

ULTRAPETROL BAHAMAS LTD
Form 6-K
May 08, 2013

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 2013
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, 2013, 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, 2013 and 2012 (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/ Felipe Menendez Ross
Name: Felipe Menendez Ross
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Dated: May 8, 2013

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 vessels supply and demand;
- our ability to obtain additional financing;
- 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 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;
- 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.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF
OPERATIONS FOR THE
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012 (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, 2013, and 2012 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 and 33 pushboats as of March 31, 2013, is the largest owner and operator of river barges and pushboats that transport dry bulk and liquid cargoes 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 55% of world soybean production in 2013, as compared to 30% in 1995. We also have a barge building facility at Punta Alvear, Argentina, which is the most modern of its kind in South America.

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. Our Offshore Supply Business fleet as of March 31, 2013, consists of ten Platform Supply Vessels, or PSVs, (of which nine are currently in operation and one, UP Amber, is currently proceeding from the building shipyard) and two under construction in a shipyard in India with deliveries scheduled in June and the fourth quarter of 2013.

Our Ocean Business operates, as of March 31, 2013, six ocean-going vessels which include four Product Tankers and two container feeder vessels that we employ in the South American coastal trade where we have preferential rights and customer relationships.

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, 2013

On January 18, 2013, we entered into a loan agreement of up to \$84.0 million with DVB Bank SE, NIBC Bank NV and ABN Amro (as co-lenders) to refinance the advances made under the Indian PSVs of the DVB / Natixis and DVB / NIBC facilities. The swap derivative contracts entered into for the DVB / NIBC loan agreement were novated in favor of the new facility.

On January 23, 2013, we repurchased \$80.0 million of our outstanding Convertible Senior Notes in accordance with the provisions of the indenture governing the Convertible Senior Notes. The Convertible Senior Notes were repurchased at par plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of repurchase, for a total price of

\$1,001.61 per \$1,000.00 principal amount of Convertible Senior Notes. No Convertible Senior Notes remain outstanding.

On January 30, 2013, we took delivery of our second PSV built in India, UP Amber.

On March 21, 2013, we entered into a Master Agreement and the corresponding MOA's whereby we agreed to build and sell from our Punta Alvear yard a set of seven newbuilt jumbo dry barges and seven newbuilt jumbo tank barges to a third party for export to Colombia with deliveries ranging between July and August 2013 in terms similar to the previous sold barges exported to Colombia.

Recent Developments

On April 11, 2013, we entered into new four-year charters covering the employment of our UP Agua-Marinha, UP Diamante and UP Topazio with Petrobras.

On April 15, 2013, we fully repaid the balance outstanding of \$5.3 million plus accrued and unpaid interest pursuant to the amendment to the Nordea Bank Finland PLC loan agreement dated December 28, 2012.

On April 29, 2013, we appointed Ms. Cecilia Yad as the Company's Chief Financial Officer, succeeding Leonard J. Hoskinson, who will remain with the Company as Vice President, International Finance.

On May 2, 2013, the Board of Petrobras confirmed the four-year charters of our UP Amber and UP Pearl as of August 2013 and also the renewal of the four-year charter of our UP Esmeralda.

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, in the majority of cases, 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.

In our Offshore Supply Business, we contract substantially all of our capacity under time charters to charterers in Brazil. We may decide to employ our Indian-built PSVs in the North Sea spot and/or term market.

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 or dollars per TEU, 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 a time charter and a COA result in approximately the same operating income, although the operating margin as a percentage of revenues may differ significantly.

Time charter revenues accounted for 44% of the total revenues derived from transportation services for the first three months of 2013, and COA revenues accounted for 56%. With respect to COA revenues, 99% were in respect of repetitive voyages for our regular customers and 1% were in respect of single voyages for occasional customers.

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

In our River Business, demand for our 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 Paraná 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 eight of our PSVs operating under long-term time charter contracts with Petrobras in Brazil, one recently delivered PSV on route to Brazil and one PSV operating under a medium-term period time charter the UK's North Sea.

In our Ocean Business, we employed our four tanker vessels on time charter to different customers during the three months ended March 31, 2013 while our container vessels carry cargoes for a freight per container equivalent to COA's.

Expenses

Our operating expenses generally include the cost of all vessel operating expenses including crewing, spares and stores, insurance, lubricants, repairs and maintenance. Generally, the most significant of these expenses are wages paid to marine personnel, marine insurance costs and the cost of repairs and maintenance. However there are significant differences in the manner in which these expenses are recognized in the different segments in which we operate.

In addition to the vessel operating expenses, our other primary operating expenses include general and administrative expenses related to ship management and administrative functions.

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

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 or from the yard where they have been built to their operating location. All these costs are fully covered by us.

In our Ocean Business, our tanker vessels are generally under time charter so we do not incur bunker or significant port expenses however 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, we also own 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 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

During the first three months of 2013, 92% of our revenues were denominated in U.S. dollars. Also, for the three months ended March 31, 2013, 5% of our revenues were denominated and collected in Brazilian reais and 3% were denominated and collected in British pounds. However, 61% of our total revenues denominated in U.S. dollars but collected in Argentine pesos, Brazilian reais and Paraguayan guaranies. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the majority of our expenses were denominated in U.S. dollars of which 38% of them 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 on the month of each transaction.

Inflation, Interest Rate, Rates of Exchange Variation 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 could widen. Interest in most loan agreements in our industry has been traditionally based on published LIBOR rates. After the financial crisis of the end of 2008, however, lenders have insisted on loan 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, 2013, the Company had \$68.5 million of LIBOR-based variable rate borrowings under its credit facilities with IFC and 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.

As of March 31, 2013, the Company had \$20.3 million of LIBOR-based variable rate borrowings under its credit facility with DVB Bank, NIBC and ABN Amro subject to an interest rate swap, designated as cash flow hedge, to fix the interest rate of these borrowings at a weighted average cost of debt of 0.9% per annum.

As of March 31, 2013, the Company had \$8.3 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, to fix the interest rate of these borrowings at a weighted average interest rate of 3.39% per annum.

Additionally, as of March 31, 2013, the Company had other variable rate debt (due 2013 through 2021) totaling \$126.3 million. These debts call for the Company to pay interest based on LIBOR plus a 120-400 basis point margin range. Some loans provide for the use of cost of funds in replacement of LIBOR under certain circumstances. The interest rates generally reset either quarterly or semi-annually. As of March 31, 2013, the weighted average interest rate on these borrowings was 2.8%.

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 \$1.3 million increase in our interest expense per year, which would adversely affect our earnings.

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 the charterers 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' own account.

In our Ocean Business, for those vessels that operate under time charters, inflationary pressures 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 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 operation, 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 generally employ our Product Tankers on long-term time charters so there is no seasonality effect, however, shorter term contracts covering the winter months generally carry higher rates than those covering only the summer months. Our container feeder service experiences a somewhat slower season during the first quarter of each year.

Legal Proceedings

UABL – Ciudad del Este Customs Authority

On September 21, 2005, the local Customs Authority of Ciudad del Este, Paraguay issued a finding that certain UABL entities owe taxes to that authority in the amount of \$2.2 million, together with a fine for non-payment of the taxes in the same amount, in respect of certain operations of our River Business for the prior three-year period. This matter was referred to the Central Customs Authority of Paraguay, or the Paraguay Customs Authority. We believed that this finding was erroneous and UABL formally replied to the Paraguay Customs Authority contesting all of the allegations upon which the finding was based. After review of the entire operations for the claimed period, the Paraguayan Central Tax Authorities, asserting their jurisdiction over the matter, confirmed that the UABL entities did pay their taxes on the claimed period, but held a dissenting view on a third issue (the tax base used by the UABL entities to calculate the applicable withholding tax). The primary case was appealed by the UABL entities before the Tax and Administrative Court, and when summoned, the Paraguayan Tax Authorities filed an admission, upon which the Court on November 24, 2006, confirmed that the UABL entities were not liable for the first two issues. Nevertheless, the third issue continued, and through a resolution which was provided to UABL on October 13, 2006, the Paraguayan Undersecretary for Taxation confirmed that, in his opinion, UABL was liable for a total of approximately \$0.5 million and applied a fine of 100% of that amount. UABL entered a plea with the respective court contending the interpretation on the third issue where it claimed to be equally not liable. On October 19, 2007, we presented a report by an expert highly favorable to our position. On March 26, 2009, the Tax and Administrative Court decided that UABL was not liable for the third issue under discussion (the tax base used by UABL's entities to calculate the applicable withholding tax). On April 2, 2009, the Paraguayan Tax Authorities appealed the Tax and Administrative Court's decision to the Supreme Court. On September 22, 2010, the Paraguayan Supreme Court revoked the March 26, 2009, ruling of the Tax and Administrative Court and confirmed the decision of the Paraguayan undersecretary for taxation which condemned UABL Paraguay S.A. to pay approximately \$605,000 non-withheld taxes, \$685,000 in fines and \$1,251,000 in accrued due interests. We appealed the decision of the Supreme Court, seeking to clarify its ruling based on the Bona Fide basis of the UABL arguments recognized by the Court expressly in its ruling and on this appeal sought to eliminate fines and interests. Finally, in a signed agreement with the Tax Authorities on October 14, 2010, UABL paid the total amount of \$1,294,000 in full and final settlement of the claim and agreed to drop its appeal to the Supreme Court. In parallel with this ruling the Office of the Treasury Attorney initiated an action in respect of the other two issues concerned in this litigation (which had been terminated on November 24, 2006, with the admission of the Central Tax Authorities that no taxes were due for these two issues and the consequent dropping of the action by the plaintiffs) to review certain formal aspects of the case on the grounds that the Paraguay Customs Department did not represent the interests of Paraguay. UABL submitted a defense in relation to the action commenced by the Office of the Treasury Attorney. Subsequently, the Office of the Treasury Attorney filed a response with regard to our defense. The evidentiary stage of the proceedings has concluded and a decision of the Court is 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. Counsel notified the Customs to hold the proceedings until such decision of the court is received and also contest any new investigation into the matter on the grounds that the action is time barred. In one of those reopened proceedings the Customs Authorities of Paraguay made a wrong determination of the taxes owed and fines and upon UABL's request through the submission of a remedy such customs authorities issued a resolution on August 8, 2012 with a revised adjustment, where they found UABL S.A., UABL Paraguay S.A. and Yataity S.A. liable to pay approximately \$0.4 million subject to a fine of 100% of that amount. Having ended the administrative proceedings, on August 10, 2012 UABL commenced judicial proceedings to obtain a court judgment to rule off the erroneous decision of the Customs Authorities based on concrete evidence that the sum of \$0.4 million was duly paid and that no fine should then be imposed. 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 International S.A. – Bolivian Tax Authority

