

# DryShips Inc.

4<sup>th</sup> Quarter Ended December 31, 2014 Earnings Presentation







NASDAQ: "DRYS"

February 26, 2015

### **Forward Looking Statements**

Matters discussed in this presentation may constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and financial performance and may include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance, and underlying assumptions and other statements, which are not statements of historical facts.

The forward-looking statements in this presentation are based upon various assumptions, many of which are based, in turn, upon further assumptions, including without limitation, management's examination of historical operating trends, data contained in our records and other data available from third parties, which have not been independently verified by the Company. Although DryShips Inc. believes 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, DryShips Inc. cannot assure you that it will achieve or accomplish these expectations, beliefs or projections. Important factors that, in the Company's view, could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include the strength of world economies and currencies, general market conditions, including changes in charter hire rates and vessel values, changes in demand that may affect attitudes of time charterers to scheduled and unscheduled drydocking, changes in DryShips Inc.'s operating expenses, including bunker prices, dry-docking and insurance costs, or actions taken by regulatory authorities, potential liability from pending or future litigation, domestic and international political conditions, potential disruption of shipping routes due to accidents and political events or acts by terrorists.

Risks and uncertainties that may affect our actual results are further described in reports filed by DryShips Inc. with the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

Information contained in this presentation (not limited to forward looking statements) speaks only as of the date of such information and the Company expressly disclaims any obligation to update or revise the information herein, except as required by law.

### Financial Highlights & Company Update

**Industry Overview** 

**Closing Remarks** 

Q&A

This presentation is primarily focused on our shipping segment's operations.

For additional information on our drilling segment, please refer to the Ocean Rig UDW Inc. 4th quarter presentation, available on www.ocean-rig.com

### Consolidated<sup>1</sup> Q4 and FY 2014 Results

### Adjusted Q4 Net Income of \$14.1m or \$0.02 per share

(in \$ million, except EPS)	Q4 2014	FY 2014
Total Revenues	598.4	2,185.5
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>2</sup>	298.7	1,048.3
Interest and Finance Cost, net	(87.7)	(398.9)
U.S. GAAP Net loss <sup>3</sup>	(24.0)	(47.5)
Add: Vessel Impairment Charge on M/V Galveston	38.1	38.1
Add: Non-cash and other refinancing costs	-	54.6
Adjusted Net Income/(Loss)	14.1	23.0
Adjusted EPS	0.02	0.05

Q4 results include \$14.8m interest expense relating to 5% convertible notes which have been refinanced

<sup>3)</sup> The net result is adjusted for the minority interests of 40.7% not owned by DryShips Inc. common stockholders





<sup>1)</sup> Consolidated results include operations of DryShips Inc. shipping segment and Ocean Rig UDW Inc.

<sup>2)</sup> Represents net income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, drydocking and class survey costs, vessel impairments and gains or losses on interest rate swaps

# **Shipping Segment<sup>1</sup> Financial Summary**

(in \$ million)	Q4 2014	FY 2014
Total Revenues	99.0	368.4
Adjusted EBITDA (2)	22.0	85.8

Drybulk Segment Utilization	99.1%	98.4%
Tanker Segment Utilization	100.0%	100.0%
Drybulk Segment Daily TCE	12,974	12,354
Tanker Segment Daily TCE	26,003	21,835

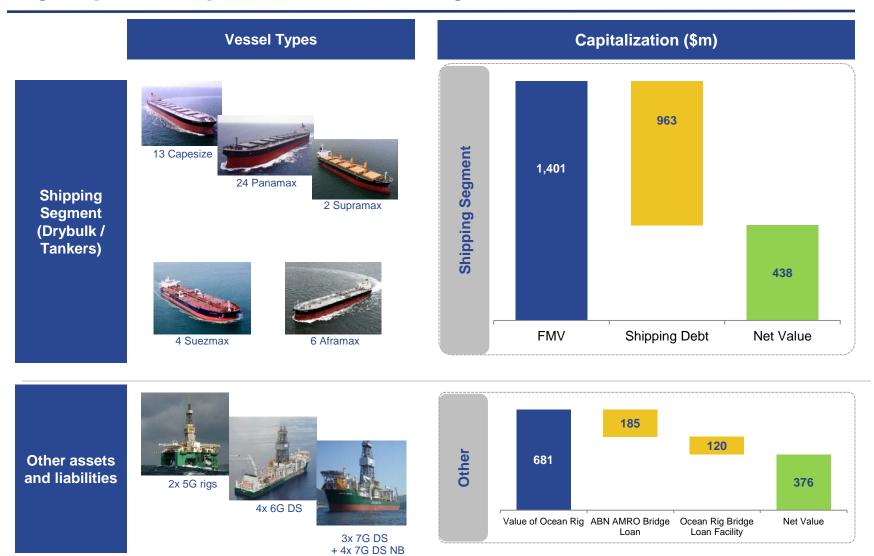
Represents net income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, drydocking costs, vessel impairment, contract cancellation fees and gains or losses on interest rate swaps





