the	1,145	1,640

calculation of
diluted earnings
per share

The diluted loss per share equals basic loss per share in the years ended 2017 and 2018 as the Company had a net loss and the impact of the assumed exercise of stock options was not material.

In March 2018, the Company and an entity affiliated with Lord (Jacob) exercised its option to exchange its 5% equity interest in GOGAS for CLA for a cash payment of \$0.2 million.

Employees and directors of the Company that were previously granted restricted stock (the "restricted stock") (including the restricted stock issued to the Company in Mongolia") have the right to exchange the restricted stock, upon vesting of the restricted stock. GRE has the right, at its option, to satisfy its obligations to issue common stock in exchange for the restricted stock units it granted in July 2015 to officers and employees of the Company. These exchanges and issuances, if elected, would be based on the relative number of shares of the Company's stock issuable in an exchange is not material. If the restricted stock is exchanged upon such exchange, the Company's earnings per share may be diluted.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense for grants of stock-based awards on the grant date. Stock based awards granted to nonemployees are measured at fair value. The cost for awards is recognized using the straight-line method over the required service period. Stock-based compensation is included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Vulnerability Due to Certain Concentrations

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk include cash equivalents, restricted cash, certificates of deposit and trade accounts receivable. The Company has restricted cash and certificates of deposit at several major financial institutions. The Company has not experienced any losses due to such concentration of credit risk. The Company's policy is to limit the dollar amount of investments with any one financial institution. While the Company may be exposed to credit losses due to nonpayment by these institutions, the Company does not expect the settlement of these transactions to have a material effect on the Company's financial condition.

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

GRE's REPs reduce their customer credit risk by participating in purchase power agreements. In addition to providing billing and collection services, utility companies participate in these agreements without recourse to those REPs. GRE's REPs' primary credit risk is the creditworthiness of the utility companies represent significant portions of the Company's consolidated accounts receivable balance and such concentrations increase the Company's risk of non-payment.

The following table summarizes the percentage of consolidated revenue represented by utility companies that exceed 10% of consolidated revenues in the period (no other single utility company represented 10% or more in these periods):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Con Edison	15 %	20 %	23 %
ComEd	10 %	13 %	na
National Grid USA	na	na	12 %

na – less than 10% of consolidated revenue in the period

The following table summarizes the percentage of consolidated gross trade accounts receivable that exceed 10% of consolidated gross trade accounts receivable at December 31, 2017 and 2016 that accounted for 10% or greater of the Company's consolidated gross trade accounts receivable:

	December 31 2017	2016
Con Edison	11 %	15 %
ComEd	na	10 %

na – less than 10% of consolidated gross trade accounts receivable

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects the Company's best estimate of the net realizable value of accounts receivable. The allowance is determined based on known troubled accounts and other available evidence. Doubtful accounts are written-off upon final determination that they are uncollectible. The allowance for doubtful accounts was as follows:

(in thousands)	Balance at beginning of period	Additions charged (reversals credited) to expense
Year ended December 31, 2017		
Reserves deducted from accounts receivable:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 171	\$ 762
Year ended December 31, 2016		
Reserves deducted from accounts receivable:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 182	\$ 8
Year ended December 31, 2015		
Reserves deducted from accounts receivable:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 227	\$ (29)

(1) Primarily uncollectible accounts written off, net of recoveries.

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Company uses a three-tier hierarchy for inputs used to measure fair value, which prioritizes the quality of inputs used to measure value, is as follows:

- Level 1 ~~qu~~oted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 ~~qu~~oted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or prices obtained directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability
- Level 3 ~~un~~observable inputs based on the Company's assumptions used to measure fair value

A financial asset or liability's classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the inputs to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement and may affect the valuation of the assets and liabilities being measured.

Accounting Standards Updates

In January 2016, the FASB issued an ASU to provide more information about the classification of financial instruments. The amendments in the ASU include, among other things, (1) the classification of those accounted for under the equity method or that result in consolidation, (2) a qualitative assessment each reporting period of the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset or liability is readily determinable, (3) financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value and form of financial asset on the balance sheet or the notes to the financial statements, and (4) a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale financial assets. Entities will no longer be able to recognize unrealized holding gains or losses on available-for-sale in other comprehensive income. In addition, a practical expedient will be used to do not have readily determinable fair values and do not qualify for the net

measured at cost, less any impairment, plus or minus changes resulting from an identical or similar investment of the same issuer. Entities will have to determine if they qualify for this practicability exception. The Company adopted the amendments and will not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued an ASU related to the accounting for leases. The new model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for leases with terms of more than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification determined by the lease's economic substance. The Company will adopt the new standard on January 1, 2019. The ASU will be applied using a retrospective transition method. The ASU will be applied to leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients allowed. The ASU will have no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued an ASU that changes the impairment model for receivables, loans and other instruments. For receivables, loans and other instruments, entities will be required to measure expected credit losses at the time of origination. The ASU will generally result in the earlier recognition of allowance for losses. For securities, entities will measure credit losses in a manner similar to current practices. The ASU will require the recognition of reductions in the amortized cost of the securities. In addition, an entity will be required to recognize allowances, credit quality indicators and past due securities. The new provisions will be applied to retained earnings. The Company will adopt the new standard on January 1, 2019. The ASU will have no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued an ASU that includes specific guidance for restricted cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. The ASU requires entities to explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents. Amounts generally described as restricted cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning of the period to the end of the period of cash flows. The ASU will be applied using a retrospective transition method. The ASU will be applied to amendments in this ASU on January 1, 2018. Beginning in the first quarter of 2018, the ASU will be applied to the beginning of the period and end of the period cash and cash equivalents provided by operating and financing activities.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

In January 2017, the FASB issued an ASU to clarify the definition of a business. Under current guidance, there are three elements of a business—inputs, processes, and outputs (collectively referred to as a “set”) that a business usually has. Under the new guidance, inputs and processes that a seller uses in operating a set are not required to produce outputs, for example, by integrating the acquired set with their existing operations. The new guidance provides a screen to determine when a set is not a business. The screen requires that the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable intangible asset. If not a business, this screen reduces the number of transactions that need to be accounted for. The amendments in this ASU (1) require that to be considered a business, a set must have a process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs and a participant could replace missing elements. The amendments provide a screen that if an input and a substantive process are present. The framework includes two screens. Although outputs are not required for a set to be a business, outputs are required if the FASB has developed more stringent criteria for sets without outputs. The Company adopted the amendments in this ASU on January 1, 2018. The Company applies the acquisitions and disposals of assets or businesses on a prospective basis. The Company does not apply the amendments to its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued an ASU intended to improve the financial reporting of economic results of an entity’s risk management activities in its financial statements. The amendments to simplify the application of hedge accounting guidance are effective for the Company on January 1, 2019. Early application is permitted. Entities with investment hedge relationships that exist on the date of adoption using a fair value method of disclosure requirements will be applied prospectively. The Company is applying the amendments to its consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 — Acquisitions

Acquisition of Retail Energy Holdings, LLC

On November 2, 2016, GRE acquired Retail Energy Holdings, LLC (“REH”) for \$1.4 million for REH’s working capital, or an aggregate cash payment of \$1.4 million. REH operates in eight states. REH’s licenses and customer base expanded GRE’s geographic footprint to Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut – and provided additional electric service to Pennsylvania. REH operates as a wholly owned subsidiary utilizing the same management team as of the date of acquisition, which were not significant, are included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