On November 3, 2006, and April 25, 2007, the Bolivian Tax Authority (Departamento de Inteligencia Fiscal de la Gerencia Nacional de Fiscalización) issued a notice in the Bolivian press advising that UABL International S.A. would owe taxes to that authority. On June 18, 2007, legal counsel in Bolivia submitted points of defense to the Bolivian tax authorities. On August 27, 2007 the Bolivian tax authorities gave notice of a resolution determining the taxes (value added tax, transaction tax and income tax) that UABL International S.A. would owe to them in the amount of approximately \$5.8 million (including interest and fines). On October 10, 2007, legal counsel in Bolivia gave notice to the Bolivian tax authorities of the lawsuit commenced by UABL International S.A. to refute the resolution above mentioned. On August 1, 2008, UABL International S.A. was served with a notice informing that the Bolivian Tax Authorities had replied to the lawsuit. On August 22, 2008, a hearing and judicial inspection took place at Puerto Quijano, Bolivia. On August 30, 2008, both parties submitted their arguments to the judge, completing this part of the case. On August 12, 2009, UABL International S.A. was served with the judgment of the Bolivian court deciding in favor of the Bolivian tax authorities. On August 22, 2009, UABL International S.A. submitted an appeal to the lower court judgment to which Bolivian tax authorities have contested. The Court of appeal confirmed the judgment of the Lower Court. UABL International S.A. submitted a cassation appeal (an appeal on points of law) before the Bolivian Supreme Court, who after we ceased to be the owner of UABL International S.A. we understand confirmed the judgment of the lower Court. On the other hand, on June 26, 2008, the same Bolivian court ordered a preemptive embargo against all barges owned by UABL International S.A. that may be registered in the International Bolivian Registry of Ships, or RIBB. According to local counsel this preemptive embargo under Bolivian law has no effect over the right to use its assets nor does it have any implication over the final decision of the court, the substance of the matter and in this case it is ineffective since UABL International S.A. did not have any assets owned by it registered in the RIBB. The shares of UABL International S.A. ceased to belong to our Company and we have been advised by local counsel that there is only a remote possibility that we would finally be found liable for any of these taxes or fines and / or that these proceedings will have financial material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

UABL Paraguay S.A. – Paraguayan Customs Asuncion

On April 7, 2009, the Paraguayan Customs in Asuncion commenced administrative proceedings 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. Since those bunkers were purchased for consumption onboard pushboats, UABL Paraguay S.A. submitted a defense on April 23, 2009, requesting the closing of those proceedings based on the non-infringement of Customs regulations; however the proceedings were not closed. On August 21, 2009, as part of the evidence to be rendered in the Customs proceedings UABL Paraguay S.A. submitted a technical report of the Paraguayan Coast Guard stating that all parcels of bunkers purchased by UABL Paraguay S.A. from YPF S.A. were consumed onboard the push boats. We were advised that the Paraguayan Customs in Ciudad del Este also commenced administrative proceedings against UABL Paraguay S.A. for the same reasons as the Customs in Asuncion, however those proceedings have been suspended. Customs Authorities appraised the bunkers and determined the corresponding import tax and fine in the amount of \$2.0 million. On March 22, 2010, the Customs in Asuncion issued their ruling on the matter imposing a fine of Gs. 54,723,820 (approximately \$11,700), and UABL Paraguay S.A. was going to pay the fine with the aim to end these proceedings but the Director of Customs in Asunción decided to render null that ruling and ordered evidence to be filed in respect of years 2003 to 2006 before issuing the final ruling. In parallel with this ruling the denouncing parties in Ciudad del Este submitted remedies against the decision of Customs in Asuncion arguing that such ruling was taken without bringing both dossiers together. In a similar manner, on September 20, 2010, the Paraguayan Customs in Asuncion received a complaint against UABL Paraguay S.A. alleging infringement of Customs regulations due to lack of submission of import clearance documents in Paraguay for bunkers purchased during 2009 and 2010, from YPF S.A. in Argentina. UABL Paraguay S.A. submitted its defense together with all documents related to the bunker purchases. Our local counsel is of the opinion that remedies will be rejected and therefore that there is only a remote possibility that UABL Paraguay S.A. will finally be found liable for any such taxes or fines and / or that these proceedings will have financial material adverse 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 submitted to conversion in foreign yards. On June 24, 2011, Oceanpar S.A. and UABL Paraguay S.A. submitted the evidence of all payments effected in 2008 corresponding to the re-importation of these barges. Our local counsel has advised that there is only a remote chance 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

On December 15, 2011, as a result of a previous investigation, the Paraguayan Tax Authorities gave notice that UABL Paraguay S.A. would have improperly used some fiscal credit and suggested some rectifications to be made. The aforementioned tax authorities 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. We believe that this finding is erroneous and UABL Paraguay S.A. commenced administrative proceedings on December 23, 2011, in order to refute the said findings and formally replied to all of the allegations upon which the finding was made. A decision of the administrative authorities is now pending. The potential amount in dispute has not been calculated yet but it should not exceed approximately \$3.0 million. The proceedings are purely administrative at this point and if the tax authority should decide to insist with their opinion the Company intends to contest the same in a judicial court. 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.

Obras Terminales y Servicios S.A. – Judicial Administration

On August 16, 2009, Mrs. Maria L. Rodriguez-Mendieta (hereinafter the "Plaintiff") commenced legal proceedings in Ciudad del Este, Paraguay against Obras Terminales y Servicios S.A. (hereinafter "OTS"), UABL Terminals (Paraguay) S.A., a company in which we indirectly own fifty percent and which own a terminal that we operate under a lease in our River Business, certain directors and representatives in our River Business, and some of Mr. Abadie's successors and assigns. The Plaintiff alleges to be the holder of 50% of the capital stock of OTS that belongs to the Abadie family. OTS is the Company's 50% subsidiary that owns Tres Fronteras terminal. On August 21, 2009, the competent court granted an injunction to intervene OTS by appointing a Judicial Manager who replaced OTS' board of directors, while the appeal of this injunction is still pending such a court decision continues in effect. The Plaintiff is arguing that an extraordinary shareholders meeting of OTS held in 2005 resolved to increase the capital stock and consequently the whole of OTS' shares certificates were substituted prejudicing her rights since her shares certificates were neither cancelled nor substituted by new certificates. The Plaintiff is requesting the Paraguayan court: a) to recognize her capacity of shareholder of OTS in substitution of the Abadie family; b) payment of dividends; c) nullity of some legal acts; and d) removal of OTS' managers. All defendants have submitted their defenses before the competent court, however due to several motions and preceding exceptions, the evidence stage has not been reached yet. We have been advised by local counsel that if the Plaintiff succeeds in her plead, it will only affect the Abadie family without causing any financial material adverse effect on the remaining 50% capital stock of OTS that belongs to UABL Terminals (Paraguay) S.A.

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. The total weight of those steel plates was 473 tons and their import value was approximately \$0.37 million. The request of UPSA to the Secretary of Industry was based on the cancellations made by some related shipping companies that had formerly requested repair services for their vessels. Such repairs cancellations prevented UPSA to conduct the industrialized conversion of the above referred steel plates. On August 7, 2009, since UPSA commenced negotiations with two shipping companies for repairing some of their vessels, a time extension was requested to the Argentine Secretary of Industry, and alternatively it was also requested to grant the previously requested authorization to re-export the steel plates without industrialized conversion. On January 21, 2010, the competent authority rejected the time extension request and did not resolve the alternative authorization request. On February 25, 2010, UPSA made an administrative submission asking for a reconsideration of the decision, which was rejected on April 27, 2010. On November 4, 2011, UPSA submitted an administrative appeal before the Ministry of Industry, and its decision is still pending. 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 don't 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.

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, if adversely determined, would have a material adverse effect on us.

Results of Operations

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

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 31,		
	2013	2012	Percent Change
Revenues			
Attributable to River Business	\$ 39,347	\$ 29,384	34%
Attributable to Offshore Supply Business	21,602	17,028	27%
Attributable to Ocean Business	16,941	18,126	-7%
Total revenues	77,890	64,538	21%
Voyage and manufacturing expenses			
Attributable to River Business	(19,373)	(18,901)	2%
Attributable to Offshore Supply Business	(949)	(1,213)	-22%
Attributable to Ocean Business	(5,685)	(7,970)	-29%
Total voyage and manufacturing expenses	(26,007)	(28,084)	-7%
Running costs			
Attributable to River Business	(14,063)	(11,450)	23%
Attributable to Offshore Supply Business	(8,366)	(8,548)	-2%
Attributable to Ocean Business	(9,043)	(8,024)	13%
Total running costs	(31,472)	(28,022)	12%
Amortization of dry dock and intangible assets	(708)	(1,048)	-32%
Depreciation of vessels and equipment	(9,412)	(9,444)	--
Administrative and commercial expenses	(8,822)	(7,787)	13%
Other operating income, net	450	5,764	-92%
Operating profit (loss)	1,919	(4,083)	
Financial expense and other financial expense	(5,289)	(8,086)	-35%
Financial income	76	42	81%
Loss on derivatives, net	(216)	--	
Investment in affiliates	(195)	(313)	-38%
Other, net	(228)	41	
Total other income (expenses)	(5,852)	(8,316)	-30%
Loss before income taxes	(3,933)	(12,399)	-68%
Income tax expenses	(1,622)	(1,259)	29%
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	299	169	77%
Net loss attributable to Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited	\$ (5,854)	\$ (13,827)	-58%

Revenues. Total revenues from our River Business increased 34% from \$29.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012, to \$39.3 million in the same period of 2013. This \$9.9 million increase results mainly from a \$10.2 million increase in revenues from river operations related to a 26% increase in net tons transported, rates increases and normal rainfall as compared to the first quarter of 2012 which was severely affected by the drought on the soybean production in Paraguay and by low river levels, to a \$1.3 million increase in revenues related to the sale of barges constructed at our yard in Punta Alvear; partially offset by a \$1.5 million decrease in other river revenues as compared to the first quarter of 2012.

