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Filed Pursuant to 424(b)(2)
Registration No. 333-195976

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated May 28, 2014)



2,500,000 Common Units Representing Limited Partner Interests

We are selling 2,500,000 common units representing limited partner interests.

Our common units trade on the NYSE under the symbol "KNOP." The last reported sale price of our common units on the NYSE on January 4, 2017 was \$24.20 per common unit.

Investing in our common units involves risks. See "[Risk Factors](#)" beginning on page S-13 of this prospectus supplement and page 7 of the accompanying prospectus and the other risk factors incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Price to the public	\$22.45	\$56,125,000
Underwriting discounts and commissions	\$ 0.37	\$ 925,000
Proceeds to KNOT Offshore Partners LP (before expenses)	\$22.08	\$55,200,000

We have granted Barclays the option to purchase up to 375,000 additional common units on the same terms and conditions set forth above if Barclays sells more than 2,500,000 common units in this offering.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed on the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Barclays expects to deliver the common units to purchasers on or about January 10, 2017.

Barclays

Prospectus Supplement dated January 4, 2017

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This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering of common units. The second part is the accompanying prospectus, which gives more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering of common units. Generally, when we refer to the “prospectus,” we refer to both parts combined. If information varies between this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement.

Any statement made in this prospectus or in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus supplement or in any other subsequently filed document that is also incorporated by reference into this prospectus modifies or supersedes that statement. Any statement so modified or superseded will not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any “free writing prospectus” we may authorize to be delivered to you. Neither we nor the underwriter have authorized anyone to provide you with additional, different or inconsistent information. If anyone provides you with additional, different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus or any “free writing prospectus” we may authorize to be delivered to you, as well as the information we previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) that is incorporated by reference herein, is accurate as of any date other than its respective date. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since such dates.

We are offering to sell the common units, and are seeking offers to buy the common units, only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The distribution of this prospectus and the offering of the common units in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus must inform themselves about and observe any restrictions relating to the offering of the common units and the distribution of this prospectus outside the United States. This prospectus does not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

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We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form F-3 regarding the securities covered by this prospectus. This prospectus does not contain all of the information found in such registration statement. For further information regarding us and the securities offered in this prospectus, you may wish to review the full registration statement, including its exhibits. In addition, we file annual and other reports with, and furnish information to, the SEC. You may inspect and copy any document we file with, or furnish to, the SEC at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of this material can also be obtained upon written request from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates or from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov free of charge. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on public reference facilities. You can also obtain information about us at the offices of the NYSE at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), from, among other things, certain rules prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our executive officers, directors and principal unitholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act, including the filing of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K. However, we intend to make available quarterly reports containing our unaudited interim financial information for the first three fiscal quarters of each fiscal year.

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The SEC allows us to “incorporate by reference” information that we file with the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information to you without actually including the specific information in this prospectus by referring you to other documents filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus. Information that we later provide to the SEC, and which is deemed to be “filed” with the SEC and incorporated into this prospectus, automatically will update information previously filed with the SEC, and may replace information in this prospectus.

We incorporate by reference into this prospectus the documents listed below:

- our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 filed on March 18, 2016 (“our 2015 Annual Report”);
- our reports on Form 6-K filed on September 7, 2016, December 5, 2016, December 6, 2016 and January 4, 2017;
- all subsequent reports on Form 6-K furnished prior to the termination of this offering that we identify in such reports as being incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part; and
- the description of our common units contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A filed on April 5, 2013, including any subsequent amendments or reports filed for the purpose of updating such description.

These reports contain important information about us, our financial condition and our results of operations.

You may obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus from the SEC through its public reference facilities or its website at the addresses provided above. You also may request a copy of any document incorporated by reference in this prospectus (excluding any exhibits to those documents, unless the exhibit is specifically incorporated by reference in this document), at no cost by visiting our website at www.knotoffshorepartners.com. You may also make requests for such documents at no cost by writing or calling us at the following address:

KNOT Offshore Partners LP
2 Queen’s Cross
Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire AB15 4YB
United Kingdom
+44 1224 618420

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with any information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than its respective date. The information contained in our website, or any other website, is not incorporated by reference in this prospectus and does not constitute a part of this prospectus.

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All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus and any free writing prospectus are forward-looking statements. In addition, we and our representatives may from time to time make other oral or written statements that are also forward-looking statements. Such statements include, in particular, statements about our plans, strategies, business prospects, changes and trends in our business, expectations regarding our distribution levels and the markets in which we operate. In some cases, you can identify the forward-looking statements by the use of words such as “may,” “will,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “forecast,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “propose,” “potential,” “continue” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology.

Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places in this prospectus and the documents we incorporate by reference and include statements with respect to, among other things:

- market trends in the shuttle tanker or general tanker industries, including hire rates, factors affecting supply and demand and opportunities for the profitable operations of shuttle tankers;
- the ability of KNOT Offshore Partners LP and Knutsen NYK Offshore Tankers AS (“KNOT”) to build shuttle tankers and the timing of the delivery and acceptance of any such vessels by their respective charterers;
- forecasts of our ability to make or increase distributions on our units;
- our ability to integrate and realize the expected benefits from acquisitions, including our acquisition of the entity that owns the *Raquel Knutsen*;
- our ability to consummate the Private Placement (as defined herein) and the impact of such offering;
- our anticipated growth strategies;
- the effects of a worldwide or regional economic slowdown;
- turmoil in the global financial markets;
- fluctuations in currencies and interest rates;
- fluctuations in the price of oil;
- general market conditions, including fluctuations in hire rates and vessel values;
- changes in our operating expenses, including drydocking and insurance costs and bunker prices;
- our future financial condition or results of operations and future revenues and expenses;
- the repayment of debt and settling of any interest rate swaps;
- our ability to make additional borrowings and to access debt and equity markets;
- planned capital expenditures and availability of capital resources to fund capital expenditures;
- our ability to maintain long-term relationships with major users of shuttle tonnage;
- our ability to leverage KNOT’s relationships and reputation in the shipping industry;
- our ability to purchase vessels from KNOT in the future;
- our continued ability to enter into long-term charters, which we define as charters of five years or more;
- our ability to maximize the use of our vessels, including the re-deployment or disposition of vessels no longer under long-term charter;
- the financial condition of our existing or future customers and their ability to fulfill their charter obligations;

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- timely purchases and deliveries of newbuilds;
- future purchase prices of newbuilds and secondhand vessels;
- any impairment of the value of our vessels;
- our ability to compete successfully for future chartering and newbuild opportunities;
- acceptance of a vessel by its charterer;
- termination dates and extensions of charters;
- the expected cost of, and our ability to comply with, governmental regulations and maritime self-regulatory organization standards, as well as standard regulations imposed by our charterers applicable to our business;
- availability of skilled labor, vessel crews and management;
- our general and administrative expenses and the fees and expenses payable under the technical management agreements, management and administration agreements and the administrative services agreement;
- the anticipated taxation of our partnership and distributions to our unitholders;
- estimated future maintenance and replacement capital expenditures;
- our ability to retain key employees;
- customers' increasing emphasis on environmental and safety concerns;
- potential liability from any pending or future litigation;
- potential disruption of shipping routes due to accidents, political events, piracy or acts by terrorists;
- future sales of our securities in the public market;
- our business strategy and other plans and objectives for future operations; and
- other factors listed from time to time in the reports and other documents that we file with the SEC.

Forward-looking statements are made based upon management's current plans, expectations, estimates, assumptions and beliefs concerning future events affecting us. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those risks discussed in "Risk Factors" set forth in this prospectus and those risks discussed in other reports we file with the SEC and that are incorporated into this prospectus by reference, including, without limitation, our 2015 Annual Report. The risks, uncertainties and assumptions involve known and unknown risks and are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. We caution that forward-looking statements are not guarantees and that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible to predict all of these factors. Further, we cannot assess the impact of each such factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to be materially different from those contained in any forward-looking statement. We make no prediction or statement about the performance of our common units or other securities.

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SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and does not contain all the information you will need in making your investment decision. You should carefully read this entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein. Unless otherwise specifically stated, the information presented in this prospectus supplement assumes that the underwriter has not exercised its option to purchase additional common units.

References in this prospectus to “KNOT Offshore Partners,” “we,” “our,” “us” and “the Partnership” or similar terms refer to KNOT Offshore Partners LP or any one or more of its subsidiaries, or to all such entities, unless the context otherwise indicates. References in this prospectus to “our general partner” refer to KNOT Offshore Partners GP LLC, the general partner of KNOT Offshore Partners. References in this prospectus to “KNOT UK” refer to KNOT Offshore Partners UK LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Partnership. References in this prospectus to “KNOT” refer, depending on the context, to Knutsen NYK Offshore Tankers AS and to any one or more of its direct and indirect subsidiaries. References in this prospectus to “TSSI” refer to TS Shipping Invest AS, and references to “NYK” refer to Nippon Yusen Kaisha, each of which holds a 50% interest in KNOT. References in this prospectus to “KNOT Management” are to KNOT Management AS, a wholly owned subsidiary of KNOT. References in this prospectus to “Shell,” “Statoil,” “Transpetro,” “Repsol,” “Eni” and “ExxonMobil” refer to Royal Dutch Shell plc (formerly BG Group plc), Statoil ASA, Petrobras Transporte S.A., Repsol Sinopec Brasil, B.V., Eni Trading & Shipping S.p.A. and ExxonMobil, respectively, and certain of their subsidiaries that are our customers.

Overview

We are a limited partnership formed to own, operate and acquire shuttle tankers under long-term charters, which we define as charters of five years or more. We intend to leverage the relationships, expertise and reputation of KNOT, a leading independent owner and operator of shuttle tankers, to pursue potential growth opportunities and to attract and retain high-quality, creditworthy customers. KNOT owns our 2.01% general partner interest and all of our incentive distribution rights and 8,657,868 common units representing a 31.2% limited partner interest in us. KNOT intends to utilize us as its primary growth vehicle to pursue the acquisition of long-term, stable cash-flow-generating shuttle tankers.

We have a modern fleet of shuttle tankers that operates under long-term charters with major oil and gas companies engaged in offshore production, such as Shell, Statoil, Transpetro, Repsol, Eni and Exxon Mobil. We operate our vessels under long-term charters with stable cash flows and intend to grow our position in the shuttle tanker market through acquisitions from KNOT and third parties. We also believe we can grow organically by continuing to provide reliable customer service to our charterers and leveraging KNOT’s relationships, expertise and reputation.

A shuttle tanker is a specialized vessel designed to transport crude oil and condensates from offshore oil field installations to onshore terminals and refineries. Shuttle tankers are equipped with sophisticated loading systems and dynamic positioning systems that allow the vessels to load cargo safely and reliably from oil field installations, even in harsh weather conditions. Shuttle tankers were developed in the North Sea in 1977 as an alternative to pipelines.

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The following table provides information about the eleven shuttle tankers in our current fleet:

<u>Shuttle Tanker</u>	<u>Capacity (dwt)</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>Current Operating Region</u>	<u>Charter</u>		
				<u>Type</u>	<u>Charterer</u>	<u>Term</u>
<i>Fortaleza Knutsen</i>	106,316	2011	Brazil	Bareboat charter	Transpetro	2023
<i>Recife Knutsen</i>	105,928	2011	Brazil	Bareboat charter	Transpetro	2023
<i>Bodil Knutsen</i>	157,644	2011	North Sea	Time Charter	Statoil	2019(1)(2)
<i>Windsor Knutsen</i>	162,362	2007	Brazil	Time Charter	Shell	2017(1)(3)
<i>Carmen Knutsen</i>	157,000	2013	Brazil	Time Charter	Repsol	2023(4)
<i>Hilda Knutsen</i>	123,000	2013	North Sea	Time Charter	Eni	2018(2)
<i>Torill Knutsen</i>	123,000	2013	North Sea	Time Charter	Eni	2018(2)
<i>Dan Cisne</i>	59,000	2011	Brazil	Bareboat charter	Transpetro	2023
<i>Dan Sabia</i>	59,000	2012	Brazil	Bareboat charter	Transpetro	2024
<i>Ingrid Knutsen</i>	112,000	2013	North Sea	Time Charter	ExxonMobil	2024(2)
<i>Raquel Knutsen</i>	152,000	2015	Brazil	Time Charter	Repsol	2025(5)

- (1) Pursuant to the omnibus agreement (the “omnibus agreement”) we entered into with KNOT in connection with our initial public offering (“IPO”), KNOT agreed in certain circumstances to guarantee the payments of the hire rate under the existing charters for a period of five years from the closing date of the IPO (until April 2018).
- (2) Customer has the option to extend for up to five one-year periods.
- (3) Customer has the option to extend the charter for up to six one-year periods.
- (4) Customer has the option to extend the charter for up to three one-year periods.
- (5) Customer has the option to extend the charter for up to one three-year period and one two-year period.

Recent Developments

Acquisition of Raquel Knutsen

On December 1, 2016, we acquired all of the ownership interests in Knutsen Shuttle Tankers 19 AS (“KNOT 19”), a Norwegian company that owns the shuttle tanker, *Raquel Knutsen* (the “Acquisition”) from KNOT. The purchase price of the Acquisition was \$116.5 million, less approximately \$103.5 million of outstanding indebtedness related to the *Raquel Knutsen*, plus approximately \$7.3 million of post-closing adjustments for working capital, interest rate swaps, certain intercompany balances and approximately \$1.1 million of capitalized fees related to the financing of the *Raquel Knutsen*. On the closing of the Acquisition, KNOT 19 repaid approximately \$29.0 million of this indebtedness, leaving an aggregate of approximately \$74.5 million of debt outstanding under the Raquel Facility (as defined below). The purchase price was settled by way of a seller’s credit (the “Seller’s Credit”) in the amount of approximately \$13.0 million. In connection with the Acquisition, KNOT provided us a loan in the amount of approximately \$12.0 million (the “Seller’s Loan”). The Seller’s Credit and the Seller’s Loan are non-amortizing, mature in five years and have an annual interest rate equal to LIBOR plus a margin of 4.5%.

KNOT 19 is the borrower under a senior secured loan facility (the “Raquel Facility”). The Raquel Facility is secured by a vessel mortgage on the *Raquel Knutsen* and, following the Acquisition, will be guaranteed by the Partnership. The Raquel Facility is repayable in quarterly installments with a final balloon payment of \$30.5 million due at maturity in March 2025. The Raquel Facility bears interest at an annual rate equal to LIBOR plus a margin of 2.0%. The Raquel Facility contains the following financial covenants: (1) the market value of the *Raquel Knutsen* shall not be less than 100% of the outstanding balance under the Raquel Facility for the first three years, and 125% thereafter; (2) the Partnership must maintain minimum liquidity of \$18.0 million plus increments of \$1.0 million for each additional vessel acquired and \$1.5 million for each owned vessel with less

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than 12 months remaining tenor on its charter; and (3) the Partnership must maintain a minimum ratio of book equity to total assets of 30%. The Raquel Facility also identifies various events that may trigger mandatory reduction, prepayment and cancellation of the facility, including total loss or sale of a vessel and customary events of default.

The Acquisition and its purchase price were approved by our board of directors and the conflicts committee of our board of directors (the “conflicts committee”). The conflicts committee retained an outside financial advisor to assist it in evaluating the Acquisition and the purchase price offered by KNOT. In determining that the Acquisition was fair and reasonable to us, the conflicts committee obtained the views of its financial advisor as to the fairness of the purchase price.

The *Raquel Knutsen* is operating under a time charter dated January 9, 2013 with Repsol. The *Raquel Knutsen* charter commenced in June 2015 and will terminate in the second quarter of 2025.

Hire under the *Raquel Knutsen* charter is payable monthly in advance in U.S. Dollars. The hire rate is fixed for the entire term of the charter. However, the hire payable under the charter will be reduced in the event the vessel does not meet certain performance metrics.

Under the *Raquel Knutsen* charter, we are responsible for vessel operating expenses, which include crewing, repairs and maintenance, insurance, stores and lube oils expenses, as well as periodic drydocking costs. Repsol will provide and pay for fuel, towage and pilotage and for agency fees and port and canal expenses. We will be responsible for all costs when the vessel is off-hire.

There are certain conditions under which the *Raquel Knutsen* charter could terminate prior to its expiration date. The charter will terminate automatically upon the loss of the vessel. Additionally, either party may elect to terminate the charter upon the outbreak of war between specified countries. Repsol also has the right to terminate the charter in the event of a prolonged off-hire period due to our failure to maintain or repair the vessel.

Cash Distribution

On November 14, 2016, we paid a cash distribution of \$0.52 per unit with respect to the quarter ended September 30, 2016 to all common unitholders of record as of the close of business on November 1, 2016.

Private Placement

On December 6, 2016, we entered into a Series A Preferred Unit Purchase Agreement (the “Preferred Unit Purchase Agreement”) to issue and sell in a private placement (the “Private Placement”) \$50 million of our Series A Convertible Preferred Units (the “Preferred Units”) at a price of \$24 per unit (the “Preferred Unit Issue Price”). The Preferred Units will be perpetual and will pay cumulative, quarterly distributions in arrears at an annual rate of 8.0% of the Preferred Unit Issue Price, on or prior to the date of payment of distributions on our common units. We have the option to issue and sell up to an additional \$49 million of Preferred Units to other purchasers at the Preferred Unit Issue Price on the closing date of the Private Placement (the “Private Placement Closing Date”), which is expected to occur in January 2017. The closing of the Private Placement is subject to customary closing conditions. Assuming we issue \$50 million of Preferred Units, we will issue 2,083,333 Preferred Units and receive approximately \$48.5 million of net proceeds from the Private Placement, after deducting estimated fees and expenses. We expect to use such net proceeds for general partnership purposes, which may include acquisitions, capital expenditures or the repayment of indebtedness.

In connection with the closing of the Private Placement, our partnership agreement will be amended and restated effective on the Private Placement Closing Date to, among other things, authorize and establish the rights and preferences of the Preferred Units. The Preferred Units will be a new class of security that will rank senior to all of our common units with respect to distribution rights and liquidation preference.

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The Preferred Units will be convertible, under certain circumstances, at the then applicable conversion rate, which will be subject to adjustment under certain circumstances. On the Private Placement Closing Date, the conversion rate will be one-to-one. The conversion rate will be redetermined on a quarterly basis and will be equal to the Preferred Unit Issue Price divided by the product of (x) the book value per common unit at the end of the immediately preceding quarter (pro forma for per unit cash distributions payable with respect to such quarter) multiplied by (y) the quotient of (i) the Preferred Unit Issue Price divided by (ii) the book value per common unit on the Private Placement Closing Date. The Preferred Units will be generally convertible, at the option of the holders of the Preferred Units, into common units after the second anniversary of the Private Placement Closing Date at the then applicable conversion rate. In addition, we will have the right to redeem the Preferred Units at any time between the second anniversary and the tenth anniversary of the Private Placement Closing Date at the redemption price applicable on any such redemption date, provided, however, that upon notice from us to the holders of Preferred Units of our intent to redeem, such holders may elect, instead, to convert their Preferred Units into common units at the then applicable conversion rate.

Upon a change of control of the Partnership, the holders of Preferred Units will have the right to require us to redeem the Preferred Units, in cash, at 100% of the Preferred Unit Issue Price. In addition, the holders of Preferred Units will have the right to cause us to redeem the Preferred Units on the tenth anniversary of the Private Placement Closing Date, at our option, in (i) cash at a price equal to 70% of the Preferred Unit Issue Price or (ii) common units such that each Preferred Unit receives common units worth 80% of the Preferred Unit Issue Price (based on the volume-weighted average trading price, as adjusted for splits, combinations and other similar transactions, of our common units as reported on the NYSE for the 30 trading day period ending on the fifth trading day immediately prior to the redemption date). In addition, at any time following the second anniversary of the Private Placement Closing Date and subject to certain conditions, we will have the right to convert the Preferred Units into common units at the then applicable conversion rate if the aggregate market value (for 20 trading days out of the 30 day trading period immediately preceding the notice of conversion) of the common units into which the then outstanding Preferred Units are convertible, based on the then applicable conversion rate, is greater than 130% of the aggregate Preferred Unit Issue Price of the then outstanding Preferred Units.

The Preferred Units will have voting rights that are identical to the voting rights of our common units, except they will not have any right to nominate, appoint or elect any of our directors, except whenever distributions payable on the Preferred Units have not been declared and paid for four consecutive quarters (a "Trigger Event"). Upon a Trigger Event, holders of Preferred Units will have the right to replace one of the members of our Board appointed by our general partner with a person nominated by such holders, such nominee to serve until all accrued and unpaid distributions on the Preferred Units have been paid. The Preferred Units will be entitled to vote with the common units as a single class so that the Preferred Units will be entitled to one vote for each common unit into which the Preferred Units are then convertible.