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GENIE ENERGY LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co**

The impact of the acquisition's purchase price allocations on the Company's value of the total consideration transferred were as follows:

(in thousands)	
Trade accounts receivable	\$3,614
Inventory	287
Prepaid expenses	81
Other current assets	26
Property and equipment	110
Trademark	2,100
Non-compete agreement	110
Customer relationships (2-year useful life)	2,100
Goodwill	5,065
Other assets	1,600
Revolving line of credit	(1,919)
Trade accounts payable	(2,620)
Accrued expenses	(1,542)
Net assets excluding cash acquired	\$9,012
Supplemental information:	
Cash paid	\$10,949
Cash acquired	(2,249)
Cash paid, net of cash acquired	8,700
Liability for additional purchase price (paid in 2017)	312
Total consideration, net of cash acquired	\$9,012

The goodwill resulting from the acquisition is primarily attributable to the value of the combination of GRE and REH's REP businesses. None of the

The following table presents unaudited pro forma information of the Co

Year ended
December 31,

(in thousands)	2016	2015
Revenues	\$243,147	\$243,165
Net loss	\$(32,303)	\$(11,256)

Acquisition of Mirabito Natural Gas

On August 10, 2017, GRE acquired Mirabito Natural Gas, a Ft. Lauderdale, Florida LLC (“Angus”) for an aggregate cash payment of \$4.0 million. Mirabito’s operating results from the date of acquisition, which are included in our consolidated financial statements.

Also on August 10, 2017, GRE and Angus entered into a Management Agreement that provides for the functions required to run and operate Mirabito. The Management Agreement provides for termination by GRE for failure to achieve the business profit thresholds contained in the agreement. The management fee from GRE equal to the greater of 30% of the business profit

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

The impact of the acquisition's purchase price allocations on the Company's value of the total consideration transferred were as follows:

(in thousands)	
Trade accounts receivable	\$509
Prepaid expenses	60
Non-compete agreement	5
Customer relationships (9-year useful life)	1,100
Patents and trademarks	760
Goodwill	1,270
Other assets	465
Trade accounts payable	(299)
Accrued expenses	(2)
Net assets excluding cash acquired	\$3,868
Supplemental information:	
Cash paid	\$3,955
Cash acquired	(87)
Total consideration, net of cash acquired	\$3,868

The goodwill resulting from the acquisition is primarily attributable to the expected synergies and cost savings expected from the combination of GRE and Mirabito's REP businesses.

The following table presents unaudited pro forma information of the Company

	Year ended	
	December 31,	
(in thousands)	2017	2016
Revenues	\$268,008	\$217,448
Net loss	\$(8,588)	\$(32,031)

Note 3 — Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents the balance of assets and liabilities measured

(in thousands)	Level 1 ⁽¹⁾	Level 2 ⁽²⁾	Level 3 ⁽³⁾	Total
December 31, 2017				
Assets:				
Derivative contracts	\$3,091	\$1,267	\$ —	\$4,358
Liabilities:				
Derivative contracts	\$693	\$535	\$ —	\$1,228
December 31, 2016				
Assets:				
Derivative contracts	\$256	\$2,395	\$ —	\$2,651
Liabilities:				
Derivative contracts	\$60	\$1,667	\$ —	\$1,727

(1) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

(2) observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

(3) no observable pricing inputs in the market

The Company's derivative contracts consist of natural gas and electricity. The Company's put and call options is a forward contract. The Company's swap price is exchanged for a fixed price over a specified period.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

Fair Value of Other Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of the Company's other financial instruments was determined using appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required to determine fair value. Consequently, the estimates are not necessarily indicative of the fair value at current market exchange.

Restricted cash — short-term and long-term, prepaid expenses, other current assets, and other current liabilities. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, restricted cash, short-term and long-term, prepaid expenses, other current assets, and other current liabilities approximated fair value because of the short period to maturity. The fair value of restricted cash, short-term and long-term, prepaid expenses, other current assets, and other current liabilities were classified as Level 1 and prepaid expenses, other current assets, and other current liabilities were classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other assets, revolving line of credit—long-term and other liabilities. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, other assets, revolving line of credit—long-term and other liabilities approximated fair value because of the short period to maturity. The fair value of other assets, revolving line of credit—long-term and other liabilities approximated fair value. The fair value of other assets, revolving line of credit—long-term and other liabilities approximated fair value because it bears interest at a variable market rate. The fair value of other assets, revolving line of credit—long-term and other liabilities were classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Note 4 — Derivative Instruments

The primary risk managed by the Company using derivative instruments is commodity price risk. The Company enters into derivative instruments in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 815 — Derivatives and Hedging. The Company enters into commodity options and swaps and does not apply hedge accounting to these options or swaps, therefore the Company does not recognize gains or losses on these derivative instruments to mitigate exposures to changes in commodity prices. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. If the derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes the Company, which represents the credit risk in derivative instruments by entering into transactions with

2016, GRE's swaps and options were traded on the New York Mercanti

The summarized volume of GRE's outstanding contracts and options at
and Dth – Decatherm):

Commodity	Settlement Dates	Volume
Electricity	First quarter 2018	739,120 MWh
Electricity	Third quarter 2018	339,440 MWh
Electricity	Fourth quarter 2018	209,920 MWh
Natural gas	First quarter 2018	2,873,215 Dth
Natural gas	Second quarter 2018	306,725 Dth
Natural gas	Third quarter 2018	57,125 Dth
Natural gas	Fourth quarter 2018	66,030 Dth
Natural gas	First quarter 2019	61,350 Dth
Natural gas	Second quarter 2019	35,100 Dth
Natural gas	Third quarter 2019	19,050 Dth

The fair value of outstanding derivative instruments recorded in the acco

December 31 (in thousands)

Asset Derivatives

Derivatives not designated or not qualifying as hedging instruments:
Energy contracts and options

Liability Derivatives

Derivatives not designated or not qualifying as hedging instruments:
Energy contracts and options

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(C)

The effects of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of o

(in thousands)

Derivatives not designated or not qualifying as hedging instruments	Location
Energy contracts and options	Derivati
	Cost of r

Note 5 — Afek Oil and Gas Exploration Activities

In April 2013, the Government of Israel finalized the award to Afek of a covering 396.5 square kilometers in the southern portion of the Golan H April 2018. Israel's Northern District Planning and Building Committee 2015, which has been subsequently extended to April 18, 2018, to condu

In February 2015, Afek began drilling its first exploratory well. Afek co license area. In light of the analysis received in the third quarter of 2016 determined that it did not have a clear path to demonstrate probable or p over the next 12 to 18 months. Since there was substantial doubt regardi December 31, 2016, Afek wrote off the \$41.0 million of capitalized exp

In 2017, Afek turned its operational focus to the Northern region of its l separately when evaluating its unproved properties. In 2017, Afek comm Northern portion of its license area. In November 2017, Afek announce well at the Northern site suggested that the well's target zone does not c gas, and that it was suspending drilling operations pending further analy not have a clear path to demonstrate probable or possible reserves in the

months. Since there was substantial doubt regarding the economic viability of the exploration costs incurred in the Northern region.

