Pioneer Marine Inc. Announces Financial Results for the Quarter Ended March 31, 2019

MAJURO, MARSHALL ISLANDS -- (GlobeNewswire - May 9, 2019) - Pioneer Marine Inc. and its subsidiaries (OSLO-OTC: PNRM) ("Pioneer Marine," or the "Company") a leading shipowner and global drybulk handysize transportation service provider announced its financial and operating results for the quarter ended March 31, 2019.

Financial Highlights at a glance:

|  | First quarter 2019 | First Quarter 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net income | \$1.5 million | \$1.3 million |
| Time Charter equivalent ("TCE") revenue | \$14.4 million | \$12.8 million |
| Adjusted EBITDA* | \$6.2 million | \$4.6 million |

Torben Janholt, Chief Executive Officer commented: "First quarter results were satisfactory considering the otherwise testing period for the dry bulk market. The markets were weaker than expected due to many factors such as the US-China trade conflict, infrastructure disruptions in Brazil and heavy weather conditions in Australia.
"However, good chartering strategy with foresight saw our fleet covered for more than 65 per cent during this first quarter thereby beating average rates in the market and securing a positive operating cash flow. Our decision to dispose vintage tonnage enabled us to achieve a gain of $\$ 3.9$ million in early April 2019 and net cash proceeds of about $\$ 7.7$ million which significantly boosted our liquidity.
"Pioneer Marine also experienced a first period as a successful commercial manager despite the weak market and we aim to further expand on this activity together with our traditional position as an active owner of modern handy size bulkers."

## Liquidity \& Capital Resources:

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had a total liquidity of $\$ 23.3$ million inclusive of $\$ 10.9$ million in restricted cash. The Company has no capital commitments.

Company's plan is to proceed with the installation of Ballast Water Treatment System ('BWTS') on four vessels of the fleet within 2019 and the remaining fleet vessels up to early 2023. From the current fleet two vessels are already fitted with BWTS.

## Financial Review: Three months ended March 31,2019

Adjusted EBITDA totalled to $\$ 6.2$ million for the quarter, $35 \%$ increased as compared to first quarter of 2018.

TCE rate of $\$ 8,523$ for the first quarter of 2019 , is slightly decreased by $5.2 \%$ compared to TCE rate of the same period in 2018. Despite the current weak market conditions, the Company achieved a TCE rate far above market indices and this is mainly attributable to Company's strategy since late 2018 to cover more than half of its vessels under short term period charters to ensure profitability.

An impressive decrease of $13.2 \%$ on daily vessel OPEX, which were reduced to $\$ 4,333$ per day for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to $\$ 4,992$ during the same period in 2018, is mainly due to the cost control efficiencies achieved.

Similarly, adjusted daily G\&A rate dropped by $27.4 \%$ to $\$ 439$ per day as a result of our continuous efforts to keep this cost centre at competitive levels compared to its peers.

During the first quarter of 2019, Mykonos Bay completed her special survey with a total cost of $\$ 0.7$ million while during the same period prior year no such expenditure occurred.

Depreciation cost amounts to $\$ 2.4$ million impacted upwards due to fleet growth as Pioneer fleet consists of 19 vessels, while in the same period in 2018 the Company owned 16 vessels.

Interest and finance cost of $\$ 1.6$ million was increased by $12.2 \%$ despite reduced margins agreed for the new facilities, mainly due to Libor rates upward trend along with increased average loan balance.

## Cash Flow Review: Three months ended March 31, 2019

Cash and cash equivalent, including restricted cash decreased by $\$ 3.5$ million as at March 31, 2019 and amounted to $\$ 23.3$ million as compared to $\$ 26.8$ million as at December 31, 2018.

The decrease is attributable to $\$ 7.1$ million cash used in financing activities, $\$ 0.2$ million cash used in investing activities partially offset with $\$ 3.8$ million cash provided by operating activities.

Cash flow activities highlights during the first quarter of 2019 mainly include, the loan repayments amounted to $\$ 4.1$ million and prepayment of Paradise Bay loan amount of $\$ 2.5$ million due to the agreed sale of the vessel. During the same period, the company paid a total of $\$ 0.4$ million for repurchase of common stock.

The cash proceeds from the sale of Paradise Bay were received upon completion of sale on April 10, 2019 and the net gain of $\$ 3.9$ million was recognised.

