

Navios Maritime Holdings Inc.
Form 20-F/A
September 11, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F/A

Amendment No. 1

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring shell company report _____

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number

001-33311

Navios Maritime Holdings Inc.

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(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable

(Translation of Registrant's Name into English)

Republic of Marshall Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

7 Avenue de Grande Bretagne, Office 11 B2

Monte Carlo, MC 98000 Monaco

(Address of principal executive offices)

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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$.0001 per share	New York Stock Exchange LLC

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act. None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act. None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

103,255,409 as of December 31, 2012

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer. See the definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer, in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued Other

by the International Accounting Standards Board

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Explanatory Note

This Amendment No. 1 (this Amendment No. 1) to the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 of Navios Maritime Holdings Inc. (Navios Holdings), which was originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 24, 2013 (the Original Form 20-F), is being filed solely for the purpose of providing additional disclosure, adding a subsection Exchange Act Section 13(r) Activities to the section Governmental and Other Regulations beginning on page 28 of the Original Form 20-F under Item 4.B., in response to certain comments from the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with its review of the Original Form 20-F with regard to Section 219 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 which added Section 13(r) to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Other than as expressly set forth above with respect to Item 4.B., adding subsection Exchange Act Section 13(r) Activities , no other information in Item 4.B. has been updated and this Amendment No. 1 does not, and does not purport to, amend, update or restate the information in any other item of the Original Form 20-F or reflect any events that have occurred after the Original Form 20-F was initially filed.

Item 4. Information on the Company

B. Business overview

Introduction

Navios Holdings is a global, vertically integrated seaborne shipping and logistics company focused on the transport and transshipment of drybulk commodities including iron ore, coal and grain. For over 50 years, Navios Holdings has had an in-house ship management expertise that has worked with producers of raw materials, agricultural traders and exporters, industrial end-users, ship owners, and charterers. Navios Holdings' current core fleet (excluding those of Navios Logistics), the average age of which is approximately 6.1 years, consists of a total of 50 vessels, aggregating approximately 5.1 million dwt. Navios Holdings owns ten Capesize vessels (169,000-181,000 dwt), 14 modern Ultra Handymax vessels (50,000-61,000 dwt), five Panamax vessels (70,000-83,000 dwt) and one Handysize vessel. It also time charters-in and operates a fleet of six Ultra Handymax, one Handysize, six Panamax, and seven Capesize vessels under long-term time charters, 17 of which are currently in operation, with the remaining three scheduled for delivery on various dates through April 2016. Navios Holdings has options to acquire 11 of the 20 time chartered-in vessels (on one of which Navios Holdings holds an initial 50% purchase option).

Navios Holdings also offers commercial and technical management services to Navios Partners' and Navios Acquisition's fleets. Navios Partners' fleet is comprised of 12 Panamax vessels, seven Capesize vessels and two Ultra-Handymax vessels. In October 2011, the fixed fee period was extended until December 31, 2017 and the daily fees were amended to \$4,650 per owned Ultra Handymax vessel, \$4,550 per owned Panamax vessel and \$5,650 per owned Capesize vessel through December 31, 2013. From January 2014 to December 2017, Navios Partners will reimburse Navios Holdings for all of the actual operating costs and expenses in connection with the management of Navios Partners' fleet. Navios Acquisition's fleet is comprised of 29 tankers, of which 21 are currently in operation, and Navios Holdings will receive a daily fee of \$6,000 per owned MR2 product tanker and chemical tanker vessel, \$7,000 per owned LR1 product tanker vessel and \$10,000 per owned VLCC vessel.

Navios Holdings' strategy and business model focuses on:

Operation of a high quality, modern fleet. Navios Holdings owns and charters in a modern, high quality fleet, having an average age of approximately 6.1 years that provides numerous operational advantages including more efficient cargo operations, lower insurance and vessel maintenance costs, higher levels of fleet productivity, and an efficient operating cost structure.

Pursue an appropriate balance between vessel ownership and a long-term chartered-in fleet. Navios Holdings controls, through a combination of vessel ownership and long-term time chartered vessels, approximately 5.1 million dwt in tonnage, making Navios Holdings one of the largest independent drybulk operators in the world. Navios Holdings' ability, through its long-standing relationships with various shipyards and trading houses, to charter-in vessels at favorable rates allows it to control additional shipping capacity without the capital expenditures required by new vessel acquisition. In addition, having purchase options on 11 of the 20 time chartered vessels (including those to be delivered) permits Navios Holdings to determine when is the most commercially opportune time to own or charter-in vessels. Navios Holdings intends to monitor developments in the sales and purchase market to maintain the appropriate balance between owned and long-term time chartered vessels.

Capitalize on Navios Holdings' established reputation. Navios Holdings believes its reputation and commercial relationships enable it to obtain favorable long-term time charters, enter into the freight market and increase its short-term tonnage capacity to complement the capacity of its core fleet, as well as to obtain access to cargo freight opportunities through COA arrangements not readily available to other industry participants. This reputation has also enabled Navios Holdings to obtain favorable vessel acquisition terms as reflected in the purchase options contained in some of its long-term charters.

Utilize industry expertise to take advantage of market volatility. The drybulk shipping market is cyclical and volatile. Navios Holdings uses its experience in the industry, sensitivity to trends, and knowledge and expertise as to risk management and FFAs to hedge against, and in some cases, to generate profit from, such volatility.

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Maintain high fleet utilization rates. The shipping industry uses fleet utilization to measure a company's efficiency in finding suitable employment for its vessels and minimizing the days its vessels are off-hire. At 98.2% as of December 31, 2012, Navios Holdings believes that it has one of the highest fleet utilization rates in the industry.

Maintain customer focus and reputation for service and safety. Navios Holdings is recognized by its customers for the high quality of its service and safety record. Navios Holdings' high standards for performance, reliability, and safety provide Navios Holdings with an advantageous competitive profile.

Enhance vessel utilization and profitability through a mix of spot charters, time charters, and COAs and strategic backhaul and triangulation methods. Specifically, this strategy is implemented as follows:

The operation of voyage charters or spot fixtures for the carriage of a single cargo from load port to discharge port;

The operation of time charters, whereby the vessel is hired out for a predetermined period but without any specification as to voyages to be performed, with the ship owner being responsible for operating costs and the charterer for voyage costs; and

The use of COAs, under which Navios Holdings contracts to carry a given quantity of cargo between certain load and discharge ports within a stipulated time frame, but does not specify in advance which vessels will be used to perform the voyages.

In addition, Navios Holdings attempts, through selecting COAs on what would normally be backhaul or ballast legs, to enhance vessel utilization and, hence, profitability. In such cases, the cargoes are used to position vessels at or near major loading areas (such as the Gulf of Mexico) where spot cargoes can readily be obtained. This reduces ballast time as a percentage of the round voyage. This strategy is referred to as triangulation.

Navios Holdings is one of relatively few major owners and operators of this type in the drybulk market, and has vast experience in this area. In recent years, it has further raised the commercial sophistication of its business model by using market intelligence derived from its risk management operations and, specifically, its freight derivatives hedging desk, to make more informed decisions regarding the management of its fleet.

Competitive Advantages

Controlling approximately 5.1 million dwt (excluding Navios Logistics) in drybulk tonnage, Navios Holdings is one of the largest independent drybulk operators in the world. Management believes that Navios Holdings occupies a competitive position within the industry in that its reputation in the global drybulk markets permits it to enter into at any time, and take on spot, medium or long-term freight commitments, depending on its view of future market trends. In addition, many of the long-term charter deals that form the core of Navios Holdings' fleet were brought to the attention of Navios Holdings prior to even being quoted in the open market. Even in the open market, Navios Holdings' solid reputation allows it to take in large amounts of tonnage on a short, medium, or long-term basis on very short notice. This ability is possessed by relatively few ship owners and operators, and is a direct consequence of Navios Holdings' market reputation for reliability in the performance of its obligations in each of its roles as a ship owner, COA operator, and charterer. Navios Holdings, therefore, has much greater flexibility than a traditional ship owner or charterer to quickly go long or short relative to the drybulk markets.

Navios Holdings' long involvement and reputation for reliability in the Asian Pacific region have also allowed it to develop privileged relationships with many of the largest trading houses in Japan, such as Marubeni Corporation and Mitsui & Co. Through these institutional relationships, Navios Holdings has obtained relatively low-cost, long-term charter-in deals, with options to extend time charters and options to purchase the majority of the vessels. Through its established reputation and relationships, Navios Holdings has had access to opportunities not readily available to most other industry participants who lack Navios Holdings' brand recognition, credibility, and track record.

