

ULTRAPETROL BAHAMAS LTD
Form 6-K
May 12, 2016

FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-16 OR 15D-16 UNDER THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of May 2016
Commission File Number: 001-33068

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED
(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Ocean Centre, Montagu Foreshore
East Bay St.
Nassau, Bahamas
P.O. Box SS-19084
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports
under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as
permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): ____

Note: Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1) only permits the submission in paper of a Form 6-K if submitted solely to
provide an attached annual report to security holders.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule
101(b)(7): ____

Note: Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7) only permits the submission in paper of a Form 6-K if submitted to furnish a
report or other document that the registrant foreign private issuer must furnish and make public under the laws of the
jurisdiction in which the registrant is incorporated, domiciled or legally organized (the registrant's "home country"), or
under the rules of the home country exchange on which the registrant's securities are traded, as long as the report or
other document is not a press release, is not required to be and has not been distributed to the registrant's security
holders, and, if discussing a material event, has already been the subject of a Form 6-K submission or other
Commission filing on EDGAR.

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS FORM 6-K REPORT

Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 are a copy of the Company's report for the three months ended March 31, 2016, containing certain unaudited financial information and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (unaudited).

SIGNATURES

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

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED
(registrant)

By: /s/ Cecilia Yad
Name: Cecilia Yad
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Dated: May 12, 2016

Exhibit 1

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Our disclosure and analysis in this report concerning our operations, cash flows and financial position, including, in particular, the likelihood of our success in developing and expanding our business, include forward-looking statements. Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or that include words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "estimates," "projects," "forecasts," "will," "may," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although these statements are based upon assumptions we believe to be reasonable based upon available information, including projections of revenues, operating margins, earnings, cash flow, working capital and capital expenditures, they are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report and are not intended to give any assurance as to future results. As a result, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors, except as required by applicable securities laws. Factors that might cause future results to differ include, but are not limited to, the following:

- future operating or financial results;
- pending or recent acquisitions, business strategy and expected capital spending or operating expenses, including drydocking and insurance costs;
- general market conditions and trends, including charter rates, vessel values and factors affecting vessel supply and demand;
- our ability to obtain additional financing, amend existing facilities, refinance or restructure existing facilities or receive waivers or extensions by creditors as necessary;
- our financial condition and liquidity, including our ability to obtain financing in the future to fund capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate activities;
- our expectations about the availability of vessels to purchase, the time that it may take to construct and obtain delivery of new vessels, or vessels' useful lives;
- our dependence upon the abilities and efforts of our management team;
 - changes in governmental rules and regulations or actions taken by regulatory authorities;
- adverse weather conditions that can affect production of some of the goods we transport and navigability of the river system on which we transport them;
- the highly competitive nature of the ocean-going transportation industry;
- the loss of one or more key customers;
- fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and inflation in the economies of the countries in which we operate, including wage inflation as a result of trade union negotiations;

- adverse movements in commodity prices or demand for commodities may cause our customers to scale back their contract needs; and
- potential liability from future litigation.

In this report, unless the context otherwise indicates, the terms "we", "us" and "our" (and similar terms) refer to Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited and its subsidiaries and joint ventures.

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016 AND 2015 (UNAUDITED)

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited (the "Company") and subsidiaries for the three months ended March 31, 2016, and 2015 included elsewhere in this report.

Our Company

We are an industrial shipping company serving the marine transportation needs of clients in the geographic markets on which we focus. We serve the shipping markets for grain, forest products, minerals, crude oil, petroleum and refined petroleum products, the general cargo and container trade, as well as the offshore oil platform supply market through our operations in the following three segments of the marine transportation industry.

Our River Business, with 679 barges (of which 24 are under lease) and 34 pushboats as of March 31, 2016, is the largest owner and operator of river barges and pushboats that transport dry bulk and liquid cargos through the Hidrovia Region of South America, a large area with growing agricultural, forest and mineral related exports. This region is crossed by navigable rivers that flow through Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay to ports serviced by ocean export vessels. These countries are estimated to account for approximately 54% of world soybean production in 2016, as compared to 30% in 1995. We also own a barge building facility at Punta Alvear, which is the most modern of its kind in South America, and we own an inland tank barge, Parana Iron, which has been converted into an iron ore transfer and storage unit currently employed with a non-related third party. Finally, we own an additional transshipment unit to transfer cargo between barges.

Our Offshore Supply Business owns and operates vessels that provide critical logistical and transportation services for offshore petroleum exploration and production companies, in the coastal waters of Brazil and the North Sea. As of March 31, 2016, our Offshore Supply Business fleet consisted of thirteen Platform Supply Vessels, or PSVs, and one ROV (Remotely Operated Vehicle) Support Vessel, or RSV. Out of the thirteen PSVs, eight were chartered in Brazil (although one of these vessels was blocked but expected to resume its contract in the forthcoming months), three were laid-up in Brazil and two remained laid-up in the North Sea while being tendered for long term charters with Petrobras. Our RSV UP Coral is chartered in Brazil with Petrobras.

Our Ocean Business, as of March 31, 2016, owned two ocean-going vessels and bareboat chartered two more that we regularly employ in the South American coastal trade where we have preferential rights and customer relationships. The fleet is comprised of two Product Tankers (both of which are under lease) and two container feeder vessels. On January 28, 2016, we sold our Product Tanker Alejandrina.

We are focused on growing our businesses with an efficient and versatile fleet that will allow us to provide an array of transportation services to customers in several different industries. Our business strategy is to leverage our expertise and strong customer relationships to grow the volume, efficiency, and market share in a targeted manner.

Developments in the three months ended March 31, 2016

On January 11, 2016, we signed forbearance agreements through March 31, 2016, with lenders to certain of the Company's subsidiaries in its Offshore Supply Business.

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On January 13 and January 14, 2016, we prepaid \$1.8 million and \$2.5 million of the outstanding balances under our \$38.4 million DVB-NIBC loan facility and our \$84.0 million DVB-NIBC-ABN loan facility, respectively, pursuant to the forbearance agreements signed with such lenders.

On January 15, 2016, the 30-day grace period to make the \$10.0 million interest payment related to outstanding 2021 Notes expired and, concurrently, signed forbearance agreements through March 31, 2016, with IFC and OFID regarding loan facilities related to the Company's River Business.

On January 28, 2016, we entered into a MOA whereby we agreed to sell out Product Tanker Alejandrina for \$4.9 million (before commissions). This vessel was subsequently delivered to buyers on March 7, 2016. Concurrently, on that same date, we fully repaid \$2.9 million corresponding to the outstanding balance of our senior loan facility with Natixis.

On January 29, 2016, the Company announced that, as a result of its negotiations with advisors representing in excess of 85% of the holders of the Company's 2021 Notes, the Company reached a forbearance agreement through March 31, 2016 (the "Bondholder Forbearance Agreement"). This agreement provides for the appointment of two new, independent directors, as well as but not limited to the formation of a special committee that will explore restructuring options and make recommendations to the Company's Board of Directors. Among such recommendations are the standalone restructuring proposal and/or selling the River Business and the Offshore Supply Business segments.

On February 9, 2016, in accordance with the Bondholder Forbearance Agreement, the Company closed a consent solicitation that resulted holders of \$223,348,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes, representing approximately 99.27% percent of the 2021 Notes outstanding, consenting to the Forbearance Agreement. Accordingly, each holder that submitted a Forbearance Form received \$8.954635 per \$1,000 in aggregate principal amount of 2021 Notes held.

On February 9, 2016, the Company received notice from NASDAQ indicating that the Company's common stock was not in compliance with NASDAQ's continued listing standard for the NASDAQ Global Select Market requiring a minimum market value of publicly held shares of \$5,000,000 for the preceding 30 consecutive business days. Effective February 23, 2016, the Company's stock was listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market, rather than on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. By transferring to the NASDAQ Capital Market, the Company regained compliance with the continued listing standard for the minimum required market value of its publicly held shares. Also in connection with the Company's move to the NASDAQ Capital Market, NASDAQ has extended the period during which the Company must come into compliance with the minimum bid price per share requirement through August 22, 2016. If at any time during that period, the closing bid price of the Company's common stock is at least \$1.00 per share for a minimum of ten consecutive business days, compliance will be regained and the matter will be closed. Ultrapetrol intends to regain compliance with this continued listing standard by bringing the share price back to at least \$1.00 within the prescribed timeframe and will consider a range of available options to ensure full compliance with the continued listing standards of the NASDAQ Capital Market.

On February 11, 2016, Mr. Barry W. Ridings and Mr. John C. Wobensmith joined the Company's Board of Directors, pursuant to the Bondholder Forbearance Agreement. As a result of these appointments, the Board's membership increased to seven and the Special Committee was formed. The Special Committee shall, among other things, explore and make recommendations to the Board of Directors of the Company in connection with a potential restructuring of the Company.

Recent developments

On April 5, 2016, we announced that we reached an agreement with our secured lenders to extend the existing forbearance agreements through April 30, 2016.

On May 10, 2016, we announced that we reached an agreement with our secured lenders to extend the existing forbearance agreements through May 31, 2016.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

We organize our business and evaluate performance by the following business segments: the River Business, the Offshore Supply Business and the Ocean Business. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those for the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. We do not have significant inter-segment transactions.

Revenues

In our River Business, we currently contract for the carriage of cargoes, mostly under contracts of affreightment, or COAs. Most of these COAs currently provide for adjustments to the freight rate based on changes in the price of fuel. When transporting containers or vehicles, we charge our clients on a per-trip per unit basis. In addition, we derive revenues from the sale of new barges built at our Punta Alvear yard to third parties except for the sale of 24 barges to a third party which are then leased back to us. In that case, neither net revenues nor manufacturing expenses are recognized and the net result from the sale of those barges is deferred in time throughout the term of the lease. Finally, under our transshipment service agreement, we will recognize revenues per ton loaded to the oceangoing vessel.

In our Offshore Supply Business, we contract a substantial portion of our capacity under time charters to charterers in Brazil. We may decide to employ our vessels in the North Sea spot and/or term market or in any other markets such as West Africa or anywhere in the world.

In our Ocean Business, we currently contract our tanker vessels on a time charter basis. We sell space on our container feeder vessels on a per Twenty Foot-Equivalent Unit ("TEU") basis which is very similar to a COA basis as far as recording of revenues and voyage expenses. Some of the differences between time charters and COAs are summarized below.

Time Charter

- We derive revenue from a daily rate paid for the use of the vessel, and
- the charterer pays for all voyage expenses, including fuel and port charges.

Contract of Affreightment (COA)

- We derive revenue from a rate based on tonnage shipped expressed in dollars per metric ton of cargo, and
- we pay for all voyage expenses, including fuel and port charges.

Our ships on time charters generate both lower revenues and lower expenses for us than those under COAs. At comparable price levels both time charters and COAs result in approximately the same operating income, although the operating margin as a percentage of revenues may differ significantly.

Time charter revenues accounted for 47% of the total revenues derived from transportation services in the first three months of 2016 and COA revenues accounted for 53%. With respect to COA revenues derived from transportation service in the first three months of 2016, 98% were in respect of repetitive voyages for our regular customers and 2% were in respect of single voyages for occasional customers.

Our container vessels are paid on a rate based on each container shipped and is expressed in dollars per TEU. By comparison, these vessels' results are expressed similar to those vessels operating under a COA.

In our River Business, demand for our cargo carrying services is driven by agricultural, mining and petroleum related activities in the Hidrovia Region. Droughts and other adverse weather conditions, such as floods, could result in a decline in production of the agricultural products we transport, which would likely result in a reduction in demand for our services. Further, most of the operations in our River Business occur on the Parana and Paraguay Rivers and any changes adversely affecting navigability of either of these rivers, such as low water levels, could reduce or limit our ability to effectively transport cargo on the rivers.

In our Offshore Supply Business, we currently have our RSV and eight of our PSVs operating under long-term charters with Petrobras (one of which is currently blocked) in Brazil. Three of our remaining vessels are currently laid-up in Brazil and two in the North Sea. We are exploring alternative courses of action for these vessels, including negotiations with Petrobras. Further early termination or blockage of our time charter contracts with Petrobras may result in our PSVs or RSV being laid up for an extended period of time which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Petrobras' current situation may result in it having to cut back on its capital expenditure plans even further. Such reduction could adversely affect the amount of exploration and production, which in turn could negatively affect our PSV and RSV operations in Brazil and our results of operations. In that regard, Petrobras announced that more than 80% of its 2015-2019 investment plan was assigned to exploration and production activities and that the investments will be focused on deep-water production with fewer expenses in exploratory activity. Onshore and shallow-water blocks are no longer on the Petrobras' radar, unlike what happened until 2015, when it started to review its portfolio given the cash restriction amid the industry's crisis.

We believe that Petrobras' capital expenditure plans will nevertheless provide significant opportunities within the Brazilian PSV market, particularly for companies that own or are constructing Brazilian-built vessels and we intend to actively pursue the further expansion of our PSV operations in Brazil, evaluating the construction of additional PSVs within Brazil and identifying opportunities to utilize the preferential rights provided by our current Brazilian-built PSVs and any future PSVs we may construct. We may decide to employ our vessels in the North Sea spot and/or term market or in any other markets such as West Africa or anywhere in the world.

In our Ocean Business, we employed a significant part of our ocean fleet on time charter to different customers during the first three months of 2016.

Expenses

Our operating expenses generally include the cost of all vessel management, crewing, spares and stores, insurance, lubricants, repairs and maintenance. Generally, the most significant of these expenses are repairs and maintenance, wages paid to marine personnel and marine insurance costs.

In our River Business, our voyage expenses include port expenses and bunkers as well as charter hire paid to third parties.