Note 6 — Investment in Joint Ventures

Investment in American Shale Oil, LLC

The Company, through GOGAS, has a 98.3% interest in American Shale Oil, L.L.C. (“AMSO, LLC”), its oil shale development project in Colorado. The Company holds an ownership interest in AMSO, LLC using the equity method since the Company has significant influence over its operating and financial matters, although it did not control AMSO, LLC. The Company determined that it was not the primary beneficiary, as the Company does not have the ability to impact AMSO, LLC that most significantly impact AMSO, LLC’s economic performance.

On February 23, 2016, TOTAL S.A. (“Total”) notified the Company of its withdrawal from AMSO, LLC. On February 23, 2016, Total gave AMSO its notice of withdrawal from AMSO, LLC. On April 1, 2016, AMSO and Total agreed that Total would pay AMSO, LLC the amount of costs associated with the decommissioning, winding up and dissolution of AMSO, LLC if decommissioning costs are less than \$3.0 million. At December 31, 2016, AMSO, LLC was decommissioned. Effective April 30, 2016, AMSO, LLC’s assets, liabilities and equity were removed from the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

The following table summarizes the change in the balance of the Compa

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of period	\$—\$(399)	\$(252)
Capital contributions	— 63	250
Equity in net loss of AMSO, LLC	— (222)	(397)
Elimination of the investment in AMSO, LLC	— 558	—
Balance, end of period	\$—\$—	\$(399)

Summarized statements of operations of AMSO, LLC through the April

(in thousands)	Period from January 1, 2016 to April 30, 2016	Year ended December 31, 2015
	REVENUES	\$ —
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
General and administrative	120	403
Research and development	3,512	4,782
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	3,632	5,185
Loss from operations	(3,632)	(5,185)
Other income	—	—
NET LOSS	\$ (3,632)	\$ (5,185)

Summarized balance sheet of AMSO, LLC at April 30, 2016 (in thousands)

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$750
Receivable from Total	3,000
Other current assets	128
Other assets	860
Total assets	\$4,738
Liabilities and member's interest	
Current liabilities	\$518
Asset retirement obligations	2,535
Other liabilities	981
Member's interest	704
Total liabilities and member's interest	\$4,738

The Company accounted for its acquisition on April 30, 2016 of Total's combination. The Company estimated the fair value of AMSO, LLC to progress. The Company recognized a gain from the acquisition of Total's net assets of AMSO, LLC while no consideration was transferred by the associated with the shutdown obligations. The gain also included the Co AMSO, LLC at its acquisition date fair value. The aggregate gain recognized consolidation of AMSO, LLC" in the consolidated statements of operations

Revenue, income from operations and net income of AMSO, LLC since statement of operations are as follows:

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2016
Revenues	\$ —
Income from operations	\$ 118
Net income	\$ 76

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

The following table presents unaudited pro forma information of the Co

	Year ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	2016	2015
Revenues	\$212,112	\$213,056
Net loss	\$(35,602)	\$(13,424)

In April 2016, AMSO, LLC recorded a liability for the decommissioning
following table summarizes the change in the balance of the AMSO, LL
LLC:

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2017	Period from April 30, 2016 to December 31, 2016
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 116	\$ 2,535
Adjustments	(60)	(441)
Payments	(56)	(1,978)
Balance, end of period	\$ —	\$ 116

Investment in Shoreditch Energy Limited

On July 17, 2017, the Company’s subsidiary, Genie Energy UK Ltd. (“G
Investments Pty Ltd (“EGC”) to launch Shoreditch Energy Limited (“SE
service to residential and small business customers in the United Kingdo
million to Shoreditch, and GEUK will contribute an additional aggregat

by August 1, 2018, contingent on Shoreditch's achievement of performance based milestones. The aggregate of up to £1.7 million (\$2.2 million at December 31, 2017) to be paid to Shoreditch is contingent on the achievement of performance based milestones.

GEUK owns 65% of the equity of Shoreditch and EGC owns 35% of the equity. Both GEUK and EGC have two members to Shoreditch's Board of Directors. EGC has several significant provisions in its charter that limits GEUK's ability to direct the activities that most significantly impact Shoreditch's economic performance. GEUK accounts for its ownership interest in Shoreditch using the equity method of accounting. GEUK exercises control over its operating and financial matters, although it does not control Shoreditch. The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary, as the Company does not have the ability to direct Shoreditch that most significantly impact Shoreditch's economic performance.

GEUK accounts for the difference between the purchase price of Shoreditch and the fair value of the net assets of Shoreditch as if Shoreditch were a consolidated subsidiary. The difference is recorded as goodwill. This goodwill relates to EGC's contribution to Shoreditch of their knowledge and experience in the United Kingdom.

In December 2017, Shoreditch commenced initial customer acquisition under the Controlled Market Entry framework in which new entrants can acquire a significant number of customers.

The following table summarizes the change in the balance of GEUK's investment in Shoreditch (in thousands):

Balance, beginning of period	\$—
Capital contributions	3,970
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	45
Equity in the net loss of joint venture	(565)
Balance, end of period	\$3,450

GENIE ENERGY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

At December 31, 2017, the Company's maximum exposure to loss as a investment, since there were no other arrangements, events or circumsta

Summarized statement of operations of Shoreditch from July 17, 2017 t

REVENUES	\$—
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Cost of revenues	8
Selling, general and administrative	779
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	787
Loss from operations	(787)
Other	—
NET LOSS	\$(787)

Summarized balance sheet of Shoreditch at December 31, 2017 (in thou

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,787
Other current assets	79
Other assets	189
Total assets	\$3,055
Liabilities and member's interest	
Current liabilities	\$ 18
Member's interest	3,037
Total liabilities and member's interest	\$3,055

Note 7 — Property and Equipment

December 31 (in thousands)	2017	2016
Computer software and development	\$1,912	\$1,836
Computers and computer hardware	246	231
Laboratory and drilling equipment	3,833	543
Office equipment and other	443	424
	6,434	3,034
Less: accumulated depreciation	(2,414)	(1,417)
Property and equipment, net	\$4,020	\$1,617

Depreciation expense of property and equipment was \$0.8 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million for 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Note 8 — Goodwill and Other Intangibles

All of the Company's goodwill at December 31, 2017 and 2016 was attributable to the acquisition of Retail Energy Holdings, LLC. There was no change in the carrying amount of goodwill for the period from December 31, 2016 to December 31, 2017.

(in thousands)	
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$3,663
Change in carrying amount	—
Balance at December 31, 2015	3,663
Acquisition of Retail Energy Holdings, LLC (see Note 2)	5,065
Balance at December 31, 2016	8,728
Acquisition of Mirabito Natural Gas (see Note 2)	1,270
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$9,998

GENIE ENERGY LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co**

The table below presents information on the Company's other intangible

(in thousands)	Weighted Average Amortization Period	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	N E
December 31, 2017				
Patents and trademarks	20 years	\$ 2,860	\$ (135) \$
Non-compete agreement	2 years	115	(65)
Customer relationships	4.4 years	3,200	(1,266)
Licenses	—	150	—)
TOTAL	11.3 years	\$ 6,325	\$ (1,466) \$
December 31, 2016				
Trademark	20 years	\$ 2,100	\$ (13) \$
Non-compete agreement	2 years	110	(11)
Customer relationships	2 years	2,100	(159)
Licenses	—	150	—)
TOTAL	10.4 years	\$ 4,460	\$ (183) \$

Amortization expense of intangible assets was \$1.3 million, \$0.2 million in 2015, respectively. The Company estimates that amortization expense of intangible assets was \$0.3 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million in the years ending 2014, 2015, and 2016, respectively.