<sup>1)</sup> Showcases financial performance of shipping segment (drybulk and tanker segments) only

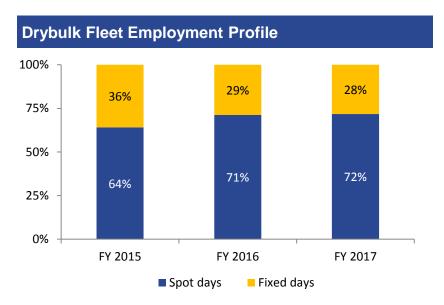
### **Dryships: Recapitalized and Ready to Sail!**



Notes: FMVs as per Broker Values (31.12.14); ORIG Value based on ORIG closing price of \$8.70 on 11.02.15; Debt as of 31.12.14, except for ABN AMRO bridge loan which is as of 25 February, 2015



## Well-positioned to Benefit From Shipping Recovery

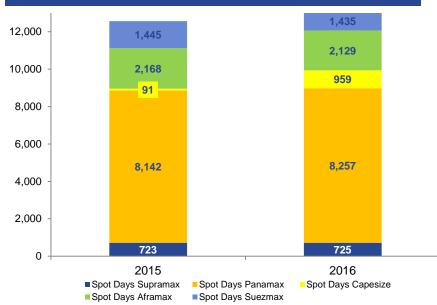


### **Average Daily Fixed Rate Drybulk Segment**

FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
\$27,932	\$28,972	\$29,437

Drybulk Gross Fixed Revenue (\$m)							
FY2015	FY2016	FY2017					
\$143	\$119	\$118					





#### EBITDA Sensitivities Tanker and Drybulk Fleets:

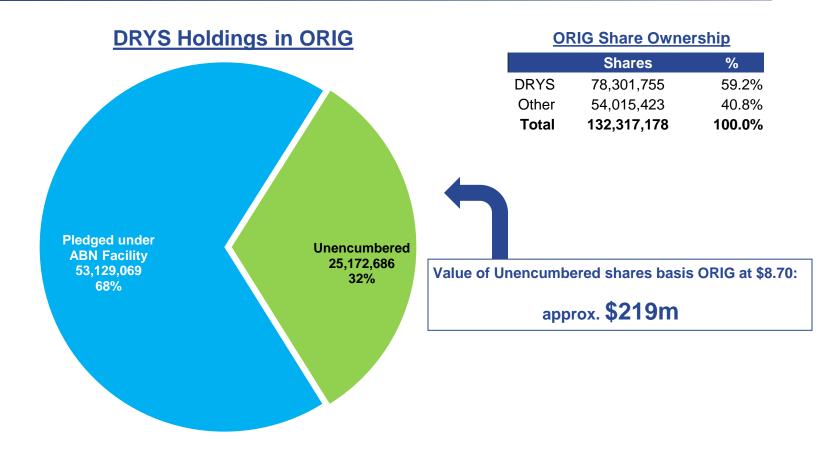
Figures in \$ million	FY2015	FY2016
+/- \$5,000 to market spot rates	+/- \$62.8	+/- \$67.5
+/- \$10,000 to market spot rates	+/- \$125.7	+/- \$135.1
+/- \$15,000 to market spot rates	+/- \$188.5	+/- \$202.6
+/- \$20,000 to market spot rates	+/- \$251.4	+/- \$270.1

<sup>(1)</sup> Projected spot days for 2015 and 2016 post scheduled dry-dock days and net of utilization

<sup>(2)</sup> Data as of 31.12.2014



### **Investment in Ocean Rig**



> To date, cumulative cash dividends from Ocean Rig (including Q4-14 dividend) of approx. \$60m

<sup>1)</sup> ORIG shares outstanding as of 17.02.2015 of 132,317,178





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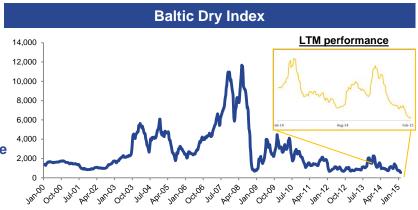
### **Drybulk: Let's look on the Bright Side**