We will have the right to issue junior securities in an unlimited amount and parity securities, provided that the aggregate amount of the Preferred Units and the parity securities pro forma for such issuance, does not exceed 33.33% of the book value of the sum of our then outstanding aggregate amount of parity securities and junior securities (including common units). The consent of the holders of Preferred Units will be necessary for us to issue any parity securities or senior securities in excess of such pro forma book value. In addition, the consent of the holders of Preferred Units will be necessary for us to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness that would result in us exceeding 70% debt to total capitalization.

Pursuant to the Preferred Unit Purchase Agreement, we have agreed to enter into a registration rights agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement") on the Private Placement Closing Date with the holders of the Preferred Units. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, we will agree to use commercially reasonable efforts to file a traditional shelf registration statement registering resales of the common units underlying the Preferred Units and to have such registration statement declared effective by the SEC by the second anniversary of the Private Placement Closing Date. The holders of the Preferred Units will also have certain demand and piggyback rights with respect to the underlying common units.

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This offering is not contingent on the consummation of the Private Placement, and the consummation of the Private Placement is not contingent on this offering. This prospectus supplement shall not be deemed an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy any Preferred Units.

Our Relationship with Knutsen NYK Offshore Tankers AS

We believe that one of our principal strengths is our relationship with KNOT. We believe our relationship with KNOT gives us access to KNOT's relationships with major international oil and gas companies, shipbuilders, financing sources and suppliers and its technical, commercial and managerial expertise, which we believe allows us to compete more effectively when seeking additional customers. KNOT, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, KNOT Management and KNOT Management Denmark AS, owns the ship management services relating to the shuttle tankers in our fleet, which allows for a fully integrated shipping operation, providing newbuild supervision, project development, crewing, technical management and various other maritime services.

KNOT currently owns our general partner, all of our incentive distribution rights and 8,657,868 common units representing a 31.2% limited partner interest in us. KNOT, whose predecessor was formed in 1987, is jointly owned by TSSI and NYK.

Competitive Strengths

We believe that our future prospects for success are enhanced by the following aspects of our business:

- ***Relationship with leading shuttle tanker operator.*** We believe we will benefit from our relationship with KNOT in the future. We believe charterers award new business to established participants in the shuttle tanker market because of their technical, commercial and managerial expertise. We believe that KNOT's 25-year history of providing offshore loading and transportation services to major integrated oil companies will enable it to attract additional long-term charters for shuttle tankers that are required to be offered to us pursuant to the omnibus agreement in the event their terms equal or exceed five years.
- ***Built-in growth opportunities.*** We will have the opportunity to purchase additional shuttle tankers in KNOT's fleet pursuant to the omnibus agreement if they are placed under charters of five years or more. We believe these and any future acquisition opportunities will provide us with a way to grow our distributions per unit.
- ***Enhanced growth opportunities through our relationship with KNOT.*** We believe our relationship with KNOT provides us with many benefits that we believe will drive growth in distributions per unit, including opportunities to acquire other vessels, strong customer relationships, leading operational expertise, enhanced shipyard relationships, access to KNOT's relationships with leading financing providers and a large pool of experienced and qualified global seafarers.
- ***Sustainable cash flow supported by charters with leading energy companies.*** Our services are integrated with the offshore oil fields we serve and are a critical part of our customers' logistics solutions. Each shuttle tanker in our current fleet operates under a long-term, fixed-rate charter with a leading oil and gas company, such as Shell, Statoil, Transpetro, ExxonMobil, Eni and Repsol, with an average remaining duration of 5.0 years as of December 31, 2016 (including KNOT's guarantee of the hire rates under the charters for the *Bodil Knutsen* and the *Windsor Knutsen*). In addition, the hire rate payable under our charters is either a fixed amount for the firm period of the charter or increases annually based on a fixed percentage increase or fixed schedule, in order to enable us to offset expected increases in operating costs.
- ***Modern fleet equipped with the latest technology.*** Our current fleet is one of the youngest shuttle tanker fleets in operation worldwide, with an average age of 4.7 years as of December 31, 2016, compared to

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approximately 11.5 years for the global shuttle tanker fleet. Our current fleet is equipped with the latest advanced shuttle tanker technology, including advanced dynamic positioning technology (“DP2”), and are able to operate in harsh weather environments. We believe the significant investment needed to build shuttle tankers with the highly customized specifications required by our customers and train personnel to create operational efficiencies creates a significant barrier to entry for new competitors.

- ***Financial flexibility to support our growth.*** We expect that our status as a publicly traded company will allow us to have access to the debt and equity markets, will benefit our cost of capital and make us more competitive as we pursue growth opportunities.

Business Strategies

Our primary business objective is to increase quarterly distributions per unit over time by executing the following strategies:

- ***Pursue strategic and accretive acquisitions of shuttle tankers on long-term, fixed-rate charters.*** We seek to leverage our relationship with KNOT to make strategic and accretive acquisitions. Under the omnibus agreement, we will have the opportunity to purchase from KNOT any newbuild under a long-term charter or existing shuttle tanker in the KNOT fleet that enters into a long-term charter.
- ***Expand global operations in high-growth regions.*** We seek to expand in proven areas of offshore production, such as the North Sea and Brazil, and in new production areas as they are developed. We believe that KNOT’s leading market position, operational expertise and strong customer relationships will enable us to have early access to new production projects worldwide.
- ***Manage our fleet and deepen our customer relationships to provide a stable base of cash flows.*** We intend to maintain and grow our cash flows by focusing on strong customer relationships and actively seeking the extension and renewal of existing charters in addition to new opportunities to serve our customers. KNOT charts its current fleet to a number of the world’s leading energy companies. We believe the close relationships that KNOT has with these companies will provide attractive opportunities for us. We continue to incorporate safety, health, security and environmental stewardship into all aspects of vessel design and operation in order to satisfy our customers and comply with national and international rules and regulations.

Principal Executive Offices

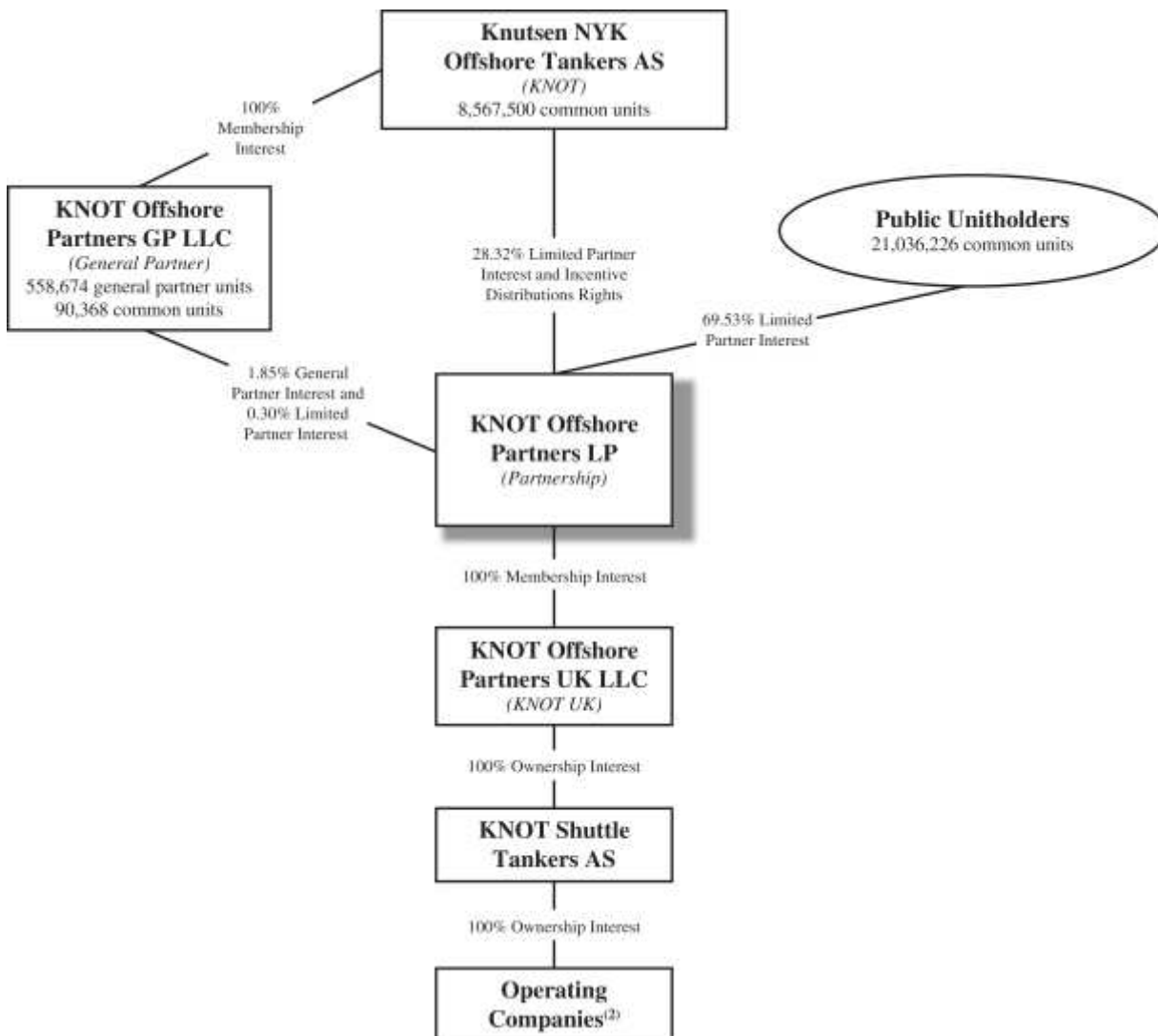
Our registered and principal executive offices are located at 2 Queen’s Cross, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire AB15 4YB, United Kingdom, and our phone number is +44 1224 618420. We make our periodic reports and other information filed with or furnished to the SEC available, free of charge, through our website at www.knotoffshorepartners.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports and other information are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. Please read “Where You Can Find More Information” for an explanation of our reporting requirements as a foreign private issuer.

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Simplified Organizational and Ownership Structure after this Offering

The diagram below depicts our simplified organizational and ownership structure after giving effect to this offering and before the consummation of the Private Placement.

	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Percentage Ownership</u>
Public Common Units(1)	21,036,226	69.53%
KNOT and affiliates Common Units	8,657,868	28.62%
General Partner Units	558,674	1.85%
	<u>30,252,768</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



(1) Assumes no exercise of the underwriter’s option to purchase up to 375,000 additional common units.
 (2) Each of our vessels is owned by certain vessel owning subsidiaries.

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The Offering

Issuer	KNOT Offshore Partners LP
Common units offered by us	2,500,000 common units. 2,875,000 common units if the underwriter exercises in full its option to purchase up to 375,000 additional common units.
Common units outstanding after this offering	29,694,094 common units (30,069,094 common units, if the underwriter exercises in full its option to purchase up to 375,000 additional common units).
Use of proceeds	We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for general partnership purposes, which may include, among other things, repaying indebtedness and funding working capital, capital expenditures or acquisitions.
Exchange listing	Our common units are listed on the NYSE under the symbol “KNOP.”
U.S. federal income tax considerations	We have elected to be taxed as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We expect that all of the distributions you receive from us will constitute dividends. If you are an individual citizen or resident of the United States or a U.S. estate or trust and meet certain holding period and other requirements, such dividends would be expected to be treated as “qualified dividend income” that is taxable at preferential capital gain tax rates. In addition, there are other tax matters you should consider before investing, including our tax status as a non-U.S. issuer. Please read “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations,” “Non-United States Tax Considerations” and “Risk Factors.”

[Table of Contents](#)**RISK FACTORS**

Before investing in our common units, you should carefully consider all of the information included in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Although many of our business risks are comparable to those of a corporation engaged in a similar business, limited partnership interests are inherently different from the capital stock of a corporation. When evaluating an investment in our common units, you should carefully consider the discussion of risk factors set forth below as well as the risk factors beginning on page 6 in our 2015 Annual Report incorporated by reference into this prospectus. If any of these risks were to occur, our business, financial condition or operating results could be materially adversely affected. In that case, our ability to pay distributions on our common units may be reduced, the trading price of our common units could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

If the Private Placement is consummated, a substantial number of our common units may be issued upon conversion of the Preferred Units or as redemption payments in respect of the Preferred Units, which issuances could reduce the value of our common units.

Pursuant to the Preferred Unit Purchase Agreement, we have agreed to sell \$50 million of our Preferred Units. We also have the option to sell up to an additional \$49 million of our Preferred Units on the Private Placement Closing Date. Such Preferred Units will be convertible, under certain circumstances, at the then applicable conversion rate, which will be subject to adjustment under certain circumstances. On the Private Placement Closing Date, the conversion rate will be one-to-one. In addition, the conversion rate will be redetermined on a quarterly basis, such that the conversion rate will be equal to the Preferred Unit Issue Price divided by the product of (x) the book value per common unit at the end of the immediately preceding quarter (pro-forma for per unit cash distributions payable with respect to such quarter) multiplied by (y) the quotient of (i) the Preferred Unit Issue Price divided by (ii) the book value per common unit on the Private Placement Closing Date.

The Preferred Units will be generally convertible, at the option of the holders of the Preferred Units, into common units after the second anniversary of the Private Placement Closing Date at the then applicable conversion rate. In addition, we will have the right to redeem the Preferred Units at any time between the second anniversary and the tenth anniversary of the Private Placement Closing Date at the redemption price applicable on any such redemption date, provided, however, that upon notice from us to the holders of Preferred Units or our intention to redeem, such holders may elect, instead, to convert their Preferred Units into common units at the then applicable conversion rate. In addition, at any time following the second anniversary of the Private Placement Closing Date and subject to certain conditions, we will have the right to convert the Preferred Units into common units at the then applicable conversion rate. Further, the holders of Preferred Units will have the right to cause us to redeem the Preferred Units on the tenth anniversary of the Private Placement Closing Date in, at our option, (i) cash at a price equal to 70% of the Preferred Unit Issue Price or (ii) common units such that each Preferred Unit receives common units worth 80% of the Preferred Unit Issue Price. The value (and, therefore, the number) of the common units to be delivered pursuant thereto will be determined based on the volume-weighted average trading price, as adjusted for splits, combinations and other similar transactions, of our common units as reported on the NYSE for the 30 trading day period ending on the fifth trading day immediately prior to the redemption date.

Therefore, if the Private Placement is consummated, if a substantial portion of the Preferred Units are converted into common units or redeemed under certain circumstances, common unit holders could experience significant dilution. Furthermore, if holders of such Preferred Units were to dispose of a substantial portion of these common units in the public market following such a conversion, whether in a single transaction or series of transactions, it could adversely affect the market price for our common units. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, could make it more difficult for us to sell our common units in the future.

The number of our common units issuable upon conversion or redemption under certain circumstances of the Preferred Units will be impacted by, among other things, the level of our quarterly cash distribution

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distributions, as the conversion rate is redetermined each quarter, based on the pro forma per unit cash distributions we make on our common units (as described above) and the market price of our common units. Accordingly, the number of common unit issuable upon conversion or redemption under certain circumstances could be substantial, especially during periods of significant declines in market prices of our common units or if we experience certain events, such as, among other things, a decline in the value of our vessels that results in an impairment or write-down of the value of our vessels or a write-off of any goodwill, decline in the fair value of our derivative instruments, change in accounting principal that results in a decline in our book value, or other event that results in a decline in our book value.

If the Private Placement is consummated, the issuance of common units upon conversion or redemption under certain circumstances of our Preferred Units may have the following effects:

- an existing unitholder's proportionate ownership interest in us will decrease;
- the amount of cash available for distribution on each common unit may decrease;
- the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding common unit may be diminished; and
- the market price of our common units may decline.

If the Private Placement is consummated, the market price of our common units is likely to be influenced by the Preferred Units. For example, the market price of our common units could become more volatile and could be depressed by:

- investors' anticipation of the potential resale in the market of a substantial number of additional common units received upon conversion of the Preferred Units;
- possible sales of our common units by investors who view the Preferred Units as a more attractive means of equity participation in us than owning our common units; and
- hedging or arbitrage trading activity that may develop involving the Preferred Units and our common units.

Our Preferred Units will have rights, preferences and privileges that are not held by, and will be preferential to the rights of, holders of our common units.

Our Preferred Units will be a new class of security that will rank senior to all our common units and any other class or series of our equity securities outstanding as of the Private Placement Closing Date with respect to distribution rights and liquidation preference. These preferences could adversely affect the market price for our common units, or could make it more difficult for us to sell our common units in the future.

In addition, distributions on the Preferred Units will accrue and will be cumulative. Our obligation to pay distributions on our Preferred Units, or on the common units issued following conversion of such Preferred Units, could impact our liquidity and reduce the amount of cash flow available for working capital, capital expenditures, growth opportunities, acquisitions, and other general partnership purposes. Our obligations to the holders of Preferred Units could also limit our ability to obtain additional financing or increase our borrowing costs, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

We may be unable to realize expected benefits from the Acquisition.

Similar to the acquisition of any vessel, the Acquisition may not result in anticipated profitability or generate cash flow sufficient to justify our investment. In addition, the Acquisition exposes us to risks that may harm our business, financial condition and operating results. In particular, the Acquisition includes risks that we may:

- fail to realize anticipated benefits, such as increased cash flows;
- fail to obtain the benefits of the related charter if Repsol terminates the charter or fails to make hire payments because of its financial inability, disagreements with us or otherwise;

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- decrease our borrowing capacity to finance further acquisitions;
- incur or assume unanticipated liabilities, losses or costs; or
- incur other significant charges, such as asset devaluation or restructuring charges.

U.S. tax authorities could treat us as a “passive foreign investment company,” which would have adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. unitholders.

A non-U.S. entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be treated as a “passive foreign investment company” (a “PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes if at least 75.0% of its gross income for any taxable year consists of “passive income” or at least 50.0% of the average value of its assets produce, or are held for the production of, “passive income.” For purposes of these tests, “passive income” includes dividends, interest, gains from the sale or exchange of investment property, and rents and royalties other than rents and royalties that are received from unrelated parties in connection with the active conduct of a trade or business. For purposes of these tests, income derived from the performance of services does not constitute “passive income.” U.S. unitholders of a PFIC are subject to a disadvantageous U.S. federal income tax regime with respect to the income derived by the PFIC, the distributions they receive from the PFIC, and the gain, if any, they derive from the sale or other disposition of their interests in the PFIC.

Based on our current and projected method of operation, and an opinion of our U.S. counsel, Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., we believe that we were not a PFIC for any of our previous taxable years, and we expect that we will not be treated as a PFIC for the current or any future taxable year. We have received an opinion of our U.S. counsel in support of this position that concludes that the income our subsidiaries earn from certain of our present time-chartering activities should not constitute passive income for purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC. In addition, we have represented to our U.S. counsel that we expect that more than 25.0% of our gross income for each of our previous taxable years arose and for the current and each future year will arise from such or similar time-chartering activities or other income which our U.S. counsel has opined does not constitute passive income, and more than 50.0% of the average value of our assets for each such year was or will be held for the production of non-passive income. Assuming the composition of our income and assets is consistent with these expectations, and assuming the accuracy of other representations we have made to our U.S. counsel for purposes of its opinion, our U.S. counsel is of the opinion that we should not be a PFIC for any of our previous taxable years, the current year or any future year. This opinion is based and its accuracy is conditioned on representations, valuations and projections provided by us regarding our assets, income and charters to our U.S. counsel. While we believe these representations, valuations and projections to be accurate, the shipping market is volatile and no assurance can be given that they will continue to be accurate at any time in the future.

Moreover, there are legal uncertainties involved in determining whether the income derived from time-chartering activities constitutes rental income or income derived from the performance of services. In *Tidewater Inc. v. United States*, 565 F.3d 299 (5th Cir. 2009), the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (the “Fifth Circuit”) held that income derived from certain time-chartering activities should be treated as rental income rather than services income for purposes of a provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), relating to foreign sales corporations. In that case, the Fifth Circuit did not address the definition of passive income or the PFIC rules; however, the reasoning of the case could have implications as to how the income from a time charter would be classified under such rules. If the reasoning of this case were extended to the PFIC context, the gross income we derive or are deemed to derive from our time-chartering activities may be treated as rental income, and we would likely be treated as a PFIC. In published guidance, the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) stated that it disagreed with the holding in *Tidewater* and specified that time charters similar to those at issue in the case should be treated as service contracts. We have not sought, and we do not expect to seek, an IRS ruling on the treatment of income generated from our time-chartering activities. As a result, the IRS or a court could disagree with our position. No assurance can be given that this result will not occur. In addition, although we intend to conduct our affairs in a manner to avoid, to the extent possible, being classified as a PFIC with respect to any taxable year, we cannot assure you that the nature of our operations will

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not change in the future, or that we will not be a PFIC in the future. If the IRS were to find that we are or have been a PFIC for any taxable year (and regardless of whether we remain a PFIC for any subsequent taxable year), our U.S. unitholders would face adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences. Please read “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders — PFIC Status and Significant Tax Consequences” for a more detailed discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. unitholders if we are treated as a PFIC.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We expect to receive net proceeds of approximately \$54.6 million from the sale of common units we are offering (or \$62.9 million if the underwriter exercises in full its option to purchase 375,000 additional common units), after deducting estimated offering expenses payable by us.