Total revenues from our Offshore Supply Business increased by 27% from \$17.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012, to \$21.6 million in the same period of 2013. This \$4.6 million increase is primarily attributable to the \$2.8 million increase related to the operation of our UP Jade which commenced operation with Petrobras on August 10, 2012, and to a combined \$2.0 million increase in revenues from our UP Turquoise, UP Jasper and UP Rubi related to offhire days during the first quarter of 2012.

Total revenues from our Ocean Business decreased \$1.2 million, from \$18.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012, to \$16.9 million in the same period of 2013, or a decrease of 7%. This decrease is mainly attributable to a \$3.5 million freight related to the transportation of the barges sold to a third party during the first quarter of 2012, to a \$0.5 million on account of a success fee received by Ravenscroft for shipmanagement services during the first quarter of 2012; partially offset by a \$1.2 million increase from our Amadeo related to its drydock during the first quarter of 2012, to a \$1.2 million increase in revenues from our Argentino and to a \$0.5 million increase related to the higher charter rates of our Product Tankers during the first quarter of 2013 when compared to the same period of 2012.

Voyage and manufacturing expenses. In the three months ended March 31, 2013, voyage expenses of our River Business were \$19.4 million, as compared to \$18.9 million for the same period of 2012, an increase of \$0.5 million, or 2%. This increase is mainly attributable to a \$1.2 million increase related to higher activity consistent with higher net tons transported; partially offset by a \$0.4 million decrease related to the manufacturing expenses incurred in the construction of barges for third parties in our Punta Alvear yard and to a \$0.3 million expense incurred in other river activity during the first quarter of 2012.

In the three months ended March 31, 2013, voyage expenses of our Offshore Supply Business were \$0.9 million, as compared to \$1.2 million in the same period of 2012. This decrease of \$0.3 million, or 22%, is primarily attributable to a charge against our UP Agua-Marinha and UP Rubi for underperformance under their charter contracts during the first quarter of 2012.

In the three months ended March 31, 2013, voyage expenses of our Ocean Business were \$5.7 million, as compared to \$7.8 million for the same period of 2012, a decrease of \$2.1 million, or 29%. This decrease is primarily attributable to \$3.5 million related to the costs incurred for the transportation of barges sold to a third party during the first quarter of 2012; partially offset by a \$1.2 million combined increase in voyage expenses of our Asturiano and Argentino related to average decrease in round voyage durations quarter on quarter which translated into higher number of round voyages.

Running costs. In the three months ended March 31, 2013, running costs of our River Business were \$14.1 million, as compared to \$11.5 million in the same period of 2012, an increase of \$2.6 million, or 23%. This increase is mainly attributable to the larger number of active equipment consistent with larger volume carried, to salary increases for both Argentinean and Paraguayan crewmembers, increases in barge maintenance costs related to the inflation in local currency with a stagnant rate of exchange in Argentina and by a revaluation of the Paraguayan guarani in the first quarter of 2013.

In the three months ended March 31, 2013, running costs of our Offshore Supply Business were \$8.4 million, as compared to \$8.5 million in the same period of 2012, a decrease of \$0.1 million, or 2%. This decrease in running costs in the first quarter of 2013 is mainly attributable to a devaluation of the Brazilian real against the U.S. dollar in the first quarter of 2013; partially offset by the entry into operation of our UP Jade on August 10, 2012.

In the three months ended March 31, 2013, running costs of our Ocean Business were \$9.0 million, as compared to \$8.0 million in the same period of 2012, an increase of \$1.0 million, or 13%. This variation results mainly from increases in crew costs on our ocean fleet related to the inflation in local currency coupled with a stagnant rate of exchange in Argentina.

Amortization of drydocking and intangible assets. Amortization of drydocks and intangible assets in the three months ended March 31, 2013, were \$0.7 million, as compared to \$1.0 million for the same period of 2012, a decrease of \$0.3 million, or 32%. This decrease is primarily attributable to a \$0.2 million decreased level of amortization of our PSV fleet.

Depreciation of vessels and equipment. Depreciation of vessels and equipment remained unchanged at \$9.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2013, with respect to the same period of 2012. A \$0.2 million increase in the level of depreciation of our PSV fleet due to the entry into operation of our UP Jade on August 10, 2012 was partially offset by a reduction of \$0.3 million in the depreciation charge of our Product Tanker Amadeo.

Administrative and commercial expenses. Administrative and commercial expenses were \$8.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to \$7.8 million in the same period of 2012, resulting in an increase of \$1.0 million or 13%. This increase is mainly associated to a \$0.9 million increase in other taxes mainly related to a higher level of activity in 2013 as opposed to 2012 of our subsidiaries in Argentina operating in our Ocean and River Businesses.

Other operating income, net. Other operating income was \$0.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to other operating income of \$5.8 million in the same period of 2012. This decrease of \$5.3 million is mainly explained by a \$3.2 million related to the sale of pushboat Cavalier VIII during the first quarter of 2012, to a combined \$1.1 million related to loss of hire insurance of our UP Jasper, UP Turquoise and UP Rubi during the first quarter of 2012, in our Offshore Supply Business and by a combined \$1.0 million related to loss of hire insurances of our Asturiano and Argentino and Amadeo, in our Ocean Business.

Operating profit (loss). Operating profit for the three months ended March 31, 2013, was \$1.9 million, an increase of \$6.0 million from an operating loss of \$4.1 million for the same period of 2012. This increase is mainly attributable to a \$3.4 million increase in operating profit of our Offshore Supply Business from \$4.0 million in the first quarter of 2012 to \$7.4 million in the same period of 2013 mainly associated to the full quarter operation of our UP Jade which commenced operation on August 10, 2012, coupled with higher operating profits from the rest of the PSV fleet; to a \$1.6 million decrease in our River Business operating loss from \$5.5 million in the first quarter of 2012 to a \$3.9 million operating loss in the same period of 2013 driven mainly by the normal rainfall of the 2013 soybean season (with normal seasonality in cargo loadings) as compared to the drought and low water levels in the river system during the same period of 2012, and by comparatively less barge sales during the same period of 2012, in our River Business; and to a \$1.1 million decrease in the operating loss of our Ocean Business from \$2.6 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012, to a loss of \$1.5 million in the same period of 2013, mainly related to the offhire days of our Amadeo during the first quarter of 2012 and to the cost increase in local currency with a stagnant rate of exchange in Argentina during the first quarter of 2013.

Financial expense and other financial expense. Financial expense and other financial expense decreased \$2.8 million to \$5.3 million in the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to \$8.1 million in the same period of 2012. This variation is mostly explained by a \$6.3 million foreign currency exchange gains related to several transactions in sovereign bonds during the first quarter of 2013, of which \$3.2 million correspond to exchange difference affecting the River Business operating expenses, and to a \$1.4 million decrease in interest expense mainly related to the repayment of our Senior Convertible Notes on January 23, 2013; partially offset by a \$3.6 million financial loss related to the extinguishment of debts, mainly our Senior Convertible Notes, and by a \$1.3 million decrease in other foreign currency exchange gains related to exchange rate fluctuations of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar.

Income taxes benefit (expenses). The income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2013, was \$1.6 million, compared to \$1.3 million in the same period of 2012. This \$0.3 million change in the income tax charge is mainly attributable to a combined \$0.6 million increase in the current income tax provision of our Argentinean, Paraguayan and Brazilian subsidiaries in the River and Offshore Supply Business, respectively and by a charge of \$0.8 million attributable to a higher pretax income in our Argentinean subsidiary operating in the Ocean Business; partially offset by a decrease of \$0.7 million in the income tax charge of our Brazilian subsidiaries in the Offshore Supply Business and by \$0.5 million increase in the income tax expense deferred originated in intercompany barge sales activities (which were higher in 2013 than in 2012).

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 bank debt, shareholder loans, cash flow from operations and equity contributions.

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

At March 31, 2013, we had aggregate indebtedness of \$424.0 million, consisting of \$180.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 2014 Notes, indebtedness of our subsidiary UP Offshore Apoio Maritimo Ltda. under a senior loan facility with DVB Bank AG, or DVB, of \$6.6 million and \$15.5 million under a loan facility with BNDES, indebtedness of our subsidiary UP Offshore (Bahamas) Ltd. of \$49.5 million under two senior loan facilities with DVB and \$33.3 million under an additional senior loan agreement with DVB and Banco Security as co-lenders, indebtedness of our subsidiary Ingatestone Holdings Inc. of \$8.6 million under a senior loan facility with DVB and Natixis as co-lenders and \$25.3 million under a senior loan facility with DVB, NIBC and ABN Amro as co-lenders,

indebtedness of our subsidiary Stanyan Shipping Inc. of \$6.3 million under a senior loan facility with Natixis, indebtedness of our subsidiary Hallandale Commercial Corp. of \$5.3 million under a senior loan facility with Nordea Bank, indebtedness of our subsidiaries UABL Barges (Panama) Inc., Marine Financial Investment Corp., Eastham Barges Inc. and UABL Paraguay S.A. of \$54.8 million in the aggregate under two senior loan facilities with IFC, indebtedness of our subsidiary UABL Paraguay S.A. of \$13.7 million under a senior loan facility with OFID, and indebtedness of our subsidiaries UABL Paraguay S.A. and Riverpar S.A. of \$25.0 million under a senior loan facility with IFC and OFID as co-lenders and accrued interest of \$7.0 million.

At March 31, 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents on hand of \$123.6 million plus \$7.0 million in restricted cash, making a total of \$130.6 million.

Operating Activities

In the three months ended March 31, 2013, cash flow provided by operations was \$3.9 million compared to \$7.4 million used in operations in the same period of 2012. Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2013, was \$5.6 million as compared to a net loss of \$13.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012, an increase of \$8.1 million.