In addition to its long-standing reputation and flexible business model, management believes that Navios Holdings is well-positioned in the drybulk market on the basis of the following factors:

A high-quality, modern fleet of vessels that provides a variety of operational advantages, such as lower insurance premiums, higher levels of productivity, and efficient operating cost structures, as well as a competitive advantage over owners of older fleets, especially in the time charter market, where age and quality of a vessel are of significant importance in competing for business;

A core fleet which has been chartered-in (some through 2024, assuming minimum available charter extension periods are exercised) on attractive terms that allow Navios Holdings to charter-out the vessels at an attractive spread during strong markets and to weather down cycles in the market while maintaining low operating expenses;

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Strong cash flows from creditworthy counterparties;

Strong commercial relationships with both freight customers and Japanese trading houses and ship owners, providing Navios Holdings with access to future attractive long-term time charters on newbuildings with valuable purchase options;

Strong in-house technical management team who oversee every step of technical management, from the construction of the vessels in Japan or Korea to subsequent shipping operations throughout the life of a vessel, including the superintendence of maintenance, repairs and drydocking, providing efficiency and transparency in Navios Holdings' owned fleet operations; and

Visibility into worldwide commodity flows through its physical shipping operations and port terminal operations in South America. Management intends to maintain and build on these qualitative advantages, while at the same time continuing to benefit from Navios Holdings' reputation.

Shipping Operations

Navios Holdings' Fleet. Navios Holdings controls a core fleet of 30 owned vessels and 20 chartered-in vessels (11 of which have purchase options). The average age of the operating fleet is 6.1 years.

Owned Fleet. Navios Holdings owns and operates a fleet comprised of 14 modern Ultra Handymax vessels, ten Capesize vessels, five Panamax vessels and one Handysize vessel, whose technical specifications and youth distinguish them in the market, where, as of the beginning of 2013, over 13% of the industry's drybulk vessels were 20 or more years old.

Owned Vessels

Vessel Name	Vessel Type	Year Built	Deadweight (in Metric Tons)
Navios Serenity	Handysize	2011	34,690
Navios Ionian	Ultra Handymax	2000	52,067
Navios Vector	Ultra Handymax	2002	50,296
Navios Horizon	Ultra Handymax	2001	50,346
Navios Herakles	Ultra Handymax	2001	52,061
Navios Achilles	Ultra Handymax	2001	52,063
Navios Meridian	Ultra Handymax	2002	50,316
Navios Mercator	Ultra Handymax	2002	53,553
Navios Arc	Ultra Handymax	2003	53,514
Navios Hios	Ultra Handymax	2003	55,180
Navios Kypros	Ultra Handymax	2003	55,222
Navios Ulysses	Ultra Handymax	2007	55,728
Navios Vega	Ultra Handymax	2009	58,792
Navios Celestial	Ultra Handymax	2009	58,063
Navios Astra	Ultra Handymax	2006	53,468
Navios Magellan	Panamax	2000	74,333
Navios Star	Panamax	2002	76,662
Navios Asteriks	Panamax	2005	76,801
Navios Centaurus	Panamax	2012	81,472
Navios Avior	Panamax	2012	81,355
Navios Bonavis	Capesize	2009	180,022
Navios Happiness	Capesize	2009	180,022
Navios Lumen	Capesize	2009	180,661
Navios Stellar	Capesize	2009	169,001
Navios Phoenix	Capesize	2009	180,242
Navios Antares	Capesize	2010	169,059
Navios Etoile	Capesize	2010	179,234
Navios Bonheur	Capesize	2010	179,259
Navios Altamira	Capesize	2011	179,165
Navios Azimuth	Capesize	2011	179,169

Long-Term Fleet. In addition to the 30 owned vessels, Navios Holdings controls a fleet of seven Capesize, six Panamax, six Ultra Handymax, and one Handysize vessels under long-term time charters, having an average age of approximately 5.3 years. In April 2013, Navios Holdings agreed to postpone the delivery dates of two chartered-in vessels, the Navios Felix and the Navios Venus. Of the 20 chartered-in vessels, 17 are currently in operation and three are scheduled for delivery at various times through April 2016, as set forth in the following table:

Long-term Chartered-in Fleet in Operation

Vessel Name	Vessel Type	Year Built	Deadweight (in Metric Tons)	Purchase Option(1)
Navios Lyra	Handysize	2012	34,718	Yes (2)
Navios Apollon	Ultra Handymax	2000	52,073	No
Navios Primavera	Ultra Handymax	2007	53,464	Yes
Navios Armonia	Ultra Handymax	2008	55,100	No
Navios Oriana	Ultra Handymax	2012	61,442	Yes
Navios Libra II	Panamax	1995	70,136	No
Navios Altair	Panamax	2006	83,001	No
Navios Esperanza	Panamax	2007	75,356	No
Golden Heiwa	Panamax	2007	76,662	No
Navios Marco Polo	Panamax	2011	80,647	Yes
Navios Southern Star	Panamax	2013	82,224	Yes
Beaufiks	Capesize	2004	180,310	Yes
Rubena N	Capesize	2006	203,233	No
SC Lotta	Capesize	2009	169,056	No
King Ore	Capesize	2010	176,800	No
Navios Koyo	Capesize	2011	181,415	Yes
Navios Obeliks	Capesize	2012	181,415	Yes

Long-term Chartered-in Fleet to be Delivered

Vessels	Vessel Type	Delivery Date	Purchase Option	Deadweight (in Metric Tons)
Navios Felix	Capesize	04/2016	Yes	180,000
Navios Mercury	Ultra Handymax	07/2013	Yes	61,000
Navios Venus	Ultra Handymax	02/2015	Yes	61,000

(1) Generally, Navios Holdings may exercise its purchase option after three to five years of service.

(2) The initial 50% purchase option on the vessel is held by Navios Holdings.

Many of Navios Holdings' current long-term chartered-in vessels are chartered from ship owners with whom Navios Holdings has long-standing relationships. Navios Holdings pays these ship owners daily rates of hire for such vessels, and then charters out these vessels to other parties, who pay Navios Holdings a daily rate of hire. Navios Holdings also enters into COAs pursuant to which Navios Holdings has agreed to carry cargoes, typically for industrial customers, who export or import drybulk cargoes. Further, Navios Holdings enters into spot market voyage contracts, where Navios Holdings is paid a rate per ton to carry a specified cargo from point A to point B.

Short-Term Fleet: Navios Holdings' short-term fleet is comprised of Capesize, Panamax and Ultra Handymax vessels chartered-in for a duration of less than 12 months. The number of short-term vessels varies from time to time.

Exercise of Vessel Purchase Options

As of December 31, 2012, Navios Holdings executed purchase options comprising of six Ultra Handymax, six Panamax and one Capesize vessels. The Navios Meridian, Navios Mercator, Navios Arc, Navios Galaxy I, Navios Magellan, Navios Horizon, Navios Star, Navios Hyperion, Navios Orbiter, Navios Hope, Navios Fantastiks, Navios Vector and Navios Astra were delivered on various dates from November 30, 2005 until February 21, 2011. Navios Holdings currently has options to acquire eight of the 17 chartered-in vessels currently in operation and all of the three long-term chartered-in vessels on order (on one of the 11 purchase options Navios Holdings holds a 50% initial purchase option).

Commercial Ship Management: Commercial management of Navios Holdings' fleet involves identifying and negotiating charter party employment for the vessels. In addition to its internal commercial ship management capabilities, Navios Holdings uses the services of a related party, Acropolis Chartering & Shipping Inc., based in Piraeus, as well as numerous third-party charter brokers, to solicit, research, and propose charters for its vessels. Charter brokers research and negotiate with different charterers, and propose charters to Navios Holdings for cargoes suitable for carriage by Navios Holdings' vessels. Navios Holdings then evaluates the employment opportunities available for each type of vessel and arranges cargo and country exclusions, bunkers, loading and discharging conditions, and demurrage.

Technical Ship Management: Navios Holdings provides, through its subsidiaries, Navios ShipManagement Inc. and Navios Tankers Management Inc., technical ship management and maintenance services to its owned vessels and has also provided such services to Navios Partners' and Navios Acquisition's vessels under the terms of the management agreements between the parties. Based in Piraeus, Greece and Monaco, this operation is run by experienced professionals who oversee every step of technical management, from the construction of the vessels in Japan and Korea to subsequent shipping operations throughout the life of a vessel, including the superintendence of maintenance, repairs and drydocking.

Operation of the Fleet: The operations departments, which are located in Greece and Belgium, supervise the post-fixture business of the vessels in Navios Holdings' fleet (i.e., once the vessel is chartered and being employed) by monitoring their daily positions to ensure that the terms and conditions of the charters are being fulfilled.

Financial Risk Management: Navios Holdings actively engages in assessing financial risks associated with fluctuating future freight rates, daily time charter hire rates, fuel prices, credit risks, interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Financial risk management is carried out under policies approved and guidelines established by the Company's executive management.