In our Offshore Supply Business, voyage expenses include offshore and brokerage commissions paid by us to third parties, which provide brokerage services, and bunker costs incurred when our vessels are repositioned between the North Sea and Brazil, which are fully covered by us.

In our Ocean Business, through our container feeder operation, our operating expenses include bunker costs which are fully covered by us, port expenses, Terminal Handling Costs, or THC, incurred in the regular operation of our container feeder service, and agency fees paid by us to third parties. It also includes container leasing, storage and insurance expense.

Through our River Business, we own a repair facility for our river fleet at Pueblo Esther, Argentina, where we operate one floating dry dock, a shipyard for building barges and other vessels in Punta Alvear, Argentina, land for the construction of two terminals in Argentina, one grain loading terminal and 50% of a second terminal in Paraguay. UABL also rents offices in Asuncion, Paraguay and Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Through our Offshore Supply Business, we hold a lease for office and warehouse space in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In addition, through Ravenscroft, we own a building located at 3251 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, Florida, United States. We also hold subleases to additional office space at Avenida Leandro N. Alem 986, Capital Federal, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and rent an office in Aberdeen, Scotland.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Our exchange rate risk arises in the ordinary course of our business primarily from our foreign currency expenses and revenues. We are also exposed to exchange rate risk on the portion of our balances denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, such as tax credits in various tax jurisdictions in South America.

During the first three months of 2016, 94% of our revenues were denominated in U.S. dollars and 6% of our revenues were denominated and collected in Brazilian reais. However, 44% of our total revenues were denominated in U.S. dollars but collected in Argentine pesos, Brazilian reais and Paraguayan guaranies. During the first three months of 2016 significant amounts of our expenses were denominated in U.S. dollars and 49% of our total out of pocket operating expenses were paid in Argentine pesos, Brazilian reais and Paraguayan guaranies.

Our operating results, which we report in U.S. dollars, may be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and other currencies. For accounting purposes, we use U.S. dollars as our functional currency. Therefore, revenue and expense accounts are translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate prevailing during the month of each transaction. The Argentine peso devalued approximately 67% on average against the U.S. dollar when comparing the average exchange rate in the three month period ended March 31, 2016, to the average exchange rate of the same period of 2015. Similarly, the Brazilian real devalued approximately 37% against the U.S. dollar when comparing the average exchange rate in the three month period ended March 31, 2016, to the average exchange rate of the same period of 2015.

Foreign currency exchange gains (losses), net are included as a component of other expenses, net in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Inflation, Interest Rates and Fuel Price Increases

Inflationary pressures in the South American countries in which we operate may not be compensated by equivalent adjustments in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the local currencies. Additionally, revaluations of the local currencies against the U.S. dollar, even in the absence of inflation, have an incremental effect on the portion of our operating expenses incurred in those local currencies measured in U.S. dollars. Please see Foreign Currency Transactions.

If the London market for dollar loans between banks were to become volatile the spread between published LIBOR and the lending rates actually charged to banks in the London interbank market would widen. Interest in most loan agreements in our industry has been based on published LIBOR rates. After the financial crisis which began in 2008, however, lenders have insisted on provisions that entitle them, in their discretion, to replace published LIBOR as the base for the interest calculation with their own cost-of-funds rate. Since then, we have been required to include similar provisions in some of our financings. If our lenders were to use the interest rate on their costs of funds instead of LIBOR in connection with such provisions, our lending costs could increase significantly, which would have an adverse effect on our profitability, earnings and cash flow.

As of March 31, 2016, we had \$48.9 million of LIBOR-based variable rate borrowings under our credit facilities with International Finance Corporation, or IFC, and The OPEC Fund for International Development, or OFID, subject to an interest rate collar agreement, designated as cash flow hedge, to fix the interest rate of these borrowings within a floor of 1.69% and a cap of 5.0% per annum until June 2016.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company had \$13.7 million of LIBOR-based variable rate borrowings under its credit facility with DVB, NIBC and ABN Amro subject to interest rate swaps, as economic hedges, to fix the interest rate of these borrowings between October 2012 and October 2016 at a weighted average cost of debt of 0.9% per annum, excluding margin. In addition, the Company had \$13.6 million of LIBOR-based variable rate borrowings under the same facility subject to interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedge for accounting purposes, to fix the interest rate of these borrowings between March 2014 and September 2016 at a weighted average cost of debt of 1.2% per annum, excluding margin. Finally, the Company had \$14.6 million of LIBOR-based variable rate borrowings under the same facility subject to interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedge for accounting purposes, to fix the interest rate of these borrowings between October 2014 and October 2016 at a weighted average cost of debt of 1.22% per annum, excluding margin.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company had \$6.0 million of LIBOR-based variable rate borrowings under its credit facility with DVB and Banco Security, subject to an interest rate swap, designated as cash flow hedge for accounting purposes, to fix the interest rate of these borrowings at a weighted average interest rate of 3.39% per annum.

Additionally, as of March 31, 2016, the Company had variable rate debt (due 2015 through 2021) totaling \$120.9 million. These debts call for the Company to pay interest based on LIBOR plus a 120-400 basis points margin range. Some of our existing financing agreements, within the terms and conditions contained in the relevant loan agreement, used a cost-of-funds rate in replacement of LIBOR. The interest rates generally reset either quarterly or semi-annually. As of March 31, 2016, the weighted average interest rate on these borrowings was 3.5%, including margin.

A 1% increase in LIBOR or a 1% increase in the cost-of-funds used as base rate by some of our lenders would translate to a \$1.2 million increase in our interest expense per year, which would adversely affect our earnings and financing cash flow.

We have negotiated fuel price adjustment clauses in most of our contracts in the River Business. However, we may experience temporary misalignments between the adjustment of fuel in our freight contracts and our fuel purchase agreements (either positive or negative) because one may adjust prices on a monthly basis while the other adjusts prices weekly. Similarly, in some of our trades the adjustment formula may not be one hundred percent effective to protect us against fuel price fluctuations. Additionally, as our re-engining and repowering program progresses and more pushboats in our fleet start to consume heavy fuel (as opposed to diesel oil), the adjustment formulas in our transportation contracts will gradually cease to reflect the change in our fuel costs, resulting in gradually larger misalignments between such adjustments and our fuel purchases.

In the Offshore Supply Business, the risk of variation of fuel prices under the vessels' current employment is generally borne by the charterers, since they are generally responsible for the supply and cost of fuel. During their positioning voyage from their delivery shipyard up to their area of operation and if and when a vessel is off-hire for technical or commercial reasons, fuel consumption will be for owners' account.

In our Ocean Business, for those vessels that operate under time charters, increases on bunker (fuel oil) costs do not have a material effect on the results of those vessels which are time chartered to third parties, since it is the charterers' responsibility to pay for fuel. When our ocean vessels are employed under COAs, however, freight rates for voyage charters are fixed on a per ton basis including bunker fuel for our account, which is calculated for the voyage at an assumed bunker cost. A rise or fall in bunker prices may have a temporary negative or positive effect on results as the case may be as the actual cost of fuel purchased for the performance of a particular voyage or COA may be higher or lower than the price considered when calculating the freight for that particular voyage. Generally, in the long term, freight rates in the market should be sensitive to variations in the price of fuel. However, a sharp rise in bunker prices may have a temporary negative effect on results since freights generally adjust only after prices have settled at a higher level.

In our container feeder service, the operation of our two container feeder vessels, Asturiano and Argentino, involves some degree of fuel price fluctuation risk since we have to pay for the cost of bunkers and although we can adjust our rates per TEU in connection with these variations, we may not always be able to, or may even be unable to, pass these variations to our customers (either fully or partially) in the future, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Seasonality

Each of our businesses has seasonal aspects, which affect their revenues on a quarterly basis. The high season for our River Business is generally between the months of March and September, in connection with the South American harvest and higher river levels. However, growth in the soy pellet manufacturing, minerals and forest industries may help offset some of this seasonality. The Offshore Supply Business operates year-round, particularly off the coast of Brazil, although weather conditions in the North Sea may reduce activity from December to February. In the Ocean Business, we employ our Product Tankers on time charters so there is no seasonality effect, while our container feeder service experiences a somewhat slower season during the first quarter due to the congestion at the main discharge terminal in Patagonia in connection with the cruise tourist season.

Legal Proceedings

UABL – Ciudad del Este Customs Authority – Autonomous Action for Annulment

On September 21, 2005, the local Customs Authority of Ciudad del Este, Paraguay issued a finding concerning certain UABL entities referred to three matters in respect of certain operations of our River Business for the prior three-year period: (i) that UABL owed taxes to that authority in the amount of \$2.2 million, (ii) a fine for non-payment of the taxes in the same amount, and (iii) that the tax base used by UABL entities to calculate the applicable withholding tax that UABL had used to calculate taxes paid in said period. The referred amounts exclude legal costs and interests which in Paraguay are substantial. The first two issues were disregarded by the Tax and Administrative Court on November 24, 2006. Nevertheless, the third issue continued. On September 22, 2010, the Paraguayan Supreme Court revoked the March 26, 2009 ruling of the Tax and Administrative Court -which had decided we were not liable- and confirmed the decision of the Paraguayan undersecretary for taxation which condemned UABL Paraguay S.A. to pay approximately \$0.6 million non-withheld taxes, \$0.7 million in fines and \$1.3 million in accrued due interests. This matter was settled in a signed agreement with the Tax Authorities on October 14, 2010, and UABL paid the total amount of \$1.3 million in full and final settlement of the claim and agreed to drop the appeal we had filed against to the Supreme Court. However, in parallel with this ruling the Office of the Treasury Attorney initiated an action in respect of the first two issues concerned in this litigation which had been terminated on November 24, 2006 to review certain formal aspects over which a decision of the Court is still pending. Aside from the mentioned procedures, the Customs Authorities of Paraguay have reopened the proceedings against UABL S.A., UABL Paraguay S.A. and Yataity S.A. in connection with the possible reopening of the case pending a decision of the reopening of the case in court, which is currently on hold waiting for the Court's resolution. We have been advised by UABL's counsel in the case that there is only a remote possibility that the Paraguayan Courts would find UABL liable for any of these taxes or fines still in dispute or that the final outcome of these proceedings could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

UABL Paraguay S.A. – Paraguayan Customs Asuncion – Bunker case

These administrative proceedings were commenced on April 7, 2009, by the Paraguayan Customs in Asuncion against UABL Paraguay S.A. alleging infringement of Customs regulations due to lack of submission of import clearance documents in Paraguay for bunkers purchased between January 9, 2007 and December 23, 2008, from YPF S.A. in Argentina, and between years 2003 and 2006. The total amount owed according to Customs in Asuncion is up to Gs. 12,056,635,704 (approximately \$2.1 million), that is to say twice the value of the purchased bunkers (Gs. 6,028,317,852). The claim was rejected by the competent Court. This ruling was appealed and applied for annulment and is now in procedure at the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay pending resolution. Our local counsel is of the opinion that, due to the court's state-favored conservative criteria, there are fifty percent chances that these proceedings will have a material adverse financial impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

Oceanpar S.A. and UABL Paraguay S.A. - Customs investigation in connection with re-importation of barges subject to conversion

Oceanpar S.A. was notified of this investigation on June 17, 2011. The matter under investigation is whether UABL Paraguay S.A. paid all import taxes and duties corresponding to the re-importation of barges subject to conversion in foreign yards. Customs imposed a fine of Gs. 2,791,514,822 (approximately \$0.6 million) and judicial proceedings have been commenced where a final decision from the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay is still pending. Our local counsel has advised that, due to the conservative criteria of the courts in favor of the state, there are fifty percent chances that these proceedings will have a material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

UABL Paraguay S.A. - Paraguayan Tax Authority

These are administrative proceedings commenced by the Paraguayan Tax Authorities on December 15, 2011 against UABL Paraguay S.A. due to an alleged improper use of some fiscal credit. The aforementioned tax authorities suggested some rectifications to be made and also informed that UABL Paraguay S.A. may owe taxes due to differences in the rate applied to certain fiscal remittance incomes related to the operation of some barges under leasing. The potential amount in dispute has not been calculated yet but it should not exceed approximately \$3.0 million. Our local counsel has advised that there is only a remote chance that these proceedings, when ultimately resolved by a judicial court, will have a material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

Ultrapetrol S.A. – Argentine Secretary of Industry and Argentine Customs Office

On June 24, 2009, Ultrapetrol S.A. (hereinafter "UPSA") requested to the Argentine Secretary of Industry, an authorization to re-export some unused steel plates that had been temporarily imported for industrialized conversion by means of vessels repairs that were not finally industrialized due to cancellations of the repairs that some shipping companies had ordered. The total weight of those steel plates was 473 tons and their import value was approximately \$0.4 million. In the event that steel plates cannot be exported, payable import duties and Customs' charges would amount to approximately \$0.9 million, however in case of payment UPSA would have offsetting-tax credits amounting to approximately \$0.3 million. We have been advised by local counsel that there is a positive prospect of obtaining the requested authorization for re-exporting the steel plates and we do not expect the resolution of these administrative proceedings to have a material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

On May 05, 2015, UPSA took notice of administrative proceedings commenced by Argentine Customs Authorities on November 04, 2014, due to an alleged infringement of Customs regulations on temporary import regime. The Customs' fine applicable in such a case could vary between \$0.1 million and \$2.5 million, with an additional amount of \$0.1 million regarding additional VAT and income taxes, and the charges for import duties could reach \$0.5 million. The chances of success will depend on the outcome of the proceedings before the Argentine Secretary of Industry, but even if UPSA is found liable, the fine will probably be imposed around the minimum amount.