Cash flow from operating activities increased by \$11.3 million to \$3.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2013, from a cash use of \$7.4 million in that same period of 2012. This increase in cash flow from operations is mainly attributable to an aggregate increase of \$12.0 million in the Gross Profit Contribution (defined as hire or freight revenues minus voyage expenses and running costs), or GPC, during the period resulting from an increase of \$6.9 million in our GPC from our River Business mostly as a result of the increase in net tons transported as compared to the first quarter of 2012 when we have adverse effects related to the drought and low river levels and to a GPC increase of \$5.0 million from our Offshore Supply Business mostly related to the entry into operation of our UP Jade on August 10, 2012 and the performance of our PSV UP Turquoise, UP Jasper and UP Rubi. In addition, we had \$11.3 million of net cash received as advances by customers; offset by an increase of \$10.9 million in our accounts receivable, mainly in our River Business and by a \$6.6 million of cash used in our river barges production and bunkers in our River Business.

Investing Activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we disbursed \$3.1 million in the refurbishment of our Paraná Petrol, \$0.7 million in enhancements/additions to our Punta Alvear barge-building facility and \$0.6 million in the re-engining and re-powering program, in our River Business; \$2.7 million to fund the delivery advance on our UP Amber and \$0.6 million on our UP Pearl, in our Offshore Supply Business; and \$1.0 million to fund the drydock of our Parana Petrol, in our Ocean Business.

Financing Activities

Net cash flow from financing activities decreased \$105.2 million from cash provided of \$9.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012, to a cash use of \$96.0 million in the same period of 2013. This decrease is mainly attributable to the \$80.0 million prepayment of our Senior Convertible Notes, to \$10.4 million and \$20.8 million used in the early repayment of our DVB-Natixis and DVB-NIBC loan facilities, respectively, to a \$4.1 million used in the repayment of a short-term credit facility with DVB, to \$1.7 million increase used in other financing activities and a \$0.5 million increase in scheduled repayments quarter on quarter; partially offset by an increase in proceeds from long-term financial debt in our Offshore Supply Business of \$12.4 million.

Future Capital Requirements

Our near-term cash requirements are related primarily to funding operations, constructing new vessels, potentially acquiring other assets including second-hand ocean vessels, rebottoming some of our barges, funding the construction of barges in our new shipyard at Punta Alvear and replacing the engines in our line pushboats with new engines that burn heavy fuel which has been historically less expensive than the types of fuel currently used. We estimate that for the nine month period ending December 31, 2013, we will invest between \$4.0 million and \$5.0 million in the construction of new barges and re-engining of our line pushboats, \$2.3 million in the refurbishing, conversion and crane acquisition of our Paraná Petrol, \$1.2 million for the construction of one port pushboat, \$0.8 million in upgrade works and new constructions in our Punta Alvear yard and combined \$0.9 million in our fleeting area in Km. 456 and our new terminal in Paraguay. We currently estimate that the construction of new vessels that are currently on order in India will require additional funds of approximately \$9.0 million (after deducting late delivery penalties that may be

applied to the shipyard). We expect to disburse an aggregate amount of \$7.0 to \$8.0 million in drydock expenses, including the Paraná Petrol.

We may order additional vessels and or incur other capital expenditures which are not discussed above or contemplated at this time. The funds will be disbursed at various times over the next few years and, accordingly, are subject to significant uncertainty. We may in the future incur indebtedness to fund some of our other initiatives, which we are currently funding through our cash flow from operations. We cannot provide assurance that our actual cash requirements will not be greater than we currently expect. If we cannot generate sufficient cash flow from operations, we may obtain additional sources of funding through capital market transactions, although it is possible these sources will not be available to us.

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, 2013 and 2012:

\$(000)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 3,864	\$ (7,354)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(6,438)	(11,114)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(96,028)	9,145
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 3,864	\$ (7,354)
Plus		
Adjustments		
Increase / decrease in operating assets and liabilities	4,623	946
Expenditure for dry docking	1,057	991
Income taxes expenses	1,622	1,259
Financial expenses	7,939	9,337
Gain on sale of assets	--	3,564
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	(299)	(169)
Loss on derivatives, net	(216)	--
Yard EBITDA from Touax barge sale	1,829	--
Other adjustments	(1,158)	(1,313)
Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA	\$ 19,261	\$ 7,261

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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, 2013, and 2012, on a consolidated and a per segment basis:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013

\$(000)	River	Offshore Supply	Ocean	TOTAL
Segment operating (loss) profit	\$ (3,934)	\$ 7,400	(1,547)	1,919
Depreciation and amortization	5,846	2,574	1,700	10,120
Investment in affiliates / Net income attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	(193)	(299)	(2)	(494)
Loss on derivatives, net	--	(216)	--	(216)
Yard EBITDA from Touax barge sale	1,829	--	--	1,829
Exchange difference affecting segment operating expenses	3,205	--	--	3,205
Other net	(230)	--	2	(228)
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 6,523	\$ 9,459	153	16,135
Items not included in Segment Adjusted EBITDA				
Financial income				76
Other financial income				3,050
Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA				\$ 19,261

Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

\$(000)	River	Offshore Supply	Ocean	TOTAL
Segment operating (loss) profit	\$ (5,526)	\$ 4,038	\$ (2,595)	\$ (4,083)
Depreciation and amortization	5,417	2,569	2,506	10,492
Investment in affiliates / Net income attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	(319)	(169)	6	(482)
Other net	(90)	(2)	133	41
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$ (518)	\$ 6,436	\$ 50	\$ 5,968
Items not included in Segment Adjusted EBITDA				
Financial income				42
Other financial expenses				1,251
Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA				\$ 7,261

The use of the term "Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA" in the current filing is responsive to the US 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.

Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA 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-downs of vessels). We have provided Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA 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 governing the Company's 9% First Preferred Ship Mortgage due 2014 (the "Indenture"). We do not intend for Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA 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. This definition of Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures disclosed by other companies. Generally, funds represented by Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA are available for management's discretionary use. Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA has limitations as 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, 2013

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, 2013 (unaudited)	At December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 123,613	\$ 222,215
Restricted cash	6,973	5,968
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,211 and \$1,916 in 2013 and 2012, respectively	47,125	36,487
Operating supplies and inventories	20,254	13,638
Prepaid expenses	6,801	5,973
Other receivables	25,335	22,532
Other current assets	-	177
Total current assets	230,101	306,990
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Other receivables	21,933	22,758
Restricted cash	1,526	1,464
Vessels and equipment, net	646,106	647,519
Dry dock	4,631	4,238
Investments in and receivables from affiliates	4,385	4,282
Intangible assets	757	801
Goodwill	5,015	5,015
Other assets	7,382	10,214
Deferred income tax assets	6,297	7,037
Total noncurrent assets	698,032	703,328
Total assets	\$ 928,133	\$ 1,010,318
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 30,865	\$ 32,450
Customer advances	26,438	15,175
Payable to related parties	1,898	3,761
Accrued interest	7,011	4,858
Current portion of long-term financial debt	34,152	129,031
Other current liabilities	16,845	13,470
Total current liabilities	117,209	198,745
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term financial debt	389,862	388,521
Deferred income tax liabilities	13,626	12,441
Other liabilities	2,086	2,026
Deferred gain	3,915	2,086
Total noncurrent liabilities	409,489	405,074
Total liabilities	526,698	603,819

EQUITY

Common stock, \$0.01 par value: 250,000,000 authorized shares; 140,419,487 shares outstanding in 2013 and 2012	1,443	1,443
Additional paid-in capital	490,915	490,850
Treasury stock: 3,923,094 shares at cost	(19,488)	(19,488)
Accumulated deficit	(76,330)	(70,476)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,141)	(2,578)
Total Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited stockholders' equity	394,399	399,751
Noncontrolling interest	7,036	6,748
Total equity	401,435	406,499
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 928,133	\$ 1,010,318

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 OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

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

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
REVENUES	\$ 77,890	\$ 64,538
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Voyage and manufacturing expenses	(26,007)	(28,084)
Running costs	(31,472)	(28,022)
Depreciation and amortization	(10,120)	(10,492)
Administrative and commercial expenses	(8,822)	(7,787)
Other operating income, net	450	5,764
	(75,971)	(68,621)
Operating profit (loss)	1,919	(4,083)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Financial expense	(7,939)	(9,337)
Financial loss on extinguishment of debt	(3,605)	-
Foreign currency exchange gains, net	6,255	1,251
Financial income	76	42
Loss on derivatives, net	(216)	-
Investments in affiliates	(195)	(313)
Other, net	(228)	41
Total other income (expenses)	(5,852)	(8,316)
Loss before income taxes	(3,933)	(12,399)
Income tax expenses	(1,622)	(1,259)
Net loss	(5,555)	(13,658)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	299	169
Net loss attributable to Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited	\$ (5,854)	\$ (13,827)
LOSS PER SHARE OF ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED - BASIC AND DILUTED	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.47)
Basic and diluted weighted average number of shares	140,092,934	29,568,622

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 COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (UNAUDITED)

(Stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Net loss	\$ (5,555)	\$ (13,658)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Reclassification of net derivative loss to loss on derivatives, net	216	-
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	248	221
Derivative (losses) on cash flow hedges	(36)	(132)
	426	87
Income tax expense	-	-
	426	87
Comprehensive loss	(5,129)	(13,571)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	288	171
Comprehensive loss attributable to Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited	\$ (5,417)	\$ (13,742)

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 CHANGES IN EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

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

Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited stockholders' equity								
Balance	Shares amount	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Noncontrolling interest	Total equity
December 31, 2011	30,011,628	\$ 339	\$ 272,302	\$ (19,488)	\$ (6,819)	\$ (2,037)	\$ 5,874	\$ 250,171
Compensation related to restricted stock granted	-	-	290	-	-	-	-	290
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(13,827)	-	169	(13,658)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	85	2	87
March 31, 2012	30,011,628	\$ 339	\$ 272,592	\$ (19,488)	\$ (20,646)	\$ (1,952)	\$ 6,045	\$ 236,890
December 31, 2012	140,419,487	\$ 1,443	\$ 490,850	\$ (19,488)	\$ (70,476)	\$ (2,578)	\$ 6,748	\$ 406,499
Compensation related to restricted stock granted	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	65
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(5,854)	-	299	(5,555)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	437	(11)	426
March 31, 2013	140,419,487	\$ 1,443	\$ 490,915	\$ (19,488)	\$ (76,330)	\$ (2,141)	\$ 7,036	\$ 401,435

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,	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (5,555)	\$ (13,658)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation of vessels and equipment	9,412	9,444
Amortization of dry docking	664	1,004
Expenditure for dry docking	(1,057)	(991)
Loss on derivatives, net	216	-
Amortization of intangible assets	44	44
Gain on sale of assets	-	(3,564)
Debt issuance expense amortization	603	919
Financial loss on extinguishment of debt	3,605	-
Net losses from investments in affiliates	195	313
Allowance for doubtful accounts	295	10
Share - based compensation	65	290
Other	-	(219)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Accounts receivable	(10,933)	1,430
Other receivables, operating supplies and inventories and prepaid expenses	(8,496)	(3,548)
Other	41	(1,106)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable	(1,468)	2,206
Customer advances	11,263	-
Other payables	4,970	72
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,864	(7,354)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of vessels and equipment (\$7,521 in 2013 for barges built, sold and leased-back)	(15,738)	(14,964)
Proceeds from disposal of assets, net (\$9,300 in 2013 for barges sold and leased-back)	9,300	3,850
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(6,438)	(11,114)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Scheduled repayments of long-term financial debt	(4,050)	(3,531)
Early repayment of long-term financial debt	(31,200)	-
Short-term credit facility repayments	(4,138)	-
Prepayment of 7.25% Senior Convertible Notes	(80,000)	-
Proceeds from long-term financial debt	25,850	13,450

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Other financing activities, net	(2,490)	(774)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(96,028)	9,145
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(98,602)	(9,323)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	222,215	34,096
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 123,613	\$ 24,773

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

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

(Information pertaining to the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 is unaudited)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS 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 containers, 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.