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for general partnership purposes, which may include, among other things, repaying indebtedness and funding working capital, capital expenditures or acquisitions.

The proceeds from any exercise of the underwriter's option to purchase additional common units will be used for general partnership purposes.

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our cash and capitalization as of September 30, 2016 on an historical basis and on an as adjusted basis to give effect to this offering and the application of the estimated net proceeds therefrom as set forth in “Use of Proceeds.”

This table is derived from and should be read together with the historical financial statements and the accompanying notes incorporated by reference into this prospectus and the section “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” in our 2015 Annual Report and the section “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our report on Form 6-K for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, each of which is incorporated by reference herein.

	As of September 30, 2016	
	<u>Historical</u>	<u>As Adjusted(1)(2)</u>
	(in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 27,382</u>	<u>\$ 82,032</u>
Debt:(3)		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 48,877	\$ 48,877
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	<u>586,332</u>	<u>586,332</u>
Total debt	635,209	635,209
Total partners’ capital	<u>517,234</u>	<u>571,884</u>
Total capitalization	<u>\$1,152,443</u>	<u>\$ 1,207,093</u>

- (1) Assumes the underwriter’s option to purchase additional common units is not exercised.
- (2) The table does not give effect to (a) the payment of a quarterly distribution on our common units on November 14, 2016, (b) the Acquisition or (c) the Private Placement.
- (3) All of our outstanding debt is secured by our vessels.

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PRICE RANGE OF COMMON UNITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

As of January 3, 2017, there were 27,194,094 common units outstanding, of which 18,536,226 common units were held by the public and 8,657,868 common units were held by KNOT and its subsidiaries. As of January 3, 2017, there were two holders of record of our common units. Our common units were first offered on the NYSE on April 9, 2013 at an initial price of \$21.00 per unit. Our common units are traded on the NYSE under the symbol “KNOP.”

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices for our common units, as reported on the NYSE, and quarterly cash distributions declared per common unit. The last reported sale price of our common units on the NYSE on January 4, 2017 was \$24.20 per unit.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Cash Distributions Per Unit(1)</u>
Year Ended:			
December 31, 2016	\$23.95	\$ 9.68	
December 31, 2015	26.49	10.38	
December 31, 2014	29.89	18.78	
December 31, 2013(2)	29.39	20.68	
Quarter Ended:			
March 31, 2017(3)	24.67	23.60	
December 31, 2016	23.95	18.90	
September 30, 2016	21.00	18.00	0.5200
June 30, 2016	20.00	16.07	0.5200
March 31, 2016	17.70	9.68	0.5200
December 31, 2015	18.54	10.38	0.5200
September 30, 2015	19.85	12.58	0.5200
June 30, 2015	26.49	19.07	0.5100
March 31, 2015	25.45	18.21	0.5100
December 31, 2014	27.42	18.78	0.4900
September 30, 2014	28.80	24.69	0.4900
June 30, 2014	29.89	26.41	0.4350
March 31, 2014	29.58	23.50	0.4350
Month Ended:			
January 31, 2017(3)	24.67	23.60	
December 31, 2016	23.95	21.25	
November 30, 2016	22.35	18.90	
October 31, 2016	21.25	19.55	
September 30, 2016	21.00	18.41	
August 31, 2016	19.84	18.16	
July 31, 2016	19.95	18.00	

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- (1) Represents cash distributions attributable to the quarter.
(2) For the period from April 9, 2013 through December 31, 2013.
(3) For the period from January 1, 2017 through January 4, 2017.

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The tax consequences to you of an investment in our common units will depend in part on your own tax circumstances. This section updates information related to certain tax considerations and should be read in conjunction with the “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” discussion in the accompanying prospectus, which reviews the principal U.S. federal income tax considerations associated with the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common units. This section is subject to the same limitations set forth in the discussion of “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the accompanying prospectus.

Distributions

Subject to the discussion below of the rules applicable to PFICs, any distributions to a U.S. Holder made by us with respect to our common units generally will constitute dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. We expect that the distributions we pay to U.S. Holders will not exceed our current and accumulated earnings and profits and, accordingly, all such distributions will constitute dividends. If, notwithstanding this expectation, we make distributions to U.S. Holders in excess of our earnings and profits, the excess portion of those distributions will be treated first as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in its common units and thereafter as capital gain. U.S. Holders that are corporations generally will not be entitled to claim a dividends-received deduction with respect to distributions they receive from us because we are not a U.S. corporation. Dividends received with respect to our common units generally will be treated as “passive category income” for purposes of computing allowable foreign tax credits for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Dividends received with respect to our common units by a U.S. Holder that is an individual, trust or estate (a “U.S. Individual Holder”) generally will be treated as “qualified dividend income,” which is taxable to such U.S. Individual Holder at preferential tax rates *provided* that: (1) our common units are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States (such as the NYSE, on which our common units are traded); (2) we are not a PFIC for the taxable year during which the dividend is paid or the immediately preceding taxable year (which we do not believe we are, have been or will be, as discussed below under “— PFIC Status and Significant Tax Consequences”); (3) the U.S. Individual Holder has owned the common units for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the date on which the common units become ex-dividend (and has not entered into certain risk limiting transactions with respect to such common units); and (4) the U.S. Individual Holder is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Because of the uncertainty of these matters, including whether we are or will be a PFIC, there is no assurance that any dividends paid on our common units will be eligible for these preferential rates in the hands of a U.S. Individual Holder, and any dividends paid on our common units that are not eligible for these preferential rates will be taxed as ordinary income to a U.S. Individual Holder.

Special rules may apply to any amounts received in respect of our common units that are treated as “extraordinary dividends.” In general, an extraordinary dividend is a dividend with respect to a common unit that is equal to or in excess of 10.0% of a unitholder’s adjusted tax basis (or fair market value upon the unitholder’s election) in such common unit. In addition, extraordinary dividends include dividends received within a one-year period that, in the aggregate, equal or exceed 20.0% of a unitholder’s adjusted tax basis (or fair market value). If we pay an “extraordinary dividend” on our common units that is treated as “qualified dividend income,” then any loss recognized by a U.S. Individual Holder from the sale or exchange of such common units will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of such dividend.

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PFIC Status and Significant Tax Consequences

Adverse U.S. federal income tax rules apply to a U.S. Holder that owns an equity interest in a non-U.S. corporation that is classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, we are treated as a PFIC with respect to a U.S. Holder if either:

- at least 75.0% of our gross income (including the gross income of our vessel-owning subsidiaries) in any taxable year in which the holder held our units consists of passive income (e.g., dividends, interest, capital gains from the sale or exchange of investment property and rents derived other than in the active conduct of a rental business); or
- at least 50.0% of the average value of the assets held by us (including the assets of our vessel-owning subsidiaries) during any taxable year in which the holder held our units produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.

Income earned, or treated as earned (for U.S. federal income tax purposes), by us in connection with the performance of services would not constitute passive income. By contrast, rental income generally would constitute “passive income” unless we were treated as deriving that rental income in the active conduct of a trade or business under the applicable rules.

Based on our current and projected method of operation and an opinion of counsel, we do not believe that we are or will be a PFIC for any of our previous taxable years or for our current or any future taxable year. We have received an opinion of our U.S. counsel, Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., in support of this position that concludes that the income our subsidiaries earn from certain of our present time-chartering activities should not constitute passive income for purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC. In addition, we have represented to our U.S. counsel that we expect that more than 25.0% of our gross income for our current taxable year and each future year will arise from such or similar time-chartering activities or other income which our U.S. counsel has opined does not constitute passive income, and more than 50.0% of the average value of our assets for each such year was or will be held for the production of such non-passive income. Assuming the composition of our income and assets is consistent with these expectations, and assuming the accuracy of other representations we have made to our U.S. counsel for purposes of its opinion, our U.S. counsel is of the opinion that we should not be a PFIC for any of our previous taxable years or for our current or any future taxable year.

Our counsel has indicated to us that the conclusions described above are not free from doubt. While there is legal authority supporting our conclusions, including IRS pronouncements concerning the characterization of income derived from time charters as services income, the Fifth Circuit held in *Tidewater* that income derived from certain time-chartering activities should be treated as rental income rather than services income for purposes of a provision of the Code relating to foreign sales corporations. In that case, the Fifth Circuit did not address the definition of passive income or the PFIC rules; however, the reasoning of the case could have implications as to how the income from a time charter would be classified under such rules. If the reasoning of this case were extended to the PFIC context, the gross income we derive or are deemed to derive from our time-chartering activities may be treated as rental income, and we would likely be treated as a PFIC. In published guidance, the IRS stated that it disagreed with the holding in *Tidewater* and specified that time charters similar to those at issue in the case should be treated as service contracts.

Distinguishing between arrangements treated as generating rental income and those treated as generating services income involves weighing and balancing competing factual considerations, and there is no legal authority under the PFIC rules addressing our specific method of operation. Conclusions in this area therefore remain matters of interpretation. We are not seeking a ruling from the IRS on the treatment of income generated from our time-chartering operations, and the opinion of our counsel is not binding on the IRS or any court. Thus, while we have received an opinion of counsel in support of our position, it is possible that the IRS or a court could disagree with this position and the opinion of our counsel. In addition, although we intend to conduct our affairs in a manner to avoid being classified as a PFIC with respect to our current or any future taxable year, we cannot assure unitholders that the nature of our operations will not change and that we will not become a PFIC in our current or any future taxable year.

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As discussed more fully in the accompanying prospectus, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year (and regardless of whether we remain a PFIC over the subsequent taxable years), a U.S. Holder would be subject to different taxation rules depending on whether the U.S. Holder makes an election to treat us as a “Qualified Electing Fund,” which we refer to as a “QEF election.” As an alternative to making a QEF election, a U.S. Holder would be able to make a “mark-to-market” election with respect to our common units. In addition, if a U.S. Holder owns our common units during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, such holder must file an annual report with the IRS.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, payments to a non-corporate U.S. Holder of distributions or the proceeds of a disposition of common units will be subject to information reporting. These payments to a non-corporate U.S. Holder also may be subject to backup withholding if the non-corporate U.S. Holder:

- fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number;
- is notified by the IRS that it has failed to report all interest or corporate distributions required to be reported on its U.S. federal income tax returns; or
- in certain circumstances, fails to comply with applicable certification requirements.

Non-U.S. Holders may be required to establish their exemption from information reporting and backup withholding by certifying their status on IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E, W-8ECI or W-8IMY (or successor form), as applicable.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, a unitholder generally may obtain a credit for any amount withheld against its liability for U.S. federal income tax (and obtain a refund of any amounts withheld in excess of such liability) by timely filing a U.S. federal income tax return with the IRS.

In addition, individual citizens or residents of the United States holding certain “foreign financial assets” (which generally include stock and other securities issued by a foreign person unless held in an account maintained by a financial institution) that exceed certain thresholds (the lowest being holding foreign financial assets with an aggregate value in excess of: (1) \$50,000 on the last day of the tax year or (2) \$75,000 at any time during the tax year) are required to report information relating to such assets. Significant penalties may apply for failure to satisfy the reporting obligations described above. Unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the reporting obligations, if any, that would result from the purchase, ownership or disposition of our units.

[Table of Contents](#)**NON-UNITED STATES TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to “we,” “our” or “us” are references to KNOT Offshore Partners LP.

Marshall Islands Tax Consequences

The following discussion is based upon the opinion of Watson Farley & Williams LLP, our counsel as to matters of the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the current laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands applicable to persons who are not citizens of and do not reside in, maintain offices in or engage in business or transactions in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Because we and our subsidiaries do not and do not expect to conduct business or operations in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and because all documentation related to this offering will be executed outside of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, under current Marshall Islands law you will not be subject to Marshall Islands taxation or withholding on distributions, including upon distribution treated as a return of capital, we make to you as a unitholder. In addition, you will not be subject to Marshall Islands stamp, capital gains or other taxes on the purchase, ownership or disposition of common units, and you will not be required by the Republic of the Marshall Islands to file a tax return relating to your ownership of common units.

Norwegian Tax Consequences

The following discussion is based upon the opinion of Advokatfirmaet Thommessen AS, our counsel as to taxation matters under the laws of the Kingdom of Norway that may be relevant to current and prospective unitholders who are persons not resident in Norway for taxation purposes (“Non-Norwegian Holders”).

The discussion that follows is based upon existing Norwegian legislation and current Norwegian Tax Administration practice as of the date of this prospectus. Changes in these authorities may cause the tax consequences to vary substantially from the consequences of unit ownership described below.

Current and prospective unitholders who are resident in Norway for taxation purposes are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential Norwegian tax consequences to them of an investment in our common units. For this purpose, a company incorporated outside of Norway will be treated as resident in Norway in the event its central management and control is carried out in Norway.

Taxation of Non-Norwegian Holders

Under the Norwegian Tax Act on Income and Wealth, Non-Norwegian Holders will not be subject to any taxes in Norway on income or profits in respect of the acquisition, holding, disposition or redemption of the common units, *provided* that:

- we are not treated as carrying on business in Norway; and
- either of the following conditions is met:
 - if such holders are resident in a country that does not have an income tax treaty with Norway, such holders are not engaged in a Norwegian trade or business to which the common units are effectively connected; or
 - if such holders are resident in a country that has an income tax treaty with Norway, such holders do not have a permanent establishment in Norway to which the common units are effectively connected.

A Non-Norwegian Holder that carries on a business in Norway through a partnership is subject to Norwegian tax on income derived from the business if managed from Norway or carried on by the Partnership in Norway.

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While we expect to conduct our affairs in such a manner that our business will not be treated as managed from or carried on in Norway at any time in the future, this determination is dependent upon the facts existing at such time, including (but not limited to) the place where our board of directors meets and the place where our management makes decisions or takes certain actions affecting our business. We intend to conduct our affairs in a manner consistent with Norwegian tax practice so that our business should not be treated as managed from or carried on in Norway for taxation purposes, and consequently, Non-Norwegian Holders should not be subject to tax in Norway solely by reason of the acquisition, holding, disposition or redemption of their common units. Nonetheless, there is no legal authority addressing our specific circumstances, and conclusions in this area remain matters of interpretation. Thus, it is possible that the Norwegian taxation authority could challenge, or a court could disagree with, our position.

While we do not expect it to be the case, if the arrangements we propose to enter into result in our being considered to carry on business in Norway for the purposes of the Norwegian Tax Act on Income and Wealth, unitholders would be considered to be carrying on business in Norway and would be required to file tax returns with the Norwegian Tax Administration and, subject to any relief provided in any relevant double taxation treaty (including, in the case of holders resident in the United States, the U.S.-Norway Tax Treaty), would be subject to taxation in Norway on any income considered to be attributable to the business carried on in Norway.

United Kingdom Tax Consequences

The following is a discussion of the material United Kingdom tax consequences that may be relevant to current and prospective unitholders who are persons not resident and not domiciled in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes (and who are persons who have not been resident or domiciled for tax purposes in the United Kingdom) and who do not acquire their units as part of a trade, profession or vocation carried on in the United Kingdom (“Non-UK Holders”).

Current and prospective unitholders who are, or have been, resident or domiciled in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes, or who hold their units through a trade, profession or vocation in the United Kingdom are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential United Kingdom tax consequences to them of an investment in our common units and are responsible for filing their own UK tax returns and paying any applicable UK taxes (which may be due on amounts received by us but not distributed). The discussion that follows is based upon current United Kingdom tax law and what is understood to be the current practice of Her Majesty’s Revenue & Customs as at the date of this document, both of which are subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect.

Taxation of income and disposals. We expect to conduct our affairs so that Non-UK Holders should not be subject to United Kingdom income tax, capital gains tax or corporation tax on income or gains arising from the Partnership. Distributions may be made to Non-UK Holders without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax.

Stamp taxes. No liability to United Kingdom stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax should arise in connection with the issue of units to unitholders or the transfer of units in the Partnership.

EACH PROSPECTIVE UNITHOLDER IS URGED TO CONSULT HIS OWN TAX COUNSEL OR OTHER ADVISOR WITH REGARD TO THE LEGAL AND TAX CONSEQUENCES OF UNIT OWNERSHIP UNDER ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

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UNDERWRITING

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an underwriting agreement dated January 4, 2017, we have agreed to sell to Barclays Capital Inc., the underwriter in this offering, and the underwriter has agreed to purchase from us, an aggregate of 2,500,000 of our common units.

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriter's obligation to purchase the common units depends on the satisfaction of the conditions contained in the underwriting agreement including:

- the obligation to purchase all of the common units offered hereby (other than those common units covered by its option to purchase additional common units as described below), if any of the common units are purchased;
- the representations and warranties made by us to the underwriter are true;
- there is no material change in our business or the financial markets; and
- we deliver customary closing documents to the underwriter.

Commissions and Expenses

The following table summarizes the underwriting discounts and commissions we will pay to the underwriters. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional common units. The underwriting fee is the difference between the initial price to the public and the amount the underwriters pay to us for the common units.

	<u>No Exercise</u>	<u>Full Exercise</u>
Per Common Unit	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.37
Total	\$925,000	\$1,063,750

The underwriter proposes to offer the common units directly to the public at the public offering price on the cover of this prospectus supplement to selected dealers at such offering price less a selling concession not in excess of \$0.20 per common unit. After the offering, the underwriter may change the offering price and other selling terms. Sales of common units made outside of the United States may be made by affiliates of the underwriter.

The expenses of the offering that are payable by us are estimated to be approximately \$550,000 (excluding underwriting discounts and commissions).

Option to Purchase Additional Common Units

We have granted the underwriter an option exercisable for 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement to purchase, from time to time, in whole or in part, up to an aggregate of 375,000 common units from us at the public offering price less underwriting discounts and commissions. This option may be exercised to the extent the underwriter sells more than 2,500,000 common units in connection with this offering.

Lock-Up Agreements

We, our general partner and certain of its affiliates, including KNOT, and all of our directors and executive officers have agreed that, for a period of 60 days after the date of this prospectus supplement, subject to certain limited exceptions as described below, we and they will not directly or indirectly, without the prior written consent of Barclays Capital Inc. offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of, including the filing with the SEC of a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in respect of, or establish or increase a put equivalent position or liquidate or decrease a call equivalent position within the meaning of Section 16 of the Exchange Act, any common units or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for any common units or publicly disclose the intention to take any such action; provided, however, that we may

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(i) consummate the Private Placement; (ii) issue and sell common units pursuant to, and file a registration statement on Form S-8 relating to, any employee benefit plan we have in effect on the date hereof; and (iii) issue common units upon the conversion of securities or the exercise of warrants outstanding on the date hereof.

Barclays Capital Inc. in its sole discretion, may release the common units and other securities subject to the lock-up agreements described above in whole or in part at any time. When determining whether or not to release common units and other securities from lock-up agreements, Barclays Capital Inc. will consider, among other factors, the holder's reasons for requesting the release, the number of common units and other securities for which the release is being requested and market conditions at the time.

Indemnification

We, and certain of our affiliates, have agreed to indemnify the underwriter against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, and to contribute to payments that the underwriter may be required to make for these liabilities.

Stabilization, Short Positions and Penalty Bids

The underwriter may engage in stabilizing transactions, short sales and purchases to cover positions created by short sales, and penalty bids or purchases for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of the common units, in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act:

- Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.
- A short position involves a sale by the underwriter of common units in excess of the number of common units it is obligated to purchase in the offering, which creates the short position. This short position may be either a covered short position or a naked short position. In a covered short position, the number of common units involved in the sales made by the underwriter in excess of the number of common units it is obligated to purchase is not greater than the number of common units that it may purchase by exercising its option to purchase additional common units. In a naked short position, the number of common units involved is greater than the number of common units in its option to purchase additional common units. The underwriter may close out any short position by either exercising its option to purchase additional common units and/or purchasing common units in the open market. In determining the source of common units to close out the short position, the underwriter will consider, among other things, the price of common units available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which it may purchase common units through its option to purchase additional common units. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriter is concerned that there could be downward pressure on the price of the common units in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.
- Covering transactions involve purchases of the common units in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions.
- Penalty bids permit the underwriter to reclaim a selling concession from a broker/dealer when the common units originally sold by such broker/dealer is purchased in a stabilizing or covering transaction to cover short positions.

