

ULTRAPETROL BAHAMAS LTD

Form 6-K

May 14, 2008

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11New York Lunch1

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ULTRAPETROL (BAHAMAS) LIMITED

INVESTOR AND ANALYST MEETING

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 2008

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Forward - looking statements & EBITDA

Our disclosure and analysis in this presentation 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 presentation 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:

- unexpected future operating or financial results
- delays or increased costs in pending or recent acquisitions, deviations from our business strategy or unexpected increases in capital spending or operating expenses, including drydocking and insurance costs
- changes in general market conditions and trends, including charter rates, vessel values, and factors affecting vessel supply and demand
 - our ability to obtain additional financing
- changes in our financial condition and liquidity, including our ability to obtain financing in the future to fund capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate activities
- deviations from our expectations about the availability of vessels to purchase, the time that it may take to construct new vessels, or vessels’ useful lives
 - delays or defaults by our contract counter-parties in performing their obligations to us
 - loss of one or more key members of our management team
 - changes in governmental rules and regulations or actions taken by regulatory authorities
- adverse weather conditions that can affect production of the goods we transport and navigability of the river system
 - the highly competitive nature of the oceangoing transportation industry
 - the loss of one or more key customers
 - unexpected fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and devaluations

– liabilities from future litigation

– other factors discussed in the section titled “Risk factors” in our annual report on form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007

Management considers EBITDA to be a meaningful indicator of operating performance and uses it as a measure to assess the operating performance of the Company’s business. EBITDA provides us with an understanding of one aspect of earnings before the impact of investing and financing transactions and income taxes. EBITDA should not be construed as a substitute for net income or as a better measure of liquidity than cash flow from operating activities, which is determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). EBITDA excludes components that are significant in understanding and assessing our results of operations and cash flows. In addition, EBITDA is not a term defined by GAAP and as a result our measure of EBITDA might not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. The Company believes that EBITDA is relevant and useful information, which is often reported and widely used by analysts, investors and other interested parties in our industry. Accordingly, the Company has included references to EBITDA in this presentation.

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- > Biggest player in the Hidrovia Region with 591 barges and 28 pushboats -> over 40% of market share
 - > Significant volume growth -> need for additional capacity:
 - § Barge enlargement program -> expansion of existing capacity
 - § Barge building yard -> construction of new capacity
 - § Re-engining project -> higher fuel savings and shorter voyage times
 - > Five very modern PSVs in operation: two in Brazil & three in the North Sea
 - > Continue growing through construction program:
 - § Brazil: One vessel under construction to be delivered by the end of 2008
 - § India: Four vessels under construction to be delivered starting 2009
 - § China: Two vessels under construction to be delivered starting 2009 with an option for further two
 - River Business
 - Offshore Supply Business
 - Ocean Business
 - Passenger Business
 - > Nine vessels in operation
 - § Three OBO vessels chartered linked to the 4TC Capesize Routes Index and covered through FFAs -> attractive and stable revenues secured through 2008 / 2009
 - § Capesize vessel Princess Marisol employed on a strong spot market
 - § Four Handysize / product tankers operating under fixed time charters in South America
 - > One vessel, Blue Monarch, in operation
 - > Employed on 7-day and 14-day cruises in the Aegean Sea
 - > Overall 2008 performance expected to improve with respect to last year
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RIVER BUSINESS

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Corumba

UABL Brazil

Buenos Aires

UABL Argentina

Tres Fronteras

Wanda

Dos Fronteras

San Gotardo

Asunción

UABL Paraguay

Hub

Km 1,200

Mississippi Region

Hidrovia Region

Number of Barges: ~26,500

Number of Barges: ~1,400

Hub

Hub

Hub

Through a system of hubs
we can operate more
efficiently than the smaller
companies

Hidrovia System

> Runs over 2,200 miles across the agricultural heartland of South America

> Comparable in length to the Mississippi system

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- (1) Source: FAS - USDA;
- (2) Hidrovia Region includes
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil,
Paraguay and Uruguay.

Source: FAS - USDA.

Hidrovia Region's share of world's soy production has
been progressively increasing...