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, 2012, 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, 2012.

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.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

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.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, the Company performed through its subsidiaries several transactions in sovereign bonds. As a result of these transactions, the Company recognized foreign currency exchange gains amounting to \$6,303.

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 and if-converted methods, all restricted stock grants have vested, all common shares have been issued pursuant to the exercise of all outstanding stock options and all common shares have been issued pursuant to the conversion of all outstanding convertible notes.

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had a net loss and therefore the effect of potentially dilutive securities was antidilutive.

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

	For the three month periods ended March 31, (unaudited)	
	2013	2012
Stock options	459,000	349,000
Restricted stock	329,000	680,000
Convertible debt	-	13,051,000
Total	788,000	14,080,000

c) Comprehensive loss

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

	At March 31, 2013 (unaudited)	At December 31, 2012
Unrealized net losses on interest rate collar	\$ (1,825)	\$ (1,958)

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Unrealized net losses on interest rate swap	(508)	(803)
Unrealized net gains on EURO hedge	135	137
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,198)	(2,624)
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interest	(57)	(46)
Amounts attributable to Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited	\$ (2,141)	\$ (2,578)

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

3. VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The capitalized cost of the vessels and equipment, and the related accumulated depreciation at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were as follows:

	At March 31, 2013 (unaudited)	At December 31, 2012
Ocean-going vessels	\$ 118,483	\$ 115,375
River barges and pushboats	412,409	411,820
PSVs	245,375	223,032
Advances for PSV construction	34,562	53,496
Furniture and equipment	11,853	11,822
Building, land, operating base and shipyard	55,692	54,902
Total original book value	878,374	870,447
Accumulated depreciation	(232,268)	(222,928)
Net book value	\$ 646,106	\$ 647,519

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, depreciation expense was \$9,412 and \$9,444, respectively.

As of March 31, 2013, the net book value of the assets pledged as a guarantee of our long term financial debt was \$391,800.

River Business

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, the Company built, sold and leased back, 10 river barges for \$9,300 with a lease term of 10 years. Gains of \$1,779 related to the sale-leased back were deferred and are being amortized over the minimum lease period.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, four barges had been built in our own shipyard in Punta Alvear, Argentina for a total cost of \$3,238.

In February 2012, the Company sold and delivered one river pushboat, for a total sale price of \$3,850 and Ultrapetrol recognized a gain on the sale of this vessel of \$3,564.

Offshore Supply Business

On February 21 and September 13, 2007, UP Offshore (Bahamas) Ltd. (our holding company in the Offshore Supply Business) signed shipbuilding contracts with a shipyard in India for construction of four PSVs with a combined cost of \$88,052, with contracted deliveries extended to 2013. The purchase price is to be paid in five installments of 20% of the contract price each, prior to delivery. On May 22, 2012, we took delivery of the first Indian PSV UP Jade and we paid the fifth installment net of a reduction of \$1,800 in the contract price in connection with the penalty for its late delivery. On January 30, 2013, we took delivery of the second Indian PSV UP Amber and we paid the fifth installment net of a reduction of \$1,800 in the contract price in connection with the penalty for its late delivery. As of March 31, 2013, UP Offshore (Bahamas) Ltd. had paid installments on these contracts totaling \$30,800, which are

recorded as Advances for PSV construction.

As of March 31, 2013, the Company had remaining commitments of \$13,200 on non-cancellable contracts for the construction of two PSVs in India scheduled to delivery during 2013.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

4. LONG-TERM DEBT

Balances of long-term financial debt at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

Borrower	Financial institution / Other	Due-year	At March 31, 2013 (unaudited)		Total	At December 31, 2012
			Current	Noncurrent		Total
Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Ltd.	Private Investors	November 2014	\$ -	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000
Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Ltd.	Private Investors	-	-	-	-	80,000
UP Offshore Apoio Marítimo Ltda.	DVB AG	Through 2016	900	5,725	6,625	6,850
UP Offshore (Bahamas) Ltd.	DVB AG	Through 2016	8,438	28,575	37,013	42,225
UP Offshore (Bahamas) Ltd.	DVB AG	Through 2017	2,000	10,500	12,500	13,000
UP Offshore (Bahamas) Ltd.	D V B S E + Banco Security	Through 2018	3,333	30,000	33,333	34,166
Ingatestone Holdings Inc.	DVB AG	-	464	8,161	8,625	13,800
Ingatestone Holdings Inc.	Natixis	-	-	-	-	5,175
Ingatestone Holdings Inc.	DVB SE + NIBC	-	-	-	-	20,850
Ingatestone Holdings Inc.	DVB NV + NIBC + ABN Amro	Through 2017	2,084	23,245	25,329	-
UP Offshore Apoio Marítimo Ltda.	BNDES	Through 2027	1,110	14,430	15,540	15,818
Stanyan Shipping Inc.	Natixis	Through 2017	1,108	5,211	6,319	6,546
Hallandale Commercial Corp.	Nordea	April 2013	5,252	-	5,252	5,644
UABL Paraguay S.A.	IFC	Through 2020	2,174	20,652	22,826	22,826
UABL Paraguay S.A.	OFID	Through 2020	1,304	12,391	13,695	13,695
UABL Barges and others	IFC	Through 2020	3,044	28,913	31,957	31,957

UABL Paraguay S.A. and Riverpar S.A.	IFC	Through 2021	1,765	13,235	15,000	15,000
UABL Paraguay S.A. and Riverpar S.A.	OFID	Through 2021	1,176	8,824	10,000	10,000
At March 31, 2013			\$ 34,152	\$ 389,862	\$ 424,014	
At December 31, 2012			\$ 129,031	\$ 388,521		\$ 517,552

7.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2017

On December 23, 2010, the Company completed the sale of \$80,000 aggregate principal amount of its 7.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2017 (the "2017 Convertible Notes") through a private placement to institutional investors eligible for resale under Rule 144A and Regulation S. The Convertible Notes were senior and unsecured obligations of the Company. Interest on the 2017 Convertible Notes was payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year. Unless earlier converted, redeemed or repurchased, the 2017 Convertible Notes were due on January 15, 2017.

Upon a fundamental change occurring, as defined in the 2017 Convertible Notes Indenture, each holder of the 2017 Convertible Notes, shall have the right to require the Company to repurchase the 2017 Convertible Notes in cash at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2017 Convertible Notes to be repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date.

As a result of the successful completion of the transaction with Sparrow in December 2012, a fundamental change (as defined in the Indenture) occurred on December 12, 2012, and each holder of the 2017 Convertible Notes had the repurchase right described above.

On December 21, 2012 the Company commenced a tender offer to repurchase up to \$80,000 of the 2017 Convertible Notes at par plus accrued and unpaid interest in accordance with the fundamental change repurchase procedure as specified in the 2017 Convertible Notes Indenture. The tender offer began on December 21, 2012 and expired on January 22, 2013.

As of December 31, 2012 the Company included the outstanding principal amount of the 2017 Convertible Notes of \$80,000 as current liabilities.

On January 23, 2013 the Company repaid \$80,000 of its 2017 Convertible Notes and during the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, the Company recorded a financial loss on extinguishment of debt of \$2,821 which was included in the accompanying unaudited consolidated statement of operations.

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Senior secured term loan facility with DVB Bank AG (DVB AG) and Natixis of up to \$93,600

On June 24, 2008 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 term loan facility of up to \$93,600 with DVB AG and Natixis (the "Banks"), as co-lender, to finance the construction and delivery of our PSVs being built in India (UP Jade, UP Amber, UP Pearl and UP Onyx).

At March 31, 2012, the advances under Tranche A of the loan were \$34,500 (\$17,250 per Bank).

On May 9, 2012, the Borrower, the Guarantors and the Banks signed a third amendment to the loan agreement. In connection with this amendment, all the amounts borrowed by Natixis or \$17,250 shall be paid on or before December 31, 2012, further extended to March 28, 2013 and all of the remaining commitments of this term loan facility by Natixis were cancelled.

On March 28, 2013 the Company repaid \$10,350 (\$5,175 to each Bank) related with our PSV UP Amber advances. At March 31, 2013, the outstanding principal balance under this loan agreement was \$8,625.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, the Company recorded a financial loss on extinguishment of debt of \$165, which was included in the accompanying unaudited consolidated statement of operations.

Senior secured post delivery term loan facility with DVB Bank SE (DVB SE) and NIBC Bank NV of up to \$42,000

On October 22, 2012 Ingatestone Holdings Inc., as Borrower, and UP Offshore (Bahamas) Ltd., Bayshore Shipping Inc., Gracebay 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 \$42,000 with DVB SE and NIBC Bank NV (the "Lenders") for the purpose of partially financing or refinancing our PSVs named UP Jade and UP Amber.

The loan facility was divided into two tranches, each in the aggregate amount of up to \$21,000.

The tranche of the loan facility in respect of the refinancing of the UP Jade was drawn down in an amount of \$20,850 on October 29, 2012.