Note 9 — Revolving Lines of Credit

On April 4, 2017, GRE, IDT Energy, and other GRE subsidiaries entered into a revolving credit agreement with Vantage Financial Services II, LLC (“Vantage”) for a \$20 million revolving line of credit. The agreement provides for borrowings by those subsidiaries that operate REP businesses, and those subsidiaries' obligations are guaranteed by GRE. As of December 31, 2017, \$4.3 million under this facility, which included \$1.7 million that was provided under the agreement with Vantage. The REH Credit Agreement with Vantage was terminated in 2016 and the agreement with Vantage was treated as a modification. The borrowers have provided as collateral

customer agreements, certain other material agreements and related com amount incurs interest at LIBOR plus 4.5% per annum. Interest is payab unpaid interest is due on the maturity date of April 3, 2020. At Decembe line of credit and the effective interest rate was 5.99% per annum. The b negative covenants, including maintaining a target tangible net worth du is in compliance with such covenants.

REH had a Credit Agreement with Vantage for a revolving line of credi above). The principal outstanding incurred interest at one-month LIBOF principal and any accrued and unpaid interest was due on the maturity d was outstanding under the line of credit.

The Company and IDT Energy had a Loan Agreement with JPMorgan C maximum principal amount of \$25.0 million. The principal outstanding multiplied by the statutory reserve rate established by the Board of Gove or (b) the maximum rate per annum permitted by whichever of applicab Interest was payable at least every three months and any outstanding pri maturity date of May 31, 2017. The Company agreed to deposit cash in collateral for the line of credit equal to the greater of (a) \$10.0 million o plus the outstanding principal under the revolving note. At December 31 credit, and cash collateral of \$10.0 million was included in "Restricted c at December 31, 2016, letters of credit of \$8.1 million were outstanding released upon expiration of the Loan Agreement.

On December 17, 2015, GRE, IDT Energy and certain affiliates entered revolving loan facility. On December 17, 2015, GRE borrowed \$2.0 mil banking regulator, Bafin, closed Maple Bank GmbH due to impending f investigations. In September 2016, GRE, and its affiliates entered into a Maple Bank. Under this agreement, GRE paid \$1.8 million as a full sett was terminated. Accordingly, in 2016, GRE recorded a gain from this se (expense) income, net" in the consolidated statements of operations.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

Note 10 — Income Taxes

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. government enacted “An Act to Provide for a Continuing Resolution for Fiscal Year 2018, and for Other Purposes” (the “Tax Act”). The Tax Act provides for comprehensive tax legislation that reduces the U.S. federal income tax rate to 21.0% effective January 1, 2018, broadens the U.S. federal income tax base to include the unrepatriated earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries that were previously tax deferred, and introduces a new tax on unrepatriated earnings of U.S. corporations on January 1, 2018.

On December 22, 2017, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (“SAB 118”) under Accounting Standards Codification 740, Income Taxes, in the reporting period ending December 31, 2017. SAB 118 recognizes that a registrant’s review of certain income tax effects of the Tax Act in financial statements are issued for the reporting period that includes the enactment of the Tax Act. SAB 118 allows a company to report provisional estimates in the reporting period if the company has not yet had the necessary information available, prepared, or fully analyzed to determine the final amounts. Provisional estimates would be adjusted during a measurement period not later than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, at which time the accounting for the income tax effects of the Tax Act would be finalized.

The Company has not completed its accounting for the income tax effects of the Tax Act. The Company has made a reasonable estimate of the effect on its existing deferred tax assets and liabilities. The new income tax rate below in this footnote reflects the new income tax rate.

The transition tax is based on total post-1986 earnings and profits which were not previously taxed. As of December 31, 2017, the Company did not have any undistributed earnings and profits. The transition tax is based on income or withholding taxes have been provided for, for the undistributed earnings and profits inherent in the foreign entities. The Company continues to review the amount of the transition tax (“GILTI”) and base erosion anti-abuse tax (“BEAT”). The Company has

The Company anticipates that its assumptions and estimates may change. The Internal Revenue Service, the SEC, the FASB, and various other taxing authorities in U.S. state jurisdictions will continue to determine and announce their conclusions in whole or in part in entirety or with respect to specific provisions. Legislative and interpretive changes may affect our provisional estimates when the accounting for the income tax effects of the Tax Act are finalized. We will evaluate the impact of the Tax Act on its financial statements, and will make adjustments as necessary.

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

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Domestic	\$7,122	\$18,629	\$1,517
Foreign	(14,044)	(48,603)	(9,628)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	\$(6,922)	\$(29,974)	\$(8,111)

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GENIE ENERGY LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co**

Significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets co

December 31 (in thousands)	2017	2016
Deferred income tax assets:		
Bad debt reserve	\$302	\$70
Accrued expenses	4,425	3,821
State taxes	117	221
Charitable contributions	265	470
Net operating loss	37,435	37,568
Stock options and restricted stock	908	1,456
Depreciation	7,026	11,153
Total deferred income tax assets	50,478	54,759
Valuation allowance	(48,337)	(52,978)
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS, NET	\$2,141	\$1,781

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that it believes making such a determination, the Company considers all available positive existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, the Company determines that it would be able to realize its deferred tax assets, the Company would make an adjustment to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance. If the Company determines that it is not more likely than not that it will be able to realize its deferred tax assets, the Company would make an adjustment to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

The (provision for) benefit from income taxes consists of the following:

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Current:			
Federal	\$—	\$—	\$—
State and local	(1,366)	(2,349)	(704)
Foreign	—	(8)	—
	(1,366)	(2,357)	(704)

Deferred:			
Federal	—	(6)	(19)
State and local	(360)	145	198
Foreign	—	—	—
	(360)	139	179
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	\$(1,726)	\$(2,218)	\$(525)

The differences between income taxes expected at the U.S. federal statutory rate and the actual income tax expense for the periods presented are as follows:

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
U.S. federal income tax benefit at statutory rate	\$2,423	\$10,490
Valuation allowance	11,694	(21,200)
Foreign tax rate differential	(2,610)	9,901
Tax law change	(11,070)	—
Deferred income tax adjustment	(1,250)	—
Other	66	95
State and local income tax, net of federal benefit	(979)	(1,490)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	\$(1,726)	\$(2,218)

At December 31, 2017, the Company had U.S. federal and state net operating loss carry-forwards of \$113.4 million, respectively. These carry-forward losses are available to offset future taxable income. The federal net operating loss carry-forwards will start to expire in 2033, with the state net operating loss carry-forwards will start to expire in 2029, with the remaining carry-forwards expiring in 2038.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co

At December 31, 2017, the Company had foreign net operating loss carry-forwards of \$1.0 million that will not expire.

The Company includes certain entities that are not included in the Company's consolidated federal and state net operating loss carry-forwards of \$1.0 million that b

The change in the valuation allowance for deferred income taxes was as

(in thousands)

Year ended December 31, 2017
 Reserves for valuation allowances deducted from deferred income taxes
 Year ended December 31, 2016
 Reserves for valuation allowances deducted from deferred income taxes
 Year ended December 31, 2015
 Reserves for valuation allowances deducted from deferred income taxes

The table below summarizes the change in the balance of unrecognized

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of period	\$632	\$636	\$543
Additions based on tax positions related to the current period	100	81	97
Additions for tax positions of prior periods	1	4	10
Lapses of statutes of limitations	(175)	(89)	(14)

Balance at end of period	\$558	\$632	\$636
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All of the unrecognized income tax benefits at December 31, 2017 and 2016 will be recognized at the rate if recognized. The Company does not expect the total amount of unrecognized benefits to increase or decrease within the next twelve months.