## Current Fleet List

## Owned Fleet

| Vessel | Yard | DWT | Year Built |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Handysize

| Calm Bay | Saiki Heavy Industries | 37,534 | 2006 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Reunion Bay | Kanda Shipbuilding | 32,354 | 2006 |
| Fortune Bay | Shin Kochijyuko | 28,671 | 2006 |
| Ha Long Bay | Kanda Kawajiri | 32,311 | 2007 |
| Teal Bay | Kanda Kawajiri | 32,327 | 2007 |
| Eden Bay | Shimanami Shipyard | 28,342 | 2008 |
| Emerald Bay | Kanda Shipbuilding | 32,258 | 2008 |
| Mykonos Bay | Jinse Shipbuilding | 32,411 | 2009 |
| Resolute Bay | Hyundai Vinashin | 36,767 | 2012 |
| Jupiter Bay | Tsuji Heavy Industries | 30,153 | 2012 |
| Venus Bay | Tsuji Heavy Industries | 30,003 | 2012 |
| Orion Bay | Tsuji Heavy Industries | 30,009 | 2012 |
| Falcon Bay | Yangzhou Guoyu Shipbuilding | 38,464 | 2015 |
| Kite Bay | Yangzhou Guoyu Shipbuilding | 38,419 | 2016 |
| Alsea Bay | Hyundai Mipo Dockyard Co. Ltd | 36,892 | 2011 |
| Liberty Bay | Hyundai Mipo Dockyard Co. Ltd | 36,892 | 2012 |
| Monterey Bay | Hyundai Mipo Dockyard Co. Ltd | 36,887 | 2013 |

## Handymax

| Paradise Bay* | Oshima Shipbuilding | 46,232 | 2003 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Supramax |  |  |  |
| Tenacity Bay | Jiangsu Hantong Ship Heavy Industry | 56,842 | 2008 |

## Commercially Managed Fleet

## Handysize

| Orient Target | Samjin Shipbuilding Co Ltd | 33,755 | 2009 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Orient Tide | Samjin Shipbuilding Co Ltd | 33,755 | 2010 |

## Summary of Operating Data (unaudited)

|  | Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 | Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue, net | 15,911 | 15,360 |
| Voyage expenses | $(1,541)$ | $(2,544)$ |
| Time charter equivalent revenue | 14,370 | 12,816 |
| Commercial revenue fee | 15 | - |
| Total | 14,385 | 12,816 |
| Vessel operating expense | $(7,410)$ | $(7,189)$ |
| Drydock expense | (734) | (41) |
| Depreciation expense | $(2,403)$ | $(2,035)$ |
| General and administration expense | (753) | (871) |
| Interest expense and finance cost | $(1,567)$ | $(1,396)$ |
| Interest income | 68 | 210 |
| Other expenses and taxes, net | (96) | (194) |
| Net Income | 1,490 | 1,300 |
| Net Income per share, basic and diluted | 0.06 | 0.04 |
|  | Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 | Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 |
| Net Income | 1,490 | 1,300 |
| Add: Depreciation expense | 2,403 | 2,035 |
| Add : Loss on debt extinguishment | 2 | - |
| Add: Drydock expense | 734 | 41 |
| Add: Interest expense and finance cost | 1,567 | 1,396 |
| Add: Other taxes | 48 | 58 |
| Less: Interest income | (68) | (210) |
| Adjusted EBITDA ${ }^{(1)}$ | 6,176 | 4,620 |

(2) Adjusted net income/(loss) and related per share amounts is not a measure prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and should not be used in isolation or substitution of Company's results.

| Vessel Utilization: | Three Months Ended <br> March 31, 2019 | Three Months Ended <br> March 31, 2018 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Ship days (2) | 1,710 | 1,440 |
| Less: Off-hire days | 4 | 15 |
| Less: Off-hire days due to drydock | 20 | - |
| Operating days (3) | 1,686 | 1,425 |
| Fleet Utilization (4) | $99 \%$ | $99 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| TCE per day- \$ (1) | 8,523 | 8,994 |
| Opex per day- \$ (6) | 4,333 | 4,992 |
| Adjusted G\&A expenses per day- \$ (7) | 439 | 605 |
| Vessels at period end | 19 | 16 |
| Average number of vessels during the period (5) | 19 | 16 |

(1) Time Charter Equivalent, or TCE revenue, are non-GAAP measures. Our method of computing TCE revenue is determined by voyage revenues less voyage expenses (including bunkers and port charges). Such TCE revenue, divided by the number of our operating days during the period, is TCE per day, which is consistent with industry practice. TCE revenue is included because it is a standard shipping industry performance measure used primarily to compare period-to-period changes in a shipping company's performance irrespective of changes in the mix of charter types (i.e., spot charters and time charters), and it provides useful information to investors and management.
(2) Ship days: We define ship days as the aggregate number of days in a period during which each vessel in our fleet has been owned by us. Ship days are an indicator of the size of our fleet over a period and affect both the amount of revenues and the amount of expenses that we record during a period.
(3) Operating days: We define operating days as the number of our ship days in a period less days required to prepare vessels acquired for their initial voyage and off-hire days associated with off-hire for undergoing repairs, drydocks or special surveys. The Company uses operating days to measure the number of days in a relevant period during which vessels should be capable of generating revenues.
(4) Fleet utilization is defined as the ratio of operating days to ship days.
(5) Average number of vessels is the number of vessels that constituted our fleet for the relevant period, as measured by the sum of the number of ship days divided by the number of calendar days in that period.
(6) Opex per day: is calculated by dividing vessel operating expenses by ship days for the relevant time period.
(7) Adjusted G\&A expenses per day: is calculated by dividing running general and administrative expenses by ship days for the relevant time period.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)
(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)