Freight Rate Risk. Navios Holdings uses FFAs to manage and mitigate its risk to its freight market exposures in shipping capacity and freight commitments and respond to fluctuations in the drybulk shipping market by augmenting its overall long or short position. These FFAs settle monthly in cash on the basis of publicly quoted indices, not physical delivery. These instruments typically cover periods from one month to one year, and are based on time charter rates or freight rates on specific quoted routes. Navios Holdings enters into these FFAs through over-the-counter transactions and over LCH, the London Clearing House. Navios Holdings' FFA trading personnel work closely with the chartering group to ensure that the most up-to-date information is incorporated into the Company's commercial ship management strategy and policies. See Risk Factors - Risks Associated with the Shipping Industry and Our Drybulk Operations - Trading and complementary hedging activities in freight, tonnage and FFAs subject us to trading risks, and we may suffer trading losses which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations - for additional detail on the financial implications, and risks of our use of FFAs.

Credit Risk. Navios Holdings closely monitors its credit exposure to charterers and FFAs counterparties. Navios Holdings has established policies designed to ensure that contracts are entered into with counterparties that have appropriate credit history. Counterparties and cash transactions are limited to high credit quality collateralized corporations and financial institutions. Most importantly, Navios Holdings has strict guidelines and policies that are designed to limit the amount of credit exposure. In addition, certain of our long term charter-out contracts have been insured until the end of 2016 through an AA rated European Union insurance provider up to a maximum cash payment of \$120.0 million (including certain Navios Partners' contracts). Our agreement provides that if the charterer goes into payment default, the insurer will reimburse us for the charter payments under the terms of the policy (subject to applicable deductibles and other customary limitations for such type of insurance).

Interest Rate Risk. Navios Holdings uses from time to time interest rate swap agreements to reduce exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These instruments allow Navios Holdings to raise long-term borrowings at floating rates and swap them into fixed rates. Although these instruments are intended to minimize the anticipated financing costs and maximize gains for Navios Holdings that may be set off against interest expense, they may also result in losses, which would increase financing costs. Currently, Navios Holdings holds no interest rate swap contracts. See Note 12 to the audited consolidated financial statements of Navios Holdings for the year ended December 31, 2012, included elsewhere in this document. See also item 11 - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks - Interest Rate Risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk. Although Navios Holdings' revenues are U.S. dollar-based, 22.1% of its expenses, related to its Navios Logistics segment, are in Uruguayan pesos, Argentinean pesos, Paraguayan Guaranies and Brazilian Reales and 7.6% of its expenses related to operation of its Greek and Belgian office, are in Euros. Navios Holdings monitors its Euro, Argentinean Peso, Uruguayan

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Peso, Paraguayan Guarani and Brazilian Real exposure against long-term currency forecasts and enters into foreign currency contracts when considered appropriate.

Customers

Drybulk Vessel Operations

The international drybulk shipping industry is highly fragmented and, as a result, there are numerous charterers. Navios Holdings' assessment of a charterer's financial condition and reliability is an important factor in negotiating employment of its vessels. Navios Holdings generally chartered its vessels to major trading houses (including commodities traders), major producers and government-owned entities. Navios Holdings' customers under charter parties, COAs, and its counterparties under FFAs, include national, regional and international companies, such as Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd., GIIC, Louis Dreyfus Commodities, Hanjin Shipping Corporation, Baosteel, COSCO Bulk Carriers Ltd., Mansel Ltd, C.Transport, STX Panocean Ltd. and Dampskibsselskabet Norden. For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, none of the customers accounted for more than 10% of the Company's revenue.

Logistics Business Operations

Navios Logistics is one of the largest logistics companies in the Hidrovia region of South America, focusing on the Hidrovia region river system, the main navigable river system in the region, and on cabotage trades along the eastern coast of South America. Navios Logistics is focused on providing its customers integrated transportation, storage and related services through its port facilities, its large, versatile fleet of dry and liquid cargo barges and its product tankers. Navios Logistics serves the needs of a number of growing South American industries, including mineral and grain commodity providers as well as users of refined petroleum products.

Navios Logistics has a diverse customer base including global agricultural, mining and petroleum companies. Its customers include affiliates of Archer Daniels Midland Company (ADM), Axion Energy (formerly known as Esso), Bunge, Cargill, Glencore, Louis Dreyfus, Petrobras, Petropar (the national oil company of Paraguay), Shell, Vale, Vitol and YPF. In its dry port facility in Uruguay, Navios Logistics has been serving three of its key global customers, ADM, Cargill and Louis Dreyfus, for more than 14 years on average. In its liquid port facility, liquid barge transportation and cabotage business, Navios Logistics has had long-term relationships with its global petroleum customers (such as Axion Energy, Petrobras Group, YPF and Shell) for more than 10 years on average. In its dry barge business, Navios Logistics started its relationship with Vale in 2008 for iron ore transportation and has signed new contracts since then. Navios Logistics is committed to providing quality logistics services for its customers and further developing and maintaining its long-term relationships.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to accounts receivables are limited due to Navios Logistics' large number of customers, who are established international operators and have an appropriate credit history. Due to these factors, management believes that no additional credit risk beyond amounts provided for collection losses is inherent in our trade receivables. For the year ended December 31, 2012, Navios Logistics' three largest customers, Vale, YPF and Axion Energy, accounted for 18.5%, 11.5% and 11.5% of its revenues, respectively, and Navios Logistics' five largest customers accounted for approximately 56.4%. For the year ended December 31, 2011, Navios Logistics' three largest customers, Petrobras, Petropar and Axion Energy, accounted for 18.1%, 10.2% and 10.0% of its revenues, respectively, and Navios Logistics' five largest customers accounted for approximately 55.1% of revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2010, Navios Logistics' largest customer, Petrobras, accounted for 17.5% of its revenues, and Navios Logistics' five largest customers accounted for approximately 50% of its revenues.

Tanker Vessel Operations

Navios Acquisition owns a large fleet of modern crude oil, refined petroleum product and chemical tankers providing worldwide marine transportation services. Navios Acquisition's strategy is to charter its vessels to international oil companies, refiners and large vessel operators under long, medium and short-term charters. Navios Acquisition is committed to providing quality transportation services and developing and maintaining long-term relationships with its customers. Navios Acquisition provides seaborne shipping services under charters with customers that Navios Acquisition believes are creditworthy. From March 30, 2011 and onwards, Navios Acquisition is no longer consolidated by the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2010, five customers accounted for 42.5%, 18.6%, 12.9%, 12.9% and 10.9% of the Navios Acquisition's revenue.

Oil Company Tanker Vetting Process

Traditionally there have been relatively few charterers in the oil transportation business and that part of the industry has been undergoing consolidation. The so-called "oil majors", such as Exxon Mobil, BP p.l.c., Royal Dutch Shell plc., Chevron, ConocoPhillips and Total S.A., together with a few smaller companies, represent a significant percentage of the production, trading and, especially, seaborne transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products worldwide. Concerns about the environment have led oil majors to develop and implement a strict due diligence process, known as vetting, when selecting vessels and considering their managers. Vetting has evolved into a sophisticated and comprehensive assessment of both the vessel and the vessel manager. While

numerous factors are considered and evaluated prior to a commercial decision, the oil majors, through their association, Oil Companies International Marine Forum (OCIMF), have developed two basic tools: the Ship Inspection Report program, which is known as SIRE and the Tanker Management and Self-Assessment program, which is known as TMSA. Based upon commercial risk, there are three levels of assessment used by oil majors:

terminal use, which clears a vessel to call at one of the oil major's terminals;

voyage charter, which clears the vessel for a single voyage; and

period charter, which clears the vessel for use for an extended period of time.

The depth and complexity of each of these levels of assessment varies. The charter agreements for tanker vessels require that the applicable vessel have a valid SIRE report (less than six months old) in the OCIMF website as recommended by OCIMF. In addition, under the terms of the charter agreements, the charterers require that tanker vessels and their technical managers be vetted and approved to transport crude oil by multiple oil majors.

Competition

The drybulk shipping markets are extensive, diversified, competitive and highly fragmented, divided among approximately 1,670 independent drybulk carrier owners. The world's active drybulk fleet consists of approximately 9,500 vessels, aggregating approximately 679 million dwt as of December 31, 2012. As a general principle, the smaller the cargo carrying capacity of a drybulk carrier, the more fragmented is its market, both with regard to charterers and vessel owner/operators. Even among the larger drybulk owners and operators, whose vessels are mainly in the larger sizes, only five companies are known to have fleets of 100 vessels or more: the two largest Chinese shipping companies, China Ocean Shipping and China Shipping Group and the three largest Japanese shipping companies, Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Kawasaki Kisen and Nippon Yusen Kaisha. There are about 45 owners known to have fleets of between 30 and 100 vessels. However, vessel ownership is not the only determinant of fleet control. Many owners of bulk carriers charter their vessels out for extended periods, not just to end users (owners of cargo), but also to other owner/operators and to tonnage pools. Such operators may, at any given time, control a fleet many times the size of their owned tonnage. Navios Holdings is one such operator; others include Cargill, Pacific Basin Shipping, Bocimar, Zodiac Maritime, Louis Dreyfus/Cetragpa, Cobelfret and Torvald Klaveness.