UP Offshore Apoio Marítimo Ltda. - Rio de Janeiro State Treasury Office- UP Pearl Tax assessment

On May 9, 2014, the Rio de Janeiro State Treasury Office commenced administrative proceedings against UP Offshore Apoio Marítimo Ltda. alleging infringement of tax regulations due to lack of payment of ICMS tax related to the temporary import of the vessel UP Pearl . The said authorities determined the corresponding assessment in the amount of R\$ 768,096.34 (approximately \$0.2 million), plus interest. A decision is now pending over the non-application of the tax to the vessel's import. Our local counsel has advised that there is a remote chance that these proceedings, when ultimately resolved by a judicial court, will have a material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

UABL Paraguay S.A., Yataity S.A. and UABL S.A. –Alleged Tax Evasion

These proceedings were commenced by the National Customs Authority of Paraguay on a supposed Income Tax evasion regarding some freight services rendered by UABL S.A., UABL Paraguay S.A. and Yataity S.A. from Tres Fronteras Terminal and other ports in Paraguay during 2000 and 2005. Those three entities were charged by said administrative authority for owing the alleged non-paid taxes plus same amount in fines. The total amount was, after some discussions, finally determined by the Customs National Authority in approximately \$0.3 million plus a fine in the same amount. This resolution has been judicially argued by UABL entities and is now pending resolution by the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay. Our local counsel is of the opinion that, due to the court's state-favored conservative criteria, there are fifty percent chances that these proceedings will have a material adverse financial impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

Trafigura Beheer BV (and related companies) v Ultrapetrol S.A.

Claims have been made against Ultrapetrol by companies in the Trafigura Group under a series of contracts made in 2011-13 for construction of river barges. The claims are for alleged defects in the construction of the barges, which are (with some minor exceptions) denied by Ultrapetrol S.A.

Solicitors representing Trafigura have commenced arbitration proceedings against Ultrapetrol S.A. and arbitrators were appointed in September/October 2015. Claim Submissions were served on February 2, 2016. The total claims amount to approximately \$15.5 million, excluding interest and costs. The opinion of our local counsel is reasonably optimistic that these proceedings will not have a material adverse financial impact on the consolidated financial position or results of the Company.

Touax Hydrovia Corp. v Corporación de Navegación Mundial S.A.

This case involves cross-claims under a long-term bareboat charter on 24 barges, dated April 25, 2012, between Touax Hydrovia Corp. ("Touax"), as Owner, Corporación de Navegación Mundial S.A. ("Cornamusa"), as Charterer, and Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited ("Ultrapetrol"), as guarantor. Touax had the obligation to register the barges in a jurisdiction which would permit Cornamusa, through a Paraguayan subsidiary, to operate the barges on the Parana-Paraguay River System. Due to a change in Paraguayan legislation, Touax was no longer able to register the last 7 barges under its flag after the expiration of their provisional certificates and remain without any register. Therefore, these barges have been out of service and put off-hire by Cornamusa. Touax commenced an arbitration

claim in New York against Cornamusa related to the payment of hire (roughly \$1.3 million at the present) which was suspended on December 2014. Likewise, as Cornamusa considers Touax to be in breach of the provision which obligated Touax to ensure that its registration of the barges would not impede Cornamusa's ability to trade them on the River system, it has therefore submitted a counterclaim in New York arbitration against Touax for breach. This counterclaim involves losses for insurance during the period of layup (following expiration of the provisional certificates) and transportation/mooring costs. Additionally, Touax executives admitted that they had recently abandoned their efforts to resolve the flagging issue. Consequently, Cornamusa terminated the contract with respect to the 7 barges in dispute. Touax may increase its claim, but that has not yet occurred. In addition, the application for \$6.0 million security filed by Touax and opposed by Cornamusa and Ultrapetrol has been recently denied for the time being.

Our local counsel indicated that Cornamusa has the better argument supported by the contract terms and has classified the outcome of this contingency as uncertain.

UP Offshore Apoio Marítimo Ltda. - Rio de Janeiro Municipal State Treasury Office - Tax assessment

On March 6, 2015, the Rio de Janeiro State Treasury Office commenced administrative proceedings against UP Offshore Apoio Marítimo Ltda. aiming to collect Service Tax (ISS) supposedly due on values related to bareboat charter agreements for the period August 2010 to December 2014 which were determined in the amount of approximately \$4.5 million. On April 1, 2015, the company presented its administrative defense. At the same time, the right of the company not to pay this tax is being discussed in court and a decision is still pending. Our local counsel has advised that there are strong arguments to support our right and a remote chance to get an unfavorable decision.

Various other legal, labor and tax proceedings involving us may arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. However, we are not presently involved in any other legal, labor or tax proceedings that are reasonably possible to have a material adverse effect on us.

Results of Operations

Three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to three months ended March 31, 2015.

The following table sets forth certain unaudited historical statements of operations data for the periods indicated above derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income expressed in thousands of dollars:

	Three Months Ended March		Percent	Change
	2016	2015		
Revenues				
Attributable to River Business	\$34,181	\$38,930	-12	%
Attributable to Offshore Supply Business	20,321	29,557	-31	%
Attributable to Ocean Business	12,595	16,086	-22	%
Total revenues	67,097	84,573	-21	%
Voyage and manufacturing expenses				
Attributable to River Business	(11,925)	(16,566)	-28	%
Attributable to Offshore Supply Business	(1,780)	(1,649)	8	%
Attributable to Ocean Business	(5,447)	(5,021)	8	%
Total voyage and manufacturing expenses	(19,152)	(23,236)	-18	%
Running costs				
Attributable to River Business	(10,165)	(13,901)	-27	%
Attributable to Offshore Supply Business	(7,086)	(12,374)	-43	%
Attributable to Ocean Business	(5,705)	(8,123)	-30	%
Total running costs	(22,956)	(34,398)	-33	%
Amortization of dry dock and intangible assets	(2,388)	(1,999)	19	%
Depreciation of vessels and equipment	(9,889)	(10,504)	-6	%
Administrative and commercial expenses	(10,003)	(9,669)	3	%
Other operating income, net	1,266	46	--	
Operating profit	3,975	4,813	-17	%
Financial expense	(16,364)	(8,255)	98	%
Foreign currency exchange (losses) gains, net	(1,932)	(1,897)	2	%
Investment in affiliates	27	(93)	--	
Other, net	11	12	-8	%
Total other (expenses)	(18,258)	(10,233)	78	%
Loss before income taxes	(14,283)	(5,420)	164	%
Income tax (expense) benefit	(2,817)	313	--	
Net loss attributable to Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited	\$(17,100)	\$(5,107)	235	%

Revenues. Total revenues from our River Business decreased 12% from \$38.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2015, to \$34.2 million in the same period of 2016. This \$4.7 million decrease resulted mainly from a \$3.4

million decrease in revenues from our river operations mostly related to lower average freight rates and a \$1.2 million decrease related to our Parana Iron on account of a 32% reduction in transshipped volume.

Total revenues from our Offshore Supply Business decreased 31% from \$29.6 million in the three months ended March 31, 2015, to \$20.3 million in the same period of 2016. This \$9.3 million decrease is primarily attributable to a combined \$10.5 million decrease related to the contract cancellation by Petrobras in September 2015 of our UP Amber, UP Pearl and UP Esmeralda and the blocking of our UP Turquoise, a \$1.2 million decrease in revenues of our UP Safira related to higher offhire days as compared to the same period last year, a \$1.0 million decrease in revenues of our UP Agate and UP Jasper related to their lay-up in the North Sea and a \$0.8 million decrease in revenues of the rest of our PSV fleet related to an average 37% devaluation of the Brazilian real between the first quarter of 2015 and the same period of 2016; partially offset by a \$4.2 million increase in revenues of our UP Opal and our RSV UP Coral, which entered into long-term charters with Petrobras on January 25 and August 5, 2015 respectively.

Total revenues from our Ocean Business decreased \$3.5 million, from \$16.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2015, to \$12.6 million in the same period of 2016, or 22%. This decrease is mainly attributable to \$2.6 million decrease in revenues of our Amadeo, which was sold and delivered to buyers on May 29, 2015, a \$0.6 million decrease related to our Argentino due to slower vessel rotation and a \$0.3 million decrease related to our Austral due to an increase in offhire days in the first quarter of 2016 as compared to the same period last year.

Voyage and manufacturing expenses. In the three months ended March 31, 2016, voyage expenses of our River Business were \$11.9 million, as compared to \$16.6 million for the same period of 2015, a decrease of \$4.7 million, or 28%. This decrease is mainly attributable to a \$2.9 million decrease in fuel expenses related to lower fuel prices and to a \$1.7 million decrease in voyage expenses derived from the full impact of the new operational model implemented during 2015.

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, voyage expenses of our Offshore Supply Business were \$1.8 million, as compared to \$1.6 million in the same period of 2015. This increase is primarily attributable to a \$1.1 million increase related to the payment to a contractor of our RSV UP Coral; partially offset by a \$0.8 million decrease related to the positioning costs of UP Opal to Brazil in the first quarter of 2015 and a \$0.2 million combined decrease in the rest of our PSV fleet mainly related to the devaluation of the Brazilian real between the first quarter of 2015 and the same period of 2016.

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, voyage expenses of our Ocean Business were \$5.4 million, as compared to \$5.0 million during the same period of 2015, an increase of \$0.4 million, or 8%. This increase is primarily attributable to the bareboat hire of our Mentor, which entered into operation on July 1, 2015.

Running costs. In the three months ended March 31, 2016, running costs of our River Business were \$10.2 million, as compared to \$13.9 million in the same period of 2015, a decrease of \$3.7 million, or 27%. This decrease is mainly attributable to a \$3.1 million decrease in crew expenses on account of a reduced headcount, a \$0.7 million decrease in repairs, spares and maintenance costs of our pushboat fleet.

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, running costs of our Offshore Supply Business were \$7.1 million, as compared to \$12.4 million in the same period of 2015, a decrease of \$5.3 million, or 43%. This decrease in running costs is mainly attributable to a combined \$2.5 million decrease related to the contract cancellation by Petrobras in September 2015 of our UP Amber, UP Pearl and UP Esmeralda and the blocking of our UP Turquoise, a \$1.8 million decrease in most of our PSV fleet mostly related to the devaluation of the Brazilian real, and a \$1.2 million combined decrease of our UP Agate and UP Jasper related to their lay up in the North Sea; partially offset by a \$0.3 million increase related to our RSV UP Coral, as compared to its operation as PSV during the first quarter of 2015.

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, running costs of our Ocean Business were \$5.7 million, as compared to \$8.1 million in the same period of 2015, a decrease of \$2.4 million, or 30%. This decrease resulted mainly from a \$3.4 million combined decrease of our Amadeo, Miranda I and Alejandrina, which were sold and delivered to buyers on May 29, 2015, July 16, 2015, and March 7, 2016, respectively, and a \$0.1 million decrease in crew costs related to our container feeder vessels primarily driven by the devaluation of the Argentine peso; partially offset by a \$1.2 million increase related to our Mentor, which entered operation on July 1, 2015.

Amortization of drydocking and intangible assets. Amortization of drydocks and intangible assets in the three months ended March 31, 2016, were \$2.4 million, as compared to \$2.0 million for the same period of 2015, an increase of \$0.4 million, or 19%. This increase is primarily attributable to a \$0.2 million increased level of amortization of drydocking of some of our pushboats in our River Business and to a \$0.1 million increased level of amortization of drydock of our UP Turquoise on account of its drydock during the fourth quarter of 2015 in our Offshore Supply Business.

Depreciation of vessels and equipment. Depreciation of vessels and equipment for the three months ended March 31, 2016, was \$9.9 million, as compared to \$10.5 million in the same period of 2015. This \$0.6 million decrease is mainly attributable to a \$0.4 million decrease related to our barge fleet and a \$0.3 million decrease of our Amadeo, which was sold and delivered to buyers on July 16, 2015; partially offset by a \$0.1 million increase related to our UP Coral upon its conversion into an RSV.

Administrative and commercial expenses. Administrative and commercial expenses were \$10.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to \$9.7 million in the same period of 2015. This \$0.3 million increase is primarily attributable to a \$0.2 million increase in debt bank taxes and a \$0.1 million increase in board of director expenses mainly as a result of the two new members appointed during the first quarter of 2016.

Other operating income, net. Other operating income was \$1.3 million in the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to nil in the same period of 2015. This increase is mainly attributable to loss of hire compensations related to our UP Safira, Asturiano and Argentino.

Operating profit (loss). Operating profit for the three months ended March 31, 2016, was \$4.0 million, a decrease of \$0.8 million from an operating profit of \$4.8 million for the same period of 2015. This decrease is mainly attributable to a \$3.8 million decrease in operating profit of our Offshore Supply Business from an operating profit of \$8.1 million in the first quarter of 2015 to an operating profit of \$4.3 million in the same period of 2016 mainly associated to the contract cancellation by Petrobras in September 2015 of our UP Amber, UP Pearl and UP Esmeralda and the blocking of our UP Turquoise; to a \$0.7 million decrease in operating profit of our Ocean Business from zero in the first quarter of 2015 to an operating loss of \$0.7 million in the same period of 2016 mainly associated to our Amadeo and Miranda I, sold in the second and third quarters of 2015, respectively, and a slower rotation of our container feeder vessels; partially offset by a \$3.7 million increase in our River Business operating profit from a \$3.3 million operating loss in the first quarter of 2015 to a \$0.4 million operating profit in the same period of 2016 driven mainly by the new operational model based on a point to point convoys system instead of a hub and spoke system previously used and a reduced headcount.