In the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company recognized income tax expense of \$4,000, respectively. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, there was accrued income tax payable of \$4,000, respectively.

The Company currently remains subject to examinations of its tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and local tax returns generally for 2013 to 2017 and foreign tax returns for 2013 to 2017.

Note 11 — Equity

Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock

The rights of holders of Class A common stock and Class B common stock are set forth in the Company's Charter and include certain rights and restrictions on transferability. The holders of Class A common stock are entitled to receive dividends per share when and if declared by the Company's Board of Directors. The holders of Class A common stock and Class B common stock have identical and equal priority rights per share. The holders of Class A common stock do not have any other contractual participation rights. The holders of Class A common stock are entitled to one vote per share and the holders of Class B common stock are entitled to one vote per share. The holders of Class A common stock are entitled to vote under the terms of the Series 2012-A Preferred Stock (the "Preferred Stock") and the holders of Class B common stock vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of the stockholders. Class A common stock may be converted into one share of Class B common stock at the option of the holder. Class A common stock are subject to certain limitations on transferability.

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Series 2012-A Preferred Stock

Each share of Preferred Stock has a liquidation preference of \$8.50 (the "Liquidation Preference") and dividends per share equal to the sum of (i) \$0.6375 (the "Base Dividend") and (ii) an "Additional Dividend" obtained by dividing (A) the amount by which the EBITDA for a fiscal year exceeds \$32 million by (B) 8,750,000 (the "Additional Dividend"), payable quarterly, exclusive of depreciation and amortization and other operating gains (losses). The Company will not pay a dividend on the Preferred Stock and until all unpaid dividends have been paid, no dividends or distributions on the Company's Class B or Class A common stock.

The Preferred Stock is redeemable, in whole or in part, at the option of the Company, for cash, at a redemption price equal to the Liquidation Preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends, and 100% of the Company's net assets, as of the date of redemption, less unpaid dividends following October 11, 2018.

The Base Dividend is payable (if declared by the Company's Board of Directors) on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15, and to the extent that the Company has sufficient cash on hand at the end of each fiscal year, it will be paid to holders of Preferred Stock with the May dividend. In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the Preferred Stock will have a priority claim on all assets of the Company. In all issues, the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities have a priority claim on all assets of the Company, including dividend rights or rights upon the Company's liquidation, dissolution or winding up, shall be junior to all of the Company's existing and future indebtedness.

Each share of Preferred Stock has the same voting rights as a share of Class A common stock, except that the Preferred Stock will not impact the Company's common stock, as well as additional voting rights.

Dividend Payments

In the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company paid aggregate cash dividends on its Class A common stock and Class B common stock, equal to \$7.4 million in total dividends paid. In 2017, the Company paid aggregate cash dividends of \$0.24 per share on its Class A common stock and \$0.1594 per share on its Class B common stock. In the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company paid aggregate cash dividends of \$3.0 million in total dividends paid. In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company paid aggregate cash dividends of \$1.5 million in dividends paid. On February 6, 2018, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.075 per share on the Company's Class A common stock for the fourth quarter of 2017 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 6, 2018. The dividend was paid about March 23, 2018.

In each of the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company paid aggregate cash dividends on its Preferred Stock, equal to \$1.5 million in dividends paid. On February 6, 2018, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.1594 per share on its Preferred Stock for the fourth quarter of 2017 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 6, 2018. The dividend was paid about March 23, 2018.

Stock Repurchases

On March 11, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a stock repurchase program to repurchase an aggregate of 7.0 million shares of the Company's Class B common stock. In 2017, the Company repurchased 6.9 million shares of its Class B common stock under the stock repurchase program.

In the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company paid \$0.8 million to repurchase 4,200 shares of its Class B common stock. In the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company paid \$29,000 to repurchase 4,200 shares of its Class B common stock. In the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company paid \$27,000 to repurchase 4,200 shares of its Class B common stock tendered by the Company's employees to satisfy tax withholding obligations of restricted stock. Such shares were repurchased by the Company based on the fair market value of the shares as of the date prior to the vesting date.

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Repurchase Right on Sale of Shares to Howard S. Jonas

On July 30, 2014, the Company entered into a Second Amended and Restated Share Repurchase Agreement with Howard S. Jonas, the Company's Chairman of the Board. Pursuant to the agreement, among other things, in 2014, the Company sold an aggregate of 0.6 million shares of Class B common stock to Mr. Jonas at a price of \$6.82 per share (the closing price per share on July 30, 2014). The arrangement was approved by the Company's Board of Directors and the Company's shareholders. Mr. Jonas' employment by the Company, 0.6 million of the Class B shares and the repurchase right which lapses on December 31, 2018.

Sales of Equity of Subsidiaries

In December 2016, Afek sold a 1% equity interest to Dr. Harold Vinegar for \$1.1 million in cash.

In November 2010, GOGAS sold a 0.5% equity interest to Rupert Murdoch for \$1.1 million. The sale was secured by a pledge of the shares issued in exchange for the note. The note was repaid in 2015. GOGAS received an aggregate of \$1.1 million for the payment of the principal amount of the note in 2015.

Purchases of Equity of Subsidiary

In the year ended December 31, 2017, GOGAS purchased from employees an aggregate of 0.6 million shares for \$4.1 million in cash.

Exercise of GOGAS Stock Option

GOGAS issued a stock option in June 2011 to Michael Steinhardt, the CEO, at an exercise price of \$5.0 million. The expiration date was April 9, 2015. On May 9, 2015, the option was exercised. Mr. Steinhardt and an affiliate received 500,000 shares of Class B common stock from Genie Mongolia and IEI. In addition, Mr. Steinhardt and the affiliate received 500,000 shares of Class B common stock. The exercise price of \$5.0 million was paid \$2.5 million in cash and \$2.5 million in notes. The notes incurred interest at 0.43% per annum, and were secured by 500,000 shares of Class B common stock. On May 9, 2015, the Company received cash of \$0.8 million to repay one-third of the principal of the shares securing the remaining notes. Effective December 31, 2015, the notes were cancelled and the pledged shares were transferred to GOGAS. At December 31, 2015, the Company recorded "Receivables for issuance of equity" in the consolidated balance sheet.

Subsequent Event — Proposed Sales of Shares and Warrants

On February 15, 2018, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a meeting to be held on May 7, 2018, the sale of (1) 1,152,074 shares of the Company's Class B common stock for an aggregate sales price of \$5.0 million, and (2) warrants to purchase 1,152,074 shares of the Company's Class B common stock at an exercise price of \$4.77 per share for an aggregate sales price of \$5.0 million to a third-party investor, subject to agreement of that investor. The warrants will expire two years from the closing of the sale of the Company's Class B common stock and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1,152,074 shares of the Company's Class B common stock to a third-party investor, subject to agreement of that investor. The sale price of the Class B common stock on the day before the transaction was first announced. The premium on the warrants represents a 10% premium on the sale price.