These stabilizing transactions, covering transactions and penalty bids may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our common units or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the common units. As a result, the price of the common units may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. These transactions may be effected on the New York Stock Exchange or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

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Neither we nor the underwriter make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the common units. In addition, neither we nor the underwriter make any representation that the underwriter will engage in these stabilizing transactions or that any transaction, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

Stamp Taxes

If you purchase common units offered in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, you may be required to pay stamp taxes and other charges under the laws and practices of the country of purchase, in addition to the offering price of the common units.

Listing on the NYSE

Our common units are listed on the NYSE under the symbol “KNOP”.

Other Relationships

The underwriter and certain of its affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. The underwriter and certain of its affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various commercial and investment banking and financial advisory services for us and our affiliates, for which they received or may in the future receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriter and certain of its affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of us or our affiliates. The underwriter and certain of its affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Selling Restrictions

Notice to Prospective Investors in Hong Kong

The common units have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than (a) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance. No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the common units has been or may be issued or has been or may be in the possession of any person for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to common units which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

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Notice to Prospective Investors in Australia

No placement document, prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document has been lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (“ASIC”), in relation to the offering. This prospectus does not constitute a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act 2001 (the “Corporations Act”), and does not purport to include the information required for a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act.

Any offer in Australia of the common units may only be made to persons (the “Exempt Investors”), who are:

- (a) “sophisticated investors” (within the meaning of section 708(8) of the Corporations Act), “professional investors” (within the meaning of section 708(11) of the Corporations Act) or otherwise pursuant to one or more exemptions contained in section 708 of the Corporations Act; and
- (b) “wholesale clients” (within the meaning of section 761G of the Corporations Act),

so that it is lawful to offer the common units without disclosure to investors under Chapters 6D and 7 of the Corporations Act.

The common units applied for by Exempt Investors in Australia must not be offered for sale in Australia in the period of 12 months after the date of allotment under the offering, except in circumstances where disclosure to investors under Chapters 6D and 7 of the Corporations Act would not be required pursuant to an exemption under both section 708 and Subdivision B of Division 2 of Part 7.9 of the Corporations Act or otherwise or where the offer is pursuant to a disclosure document which complies with Chapters 6D and 7 of the Corporations Act. Any person acquiring common units must observe such Australian on-sale restrictions.

This prospectus contains general information only and does not take account of the investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any particular person. It does not contain any securities recommendations or financial product advice. Before making an investment decision, investors need to consider whether the information in this prospectus is appropriate to their needs, objectives and circumstances, and, if necessary, seek expert advice on those matters.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the European Economic Area

In relation to each member state of the European Economic Area that has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a relevant member state), other than Germany, with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that relevant member state (the relevant implementation date), an offer of securities described in this prospectus may not be made to the public in that relevant member state other than:

- to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- to fewer than 100 or, if the Relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provision of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive.

provided that no such offer of securities shall require us or any underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of securities to the public” in any relevant member state means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer

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and the securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the securities, as the expression may be varied in that member state by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that member state, and the expression “Prospectus Directive” means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State, and includes any relevant implementing measure in each relevant member state. The expression 2010 PD Amending Directive means Directive 2010/73/EU.

We have not authorized and do not authorize the making of any offer of securities through any financial intermediary on their behalf, other than offers made by the underwriters with a view to the final placement of the securities as contemplated in this prospectus. Accordingly, no purchaser of the securities, other than the underwriters, is authorized to make any further offer of the securities on behalf of us or the underwriters.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters with respect to the offering will be passed upon for us by Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., Washington, D.C. The validity of the common units and certain other legal matters with respect to the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands will be passed upon for us by our counsel as to Marshall Islands law, Watson Farley & Williams LLP, New York, New York. Certain matters with respect to this offering will be passed upon for the underwriter by Latham & Watkins LLP, Houston, Texas.

EXPERTS

The consolidated and combined carve-out financial statements of KNOT Offshore Partners LP as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 appearing in our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2015 have been incorporated by reference in this prospectus in reliance on the report of Ernst & Young AS, independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

Ernst & Young AS is located at Dronning Eufemias gate 6, P.O. Box 1156 Sentrum, 0107 Oslo, Norway.

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[Table of Contents](#)**EXPENSES**

The following table sets forth costs and expenses, other than the underwriting discounts and commissions, in connection with the issuance and distribution of the common units covered by this prospectus supplement. All amounts are estimated, except the SEC registration fee, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority filing fee and the NYSE listing fee.

SEC registration fee attributable to this offering	\$ 7,830
Financial Industry Regulatory Authority filing fee attributable to this offering	10,630
NYSE listing fee	13,800
Legal fees and expenses	250,000
Accounting fees and expenses	150,000
Printing costs	50,000
Transfer agent fees	3,500
Miscellaneous	64,240
Total	<u>\$550,000</u>

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KNOT Offshore Partners LP

Common Units Representing Limited Partnership Interests Other Classes of Units Representing Limited Partnership Interests Debt Securities

We may from time to time, in one or more offerings, offer and sell common units and other units representing limited partner interests in KNOT Offshore Partners LP and the debt securities described in this prospectus. We refer to the common units and other units representing limited partner interests in KNOT Offshore Partners LP and the debt securities collectively as the “securities.” The aggregate initial offering price of all securities sold by us under this prospectus will not exceed \$750 million.

We may offer and sell these securities in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined by market conditions and other factors at the time of the offering. This prospectus describes only the general terms of these securities and the general manner in which we will offer the securities. The specific terms of any securities we offer will be included in a supplement to this prospectus. The prospectus supplement will describe the specific manner in which we will offer the securities and also may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. The names of any underwriters and the specific terms of a plan of distribution will be stated in the prospectus supplement.

Our common units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”), under the symbol “KNOP.” We will provide information in the related prospectus supplement for the trading market, if any, for any securities that may be offered.

Investing in our securities involves risks. You should carefully consider the risk factors described under “[Risk Factors](#)” on page 7 of this prospectus before you make an investment in our securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is May 28, 2014.

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In making your investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents we have incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone else to give you different information. We are not offering these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents. We will disclose any material changes in our affairs in an amendment to this prospectus, a prospectus supplement or a future filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC using a “shelf” registration process. Under this shelf registration process, we may over time, in one or more offerings, offer and sell up to \$750 million in total aggregate offering price of any combination of the securities described in this prospectus.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of KNOT Offshore Partners LP and the securities that are registered hereunder that may be offered by us. Each time we sell any securities offered by this prospectus, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering and the securities being offered. Any prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. To the extent information in this prospectus is inconsistent with the information contained in a prospectus supplement, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement.

The information in this prospectus is accurate as of its date. Additional information, including our financial statements and the notes thereto, is incorporated in this prospectus by reference to our reports filed with the SEC. Before you invest in our securities, you should carefully read this prospectus, including the “Risk Factors,” any prospectus supplement, the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement (including the documents described under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information” in both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement) and any additional information you may need to make your investment decision.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to “KNOT Offshore Partners LP,” “KNOT Offshore Partners,” the “Partnership,” “we,” “our,” “us” or similar terms refer to KNOT Offshore Partners LP, a Marshall Islands limited partnership, or any one or more of its subsidiaries. References in this prospectus to “our general partner” refer to KNOT Offshore Partners GP LLC, the general partner of the Partnership. References in this prospectus to “KNOT” refer, depending on the context, to Knutsen NYK Offshore Tankers AS and to any one or more of its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form F-3 regarding the securities covered by this prospectus. This prospectus does not contain all of the information found in the registration statement. For further information regarding us and the securities offered in this prospectus, you may wish to review the full registration statement, including its exhibits. The registration statement, including the exhibits, may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of this material can also be obtained upon written request from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at that address, at prescribed rates, or from the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov free of charge. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on public reference rooms. You may also obtain information about us at the offices of the NYSE at 20 Broad Street, New York, NY, 10005, or on our website at www.knotoffshorepartners.com. Information on our website or any other website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and does not constitute a part of this prospectus unless specifically so designated and filed with the SEC.

We are subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and, in accordance therewith, we are required to file with the SEC annual reports on Form 20-F within four months of our fiscal year-end, and provide to the SEC other material information on Form 6-K. These reports and other information may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC or obtained from the SEC’s website as provided above. Our website, also provided above, will make our annual reports on Form 20-F and our periodic reports filed with the SEC available, free of charge, through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports are electronically filed with the SEC. Information on our website or any other website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and does not constitute a part of this prospectus.

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As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt under the Exchange Act from, among other things, certain rules prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our executive officers, directors and principal unitholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act, including the filing of quarterly reports or current reports on Form 8-K. However, we intend to make available quarterly reports containing our unaudited interim financial information for the first three fiscal quarters of each fiscal year.

The SEC allows us to “incorporate by reference” into this prospectus information that we file with the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information to you without actually including the specific information in this prospectus by referring you to other documents filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus. Information that we later provide to the SEC, and which is deemed to be “filed” with the SEC, automatically will update information previously filed with the SEC, and may replace information in this prospectus.

We incorporate by reference into this prospectus the documents listed below:

- our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 filed on April 15, 2014, as amended by Form 20-F/A, filed on May 5, 2014 (“our 2013 Annual Report”);
- our report on Form 6-K filed on May 15, 2014;
- all subsequent annual reports on Form 20-F filed prior to the termination of this offering;
- all subsequent current reports on Form 6-K furnished prior to the termination of this offering that we identify in such current reports as being incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part; and
- the description of our common units contained in our Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on April 5, 2013, including any subsequent amendments or reports filed for the purpose of updating such description.

These reports contain important information about us, our financial condition and our results of operations.

You may obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus from the SEC through its public reference facilities or its website at the addresses provided above. You also may request a copy of any document incorporated by reference in this prospectus (excluding any exhibits to those documents, unless the exhibit is specifically incorporated by reference in this document), at no cost, by visiting our website at www.knotoffshorepartners.com, or by writing or calling us at the following address:

KNOT Offshore Partners LP
2 Queen’s Cross
Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire AB15 4YB
United Kingdom
+44 1224 618420

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with any information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than its respective date.

[Table of Contents](#)**FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This prospectus and the documents we incorporate by reference contain certain forward-looking statements concerning plans and objectives of management for future operations or economic performance, or assumptions related thereto. In addition, we and our representatives may from time to time make other oral or written statements that are also forward-looking statements. Such statements include, in particular, statements about our plans, strategies, business prospects, changes and trends in our business, and the markets in which we operate. In some cases, you can identify the forward-looking statements by the use of words such as “may,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “forecast,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “propose,” “potential,” “continue” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements reflect management’s current views only as of the date of this prospectus and are not intended to give any assurance as to future results. As a result, unitholders are cautioned not to rely on any forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places in this prospectus and include statements with respect to, among other things:

- statements about market trends in the shuttle tanker or general tanker industries, including hire rates, factors affecting supply and demand, and opportunities for the profitable operations of shuttle tankers;
- statements about KNOT’s and KNOT Offshore Partners’ ability to build and retrofit shuttle tankers and the timing of the delivery and acceptance of any such vessels by their respective charterers;
- KNOT Offshore Partners’ ability to make cash distributions on its units or any increases in cash distributions;
- KNOT Offshore Partners’ ability to integrate and realize the expected benefits from acquisitions;
- KNOT Offshore Partners’ anticipated growth strategies;
- the effects of a worldwide or regional economic slowdown;
- turmoil in the global financial markets;
- fluctuations in currencies and interest rates;
- general market conditions, including fluctuations in hire rates and vessel values;
- changes in KNOT Offshore Partners’ operating expenses, including drydocking and insurance costs and bunker prices;
- KNOT Offshore Partners’ future financial condition or results of operations and future revenues and expenses;
- the repayment of debt and settling of any interest rate swaps;
- KNOT Offshore Partners’ ability to make additional borrowings and to access debt and equity markets;
- planned capital expenditures and availability of capital resources to fund capital expenditures;
- KNOT Offshore Partners’ ability to maintain long-term relationships with major users of shuttle tonnage;

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- KNOT Offshore Partners' ability to leverage KNOT's relationships and reputation in the shipping industry;
- KNOT Offshore Partners' ability to purchase vessels from KNOT in the future;
- KNOT Offshore Partners' continued ability to enter into long-term charters, which we define as charters of five years or more;
- KNOT Offshore Partners' ability to maximize the use of its vessels, including the re-deployment or disposition of vessels no longer under long-term charter;
- timely purchases and deliveries of newbuilds;
- future purchase prices of newbuilds and secondhand vessels;
- KNOT Offshore Partners' ability to compete successfully for future chartering and newbuild opportunities;
- acceptance of a vessel by its charterer;
- termination dates and extensions of charters;
- the expected cost of, and KNOT Offshore Partners' ability to comply with, governmental regulations, maritime self-regulatory organization standards, as well as standard regulations imposed by its charterers applicable to KNOT Offshore Partners' business;
- availability of skilled labor, vessel crews and management;
- KNOT Offshore Partners' general and administrative expenses and its fees and expenses payable under the fleet management agreements and the management and administrative services agreement;
- the anticipated taxation of KNOT Offshore Partners and distributions to KNOT Offshore Partners' unitholders;
- estimated future maintenance and replacement capital expenditures;
- KNOT Offshore Partners' ability to retain key employees;
- customers' increasing emphasis on environmental and safety concerns;
- potential liability from any pending or future litigation;
- potential disruption of shipping routes due to accidents, political events, piracy or acts by terrorists;
- future sales of KNOT Offshore Partners' securities in the public market;
- KNOT Offshore Partners' business strategy and other plans and objectives for future operations; and
- other factors listed from time to time in the reports and other documents that KNOT Offshore Partners files with the SEC.

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Forward-looking statements in this prospectus are made based upon management's current plans, expectations, estimates, assumptions and beliefs concerning future events impacting us and therefore involve a number of risks and uncertainties, including those risks discussed in "Risk Factors" and those risks discussed in reports we file with the SEC. The risks, uncertainties and assumptions involve known and unknown risks and are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. We caution that forward-looking statements are not guarantees and that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of these factors. Further, we cannot assess the impact of each such factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to be materially different from those contained in any forward-looking statement.

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ABOUT KNOT OFFSHORE PARTNERS LP

We are a publicly traded limited partnership formed on February 21, 2013 to own and operate shuttle tankers under long-term charters. Our fleet currently consists of five shuttle tankers.

On April 15, 2013, we completed our initial public offering (our “IPO”). In connection with our IPO, we sold 8,567,500 common units to the public and issued to Knutsen NYK Offshore Tankers AS (“KNOT”) 8,567,500 subordinated units and all of our incentive distribution rights. In addition, KNOT owns, through its ownership of our general partner, a 2.0% general partner interest in us, represented by 349,694 general partner units.

We were formed under the laws of the Marshall Islands and maintain our principal place of business at 2 Queen’s Cross, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, AB15 4YB, United Kingdom. Our telephone number at that address is +44 (0) 1224 618420.

[Table of Contents](#)**RISK FACTORS**

An investment in our securities involves a significant degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risk factors and all of the other information included in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents we have incorporated by reference into this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, including those in “Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors” in our 2013 Annual Report, as updated by annual, quarterly and other reports and documents we file with the SEC after the date of this prospectus and that are incorporated by reference herein, in evaluating an investment in the securities. If any of these risks were actually to occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. When we offer and sell any securities pursuant to a prospectus supplement, we may include additional risk factors relevant to such securities in the prospectus supplement.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Except as otherwise provided in an applicable prospectus supplement, we will use the net proceeds we receive from the sale of the securities covered by this prospectus for customary partnership purposes, including repayment of debt (including debt owed to KNOT), acquisitions, capital expenditures and additions to working capital.

The actual application of proceeds we receive from any particular offering of securities using this prospectus will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to such offering.

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table shows our historical cash and capitalization as of December 31, 2013. This table is derived from our consolidated and combined carve-out financial statements, including accompanying notes, incorporated by reference in this prospectus. You should read this table in conjunction with the section entitled “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and our consolidated and combined carve-out financial statements and the related notes thereto, which are incorporated by reference herein from our 2013 Annual Report.

	As of December 31, 2013
	(In thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28,836
Restricted cash	458
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 29,294</u>
Debt:	
Seller’s credit	\$ 10,349
Current portion of long-term debt	29,269
Long-term debt, excluding seller’s credit and current portion	310,359
Total debt	<u>\$ 349,977</u>
Equity:	
Total partners’ capital	\$ 281,977
Total equity	<u>\$ 281,977</u>
Total capitalization	<u><u>\$ 631,954</u></u>

Each prospectus supplement will include updated information on our capitalization.

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RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth our ratio of consolidated earnings to fixed charges for the periods presented:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(1)	2.74x	1.21x	(0.56)x

- (1) For periods prior to our IPO, represents data for our predecessor in respect of the four vessels, the *Fortaleza Knutsen*, the *Recife Knutsen*, the *Bodil Knutsen* and the *Windsor Knutsen* in our initial fleet for periods prior to our IPO in April 2013.

For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges:

- “fixed charges” means the sum of the following: (a) interest expensed and capitalized and (b) amortized capitalized expenses related to indebtedness; and
- “earnings” is the amount resulting (a) from adding (i) pre-tax income from continuing operation before adjustment for non-controlling interest, (ii) fixed charges and (iii) amortization of capitalized interest and (b) from subtracting interest capitalized.

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PRICE RANGE OF COMMON UNITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

As of May 14, 2014, there were 8,567,500 common units outstanding, all of which are held by the public. Our common units were first offered on the NYSE on April 9, 2013 at an initial price of \$21.00 per unit. Our common units are traded on the NYSE under the symbol “KNOP.”

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices for our common units, as reported on the NYSE, and quarterly cash distributions declared per common unit. The last reported sale price of our common units on the NYSE on May 14, 2014 was \$27.00 per unit.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Cash Distributions per Unit(1)</u>
Year ended December 31, 2013(2)	\$29.39	\$20.68	
Second quarter 2014(3)	29.15	26.44	
First quarter 2014	29.58	23.50	\$ 0.4350
Fourth quarter 2013	29.39	23.77	0.4350
Third quarter 2013	26.17	21.51	0.4350
Second quarter 2013(4)	24.71	20.68	0.3173(5)
Month ended May 1, 2014(6)	27.85	26.44	
Month ended April 30, 2014	29.15	26.54	
Month ended March 31, 2014	29.58	26.53	
Month ended February 28, 2014	29.52	25.77	
Month ended January 31, 2014	28.50	23.50	
Month ended December 31, 2013	29.39	25.01	
Month ended November 30, 2013	28.42	25.18	
Month ended October 31, 2013	26.09	23.77	

(1) Represents cash distributions attributable to the quarter.

(2) For the period from April 9, 2013 through December 31, 2013.

(3) For the period from April 1, 2014 through May 14, 2014.

(4) For the period from April 9, 2013 through June 30, 2013.

(5) For the period from April 9, 2013 through June 30, 2013, we paid unitholders a distribution of \$0.3173 per unit. This distribution was the prorated portion of the minimum quarterly distribution of \$0.375 per unit.

(6) For the period from May 1, 2014 through May 14, 2014.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON UNITS

Our common units and subordinated units represent limited partner interests in us. The holders of units are entitled to participate in partnership distributions and exercise the rights and privileges available to limited partners under our partnership agreement. For a description of the relative rights and privileges of holders of common units and subordinated units in and to partnership distributions, together with a description of the circumstances under which subordinated units convert into common units, please read this section and “Our Cash Distribution Policy and Restrictions on Distributions.”

Number of Units

We currently have 8,567,500 common units outstanding, all of which are held by the public. We also have 8,567,500 subordinated units outstanding, for which there is no established public trading market, all of which are held by KNOT. The common units and the subordinated units represent an aggregate 98.0% limited partner interest, and the general partner interest represents a 2.0% general partner interest in us.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC serves as registrar and transfer agent for the common units.

Transfer of Common Units

By transfer of common units in accordance with our partnership agreement, each transferee of common units will be admitted as a limited partner with respect to the common units transferred when such transfer and admission is reflected in our books and records. Each transferee:

- represents that the transferee has the capacity, power and authority to become bound by our partnership agreement;
- automatically agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of, and is deemed to have executed, our partnership agreement; and
- gives the consents and approvals contained in our partnership agreement, such as the approval of all transactions and agreements we entered into in connection with our formation and our IPO.

A transferee will become a substituted limited partner of the Partnership for the transferred common units automatically upon the recording of the transfer on our books and records. Our general partner will cause any transfers to be recorded on our books and records no less frequently than quarterly.

We may, at our discretion, treat the nominee holder of a common unit as the absolute owner. In that case, the beneficial holder’s rights are limited solely to those that it has against the nominee holder as a result of any agreement between the beneficial owner and the nominee holder.