| As at | March 31, 2019 | December 31, 2018 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |
| Cash \& cash equivalents | 12,312 | 15,218 |
| Restricted cash (current and noncurrent) | 10,975 | 11,577 |
| Vessels, net | 199,561 | 201,774 |
| Other receivables | 6,854 | 8,230 |
| Other assets | 2,645 | 141 |
| Total assets | $\mathbf{2 3 2 , 3 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 6 , 9 4 0}$ |
|  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathbf{4 , 3 4 0}$ |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 5,273 | - |
| Operating Lease Liability | 54 | 682 |
| Deferred revenue | 506 | $\mathbf{1 0 5 , 6 7 4}$ |
| Total debt, net of deferred finance costs | 99,209 | $\mathbf{1 1 0 , 6 9 6}$ |
| Total liabilities | $\mathbf{1 0 5 , 0 4 2}$ |  |
|  |  | $\mathbf{1 2 6 , 2 4 4}$ |
| Shareholders' equity | 127,305 | $\mathbf{2 3 6 , 9 4 0}$ |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | $\mathbf{2 3 2 , 3 4 7}$ |  |

## Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)

|  | Three months Ended March 31, 2019 | Three months Ended March 31, 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash flows from operating activities |  |  |
| Net Income | 1,490 | 1,300 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: |  |  |
| Depreciation | 2,403 | 2,035 |
| Amortization of deferred finance fees | 90 | 185 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | (152) | (743) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 3,831 | 2,777 |
| Cash flows from investing activities |  |  |
| Payments for vessel improvements | (164) | (42) |
| Purchase of other fixed assets | (45) | (13) |
| Net cash used in by investing activities | (209) | (55) |
| Cash flows from financing activities |  |  |
| Loan repayments | $(4,058)$ | (547) |
| Loan prepayments | $(2,500)$ | - |
| Payment of deferred finance fees and other loan related fees | (143) | - |
| Repurchase of common stock | (429) | - |
| Net cash used in financing activities | $(7,130)$ | (547) |
| Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents | $(3,508)$ | 2,175 |
| Cash and cash equivalents and Restricted cash at the beginning of the period | 26,795 | 73,822 |
| Cash and cash equivalents and Restricted cash at period end | 23,287 | 75,997 |

About Pioneer Marine Inc.

Pioneer Marine is a leading ship owner and global drybulk handysize transportation service provider. Pioneer Marine currently owns seventeen Handysize and one Supramax drybulk carriers and is commercial manager of two Handysize vessels.

## Forward-Looking Statements

Matters discussed in this press release may constitute forward-looking statements. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides safe harbor protections for forward-looking statements in order to encourage companies to provide prospective information about their business. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance, and underlying assumptions and other statements, which are other than statements of historical facts. The Company desires to take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and is including this cautionary statement in connection with this safe harbor legislation. The words "believe," "anticipate," "intends," "estimate," "forecast," "project," "plan," "potential," "may," "should," "expect," "pending" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements in this press release are based upon various assumptions, many of which are based, in turn, upon further assumptions, including without limitation, our management's examination of historical operating trends, data contained in our records and other data available from third parties. Although we believe that these assumptions were reasonable when made, because these assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies which are difficult or impossible to predict and are beyond our control, we cannot assure you that we will achieve or accomplish these expectations, beliefs or projections.

In addition to these important factors, other important factors that, in our view, could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include the failure of counterparties to fully perform their contracts with us, the strength of world economies and currencies, general market conditions, including fluctuations in charter rates and vessel values, changes in demand for dry bulk vessel capacity, changes in our operating expenses, including bunker prices, drydock and insurance costs, the market for our vessels, availability of financing and refinancing, charter counterparty performance, ability to obtain financing and comply with covenants in such financing arrangements, changes in governmental rules and regulations or actions taken by regulatory authorities, potential liability from pending or future litigation, general domestic and international political conditions, potential disruption of shipping routes due to accidents or political events, vessels breakdowns and instances of off-hires and other factors.

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