Note 12 — Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-Based Compensation Plan

The Company's 2011 Stock Option and Incentive Plan is intended to provide incentives to the Company's employees, consultants of the Company. Incentives available under the 2011 Stock Option and Incentive Plan include stock appreciation rights, limited rights, deferred stock units, and restricted stock. The plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. At December 31, 2015, the Company had 1,152,074 shares of Class B common stock reserved for award under its 2011 Stock Option and Incentive Plan.

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Restricted Stock

The fair value of restricted shares of the Company’s Class B common stock is determined as of the grant date of the restricted shares. The fair value of Class B common stock on the grant date. Share awards generally vest over a period of 36 months from the date of grant.

A summary of the status of the Company’s grants of restricted shares of

	Number of Non-vested Shares (in thousands)
Non-vested shares at December 31, 2016	26
Granted	182
Vested	(45)
Forfeited	—
NON-VESTED SHARES AT DECEMBER 31, 2017	163

At December 31, 2017, there was \$3.7 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the shares purchased by the Company under its restricted stock compensation arrangements, mostly related to the shares purchased by the Company. Compensation cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.1 years. The compensation cost recognized in the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. The Company recognized compensation cost related to the vesting of the restricted stock awards in the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

Stock Options

Option awards are generally granted with an exercise price equal to the
 Option awards generally vest on a graded basis over three years of servi
 based on historical volatility of the Company's Class B common stock a
 exercise of stock options, post vesting forfeitures and other factors to es
 granted. The risk free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in e

The fair value of stock options granted in the years ended December 31,
 a Black-Scholes valuation model and the assumptions in the following t
 December 31, 2017.

	Year end December 2016
ASSUMPTIONS	
Average risk-free interest rate	0.4 %
Expected dividend yield	5.01 %
Expected volatility	55.5 %
Expected term	1 year
Weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted	\$ 1.05

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A summary of stock option activity for the Company is as follows:

	Number of Options (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	414	\$ 6.75
Granted	—	—
Exercised	(16)	6.85
Cancelled/Forfeited	(15)	4.05
OUTSTANDING AT DECEMBER 31, 2017	383	\$ 6.85
EXERCISABLE AT DECEMBER 31, 2017	327	\$ 6.85

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended Dec 2016 and 2015, respectively, was \$12,000, respectively. At December 31, 2017, there was \$0.1 million of unexercised stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.5 years. The total compensation cost related to the vesting of the options of \$35,000, \$23,000, and \$12,000 for 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Subsidiary Equity Grants Reclassified to Liability

On May 5, 2015, the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors granted 1,000,000 shares of common stock of GRE representing an aggregate of 3.9% of the outstanding equity in GRE. The shares are subject to a three-year vesting period, with 33% of the shares vesting on the first, second and third anniversary of the grant date. The fair value of the deferred stock units on the date of grant was \$3.3 million, which is being recognized over the three-year vesting period, which approximates the vesting period. GRE has the right to issue common stock of GRE upon the vesting of the deferred stock units. GRE has the obligation to issue common stock of GRE upon the vesting of the deferred stock units that vested in June and July 2016. The Company has the obligation to issue common stock of GRE. Because of the nature of the deferred stock units, the GRE deferred stock units should be classified as a liability. In August 2015, the Company reclassified the liability to equity.

B common stock for the vested deferred stock units based on the relative value of 287,233 shares of its Class B common stock in exchange for 26.1 vested shares of the Company's Class B common stock issued was \$1.8 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, related to the GRE deferred stock units was included in the schedule.

In August 2015, the Company elected to pay cash of \$1.2 million for the vested deferred stock units of employees and directors of the Company that vested in June and July 2015 of IDT Energy.

The Company recognized aggregate compensation cost related to the vested deferred stock units interests that were granted in prior years of \$2.1 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.6 million in 2014 and 2015, respectively. At December 31, 2017, there was \$1.0 million of vested deferred stock units subsidiary equity interests, which is expected to be recognized over a period of 12 months.

Note 13 — Variable Interest Entity

Citizens Choice Energy, LLC ("CCE") is a REP that resells electricity in the State of New York. The Company does not own any interest in CCE and does not provide all of the cash required to fund its operations. The Company determined that CCE does not significantly impact its economic performance and it has the obligation to provide cash to CCE on a stand-alone basis. The Company therefore determined that CCE is not a subsidiary and the Company consolidates CCE within its GRE segment. The net income or loss from CCE's interests in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

In October 2015, GRE paid \$0.2 million to the owner of the limited liability company in exchange for an option to purchase 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of the company plus the forgiveness of the \$0.5 million loan. The option expires on October 31, 2017.

Net income (loss) related to CCE and aggregate net funding repaid to (provided by) the Company, net

	Year December 31,
(in thousands)	2017
Net income (loss)	\$112
Aggregate funding repaid to (provided by) the Company, net	158

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Summarized consolidated balance sheet amounts related to CCE are as f

December 31 (in thousands)	
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$
Restricted cash	
Trade accounts receivable	
Prepaid expenses	
Other current assets	
Other assets	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$
LIABILITIES AND NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	
Current liabilities	\$
Due to IDT Energy	
Noncontrolling interests	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	\$

The assets of CCE may only be used to settle obligations of CCE, and m
of CCE are non-recourse to the general credit of the Company's other co

Note 14 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The accumulated balances for other comprehensive income were as foll

(in thousands)	Foreign currency translation
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 10
Other comprehensive income attributable to Genie	144
Balance at December 31, 2015	154

Other comprehensive income attributable to Genie	1,311
Balance at December 31, 2016	1,465
Other comprehensive income attributable to Genie	1,580
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2017	\$ 3,045

Note 15 — Legal and Regulatory Proceedings

Legal Proceedings

On March 13, 2014, named plaintiff, Anthony Ferrare, commenced a putative class action lawsuit in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. The court case is captioned as Anthony Ferrare et al. vs. IDT Energy, Inc. et al. The named plaintiff filed the suit on behalf of himself and other former and current employees of IDT Energy, Inc. with variable rate plans, whom he contends were injured as a result of IDT Energy's actions. On August 7, 2014, IDT Energy removed the case to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. On October 20, 2014, IDT Energy moved to stay or, alternatively, dismiss the case. On November 10, 2014, the named plaintiff opposed IDT Energy's motion to stay or dismiss the case. In further support of its motion to dismiss. On June 10, 2015, the Court granted IDT Energy's motion to dismiss without prejudice. The parties participated in mediation, and submitted a Settlement Agreement which received preliminary approval from the Court on October 16, 2015. On June 10, 2015, the Court granted IDT Energy's motion to dismiss without prejudice. The parties participated in mediation, and submitted a Settlement Agreement which received preliminary approval from the Court on October 16, 2015. On order by the Court approving the Settlement Agreement. The Court has granted IDT Energy's motion to dismiss the case in 2018.

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On July 2, 2014, named plaintiff, Louis McLaughlin, filed a putative class action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, contending that IDT Energy's allegedly unlawful sales and marketing practices. The named plaintiff seeks to certify two subclasses: all IDT Energy customers who were charged a variable rate and all IDT Energy customers who participated in IDT Energy's rebate program from July 2, 2008 to the present. On July 2, 2014, the named plaintiff filed an amended complaint on behalf of himself and all IDT Energy customers in New York against IDT Energy, Genie Energy International Corporation, and Genie Energy Ltd. On July 2, 2014, IDT Energy moved to dismiss the amended complaint, and the named plaintiff opposed the motion and subsequently entered into a Settlement Agreement (see below), which was approved by the Court on October 16, 2017. The Settlement Agreement is subject to entry of a final order by the Court, which the Court has scheduled a hearing concerning final approval for April 9, 2018.