#### Q4 2014 dynamics at a glance:

- > Brazil & Australia exports of iron ore up 11.3% y-o-y with both countries reaching an all time high in Dec-14 of 37.3m tons and 66.3m tons respectively
- Chinese iron ore imports up 7.8% y-o-y, reaching an all time high of 85.33m tons in Dec-14
- ➤ Chinese steel production up 5.6% y-o-y
- Chinese coal imports down 23% y-o-y, partly due China's efforts to curb pollution

#### **Key Items:**

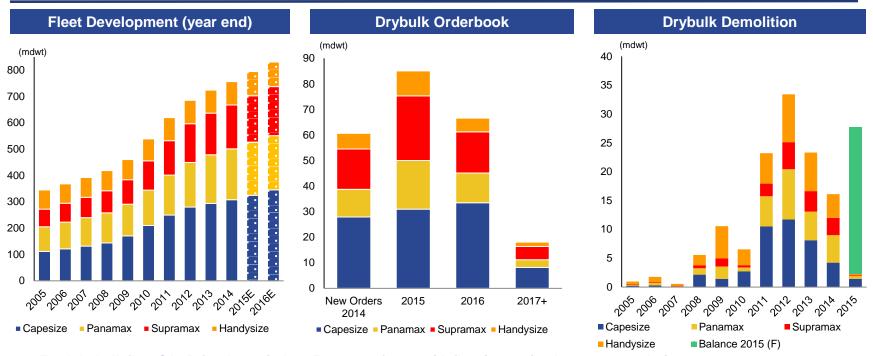
 Iron ore and coal shipments account for approx. 34% of dry-bulk tonmiles. As such, any meaningful increase in Chinese transportation demand, especially if the cargoes are sourced from afar (i.e Brazil), should help the overall demand for Capesize vessels, also lifting freight rates for smaller asset classes



- The low commodity price environment we are experiencing, coupled with the recently announced plan by the Chinese government to invest heavily in infrastructure projects in order to support growth, may result in additional demand, driving overall seaborne trade, utilization and rates higher



### **Drybulk – Back to Overcapacity Mode**



- > Total drybulk fleet CAGR for the period 2005 to 2014 of 9.1% with fleet increasing by 4.4% y-o-y during 2014
- Fleet is expected to increase further by 5.1% and 4.6% in 2015 and 2016 respectively
- However, it is important to note that there is still considerable scrapping potential as approx. 9% of the fleet is 20 years or older and an additional 9% is between 15-19 years old. This, coupled with the depressed freight environment should boost demolition activity going forward, something that we already see materializing as witnessed from the increased scrapping during January
- Lastly, it is worth noting that slippage in 2014 ended up at approx. 36%, a trend which we expect to continue in 2015, as due to the negative freight outlook in combination with lack of financing, NB projects are being postponed or cancelled, providing some respite to the substantial drybulk orderbook

Source: Clarksons

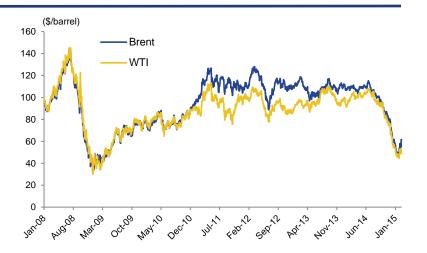


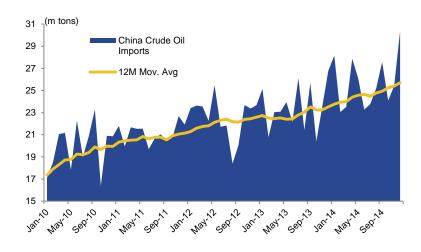
### **Tankers: Oil Price Creating Opportunities**

During 2014, we witnessed a significant decline in oil prices. This decline is primarily attributed to:

- US shale growth
- Unexpected production spike by OPEC countries (Iraq, Iran, Nigeria and Libya) and Saudi Arabia refusing to reduce output
- · Weak global GDP growth
- Long squeeze of hedged positions

This steep drop in crude prices, sparked increased transportation demand due to strategic stock building, as well as demand for floating storage, further tightening the supply-demand balance and pushing freight levels higher