7

2.5

8.7

1Q 08 vs. 1Q 07 Corumbá Mines

Iron Ore Exports(3)

614

895

(1) Sources: Rio Tinto PLC (RTZ), Vale (CVRD) and Mineração e Metálicos S.A. (MMX) public filings, presentations and web pages;

(2) RTZ and CVRD volumes are assumed flat due to lack of publicly available information from each company in this respect; MMX volumes taken from company presentation of March 2008;

(3) Industry sources.

Corumbá Mines Iron Ore

Estimated Production(1), (2)

UABL signed a long term contract to carry between 2009 and 2014 between 1.3 MM and 2.0 MM tons of iron ore per year

4.1

7.3

6.7

5.0

...while Corumbá iron ore production is expected to grow by 3.5x from its 2005 level

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806,900

1,331,900

2006 - 2010 = 65.1% expected increase

Source: Company estimates

River Business potential incremental dwt capacity if
all programs are executed at maximum

1) Barge enlargement

- USD 36.0 million

CAPEX through 2010

- 67% increase per

barge enlarged

130,000 additional dwt

capacity

- Bottom Replacement

sub-program

2) Barge building yard

- USD 24.0 million

initial budget

- USD 28.8 million

annual investments

- Expected

construction of 52

barges per year

starting end 2008

- potential 40%

savings on equipment

compared with

originating in the US at

current newbuild and

transportation prices

In the River Business we have 3 ambitious growth programs
underway to secure our market leadership...

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Estimated Pro Forma EBITDA & EBITDA margin at
different levels of fuel substitution

(1) BunkerWorld - 2007 monthly average price gap
between Diesel and IFO180 at Rotterdam port

(2) BunkerWorld - 2008 YTD monthly average price gap
between Diesel and IFO180 at Rotterdam port

Estimated differential EBITDA at current Price Gap Diesel / Fuel
...through capacity increases and improved fuel efficiencies

3) Re-engining project

- USD 52.0 million CAPEX
through 2010

- 2007 fuel consumption was
49,800 mt

- 2007 average price gap(1) was
USD 264 / mt

- 80% fuel substitution at 2007
average price gap USD 10.5
million savings

- 2008 YTD average price gap(1)
is USD 453 / mt

- 80% fuel substitution at 2008
YTD average price gap USD
18.0 annual million savings

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- > 14% increase in volumes loaded as compared to 1Q 2007
 - > Thirty barges and one pushboat purchased in the US already arrived in the Hidrovia, and are fully operational as from 2Q 2008
 - > Further load-out of 27 barges and two pushboats currently taking place
 - > Received first six heavy fuel engines out of the 24 included in our re-engining project
 - > Contracted with a shipyard in Argentina to construct the hull of an 8,325 HP pushboat
 - > Barge enlargement program continues -> 44 barges processed out of a total of 130 targeted by the end of 2010
 - > Ongoing construction of new barge building yard -> currently receiving equipment for installation and construction progressing as planned
 - > The Upper Paraguay River recovered normal water levels early in 1Q 2008
 - > Unaffected by conflict in Argentina between Government and farmers
- 1Q 2008 & Year to Date
River Business Developments
-

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OFFSHORE SUPPLY BUSINESS

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Brazil

Deeper water wells in Brazil and harsh conditions in the North Sea require larger, more advanced PSVs

- > Harsh operating conditions demand high quality vessels

- > Very active spot market, with robust pricing

North Sea

We are well established in the two most attractive PSV markets...

- > Market moving to deeper water wells

- > Fastest growing Offshore market in the world

- > New discoveries, Tupi and Carioca, potentially two of the largest fields in the world.

- > Domestic trade preferences similar to US' Jones Act

- > Mainly a term market; not a spot market

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Fleet in Operation

Fleet under Construction

...with one of the most modern and
homogeneous fleets in the world...