It is likely that we will face substantial competition for long-term charter business from a number of experienced companies. Many of these competitors will have significantly greater financial resources than we do. It is also likely that we will face increased numbers of competitors entering into our transportation sectors, including in the drybulk sector. Many of these competitors have strong reputations and extensive resources and experience. Increased competition may cause greater price competition, especially for long-term charters.

Navios Acquisition

The market for international seaborne crude oil and refined petroleum products transportation services is fragmented and highly competitive. Such transportation services generally are provided by two main types of operators: major oil company captive fleets (both private and state-owned) and independent ship owner fleets. In addition, several owners and operators pool their vessels together on an ongoing basis, and such pools are available to customers to the same extent as independently owned and operated fleets. Many major oil companies and other oil trading companies also operate their own vessels and use such vessels not only to transport their own crude oil and refined petroleum products but also to transport crude oil for third party charterers in direct competition with independent owners and operators in the tanker charter market. Competition for charters is intense and is based upon price, location, size, age, condition and acceptability of the vessel and its manager. Due in part to the fragmented tanker market, competitors with greater resources could enter the tanker market and operate larger fleets through acquisitions or consolidations and may be willing or able to accept lower prices than Navios Acquisition, which could result in achieving lower revenues from its vessels.

Navios Logistics

Navios Logistics is one of the largest logistics providers in the Hidrovia region of South America. Navios Logistics believes its ownership of river ports, including its port terminal in Uruguay that provides access to the ocean, allows it to offer a logistics solution superior to its competitors that also operate barges and pushboats. Navios Logistics also competes based on reliability, efficiency and price.

With respect to loading, storage and ancillary services, the market is divided between transits and exports, depending on the cargo origin. In the case of transits there are other companies operating in the river system that are able to offer services similar to Navios Logistics. However, most of these companies are proprietary service providers that are focused on servicing their own cargo. Unlike these companies, Navios Logistics is an independent service provider in the market for transits. With respect to exports, its competitors are Montevideo Port in Montevideo and Ontur in Nueva Palmira, neither of which has storage, and TGU in Nueva Palmira. The main competitor of its liquid port terminal in Paraguay is Petropar, a Paraguayan state-owned entity. Other competitors include Copetrol and Petrobras, which are also customers of Navios Logistics port.

Navios Logistics faces competition in its barge and cabotage businesses with transportation of oil and refined petroleum products from other independent ship owners and from vessel operators who primarily charter vessels to meet their cargo carrying needs. The charter markets in which Navios Logistics vessels compete are highly competitive. Key competitors include Ultrapetrol Bahamas Ltd. and Fluviomar. In addition, some of Navios Logistics customers, including ADM, Cargill, Louis Dreyfus and Vale, have some of their own dedicated barge capacity, which they can use to transport cargo in lieu of hiring a third party. Navios Logistics also competes indirectly with other forms of land-based transportation such as truck and rail. Competition is primarily based on prevailing market contract rates, vessel location and vessel manager know-how, reputation and credibility. These companies and other smaller entities are regular competitors of Navios Logistics in its primary tanker trading areas.

Navios Logistics believes that its ability to combine its ports in Uruguay and Paraguay with its versatile fleet of barges, pushboats and tankers to offer integrated, end-to-end logistics solutions for both its dry and liquid customers seeking to transport mineral and grain commodities and liquid cargoes through the Hidrovia region has allowed Navios Logistics to differentiate its business and offer superior services compared to its competitors.

Intellectual Property

We consider NAVIOS to be our proprietary trademark, service mark and trade name. We hold several U.S. trademark registrations for our proprietary logos and the domain name registration for our website.

Governmental and Other Regulations

Sources of Applicable Rules and Standards: Shipping is one of the world's most heavily regulated industries, and, in addition, it is subject to many industry standards. Government regulation significantly affects the ownership and operation of vessels. These regulations consist mainly of rules and standards established by international conventions, but they also include national, state, and local laws and regulations in force in jurisdictions where vessels may operate or are registered, and which are commonly more stringent than international rules and standards. This is the case particularly in the United States and, increasingly, in Europe.

A variety of governmental and private entities subject vessels to both scheduled and unscheduled inspections. These entities include local port authorities (the U.S. Coast Guard, harbor masters or equivalent entities), classification societies, flag state administration (country vessel of registry), and charterers, particularly terminal operators. Certain of these entities require vessel owners to obtain permits, licenses, and certificates for the operation of their vessels. Failure to maintain necessary permits or approvals could require a vessel owner to incur substantial costs or temporarily suspend operation of one or more of its vessels.

Heightened levels of environmental and quality concerns among insurance underwriters, regulators, and charterers continue to lead to greater inspection and safety requirements on all vessels and may accelerate the scrapping of older vessels throughout the industry. Increasing environmental concerns have created a demand for vessels that conform to stricter environmental standards. Vessel owners are required to maintain operating standards for all vessels that will emphasize operational safety, quality maintenance, continuous training of officers and crews and compliance with U.S. and international regulations.

International Environmental Regulations: The International Maritime Organization (IMO) has adopted a number of international conventions concerned with ship safety and with preventing, reducing or controlling pollution from ships. These fall into two main categories, consisting firstly of those concerned generally with ship safety standards, and secondly of those specifically concerned with measures to prevent pollution.

Ship Safety Regulation: In the former category, the primary international instrument is the Safety of Life at Sea Convention of 1974, as amended (SOLAS), together with the regulations and codes of practice that form part of its regime. Much of SOLAS is not directly concerned with preventing pollution, but some of its safety provisions are intended to prevent pollution as well as promote safety of life and preservation of property. These regulations have been and continue to be regularly amended as new and higher safety standards are introduced with which we are required to comply.

An amendment of SOLAS introduced the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, which has been effective since July 1998. Under the ISM Code, the party with operational control of a vessel is required to develop an extensive safety management system that includes, among other things, the adoption of a safety and environmental protection policy setting forth instructions and procedures for operating its vessels safely and describing procedures for responding to emergencies. The ISM Code requires that vessel operators obtain a safety management certificate for each vessel they operate. This certificate evidences compliance by a vessel's management with code requirements for a safety management system. No vessel can obtain a certificate unless its manager has been awarded a document of compliance, issued by the flag state for the vessel, under the ISM Code. Noncompliance with the ISM Code and other IMO regulations, such as the mandatory ship energy efficiency management plan (SEEMP) which is akin to a safety management plan and came into effect on January 1, 2013, may subject a ship owner to increased liability, may lead to decreases in available insurance coverage for affected vessels, and may result in the denial of access to, or detention in, some ports. For example, the United States Coast Guard and European Union authorities have indicated that vessels not in compliance with the ISM Code will be prohibited from trading in ports in the United States and European Union.

Another amendment of SOLAS, made after the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, introduced special measures to enhance maritime security, including the International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code (ISPS Code).

Our owned fleet maintains ISM and ISPS certifications for safety and security of operations. In addition, Navios ShipManagement voluntarily implements and maintains certifications pursuant to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), for its office and ships covering both quality of services and environmental protection (ISO 9001 and ISO 14001, respectively).

International regulations to Prevent Pollution from Ships: In the second main category of international regulation, the primary instrument is the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), which imposes environmental standards on the shipping industry set out in Annexes I-VI of MARPOL. These contain regulations for the prevention of pollution by oil (Annex I), by noxious liquid substances in bulk (Annex II), by harmful substances in packaged forms within the scope of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (Annex III), by sewage (Annex IV), by garbage (Annex V), and by air emissions (Annex VI).

These regulations have been and continue to be regularly amended as new and higher standards of pollution prevention are introduced with which we are required to comply.

For example, MARPOL Annex VI, together with the NOx Technical Code established thereunder, sets limits on sulphur oxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from ship exhausts and prohibits deliberate emissions of ozone depleting substances, such as chlorofluorocarbons. It also includes a global cap on the sulphur content of fuel oil and allows for special areas to be established with more stringent controls on emissions. Originally adopted in September 1997, Annex VI came into force in May 2005 and was amended in October 2008 (as was the NOx Technical Code) to provide for progressively more stringent limits on such emissions from 2010 onwards. The revised Annex VI provides, in particular, for a reduction of the global sulfur cap, initially to 3.5% (from the previous cap of 4.5%), with an effective date of January 1, 2012, then progressively reducing the cap to 0.50%, with an effective date of January 1, 2020, subject to a feasibility review to be completed no later than 2018; and the establishment of new tiers of stringent nitrogen oxide emissions standards for marine engines, depending on their date of installation. We anticipate incurring costs in complying with these more stringent standards.