Financial expense. Financial expense increased by \$8.1 million to \$16.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to \$8.3 million in the same period of 2015. This variation is mostly explained by \$7.6 million debt renegotiation costs incurred during the first quarter of 2016, by a \$0.3 million increase in interest expenses on account of a higher weighted average cost of debt and by a \$0.2 million increase in debt issuance costs and other financial expenses.

Foreign currency exchange (losses) gains, net. Foreign currency exchange losses for the three months ended March 31, 2016, was \$1.9 million, virtually unchanged as compared to the same period of 2015.

Income taxes (expenses). The income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2016, was \$2.8 million, compared to a \$0.3 million benefit in the same period of 2015. This \$3.1 million variation is mainly attributable to a joint \$3.4 million charge attributable to a deferred income tax liability related to the accelerated depreciation scheme in Brazil and decrease in the exchange variance provision in our Offshore Supply Business and a \$0.6 million charge attributable to lower pretax losses in our Argentinean subsidiaries operating in the River and Ocean Businesses; partially offset by a \$0.8 million decrease attributable to a lower pretax income in Brazil in our Offshore Supply Business.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We are a holding company and operate in a capital-intensive industry requiring substantial ongoing investments in revenue producing assets. Our subsidiaries have historically funded their vessel acquisitions through a combination of debt, shareholder loans, cash flow from operations and equity contributions.

The ability of our subsidiaries to make distributions to us may be restricted by, among other things, restrictions under our credit facilities and applicable laws of the jurisdictions of their incorporation or organization.

Our internally generated cash flow is directly related to our business and the market sectors in which we operate. Should the markets in which we operate deteriorate or worsen, or should we experience poor results in our operations, cash flow from operations may be reduced. Due to current market conditions such as historically low commodity prices compounded with overcapacity in our River Business, as well as overcapacity in the Brazilian offshore supply marine market, which translated into contract cancellations in September 2015 and requests for time charter rate reductions on our PSV and RSV fleet, our cash generating capacity has been, and could continue to be, significantly impaired. These impacts have not permitted the regular service of our interest payments on our debt obligations. We do not expect that cash on hand and cash expected to be generated from operations will be sufficient to repay our debt, which could result in our debt being accelerated by our lenders. In such a scenario, we would have to seek to access the capital markets to fund the mandatory payments and, if we are not successful in accessing the capital markets at sufficient levels, our lenders could foreclose their liens, which could impair our ability to conduct our business and continue as a going concern. Moreover, in connection with any additional amendments to our debt agreements that we obtain, or if we enter into any future credit agreements or debt instruments, our lenders may impose additional operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions may further restrict our ability to, among other things, fund our operations or capital needs, make acquisitions or pursue available business opportunities, which in turn may adversely affect our financial condition. In addition, our lenders may require the payment of additional fees, require prepayment of a portion of our indebtedness to them, require the pledging of additional collateral, accelerate the amortization schedule for our indebtedness or increase the margin and lending rates they charge us on our outstanding indebtedness.

Alternatively to debt capital markets, we may seek to raise additional cash through capital increase from Southern Cross, our major shareholder, or through the sale of certain of the Company's assets/segments.

Nevertheless, at March 31, 2016, we believe that cash on hand and internally generated cash flow will be sufficient to fund our operations (operating costs, working capital requirements and scheduled capital expenditures but not debt principal and service payments) for the next twelve months.

At March 31, 2016, we had aggregate indebtedness of \$455.0 million, consisting of \$225.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 2021 Notes, indebtedness of our subsidiary UP Offshore Apoio Maritimo Ltda. under a senior loan facility with DVB Bank AG, or DVB, of \$4.2 million and \$12.2 million under a loan facility with BNDES, indebtedness of our subsidiary UP Offshore (Bahamas) Ltd. of \$55.6 million under three senior loan facilities with DVB and \$24.2 million under an additional senior loan agreement with DVB and Banco Security as co-lenders, indebtedness of our subsidiary Ingatestone Holdings Inc. of \$42.0 million under a senior loan facility with DVB, NIBC and ABN Amro as co-lenders, indebtedness of our subsidiary Linford Trading Inc. of \$26.9 million under a senior loan facility with DVB and NIBC, indebtedness of our subsidiaries UABL Barges (Panama) Inc., Marine Financial Investment Corp., Eastham Barges Inc. and UABL Paraguay S.A. of \$39.1 million in the aggregate under two senior loan facilities with IFC, indebtedness of our subsidiary UABL Paraguay S.A. of \$9.8 million under a senior loan facility with OFID, and indebtedness of our subsidiaries UABL Paraguay S.A. and Riverpar S.A. of \$16.2 million under a senior loan facility with IFC and OFID as co-lenders. In addition, as of March 31, 2016, we had accrued interest of \$17.2 million.

At March 31, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents on hand of \$35.4 million plus \$6.5 million in current restricted cash, making a total of \$41.9 million.

Events of default under debt agreements

The Company has not made the \$10.0 million interest payment due on December 15, 2015, on its 2021 Notes which constitutes an event of default under the Notes and the remaining credit agreements since they contain cross-default provisions. The Company has entered into forbearance agreements with most of its lenders with respect to this event of default which expire at the earlier of May 31, 2016, or the occurrence of certain events specified in the agreements. The lenders have agreed, for the duration of these agreements, not to accelerate their loans, take any enforcement actions or exercise any remedies with respect to defaults resulting from the nonpayment by the Company of its interest payment under the Notes, and to work with the Company in negotiating a sustainable financial structure. Nevertheless, the Company has paid in full principal and interests as scheduled in our loan agreements until the signing of the first forbearance agreements.

The forbearance agreement also provided for the formation of a special committee that will explore restructuring options and make recommendations to the Company's Board of Directors. Among such recommendations are the standalone restructuring proposal and/or selling the River Business and Offshore Supply Business segments.

In addition, such forbearance agreements waive compliance with all financial covenants which may not be in compliance, if any, as of March 31, 2016.

Although the Company currently has sufficient liquidity to make the outstanding interest payments, the Company believes it is prudent not to do so at this time as negotiations continue with representatives of holders of the Notes and with the Company's other secured lenders to obtain debt maturity extensions or restructuring of the debt agreements, including the Notes and the credit facilities and loan agreements, as well as extensions on the current forbearance agreements.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain our lenders' consent to subsequently extend the current forbearance agreements or that our efforts to extend the maturity of or restructure our debt agreements will be successful. If we fail to remedy or obtain a waiver of the event of defaults our lenders may accelerate our indebtedness under the relevant debt agreement, which could trigger the cross-acceleration or cross-default provisions contained in our other debt agreements. If our indebtedness is accelerated, it will be very difficult in the current financing environment for us to refinance our debt or obtain additional financing and we could lose our vessels if our lenders foreclose their liens, which could impair our ability to conduct our business. Thus, there is a substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and about the recoverability of recorded assets.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets amounts, the amounts and classification of liabilities, or any other adjustments that might result in the event the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

Operating Activities

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, cash flow used in operations was \$1.4 million as compared to cash flow provided by operations of \$0.9 million in the same period of 2015. Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2016, was \$17.1 million as compared to \$5.1 million in the same period of 2015, an increase of \$12.0 million. To determine cash from operations, net (loss) income is adjusted for the effect of certain non-cash items including depreciation and amortization, which are analyzed in detail as follows:

(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net (loss)	\$(17,100)	\$(5,107)
Adjustments for non-cash items and debt renegotiation costs		
Depreciation of vessels and equipment	9,889	10,504
Amortization of dry docking	2,388	1,999
Debt issuance expense amortization	243	640
Other adjustments	469	457
Loss on debt renegotiation costs	7,611	--
Net (loss) adjusted for non-cash items and debt renegotiation costs	\$3,500	\$8,493

Net (loss) is also adjusted for changes in operating assets and liabilities and expenditure in drydock in order to determine net cash provided by operations:

The negative change in operating assets and liabilities of \$4.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, resulted from a \$7.1 million increase in accounts receivable, a \$6.4 million increase in other receivables and a \$0.4 million increase in other assets; partially offset by a \$6.7 million increase in other payables, a \$2.7 million increase in accounts payable and a \$0.2 million increase in customer advances. In addition, cash flow from operating activities decreased by \$0.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2016, due to expenditures in drydock for our Offshore Supply Business.

The negative change in operating assets and liabilities of \$6.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, resulted from a \$6.2 million increase in accounts receivables, by a \$2.4 million increase in operating supplies and prepaid expenses, and by a \$0.3 million decrease in customer advances; partially offset by a \$1.8 million increase in accounts payable, and by a \$0.9 million increase in other assets and liabilities. In addition, cash flow from operating activities decreased by \$1.0 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2015, due to expenditures in drydock for our River, Offshore Supply and Ocean businesses, respectively.

Investing Activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, we disbursed \$1.1 million in the acquisition of UP Agate's crane, in our Offshore Supply Business; and \$0.4 million in the construction of new line and port pushboats and \$0.2 million in our IT navigation system, in our River Business.

Nevertheless, during the first quarter of 2016 we invested approximately \$3.4 million in the production of tank barges in our Punta Alvear Shipyard which are shown within Operating Supplies and Inventories.

On January 28, 2016, we entered into a MOA whereby we agreed to sell out Product Tanker Alejandrina. This vessel was subsequently delivered to buyers on March 7, 2016, and we received net proceeds of \$1.8 million after totally prepaying the \$2.9 million balance outstanding with Natixis (included in financing activities) and commissions.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities increased by \$4.9 million from \$6.2 million in the three months ended March 31, 2015, to \$11.1 million in the same period of 2016. This increase is mainly attributable to a \$7.6 million debt renegotiation costs paid during the first quarter 2016 and a \$7.2 million increase in early repayments of long-term financial debt, including \$2.9 million corresponding to the full prepayment of our senior loan facility with Natixis, \$2.5 million corresponding to a partial repayment under the senior loan facility with DVB, NIBC and ABN Amro and \$1.8 million corresponding to a partial repayment under the senior loan facility with DVB and NIBC; partially offset by a \$5.2 million decrease in the scheduled repayments of long-term financial debt pursuant to the forbearance agreements signed with our creditors and \$4.8 million provided by other financing activities, which include a decrease in restricted cash.

Future Capital Requirements

Our near-term cash requirements are related primarily to funding operations, funding the construction of barges in our shipyard at Punta Alvear, funding scheduled and unscheduled drydocks and potentially funding the conversion of our PSVs into RSVs. The Company does not anticipate ordering additional vessels in 2016 or realizing any additional capital expenditures other than maintenance capital expenditures.

We estimate that for the remainder of 2016, we will invest approximately \$5.6 million in producing tank barges, \$2.1 million in our pushboat fleet (including critical spares parts such as engine spares), \$1.7 million in our IT Navigation System, \$1.7 million the maintenance of our barge fleet and \$0.6 million in upgrade works at our Punta Alvear Yard and fleetings, in our River Business. In addition, we currently estimate that we will invest approximately \$1.6 million

in spare parts for our PSV fleet and \$1.8 million in the crane for our UP Agate, in our Offshore Supply Business. Finally, we expect to disburse an aggregate amount of \$5.1 million in drydock expenses and \$2.0 million in import duties of our Asturiano.

We expect to fund these future capital requirements through cash flow from operations.

We may order additional vessels and or incur other capital expenditures, which are not discussed above or contemplated at this time.

Supplemental Information

The following tables reconcile our Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA to our net cash provided by (used in) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

\$(000)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$(1,435)	\$903
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,795	(9,344)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(11,123)	(6,245)
 Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	 \$(1,435)	 \$903
 Plus		
 Adjustments		
Increase / decrease in operating assets and liabilities	4,193	6,260
Expenditure for dry docking	742	1,330
Income taxes	2,817	(313)
Financial expenses	8,753	8,255
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(134)	--
Yard EBITDA from Touax barge sale	(100)	(99)
Other adjustments	(578)	(1,097)
 Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA	 \$ 14,258	 \$ 15,239

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The following tables reconcile our Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA to our segment operating (loss) profit for the three months ended March 31, 2016, and 2015, on a consolidated and a per segment basis:

\$(000)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016			
	River	Offshore Supply	Ocean	TOTAL
Segment operating (loss) profit	\$426	\$ 4,295	\$(746)	\$3,975
Depreciation and amortization	6,627	4,719	931	12,277
Investment in affiliates / Net income attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	27	--	--	27
Yard EBITDA from Touax barge sale	(100)	--	--	(100)
Other net	--	11	--	11
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$6,980	\$ 9,025	\$ 185	\$ 16,190
Items not included in Segment Adjusted EBITDA				
Other financial income				(1,932)
Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA				14,258

\$(000)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015			
	River	Offshore Supply	Ocean	TOTAL
Segment operating (loss) profit	\$(3,250)	\$8,060	\$3	\$4,813
Depreciation and amortization	6,663	4,495	1,345	12,503
Investment in affiliates / Net income attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	(93)	--	--	(93)
Yard EBITDA from Touax barge sale	(99)	--	--	(99)
Other net	--	1	11	12
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$3,221	\$12,556	\$1,359	\$17,136
Items not included in Segment Adjusted EBITDA				
Other financial income				(1,897)
Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA				15,239

The use of the term "Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA" in the current filing rather than EBITDA as has been used in previous filings, is responsive to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Release No. 34-47226 wherefrom if the measurement being used excludes "non-cash charges" or other similar concepts other than strictly interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or were otherwise to depart from the definition of EBITDA as included in the aforementioned release, it should be called "Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA" rather than EBITDA.