Common units are securities and are transferable according to the laws governing transfer of securities. In addition to other rights acquired upon transfer, the transferor gives the transferee the right to become a limited partner in the Partnership for the transferred common units.

Until a common unit has been transferred on our books, we and the transfer agent may treat the record holder of the unit as the absolute owner for all purposes, except as otherwise required by law or stock exchange regulations.

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Voting Rights

Unlike the holders of common stock in a corporation, holders of common units have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business. We hold a meeting of the limited partners every year to elect one or more members of our board of directors and to vote on any other matters that are properly brought before the meeting. Common unitholders are entitled to elect only four of the seven members of our board of directors. The elected directors are elected on a staggered basis and serve for four-year terms. Our general partner in its sole discretion appoints the remaining three directors and sets the terms for which those directors serve. Our partnership agreement also contains provisions limiting the ability of unitholders to call meetings or to acquire information about our operations, as well as other provisions limiting our unitholders' ability to influence the manner or direction of management. Unitholders have no right to elect our general partner, and our general partner may not be removed except by a vote of the holders of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the outstanding common and subordinated units, including any common and subordinated units owned by our general partner and its affiliates, voting together as a single class.

Our partnership agreement further restricts unitholders' voting rights by providing that all persons (including individuals, entities, partnerships, trusts and estates) that are residents of Norway for purposes of the Norwegian Tax Act ("Norwegian Resident Holders") are not eligible to vote in the election of elected directors. Further, if any person or group owns beneficially more than 4.9% of any class of units then outstanding (excluding Norwegian Resident Holders in the election of elected directors), any such units owned by that person or group in excess of 4.9% may not be voted on any matter and are not considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of unitholders, calculating required votes (except for purposes of nominating a person for election to our board of directors), determining the presence of a quorum or for other similar purposes, unless required by law. The voting rights of any unitholders not entitled to vote on a specific matter are effectively redistributed pro rata among the other common unitholders. Our general partner, its affiliates and persons who acquire common units with the prior approval of our board of directors are not subject to the 4.9% limitation except with respect to voting their common units in the election of the elected directors.

The following is a summary of the unitholder vote required for the approval of the matters specified below. Matters that require the approval of a "unit majority" require:

- during the subordination period, the approval of a majority of the common units, excluding those common units held by our general partner and its affiliates, voting as a single class and a majority of the subordinated units voting as a single class; and
- after the subordination period, the approval of a majority of the common units voting as a single class.

In voting their common units and subordinated units our general partner and its affiliates will have no fiduciary duty or obligation whatsoever to us or the limited partners, including any duty to act in good faith or in the best interests of us or the limited partners.

<u>Action</u>	<u>Unitholder Approval Required and Voting Rights</u>
Issuance of additional units	No approval rights; general partner approval required for all issuances not reasonably expected to be accretive within 12 months of issuance or which would otherwise have a material adverse impact on our general partner or its interest in the Partnership.
Amendment of our partnership agreement	Certain amendments may be made by our board of directors without the approval of the unitholders. Other amendments generally require the approval of a unit majority.
Merger of the Partnership or the sale of all or substantially all of our assets	Unit majority and approval of our general partner and our board of directors.

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<u>Action</u>	<u>Unitholder Approval Required and Voting Rights</u>
Dissolution of the Partnership	Unit majority and approval of our general partner and our board of directors.
Reconstitution of the Partnership upon dissolution	Unit majority.
Election of four of the seven members of our board of directors	A plurality of the votes of the holders of the common units.
Withdrawal of our general partner	Under most circumstances, the approval of a majority of the common units, excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates, is required for the withdrawal of our general partner prior to March 31, 2023 in a manner that would cause a dissolution of the Partnership.
Removal of our general partner	Not less than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the outstanding units, including units held by our general partner and its affiliates, voting together as a single class.
Transfer of our general partner interest in us	Our general partner may transfer all, but not less than all, of its general partner interest in us without a vote of our unitholders to an affiliate or another person in connection with its merger or consolidation with or into, or sale of all or substantially all of its assets to, such affiliate or person. The approval of a majority of the common units, excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates, is required in other circumstances for a transfer of the general partner interest to a third party prior to March 31, 2023.
Transfer of incentive distribution rights	Except for transfers to an affiliate or another person as part of a merger or consolidation with or into, or sale of all or substantially all of its assets to, such affiliate or person, the approval of a majority of the common units, excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates, voting separately as a class, is required in most circumstances for a transfer of our incentive distribution rights to a third party prior to March 31, 2018.
Transfer of ownership interests in our general partner	No approval required at any time.
Issuance of Additional Interests	

Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited amount of additional partnership interests and rights to buy partnership interests for the consideration and on the terms and conditions determined by our board of directors without the approval of the unitholders. However, our general partner will be required to approve all issuances of additional partnership interests that are not reasonably expected to be accretive within 12 months of issuance or which would otherwise have a material adverse impact on our general partner or its interest in us.

We intend to fund acquisitions through borrowings and the issuance of additional common units or other equity securities and the issuance of debt securities. Holders of any additional common units we issue will be

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entitled to share equally with the then-existing holders of common units in our distributions of available cash. In addition, the issuance of additional common units or other equity securities may dilute the value of the interests of the then-existing holders of common units in our net assets.

In accordance with Marshall Islands law and the provisions of our partnership agreement, we may also issue additional partnership interests that, as determined by our board of directors, have special voting rights to which the common units are not entitled.

Upon issuance of additional partnership interests (other than the issuance of common units upon exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional common units, the issuance of common units in connection with a reset of our incentive distribution target levels or the issuance of partnership interests upon conversion of outstanding partnership interests), our general partner will have the right, but not the obligation, to make additional capital contributions to the extent necessary to maintain its 2.0% general partner interest in us. Our general partner's interest in us will thus be reduced if we issue additional partnership interests in the future and our general partner does not elect to maintain its 2.0% general partner interest in us. Our general partner and its affiliates will have the right, which it may from time to time assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates, to purchase common units, subordinated units or other equity securities whenever, and on the same terms that, we issue those securities to persons other than our general partner and its affiliates, to the extent necessary to maintain its and its affiliates' percentage interest, including its interest represented by common units and subordinated units, that existed immediately prior to each issuance. Other holders of common units will not have similar pre-emptive rights to acquire additional common units or other partnership interests.

Limited Call Right

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates hold more than 80% of the then-issued and outstanding partnership interests of any class, our general partner will have the right, which it may assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates or to us, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the remaining partnership interests of the class held by unaffiliated persons as of a record date to be selected by our general partner, on at least ten but not more than 60 days' written notice at a price equal to the greater of (x) the average of the daily closing prices of the partnership interests of such class over the 20 trading days preceding the date three days before the notice of exercise of the call right is first mailed and (y) the highest price paid by our general partner or any of its affiliates for partnership interests of such class during the 90-day period preceding the date such notice is first mailed. Our general partner is not obligated to obtain a fairness opinion regarding the value of the common units to be repurchased by it upon the exercise of this limited call right and has no fiduciary duty in determining whether to exercise this limited call right.

As a result of our general partner's right to purchase outstanding partnership interests, a holder of partnership interests may have the holder's partnership interests purchased at an undesirable time or price. The tax consequences to a unitholder of the exercise of this call right are the same as a sale by that unitholder of common units in the market. Please read "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders—Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Common Units" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—U.S. Federal Income Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders—Disposition of Units."

Summary of our Partnership Agreement

A copy of our partnership agreement is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. A summary of the important provisions of our partnership agreement and the rights and privileges of our unitholders is included in our registration statement on Form 8-A, filed with the SEC on April 5, 2013, including any subsequent amendments or reports filed for the purpose of updating such description. Please read "Where You Can Find More Information."

[Table of Contents](#)**OUR CASH DISTRIBUTION POLICY AND RESTRICTIONS ON DISTRIBUTIONS**

You should read the following discussion of our cash distribution policy and restrictions on distributions in conjunction with specific assumptions included in this section. In addition, you should read “Forward-Looking Statements” and “Risk Factors” for information regarding statements that do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and certain risks inherent in our business.

General***Rationale for Our Cash Distribution Policy***

Our cash distribution policy reflects a judgment that our unitholders will be better served by our distributing our available cash (after deducting expenses, including estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures and reserves) rather than retaining it. Because we believe we will generally finance any expansion capital expenditures from external financing sources, we believe that our investors are best served by our distributing all of our available cash. Our cash distribution policy is consistent with the terms of our partnership agreement, which requires that we distribute all of our available cash quarterly (after deducting expenses, including estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures and reserves).

Limitations on Cash Distributions and Our Ability to Change Our Cash Distribution Policy

There is no guarantee that unitholders will receive quarterly distributions from us. Our distribution policy is subject to certain restrictions and may be changed at any time, including:

- Our unitholders have no contractual or other legal right to receive distributions other than the obligation under our partnership agreement to distribute available cash on a quarterly basis, which is subject to the broad discretion of our board of directors to establish reserves and other limitations.
- We are subject to restrictions on distributions under our financing agreements. Our financing agreements contain material financial tests and covenants that must be satisfied in order to pay distributions. If we are unable to satisfy the restrictions included in any of our financing agreements or are otherwise in default under any of those agreements, as a result of our debt levels or otherwise, we will not be able to make cash distributions to our unitholders, notwithstanding our stated cash distribution policy.
- We are required to make substantial capital expenditures to maintain and replace our fleet. These expenditures may fluctuate significantly over time, particularly as our vessels near the end of their useful lives. In order to minimize these fluctuations, our partnership agreement requires us to deduct estimated, as opposed to actual, maintenance and replacement capital expenditures from the amount of cash that we would otherwise have available for distribution to our unitholders. In years when estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures are higher than actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures, the amount of cash available for distribution to unitholders will be lower than if actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures were deducted.
- Although our partnership agreement requires us to distribute all of our available cash, our partnership agreement, including provisions contained therein requiring us to make cash distributions, may be amended. During the subordination period, with certain exceptions, our partnership agreement may not be amended without the approval of non-affiliated common unitholders. After the subordination period has ended, our partnership agreement can be amended with the approval of a majority of the outstanding common units.

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- Even if our cash distribution policy is not modified or revoked, the amount of distributions we pay under our cash distribution policy and the decision to make any distribution is determined by our board of directors, taking into consideration the terms of our partnership agreement.
- Under Section 51 of the Marshall Islands Act, we may not make a distribution to our unitholders if the distribution would cause our liabilities, other than liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interest and liabilities for which the recourse of creditors is limited to specified property of ours, to exceed the fair value of our assets, except that the fair value of property that is subject to a liability for which the recourse of creditors is limited shall be included in our assets only to the extent that the fair value of that property exceeds that liability.
- We may lack sufficient cash to pay distributions to our unitholders due to decreases in total operating revenues, decreases in hire rates, the loss of a vessel, increases in operating or general and administrative expenses, principal and interest payments on outstanding debt, taxes, working capital requirements, maintenance and replacement capital expenditures or anticipated cash needs.

Our ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders depends on the performance of our subsidiaries and their ability to distribute cash to us. The ability of our subsidiaries to make distributions to us may be restricted by, among other things, the provisions of existing and future indebtedness, applicable limited partnership and limited liability company laws in the Marshall Islands and Norway and other laws and regulations.

Distributions of Available Cash

General

Within 45 days after the end of each quarter, we distribute all of our available cash (defined below) to unitholders of record on the applicable record date.

Definition of Available Cash

Available cash generally means, for each fiscal quarter, all cash on hand at the end of the quarter (including our proportionate share of cash on hand of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own):

- *less*, the amount of cash reserves (including our proportionate share of cash reserves of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own) established by our board of directors and our subsidiaries to:
 - provide for the proper conduct of our business (including reserves for future capital expenditures and for our anticipated credit needs);
 - comply with applicable law, any of our debt instruments or other agreements; and/or
 - provide funds for distributions to our unitholders and to our general partner for any one or more of the next four quarters;
- *plus*, all cash on hand (including our proportionate share of cash on hand of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own) on the date of determination of available cash for the quarter resulting from (1) working capital borrowings made after the end of the quarter and (2) cash distributions received after the end of the quarter from any equity interest in any person (other than a subsidiary of us), which distributions are paid by such person in respect of operations conducted by such person during such quarter. Working capital borrowings are generally borrowings that are made under a revolving credit facility and in all cases are used solely for working capital purposes or to pay distributions to partners.

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Minimum Quarterly Distribution

Common unitholders are entitled under our partnership agreement to receive a quarterly distribution of \$0.375 per unit, or \$1.50 per unit per year, prior to any distribution on the subordinated units to the extent we have sufficient cash on hand to pay the distribution, after establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses. There is no guarantee that we will pay the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units and subordinated units in any quarter. Even if our cash distribution policy is not modified or revoked, the amount of distributions paid under our policy and the decision to make any distribution is determined by our board of directors, taking into consideration the terms of our partnership agreement. We are prohibited from making any distributions to unitholders if it would cause an event of default, or an event of default is then existing, under our financing arrangements.

Operating Surplus and Capital Surplus

General

All cash distributed to unitholders is characterized as either “Operating Surplus and Capital Surplus” or “Operating Surplus and Capital Surplus.” We treat distributions of available cash from operating surplus differently than distributions of available cash from capital surplus.

Definition of Operating Surplus

Operating surplus for any period generally means:

- \$17.0 million; *plus*
- all of our cash receipts (including our proportionate share of cash receipts of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own, provided, that cash receipts from the termination of an interest rate, currency or commodity hedge contract prior to its specified termination date will be included in operating surplus in equal quarterly installments over the remaining scheduled life of such hedge contract), excluding cash from (1) borrowings, other than working capital borrowings, (2) sales of equity and debt securities, (3) sales or other dispositions of assets outside the ordinary course of business, (4) capital contributions and (5) corporate reorganizations or restructurings; *plus*
- working capital borrowings (including our proportionate share of working capital borrowings for certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own) made after the end of a quarter but before the date of determination of operating surplus for the quarter; *plus*
- interest paid on debt incurred (including periodic net payments under related hedge contracts) and cash distributions paid on equity securities issued (including the amount of any incremental distributions made to the holders of our incentive distribution rights and our proportionate share of such interest and cash distributions paid by certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own), in each case, to finance all or any portion of the construction, replacement or improvement of a capital asset (such as a vessel) in respect of the period from such financing until the earlier to occur of the date the capital asset is put into service or the date that it is abandoned or disposed of; *plus*
- interest paid on debt incurred (including periodic net payments under related hedge contracts) and cash distributions paid on equity securities issued (including the amount of any incremental distributions made to the holders of our incentive distribution rights and our proportionate share of such interest and cash distributions paid by certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own), in each case, to pay the construction period interest on debt incurred (including periodic net payments under related interest rate swap agreements), or to pay construction period distributions on equity issued, to finance the construction projects described in the immediately preceding bullet; *less*

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- all of our “operating expenditures” (which includes estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures and is further described below) of us and our subsidiaries (including our proportionate share of operating expenditures by certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own); *less*
- the amount of cash reserves (including our proportionate share of cash reserves for certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own) established by our board of directors to provide funds for future operating expenditures; *less*
- any cash loss realized on dispositions of assets acquired using investment capital expenditures; *less*
- all working capital borrowings (including our proportionate share of working capital borrowings by certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own) not repaid within 12 months after having been incurred.

If a working capital borrowing, which increases operating surplus, is not repaid during the 12-month period following the borrowing, it will be deemed repaid at the end of such period, thus decreasing operating surplus at such time. When such working capital borrowing is in fact repaid, it will not be treated as a reduction in operating surplus because operating surplus will have been previously reduced by the deemed repayment.

As described above, operating surplus includes a provision that will enable us, if we choose, to distribute as operating surplus up to \$17.0 million of cash we receive in the future from non-operating sources, such as asset sales, issuances of securities and long-term borrowings, that would otherwise be distributed as capital surplus. In addition, the effect of including, as described above, certain cash distributions on equity securities or interest payments on debt in operating surplus would be to increase operating surplus by the amount of any such cash distributions or payments. As a result, we may also distribute as operating surplus up to the amount of any such cash distributions or interest payments we receive from non-operating sources.

Operating expenditures generally means all of our cash expenditures, including but not limited to taxes, employee and director compensation, reimbursement of expenses to our general partner, repayment of working capital borrowings, debt service payments and payments made under any interest rate, currency or commodity hedge contracts (provided that payments made in connection with the termination of any hedge contract prior to the expiration of its specified termination date be included in operating expenditures in equal quarterly installments over the remaining scheduled life of such hedge contract), provided that operating expenditures will not include:

- deemed repayments of working capital borrowings deducted from operating surplus pursuant to the last bullet point of the definition of operating surplus above when such repayment actually occurs;
- payments (including prepayments and payment penalties) of principal of and premium on indebtedness, other than working capital borrowings;
- expansion capital expenditures, investment capital expenditures or actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures (which are discussed in further detail under “—Capital Expenditures” below);
- payment of transaction expenses (including taxes) relating to interim capital transactions; or
- distributions to partners.

Capital Expenditures

For purposes of determining operating surplus, maintenance and replacement capital expenditures are those capital expenditures required to maintain over the long term the operating capacity of or the revenue generated by our capital assets, and expansion capital expenditures are those capital expenditures that increase

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the operating capacity of or the revenue generated by our capital assets. In our partnership agreement, we refer to these maintenance and replacement capital expenditures as “maintenance capital expenditures.” To the extent, however, that capital expenditures associated with acquiring a new vessel or improving an existing vessel increase the revenues or the operating capacity of our fleet, such capital expenditures would be classified as expansion capital expenditures.

Investment capital expenditures are those capital expenditures that are neither maintenance and replacement capital expenditures nor expansion capital expenditures. Investment capital expenditures largely consist of capital expenditures made for investment purposes. Examples of investment capital expenditures include traditional capital expenditures for investment purposes, such as purchases of equity securities, as well as other capital expenditures that might be made in lieu of such traditional investment capital expenditures, such as the acquisition of a capital asset for investment purposes.

Examples of maintenance and replacement capital expenditures include capital expenditures associated with drydocking, modifying an existing vessel or acquiring a new vessel to the extent such expenditures are incurred to maintain the operating capacity of or the revenue generated by our fleet. Maintenance and replacement capital expenditures will also include interest (and related fees) on debt incurred and distributions on equity issued (including the amount of any incremental distributions made to the holders of our incentive distribution rights) to finance the construction of a replacement vessel and paid in respect of the construction period, which we define as the period beginning on the date that we enter into a binding construction contract and ending on the earlier of the date that the replacement vessel commences commercial service or the date that the replacement vessel is abandoned or disposed of. Debt incurred to pay or equity issued to fund construction period interest payments, and distributions on such equity (including the amount of any incremental distributions made to the holders of our incentive distribution rights), will also be considered maintenance and replacement capital expenditures.

Because our maintenance and replacement capital expenditures can be very large and vary significantly in timing, the amount of our actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures may differ substantially from period to period, which could cause similar fluctuations in the amounts of operating surplus, adjusted operating surplus and available cash for distribution to our unitholders, than if we subtracted actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures from operating surplus each quarter. Accordingly, to eliminate the effect on operating surplus of these fluctuations, our partnership agreement will require that an amount equal to an estimate of the average quarterly maintenance and replacement capital expenditures necessary to maintain the operating capacity of or the revenue generated by our capital assets over the long term be subtracted from operating surplus each quarter, as opposed to the actual amounts spent. In our partnership agreement, we refer to these estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures to be subtracted from operating surplus as “estimated maintenance capital expenditures.” The amount of estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures deducted from operating surplus is subject to review and change by our board of directors at least once a year, provided that any change must be approved by our conflicts committee. The estimate will be made at least annually and whenever an event occurs that is likely to result in a material adjustment to the amount of our maintenance and replacement capital expenditures, such as a major acquisition or the introduction of new governmental regulations that will affect our fleet. For purposes of calculating operating surplus, any adjustment to this estimate will be prospective only.

The use of estimated maintenance and replacement capital expenditures in calculating operating surplus will have the following effects:

- it will reduce the risk that actual maintenance and replacement capital expenditures in any one quarter will be large enough to make operating surplus less than the minimum quarterly distribution to be paid on all the units for that quarter and subsequent quarters;
- it may reduce the need for us to borrow to pay distributions;

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- it may be difficult for us to raise our distribution above the minimum quarterly distribution and pay incentive distributions to KNOT; and
- it will reduce the likelihood that a large maintenance and replacement capital expenditure in a period will prevent KNOT from being able to convert some or all of its subordinated units into common units since the effect of an estimate is to spread the expected expense over several periods, mitigating the effect of the actual payment of the expenditure on any single period.