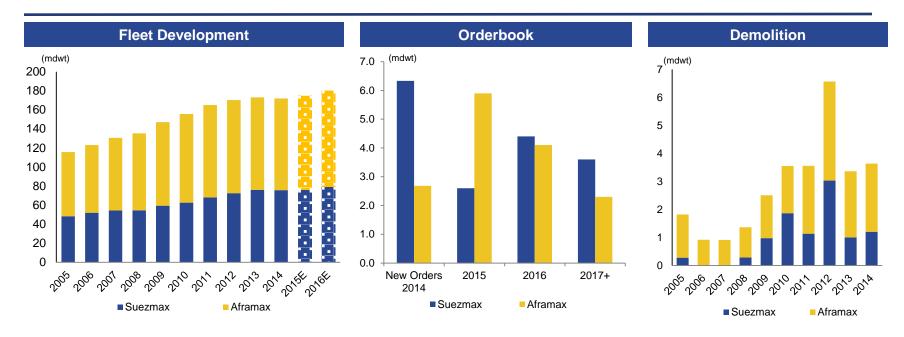


Source: Clarksons



DryShips Inc.

### **Tankers: Positive Supply Fundamentals**



- Combined Suezmax and Aframax fleet CAGR for the period 2005 to 2014 of 4.5% with Suezmax and Aframax fleets contracting by 0.5% and 0.8% y-o-y respectively during 2014
- > The Suezmax fleet is expected to increase by 0.6% and 4% in 2015 and 2016 respectively, whereas the Aframax fleet is expected to increase by 2.4% and 2.5% in the same period
- Lastly, approx. 11% and 12% of Suezmax and Aframax fleets is between 15-19 years old with 3% on both asset classes being more than 20 years old and hence potential scrapping candidates

Source: Clarksons



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### **Steering DRYS Towards Success**

- Ocean Rig is Dryships most valuable investment and we firmly believe Ocean Rig is undervalued.
  - Backlog of \$5.2 billion
  - > Operational efficiency of approx. 95% for Q4 2014
  - Net Income of \$87.5m for Q4 2014
  - Annual dividend payout of \$100 million to date
  - Cost-cutting initiatives underway
  - Managing CAPEX
- Continue to work with our commercial lenders to create a strong balance sheet
  - Continue to cure covenant breaches
  - Refinance balloons at attractive terms with shipping lenders
  - Diversify funding sources (ECAs, capital markets etc.)
  - > Relax amortization profiles
- Evaluate various options to realize the hidden value in DRYS
  - Monetization of the tanker segment





**Company Update** 

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### Fleet Profile (Shipping Segment)

	Year			Gross rate	Redelivery	
	Built	DWT	<u>Type</u>	Per day	Earliest	Latest
Drybulk fleet						
Capesize:						
Rangiroa	2013	206,026	Capesize	\$23,000	May-18	Dec-23
Negonego	2013	206,097	Capesize	\$21,500	Mar-20	Feb-28
Fakarava	2012	206,152	Capesize	\$25,000	Sept-15	Sept-20
Raiatea	2011	179,078	Capesize	\$23,500	Oct-19	Dec-19
Mystic	2008	170,040	Capesize	\$52,310	Aug-18	Dec-18
Robusto	2006	173,949	Capesize	\$23,500	Jul-19	Sept-19
Cohiba	2006	174,234	Capesize	\$23,500	Sep-19	Nov-19
Montecristo	2005	180,263	Capesize	\$23,500	Jul-19	Sep-19
Flecha	2004	170,012	Capesize	\$55,000	Jul-18	Nov-18
Manasota	2004	171,061	Capesize	\$30,000	Jan-18	Aug-18
Partagas	2004	173,880	Capesize	\$23,500	Sep-19	Nov-19
Alameda	2001	170,662	Capesize	\$27,500	Nov-15	Jan-16
Capri	2001	172,579	Capesize	\$20,000	Jan-16	May-16
Panamax: Raraka	2012	76,037	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Woolloomooloo	2012	76,064	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Amalfi	2009	75,206	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Rapallo	2009	75,123	Panamax	T/C Index linked	Jul-16	Sep-16
Catalina	2005	74,432	Panamax	Spot Spot	N/A	N/A
Majorca	2005	74,432	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Ligari	2003	75,583	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Saldanha	2004	75,707	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Sorrento	2004	76,633	Panamax	\$24.500	Aug-21	Dec-21
Mendocino	2002	76,623	Panamax	T/C Index linked	Sep-16	Nov-16
Bargara	2002	74,832	Panamax	T/C Index linked	Sep-16	Nov-16
Oregon	2002	74.204	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Ecola	2001	73,931	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Samatan	2001	74,823	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Sonoma	2001	74,786	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Capitola	2001	74,816	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Levanto	2001	73,925	Panamax	T/C Index linked	Aug-16	Oct-16
Maganari	2001	75,941	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Coronado	2000	75,706	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Marbella	2000	72,561	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Redondo	2000	74,716	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Topeka	2000	74,716	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Ocean Crystal	1999	73,688	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Helena	1999	73,744	Panamax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Supramax:	2000	51.110			27/4	27/4
Byron	2003	51,118	Supramax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Galveston	2002	51,201	Supramax	Spot	N/A	N/A