EBITDA as defined in the Notes due 2021 consists of net income (loss) prior to deductions for interest expense and other financial gains and losses related to the financing of the Company, income taxes, depreciation of vessels and

equipment and amortization of drydock expense, intangible assets, financial gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, premium paid for redemption of preferred shares and certain non-cash charges (including for instance losses on write-down of vessels). The calculation of EBITDA as defined in the Notes due 2021 excludes from all items those amounts corresponding to unrestricted subsidiaries under the indenture governing our 8 % First Preferred Ship Mortgage Notes due 2021, or the Indenture, from the time of designation as such. We have provided EBITDA as defined in the Notes due 2021 in this report because we use it to and believe it provides useful information to investors to evaluate our ability to incur and service indebtedness and it is a required disclosure to comply with a covenant contained in such Indenture. We do not intend for EBITDA as defined in the Notes due 2021 to represent cash flows from operations, as defined by GAAP (on the date of calculation) and it should not be considered as an alternative to measure our liquidity. The foregoing definitions of EBITDA as defined in the Notes due 2021 may differ from other definitions of EBITDA or Consolidated EBITDA used in the financial covenants of our other credit facilities. These definitions of EBITDA as defined in the Notes due 2021 may not be comparable to similarly titled measures disclosed by other companies. Generally, funds represented by EBITDA as defined in the Notes due 2021 are available for management's discretionary use. EBITDA as defined in the Notes due 2021 has limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported. These limitations include, among others, the following:

- Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments,
- Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs,
- Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA does not include income taxes, which are a necessary and ongoing cost of our operations,
 - Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA does not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debts,
- Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA does not reflect the amortization of dry docking, or the cash requirements necessary to fund the required dry docks of our vessels,
- Although depreciation is a non-cash charge, the assets being depreciated will often have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA does not, therefore, reflect any cash requirements for such replacements, and
- Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA can be affected by the lease rather than purchase of fixed assets.

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
at March 31, 2016

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars, except par value and share amounts)

	At March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	At December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,430	\$ 45,193
Restricted cash	6,471	10,779
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$623 and \$489 in 2016 and 2015, respectively	39,621	32,655
Operating supplies and inventories	20,009	16,947
Prepaid expenses	8,138	3,560
Other receivables	19,149	18,064
Other assets	-	4,535
Total current assets	128,818	131,733
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Other receivables	22,950	21,500
Restricted cash	1,472	1,472
Vessels and equipment, net	657,297	669,087
Dry dock	8,635	10,281
Investments in and receivables from affiliates	3,821	3,570
Deferred income tax assets	707	846
Total noncurrent assets	694,882	706,756
Total assets	\$ 823,700	\$ 838,489
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 32,091	\$ 29,391
Customer advances	2,181	1,968
Payable to related parties	81	41
Accrued interest	17,156	11,454
Current portion of long-term financial debt, net of debt issuance costs of \$10,584 and \$10,827 in 2016 and 2015, respectively	445,195	452,721
Other current liabilities	18,855	19,955
Total current liabilities	515,559	515,530
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred income tax liabilities	12,537	10,562
Deferred gains	2,682	2,783

Total noncurrent liabilities	15,219	13,345
Total liabilities	530,778	528,875

EQUITY

Common stock, \$0.01 par value: 250,000,000 authorized shares; 140,729,487 shares outstanding	1,446	1,446
Additional paid-in capital	492,255	491,893
Treasury stock: 3,923,094 shares at cost	(19,488)	(19,488)
Accumulated deficit	(180,488)	(163,388)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(803)	(849)
Total equity	292,922	309,614
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 823,700	\$ 838,489

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction herewith.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
REVENUES		
Transportation and services	\$67,097	\$84,573
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Voyage expenses	(19,152)	(23,236)
Running costs	(22,956)	(34,398)
Depreciation and amortization	(12,277)	(12,503)
Administrative and commercial expenses	(10,003)	(9,669)
Other operating income, net	1,266	46
	(63,122)	(79,760)
Operating profit	3,975	4,813
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Financial expense	(16,364)	(8,255)
Foreign currency exchange losses, net	(1,932)	(1,897)
Investments in affiliates	27	(93)
Other, net	11	12
Total other income (expenses)	(18,258)	(10,233)
Loss before income tax	(14,283)	(5,420)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(2,817)	313
Net loss	\$(17,100)	\$(5,107)
LOSS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED	\$(0.12)	\$(0.04)
Basic and diluted weighted average number of shares	140,729,487	140,710,112

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction herewith.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(UNAUDITED)

(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net loss	\$(17,100)	\$(5,107)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Reclassification of net foreign currency derivative gains to depreciation and amortization	(2)	(2)
Reclassification of net derivative losses on cash flow hedges to interest expense	147	225
Derivative (losses) income on cash flow hedges	(99)	(250)
	46	(27)
Comprehensive loss, net of income tax effect of \$0	\$(17,054)	\$(5,134)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction herewith.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share data)

	Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited stockholders' equity					Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total equity
	Shares amount	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock	Accumulated deficit		
Balance							
December 31, 2014	140,729,487	\$ 1,446	\$ 490,469	\$(19,488)	\$(115,384)	\$ (1,321)	\$ 355,722
Compensation related to stock awards granted	-	-	364	-	-	-	364
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(5,107)	-	(5,107)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(27)	(27)
March 31, 2015	140,729,487	\$ 1,446	\$ 490,833	\$(19,488)	\$(120,491)	\$ (1,348)	\$ 350,952
December 31, 2015	140,729,487	\$ 1,446	\$ 491,893	\$(19,488)	\$(163,388)	\$ (849)	\$ 309,614
Compensation related to stock awards granted	-	-	362	-	-	-	362
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(17,100)	-	(17,100)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	46	46
March 31, 2016	140,729,487	\$ 1,446	\$ 492,255	\$(19,488)	\$(180,488)	\$ (803)	\$ 292,922

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction herewith.

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$(17,100)	\$(5,107)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of vessels and equipment	9,889	10,504
Amortization of dry docking	2,388	1,999
Expenditure for dry docking	(742)	(1,330)
Loss on debt renegotiation costs	7,611	-
Debt issuance expense amortization	243	640
Net (income) losses from investments in affiliates	(27)	93
Allowance for doubtful accounts	134	-
Share - based compensation	362	364
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Accounts receivable	(7,100)	(6,209)
Other receivables, operating supplies and inventories and prepaid expenses	(6,367)	(2,413)
Other	(352)	122
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable	2,673	1,757
Customer advances	213	(289)
Other payables	6,740	772
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(1,435)	903
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of vessels and equipment	(1,889)	(9,344)
Proceeds from disposal of vessel, net	4,684	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,795	(9,344)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Debt renegotiation costs paid	(7,611)	-
Early repayment of long-term financial debt	(7,234)	-
Decrease in restricted cash	4,313	-
Scheduled repayments of long-term financial debt	(535)	(5,727)
Other financing activities, net	(56)	(518)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,123)	(6,245)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(9,763)	(14,686)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	45,193	34,982
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$35,430	\$20,296

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

and should be read in conjunction herewith.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share data and otherwise indicated)

(Information pertaining to the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 is unaudited)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, FINANCIAL SITUATION AND CORPORATE ORGANIZATION

Nature of operations

Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited ("Ultrapetrol Bahamas", "Ultrapetrol", "the Company", "us" or "we") is a company organized and registered as a Bahamas Corporation since December 1997.

We are a shipping transportation company serving the marine transportation needs of our clients in the markets on which we focus. We serve the shipping markets for technological products, grain soybean, forest products, minerals, crude oil, petroleum, and refined petroleum products, as well as the offshore oil platform supply market, through our operations in the following three segments of the marine transportation industry. In our River Business we are an owner and operator of river barges and push boats in the Hidrovia region of South America, a region of navigable waters on the Parana, Paraguay and Uruguay Rivers and part of the River Plate, which flow through Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina. The Company also has a shipyard that should promote organic growth and from time to time make external sales. In our Offshore Supply Business we own and operate vessels that provide logistical and transportation services for offshore petroleum exploration and production companies, in the coastal waters of Brazil and the North Sea. In our Ocean Business, we are an owner and operator of oceangoing vessels that transport petroleum products and a container line service in the Argentine cabotage trade.

Financial situation

The Company maintains approximately \$472,935 of long term financial debt including accrued interests as of March 31, 2016 of which approximately \$101,780 are current as were stated in the terms of the original debt agreements.

The Company has not made the \$10 million interest payment due on December 15, 2015 on its outstanding 8.875% First Preferred Ship Mortgage Notes due 2021 (the "2021 Senior Notes") which constitutes an event of default. The Company has entered into forbearance agreements with most of its lenders with respect to this event of default which expire at the earlier of May 31, 2016 or the occurrence of certain events specified in the agreements. The lenders have agreed, for the duration of these agreements, not to accelerate their loans, take any enforcement actions or exercise any remedies with respect to defaults resulting from the nonpayment by the Company of its interest payment under the 2021 Senior Notes, and to work with the Company in negotiating a sustainable financial structure.

The forbearance agreement also provided for the formation of a special committee, among others, to explore options and make recommendations to the Company's board of directors in connection with the restructuring of the Company, including a process to market and sell the River Business and Offshore Supply Business. This sale process was launched in February 2016 in accordance with the agreement and some non-binding offers were received being far from what it is considered a fair value for this business.

Moreover, due to the uncertainties surrounding the current downturn conditions of the Brazilian offshore supply business driven mainly by the drop in oil crude prices, certain of our platform supply vessels (PSVs) time charter contracts with our customer Petroleo Brasileiro SA (Petrobras) were early terminated or blocked during 2015. Further early termination or blockage of our time charter contracts with Petrobras may result in our PSVs laid up for an

extended period of time which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Negotiations continue with representatives of holders of the 2021 Senior Notes and with the Company's other secured lenders to obtain debt maturity extensions or restructuring of the debt agreements, including the 2021 Senior Notes and the credit facilities and loan agreements, as well as extensions on the current forbearance agreements.

Also, as of December 31, 2015, the Company failed to meet some financial covenants. As discussed above, the lenders have agreed for the duration of the forbearance agreements not to take any enforcement actions given these failures. Non-compliance with financial covenants as of March 31, 2016 is waived pursuant to the forbearance agreements signed with our creditors.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

As a result of this non-compliance and of the cross-default provisions contained in relevant debt agreements, the Company has classified the respective long term financial debt amounting to \$371,155 at March 31, 2016, as current liabilities. As a result, the Company reports a working capital deficit of \$386,741 at March 31, 2016.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain our lenders' consent to extend the current forbearance agreements or that our efforts to extend the maturity of or restructure our debt agreements will be successful. If we fail to remedy or obtain a waiver of the event of defaults our lenders may accelerate our indebtedness under the relevant debt agreements, which could trigger the cross-acceleration or cross-default provisions contained in our other debt agreements. If our indebtedness is accelerated, it will be very difficult in the current financing environment for us to refinance our debt or obtain additional financing and we could lose our vessels if our lenders foreclose their liens, which could impair our ability to conduct our business. Thus, there is a substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and about the recoverability of recorded assets.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets amounts, the amounts and classification of liabilities, or any other adjustments that might result in the event the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of presentation and principles of consolidation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") for interim financial information. The consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2015, has been derived from the audited financial statement at that date. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by US GAAP for complete financial statements. All adjustments which, in the opinion of the management of the Company, are considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the periods shown are of a normal, recurring nature and have been reflected in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The results of operations for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full fiscal year or for any future period.

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, both majority and wholly owned. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in this consolidation. Investments in 50% or less owned affiliates, in which the Company exercises significant influence, are accounted for by the equity method. The Company uses the US dollar as its functional currency. Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date, while revenues and expenses are translated using the average exchange rate for each month. Certain subsidiaries enter into transactions denominated in currencies other than their functional currency. Changes in currency exchange rates between the functional currency and the currency in which a transaction is denominated are included in the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations in the period in which the currency exchange rate changes.

b) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the relevant periods net of shares held in treasury. Diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares result in the issuance of such shares. In determining dilutive shares for this purpose the Company assumes, through the application of the treasury stock method, all restricted stock grants have vested and all common shares have been issued pursuant to the exercise of all outstanding stock options.

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had a net loss and therefore the effect of potentially dilutive securities was antidilutive.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

The following outstanding equity awards are not included in the diluted loss per share calculation because they would have had an antidilutive effect:

	For the three month periods ended March 31, (unaudited)	
	2016	2015
Stock options	2,473,000	2,473,000
Restricted stock	-	19,000
Total	2,473,000	2,492,000

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share:

	For the three month periods ended March 31, (unaudited)	
	2016	2015
Net loss	\$(17,100)	\$(5,107)
Basic and diluted weighted average number of shares	140,729,487	140,710,112
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$(0.12)	\$(0.04)

c) Comprehensive loss

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss in the condensed consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

	At March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	At December 31, 2015
Unrealized net losses on interest rate collar	\$ (97)	\$ (212)
Unrealized net losses on interest rate swaps	(814)	(747)
Unrealized net gains on EURO hedge	108	110
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (803)	\$ (849)

d) New accounting standards

Revenue recognition

On May 28, 2014 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a comprehensive new revenue recognition standard that will supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. The core principal of the new standard is that a company will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and entities will be permitted to adopt the standard as early as the original public entity effective date (i.e. annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods therein). Early adoption prior to that date is not permitted. The Company has not yet determined what impact, if any, the adoption of the new standard will have on its consolidated financial position, results of operations

or cash flows.

Going concern

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15 -Presentation of Financial Statements- Going Concern. ASU 2014-15 provides guidance about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures.