Definition of Capital Surplus

Capital surplus generally will be generated only by:

- borrowings other than working capital borrowings;
- sales of debt and equity securities; and
- sales or other dispositions of assets for cash, other than inventory, accounts receivable and other current assets sold in the ordinary course of business or non-current assets sold as part of normal retirements or replacements of assets.

Characterization of Cash Distributions

We will treat all available cash distributed as coming from operating surplus until the sum of all available cash distributed since we began operations equals the operating surplus as of the most recent date of determination of available cash. We will treat any amount distributed in excess of operating surplus, regardless of its source, as capital surplus. As described above, operating surplus does not reflect actual cash on hand that is available for distribution to our unitholders. For example, it includes a provision that enables us, if we choose, to distribute as operating surplus up to \$17.0 million of cash we receive in the future from non-operating sources, such as asset sales, issuances of securities and long-term borrowings, that would otherwise be distributed as capital surplus. We do not anticipate that we will make any distributions from capital surplus.

Subordination Period

General

During the subordination period (as defined below), the common units will have the right to receive distributions of available cash from operating surplus in an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution of \$0.375 per unit, plus any arrearages in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units from prior quarters, before any distributions of available cash from operating surplus may be made on the subordinated units. Distribution arrearages do not accrue on the subordinated units. The purpose of the subordination period is to increase the likelihood that during the subordination period there will be available cash from operating surplus to be distributed on the common units.

Definition of Subordination Period

The subordination period will extend until the second business day following the distribution of available cash from operating surplus in respect of any quarter, ending on or after March 31, 2016, that each of the following tests are met:

- distributions of available cash from operating surplus on each of the outstanding common units and subordinated units equaled or exceeded the sum of the minimum quarterly distribution for each of the three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date;

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- the “adjusted operating surplus” (as defined below) generated during each of the three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date equaled or exceeded the sum of the minimum quarterly distributions on all of the outstanding common units and subordinated units during those periods on a fully diluted weighted average basis and the related distribution on the 2.0% general partner interest during those periods; and
- there are no outstanding arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units.

If the unitholders remove our general partner without cause, the subordination period may end before March 31, 2016.

For purposes of determining whether the tests in the bullets above have been met, the three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods for which the determination is being made may include one or more quarters with respect to which arrearages in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units have accrued, provided that all such arrearages have been repaid prior to the end of each such four-quarter period.

If the expiration of the subordination period occurs as a result of us having met the tests described above, each outstanding subordinated unit will convert into one common unit and will then participate pro rata with the other common units in distributions of available cash.

Definition of Adjusted Operating Surplus

Adjusted operating surplus for any period generally means:

- operating surplus generated with respect to that period (excluding any amounts attributable to the item described in the first bullet point under “—Operating Surplus and Capital Surplus—Definition of Operating Surplus” above); *less*
- the amount of any net increase in working capital borrowings (including our proportionate share of any changes in working capital borrowings of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own) with respect to that period; *less*
- the amount of any net reduction in cash reserves for operating expenditures (including our proportionate share of cash reserves of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own) over that period not relating to an operating expenditure made during that period; *plus*
- the amount of any net decrease in working capital borrowings (including our proportionate share of any changes in working capital borrowings of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own) with respect to that period; *plus*
- the amount of any net increase in cash reserves for operating expenditures (including our proportionate share of cash reserves of certain subsidiaries we do not wholly own) over that period required by any debt instrument for the repayment of principal, interest or premium; *plus*
- the amount of any net decrease made in subsequent periods to cash reserves for operating expenditures initially established with respect to such period to the extent such decrease results in a reduction in adjusted operating surplus in subsequent periods.

Adjusted operating surplus is intended to reflect the cash generated from operations during a particular period and therefore excludes net increases in working capital borrowings and net drawdowns of reserves of cash generated in prior periods.

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Effect of Removal of Our General Partner on the Subordination Period

If the unitholders remove our general partner other than for cause and units held by our general partner and its affiliates are not voted in favor of such removal:

- the subordination period will end and each subordinated unit will immediately convert into one common unit and will then participate pro rata with the other common units in distributions of available cash;
- any existing arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units will be extinguished; and
- our general partner will have the right to convert its general partner interest and the holder of incentive distribution rights will have the right to convert such incentive distribution rights into common units or to receive cash in exchange for such interest or rights.

Distributions of Available Cash From Operating Surplus During the Subordination Period

We will make distributions of available cash from operating surplus for any quarter during the subordination period in the following manner:

- *first*, 98.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter;
- *second*, 98.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units for any prior quarters during the subordination period;
- *third*, 98.0% to the subordinated unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until we distribute for each subordinated unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and
- *thereafter*, in the manner described in “—General Partner Interest” and “—Incentive Distribution Rights” below.

The preceding paragraph is based on the assumption that our general partner maintains its 2.0% general partner interest and that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

Distributions of Available Cash From Operating Surplus After the Subordination Period

We will make distributions of available cash from operating surplus for any quarter after the subordination period in the following manner:

- *first*, 98.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until we distribute for each outstanding unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and
- *thereafter*, in the manner described in “—General Partner Interest” and “—Incentive Distribution Rights” below.

The preceding paragraph is based on the assumption that our general partner maintains its 2.0% general partner interest and that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

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General Partner Interest

Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner is currently entitled to 2.0% of all distributions that we make prior to our liquidation. Our general partner has the right, but not the obligation, to contribute a proportionate amount of capital to us to maintain its 2.0% general partner interest if we issue additional units. Our general partner's 2.0% interest, and the percentage of our cash distributions to which it is entitled, will be proportionately reduced if we issue additional units in the future and our general partner does not contribute a proportionate amount of capital to us in order to maintain its 2.0% general partner interest. Our general partner will be entitled to make a capital contribution in order to maintain its 2.0% general partner interest in the form of the contribution to us of common units based on the current market value of the contributed common units.

Incentive Distribution Rights

Incentive distribution rights represent the right to receive an increasing percentage of quarterly distributions of available cash from operating surplus after the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels have been achieved. KNOT currently holds our incentive distribution rights. Our incentive distribution rights may be transferred separately from any other interest, subject to restrictions in our partnership agreement. Except for transfers of our incentive distribution rights to an affiliate or another entity as part of a merger or consolidation with or into, or sale of substantially all of the assets to, such affiliate or entity, the approval of a majority of our common units (excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates), voting separately as a class, generally is required for a transfer of our incentive distribution rights to a third party prior to March 31, 2018. Any transfer by KNOT of our incentive distribution rights would not change the percentage allocations of quarterly distributions with respect to such rights.

If for any quarter:

- we have distributed available cash from operating surplus to the common and subordinated unitholders in an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution; and
- we have distributed available cash from operating surplus on outstanding common units in an amount necessary to eliminate any cumulative arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution;

then, we will distribute any additional available cash from operating surplus for that quarter among the unitholders and our general partner in the following manner:

- *first*, 98.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until each unitholder receives a total of \$0.43125 per unit for that quarter (the "first target distribution");
- *second*, 85.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, 2.0% to our general partner and 13.0% to the holders of our incentive distribution rights, pro rata, until each unitholder receives a total of \$0.46875 per unit for that quarter (the "second target distribution");
- *third*, 75.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, 2.0% to our general partner and 23.0% to the holders of our incentive distribution rights pro rata, until each unitholder receives a total of \$0.5625 per unit for that quarter (the "third target distribution"); and
- *thereafter*, 50.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, 2.0% to our general partner and 48.0% to the holders of our incentive distribution rights, pro rata.

In each case, the amount of the target distribution set forth above is exclusive of any distributions to common unitholders to eliminate any cumulative arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution. The percentage interests set forth above assume that our general partner maintains its 2.0% general partner interest and that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

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Percentage Allocations of Available Cash From Operating Surplus

The following table illustrates the percentage allocations of the additional available cash from operating surplus among our unitholders, our general partner and the holders of our incentive distribution rights up to the various target distribution levels. The amounts set forth under “Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions” are the percentage interests of our unitholders, our general partner and the holders of our incentive distribution rights in any available cash from operating surplus we distribute up to and including the corresponding amount in the column “Total Quarterly Distribution Target,” until available cash from operating surplus we distribute reaches the next target distribution level, if any. The percentage interests shown for our unitholders, our general partner and the holders of our incentive distribution rights for the minimum quarterly distribution are also applicable to quarterly distributions that are less than the minimum quarterly distribution. The percentage interests shown for our general partner include its 2.0% general partner interest only and assume that our general partner has contributed any capital necessary to maintain its 2.0% general partner interest.

	<u>Total Quarterly Distribution Target</u>	<u>Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions</u>		<u>Holders of Incentive Distribution Rights</u>
		<u>Unitholders</u>	<u>General Partner</u>	
Minimum Quarterly Distribution	\$0.375	98.0%	2.0%	0%
First Target Distribution	up to \$0.43125	98.0%	2.0%	0%
Second Target Distribution	above \$0.43125 up to \$0.46875	85.0%	2.0%	13.0%
Third Target Distribution	above \$0.46875 up to \$0.5625	75.0%	2.0%	23.0%
Thereafter	above \$0.5625	50.0%	2.0%	48.0%

Right to Reset Incentive Distribution Levels

KNOT, as the initial holder of all of our incentive distribution rights, has the right under our partnership agreement to elect to relinquish the right of the holders of our incentive distribution rights to receive incentive distributions based on the initial target distribution levels and to reset, at higher levels, the minimum quarterly distribution amount and target distribution levels upon which our incentive distributions to KNOT would be set. KNOT’s right to reset the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution levels upon which our incentive distributions payable to KNOT are based may be exercised, without approval of our unitholders or the conflicts committee of our board of directors, at any time when there are no subordinated units outstanding and we have made cash distributions to the holders of our incentive distribution rights at the highest level of incentive distribution for each of the prior four consecutive fiscal quarters. If at the time of any election to reset the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution levels KNOT and its affiliates are not the holders of a majority of our incentive distribution rights, then any such election to reset shall be subject to the prior written concurrence of our board of directors that the conditions described in the immediately preceding sentence have been satisfied. The reset minimum quarterly distribution amount and target distribution levels will be higher than the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution levels prior to the reset such that there will be no incentive distributions paid under the reset target distribution levels until cash distributions per unit following this event increase as described below. We anticipate that KNOT would exercise this reset right in order to facilitate acquisitions or internal growth projects that would otherwise not be sufficiently accretive to cash distributions per common unit, taking into account the existing levels of incentive distributions being made to KNOT.

In connection with the resetting of the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution levels and the corresponding relinquishment by KNOT of incentive distributions based on the target distributions prior to the reset, KNOT will be entitled to receive a number of newly issued common units based on a predetermined formula described below that takes into account the “cash parity” value of the average cash distributions related to our incentive distribution rights received by KNOT for the two quarters prior to the reset event as compared to the average cash distributions per common unit during this period. We will also issue an additional amount of general partner units in order to maintain the general partner’s ownership interest in us relative to the issuance of the additional common units.

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The number of common units that KNOT would be entitled to receive from us in connection with a resetting of the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution levels then in effect would be equal to (x) the average amount of cash distributions received by KNOT in respect of its incentive distribution rights during the two consecutive fiscal quarters ended immediately prior to the date of such reset election divided by (y) the average of the amount of cash distributed per common unit during each of these two quarters. The issuance of the additional common units will be conditioned upon approval of the listing or admission for trading of such common units by the national securities exchange on which the common units are then listed or admitted for trading.

Following a reset election, the minimum quarterly distribution amount will be reset to an amount equal to the average cash distribution amount per unit for the two fiscal quarters immediately preceding the reset election (such amount is referred to as the “reset minimum quarterly distribution”) and the target distribution levels will be reset to be correspondingly higher such that we would distribute all of our available cash from operating surplus for each quarter thereafter as follows:

- *first*, 98.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until each unitholder receives an amount equal to 115.0% of the reset minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter;
- *second*, 85.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, 2.0% to our general partner and 13.0% to the holders of our incentive distribution rights, pro rata, until each unitholder receives an amount per unit equal to 125.0% of the reset minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter;
- *third*, 75.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, 2.0% to our general partner, and 23.0% to the holders of our incentive distribution rights, pro rata, until each unitholder receives an amount per unit equal to 150.0% of the reset minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and
- *thereafter*, 50.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, 2.0% to our general partner and 48.0% to the holders of our incentive distribution rights, pro rata.

Assuming that it continues to hold a majority of our incentive distribution rights, KNOT will be entitled to cause the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution levels to be reset on more than one occasion, provided that it may not make a reset election except at a time when the holders of our incentive distribution rights have received incentive distributions for the prior four consecutive fiscal quarters based on the highest level of incentive distributions that the holders of our incentive distribution rights are entitled to receive under our partnership agreement.

Distributions From Capital Surplus

How Distributions From Capital Surplus Will Be Made

We will make distributions of available cash from capital surplus, if any, in the following manner:

- *first*, 98.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until the minimum quarterly distribution is reduced to zero, as described below;
- *second*, 98.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until we distribute for each common unit an amount of available cash from capital surplus equal to any unpaid arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units; and
- *thereafter*, we will make all distributions of available cash from capital surplus as if they were from operating surplus.

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The preceding paragraph is based on the assumption that our general partner maintains its 2.0% general partner interest and that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

Effect of a Distribution from Capital Surplus

Our partnership agreement treats a distribution of capital surplus as the repayment of the consideration for the issuance of the units, which is a return of capital. Each time a distribution of capital surplus is made, the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels will be reduced in the same proportion as the distribution had to the fair market value of the common units prior to the announcement of the distribution. Because distributions of capital surplus will reduce the minimum quarterly distribution, after any of these distributions are made, it may be easier for KNOT to receive incentive distributions and for the subordinated units to convert into common units. However, any distribution of capital surplus before the minimum quarterly distribution is reduced to zero cannot be applied to the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution or any arrearages.

Once we reduce the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels to zero, we will then make all future distributions 50.0% to the holders of units, 2.0% to our general partner and 48.0% to the holders of our incentive distribution rights (currently, KNOT). The 2.0% interests shown for our general partner assumes that our general partner maintains its 2.0% general partner interest.

Adjustment to the Minimum Quarterly Distribution and Target Distribution Levels

In addition to adjusting the minimum quarterly distribution and target distribution levels to reflect a distribution of capital surplus, if we combine our units into fewer units or subdivide our units into a greater number of units, we will proportionately adjust:

- the minimum quarterly distribution;
- the target distribution levels; and
- the initial unit price.

For example, if a two-for-one split of the common and subordinated units should occur, the minimum quarterly distribution, the target distribution levels and the initial unit price would each be reduced to 50.0% of its initial level. If we combine our common units into a lesser number of units or subdivide our common units into a greater number of units, we will combine our subordinated units or subdivide our subordinated units, using the same ratio applied to the common units. We will not make any adjustment by reason of the issuance of additional units for cash or property.

Distributions of Cash Upon Liquidation

If we dissolve in accordance with the partnership agreement, we will sell or otherwise dispose of our assets in a process called liquidation. We will apply the proceeds of liquidation in the manner set forth below.

If, as of the date three trading days prior to the announcement of the proposed liquidation, the average closing price for our common units for the preceding 20 trading days (the “current market price”) is greater than the sum of:

- any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units for any prior quarters during the subordination period; plus
- the initial unit price (less any prior capital surplus distributions and any prior cash distributions made in connection with a partial liquidation);

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then the proceeds of the liquidation will be applied as follows:

- *first*, 98.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to the current market price of our common units;
- *second*, 98.0% to the subordinated unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until we distribute for each subordinated unit an amount equal to the current market price of our common units; and
- *thereafter*, 50.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, 48.0% to holders of our incentive distribution rights and 2.0% to our general partner.

If, as of the date three trading days prior to the announcement of the proposed liquidation, the current market price of our common units is equal to or less than the sum of:

- any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units for any prior quarters during the subordination period; plus
- the initial unit price (less any prior capital surplus distributions and any prior cash distributions made in connection with a partial liquidation);

then the proceeds of the liquidation will be applied as follows:

- *first*, 98.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to the initial unit price (less any prior capital surplus distributions and any prior cash distributions made in connection with a partial liquidation);
- *second*, 98.0% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units for any prior quarters during the subordination period;
- *third*, 98.0% to the subordinated unitholders, pro rata, and 2.0% to our general partner, until we distribute for each outstanding subordinated unit an amount equal to the initial unit price (less any prior capital surplus distributions and any prior cash distributions made in connection with a partial liquidation); and
- *thereafter*, 50.0% to all unitholders, pro rata, 48.0% to holders of our incentive distribution rights and 2.0% to our general partner.

The immediately preceding paragraph is based on the assumption that our general partner maintains its 2.0% general partner interest and that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE OTHER CLASSES OF UNITS

Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of additional partnership interests and other equity securities for the consideration and with the rights, preferences, and privileges established by our board of directors without the approval of any of our unitholders. As of May 15, 2014, no classes of limited partner interests were outstanding other than the common units and the subordinated units.

Should we offer other classes of units under this prospectus, a prospectus supplement relating to the particular class or series of units offered will include the specific terms of those units, including, among other things, the following:

- the designation, stated value, and liquidation preference of the units and the maximum number of units to constitute the class or series;
- the number of units to be offered;
- the public offering price at which the units will be issued;
- any sinking fund provisions of the units;
- the voting rights, if any, of the units;
- the distribution rights of the units, if any;
- whether the units will be redeemable and, if so, the price and the terms and conditions on which the units may be redeemed, including the time during which the units may be redeemed and any accumulated distributions thereof, if any, that the holders of the units will be entitled to receive upon the redemption thereof;
- the terms and conditions, if any, on which the units will be convertible into, or exchangeable for, the units of any other class or series of units representing limited partner interests, including the price or prices or the rate or rates of conversion or exchange and the method, if any, of adjusting the same;
- a discussion of any additional material federal income tax considerations (other than as discussed in this prospectus), if any, regarding the units; and
- any additional rights, preferences, privileges, limitations, and restrictions of the units.

The particular terms of any class or series of units will also be described in the amendment to the operating agreement relating to that class or series of units, which will be filed as an exhibit to or incorporated by reference in this prospectus at or before the time of issuance of any such class or series of units.

Such units will be fully paid and non-assessable when issued upon full payment of the purchase price therefor. The transfer agent, registrar, and distributions disbursement agent for the units will be designated in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Table of Contents**DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES**

When used in this section, the terms “we,” “us,” “our” and “issuer” refer to KNOT Offshore Partners LP.

The following is a description of the terms of the debt securities, which may be either senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities, and which we collectively refer to as the debt securities. The descriptions below relating to the debt securities and the indentures are summaries of the anticipated provisions thereof, do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of the applicable indenture and any applicable U.S. federal income tax considerations, as well as any applicable modifications of or additions to the general terms described below in the applicable prospectus supplement. The applicable prospectus supplement may also state that any of the terms set forth herein are inapplicable to such series of debt securities.

If we offer senior debt securities, we will issue them under a senior indenture. If we offer subordinated debt securities, we will issue them under a subordinated indenture. A form of each indenture is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. We have not restated either indenture in its entirety in this description. You should read the relevant indenture because it, and not this description, controls your rights as holders of the debt securities. Capitalized terms used in the summary have the meanings specified in the indentures.

General

The debt securities will be:

- our direct general obligations;
- either senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities; and
- issued under separate indentures (which may be existing indentures) between us and a trustee that we will name in the related prospectus supplement.

The term “Trustee” as used in this prospectus shall refer to the trustee under either of the above indentures. The debt securities will be governed by the provisions of the related indenture and those made part of the indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (the “Trust Indenture Act”).

Specific Terms of Each Series of Debt Securities

The indenture does not limit the total amount of debt securities that may be issued. Debt securities under the indenture may be issued from time to time in separate series, up to the aggregate amount authorized for each such series.

We will prepare a prospectus supplement and either a supplemental indenture or a resolution of our board of directors and an accompanying officers’ certificate relating to any series of debt securities that we offer, which will include specific terms relating to some or all of the following:

- whether the debt securities are senior or subordinated debt securities and, if subordinated debt securities, the specific subordination provision applicable thereto;
- the guarantors of the debt securities, if any;
- whether the debt securities are secured or unsecured;

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- the form and title of the debt securities;
- the total principal amount of the debt securities and any limit on such total principal amount;
- the price at which we will issue the debt securities;
- the date or dates on which the debt securities may be issued;
- the portion of the principal amount which will be payable if the maturity of the debt securities is accelerated;
- any right we may have to defer payments of interest by extending the dates payments are due and whether interest on those deferred amounts will be payable;
- the dates on which the principal and premium, if any, of the debt securities will be payable;
- the interest rate which the debt securities will bear and the interest payment dates for the debt securities;
- any optional redemption provisions;
- whether the debt securities are convertible into or exchangeable for other securities and the conversion or exchange rate and other related terms, conditions and features.
- any sinking fund or analogous provision, or option of the holder thereof, that would obligate us to repurchase, repay or otherwise redeem the debt securities, and the period or periods within which, the price or prices at which, and the other terms and conditions upon which such debt securities will be repurchased, repaid or redeemed;
- whether the debt securities are entitled to the benefits of any guarantees by subsidiary guarantors;
- whether the debt securities may be issued in amounts other than \$1,000 each or multiples thereof;
- deletions from, modifications of or additions to the events of default or covenants with respect to debt securities of the series, whether or not such events of default or covenants are consistent with the events of default or covenants described herein; and
- any other terms of the series of debt securities and any additions, deletions or modifications to the applicable indenture.