The revised Annex VI further allows for designation, in response to proposals from member parties, of Emission Control Areas (ECAs) that impose accelerated and/or more stringent requirements for control of sulfur oxide, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxide emissions. Such ECAs have been formally adopted for the Baltic Sea and the North Sea including the English Channel. The waters off the North American coast were established as an ECA, where NOx, SOx and particulate matter emissions are regulated, from August 1, 2012, and the United States Caribbean Sea ECA came into force on January 1, 2013, having effect from January 1, 2014. For the currently-designated ECAs, much lower sulfur limits on fuel oil content are being phased in (1% from July 2010 and 0.1% from January 1, 2015), as well as nitrogen oxide after treatment requirements that will become applicable to the Baltic and North Sea ECAs in 2016. These more stringent fuel standards, when fully in effect, are expected to require measures such as fuel switching, vessel modification adding distillate fuel storage capacity, or addition of exhaust gas cleaning scrubbers, to achieve compliance, and may require installation and operation of further control equipment at significant increased cost.

International Ballast Water Requirements: In addition to MARPOL, other more specialized international instruments have been adopted to prevent different types of pollution or environmental harm from ships. In February 2004, the IMO adopted an International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (the BWM Convention). The BWM Convention's implementing regulations require a ballast water management plan and a phased introduction of mandatory ballast water exchange requirements, to be replaced in time with mandatory concentration limits.

The BWM Convention will not enter into force until 12 months after it has been adopted by 30 states, the combined merchant fleets of which represent not less than 35% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping. To date, there has not been sufficient adoption of this standard by member-states representing enough of the gross tonnage of the world's fleet for it to take force. However, as of January 31, 2013, the Convention has been ratified by 36 states, representing 29.07% of the global merchant shipping fleet's gross tonnage, and its entry-into-force with attendant compliance costs may therefore be anticipated in the foreseeable future.

European Environmental Regulations: European regulations in the maritime sector are in general based on international law. However, since the *Erika* incident in 1999, the European Community has become increasingly active in the field of regulation of maritime safety and protection of the environment. It has been the driving force behind a number of amendments of MARPOL (including, for example, changes to accelerate the timetable for the phase-out of single hull tankers, and to prohibit the carriage in such tankers of heavy grades of oil), and if dissatisfied either with the extent of such amendments or with the timetable for their introduction, it has been prepared to legislate on a unilateral basis. In some instances where it has done so, international regulations have subsequently been amended to the same level of stringency as that introduced in Europe, but the risk is well established that EU regulations may from time to time impose burdens and costs on ship owners and operators which are additional to those involved in complying with international rules and standards.

In some areas of regulation the EU has introduced new laws without attempting to procure a corresponding amendment of international law. Notably, it adopted in 2005 a directive on ship-source pollution, imposing criminal sanctions for pollution not only where this is caused by intent or recklessness (which would be an offense under MARPOL), but also where it is caused by serious negligence. The directive could therefore result in criminal liability being incurred in circumstances where it would not be incurred under international law. Experience has shown that in the emotive atmosphere often associated with pollution incidents, retributive attitudes towards ship interests have found expression in negligence being alleged by prosecutors and found by courts on grounds which the international maritime community has found hard to understand. Moreover, there is skepticism that the notion of serious negligence is likely to prove any narrower in practice than ordinary negligence. Criminal liability for a pollution incident could not only result in us incurring substantial penalties or fines but may also, in some jurisdictions, facilitate civil liability claims for greater compensation than would otherwise have been payable.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions: In February 2005, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change entered into force. Pursuant to the Kyoto Protocol, adopting countries are required to implement national programs to reduce emissions of certain gases, generally referred to as greenhouse gases, which are suspected of contributing to global warming. Currently, the greenhouse gas emissions from international shipping do not come under the Kyoto Protocol.

In December 2011, UN climate change talks took place in Durban and concluded with an agreement referred to as the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. In preparation for the Durban Conference, the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) produced a briefing document, confirming the shipping industry's commitment to cut shipping emissions by 20% by 2020, with significant further reductions thereafter. The ICS called on the participants in the Durban Conference to give the IMO a clear mandate to deliver emissions reductions through market-based measures, for example a shipping industry environmental compensation fund. Notwithstanding the ICS request for global regulation of the shipping industry, the Durban Conference did not result in any proposals specifically addressing the shipping industry's role in climate change. The European Union announced in April 2007 that it planned to expand the European Union emissions trading scheme by adding vessels, and a proposal from the European Commission was expected if no global regime for reduction of seaborne emissions had been agreed by the end of 2011. That deadline has now expired and it remains to be seen what position the EU takes in this regard in the period ahead. As of January 31, 2013, the Commission has stopped short of proposing that emissions from ships be included in the EU's emissions-trading scheme (ETS). However, on October 1, 2012, the Commission announced that it would propose measures to monitor, verify and report on greenhouse-gas emissions from the shipping sector in early 2013. This may be seen as indicative of an intention to maintain pressure on the international negotiating process. In the United States, in 2007 the California Attorney General and a coalition of environmental groups petitioned the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, in October 2007 to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from ocean-going ships under the Clean Air Act, and in 2010 another coalition of environmental groups filed suit to require the EPA to do the same. Any passage of climate control legislation or other regulatory initiatives by the IMO, European Union, or individual countries where we operate, including the U.S. that restrict emissions of greenhouse gases from vessels could require us to make significant financial expenditures we cannot predict with certainty at this time.

International Laws Governing Civil Liability for Pollution: Several international conventions impose and limit pollution liability relating to both our drybulk vessels, and the tanker vessels held by our subsidiary, Navios Logistics. The U.S., however, is not a party to these liability conventions and is instead subject to the oil liability provisions of OPA discussed below.

An owner of a tanker vessel carrying a cargo of persistent oil as defined by the Civil Liability Convention 1992 (CLC), is subject under that convention to strict liability for any pollution damage caused in a contracting state by an escape or discharge from her cargo or from her bunker tanks. This liability is subject to a financial limit calculated by reference to the tonnage of the ship, and the right to limit liability may be lost if the spill is caused by the shipowner's intentional or reckless conduct. Liability may also be incurred under the CLC for a bunker spill from the vessel even when she is not carrying such a cargo, but is in ballast. The CLC applies in over 100 states around the world, but it does not apply in the United States of America, where the corresponding liability laws such as the OPA are particularly stringent.

When a tanker is carrying clean oil products which do not constitute persistent oil covered under the CLC, liability for any pollution damage will generally fall outside the CLC and will depend on other international conventions or domestic laws in the jurisdiction where the spillage occurs. The same principle applies to any pollution from the vessel in a jurisdiction which is not a party to the CLC.

Vessels not covered by the CLC, including drybulk tankers, are subject to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (the Bunker Convention). The Bunker Convention was adopted by the IMO in 2001 and imposes strict liability on ship owners for pollution damage in jurisdictional waters of ratifying states caused by discharges of bunker oil. The Bunker Convention defines bunker oil as any hydrocarbon mineral oil, including lubricating oil, used or intended to be used for the operation or propulsion of the ship, and any residues of such oil. The Bunker Convention also requires registered owners of ships over a certain size to maintain insurance for pollution damage in an amount equal to the limits of liability under the applicable national or international limitation regime, including liability limits calculated in accordance with the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims of 1976, as amended, (the 1976 Convention), discussed below. The Bunker Convention entered into force on November 21, 2008 and as of January 31, 2013 it was in effect in 68 states. In other jurisdictions liability for spills or releases of oil from ships' bunkers continues to be determined by the national or other domestic laws in the jurisdiction where the events or damages occur.

The most widely applicable international regime limiting maritime pollution liability is the 1976 Convention mentioned above. Rights to limit liability under the 1976 Convention are forfeited where a spill is caused by a shipowner's intentional or reckless conduct. Some states have ratified the 1996 LLMC Protocol to the 1976 Convention, which provides for liability limits substantially higher than those set forth in the 1976 Convention to apply in such states. Finally, some jurisdictions are not a party to either the 1976 Convention or the 1996 LLMC Protocol, and, therefore, shipowner's rights to limit liability for maritime pollution in such jurisdictions may be uncertain.

United States Environmental Regulations and Laws Governing Civil Liability for Pollution: Environmental legislation in the United States merits particular mention as it is in many respects more onerous than international laws, representing a high-water mark of regulation with which ship owners and operators must comply, and of liability likely to be incurred in the event of non-compliance or an incident causing pollution.

U.S. federal legislation, including notably the OPA establishes an extensive regulatory and liability regime for the protection and cleanup of the environment from oil spills, including bunker oil spills from drybulk vessels as well as cargo or bunker oil spills from tankers. The OPA covers all owners and operators whose vessels trade in the United States, its territories and possessions or whose vessels operate in United States waters, which includes the United States territorial sea and its 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone. Under the OPA, vessel owners, operators and bareboat charterers are responsible parties and are jointly, severally and strictly liable (unless the spill results solely from the act or omission of a third party, an act of God or an act of war) for all containment and clean-up costs and other damages arising from discharges or substantial threats of discharges, of oil from their vessels. In addition to potential liability under the OPA as the relevant federal legislation, vessel owners may in some instances incur liability on an even more stringent basis under state law in the particular state where the spillage occurred.