ASU 2014-15 requires an entity's management to evaluate at each reporting period based on the relevant conditions and events that are known at the date of financial statements are issued, whether there are conditions or events, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued and to disclose the necessary information. ASU 2014-15 is effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Debt issuance costs

On April 7, 2015, the FASB issued the final guidance (ASU 2015-03) to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs by requiring debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the debt liability rather than as an asset. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs have not changed. The new standard requires retrospective application and represents a change in accounting principle. The final guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted the guidance in retrospective manner in this quarter. Thus, the Company classified the debt issuance costs as a direct deduction from the respective debt liability amounting \$10,584 and \$10,827 at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities classification

On November 20, 2015, the FASB issued final guidance (ASU 2015-17) that requires companies to classify all deferred tax assets and liabilities as noncurrent on the balance sheet instead of separating deferred taxes into current and noncurrent amounts. In addition, companies will no longer allocate valuation allowances between current and noncurrent deferred tax assets because those allowances also will be classified as noncurrent. For public business entities, the guidance is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after 15 December 2016 (i.e., 2017 for a calendar-year company), and interim periods within those annual periods. Because early adoption is permitted, companies can start applying this guidance in interim and annual financial statements that have not yet been issued.

The guidance may be adopted on either a prospective or retrospective basis. The Company decided to early adopt the guidance in a prospective basis, modifying the classification of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as from December 31, 2015.

Leasing

On February 25, 2016, the FASB issued a comprehensive new leasing standard, which improves transparency and comparability among companies by requiring lessees to recognize a lease liability and a corresponding lease asset for virtually all lease contracts. It also requires additional disclosures about leasing arrangements. The new standard is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and requires a modified retrospective approach to adoption. Early adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined what impact, if any, the adoption of the new standard will have on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

3. VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The capitalized cost of the vessels and equipment, and the related accumulated depreciation at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	At March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	At December 31, 2015
Ocean-going vessels	\$ 40,970	\$ 51,060
River barges and pushboats	493,615	496,585

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PSVs	376,109	375,059
Furniture and equipment	14,718	14,500
Building, land, operating base and shipyard	55,007	54,978
Total original book value	980,419	992,182
Accumulated depreciation	(323,121)	(323,095)
Net book value	\$ 657,298	\$ 669,087

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, depreciation expense was \$9,889 and \$10,504, respectively.

As of March 31, 2016, the net book value of the assets pledged as a guarantee of our long term financial debt was \$476,000.

Ocean Business

During January 2016 we entered into a MOA for which we sold our product tanker Alejandrina for a total sale price of \$4,900 (the net value after commissions and direct costs of sale was \$4,535). This vessel was subsequently delivered to buyers on March 7, 2016.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

4. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL DEBT

Balances of long-term financial debt at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

Financial institution / Borrower	Other	Due-year	At March 31, 2016 (unaudited) Nominal value			At December 31, 2015
			Current(2)	Noncurrent	Total	Total
Ultrapetrol	Private Investors	June 2021 Through	\$225,810	\$ -	\$225,810 ⁽¹⁾	\$225,842 ⁽¹⁾
UP Offshore Apoio	DVB SE	2016 Through	4,150	-	4,150	4,150
UP Offshore	DVB SE	2016 Through	21,050	-	21,050	21,050
UP Offshore	DVB SE	2017 Through	7,000	-	7,000	7,000
UP Offshore Apoio	BNDES	2027 Through	12,210	-	12,210	12,488
UP Offshore	DVB SE + Banco Security DVB NV + NIBC + ABN	2018 Through	24,166	-	24,166	24,166
Ingatestone Holdings	Amro	2017 Through	41,943	-	41,944	44,457
Linford Trading	DVB NV + NIBC	2020 Through	26,862	-	26,861	28,661
Stanyan Shipping	Natixis	2017 Through	-	-	-	3,146
Up Offshore	DVB SE	2016 Through	27,500	-	27,500	27,500
UABL Paraguay	IFC	2020 Through	16,304	-	16,304	16,304
UABL Paraguay	OFID	2020 Through	9,782	-	9,782	9,782
UABL Barges and others	IFC	2020 Through	22,826	-	22,826	22,826
UABL Paraguay and Riverpar	IFC	2021 Through	9,706	-	9,706	9,706
UABL Paraguay and Riverpar	OFID	2021	6,470	-	6,470	6,470
At March 31, 2016			\$455,779	\$ -	\$455,779	
At December 31, 2015			\$463,548	\$ -		\$463,548

(1)Includes unamortized debt premium of \$810 and \$842, respectively as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

(2)Includes \$371,155 of long-term financial debt classified as current, as explained in Note 1.

The agreements governing the debts contain customary events of default and cross-default provisions. If an event of default occurs and it is continuing, the lenders may require that the entire debt be immediately repaid in full. As

mentioned in Note 1 and below, due to the event of default and of the cross-default provisions contained in relevant debt agreements, the Company has classified the respective long-term financial debt amounting to \$371,155 at March 31, 2016, as current liabilities.

Also, as of December 31, 2015, the Company failed to meet some financial covenants. As discussed above, the lenders have agreed for the duration of the forbearance agreements not to take any enforcement actions given these failures. Non-compliance with financial covenants as of March 31, 2016, is waived pursuant to the forbearance agreements signed with our creditors.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, \$7,943 and \$12,251, respectively, of restricted cash was maintained in accordance with certain covenants of our debt agreements, and these amounts were included within restricted cash in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2016, the Company recorded a loss of \$7,611 related to debt renegotiation costs incurred within financial expense.

8.875% First Preferred Ship Mortgage Notes due 2021 (the "2021 Senior Notes")

On June 10, 2013, the Company completed the Offering of \$200,000 of 2021 Senior Notes, through a private placement to institutional investors eligible for resale under Rule 144A and Regulation S. The net proceeds of the offering were used to repay in full on July 10, 2013, the 2014 Senior Notes of \$180,000, and for general corporate purpose.

On October 2, 2013, we closed the sale of \$25,000 in aggregate principal amount of our 2021 Senior Notes (the "Add-On Notes"), which were offered as an add-on to our outstanding \$200,000 aggregate principal amount of our 2021 Senior Notes. As a result of the offering of the Add-On Notes, we have outstanding an aggregate principal amount of \$225,000 of our 2021 Senior Notes. The Add-On Notes were sold at 104.5% and the net proceeds were used for general corporate purposes.

Interest on the 2021 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 of each year. The 2021 Senior Notes are senior obligations guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries in the River and Ocean Business. The 2021 Senior Notes were initially secured by first preferred ship mortgages on four ocean vessels, 15 river pushboats and 345 river barges.

The Company has the option to redeem the 2021 Senior Notes in whole or in part, at their option, at any time (i) before June 15, 2016, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus the applicable make-whole premium plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date and (ii) on or after June 15, 2016, at a fixed price of 106.656%, which price declines ratably until it reaches par after June 15, 2019. At any time before June 15, 2016, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2021 Senior Notes with the proceeds of one or more equity offerings at 108.875% of the principal amount of the 2021 Senior Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date so long as at least 65% of the originally issued aggregate principal amount of the 2021 Senior Notes remains outstanding after such redemption. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain change of control events, the holders of the 2021 Senior Notes will have the right to require the Company to repurchase some or all of the 2021 Senior Notes in cash at 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the repurchase date.

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

In the fourth quarter of 2013 the SEC declared effective an exchange offer filed by the Company to register substantially identical senior notes to be exchanged for the 2021 Senior Notes that were issued in a private placement on June 10, 2013 pursuant to a registration rights agreement, to allow the 2021 Senior Notes be eligible for trading in the public markets. On December 30, 2013 the Company completed the exchange offer, with an aggregate amount of \$200,000 in principal amount of the 2021 Senior Notes or 100% of the 2021 Senior Notes exchangeable.

In the fourth quarter of 2013 the SEC declared effective an exchange offer filed by the Company to register substantially identical senior notes to be exchanged for the 2021 Senior Notes that were issued in a private placement on October 2, 2013 pursuant to a registration rights agreement, to allow the 2021 Senior Notes be eligible for trading in the public markets. On January 24, 2014 the Company completed the exchange offer, with an aggregate amount of \$25,000 in principal amount of the 2021 Senior Notes or 100% of the 2021 Senior Notes exchangeable.

The indenture includes affirmative covenants, including the reporting of financial results and other developments. The indenture also contains negative covenants related to our ability and, in certain instances, the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to, (i) pay dividends or make distributions on the Company's capital stock or repurchase the Company's capital stock; (ii) make restricted payments; (iii) create certain liens to secure indebtedness; (iv) enter into sale and leaseback transactions; (v) engage in transactions with affiliates; (vi) merge or consolidate with certain companies and (vii) transfer and sell assets.

The indenture provides for customary events of default, including but not limited to, (i) nonpayment; (ii) breach of covenants in the indenture; (iii) payment defaults or acceleration of other indebtedness; (iv) a failure to pay certain judgments and (v) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency and reorganization. If certain events of default occur and are continuing, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate of the principal amount of the 2021 Senior Notes outstanding may declare all of the notes to be due and payable immediately, together with accrued interest, if any. As of December 31, 2015, we were in compliance with all covenants under the indenture.

Although Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited, the parent company, is the issuer of the 2021 Senior Notes, principal and related expenses will be paid through funds obtained from the operations of the Company's subsidiaries.

On December 15, 2015, Ultrapetrol announced that the Company decided not to make the \$10 million interest payment due December 15, 2015 as negotiations to obtain debt maturity extensions and/or to restructure the financial debt were continuing with representatives of holders of the 2021 Senior Notes and with the Company's other secured lenders. Ultrapetrol had a thirty day grace period under its Senior Notes indentures to make the missed interest payment before it triggers an event of default.

On January 29, 2016, the Company announced that, as a result of its negotiations with advisors representing a majority of holders of the 2021 Senior Notes, the Company reached a forbearance agreement through March 31, 2016 by paying a forbearance fee of \$2,000. On February 11, 2016, the Company announced that had received the consent of holders of \$223,348 aggregate principal amount of the Notes, representing approximately 99.27% percent of the 2021 Senior Notes outstanding.

On April 5, 2016, the Company announced that it reached an agreement with its secured lenders to extend its existing forbearance agreements through April 30, 2016.

On May 10, 2016, the Company announced that it reached an agreement with its secured lenders to extend its existing forbearance agreements through May 31, 2016.

The secured lenders have agreed, for the duration of the forbearance agreements, not to accelerate their loans, take any enforcement actions or exercise any remedies with respect to defaults resulting from the non-payment by the Company of its interest payment under the 2021 Notes and to work with the Company in negotiating a sustainable financial structure.

The forbearance agreement also provided for the appointment of two new independent directors, as well as to the formation of a special committee that, among other things, to explore options and make recommendations to the Company's board of directors in connection with the restructuring of the Company, including a process to market and sell the River Business and the Offshore Supply Business.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Senior secured post-delivery term loan facility with DVB Bank America NV (DVB Bank America), NIBC Bank NV (NIBC) and ABN Amro Capital USA LLC (ABN Amro) of up to \$84,000

On January 18, 2013 Ingatestone Holdings Inc., as Borrower, and UP Offshore (Bahamas) Ltd., Bayshore Shipping Inc., Gracebay Shipping Inc., Springwater Shipping Inc. and Woodrow Shipping Inc. (all of these our subsidiaries in the Offshore Supply Business) and Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited, as joint and several Guarantors, entered into a senior secured post-delivery term loan facility of up to \$84,000 with DVB Bank America, NIBC and ABN Amro (the "Lenders") with the purpose of refinancing the advances made for our PSVs UP Jade, UP Amber, UP Pearl and UP Onyx of the DVB SE and Natixis and DVB SE and NIBC long-term facilities.

The loan facility is divided into four tranches, each in the aggregate amount of up to the lesser of \$21,000 and 60% of the fair market value of the PSV to which such tranche relates.

The tranche of the loan facility in respect of the refinancing of the PSV UP Jade was drawn down in the amount of \$20,850 on January 24, 2013 and shall be repaid by (i) 20 equal consecutive quarterly installments of \$521 beginning in January 2013 and (ii) a balloon payment of \$10,425 concurrent with the last quarterly repayment in October 2017.

The tranche of the loan facility in respect of the refinancing of the PSV UP Amber was drawn down in the amount of \$5,000 and \$15,550, respectively on March 28, 2013 and June 28, 2013 and shall be repaid by (i) an instalment of \$139 in June 2013, (ii) 17 equal consecutive quarterly installments of \$516 beginning in September 2013 and (iii) a balloon payment of \$10,275 concurrent with the last quarterly repayment in September 2017.

The tranche of the loan facility in respect of the refinancing of the PSV UP Pearl was drawn down in the amount of \$20,550 on October 11, 2013 and shall be repaid by (i) 16 equal consecutive quarterly installments of \$642 beginning in January 2014 and (ii) a balloon payment of \$10,275 concurrent with the last quarterly repayment in September 2017.

Following the cancelation of the shipbuilding contract in respect of PSV UP Onyx the Company canceled part of the total commitment in an amount of up to \$21,000.

Each tranche accrues interest at LIBOR (base rate) plus a margin of 4.0 per annum.

The Lenders, at their discretion, may replace LIBOR as base rate for the interest calculation with their cost-of-funds rate.

On March 26, 2015, lenders waived compliance with the consolidated debt service coverage ratio as of December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015, which required Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Ltd., as Guarantor, to have a consolidated debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.5 for the last four fiscal quarters prior to the relevant date of calculation. In addition, lenders amended such clauses to require us to comply with a consolidated debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.05 as of June 30, 2015, not less than 1.15 as of September 30, 2015, and not less than 1.30 at all times thereafter. In addition, lenders amended the average monthly balance of available cash requirement for the Guarantor to be not less than \$20.0 million on a consolidated basis including (i) cash in demand deposit and time deposit accounts held in Ultrapetrol's name with a tenor of six months or less, and (ii) unused and available for drawing under revolving credit lines available to Ultrapetrol having expiration dates of six months or longer from the relevant date.