This description of debt securities will be deemed modified, amended or supplemented by any description of any series of debt securities set forth in a prospectus supplement related to that series.

The prospectus supplement will also describe any material U.S. federal income tax consequences or other special considerations regarding the applicable series of debt securities, including those relating to:

- debt securities with respect to which payments of principal, premium or interest are determined with reference to an index or formula, including changes in prices of particular securities, currencies or commodities;
- debt securities with respect to which principal, premium or interest is payable in a foreign or composite currency;

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- debt securities that are issued at a discount below their stated principal amount, bearing no interest or interest at a rate that at the time of issuance is below market rates; and
- variable rate debt securities that are exchangeable for fixed rate debt securities.

Interest payments may be made by check mailed to the registered holders of debt securities or, if so stated in the applicable prospectus supplement, at the option of a holder, by wire transfer to an account designated by the holder.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, fully registered securities may be transferred or exchanged at the office of the Trustee at which its corporate trust business is principally administered in the United States, subject to the limitations provided in the indenture, without the payment of any service charge, other than any applicable tax or governmental charge.

Any funds paid to a paying agent for the payment of amounts due on any debt securities that remain unclaimed for two years will be returned to the issuer and the holders of the debt securities must look only to the issuer for payment after that time.

Covenants

Reports

The indenture contains the following covenant for the benefit of the holders of all series of debt securities:

So long as any debt securities are outstanding, KNOT Offshore Partners will:

- for as long as it is required to file information with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act, file with the Trustee, within 15 days after it is required to file with the SEC, copies of the annual report and of the information, documents and other reports which it is required to file with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act; and
- if it is required to furnish annual or quarterly reports to its unitholders pursuant to the Exchange Act, file with the Trustee any annual report or other reports sent to unitholders generally.

A series of debt securities may contain additional financial and other covenants. The applicable prospectus supplement will contain a description of any such covenants that are added to the indenture specifically for the benefit of holders of a particular series.

Events of Default, Remedies and Notice

Events of Default

Each of the following events will be an “Event of Default” under the indenture with respect to a series of debt securities:

- default in any payment of interest on any debt securities of that series when due that continues for 30 days;
- default in the payment of principal of or premium, if any, on any debt securities of that series when due at its stated maturity, upon redemption, upon required repurchase or otherwise;

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- default in the payment of any sinking fund payment on any debt securities of that series when due;
- failure by the issuer to comply for 60 days after notice with the other agreements contained in the indenture, any supplement to the indenture or any board resolution authorizing the issuance of that series; or
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the issuer.

Exercise of Remedies

If an Event of Default, other than an Event of Default described in the fifth bullet point above, occurs and is continuing, the Trustee or the holders of at least 25.0% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may declare the entire principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on all the debt securities of that series to be due and payable immediately.

A default under the fourth bullet point above will not constitute an Event of Default until the Trustee or the holders of at least 25.0% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series notify us of the default and such default is not cured within 60 days after receipt of such notice.

If an Event of Default described in the fifth bullet point above occurs and is continuing, the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest on all outstanding debt securities of all series will become immediately due and payable without any declaration of acceleration or other act on the part of the Trustee or any holders.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series may:

- waive all past defaults, except with respect to nonpayment of principal, premium or interest; and
- rescind any declaration of acceleration by the Trustee or the holders with respect to the debt securities of that series, but only if:
 - rescinding the declaration of acceleration would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction; and
 - all existing Events of Default have been cured or waived, other than the nonpayment of principal, premium or interest on the debt securities of that series that have become due solely by the declaration of acceleration.

If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee will be under no obligation, except as otherwise provided in the indenture, to exercise any of the rights or powers under the indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders unless such holders have offered to the Trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any costs, liability or expense. No holder may pursue any remedy with respect to the indenture or the debt securities of any series, except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal, premium or interest when due, unless:

- such holder has previously given the Trustee notice that an Event of Default with respect to that series is continuing;
- holders of at least 25.0% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series have requested that the Trustee pursue the remedy;
- such holders have offered the Trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any cost, liability or expense;

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- the Trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after the receipt of the request and the offer of indemnity or security; and
- the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series have not given the Trustee a direction that, in the opinion of the Trustee, is inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series have the right, subject to certain restrictions, to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or of exercising any right or power conferred on the Trustee with respect to that series of debt securities. The Trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that:

- conflicts with law;
- is inconsistent with any provision of the indenture;
- the Trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the rights of any other holder; or
- would involve the Trustee in personal liability.

Notice of Event of Default

Within 30 days after the occurrence of an Event of Default, we are required to give written notice to the Trustee and indicate the status of the default and what action we are taking or propose to take to cure the default. In addition, we are required to deliver to the Trustee, within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, a compliance certificate indicating that we have complied with all covenants contained in the indenture or whether any default or Event of Default has occurred during the previous year.

If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing and is known to the Trustee, the Trustee must mail to each holder a notice of the Event of Default by the later of 90 days after the Event of Default occurs or 30 days after the Trustee knows of the Event of Default. Except in the case of a default in the payment of principal, premium or interest with respect to any debt securities, the Trustee may withhold such notice, but only if and so long as the board of directors, the executive committee or a committee of directors or responsible officers of the Trustee in good faith determines that withholding such notice is in the interests of the holders.

Amendments and Waivers

The issuer may amend the indenture without the consent of any holder of debt securities to:

- cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency;
- convey, transfer, assign, mortgage or pledge any property to or with the Trustee;
- provide for the assumption by a successor of our obligations under the indenture;
- add guarantors with respect to the debt securities;
- change or eliminate any restriction on the payment of principal of, or premium, if any, on, any debt securities;
- secure the debt securities;

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- add covenants for the benefit of the holders or surrender any right or power conferred upon the issuer;
- make any change that does not adversely affect the rights of any holder;
- add or appoint a successor or separate Trustee; or
- comply with any requirement of the SEC in connection with the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act.

In addition, the issuer may amend the indenture if the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of all debt securities of each series that would be affected then outstanding under the indenture consent to it. The issuer may not, however, without the consent of each holder of outstanding debt securities of each series that would be affected, amend the indenture to:

- reduce the percentage in principal amount of debt securities of any series whose holders must consent to an amendment;
- reduce the rate of or extend the time for payment of interest on any debt securities;
- reduce the principal of or extend the stated maturity of any debt securities;
- reduce the premium payable upon the redemption of any debt securities or change the time at which any debt securities may or shall be redeemed;
- make any debt securities payable in any currency other than U.S. dollars;
- in the case of any subordinated debt security, make any change to the subordination provisions that adversely affects the rights of any holder under such provisions;
- impair the right of any holder to receive payment of premium, principal or interest with respect to such holder's debt securities on or after the applicable due date;
- impair the right of any holder to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment with respect to such holder's debt securities;
- release any security that has been granted in respect of the debt securities;
- make any change to the amendment provisions which require each holder's consent;
- in the case of any subordinated debt security, make any change to the subordination provisions that limits or terminates the benefits applicable to any holder of senior indebtedness of KNOT Offshore Partners; or
- make any change to the waiver provisions.

The consent of the holders is not necessary under the indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed amendment. After an amendment under the indenture becomes effective, the issuer is required to mail to all holders a notice briefly describing the amendment. The failure to give, or any defect in, such notice, however, will not impair or affect the validity of the amendment.

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The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each affected series, on behalf of all such holders, and subject to certain rights of the Trustee, may waive:

- compliance by the issuer with certain restrictive provisions of the indenture; and
- any past default under the indenture, subject to certain rights of the Trustee under the indenture;

except that such majority of holders may not waive a default: (i) in the payment of principal, premium or interest or (ii) in respect of a provision that under the indenture cannot be amended without, in the case of either (i) or (ii), the consent of all holders of the series of debt securities that is affected.

Defeasance

At any time, the issuer may terminate, with respect to debt securities of a particular series, all of its obligations under such series of debt securities and the indenture, which we call a “legal defeasance.” If the issuer decides to make a legal defeasance, however, the issuer may not terminate its obligations:

- relating to the defeasance trust;
- to register the transfer or exchange of the debt securities;
- to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen debt securities; or
- to maintain a registrar and paying agent in respect of the debt securities.

If the issuer exercises its legal defeasance option, any guarantee will terminate with respect to that series of debt securities.

At any time the issuer may also effect a “covenant defeasance,” which means it has elected to terminate its obligations under covenants applicable to a series of debt securities and described in the prospectus supplement applicable to such series, other than as described in such prospectus supplement.

The legal defeasance option may be exercised notwithstanding a prior exercise of the covenant defeasance option. If the legal defeasance option is exercised, payment of the affected series of debt securities may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default with respect to that series. If the covenant defeasance option is exercised, payment of the affected series of debt securities may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default specified in the fourth or fifth bullet points under “—Events of Default” above or an Event of Default that is added specifically for such series and described in a prospectus supplement.

In order to exercise either defeasance option, the issuer must:

- irrevocably deposit in trust with the Trustee money or certain U.S. government obligations for the payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the series of debt securities to redemption or maturity, as the case may be;
- comply with certain other conditions, including that no default has occurred and is continuing after the deposit in trust; and
- deliver to the Trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that holders of the series of debt securities will not recognize income, gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such defeasance and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amount and in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance had not occurred. In the case of legal defeasance only,

such opinion of counsel must be based on a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, or other change in applicable federal income tax law.

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No Personal Liability

None of the past, present or future partners, incorporators, managers, members, directors, officers, employees or unitholders of the issuer or our general partner will have any liability for the obligations of the issuer under either indenture or the debt securities or for any claim based on such obligations or their creation.

By accepting a debt security, each holder will be deemed to have waived and released all such liability. This waiver and release are part of the consideration for our issuance of the debt securities. This waiver may not be effective, however, to waive liabilities under the federal securities laws and it is the view of the SEC that such a waiver is against public policy.

Provisions Relating only to the Senior Debt Securities

The senior debt securities will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other senior and unsubordinated debt. The senior debt securities will be effectively subordinated, however, to all of our secured debt to the extent of the value of the collateral for that debt. We will disclose the amount of our secured debt in the prospectus supplement.

Provisions Relating only to the Subordinated Debt Securities

Subordinated Debt Securities Subordinated to Senior Indebtedness

The subordinated debt securities will rank junior in right of payment to all of the Senior Indebtedness of KNOT Offshore Partners. "Senior Indebtedness" will be defined in a supplemental indenture or authorizing resolutions respecting any issuance of a series of subordinated debt securities, and the definition will be set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Payment Blockages

The subordinated indenture will provide that no payment of principal, interest and any premium on the subordinated debt securities may be made in the event:

- we or our property is involved in any voluntary or involuntary liquidation or bankruptcy;
- we fail to pay the principal, interest, any premium or any other amounts on any Senior Indebtedness of KNOT Offshore Partners within any applicable grace period or the maturity of such Senior Indebtedness is accelerated following any other default, subject to certain limited exceptions set forth in the subordinated indenture; or
- any other default on any Senior Indebtedness of KNOT Offshore Partners occurs that permits immediate acceleration of its maturity, in which case a payment blockage on the subordinated debt securities will be imposed for a maximum of 179 days at any one time.

No Limitation on Amount of Senior Debt

The subordinated indenture will not limit the amount of Senior Indebtedness that KNOT Offshore Partners may incur, unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Book Entry, Delivery and Form

A series of debt securities may be issued in the form of one or more global certificates deposited with a depository. We expect that The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") will act as depository. If a series of debt securities is issued in book-entry form, one or more global certificates will be

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issued and deposited with or on behalf of DTC and physical certificates will not be issued to each holder. A global security may not be transferred unless it is exchanged in whole or in part for a certificated security, except that DTC, its nominees and their successors may transfer a global security as a whole to one another.

DTC will keep a computerized record of its participants, such as a broker, whose clients have purchased the debt securities. The participants will then keep records of their clients who purchased the debt securities. Beneficial interests in global securities will be shown on, and transfers of beneficial interests in global securities will be made only through, records maintained by DTC and its participants.

DTC advises us that it is:

- a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law;
- a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law;
- a member of the U.S. Federal Reserve System;
- a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a “clearing agency” registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act.

DTC is owned by a number of its participants and by the NYSE and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). The rules that apply to DTC and its participants are on file with the SEC.

DTC holds securities that its participants deposit with DTC. DTC also records the settlement among participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through computerized records for participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need to exchange certificates. Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations.

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payments due on the global securities will be wired to DTC’s nominee. The issuer, the Trustee and any paying agent will treat DTC’s nominee as the owner of the global securities for all purposes. Accordingly, the issuer, the Trustee and any paying agent will have no direct responsibility or liability to pay amounts due on the global securities to owners of beneficial interests in the global securities.

It is DTC’s current practice, upon receipt of any payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest, to credit participants’ accounts on the payment date according to their respective holdings of beneficial interests in the global securities as shown on DTC’s records. In addition, it is DTC’s current practice to assign any consenting or voting rights to participants, whose accounts are credited with debt securities on a record date, by using an omnibus proxy.

Payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in the global securities, as well as voting by participants, will be governed by the customary practices between the participants and the owners of beneficial interests, as is the case with debt securities held for the account of customers registered in “street name.” Payments to holders of beneficial interests are the responsibility of the participants and not of DTC, the Trustee or us.

Beneficial interests in global securities will be exchangeable for certificated securities with the same terms in authorized denominations only if:

- DTC notifies the issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository or if DTC ceases to be a clearing agency registered under applicable law and a successor depository is not appointed by the issuer within 90 days; or

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- the issuer determines not to require all of the debt securities of a series to be represented by a global security and notifies the Trustee of the decision.

The Trustee

A separate trustee may be appointed for any series of debt securities. We may maintain banking and other commercial relationships with the Trustee and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business, and the Trustee may own debt securities.

Governing Law

The indenture and the debt securities will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

[Table of Contents](#)**MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to current and prospective unitholders and, unless otherwise noted in the following discussion, is the opinion of Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., our U.S. counsel, insofar as it contains legal conclusions with respect to matters of U.S. federal income tax law. The opinion of our counsel is dependent on the accuracy of factual representations made by us to them, including descriptions of our operations contained herein. Statements contained herein that “we believe,” “we expect” or similar phrases are not legal conclusions or opinions of counsel.

This discussion is based upon provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), U.S. Treasury Regulations (“Treasury Regulations”), and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all as in effect or existence on the date of this prospectus and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in these authorities may cause the tax consequences of unit ownership to vary substantially from the consequences described below. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to “we,” “our” or “us” are references to KNOT Offshore Partners LP.

The following discussion applies only to beneficial owners of common units that own the common units as “capital assets” within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (*i.e.*, generally, for investment purposes) and is not intended to be applicable to all categories of investors, such as unitholders subject to special tax rules (*e.g.*, financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, tax-exempt organizations, retirement plans or individual retirement accounts or former citizens or long-term residents of the United States), persons who hold the units as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, each of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below. If a partnership or other entity classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds our common units, the tax treatment of its partners generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding our common units, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences to you of the partnership’s ownership of our common units.

No ruling has been or will be requested from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) regarding any matter affecting us or our current and prospective unitholders. The opinions and statements made herein may be challenged by the IRS and, if so challenged, may not be sustained upon review in a court.

This discussion does not contain information regarding any U.S. federal, state, local, estate, gift or alternative minimum tax considerations concerning the ownership or disposition of common units. This discussion does not comment on all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to particular unitholders in light of their individual circumstances, and each current and prospective unitholder is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, state, local and other tax consequences of the ownership or disposition of common units.

Election to be Treated as a Corporation

We have elected to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, U.S. Holders (as defined below) will not be directly subject to U.S. federal income tax on our income, but rather will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on distributions received from us and dispositions of units as described below.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of our common units that owns (actually or constructively) less than 10.0% of our equity and that is:

- an individual U.S. citizen or resident (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes),

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- a corporation (or other entity that is classified as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized under the laws of the United States or any of its political subdivisions,
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or
- a trust if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) the trust has a valid election in effect to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Distributions

Subject to the discussion below of the rules applicable to Passive Foreign Investment Companies (“PFICs”), any distributions to a U.S. Holder made by us with respect to our common units generally will constitute dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Distributions in excess of our earnings and profits will be treated first as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in its common units and thereafter as capital gain. U.S. Holders that are corporations generally will not be entitled to claim a dividends-received deduction with respect to distributions they receive from us because we are not a U.S. corporation. Dividends received with respect to our common units generally will be treated as “passive category income” for purposes of computing allowable foreign tax credits for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Dividends received with respect to our common units by a U.S. Holder that is an individual, trust or estate (a “U.S. Individual Holder”) generally will be treated as “qualified dividend income,” which is taxable to such U.S. Individual Holder at preferential tax rates provided that: (1) our common units are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States (such as the NYSE, on which our common units are traded); (2) we are not a PFIC for the taxable year during which the dividend is paid or the immediately preceding taxable year (which we do not believe we are, have been or will be, as discussed below under “—PFIC Status and Significant Tax Consequences”); (3) the U.S. Individual Holder has owned the common units for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the date on which the common units become ex-dividend (and has not entered into certain risk limiting transactions with respect to such common units); and (4) the U.S. Individual Holder is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Because of the uncertainty of these matters, including whether we are or will be a PFIC, there is no assurance that any dividends paid on our common units will be eligible for these preferential rates in the hands of a U.S. Individual Holder, and any dividends paid on our common units that are not eligible for these preferential rates will be taxed as ordinary income to a U.S. Individual Holder.

Special rules may apply to any amounts received in respect of our common units that are treated as “extraordinary dividends.” In general, an extraordinary dividend is a dividend with respect to a common unit that is equal to or in excess of 10.0% of a unitholder’s adjusted tax basis (or fair market value upon the unitholder’s election) in such common unit. In addition, extraordinary dividends include dividends received within a one-year period that, in the aggregate, equal or exceed 20.0% of a unitholder’s adjusted tax basis (or fair market value). If we pay an “extraordinary dividend” on our common units that is treated as “qualified dividend income,” then any loss recognized by a U.S. Individual Holder from the sale or exchange of such common units will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of such dividend.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Common Units

Subject to the discussion of PFIC status below, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of our units in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized by the U.S. Holder from such sale, exchange or other disposition and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in such units. The U.S. Holder’s initial tax basis in its units generally will be the U.S. Holder’s purchase

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price for the units and that tax basis will be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount of any distributions on the units that are treated as non-taxable returns of capital (as discussed above under “—Distributions”). Such gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder’s holding period is greater than one year at the time of the sale, exchange or other disposition. Certain U.S. Holders (including individuals) may be eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income tax in respect of long-term capital gains. A U.S. Holder’s ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations. Such capital gain or loss generally will be treated as U.S. source income or loss, as applicable, for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

Certain U.S. Holders, including individuals, estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on, among other things, dividends and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of equity interests. For individuals, the additional Medicare tax applies to the lesser of (1) “net investment income” or (2) the excess of “modified adjusted gross income” over \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly or \$125,000 if married and filing separately). “Net investment income” generally equals the taxpayer’s gross investment income reduced by deductions that are allocable to such income. Unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from their ownership and disposition of our common units.

PFIC Status and Significant Tax Consequences

Adverse U.S. federal income tax rules apply to a U.S. Holder that owns an equity interest in a non-U.S. corporation that is classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, we are treated as a PFIC with respect to a U.S. Holder if either:

- at least 75.0% of our gross income (including the gross income of our vessel-owning subsidiaries) in any taxable year in which the holder held our units consists of passive income (*e.g.*, dividends, interest, capital gains from the sale or exchange of investment property and rents derived other than in the active conduct of a rental business); or
- at least 50.0% of the average value of the assets held by us (including the assets of our vessel-owning subsidiaries) during any taxable year in which the holder held our units produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.

Income earned, or treated as earned (for U.S. federal income tax purposes), by us in connection with the performance of services would not constitute passive income. By contrast, rental income generally would constitute “passive income” unless we were treated as deriving that rental income in the active conduct of a trade or business under the applicable rules.