On January 24, 2013 the Company terminated this senior secured post delivery term loan facility and prepaid the outstanding balance of \$20,850 with borrowings from its senior secured post delivery term loan facility with DVB Bank America, NIBC and ABN Amro, described below.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, the Company recorded a financial loss on extinguishment of debt of \$619, which was included in the accompanying unaudited consolidated statement of operations.

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 named 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.

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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 1.60% per annum.

The tranche of the loan facility in respect of the refinancing of the UP Jade was drawn down in the amount of \$20,850 on January 24, 2013.

Each tranche of the loan facility in respect of the financing of the acquisition of each of the UP Amber, UP Pearl and UP Onyx from the shipyard 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 \$5,000 on the earlier of the delivery date of the ship and October 31, 2013,
- The second advance of each such tranche shall be made available to the Borrower in the amount of up to \$16,000 not later than the earlier of the date which is six months after the delivery date of the ship and October 31, 2013, provided that the UP Amber, UP Pearl and UP Onyx have obtained employment of not less than 3 years with a charterer on terms and conditions acceptable to the Lenders.

On March 28, 2013, the Company drew down \$5,000 related with the first advance of the tranche of the loan to financing the acquisition of our PSV UP Amber.

Senior secured term loan with Nordea Bank Finland PLC (Nordea Bank) of \$20,200

On November 30, 2007, Hallandale Commercial Corp. (our wholly owned subsidiary in the Ocean Business and the owner of the Amadeo) as Borrower, Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Ltd., as Guarantor, and Tuebrook Holdings Inc. (our wholly owned subsidiary in the Ocean Business and the holding company of Hallandale Commercial Corp.), as Pledgor, entered into a \$20,200 loan agreement with Nordea Bank for the purpose of providing post delivery financing of the vessel.

On December 28, 2012 the Borrower, the Guarantor, the Pledgor and Nordea Bank amended the loan agreement. In connection with this amendment the margin was increased from 1.50% to 3.00% per annum, the change of control provisions was modified to include Sparrow into the definition, the final maturity date of the loan was changed to April 15, 2013 and Nordea Bank waived the Guarantor compliance requirement with the EBITDA to interest expense ratio until the maturity date.

The aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loan was \$5,252 at March 31, 2013.

Subsequent events

On April 15, 2013, the Company repaid in full the total outstanding of \$5,252 of this senior secured loan.

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 that certain UABL entities owe taxes to that authority in the amount of \$2,200, together with a fine for non-payment of the taxes in the same amount, in respect of certain operations of our River Business for the prior three-year period. This matter was referred to the Central Customs Authority of Paraguay.

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

After review of the entire case the Paraguayan Central Tax Authorities who have jurisdiction over the matter have confirmed the Company has no liability in respect of two of the three matters at issue, while they held a dissenting view on the third issue. Through a Resolution which was notified to UABL on October 13, 2006 the Paraguayan Undersecretary for Taxation has confirmed that, in his opinion, the Company is liable for a total of approximately \$500 and has applied a fine of 100% of this amount. On November 24, 2006, the court confirmed that UABL were not liable for the first two issues. The Company has entered a plea with the respective court contending the interpretation on the third issue under consideration where the Company claims to be equally non-labile.

On March 26, 2009, the Tax and Administrative Court decided that UABL was not liable for the third issue under discussion (the tax base used by UABL's entities to calculate the applicable withholding tax). On April 2, 2009, the Paraguayan Tax Authorities appealed the Tax and Administrative Court's decision. On September 22, 2010 the Paraguayan Supreme Court revoked the March 26, 2009, ruling of the Tax and Administrative Court and confirmed the decision of the Paraguayan Undersecretary for Taxation.

For the year ended December 31, 2010 the Company recorded a charge totaling \$1,294 for the full and final settlement of this claim.

In parallel with this ruling the Office of the Treasury Attorney initiated an action in respect of the other two issues concerned in this litigation (which had been terminated on November 24, 2006, with the admission of Central Tax Authorities that no taxes were due for these two issues and the consequent dropping of the action by the plaintiffs) to review certain formal aspects of the case on the grounds that the Paraguay Customs Department did not represent the interests of Paraguay. UABL submitted a defense in relation to the action commenced by the Office of the Treasury Attorney. Subsequently, the Office of the Treasury Attorney filed a response with regard to our defense. The evidentiary stage of the proceedings has concluded and a decision of the Court is 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. Counsel notified the Customs to hold the proceedings until such decision of the court is received and also contest any new investigation into the matter on the grounds that the action is time barred. In one of those reopened proceedings the Customs Authorities of Paraguay made a wrong determination of the taxes owe and fines and upon UABL's request through the submission of a remedy such customs authorities issued a final resolution on August 8, 2012 with a revised adjustment, where they found UABL S.A., UABL Paraguay S.A. and Yataity S.A. liable to pay approximately \$400 subject to a fine of 100% of that amount. Having ended the administrative proceedings, on August 10, 2012 UABL commenced judicial proceedings to obtain a court judgment to rule off the erroneous decision of the Customs Authorities based on the fact a court judgment to rule off the erroneous decision of the Customs Authorities based on the fact the sum of \$400 was duly paid and that no fine should then be imposed. 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 impact on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

UABL Paraguay S.A. - Paraguayan Customs Asunción

On April 7, 2009, the Paraguayan Customs in Asunción commenced administrative proceedings against UABL Paraguay S.A. alleging infringement of Customs regulations (smuggling) due to lack of submission of import clearance documents in Paraguay for some bunkers purchased between January 9, 2007 and December 23, 2008 from YPF S.A. in Argentina. Since those bunkers were purchased for consumption on board pushboats, UABL Paraguay S.A. submitted a defense on April 23, 2009, requesting the closing of those proceedings based on the non-infringement of Customs regulations; however the proceedings were not closed. On August 21, 2009, as part of

the evidence to be rendered in the Customs proceedings UABL Paraguay S.A. submitted a technical report of the Paraguayan Coast Guard stating that all parcels of bunkers purchased by UABL Paraguay S.A. from YPF S.A. were consumed onboard the push boats. We were advised that the Paraguayan

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Customs in Ciudad del Este also commenced administrative proceedings against UABL Paraguay S.A. for the same reasons as the Customs in Asuncion; however those proceedings have been suspended. Customs Authorities appraised the bunkers and determined the corresponding import tax and fine to be \$2,000. On March 22, 2010 the Customs in Asuncion issued their ruling on the matter imposing a fine of Gs. 54.723.820 (approximately \$12), and UABL Paraguay S.A. will be paying the fine with the aim to end these proceedings. In parallel with this ruling the denouncing parties in Ciudad del Este submitted remedies against the decision of Customs in Asuncion arguing that such ruling was taken without bringing both dossiers together. Our legal counsel has recently advised that the Director of Customs in Asuncion decided to render null the ruling dated March 22, 2010 and ordered evidence to be filed in respect of years 2003 to 2006 before issuing the final ruling.

In a similar manner, on September 20, 2010 the Paraguayan Customs in Asuncion received a complaint against UABL Paraguay S.A. alleging infringement of Customs regulations due to lack of submission of import clearance documents in Paraguay for bunkers purchased during 2009 and 2010, from YPF S.A. in Argentina. UABL Paraguay S.A. submitted its defense together with all documents related to the bunker purchases.

Our legal counsel is of the opinion that remedies will be rejected and therefore that there is only a remote possibility that UABL Paraguay S.A. will finally be found liable for any such taxes or fines and / or that these proceedings will have financial material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

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 reimportation of barges submitted to conversion in foreign yards. On June 24, 2011 Oceanpar S.A. and UABL Paraguay S.A. submitted the evidence of all payments effected in 2008 corresponding to the reimportation of these barges. Our local counsel has advised that there is only a remote possibility that these proceedings will have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

UABL Paraguay S.A. - Paraguayan Tax Authority

On December 15, 2011, as a result of a previous investigation, the Paraguayan Tax Authorities gave notice that UABL Paraguay S.A. would have improperly used some fiscal credit and suggested some rectifications to be made. The aforementioned tax authorities 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. We believe that this finding is erroneous and UABL Paraguay S.A. commenced administrative proceedings on December 23, 2011, in order to refute the said findings and formally replied to all of the allegations upon which the finding was made. A decision of the administrative authorities is now pending. The potential amount in dispute has not been calculated yet but it should not exceed approximately \$3,000. The proceedings are purely administrative at this point and if the tax authorities should decide to insist with their opinion the Company intends to contest the same in a judicial court. 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 our consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

Obras Terminales y Servicios S.A. - Judicial Administration

On August 16, 2009, Mrs. Maria L. Rodriguez-Mendieta (hereinafter the "Plaintiff") commenced legal proceedings in Ciudad del Este, Paraguay against Obras Terminales y Servicios S.A. (hereinafter "OTS"), UABL Terminals (Paraguay) S.A., a Company in which we indirectly own fifty percent and which own a terminal that we operate under a lease in our River Business, certain directors and representatives in our River Business, and some of Mr. Abadie's successors and assigns. The Plaintiff

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alleges to be the holder of 50% of the capital stock of OTS that belongs to the Abadie family. OTS is the Company's 50% subsidiary that owns Tres Fronteras terminal. On August 21, 2009, the competent court granted an injunction to intervene OTS by appointing a Judicial Manager who replaced OTS' board of directors, while the appeal of this injunction is still pending such a court decision continues in effect. The Plaintiff is arguing that an extraordinary shareholders meeting of OTS held in 2005 resolved to increase the capital stock and consequently the whole of OTS' shares certificates were substituted prejudicing her rights since her shares certificates were neither cancelled nor substituted by new certificates. The Plaintiff is requesting the Paraguayan court: a) to recognize her capacity of shareholder of OTS in substitution of the Abadie family; b) payment of dividends; c) nullity of some legal acts; and d) removal of OTS' managers. All defendants have submitted their defenses before the competent court, however due to several motions and preceding exceptions, the evidence stage has not been reached yet. We have been advised by local counsel that if the Plaintiff succeeds in her plead, it will only affect the Abadie family without causing any financial material adverse effect on the remaining 50% capital stock of OTS that belongs to UABL Terminals (Paraguay) S.A.

b) Tax claim in Bolivia

On November 3, 2006 and April 25, 2007, the Bolivian Tax Authority ("Departamento de Inteligencia Fiscal de la Gerencia Nacional de Fiscalización") issued a notice in the Bolivian press advising that UABL International S.A. would owe taxes to that authority. On June 18, 2007, legal counsel in Bolivia submitted points of defense to the Bolivian tax authorities.