Title VII of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2004 (the CGMTA), amended the OPA to require the owner or operator of any non-tank vessel of 400 gross tons or more, that carries oil of any kind as a fuel for main propulsion, including bunkers, to prepare and submit a response plan for each vessel. The vessel response plans must include detailed information on actions to be taken by vessel personnel to prevent or mitigate any discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge of ore from the vessel due to operational activities or casualties. The OPA had currently limited liability of responsible parties to the greater of \$1,000 per gross ton or \$0.85 million per containership that is over 300 gross tons (subject to periodic adjustment for inflation).

These limits of liability do not apply if an incident was directly caused by violation of applicable United States federal safety, construction or operating regulations or by a responsible party's gross negligence or willful misconduct, or if the responsible party fails or refuses to report the incident or to cooperate and assist in connection with oil removal activities. In addition to potential liability under the OPA as the relevant federal legislation, vessel owners may in some instances incur liability on an even more stringent basis under state law in the particular state where the spillage occurred. The OPA specifically permits individual states to impose their own liability regimes with regard to oil pollution incidents occurring within their boundaries, and some states' environmental laws impose unlimited liability for oil spills.

In response to the Deepwater Horizon incident in the Gulf of Mexico, in 2010 the U.S. Congress proposed, but did not formally adopt legislation that would amend OPA to mandate stronger safety standards and increased liability and financial responsibility for offshore drilling operations. The bill did not seek to change the OPA liability limits applicable to vessels. While Congressional activity on this topic is expected to continue to focus on offshore facilities rather than on vessels generally, it cannot be known with certainty what form any such new legislative initiatives may take.

In addition, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (the CERCLA), which applies to the discharge of hazardous substances (other than oil) whether on land or at sea, contains a similar liability regime and provides for cleanup, removal and natural resource damages. Liability under CERCLA is limited to the greater of \$300 per gross ton or \$0.5 million for vessels not carrying hazardous substances as cargo or residue. For vessels carrying hazardous substances as cargo or residue, the limit of liability is \$300 per gross ton or \$5.0 million, whichever is greater. Under both these provisions liability is unlimited if the incident is caused by gross negligence, willful misconduct, or a violation of certain regulations.

We currently maintain, for each of our owned vessels, insurance coverage against pollution liability risks in the amount of \$1.0 billion per incident. The insured risks include penalties and fines as well as civil liabilities and expenses resulting from accidental pollution. However, this insurance coverage is subject to exclusions, deductibles and other terms and conditions. If any liabilities or expenses fall within an exclusion from coverage, or if damages from a catastrophic incident exceed the \$1.0 billion limitation of coverage per incident, our cash flow, profitability and financial position could be adversely impacted.

The OPA requires owners and operators of all vessels over 300 gross tons, even those that do not carry petroleum or hazardous substances as cargo, to establish and maintain with the U.S. Coast Guard evidence of financial responsibility sufficient to meet their potential liabilities under the OPA. The U.S. Coast Guard has implemented regulations requiring evidence of financial responsibility in the amount of \$1,300 per gross ton, which includes the OPA limitation on liability of \$1,000 per gross ton. Under the regulations, vessel owners and operators may evidence their financial responsibility by showing proof of insurance, surety bond, self-insurance or guaranty. These limits are periodically revised.

Under the OPA, an owner or operator of a fleet of vessels is required only to demonstrate evidence of financial responsibility in an amount sufficient to cover the vessel in the fleet having the greatest maximum liability under the OPA. Under the self-insurance provisions, the ship owner or operator must have a net worth and working capital, measured in assets located in the United States against liabilities located anywhere in the world, that exceeds the applicable amount of financial responsibility. We have complied with the U.S. Coast Guard regulations by providing a certificate of responsibility from third party entities that are acceptable to the U.S. Coast Guard evidencing sufficient self-insurance.

The U.S. Coast Guard's regulations concerning certificates of financial responsibility provide, in accordance with the OPA, that claimants may bring suit directly against an insurer or guarantor that furnishes certificates of financial responsibility. In the event that such insurer or guarantor is sued directly, it is prohibited from asserting any contractual defense that it may have had against the responsible party and is limited to asserting those defenses available to the responsible party and the defense that the incident was caused by the willful misconduct of the responsible party. Certain organizations, which had typically provided certificates of financial responsibility under pre-OPA laws, including the major protection and indemnity organizations, have declined to furnish evidence of insurance for vessel owners and operators if they are subject to direct actions or required to waive insurance policy defenses. This requirement may have the effect of limiting the availability of the type of coverage required by the Coast Guard and could increase our costs of obtaining this insurance as well as the costs of our competitors that also require such coverage.

The United States Clean Water Act (CWA) prohibits the discharge of oil or hazardous substances in U.S. navigable waters and imposes strict liability in the form of penalties for unauthorized discharges. The CWA also imposes substantial liability for the costs of removal, remediation and damages and complements the remedies available under CERCLA. The EPA regulates the discharge of ballast water and other substances incidental to the normal operation of vessels in U.S. waters using a Vessel General Permit, or VGP, system pursuant to the CWA, in order to combat the risk of harmful organisms that can travel in ballast water carried from foreign ports. Compliance with the conditions of the VGP is required for commercial vessels 79 feet in length or longer (other than commercial fishing vessels.) In November 2011, the EPA issued a revised draft VGP that is expected to go into effect in 2013.

This new VGP will impose a numeric standard to control the release of non-indigenous invasive species in ballast water discharges. In addition, through the CWA certification provisions that allow states to place additional conditions on use of the VGP within state waters, a number of states have proposed or implemented a variety of stricter ballast water requirements including, in some states, specific treatment standards. Compliance with new U.S. federal and state requirements could require the installation of equipment on our vessels to treat ballast water before it is discharged or the implementation of other port facility disposal arrangements or procedures at potentially substantial cost, and/or otherwise restrict our vessels from entering U.S. waters.

The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) requires the EPA to promulgate standards applicable to emissions of volatile organic compounds and other air contaminants. Our vessels are subject to CAA vapor control and recovery standards (VCS) for cleaning fuel tanks and conducting other operations in regulated port areas, and to CAA emissions standards for so-called Category 3 marine diesel engines operating in U.S. waters. In April 2010, EPA adopted regulations implementing the provision of MARPOL Annex VI regarding emissions from Category 3 marine diesel engines. Under these regulations, both U.S. and foreign-flagged ships must comply with the applicable engine and fuel standards of MARPOL Annex VI, including the stricter North America Emission Control Area (ECA) standards which took effect in August 2012, when they enter U.S. ports or operate in most internal U.S. waters including the Great Lakes. MARPOL Annex VI requirements are discussed in greater detail above under International regulations to prevent pollution from ships. We may incur costs to install control equipment on our vessels to comply with the new standards.

Also under the CAA, the U.S. Coast Guard has since 1990 regulated the safety of VCSs that are required under EPA and state rules. Our vessels operating in regulated port areas have installed VCSs that are compliant with EPA, state and U.S. Coast Guard requirements. In October 2010, the U.S. Coast Guard proposed a rule that would make its VCS requirements more compatible with new EPA and state regulations, reflect changes in VCS technology, and codify existing U.S. Coast Guard guidelines. It appears unlikely that the updated U.S. Coast Guard rule when finalized will impose a material increase in costs.

We intend to comply with all applicable U.S. state and federal regulations in the ports where our vessels call.

Security Regulations: Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, there have been a variety of initiatives intended to enhance vessel security. On November 25, 2002, the Marine Transportation Security Act of 2002 (the MTSA) came into effect. To implement certain portions of the MTSA, in July 2003, the United States Coast Guard issued regulations requiring the implementation of certain security requirements aboard vessels operating in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Similarly, in December 2002, amendments to SOLAS created a new chapter of the convention dealing specifically with maritime security. The new chapter went into effect on July 1, 2004, and imposes various detailed security obligations on vessels and port authorities, most of which are contained in the ISPS Code. Among the various requirements are:

on-board installation of automatic information systems to enhance vessel-to-vessel and vessel-to-shore communications;

on-board installation of ship security alert systems;

the development of vessel security plans; and

compliance with flag state security certification requirements.

The U.S. Coast Guard regulations, intended to be aligned with international maritime security standards, exempt non-U.S. vessels from MTSA vessel security measures, provided such vessels had on board, by July 1, 2004, a valid International Ship Security Certificate that attests to the vessel's compliance with SOLAS security requirements and the ISPS Code. The vessels in our fleet have on board valid International Ship Security Certificates and, therefore, are exempt from obtaining U.S. Coast Guard approved MTSA security plans.

Inspection by Classification Societies: Every sea going vessel must be classed by a classification society. The classification society certifies that the vessel is in class, signifying that the vessel has been built and maintained in accordance with the rules of the classification society and complies with applicable rules and regulations of the vessel's country of registry and the international conventions of which that country is a member. In addition, where surveys are required by international conventions and corresponding laws and ordinances of a flag state, the classification society will undertake them on application or by official order, acting on behalf of the authorities concerned.