Based on our current methods of operation and an opinion of counsel, we believe that we were not a PFIC for our 2013 taxable year. We have received an opinion of our U.S. counsel, Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., in support of this position that concludes that the income our subsidiaries earn from our present time-chartering activities should not constitute passive income for purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC and that we should not be a PFIC for our 2013 taxable year. In addition, we expect that more than 25.0% of our gross income for our current taxable year and each future year will arise from such or similar time-chartering activities, and more than 50.0% of the average value of our assets for each such year will be held for the production of such nonpassive income. Assuming the composition of our income and assets is consistent with these expectations, we expect that we should not be a PFIC for our current or any future taxable year.

Our counsel has indicated to us that the conclusions described above are not free from doubt. While there is legal authority supporting our conclusions, including IRS pronouncements concerning the characterization of income derived from time charters as services income, the United States Court of Appeals for

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the Fifth Circuit (the “Fifth Circuit”) held in *Tidewater Inc. v. United States*, 565 F.3d 299 (5th Cir. 2009) that income derived from certain marine time charter agreements should be treated as rental income rather than services income for purposes of a “foreign sales corporation” provision of the Code. In that case, the Fifth Circuit did not address the definition of passive income or the PFIC rules; however, the reasoning of the case could have implications as to how the income from a time charter would be classified under such rules. If the reasoning of this case were extended to the PFIC context, the gross income we derive or are deemed to derive from our time-chartering activities may be treated as rental income, and we would likely be treated as a PFIC. The IRS has announced its nonacquiescence with the Fifth Circuit’s holding in *Tidewater* and its position that the marine time charter agreements at issue in *Tidewater* should be treated as service contracts.

Distinguishing between arrangements treated as generating rental income and those treated as generating services income involves weighing and balancing competing factual considerations, and there is no legal authority under the PFIC rules addressing our specific method of operation. Conclusions in this area therefore remain matters of interpretation. We are not seeking a ruling from the IRS on the treatment of income generated from our time-chartering operations, and the opinion of our counsel is not binding on the IRS or any court. Thus, while we have received an opinion of counsel in support of our position, it is possible that the IRS or a court could disagree with this position and the opinion of our counsel. In addition, although we intend to conduct our affairs in a manner to avoid being classified as a PFIC with respect to our current or any future taxable year, we cannot assure unitholders that the nature of our operations will not change and that we will not become a PFIC in our current or any future taxable year.

As discussed more fully below, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year (and regardless of whether we remain a PFIC over the subsequent taxable years), a U.S. Holder should be subject to different taxation rules depending on whether the U.S. Holder makes an election to treat us as a “Qualified Electing Fund,” which we refer to as a “QEF election.” As an alternative to making a QEF election, a U.S. Holder would be able to make a “mark-to-market” election with respect to our common units, as discussed below. In addition, if a U.S. Holder owns our common units during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, such holder must file an annual report with the IRS.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Making a Timely QEF Election

If a U.S. Holder makes a timely QEF election (an “Electing Holder”), then, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that Electing Holder must report as income for its taxable year its pro rata share of our ordinary earnings and net capital gain, if any, for our taxable years that end with or within the taxable year for which that holder is reporting, regardless of whether or not the Electing Holder received distributions from us in that year. The Electing Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common units will be increased to reflect taxed but undistributed earnings and profits. Distributions of earnings and profits that were previously taxed will result in a corresponding reduction in the Electing Holder’s adjusted tax basis in common units and will not be taxed again once distributed. An Electing Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common units. A U.S. Holder makes a QEF election with respect to any year that we are a PFIC by filing IRS Form 8621 with its U.S. federal income tax return. If, contrary to our expectations, we determine that we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, we will provide each U.S. Holder with the information necessary to make the QEF election described above. Although the QEF election is available with respect to subsidiaries, in the event we acquire or own a subsidiary in the future that is treated as a PFIC, no assurances can be made that we will be able to provide U.S. Holders with the necessary information to make the QEF election with respect to such subsidiary.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Making a “Mark-to-Market” Election

If we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year and, as we anticipate, our units were treated as “marketable stock,” then, as an alternative to making a QEF election, a U.S. Holder would be allowed to make a “mark-to-market” election with respect to our common units, provided the U.S. Holder completes and files IRS

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Form 8621 in accordance with the relevant instructions and related Treasury Regulations. If that election is made, the U.S. Holder generally would include as ordinary income in each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the U.S. Holder's common units at the end of the taxable year over the holder's adjusted tax basis in the common units. The U.S. Holder also would be permitted an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the common units over the fair market value thereof at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in its common units would be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss recognized. Gain recognized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common units would be treated as ordinary income, and any loss recognized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of the common units would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent that such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included in income by the U.S. Holder. The mark-to-market election generally will not be available with respect to subsidiaries. Accordingly, in the event we acquire or own a subsidiary in the future that is treated as a PFIC, the mark-to-market election generally will not be available with respect to such subsidiary.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Not Making a Timely QEF or Mark-to-Market Election

If we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, a U.S. Holder that does not make either a QEF election or a "mark-to-market" election for that year (a "Non-Electing Holder") would be subject to special rules resulting in increased tax liability with respect to (1) any excess distribution (*i.e.*, the portion of any distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder on our common units in a taxable year in excess of 125.0% of the average annual distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder in the three preceding taxable years, or, if shorter, the Non-Electing Holder's holding period for the common units) and (2) any gain realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of the units. Under these special rules:

- the excess distribution or gain would be allocated ratably over the Non-Electing Holder's aggregate holding period for the common units;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable year prior to the taxable year we were first treated as a PFIC with respect to the Non-Electing Holder would be taxed as ordinary income; and
- the amount allocated to each of the other taxable years would be subject to tax at the highest rate of tax in effect for the applicable class of taxpayers for that year, and an interest charge for the deemed deferral benefit would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax attributable to each such other taxable year.

These penalties would not apply to a qualified pension, profit sharing or other retirement trust or other tax-exempt organization that did not borrow money or otherwise utilize leverage in connection with its acquisition of our common units. If we were treated as a PFIC for any taxable year and a Non-Electing Holder who is an individual dies while owning our common units, such holder's successor generally would not receive a step-up in tax basis with respect to such units.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders

A beneficial owner of our common units (other than a partnership or an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that is not a U.S. Holder is referred to as a "Non-U.S. Holder." If you are a partner in a partnership (or an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holding our common units, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences to you of the partnership's ownership of our common units.

Distributions

Distributions we pay to a Non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax if the Non-U.S. Holder is not engaged in a U.S. trade or business. If the Non-U.S. Holder is engaged in a

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U.S. trade or business, our distributions will be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent they constitute income effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. trade or business. However, distributions paid to a Non-U.S. Holder that is engaged in a U.S. trade or business may be exempt from taxation under an income tax treaty if the income arising from the distribution is not attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder.

Disposition of Units

In general, a Non-U.S. Holder is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on any gain resulting from the disposition of our common units provided the Non-U.S. Holder is not engaged in a U.S. trade or business. A Non-U.S. Holder that is engaged in a U.S. trade or business will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the event the gain from the disposition of units is effectively connected with the conduct of such U.S. trade or business (provided, in the case of a Non-U.S. Holder entitled to the benefits of an income tax treaty with the U.S., such gain also is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment). However, even if not engaged in a U.S. trade or business, individual Non-U.S. Holders may be subject to tax on gain resulting from the disposition of our common units if they are present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year in which those units are disposed or they meet certain other requirements.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, payments to a non-corporate U.S. Holder of distributions or the proceeds of a disposition of common units will be subject to information reporting. These payments to a non-corporate U.S. Holder also may be subject to backup withholding if the non-corporate U.S. Holder:

- fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number;
- is notified by the IRS that it has failed to report all interest or corporate distributions required to be reported on its U.S. federal income tax returns; or
- in certain circumstances, fails to comply with applicable certification requirements.

Non-U.S. Holders may be required to establish their exemption from information reporting and backup withholding by certifying their status on IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8ECI or W-8IMY, as applicable.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, a unitholder generally may obtain a credit for any amount withheld against its liability for U.S. federal income tax (and obtain a refund of any amounts withheld in excess of such liability) by timely filing a U.S. federal income tax return with the IRS.

In addition, individual citizens or residents of the United States holding certain "foreign financial assets" (which generally includes stock and other securities issued by a foreign person unless held in an account maintained by a financial institution) that exceed certain thresholds (the lowest being holding foreign financial assets with an aggregate value in excess of: (1) \$50,000 on the last day of the tax year or (2) \$75,000 at any time during the tax year) are required to report information relating to such assets. Significant penalties may apply for failure to satisfy the reporting obligations described above. Unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the reporting obligations, if any, that would result from the purchase, ownership or disposition of our units.

[Table of Contents](#)**NON-UNITED STATES TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to “we,” “our” or “us” are references to KNOT Offshore Partners LP.

Marshall Islands Tax Consequences

The following discussion is based upon the opinion of Watson, Farley & Williams LLP, our counsel as to matters of the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the current laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands applicable to persons who do not reside in, maintain offices in or engage in business in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Because we and our subsidiaries do not and do not expect to conduct business or operations in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and because all documentation related to this offering will be executed outside of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, under current Marshall Islands law you will not be subject to Marshall Islands taxation or withholding on distributions, including upon distribution treated as a return of capital, we make to you as a unitholder. In addition, you will not be subject to Marshall Islands stamp, capital gains or other taxes on the purchase, ownership or disposition of common units, and you will not be required by the Republic of the Marshall Islands to file a tax return relating to your ownership of common units.

Norwegian Tax Consequences

The following discussion is based upon the opinion of Advokatfirmaet Thommessen AS, our counsel as to taxation matters under the laws of the Kingdom of Norway that may be relevant to current and prospective unitholders who are persons not resident in Norway for taxation purposes (“Non-Norwegian Holders”).

The discussion that follows is based upon existing Norwegian legislation and current Norwegian Tax Administration practice as of the date of this prospectus. Changes in these authorities may cause the tax consequences to vary substantially from the consequences of unit ownership described below.

Current and prospective unitholders who are resident in Norway for taxation purposes are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential Norwegian tax consequences to them of an investment in our common units. For this purpose, a company incorporated outside of Norway will be treated as resident in Norway in the event its central management and control is carried out in Norway.

Taxation of Non-Norwegian Holders

Under the Tax Act on Income and Wealth, Non-Norwegian Holders will not be subject to any taxes in Norway on income or profits in respect of the acquisition, holding, disposition or redemption of the common units, provided that:

- we are not treated as carrying on business in Norway; and
- either of the following conditions is met:
 - if such holders are resident in a country that does not have an income tax treaty with Norway, such holders are not engaged in a Norwegian trade or business to which the common units are effectively connected; or
 - if such holders are resident in a country that has an income tax treaty with Norway, such holders do not have a permanent establishment in Norway to which the common units are effectively connected.

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A Non-Norwegian Holder that carries on a business in Norway through a partnership is subject to Norwegian tax on income derived from the business if managed from Norway or carried on by the Partnership in Norway.

While we expect to conduct our affairs in such a manner that our business will not be treated as managed from or carried on in Norway at any time in the future, this determination is dependent upon the facts existing at such time, including (but not limited to) the place where our board of directors meets and the place where our management makes decisions or takes certain actions affecting our business. Our Norwegian tax counsel has advised us regarding certain measures we can take to limit the risk that our business may be treated as managed from or carried on in Norway and has concluded that, provided we adopt these measures and otherwise conduct our affairs in a manner consistent with our Norwegian tax counsel's advice, which we intend to do, our business should not be treated as managed from or carried on in Norway for taxation purposes, and consequently, Non-Norwegian Holders should not be subject to tax in Norway solely by reason of the acquisition, holding, disposition or redemption of their common units. Nonetheless, there is no legal authority addressing our specific circumstances, and conclusions in this area remain matters of interpretation. Thus, it is possible that the Norwegian taxation authority could challenge, or a court could disagree with, our position.

While we do not expect it to be the case, if the arrangements we propose to enter into result in our being considered to carry on business in Norway for the purposes of the Tax Act on Income and Wealth, unitholders would be considered to be carrying on business in Norway and would be required to file tax returns with the Norwegian Tax Administration and, subject to any relief provided in any relevant double taxation treaty (including, in the case of holders resident in the United States, the U.S.-Norway Tax Treaty), would be subject to taxation in Norway on any income considered to be attributable to the business carried on in Norway.

United Kingdom Tax Consequences

The following is a discussion of the material United Kingdom tax consequences that may be relevant to current and prospective unitholders who are persons not resident, not ordinarily resident and not domiciled in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes and who do not acquire their units as part of a trade, profession or vocation carried on in the United Kingdom ("Non-UK Holders").

Current and prospective unitholders who are resident, ordinarily resident or domiciled in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes, or who hold their units through a trade, profession or vocation in the United Kingdom are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential United Kingdom tax consequences to them of an investment in our common units and are responsible for filing their own UK tax returns and paying any applicable UK taxes (which may be due on amounts received by us but not distributed). The discussion that follows is based upon current United Kingdom tax law and what is understood to be the current practice of HMRC as at the date of this document, both of which are subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect.

Taxation of income and disposals. We expect to conduct our affairs so that Non-UK Holders should not be subject to United Kingdom income tax, capital gains tax or corporation tax on income or gains arising from the Partnership. Distributions may be made to Non-UK Holders without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax.

Stamp taxes. No liability to United Kingdom stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax should arise in connection with the issue of units to unitholders or the transfer of units in the Partnership.

EACH CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE UNITHOLDER IS URGED TO CONSULT ITS OWN TAX COUNSEL OR OTHER ADVISOR WITH REGARD TO THE LEGAL AND TAX CONSEQUENCES OF UNIT OWNERSHIP UNDER ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The securities offered pursuant to this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement may be sold in any of the following ways:

- directly to one or more purchasers;
- through agents;
- through underwriters, brokers or dealers; or
- through a combination of any of the above methods of sale.

The applicable prospectus supplement relating to the securities will set forth, among other things:

- the offering terms, including the name or names of any underwriters, dealers or agents;
- the purchase price of the securities and the proceeds to us from such sale;
- any underwriting discounts, concessions, commissions and other items constituting compensation to underwriters, dealers or agents;
- any initial public offering price;
- any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid by underwriters or dealers to other dealers;
- in the case of debt securities, the interest rate, maturity and any redemption provisions;
- in the case of debt securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for other securities, the conversion or exchange rate and other terms, conditions and features; and
- any securities exchanges on which the securities may be listed.

We will fix a price or prices of our securities at:

- market prices prevailing at the time of any sale under this registration statement;
- prices related to market prices; or
- negotiated prices.

We may change the price of the securities offered from time to time.

We, or agents designated by us, may directly solicit, from time to time, offers to purchase the securities. Any such agent may be deemed to be an underwriter as that term is defined in the Securities Act. We will name any agents involved in the offer or sale of the securities and describe any commissions payable by us to these agents in the prospectus supplement. Unless otherwise indicated in the prospectus supplement, these agents will be acting on a best efforts basis for the period of their appointment. The agents may be entitled under agreements which may be entered into with us to indemnification by us against specific civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. The agents may also be our customers or may engage in transactions with or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

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If we utilize any underwriters in the sale of the securities in respect of which this prospectus is delivered, we will enter into an underwriting agreement with the underwriters at the time of sale to them. We will set forth the names of these underwriters and the terms of the transaction in the prospectus supplement, which will be used by the underwriters to make resales of the securities in respect of which this prospectus is delivered to the public. We may indemnify the underwriters under the relevant underwriting agreement against specific civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. The underwriters may also be our customers or may engage in transactions with or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

In compliance with the guidelines of FINRA, the maximum compensation to be paid to underwriters participating in any offering made pursuant to this prospectus will not exceed 8% of the gross proceeds from that offering.

If we utilize a dealer in the sale of the securities in respect of which this prospectus is delivered, we will sell those securities to the dealer, as principal. The dealer may then resell those securities to the public at varying prices to be determined by the dealer at the time of resale. We may indemnify the dealers against specific liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. The dealers may also be our customers or may engage in transactions with, or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

Offers to purchase securities may be solicited directly by us and the sale thereof may be made by us directly to institutional investors or others, who may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act with respect to any resale thereof. The terms of any such sales will be described in the prospectus supplement relating thereto. We may use electronic media, including the internet, to sell offered securities directly.

We may offer our common units into an existing trading market on the terms described in the prospectus supplement relating thereto. Underwriters, dealers and agents who participate in any at-the-market offerings will be described in the prospectus supplement relating thereto.

Certain of the underwriters and their affiliates may be customers of, may engage in transactions with and may perform services for us or our affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

A prospectus and accompanying prospectus supplement in electronic form may be made available on the websites maintained by the underwriters. The underwriters may agree to allocate a number of securities for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Such allocations of securities for internet distributions will be made on the same basis as other allocations. In addition, securities may be sold by the underwriters to securities dealers who resell securities to online brokerage account holders.

To the extent required, this prospectus may be amended or supplemented from time to time to describe a specific plan of distribution. The place and time of delivery for the securities in respect of which this prospectus is delivered will be set forth in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

In connection with offerings of securities under the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part and in compliance with applicable law, underwriters, brokers or dealers may engage in transactions that stabilize or maintain the market price of the securities at levels above those that might otherwise prevail in the open market. Specifically, underwriters, brokers or dealers may over-allot in connection with offerings, creating a short position in the securities for their own accounts. For the purpose of covering a syndicate short position or stabilizing the price of the securities, the underwriters, brokers or dealers may place bids for the securities or effect purchases of the securities in the open market. Finally, the underwriters may impose a penalty whereby selling concessions allowed to syndicate members or other brokers or dealers for distribution of the securities in offerings may be reclaimed by the syndicate if the syndicate repurchases previously distributed securities in transactions to cover short positions, in stabilization transactions or otherwise. These activities may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the securities, which may be higher than the price that might otherwise prevail in the open market, and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

[Table of Contents](#)**SERVICE OF PROCESS AND ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES**

We are organized under the laws of the Marshall Islands as a limited partnership. Our general partner is organized under the laws of the Marshall Islands as a limited liability company. The Marshall Islands has a less developed body of securities laws as compared to the United States and provides protections for investors to a significantly lesser extent.

Most of our directors and officers and those of our subsidiaries are residents of countries other than the United States. Substantially all of our and our subsidiaries' assets and a substantial portion of the assets of our directors and officers are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for U.S. investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us, our directors or officers, our general partner or our subsidiaries or to realize against us or them judgments obtained in U.S. courts, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States. However, we have expressly submitted to the jurisdiction of the U.S. federal and New York state courts sitting in the City of New York for the purpose of any suit, action or proceeding arising under the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States, and we have appointed The Trust Company of the Marshall Islands, Inc., Trust Company Complex, Ajeltake Island, Ajeltake Road, Majuro, Marshall Islands MH 96960, to accept service of process on our behalf in any such action.

Watson, Farley & Williams LLP, our counsel as to Marshall Islands law, has advised us that there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the Marshall Islands would (1) recognize or enforce against us, our general partner, or the directors or officers of such entities judgments of courts of the United States based on civil liability provisions of applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws or (2) impose liabilities against us, our general partner or such directors and officers in original actions brought in the Marshall Islands, based on these laws.

LEGAL MATTERS

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable prospectus supplement, (a) the validity of the equity securities and certain other legal matters with respect to the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands will be passed upon for us by our counsel as to Marshall Islands law, Watson, Farley & Williams LLP and (b) the validity of the debt securities under New York law and certain other legal matters will be passed upon for us by Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. Any underwriters will be advised about other issues relating to any offering by their own legal counsel.

EXPERTS

The financial statements in our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 have been incorporated by reference into this prospectus in reliance on the report of Ernst & Young AS, independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The financial statements of Knutsen Shuttle Tankers 13 AS as of December 31, 2012 and for the year then ended incorporated into this prospectus by reference to KNOT Offshore Partners LP's Current Report on Form 6-K dated May 15, 2014 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of Ernst & Young AS, independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

Ernst & Young AS is located at Thormøhlens Gate 53D, 5006 Bergen, Norway.

[Table of Contents](#)**EXPENSES**

The following table sets forth the costs and expenses, other than the underwriting discounts and commissions, in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities covered by this prospectus. All amounts are estimated, except the SEC registration fee and the FINRA fee.

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee	\$ 96,600
Financial Industry Regulatory Authority filing fee	113,000
New York Stock Exchange listing fee	*
Legal fees and expenses	*
Accounting fees and expenses	*
Printing and engraving costs	*
Transfer agent fees and other	*
Miscellaneous	*
Total	<u>\$ *</u>

* To be provided in a prospectus supplement or in a Report on Form 6-K subsequently incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

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**2,500,000 Common Units
Representing Limited Partner Interests**

Prospectus Supplement
January 4, 2017

Barclays