As of December 31, 2015, we did not reach the minimum required forward looking consolidated debt service coverage ratio. However, compliance with this financial covenant is waived through May 31, 2016, as set forth in the forbearance agreement.

On January 14, 2016, we prepaid \$ 2,513 outstanding under this senior secured loan.

Senior secured term loan facility with DVB Bank America and NIBC of up to \$38,400

On December 20, 2013 Linford Trading Inc. (our wholly owned subsidiary in the Offshore Supply Business and the holding company of Leeward Shipping Inc. and Jura Shipping Inc.) as Borrower, Leeward Shipping Inc. and Jura Shipping Inc. (our wholly owned subsidiaries in the Offshore Supply Business and collectively the owners of our PSVs UP Agate and UP Coral) and UP Offshore (Bahamas) Ltd. and Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited as Guarantors entered into a senior secured term loan facility of up to \$38,400 with DVB Bank America and NIBC (the "Lenders") for the purposes of providing financing of our PSVs UP Agate and UP Coral.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

A quarterly commitment fee is payable based on the average undrawn amount of the committed amount at a rate of 1.50%.

The loan facility is divided into two tranches, each in the aggregate amount of up to the lesser of \$19,200 and 60% of the fair market value of the PSV to which such tranche relates.

Each tranche of the loan facility shall be divided into two advances which shall be made available to the Borrower as follows:

The first advance of each such tranche shall be made available to the Borrower in the amount of up to \$16,000, - which was drawn down on December 30, 2013, and shall be repaid by (i) 28 quarterly installments of \$400 per tranche beginning in March 2014 and (ii) a balloon repayment of \$4,800 in November 2020.

The second advance of each such tranche shall be made available to the Borrower in the amount of up to \$3,200 not -later than January 31, 2015, provided that the UP Agate and UP Coral have obtained employment of not less than 3 years with a charterer on terms and conditions acceptable to the Lenders.

In January and in July 2015, the Borrower, the Lenders and the Guarantors signed amendments of the loan agreement. In connection with those amendments the availability period was extended through June 30 and September 30, 2015, respectively, in relation to the second advance of each tranche of the financing of our PSV UP Agate and UP Coral.

On September 17, 2015, we drew down \$3,200 corresponding to the second advance for our UP Coral. This advance shall be repaid by (i) 12 quarterly installments of \$138 per tranche beginning in December 2015, (ii) 9 quarterly installments of \$55 per tranche beginning in December 2018 and (iii) a balloon repayment of \$1,045 in December 2020.

Each tranche accrues interest at LIBOR (base rate) plus a margin of 4.0% per annum and the Lenders, at their discretion, may replace LIBOR as base rate for the interest calculation with their cost-of-funds rate. The margin in respect of a tranche of the loan facility may be reduced to 3.25% per annum upon delivered to and acceptance by a time charter of the PSV to such tranche relates pursuant to a time charter on terms and conditions acceptable to the Lenders.

The above loans in our Offshore Supply Business are secured by a first priority mortgage over our PSVs, corporate guarantee and a first priority assignment of the earnings, insurances and requisition compensation or other employment contracts exceeding 12 months. The loans contain customary covenants that limit among other things, without the prior written consent of the majority lenders, the ability of our subsidiaries in the Offshore Supply Business to incur additional indebtedness, sell assets, repay indebtedness, amend the terms of subordinated debt, merge or consolidate, change lines of business, change the flag, class or management of the PSVs mortgaged under such facility, create or permit to exist liens on their assets, make loans, make investments or capital expenditures and undergo a change in ownership or control. In addition, some of the PSVs owning companies are permitted to pay dividends, make distributions and effect redemptions or returns of share capital up to 50% of their net income and under certain circumstances, without the prior written consent of the majority lenders. Also, the loans contain certain financial covenants relating to Ultrapetrol and our subsidiaries in the Offshore Supply Business related with their financial position, operating performance and liquidity, including maintaining minimum amounts of net assets.

Ultrapetrol shall comply with certain financial covenants including: (i) an average monthly balance of available cash in a demand deposit of not less than \$20,000 on a consolidated basis, (ii) an equity ratio of not less than 20%, (iii) a consolidated tangible net worth of not less than \$150,000 and, (iv) a ratio of consolidated debt service coverage ratio

of not less than 150% (on a historical and forward four quarter rolling basis, tested as of the last date of each fiscal quarter).

At December 31, 2014, Ultrapetrol (as Guarantor) was in compliance with these covenants except for (iv). Consequently, on March 26 and March 31, 2015, DVB SE, DVB Bank America, NIBC and ABN Amro, as Lenders, waived the compliance to meet the financial covenant described in (iv) as of December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015.

On March 26 and March 31, 2015, the Borrowers, the Lenders and the Guarantors signed amendments to the loans agreements to relaxing certain financial covenants. In connection with these amendments Ultrapetrol shall maintain (i) a ratio of consolidated debt service coverage ratio of not less than 105% as of June 30, 2015, of not less than 115% as of September 30, 2015 and of not less than 130% thereafter (each on a historical and forward four quarter rolling basis, tested as of the last date of each fiscal quarter, excluding balloon payments and prepayments), and (ii) with effect from January 1, 2015, an average monthly balance of available cash of not less than \$20,000 on a consolidated basis in (x) demand deposit and time deposit and (xx) unused and available for drawing revolving credit lines available to Ultrapetrol having expiration dates of six months or longer from the relevant date.

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

UP Offshore (Bahamas) Ltd. shall comply with certain financial covenants including: (i) an average balance of available cash in a demand deposit of not less than \$5,000, (ii) an equity ratio of not less than 30%, (iii) a minimum equity of \$75,000 and, (iv) a ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated debt service of at least 1.5 (on a rolling four quarter basis, tested as of the last day of each fiscal quarter).

As of December 31, 2015, we did not reach the minimum required forward looking debt service coverage ratio for Linford Trading Inc. and on a consolidated basis for Ultrapetrol. However, compliance with these financial covenants is waived through May 31, 2016, as set forth in the forbearance agreement.

On January 12, 2016, we prepaid \$ 1,800 outstanding under this senior secured loan.

Senior secured term loan with Natixis of up to \$13,616

On January 29, 2007 Stanyan Shipping Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary in the Ocean Business and the owner of the Alejandrina) drew down an amount of \$13,616 under a loan agreement with Natixis (the "Lender") to provide post-delivery financing secured by the vessel. The loan, which matures in February 2017, shall be repaid by equal quarterly installments of \$227 with a balloon installment of \$2,687 which due in February 2017. The loan accrues interest at 6.38% per annum for the first five years of the loan and LIBOR plus 1.20% per annum thereafter.

On May 21, 2012, we prepaid \$1,849 outstanding under this senior secured loan.

During January 2016 we entered into a MOA for which we sold our product tanker Alejandrina for a total sale price of \$4,900. We fully repaid the outstanding balance at the date of the settlement amounting \$2,921 with the proceeds from such sale.

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is subject to legal proceedings, claims and contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business. When such amounts can be estimated and the contingency is probable, management accrues the corresponding liability. While the ultimate outcome of lawsuits or other proceedings against the Company cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not believe the costs of such actions will have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

a) Claims in Paraguay

UABL – Ciudad del Este Customs Authority

On September 21, 2005, the local Customs Authority of Ciudad del Este, Paraguay issued a finding concerning certain UABL entities referred to three matters in respect of certain operations of our River Business for the prior three-year period: (i) that UABL owed taxes to that authority in the amount of \$2,200, (ii) a fine for non-payment of the taxes in the same amount, and (iii) that the tax base used by UABL entities to calculate the applicable withholding tax that UABL had used to calculate taxes paid in said period. The first two issues were disregarded by the Tax and Administrative Court on November 24, 2006. Nevertheless, the third issue continued. On September 22, 2010, the Paraguayan Supreme Court revoked the March 26, 2009 ruling of the Tax and Administrative Court -which had decided we were not liable- and confirmed the decision of the Paraguayan undersecretary for taxation which condemned UABL Paraguay S.A. to pay approximately \$600 non-withheld taxes, \$700 in fines and \$1,300 in accrued due interests. This matter was settled in a signed agreement with the Tax Authorities on October 14, 2010, and UABL paid the total amount of \$1,294 in full and final settlement of the claim and agreed to drop the appeal we had filed

against to the Supreme Court. However, in parallel with this ruling the Office of the Treasury Attorney initiated an action in respect of the first two issues concerned in this litigation which had been terminated on November 24, 2006 to review certain formal aspects over which a decision of the Court is still pending. Aside from the mentioned procedures, the Customs Authorities of Paraguay have reopened the proceedings against UABL S.A., UABL Paraguay S.A. and Yataity S.A. in connection with the possible reopening of the case pending a decision of the reopening of the case in court, which is currently on hold awaiting for the Court's resolution. We have been advised by UABL's counsel in the case that there is only a remote possibility that the Paraguayan Courts would find UABL liable for any of these taxes or fines or legal costs still in dispute or that the final outcome of these proceedings will have a material adverse financial impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

UABL Paraguay S.A. - Paraguayan Customs Asunción

These administrative proceedings were commenced on April 7, 2009, by the Paraguayan Customs in Asuncion against UABL Paraguay S.A. alleging infringement of Customs regulations due to lack of submission of import clearance documents in Paraguay for bunkers purchased between January 9, 2007 and December 23, 2008, from YPF S.A. in Argentina, and between years 2003 and 2006. The total amount owed taxes according to Customs in Asuncion is up to Gs. 12.056.635.704 (approximately \$2.1 million), that is to say twice the value of the purchased bunkers (Gs. 6.028.317.852). The claim was rejected by the competent Court. This ruling was appealed and applied for annulment and is now in procedure at the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay pending resolution. As of March 31, 2016 a loss contingency liability related with this matter of \$1.1 million was recorded.

Oceanpar S.A. and UABL Paraguay S.A. - Customs investigation in connection with reimportation of barges subject to conversion

Oceanpar S.A. was notified of this investigation on June 17, 2011. The matter under investigation is whether UABL Paraguay S.A. paid all import taxes and duties corresponding to the re-importation of barges submitted to conversion in foreign yards. Customs imposed a fine of Gs. 2.791.514.822 and judicial proceedings have been commenced where a final decision from the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay is still pending. As of March 31, 2016 a loss contingency liability related with this matter of \$0.5 was recorded.

UABL Paraguay S.A. - Paraguayan Tax Authority

These are administrative proceedings commenced by the Paraguayan Tax Authorities on December 15, 2011 against UABL Paraguay S.A. due to an alleged improper use of some fiscal credit. The aforementioned tax authorities suggested some rectifications to be made and also informed that UABL Paraguay S.A. may owe taxes due to differences in the rate applied to certain fiscal remittance incomes related to the operation of some barges under leasing. The potential amount in dispute has not been calculated yet but it should not exceed approximately \$3,000. Our local counsel has advised that there is only a remote chance that these proceedings, when ultimately resolved by a judicial court, will have a material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

UABL Paraguay S.A., Yataity S.A. and UABL S.A. – Alleged Tax Evasion

These proceedings were commenced by the National Customs Authority of Paraguay on a supposed Income Tax evasion regarding some freight services rendered by UABL S.A., UABL Paraguay S.A. and Yataity S.A. from Tres Fronteras Terminal and other ports in Paraguay during 2000 and 2005. Those three entities were charged by said administrative authority for owing the alleged non-paid taxes plus same amount in fines. The total amount was, after some discussions, finally determined by the Customs National Authority in approximately \$0.3 million plus a fine in the same amount. This resolution has been judicially argued by UABL entities and is now pending resolution by the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay. Our local counsel is of the opinion that, due to the court's state-favored conservative criteria, there are fifty percent chances that these proceedings will have an adverse financial impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

b) Claim in Brazil

UP Offshore Apoió Marítimo Ltda.- Rio de Janeiro State Treasury Office - UP Pearl Tax assessment

On May 9, 2014, the Rio de Janeiro State Treasury Office commenced administrative proceedings against UP Offshore Apoio Marítimo Ltda. alleging infringement of tax regulations due to lack of payment of ICMS tax related to the temporary import of the vessel "UP PEARL". The said authorities determined the corresponding assessment in the amount of R\$ 768,096 (approximately \$214), plus interest. A decision is now pending over the non-application of the tax to the vessel's import.

Our local counsel has advised that there is a remote chance that these proceedings, when ultimately resolved by a judicial court, will have an adverse impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

c) Claims in Argentina

Ultrapetrol S.A. – Argentine Secretary of Industry and Argentine Customs Office

On June 24, 2009, Ultrapetrol S.A. (UPSA) requested to the Argentine Secretary of Industry, an authorization to re-export some unused steel plates that had been temporarily imported for industrialized conversion by means of vessels repairs that were not finally industrialized due to cancellations of the repairs that some shipping companies had ordered. The total weight of those steel plates was 473 tons and their import value was approximately \$400. In the event that steel plates cannot be exported, payable import duties and Customs' charges would amount to approximately \$900, however in case of payment UPSA would have offsetting-tax credits amounting to approximately \$300. We have been advised by local counsel that there is a positive prospect of obtaining the requested authorization for re-exporting the steel plates and we do not expect the resolution of these administrative proceedings to have a material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

On May 05, 2015, UPSA took notice of administrative proceedings commenced by Argentine Customs Authorities on November 04, 2014, due to an alleged infringement of Customs regulations on temporary import regime. The Customs' fine applicable in such a case could vary between \$0.08 million and \$2.5 million, with an additional amount of \$0.08 million regarding additional VAT and income taxes, and the charges for import duties could reach \$0.5 million. The chances of success will depend on the outcome of the proceedings before the Argentine Secretary of Industry, but even if UPSA is found liable, the fine will probably be imposed around the minimum amount.

d) Favorable arbitration award

On January 20, 2015, the counterparty to an arbitration initiated by one of our subsidiaries in January 2013 related to the non-performance of a barge sole contract has decided not to appeal the arbitration award issued on December 23, 2014, in favor of our subsidiary in which \$1,919 were awarded on account of damages plus interests and costs.