On August 27, 2007 the Bolivian tax authorities gave notice of a resolution determining the taxes (value added tax, transaction tax and income tax) that UABL International S.A. would owe to them in the amount of approximately \$5,800 (including interest and fines). On October 10, 2007, legal counsel in Bolivia gave notice to the Bolivian tax authorities of the lawsuit commenced by UABL International S.A. to refute the resolution above mentioned.

On August 1, 2008, UABL International S.A. was served with a notice informing that the Bolivian Tax Authorities had replied to the lawsuit started by us. On August 22, 2008 a hearing and judicial inspection took place at Puerto Quijano, Bolivia. On August 30, 2008 both parties submitted their arguments to the judge, completing this part of the case. On August 12, 2009, UABL International S.A. was served with the judgment of the Bolivian court deciding in favor of the Bolivian tax authorities. On August 22, 2009, UABL International S.A. submitted an appeal to the lower court judgment to which Bolivian tax authorities have contested. The Court of appeal confirmed the judgment of the Lower Court. UABL International S.A. has submitted a cassation appeal (an appeal on points of law) before the Bolivian Supreme Court, who after we ceased to be the owner of UABL International S.A. we understand confirmed the judgment of the Lower Court.

On June 26, 2008, the same Bolivian court ordered a preemptive embargo against all barges owned by UABL International S.A. that may be registered in the International Bolivian Registry of Ships, or RIBB. According to Company's local counsel this preemptive embargo under Bolivian law has no effect over the right to use its assets nor does it have any implication over the final decision of the court, the substance of the matter and in this case it is ineffective since UABL International S.A. did not have any assets owned by it registered in the RIBB. The shares of UABL International S.A. have ceased to belong to our Company and we have been advised by legal counsel that there is only a remote possibility that we would finally be found liable for any of these taxes or fines and / or that these proceedings will have financial material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

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c) 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. The total weight of those steel plates was 473 tons and their import value was approximately \$370. The request of UPSA to the Secretary of Industry was based on the cancellations made by some related shipping companies that had formerly requested repair services for their vessels. Such repairs cancellations prevented UPSA to conduct the industrialized conversion of the above referred steel plates. On August 7, 2009, since UPSA commenced negotiations with two shipping companies for repairing some of their vessels, a time extension was requested to the Argentine Secretary of Industry, and alternatively it was also requested to grant the previously requested authorization to re-export the steel plates without industrialized conversion. On January 21, 2010, the competent authority rejected the time extension request and did not resolve the alternative authorization request. On February 25, 2010, UPSA made an administrative submission asking for a reconsideration of the decision, which was rejected on April 27, 2010. On November 4, 2011, UPSA submitted an administrative appeal before the Ministry of Industry, and its decision is still pending. 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 don't expect the resolution of these administrative proceedings to have a material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

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, 2013 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)	-	533	-
- Interest rate swaps (included in other liabilities)	-	247	-
Noncurrent liabilities:			
- Interest rate collar (included in other liabilities)	-	1,292	-
- Interest rate swaps (included in other liabilities)	-	794	-

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The estimated fair value of the Company's other financial assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2013 were as follows:

	Carrying amount (unaudited)	Estimated fair value (unaudited)
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 123,613	\$ 123,613
Restricted cash (current and noncurrent portion)	8,499	8,499
LIABILITIES		
Long term financial debt (current and non-current portion – Note 4) (1)	\$ 424,014	\$ 423,114

(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, 2013 (unaudited)	
	Current other liabilities	Noncurrent other liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Interest rate collar (cash flow hedge)	\$ 533	\$ 1,292
Interest rate swaps (cash flow hedge)	247	794
	\$ 780	\$ 2,086

	At December 31, 2012	
	Current other liabilities	Noncurrent other liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Interest rate collar (cash flow hedge)	\$ 722	\$ 1,235
Interest rate swaps (cash flow hedge)	348	791
	\$ 1,070	\$ 2,026

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, well-established financial institutions and international traders, and diversifying its counterparties. The Company does not currently anticipate nonperformance by any of its counterparties.

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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 income (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 were cancelled at the reporting date, taking into account current and prospective interest rates and creditworthiness of the Company.

As of March 31, 2013, the total notional amount of the interest rate collar is \$68,478.

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 aggregate notional values of \$30,850 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 and Banco Security and 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 income (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, 2013, the total notional amount of the interest rate swaps is \$28,662.

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.

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.

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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 \$119 at March 31, 2013) 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 in the Ocean Business, 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 US 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 US are characterized as US source shipping income. Such income is subject to 4% US 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 period ended March 31, 2013, our subsidiaries did not derive any US 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

The shares held directly by our Original Shareholders (Los Avellanos and Hazels), amounted to 7,864,085 shares at March 31, 2013, of which 7,713,366 are expressly entitled to seven votes per share (with the other 150,719 shares being one vote) and all other holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote per share. The special voting rights of the Original Shareholders are not transferable, unless transferred to another Original Shareholder.

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If, after the date that is four years following the date of the Shareholders' Agreement (November 13, 2012), Sparrow sells all of its shares to one or more third parties, the multi-vote rights attached to the shares owned by Los Avellanos and Hazels shall terminate upon such sale and be of no further force and effect, and all such shares shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote, unless after the date that is two years following the date of the Shareholders' Agreement and prior to such sale (i) the Company or Sparrow has successfully completed a third party sale at a price such that if all of Sparrow's shares were sold at such a price on the date of such sale, Sparrow would achieve a certain rate of return on its investment in the Company or (ii) the Company's directors nominated by Sparrow have not approved a proposal to cause the Company to make such a sale, at any time when the 180-day daily weighted average price of the Company's common stock was sufficiently high to achieve such rate of return.

At March 31, 2013, the outstanding common shares are 140,419,487 par value \$.01 per share.

At March 31, 2013, our shareholders Sparrow, Sparrow CI Sub Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Sparrow), Los Avellanos and Hazels hold 93,940,000, 16,060,000, 4,735,517 and 3,128,568 shares, respectively, which represent 66.9%, 11.4%, 3.4% and 2.2% of the outstanding shares, respectively. The joint voting power for these shares represents 87.9% of the total voting power and pursuant to a shareholder agreement signed between Sparrow, Los Avellanos and Hazels, Los Avellanos and Hazels agree to vote their shares of common stock in the same manner as Sparrow, except for any matter that requires, but does not obtain, the approval of six directors of the Company.

Los Avellanos and Hazels are controlled by members of the Menendez family, including Felipe Menendez R., our president, chief executive officer and a director, and Ricardo Menendez R., our executive vice president and a director. As such, they have the ability to exert influence over the operations of the Company.

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 December 31, 2008. The expiration date of the share repurchase program was extended by the Board of Directors until September 30, 2009, when it finally expired.

At March 31, 2013 the Company had repurchased a total of 3,923,094 common shares, at a total cost of \$19,488.

10. BUSINESS AND GEOGRAPHIC SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company organizes its business and evaluates performance by its operating segments, Ocean, River and Offshore Supply Business. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those for the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements (Note 2). The Company does not have significant intersegment transactions. These segments and their respective operations are as follows:

River Business: In our River Business, we own and operate several dry and tanker barges, and push boats. The dry barges transport basically agricultural and forestry products, iron ore and other cargoes, while the tanker barges carry petroleum products, vegetable oils and other liquids. We operate our pushboats and barges on the navigable waters of Parana, Paraguay and Uruguay Rivers and part of the River Plate in South America, also known as the Hidrovia region. River Business transportation services contributed 43% and 39% of consolidated operating revenues for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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We operate our pushboats and barges on the navigable waters of Parana, Paraguay and Uruguay Rivers and part of the River Plate in South America, also known as the Hidrovia region.

The company also has a shipyard that should promote organic growth and from time to time make external sales. Third party shipyard sales contributed 8% and 7% of consolidated operating revenues for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Offshore Supply Business: We operate our Offshore Supply Business, using PSVs owned by UP Offshore (Bahamas), which eight are employed in the Brazilian market, one in the North Sea and the last one is currently proceeding from the building shipyard. PSVs are designed to transport supplies such as containerized equipment, drill casing, pipes and heavy loads on deck, along with fuel, water, drilling fluids and bulk cement in under deck tanks and a variety of other supplies to drilling rigs and platforms. Offshore Supply Business transportation services contributed 27% and 26% of consolidated operating revenues for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Ocean Business: In our Ocean Business, we operate six oceangoing vessels: four product tankers (one of which is on lease to us) and two container feeder vessels under a container line service in Argentina cabotage trade, under the trade name Ultrapetrol. Our Handy size/small product tanker vessels transport liquid bulk goods such as petroleum and petroleum derivatives on major trade routes around the globe. Ocean Business transportation services contributed 22% and 28% of consolidated operating revenues for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

All of the Company's operating revenues were derived from its foreign operations. The following represents the Company's revenues attributed by geographical region in which services are provided to customers.

	For the three-month period ended March 31, (unaudited)	
	2013	2012
Revenues (1)		
–South America	\$ 64,805	\$ 51,694
–Central America	6,192	8,941
–Europe	3,521	2,419
–North America	155	1,484
–Asia	3,217	-
	\$ 77,890	\$ 64,538

(1) Classified by country of domicile of charterers/customers.

The Company's vessels are highly mobile and regularly and routinely moved between countries within a geographical region of the world. In addition, these vessels may be redeployed among the geographical regions as changes in market conditions dictate. Because of this mobility, long-lived assets, primarily vessels and equipment cannot be allocated to any one country.

The following represents the Company's vessels and equipment based upon the assets' physical location as of the end of each applicable period presented:

	At March 31, 2013 (unaudited)	At December 31, 2012
Vessels and equipment, net		
–South America	\$ 559,720	\$ 564,352
–Europe	25,200	25,474
–Asia	34,562	53,496
–Other	26,624	4,197
	\$ 646,106	\$ 647,519

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For the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, 83% of the Company's revenues are concentrated in South America and at March 31, 2013, 87% of the Company's vessels and equipment are located in South America.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, revenues from charterers domiciled in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay represented 22%, 25% and 30%, of the Company's consolidated revenues, respectively.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, 80% of the Company's revenues are concentrated in South America and at March 31, 2012, 87% of the Company's vessels and equipment are located in South America.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 revenues from charterers domiciled in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay represented 39%, 24% and 15%, of the Company's consolidated revenues, respectively.