On July 15, 2014, named plaintiff, Kimberly Aks, commenced a putative class action in the Superior Court, Essex County, contending that she and other class members were harmed by IDT Energy's sales and marketing practices. The named plaintiff filed the suit on behalf of herself and all IDT Energy customers at any time between July 11, 2008 and the present. On July 15, 2014, the named plaintiff filed a mediation described below. On April 20, 2016, the named plaintiff filed an amended complaint on behalf of IDT Energy customers in New Jersey against IDT Energy, Inc., Genie Retail Energy, Inc., and Genie Energy Ltd. On June 27, 2016, defendants Genie Retail Energy, Inc., and Genie Energy Ltd. filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. On August 26, 2016, the named plaintiff filed a reply memorandum of law in further support of its motion to dismiss. The Court granted the motion to set aside that decision to give the plaintiff an opportunity to submit opposing evidence in support of rendering its decision. The parties participated in mediation, and subsequently entered into a Settlement Agreement which received preliminary approval from the Court on October 16, 2017. The Settlement Agreement is subject to an order by the Court approving the Settlement Agreement. The Court has scheduled a hearing concerning final approval for April 9, 2018.

On July 5, 2017, the Company entered into a class action Settlement Agreement with the named plaintiff and on behalf of the entire class, in the lawsuits currently pending in Pennsylvania. The Settlement Agreement. The Company does not believe that there was any wrongdoing on its part, and the Settlement Agreement is intended to address its customers' concerns. Under the Settlement Agreement, the Company will settle the lawsuits and obtain a release of claims that were asserted or could be asserted against the Company for the conduct alleged in the lawsuits or similar conduct, wherever it may have occurred. The Settlement Agreement covers customers who timely make a claim, class counsel, and the named plaintiff. The Settlement Agreement is being administered by the named plaintiff and class counsel, who are administering the claims process. The Company estimated, based in part

payment will be approximately \$9 million, although it is reasonably possible that the payment could be higher. In the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded a revenue reduction of \$9 million, which was included in “Selling, general and administrative expense”, and a liability of \$9 million, which was included in “Accrued expenses”, on several factors, including the number of customers who claim settlement. The Settlement Agreement was preliminarily approved by the Court on October 16, 2017, and the Court issued an order by the Court approving the Settlement Agreement. The Court has scheduled a hearing on the Settlement Agreement for 2018.

On June 20, 2014, the Pennsylvania Attorney General’s Office (“AG”) filed a Complaint against IDT Energy, Inc. with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (“PUC”) and the Office of Consumer Affairs (“OCA”) alleged, among other things, various violations of Pennsylvania’s Telemarketing Registration Act and the PUC’s regulations. IDT Energy, Inc. (“IDT”) entered into a settlement with the AG and the OCA to terminate the litigation with no admission of liability. In 2015, IDT Energy, the AG, and the OCA filed a Joint Petition to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (“PUC”) to settle the litigation. Under the settlement, IDT Energy will issue additional refunds to its Pennsylvania customers in January, February and March of 2014. IDT Energy will also improve its customer service processes, along with additional compliance and reporting requirements. IDT Energy filed a settlement agreement with the Pennsylvania PUC on July 8, 2016. In July 2016, IDT Energy paid the settlement to the PUC refund administrator.

In the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company received a request for information from the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (“NJ BPU”). The Company responded to the inquiry. The Company has recently been notified by the New Jersey Attorney General regarding concerns raised by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities regarding energy supply charges issued to the Company’s retail customers during the settlement. In the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded a revenue reduction in the consolidated financial statements of \$0.2 million for related fees that is included in “Selling, general and administrative expense” and a liability of \$1.5 million that is included in “Accrued expenses” in the consolidated financial statements.

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From time to time, the Company receives inquiries or requests for information from governmental regulatory or law enforcement agencies related to investigations. The Company responds to those inquiries or requests. The Company cannot predict the outcome of any enforcement actions.

In addition to the above, the Company may from time to time be subject to regulatory actions in its business. Although there can be no assurance in this regard, the Company does not expect any material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, cash flow

New York Public Service Commission Orders

On February 23, 2016, the New York Public Service Commission ("PSC") issued an order imposing restrictions on REPs operating in New York, including those owned by the Company. The restrictions were to become effective March 4, 2016, would require that all REPs' electricity offerings to business customers include an annual guarantee of savings compared to the utility's electricity offerings, provide at least 30% of the supply from renewable energy sources, and would be relinquished back to the local utility at the end of their contract term. The order also required, to month agreements, at the end of the current monthly billing cycle.

On March 4, 2016, a group of parties from the REP industry sought and obtained a stay of the most restrictive portions of the PSC's order pending a court hearing. On March 25, 2016, the New York State Supreme Court, County of Albany, entered an order that vacated provisions 1 through 3 of the Order, and remitted the matter to the PSC for a new order.

In December 2017, the PSC held an evidentiary hearing to assess the need for the order and is expected to last for at least several more months. The Company is currently preparing for the PSC that would follow from the evidentiary process, while preparing to comply with any order that may be imposed. Depending on the final language of any new order, as well

New York customers, an order could have a substantial impact upon the 2017, New York represented 36% of GRE's total meters served and 28% of GRE's customer base.

On July 14, 2016, and September 19, 2016, the PSC issued orders restricting service to customers enrolled in New York's utility low-income assistance program. On July 14, 2016, the PSC issued an order in New York State Supreme Court, Albany County, and, on September 19, 2016, the PSC issued an order in New York State Supreme Court, Albany County, prohibiting REP service to customers enrolled in New York's utility low-income assistance program. On December 15, 2016, the PSC issued an order prohibiting REP service to customers enrolled in New York's utility low-income assistance program. On July 5, 2017, the New York State Supreme Court, Albany County, denied the appeal of the PSC's 2016 Order. The 2016 Order began to be implemented on July 26, 2017. Several REPs have filed appeals of the 2016 Order with the Appellate Division, Third Department. That court stayed implementation of the 2016 Order pending resolution of the appeal.

In a related action, several customers impacted by the 2016 Order filed a motion for summary judgment in the Northern District of New York, challenging the 2016 Order. Temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions in that action have expired, and REPs are now required to return service of their customers to the incumbent utility on the modified schedule set forth in the PSC's 2016 Order. REPs have begun the transfer of customers as required. The 2016 Order will require REPs to transfer approximately 21,000 meters, representing 12,000 RCEs, to their respective incumbent utilities.

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Note 16 — Commitments and Contingencies

Purchase Commitments

The Company had purchase commitments of \$46.4 million at December 31, 2017, of electricity. The purchase commitments outstanding at December 31, 2017, year ending December 31, 2018, and \$3.2 million in the year ending December 31, 2019.

Renewable Energy Credits

GRE must obtain a certain percentage or amount of its power supply from renewable requirements of renewable portfolio standards in the states in which it operates. GRE obtains renewable energy credits that provide evidence that electricity has been generated from renewable sources. At December 31, 2017, GRE had commitments to purchase renewable energy credits of \$10.0 million.

Performance Bonds

GRE has performance bonds issued through a third party for certain utilities to comply with the states' financial requirements for REPs. At December 31, 2017, \$10.0 million outstanding.