On December 15, 2015, the Company entered into a final agreement with the former customer for a final amount of \$2,294, which was collected \$600 during the year ended December 31, 2015 and the balance in monthly installments of \$200, beginning in January 2016. Thus, The Company recorded a gain of \$2,294 in 2015 related to the claim.

e) Other claims and arbitrations

Touax Hydrovia Corp. v Corporación de Navegación Mundial S.A.

This case involves cross-claims under a long-term bareboat charter on 24 barges, dated April 25, 2012, between Touax Hydrovia Corp. ("Touax"), as Owner, Corporación de Navegación Mundial S.A. ("Cornamusa"), as Charterer, and Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited, as guarantor. Touax had the obligation to register the barges in a jurisdiction which would permit Cornamusa, through a Paraguayan subsidiary, to operate the barges on the Parana-Paraguay River System. Due to a change in Paraguayan legislation, Touax was no longer able to register the last 7 barges under its flag after the expiration of their provisional certificates and remain without any register. Therefore, these barges have been out of service and put off-hire by Cornamusa. Touax's commenced an arbitration claim in New York against Cornamusa related to the payment of hire (roughly \$1.3 million at the present) which was suspended on December 2014. Likewise, as Cornamusa considers Touax to be in breach of the provision which obligated Touax to ensure that its registration of the barges would not impede Cornamusa's ability to trade them on the River system, it has therefore submitted a counterclaim in New York arbitration against Touax for breach. This counterclaim involves losses for insurance during the period of layup (following expiration of the provisional certificates) and transportation/mooring

costs. Additionally, Touax executives admitted that they had recently abandoned their efforts to resolve the flagging issue. Consequently, Cornamusa terminated the contract with respect to the 7 barges in dispute. Touax may increase its claim, but that has not yet occurred. In addition, the application for \$6.0 million security filed by Touax and opposed by Cornamusa and Ultrapetrol has been recently denied for the time being.

Our local counsel indicated that Cornamusa has the better arguments supported by the contract terms and has classified the outcome of this contingency as uncertain.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Trafigura Beheer BV (and related companies) vs. Ultrapetrol S.A.

Claims have been made against Ultrapetrol S.A. by companies in the Trafigura Group under a series of contracts made in 2011-13 for construction of river barges. The claims are for alleged defects in the construction of the barges, which are (with some minor exceptions) denied by Ultrapetrol S.A.

Solicitors representing Trafigura have commenced arbitration proceedings against Ultrapetrol S.A. and arbitrators were appointed in September/October 2015. Claim submissions were served on February 2, 2016. The total claims amount to approximately \$15.5 million, excluding interests and costs. The opinion of our local counsel is reasonably optimistic that Ultrapetrol S.A. will not have a material adverse financial impact on the consolidated financial position or result of operations of the Company.

Various other legal proceedings involving us may arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. However, we are not presently involved in any other legal proceedings that are reasonably possible to have a material adverse effect on us.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of an asset or liability is the price that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The Company utilizes a fair value hierarchy that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value and defines three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, or inputs derived from observable market data. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company's liabilities as of March 31, 2016 that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Current liabilities:			
- Interest rate collar (included in other liabilities)	\$ -	\$236	\$ -
- Interest rate swaps (included in other liabilities)	-	453	-

The estimated fair value of the Company's other financial assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2016 were as follows:

	Carrying amount (unaudited)	Estimated fair value (unaudited)
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,430	\$ 35,430
Restricted cash (current and noncurrent portion)	7,943	7,943

LIABILITIES

Long term financial debt - Note 4 (1)	\$ 455,779	\$ 275,405
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(1) The fair value of long term financial debt is measured using Level 2 fair value inputs.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash approximates fair value. The fair value of long-term financial debt was estimated based upon quoted market prices or by using discounted cash flow analyses based on estimated current rates for similar types of arrangements. Generally, the carrying value of variable interest rate debt, approximates fair value. It was not practicable to estimate the fair value of the Company's investments in 50% or less owned companies because of the lack of quoted market prices and the inability to estimate fair value without incurring excessive costs. Considerable judgment was required in developing certain of the estimates of fair value and accordingly the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange.

7. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING STRATEGIES

Liabilities arising from outstanding derivative positions are included in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets as other liabilities, as follows:

	At March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	
	Current other liabilities	Noncurrent other liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Interest rate collar (cash flow hedge)	\$ 236	\$ -
Interest rate swaps (cash flow hedge)	453	-
	\$ 689	\$ -

	At December 31, 2015	
	Current other liabilities	Noncurrent other liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Interest rate collar (cash flow hedge)	\$ 229	\$ -
Interest rate swaps (cash flow hedge)	435	-
	\$ 664	\$ -

The Company evaluates the risk of counterparty default by monitoring the financial condition of the financial institutions and counterparties involved, by primarily conducting business with large and well-established financial institutions and diversifying its counterparties. The Company does not currently anticipate nonperformance by any of its counterparties.

CASH FLOW HEDGE

INTEREST RATE COLLAR AGREEMENT

On May 7, 2010, through UABL Limited, our holding subsidiary in the River Business, we entered into an interest rate collar transaction with International Finance Corporation (IFC) through which we expect to hedge our exposure to interest volatility under our financings with IFC and OFID from June 2010 to June 2016. The initial notional amount is \$75,000 (subsequently adjusted in accordance with the amortization schedule under these financings), with UABL Limited being the USD Floor Rate seller at a floor strike rate of 1.69%, and IFC being the USD Cap Rate seller at a cap strike rate of 5.00%. This contract qualifies for hedge accounting and as such changes in its fair value are included in other comprehensive loss in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The fair value of this agreement equates to the amount that would be paid or received by the Company if the agreement was cancelled at the reporting date, taking into account current and prospective interest rates and creditworthiness of the Company.

As of March 31, 2016, the total notional amount of the interest rate collar is \$48,912.

INTEREST RATE SWAP AGREEMENTS

Through our subsidiaries in the Offshore Supply Business, we have entered into various interest rate swap agreements maturing in October 2016 and December 2018 that call our subsidiaries to pay fixed interest rates ranging from 0.89% to 3.67% on an aggregate notional value of \$46,600 (subsequently adjusted in accordance with the amortization schedule under these financings) and receive a variable interest rate based on LIBOR on these notional values. The purpose of these interest rate swap agreements is to hedge our exposure to interest volatility under our financings with DVB Bank SE, NIBC and ABN Amro.

These contracts qualify for hedge accounting and as such changes in its fair value are included in other comprehensive loss in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The fair value of these agreements equate to the amount that would be paid or received by the Company if the agreement was cancelled at the reporting date, taking into account current and prospective interest rates and creditworthiness of the Company.

As of March 31, 2016, the total notional amount of the interest rate swaps is \$34,235.

OTHER DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Through our subsidiaries in the Offshore Supply Business, the Company has entered into various interest rate swap agreements, while providing effective economic hedges, are not designated as hedge for accounting purposes. These contracts mature ranging from 2014 through 2016 and call for the Company to pay fixed interest rate at 0.90% on an aggregate notional value of \$14,749 (subsequently adjusted in accordance with the amortization schedule under these financings) and receive a variable interest rate based on LIBOR. Changes in the fair value are recognized within "Other income (expenses)" in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations.

8. INCOME TAXES

The Company operates through its subsidiaries, which are subject to several tax jurisdictions, as follows:

a) Bahamas

The earnings from shipping operations were derived from sources outside the Bahamas and such earnings were not subject to Bahamian taxes.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

b) Panama

The earnings from shipping operations were derived from sources outside Panama and such earnings were not subject to Panamanian taxes.

c) Paraguay

Our subsidiaries in Paraguay are subject to Paraguayan corporate income taxes.

d) Argentina

Our subsidiaries in Argentina are subject to Argentine corporate income taxes.

In Argentina, the tax on minimum presumed income ("TOMPI"), supplements income tax since it applies a minimum tax on the potential income from certain income generating-assets at a 1% tax rate. The Companies' tax obligation in any given year will be the higher of these two tax amounts. However, if in any given tax year TOMPI exceeds income tax, such excess may be computed as payment on account of any excess of income tax over TOMPI that may arise in any of the ten following years.

e) Brazil

Our subsidiaries in Brazil are subject to Brazilian corporate income taxes.

Income taxes in Brazil include federal income tax and social contribution (which is an additional federal income tax). Income tax is computed at the rate of 15%, plus a surtax of 10% on the amount that exceeds Brazilian reais 240,000 (equivalent to \$67 at March 31, 2016) based on pretax income, adjusted for additions and exclusions established by the Brazilian tax legislation. Social contribution is calculated at the rate of 9%, on pretax income, in conformity with the tax law.

UP Offshore Apoio Maritimo Ltda. has foreign currency exchange gains recognized for tax purposes only in the period the debt (including intercompany transactions) is extinguished. A deferred income tax liability is recognized in the period the foreign currency exchange rate changes equal to the future taxable income at the applicable tax rate.

f) Chile

Our subsidiary, Corporación de Navegación Mundial S.A. (Cor.Na.Mu.S.A.) is subject to Chilean corporate income taxes.

g) United Kingdom (UK)

Our subsidiary in the Offshore Supply Business, UP Offshore (UK) Limited, is not subject to corporate income tax in the United Kingdom, rather, it qualifies under UK tonnage tax rules and pays a flat rate based on the net tonnage of qualifying PSVs.

h) United States of America (US)

Under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, 50% of the gross shipping income of our vessel owning or chartering subsidiaries attributable to transportation that begins or ends, but that does not both begin

and end, in the U.S. are characterized as U.S. source shipping income. Such income is subject to 4% U.S. federal income tax without allowance for deduction, unless our subsidiaries qualify for exemption from tax under Section 883 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder.

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, our subsidiaries did not derive any U.S. source shipping income. Therefore our subsidiaries are not subject to any U.S. federal income taxes, except our ship management services provided by Ravenscroft.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

Common shares and shareholders

On July 2, 2012, the shareholders of the Company at a Special General Meeting approved the increase in authorized share capital from 100,000,000 to 250,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.01 per share, and approved the adoption of the Third Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association and Sixth Amended and Restated Articles of Association.

On December 12, 2012, we entered into an investment agreement with Sparrow Capital Investments Ltd. or Sparrow, a subsidiary of Southern Cross Latin America Private Equity Fund III, L.P. and Southern Cross Latin America Private Equity Fund IV, L.P. or Southern Cross, pursuant to which we sold 110,000,000 shares of newly issued common stock to Sparrow at a purchase price of \$2.00 per share. Concurrently Sparrow designated Sparrow CI Sub Ltd. to receive 16,060,000 shares of common stock of Ultrapetrol.

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

At March 31, 2016, the outstanding common shares are 140,729,487 par value \$.01 per share and all the shares of the Company have one vote.

At March 31, 2016, our shareholders Sparrow and Sparrow CI Sub Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Sparrow), hold 103,206,821 and 16,060,000 shares, respectively, which represent 73.34% and 11.41% of the outstanding shares, respectively. The joint voting power for these shares represents 84.75% of the total voting power.

Listing Transfer to NASDAQ Stock Exchange ("NASDAQ") Capital Market

On August 27, 2015, the Company received notice dated August 25, 2015, from the NASDAQ indicating that the Company's common stock was not in compliance with NASDAQ's continued listing standard requiring a minimum closing bid price of at least one dollar per share over the preceding 30 consecutive business days. This notice did not have an immediate effect on the listing of our common shares.

Under the NASDAQ's rules, the Company had a period of six months from the date of the NASDAQ notice to regain compliance. If, at any time during the 180 day period, the closing bid price for the Company's common stock would have been at least one dollar for a minimum of ten consecutive business days, compliance had been regained and the matter had been closed.

On February 9, 2016, the Company received another notice from the NASDAQ indicating that the Company's common stock was not in compliance with NASDAQ's continued listing standard requiring a minimum market value of publicly held shares of \$5,000 for the preceding 30 consecutive business days. This notice did not have an immediate effect on the listing of Ultrapetrol's common shares.

Under the NASDAQ's rules, the Company has a period of six months from the date of the NASDAQ notice to regain compliance. If, at any time during the 180 day period, the minimum market value of publicly held shares exceeds \$5,000 for a minimum of ten consecutive business days, compliance will be regained and the matter will be closed.

On February 22, 2016, Ultrapetrol announced that its application to be listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market has been approved by NASDAQ. Effective February 23, 2016, the Company's stock are listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market, rather than on NASDAQ's Global Select Market. The move to the NASDAQ Capital Market will not affect the listing or trading of the Company's common stock.

By transferring to the NASDAQ Capital Market, the Company regained compliance with the continued listing standard for the minimum required market value of its publicly held shares. Also in connection with the Company's move to the NASDAQ Capital Market, NASDAQ has extended the period during which the Company must come into compliance with the minimum bid price per share requirement through August 22, 2016. If at any time during that period, the closing bid price of the Company's common stock is at least one dollar per share for a minimum of ten consecutive business days, compliance will be regained and the matter will be closed.

2008 Share repurchase program

Ultrapetrol's Board of Directors has approved a share repurchase program, effective March 17, 2008, for up to a total of \$50,000 of the Company's common stock through