As a result, the Company's financial condition and results of operations depend, to a significant extent, on macroeconomic, regulatory and political conditions prevailing in South America.

Revenue by segment consists only of services provided to external customers, as reported in the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations. Resources are allocated based on segment profit or loss from operation, before interest and taxes.

Identifiable assets represent those assets used in the operations of each segment.

The following schedule presents segment information about the Company's operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 (unaudited):

	River Business	Offshore Supply Business	Ocean Business	Total
Revenues	\$ 39,347	\$ 21,602	\$ 16,941	\$ 77,890
Running and voyage and manufacturing expenses	33,436	9,315	14,728	57,479
Depreciation and amortization	5,846	2,574	1,700	10,120
Segment operating (loss) profit	(3,934)	7,400	(1,547)	1,919
Segment assets	389,130	267,811	133,614	790,555
Investments in and receivables from affiliates	4,138	-	247	4,385
Loss from investment in affiliates	(193)	-	(2)	(195)
Additions to long-lived assets	1,578	3,408	3,231	8,217

Reconciliation of total assets of the segments to amount included in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

	At March 31, 2013 (unaudited)
Total assets for reportable segments	\$ 790,555
Other assets	13,965

Corporate cash and cash equivalents	123,613
Consolidated total assets	\$ 928,133

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

The following schedule presents segment information about the Company's operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 (unaudited):

	River Business	Offshore Supply Business	Ocean Business	Total
Revenues	\$ 29,384	\$ 17,028	\$ 18,126	\$ 64,538
Running and voyage and manufacturing expenses	30,351	9,761	15,994	56,106
Depreciation and amortization	5,417	2,569	2,506	10,492
Segment operating (loss) profit	(5,526)	4,038	(2,595)	(4,083)
Loss from investment in affiliates	(319)	-	6	(313)
Additions to long-lived assets	10,085	4,756	123	14,964

11. SUPPLEMENTAL GUARANTOR INFORMATION

On November 24, 2004, the Company issued \$180,000 9% First Preferred Ship Mortgage Notes due 2014.

The 2014 Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by Company's subsidiaries directly involved in our Ocean and River Business.

The Indenture provides that the 2014 Senior Notes and each of the guarantees granted by Subsidiaries, other than the Mortgage, are governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the state of New York. Each of the mortgaged vessels is registered under either the Panamanian flag, or another jurisdiction with similar procedures. All of the Subsidiary Guarantors are outside of the United States.

Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information for the Guarantor Subsidiaries for the 2014 Senior Notes is presented below. This information is prepared in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. This supplemental financial disclosure should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

AT MARCH 31, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

(stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Parent	Combined subsidiary guarantors	Combined subsidiary non guarantors	Consolidating adjustments	Total consolidated amounts
Current assets					
Receivables from related parties	\$ 347,048	\$ 95,916	\$ 13,601	\$ (456,546)	\$ 19
Other current assets	82,331	78,838	68,913	-	230,082
Total current assets	429,379	174,754	82,514	(456,546)	230,101
Noncurrent assets					
Vessels and equipment, net	-	209,188	437,790	(872)	646,106
Investment in affiliates	152,115	-	248	(152,115)	248
Other noncurrent assets	2,017	17,506	41,189	(9,034)	51,678
Total noncurrent assets	154,132	226,694	479,227	(162,021)	698,032
Total assets	\$ 583,511	\$ 401,448	\$ 561,741	\$ (618,567)	\$ 928,133
Current liabilities					
Payables to related parties	\$ -	\$ 169,773	\$ 288,671	\$ (456,546)	\$ 1,898
Current portion of long-term financial debt	-	6,420	27,732	-	34,152
Other current liabilities	9,112	43,946	28,101	-	81,159
Total current liabilities	9,112	220,139	344,504	(456,546)	117,209
Noncurrent liabilities					
Due to affiliates	-	9,034	-	(9,034)	-
Long-term financial debt net of current portion	180,000	55,102	154,760	-	389,862
Other noncurrent liabilities	-	262	19,365	-	19,627
Total noncurrent liabilities	180,000	64,398	174,125	(9,034)	409,489
Total liabilities	189,112	284,537	518,629	(465,580)	526,698
Equity of Ultrapetrol (Bahamas)					
Limited	394,399	116,911	43,112	(160,023)	394,399
Noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	7,036	7,036
Total equity	394,399	116,911	43,112	(152,987)	401,435
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 583,511	\$ 401,448	\$ 561,741	\$ (618,567)	\$ 928,133

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

AT DECEMBER 31, 2012

(stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Parent	Combined subsidiary guarantors	Combined subsidiary non guarantors	Consolidating adjustments	Total consolidated amounts
Current assets					
Receivables from related parties	\$ 307,343	\$ 124,498	\$ 34,244	\$ (466,075)	\$ 10
Other current assets	201,491	55,084	50,405	-	306,980
Total current assets	508,834	179,582	84,649	(466,075)	306,990
Noncurrent assets					
Vessels and equipment, net	-	218,832	429,574	(887)	647,519
Investment in affiliates	151,447	-	251	(151,447)	251
Other noncurrent assets	5,171	17,173	42,134	(8,920)	55,558
Total noncurrent assets	156,618	236,005	471,959	(161,254)	703,328
Total assets	\$ 665,452	\$ 415,587	\$ 556,608	\$ (627,329)	\$ 1,010,318
Current liabilities					
Payable to related parties	\$ -	\$ 194,805	\$ 275,031	\$ (466,075)	\$ 3,761
Current portion of long-term financial debt	80,000	6,420	42,611	-	129,031
Other current liabilities	5,701	34,441	25,811	-	65,953
Total current liabilities	85,701	235,666	343,453	(466,075)	198,745
Noncurrent liabilities					
Due to affiliates	-	8,920	-	(8,920)	-
Long-term financial debt	180,000	55,102	153,419	-	388,521
Other noncurrent liabilities	-	262	16,291	-	16,553
Total noncurrent liabilities	180,000	64,284	169,710	(8,920)	405,074
Total liabilities	265,701	299,950	513,163	(474,995)	603,819
Equity of Ultrapetrol (Bahamas)					
Limited	399,751	115,637	43,445	(159,082)	399,751
Noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	6,748	6,748
Total equity	399,751	115,637	43,445	(152,334)	406,499
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 665,452	\$ 415,587	\$ 556,608	\$ (627,329)	\$ 1,010,318

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

(stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Parent	Combined subsidiary guarantors	Combined subsidiary non guarantors	Consolidating adjustments	Total consolidated amounts
Revenues	\$ -	\$ 29,529	\$ 51,971	\$ (3,610)	\$ 77,890
Operating expenses	(1,880)	(31,244)	(46,399)	3,552	(75,971)
Operating (loss) profit	(1,880)	(1,715)	5,572	(58)	1,919
Investment in affiliates	147	-	(195)	(147)	(195)
Other (expenses) income	(4,121)	2,455	(3,991)	-	(5,657)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(5,854)	740	1,386	(205)	(3,933)
Income taxes benefit (expense)	-	318	(1,940)	-	(1,622)
Net (loss) income	(5,854)	1,058	(554)	(205)	(5,555)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	299	299
Net (loss) income attributable to Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited	\$ (5,854)	\$ 1,058	\$ (554)	\$ (504)	\$ (5,854)

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

(stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Parent	Combined subsidiary guarantors	Combined subsidiary non guarantors	Consolidating adjustments	Total consolidated amounts
Revenues	\$ -	\$ 21,576	\$ 45,076	\$ (2,114)	\$ 64,538
Operating expenses	(1,705)	(26,747)	(42,269)	2,100	(68,621)
Operating (loss) profit	(1,705)	(5,171)	2,807	(14)	(4,083)
Investment in affiliates	(10,205)	-	(313)	10,205	(313)
Other (expenses) income	(1,917)	(5,404)	(682)	-	(8,003)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(13,827)	(10,575)	1,812	10,191	(12,399)
Income taxes benefit (expense)	-	649	(1,908)	-	(1,259)
Net (loss) income	(13,827)	(9,926)	(96)	10,191	(13,658)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	169	169
Net (loss) income attributable to Ultrapetrol (Bahamas) Limited	\$ (13,827)	\$ (9,926)	\$ (96)	\$ 10,022	\$ (13,827)

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

(stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Parent	Combined subsidiary guarantors	Combined subsidiary non guarantors	Consolidating adjustments	Total consolidated amounts
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,555)	\$ (1,058)	\$ (255)	\$ 1,313	\$ (5,555)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	6,179	13,289	(8,736)	(1,313)	9,419
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	624	12,231	(8,991)	-	3,864
Intercompany sources	(39,705)	3,550	36,041	114	-
Non-subsidiary sources	-	(2,996)	(3,442)	-	(6,438)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(39,705)	554	32,599	114	(6,438)
Intercompany sources	-	114	-	(114)	-
Non-subsidiary sources	(80,000)	(1,310)	(14,718)	-	(96,028)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(80,000)	(1,196)	(14,718)	(114)	(96,028)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (119,081)	\$ 11,589	\$ 8,890	\$ -	\$ (98,602)

ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

(stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Parent	Combined subsidiary guarantors	Combined subsidiary non guarantors	Consolidating adjustments	Total consolidated amounts
Net (loss) income	\$ (13,658)	\$ (9,926)	\$ 73	\$ 9,853	\$ (13,658)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	13,133	(1,525)	4,549	(9,853)	6,304
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(525)	(11,451)	4,622	-	(7,354)
Intercompany sources	(1,964)	(373)	1,928	409	-
Non-subsidiary sources	-	(9,751)	(1,363)	-	(11,114)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(1,964)	(10,124)	565	409	(11,114)
Intercompany sources	-	409	-	(409)	-
Non-subsidiary sources	-	9,716	(571)	-	9,145
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	-	10,125	(571)	(409)	9,145
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (2,489)	\$ (11,450)	\$ 4,616	\$ -	\$ (9,323)