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The classification society also undertakes, on request, other surveys and checks that are required by regulations and requirements of the flag state. These surveys are subject to agreements made in each individual case or to the regulations of the country concerned. For maintenance of the class, regular and extraordinary surveys of hull, machinery (including the electrical plant) and any special equipment classed are required to be performed as follows:

Annual Surveys: For seagoing ships, annual surveys are conducted for the hull and the machinery (including the electrical plant) and, where applicable, for special equipment classed, at intervals of 12 months from the date of commencement of the class period indicated in the certificate.

Intermediate Surveys: Extended annual surveys are referred to as intermediate surveys and typically are conducted two and a half years after commissioning and each class renewal. Intermediate surveys may be carried out on the occasion of the second or third annual survey.

Class Renewal Surveys: Class renewal surveys, also known as special surveys, are carried out for the ship's hull, machinery (including the electrical plant), and for any special equipment classed, at the intervals indicated by the character of classification for the hull. At the special survey, the vessel is thoroughly examined, including audio-gauging, to determine the thickness of its steel structure. Should the thickness be found to be less than class requirements, the classification society would prescribe steel renewals. The classification society may grant a one-year grace period for completion of the special survey. Substantial amounts of money may have to be spent for steel renewals to pass a special survey if the vessel experiences excessive wear and tear. In lieu of the special survey every four or five years, depending on whether a grace period was granted, a ship owner has the option of arranging with the classification society for the vessel's integrated hull or machinery to be on a continuous survey cycle, in which every part of the vessel would be surveyed within a five-year cycle.

Exchange Act Section 13(r) Activities

Section 219 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 added Section 13(r) to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Section 13(r) requires an issuer to disclose in its annual or quarterly reports, as applicable, whether it or any of its affiliates knowingly engaged in certain activities, transactions or dealings relating to Iran or with certain natural persons or entities designated by the U.S. Treasury Department. Disclosure is required even where the activities, transactions or dealings are conducted outside the United States by non-U.S. affiliates in compliance with applicable law, and whether or not the activities are sanctionable under U.S. law.

Three VLCC, vessels owned by Navios Maritime Acquisition (Navios Acquisition) and chartered to Dalian Ocean Shipping Co. (DOSCO) and one VLCC vessel owned by Navios Acquisition and chartered to Formosa Petrochemical Corporation of Taiwan (FPCT), made port calls to Iran during 2012 for a combined length of approximately 15 days for the transportation of crude oil from Iran to China and Taiwan. The shipper of the cargo in all cases was National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), and the recipients of the cargoes were, respectively, Unipac Asia Company Limited, HK Intertrade Company Limited, and Formosa Petrochemical. Exchange Act Section 13(r)(1)(D)(iii) requires disclosure in an issuer's annual or quarterly report, as applicable, if, during the period covered by the report, the Company or any of its affiliates knowingly conducted any transaction or dealing with any person or entity identified under Section 560.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to the definition of the Government of Iran) without the specific authorization of a U.S. Federal department or agency. NIOC is an entity identified as the Government of Iran under the cited provision. Neither Navios Acquisition, nor, to the knowledge of Navios Acquisition, DOSCO and FPCT had any contact or dealings with the government of Iran or affiliates of the government of Iran in connection with these port calls, other than receiving cargo owned by NIOC.

The foregoing contacts were limited to a routine acceptance and loading of cargo for the benefit of DOSCO and FPCT while the vessels were on charter to and under complete operational control of DOSCO and FPCT. Although NIOC was an entity whose name appeared on the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control's List of Blocked Persons and Specially Designated Nationals at the time of the port calls, the purchase and lifting of crude oil shipped by that entity did not constitute prohibited activity by Navios Acquisition as a non-U.S. person, and as such, this did not have any legal compliance consequence for Navios Acquisition as a non-U.S. person and to Navios Acquisition's transactions, which had no U.S. nexus. The acceptance and transportation of the crude oil to China also did not constitute sanctionable activity under U.S. Iran sanctions laws.

Navios Acquisition's aggregate gross revenues attributable to these 15 days of port calls was approximately \$0.7 million. In light of the immaterial amount of port calls associated with these activities, Navios Acquisition has not attributed any profits to these activities. Since May 2012, Navios Acquisition's vessels performed no voyages involving calls to Iran. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that one or more charterers of Navios Acquisition will not at any future time perform voyages which, if so performed, would require disclosure pursuant to Exchange Act Section 13(r).

Risk of Loss and Liability Insurance

General: The operation of any cargo vessel includes risks such as mechanical failure, physical damage, collision, property loss, cargo loss or damage, business interruption due to political circumstances in foreign countries, hostilities, and labor strikes. In addition, there is always an inherent possibility of marine disaster, including oil spills and other environmental mishaps, and the liabilities arising from owning and operating vessels in international trade. The OPA, which imposes virtually unlimited liability upon owners, operators and demise charterers of any vessel trading in the United States exclusive economic zone for certain oil pollution accidents in the United States, has made liability insurance more expensive for ship owners and operators trading in the U.S. market. While we believe that our present insurance coverage is adequate, not all risks can be insured, and there can be no guarantee that any specific claim will be paid, or that we will always be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable rates.

Hull and Machinery and War Risk Insurance: We have marine hull and machinery and war risk insurance, which include coverage of the risk of actual or constructive total loss, for all of our owned vessels. Each of the owned vessels is covered up to at least fair market value, with a deductible of \$0.1 million per Panamax and Handymax vessel and \$0.2 million per Capesize vessel for the hull and machinery insurance. There are no deductibles for the war risk insurance. We have also arranged increased value insurance for most of the owned vessels. Under the increased value insurance, in case of total loss of the vessel, we will be able to recover the sum insured under the increased value policy in addition to the sum insured under the hull and machinery policy. Increased value insurance also covers excess liabilities that are not recoverable in full by the hull and machinery policies by reason of under-insurance.

Protection and Indemnity Insurance: Protection and indemnity insurance is provided by mutual protection and indemnity associations, or P&I Associations, which cover Navios Holdings' third-party liabilities in connection with the operation of its ships. This includes third-party liability and other related expenses of injury or death of crew, passengers and other third parties, loss or damage to cargo, claims arising from collisions with other vessels, damage to other third-party property, pollution arising from oil or other substances, and salvage, towing and other related costs, including wreck removal. Protection and indemnity insurance is a form of mutual indemnity insurance, extended by protection and indemnity mutual associations.

Our protection and indemnity insurance coverage for oil pollution is limited to \$1.0 billion per event. The 13 P&I Associations that comprise the International Group insure approximately 95% of the world's commercial tonnage and have entered into a pooling agreement to reinsure each association's liabilities. Each vessel that we acquire will be entered with P&I Associations of the International Group. Under the International Group reinsurance program, each P&I club in the International Group is responsible for the first \$9.0 million of every claim. In every claim the amount in excess of \$9.0 million and up to \$70.0 million is shared by the clubs under a pooling agreement. Any claim in excess of \$70.0 million is reinsured by the International Group under the General Excess of Loss Reinsurance Contract. This policy currently provides an additional \$2.0 billion of coverage for non-oil pollution claims. Further to this, overspill protection has been placed by the International Group for claims up to \$1.0 billion in excess of \$2.07 billion, or \$3.07 billion in total. For passengers and crew claims, the overall limit is \$3.0 billion for any one event relating to any one vessel with a sub-limit of \$2.0 billion for passengers.

As a member of a P&I Association that is a member of the International Group, we will be subject to calls payable to the associations based on its claim records as well as the claim records of all other members of the individual associations, and members of the pool of P&I Associations comprising the International Group. The P&I Associations' policy year commences on February 20th. Calls are levied by means of Estimated Total Premiums (ETP) and the amount of the final installment of the ETP varies according to the actual total premium ultimately required by the club for a particular policy year. Members have a liability to pay supplementary calls which might be levied by the board of directors of the club if the ETP is insufficient to cover amounts paid out by the club.

Uninsured Risks: Not all risks are insured and not all risks are insurable. The principal insurable risks which nonetheless remain uninsured across our fleet are loss of hire and strikes, except in cases of loss of hire due to war or a piracy event. Specifically, Navios Holdings does not insure these risks because the costs are regarded as disproportionate. These insurances provide, subject to a deductible, a limited indemnity for hire that would not be receivable by the shipowner for reasons set forth in the policy. Should a vessel on time charter, where the vessel is paid a fixed hire day by day, suffer a serious mechanical breakdown, the daily hire will no longer be payable by the charterer. The purpose of the loss of hire insurance is to secure the loss of hire during such periods. In the case of strikes insurance, if a vessel is being paid a fixed sum to perform a voyage and the ship becomes strike bound at a loading or discharging port, the insurance covers the loss of earnings during such periods. However, in some cases when a vessel is transiting high risk war and/or piracy areas, Navios Holdings purchases war loss of hire insurance to cover up to 270 days of detention/loss of time.