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Annualized number of PSVs in operation at same average gross profit contribution per vessel obtained by existing fleet in 2007

2007 / 4.63

PSVs

(1) Pro Forma Gross Profit

Contribution = Revenues minus

Voyage Expenses minus

Running Costs

Indian PSVs

Chinese PSVs

...gross profit from our Offshore Supply Business expected to grow consistently with fleet size over the next 3 years

> Current fleet of 5 PSVs

> Newbuildings under construction are expected to take fleet up to 12 PSVs by 2010

> Option for 2 further PSVs in China could take total fleet to 14 vessels

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UP North Sea Fleet Daily Average Time Charter(2)

2006 - To date North Sea Spot Rates(1)

Committed

Brazil

Committed

North Sea

Spot

North Sea

1Q 08 Fleet Employment Distribution(2)

UP Brazil Fleet Daily Average Time Charter(2)

Current Spot Rate(1)

(1) Source: Seabrokers; Current Spot Rate: company estimates on brokers' figures

(2) Source: Company calculations / data

Offshore Supply Market Overview

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Source: Company estimates based on industry sources

Assumption: 1.7 PSVs required per ordered rig

Source: Stewarts Offshore / ODS - Petrodata

PSV shortfall over next 4 years = 156

Aligned with Offshore Supply market fundamentals...

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OCEAN BUSINESS

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Handysize / Product Tankers Fleet

OBO / Capesize Fleet

- > Three OBO vessels chartered tied to the 4TC Capesize Routes Index and covered through FFAs
 - > Stable and attractive rates secured through FFAs for 2008 and 2009
 - > Capesize vessel Princess Marisol employed on a strong spot market
- Ocean Business: two different fleets...
- > Consolidating our leading presence in the South American coastal market
 - > Two new vessels in 2007 -> Alejandrina in March & Amadeo end August
 - > One new vessel in 2008 -> MT Austral in April 2008, added under a three-year bareboat charter
 - > Demand is led by major oil companies
 - > Distribution of products normally done by smaller chemical / product crude coastal vessels
 - > Expected further acquisition of two Product Tankers; one in 2008, and other in 2009
-

Ocean Business: two different fleets (cont'd)

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Avg. '07

TC(2)

Avg. 1Q

08 TC(3)

Avg. FY

'08 TC(4)

OBO Fleet Average Daily Time Charter Rates(1)

OBO Fleet Gross Profit Contribution(1), (3), (5), (6),

(7)

(1) The values in these graphs are based on estimates and assumptions and consequently may change

(2) Excludes Non Cash Losses on FFAs

(3) Excludes Non Cash Gains on FFAs

(4) Gross Profit Contribution = Revenues - Voyage Expenses - Running Costs

(5) Assumes a 25% discount for our vessels from the futures market index's typical vessel and uses the future settlement values as of May 8, 2008 to value all "Non-Covered" (days on calendar year multiplied by three OBO vessels less number of FFAs contracted days discounted by 25%) available days in 2008

(6) Assumes no off hire or time loss under repairs

(7) Assumes Running Costs of 1Q 08 remain constant for the balance of the year

2007

2008 Est.(6)

Source: Company

calculations and estimates

25.7 M

OBO Fleet Average TC and Gross Profit Contribution

21
Avg. 1Q
08 TC
Avg. FY '08
TC(2), (3)
1Q 08
FY 08(3), (5), (6)
Princess Marisol Average Time
Charter Rates(1)
Princess Marisol Gross
Profit Contribution(1), (4)

- (1) The values in these graphs are based on estimates and assumptions and consequently may change
- (2) Uses known COAs and charters until April 08 inclusive and future settlement values as of May 8, 2008 to value all "non-chartered" available days between May and December 2008
- (3) Includes 15 days off hire of scheduled repairs in May 2008, and 45 days of special survey during 4Q 08
- (4) Gross Profit Contribution = Revenues - Voyage Expenses - Running Costs
- (5) Assumes Running Costs of 1Q 08 remain constant for the balance of the year
- (6) Running Costs include expenses of the May and the 4Q 08 scheduled repairs
Princess Marisol TC and Gross Profit Contribution
-

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- > We sold 547.5 days of the 4TC Capesize Routes Index at USD 91,833 per day.
- > When added to the 180 days previously sold at USD 51,000, we have covered a total of 727.5 days in 2009 at an average of USD 81,730 of the index vessel.

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