Lease Commitments

The future minimum payments for operating leases at December 31, 20

(in thousands)	
Year ending December 31:	
2018	\$ 193
2019	77
2020	41
2021	—
2022	—
Thereafter	—
Total payments	\$ 311

Rental expense under operating leases was \$0.8 million, \$0.7 million and and 2015, respectively.

BP Energy Company Preferred Supplier Agreement

As of November 19, 2015, IDT Energy and certain of its affiliates entered into a Preferred Supplier Agreement with BP Energy Company (“BP”). The agreement’s termination date is November 30, 2018. IDT Energy may terminate the agreement on November 30, 2018 by giving the other party 90 days’ notice. IDT Energy purchases electricity and natural gas at market rate plus a fee. IDT Energy maintains cash, cash equivalents, deposits or receivables from utilities in connection with their purchases of electricity and natural gas, deposits or letters of credit posted in connection with any collateral accounts for the purchase of natural gas under this agreement is subject to satisfaction of certain covenants. As of December 31, 2017, the Company was in compliance with such covenants. \$13.8 million of cash, cash equivalents, deposits or receivables and trade accounts receivable of \$34.4 million were pledged to BP. \$13.8 million of cash, cash equivalents, deposits or receivables and trade accounts payable to BP of \$13.8 million at December 31, 2017.

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Note 17 — Related Party Transactions

The Company was formerly a subsidiary of IDT Corporation (“IDT”). The Company became an independent public company through a pro rata distribution of IDT common stock to the Company’s shareholders (the “Spin-Off”). The Company entered into various agreements with IDT pursuant to a Separation Agreement to effect the separation and provide a framework for the Company’s operations, a Transition Services Agreement, which provides for certain services to be provided by IDT to the Company for services it provides pursuant to the Transition Services Agreement, and a “Selling, general and administrative” expense. In addition, the Company’s expenses for these services reduce the Company’s “Selling, general and administrative”

(in thousands)	Year ended December		
	31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Amount IDT charged the Company	\$1,773	\$2,197	\$2,340
Amount the Company charged IDT	471	627	546

The Company had notes receivable outstanding from employees aggregated in the accompanying schedule of related party transactions for 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively, which were included in “Other assets” in the accompanying balance sheet.

The Company obtains insurance policies from several insurance brokers owned by the mother of Howard S. Jonas and Joyce Mason, the Company’s Chairman and CEO. Jonathan Mason and brother-in-law of Howard S. Jonas, provides insurance brokerage services to the Company. The Company received from IGM, the Company believes that (1) IGM received commissions and fees (including payments from third party brokers) in the aggregate amounts of \$1,773, \$2,197 and \$2,340 for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which fees and commissions were included in the accompanying schedule of related party transactions. The commissions and fees included in the accompanying schedule of related party transactions for 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The commissions and fees for 2016 included commissions and fees for various insurance policies for various years, respectively, to a third party broker. Neither Howard S. Jonas nor Joyce Mason received any compensation other than via the familial relationships with their mother and Jonathan Mason.

Note 18 — Business Segment and Geographic Information

The Company owns 99.3% of its subsidiary, GEIC, which owns 100% of its reportable business segments: GRE, Afek and GOGAS. GRE owns and operates Town Square Energy, and Mirabito, and also offers energy brokerage and natural gas to residential and small business customers in the Eastern United States. GRE also has stock units granted to officers and employees that represent an interest of 1.5% in GRE, which is comprised of the Company's 86.1% interest in Afek, an oil and gas exploration and production company. Afek's operations have been suspended. The GOGAS segment is comprised of operations in Mongolia and IEI. Corporate costs include unallocated compensation, other corporate-related general and administrative expenses. Corporate revenues.

The Company's reportable segments are distinguished by types of services provided. The operating results of these business segments are regularly reviewed by the Company's management.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as the accounting policies of the Company. The performance of its business segments based primarily on income (loss) is allocated to segments.

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Operating results for the business segments of the Company were as fol

(in thousands)	GRE	Afek	GO
Year ended December 31, 2017			
Revenues	\$264,202	\$—	\$—
Income (loss) from operations	16,586	(12,698)	(5)
Depreciation and amortization	1,740	327	72
Exploration	—	4,879	—
Write-off of capitalized exploration costs	—	6,483	—
Equity in the net loss of Shoreditch	565	—	—
Year ended December 31, 2016			
Revenues	\$212,112	\$—	\$—
Income (loss) from operations	26,503	(48,272)	43
Depreciation and amortization	427	124	29
Research and development	—	—	(2)
Exploration	—	6,088	—
Write-off of capitalized exploration costs	—	41,041	—
Equity in the net loss of AMSO, LLC	—	—	22
Year ended December 31, 2015			
Revenues	\$213,056	\$—	\$—
Income (loss) from operations	11,095	(7,458)	(3)
Depreciation	245	104	78
Research and development	—	63	1,
Exploration	—	6,583	—
Equity in the net loss of AMSO, LLC	—	—	39

Total assets for the business segments of the Company were as follows:

(in thousands)	GRE	Afek	GOGAS	Corporate	To
Total assets:					
December 31, 2017	\$112,521	\$2,588	\$7,887	\$2,782	\$1
December 31, 2016	87,539	6,685	12,224	15,365	1
December 31, 2015	80,177	38,665	17,770	19,203	1

Geographic Information

There were no revenues from customers located outside of the United States.

Net long-lived assets and total assets held outside of the United States, v

(in thousands)	United States	Foreign Countries	Total
December 31, 2017			
Long-lived assets, net	\$696	\$ 3,352	\$4,048
Total assets	115,605	10,173	125,778
December 31, 2016			
Long-lived assets, net	\$1,060	\$ 582	\$1,642
Total assets	113,158	8,655	121,813
December 31, 2015			
Long-lived assets, net	\$763	\$ 646	\$1,409
Total assets	114,880	40,935	155,815

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GENIE ENERGY LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Co**

Note 19 — Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The table below presents selected quarterly financial data of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017 in the tab

Quarter Ended			Income		
(in thousands, except per share data)	Revenues	Cost of revenues	from operations	Net (loss) income	
2017:					
December 31 ⁽¹⁾	\$73,077	\$46,321	\$ 430	\$(812)	
September 30 ⁽²⁾	69,473	47,694	1,403	975	
June 30 ⁽³⁾	50,247	38,122	(13,569)	(12,950)	
March 31	71,405	46,556	5,196	4,139	
TOTAL	\$264,202	\$178,693	\$ (6,540)	\$(8,648)	
2016:					
December 31	\$51,519	\$36,949	\$(1,344)	\$(1,285)	
September 30 ⁽¹⁾	57,153	36,946	(37,102)	(37,174)	
June 30	44,561	26,445	1,934	1,417	
March 31	58,879	34,832	5,999	4,850	
TOTAL	\$212,112	\$135,172	\$ (30,513)	\$(32,192)	

(1) In the fourth quarter of 2017 and in the third quarter of 2016, loss from operations was \$0.4 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, net of costs of \$6.5 million and \$41.0 million, respectively.

In the third quarter of 2017, the Company recognized a liability of \$1.3 million related to a lawsuit filed in the New Jersey Office of the Attorney General regarding concerns related to the Company's operations during the first quarter of 2014. The Company recorded the liability of \$1.3 million during the third quarter of 2017.

(3) In the second quarter of 2017, the Company recognized a liability of action lawsuits. The Company recorded the liability as a revenue red

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