Credit Risk Insurance: Certain of our long term charter-out contracts have been insured until the end of 2016 through an AA rated European Union insurance provider for a maximum cash payment of up to \$120.0 million (including certain Navios Partners' contracts). Our agreement provides that if the charterer goes into payment default, the insurer will reimburse us for the charter payments under the terms of the policy (subject to applicable deductibles and other customary limitations for such type of insurance).

Risk Management

Risk management in the shipping industry involves balancing a number of factors in a cyclical and potentially volatile environment. Fundamentally, the challenge is to appropriately allocate capital to competing opportunities of owning or chartering vessels. In part, this requires a view of the overall health of the market, as well as an understanding of capital costs and returns. Thus, stated simply, one may charter-in part of a fleet as opposed to owning the entire fleet to maximize risk management and economic results. This is coupled with the challenge posed by the complex logistics of ensuring that the vessels controlled by Navios Holdings are fully employed.

Navios Holdings seeks to manage risk through a number of strategies, including vessel control strategies (chartering and ownership), freight carriage and FFA trading. Navios Holdings' vessel control strategies include seeking the appropriate mix of owned vessels, long- and short-term chartered-in vessels, coupled with purchase options, when available, and spot charters. Navios Holdings also enters into COAs, which gives Navios Holdings, subject to certain limitations, the flexibility to determine the means of getting a particular cargo to its destination. Navios Holdings' FFA trading strategies include taking economic hedges to manage and mitigate risk on vessels that are on-hire or coming off-hire to protect against the risk of movement in freight market rates.

Legal Proceedings

Navios Holdings is not involved in any legal proceedings that it believes will have a significant effect on its business, financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

In January 2011, Korea Line Corporation (KLC) filed for receivership, which is reorganization under South Korean bankruptcy law. Navios Holdings has reviewed the matter, as five vessels of its core fleet were chartered out to KLC. The contracts for these vessels have been terminated and the vessels have been rechartered to third parties for variable charter periods. The Company has filed claims for all unpaid amounts by KLC in respect of the employment of the five vessels in the KLC corporate rehabilitation proceedings.

From time to time, Navios Holdings may be subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. It is expected that these claims would be covered by insurance if they involved liabilities such as those that arise from a collision, other marine casualty, damage to cargoes, oil pollution, death or personal injuries to crew, subject to customary deductibles. Those claims, even if lacking merit, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources.

Crewing and Shore Employees

Navios Holdings crews its vessels primarily with Greek, Ukrainian, Georgian, Filipino, Polish and Russian officers and Filipino, Georgian, Bulgarian and Ukrainian seamen. Navios Holdings' fleet manager is responsible for selecting its Greek officers, who are hired by Navios Holdings' vessel-owning subsidiaries. Other nationalities are referred to Navios Holdings' fleet manager by local crewing agencies. Navios Holdings is also responsible for travel and payroll of the crew. The crewing agencies handle each seaman's training. Navios Holdings requires that all of its seamen have the qualifications and licenses required to comply with international regulations and shipping conventions.

Navios Logistics crews its fleet with Argentinean, Brazilian and Paraguayan officers and seamen. Navios Logistics' fleet managers are responsible for selecting the crew.

As of December 31, 2012, with respect to shore-side employees, Navios Holdings and its subsidiaries employ 130 employees in its Piraeus, Greece office, 12 employees in its New York office, nine employees in its Antwerp, Belgium office and two employees in its Monaco office. Navios Logistics employs 43 employees in its Asuncion, Paraguay offices, with 48 employees at the port facility in San Antonio, Paraguay, 123 employees in the Buenos Aires, Argentina office, six employees in its Montevideo, Uruguay office, with an additional 135 employees at the port facility in Nueva Palmira, Uruguay, and 12 employees at Hidronave S.A.'s Corumba, Brazil office.

Facilities

Navios Holdings and its affiliates currently lease the following properties:

Navios ShipManagement Inc. and Navios Corporation lease approximately 3,882.3 square meters of space at 85 Akti Miaouli, Piraeus, Greece, pursuant to lease agreements that expire in 2017 and 2019.

On July 1, 2010, Kleimar N.V. entered into a contract for the lease of approximately 632 square meters for its offices, pursuant to a lease that expires in 2019.

Navios Corporation leases approximately 16,703 square feet of space at 825 Third Avenue, New York, pursuant to a lease that expires in 2019. Navios Holdings sublets a portion of the 34th floor in the building and located at 825 Third Avenue, New York, which premises comprise a portion of the premises under the main lease, to a third party pursuant to a sub-lease that expires in 2019.

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Navios Tankers Management Inc. leases approximately 253.75 square meters of space at 85 Akti Miaouli, Piraeus, Greece, pursuant to a lease agreement signed on October 29, 2010 and expiring in 2019.

Navios Shipmanagement Inc. also leases office space in Monaco pursuant to a lease that expires in June 2015.

Navios Logistics and its subsidiaries currently lease the following premises:

CNSA, as a free zone direct user at the Nueva Palmira Free Zone, holds the right to occupy the land on which it operates its port and transfer facility, located at Zona Franca, Nueva Palmira, Uruguay. CNSA was authorized to operate as a free zone user on November 29, 1955 by a resolution of the Executive, which on September 27, 1956 approved an agreement, as required by applicable law at the time. On December 4, 1995, CNSA rights as a direct user were renewed in a single free zone user agreement, which was subsequently amended in many occasions incorporating new plots of land until its final version dated November 27, 2009. The agreement currently in force permits CNSA to install and operate a transfer station to handle and store goods, and to build and operate a plant to receive, prepare and dry grain on land in the Nueva Palmira Free Zone. The agreement expires on December 31, 2025, with a 20-year extension at Navios Logistics request. Navios Logistics pays an annual fee of approximately \$0.2 million, payable in eight consecutive months beginning in January of each year and increasing yearly in proportion to the variation in the U.S. Consumer Price Index corresponding to the previous year. There is also a transshipment fee of \$0.20 per ton transhipped. Navios Logistics has certain obligations with respect to improving the land subject to the agreement, and the agreement is terminable by the Free Zone Division if Navios Logistics breaches the terms of the agreement, or labor laws and social security contributions, and if it commits illegal acts or acts expressly forbidden by the agreement.

CNSA also leases approximately 205 square meters of space at Paraguay 2141, Montevideo, Uruguay, pursuant to a lease that expires in November 2020.

Navegacion Guarani S.A. leases approximately 640 square meters of space at Jejuí 324 corner Chile Edificio Grupo General, Asuncion, Paraguay, pursuant to a lease that expires in November 2013.

Compania Naviera Horamar S.A. leases approximately 409 square meters at Cepeda 429 Street, San Nicolás, Buenos Aires, Argentina, pursuant to a lease agreement that expires in November 2014.

Hidronave S.A. leases approximately 195 square meters at Av. General Rondon 1473 Street, Corumba, Brazil, pursuant to a lease agreement that expires in March 2015.

Hidronave S.A. leases approximately 650 square meters next to the river Paraguay at Lodario, Barrio Ponto, Mato Grosso 801, Brazil, pursuant to a lease agreement that expires at the end of April 2013.

Navegacion Guarani S.A. leases approximately 10,481 square meters of land and a small warehouse next to the river Paraguay in the San Miguel district of Asunción over the way to the Club Mbigua, pursuant to a lease agreement that expires in June 2013.

Compania Naviera Horamar S.A. leases a piece of land called La Misteriosa in an Island in the Province of Entre Rios, Argentina, Department of Islands of Ibicuy and Paranacito, pursuant to a lease agreement that expires in May 2016.

CNSA owns premises in Montevideo, Uruguay. This space is approximately 112 square meters and is located at Juan Carlos Gomez 1445, Oficina 701, Montevideo 1100, Uruguay.

Petrolera San Antonio S.A. owns the premises from which it operates in Avenida San Antonio, Paraguay. This space is approximately 146,744 square meters and is located between Avenida San Antonio and Virgen de Caacupé, San Antonio, Paraguay.

Compania Naviera Horamar S.A. owns two storehouses located at 880 Calle California, Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina and at 791/795 Calle General Daniel Cerri, Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina of approximately 259 and 825 square meters, respectively.

Compania Naviera Horamar S.A. owns the premises from which it operates in Buenos Aires, Argentina. This space is approximately 1,208 square meters and is located in 846 Avenida Santa Fe, Ciudad Autonoma.

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Petrovia Internacional S.A. owns two plots of land in Nueva Palmira, Uruguay, of approximately 29 acres each and one of 23 acres.

Item 19. Exhibits

- 12.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
- 12.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

SIGNATURE

Navios Maritime Holdings Inc. hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing its Annual Report on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Amendment No. 1 on Form 20-F/A to its Annual Report on its behalf.

Navios Maritime Holdings Inc.

By: /s/ Angeliki Frangou

Name: Angeliki Frangou

Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: September 11, 2013