	Year Built/or			Gross rate	Red	elivery
	Scheduled Delivery	DWT	Type	Per day	Earliest	Latest
<u>Tanker</u> <u>fleet</u> Suezmax:						
Bordeira	2013	158,513	Suezmax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Petalidi	2012	158,532	Suezmax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Lipari	2012	158,425	Suezmax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Vilamoura	2011	158,622	Suezmax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Aframax:						
Alicante	2013	115,708	Aframax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Mareta	2013	115,796	Aframax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Calida	2012	115,812	Aframax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Saga	2011	115,738	Aframax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Daytona	2011	115,896	Aframax	Spot	N/A	N/A
Belmar	2011	115,904	Aframax	Spot	N/A	N/A

As of February 24th 2015



### **Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations**

(Expressed in Thousands of U.S. Dollars except for share and per share data)		Three Months I	Ende	ed December		Year Ende	d De	cember 31,
		2013	_	2014		2013		2014
REVENUES: Voyage revenues	\$	85,894	\$	99,045	\$	311,764	\$	368,447
Revenues from drilling contracts	Ψ	345,458	Ψ	499,366	Ψ	1,180,250	Ψ	1,817,077
	_	431,352	•	598,411	•	1,492,014		2,185,524
EXPENSES:								
Voyage expenses		28,577		28,998		103,211		117,165
Vessel operating expenses		28,430		30,537		104,808		116,428
Drilling rigs operating expenses		138,311		194,815		504,957		727,832
Depreciation and amortization		96,506		116,254		357,372		449,792
Vessel impairments and other, net		-		38,148		76,783		39,455
General and administrative expenses		57,144		54,610		184,722		193,686
Legal settlements and other, net		(581)	_	(3,454)		4,585		(2,013)
Operating income		82,965		138,503		155,576		543,179
OTHER INCOME / (EXPENSES):								
Interest and finance costs, net of interest income		(75,785)		(87,679)		(319,631)		(398,875)
Gain/ (loss) on interest rate swaps		(3,467)		(7,683)		8,373		(15,528)
Other, net		(2,483)		4,237		2,245		7,067
Income taxes		(9,492)		(35,950)		(44,591)		(77,823)
Total other expenses, net		(91,227)		(127,075)		(353,604)		(485,159)
Net income/(loss)		(8,262)		11,428		(198,028)		58,020
Net income attributable to Non controlling								
interests	_	(16,107)	-	(35,425)		(25,065)		(105,532)
Net loss attributable to Dryships Inc.	\$	(24,369)	\$	(23,997)	\$	(223,093)	\$	(47,512)
Net loss attributable to Dryships Inc. common stockholders		(24,429)	_	(24,161)		(223,149)		(48,209)
Loss per common share, basic and diluted Weighted average number of shares, basic and	\$	(0.06)	\$	(0.04)	\$	(0.58)	\$	(0.11)
diluted		388,083,468		586,693,626		384,063,306		456,031,628



### **Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(Expressed in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)	De	cember 31, 2013		December 31, 2014
<u>ASSETS</u>				
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash (current and non-current)	\$	739,312	\$	658,936
Other current assets		494,887		568,341
Advances for vessels and drillships under construction and related costs		679,008		623,984
Vessels, net		2,249,087		2,141,617
Drilling rigs, drillships, machinery and equipment, net		5,828,231		6,259,747
Other non-current assets		133,167	_	118,978
Total assets		10,123,692	=	10,371,603
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Total debt		5,568,003		5,517,613
Total other liabilities		723,991		563,602
Total stockholders' equity		3,831,698		4,290,388
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$	10,123,692	\$	10,371,603

#### **Summary Operating Data**

(Dollars in thousands, except average daily results)

<u>Drybulk</u>	Three Months End 31,	ed December	Year Ended De	ecember 31,
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Average number of vessels <sup>(1)</sup>	38.0	39.0	37.2	38.7
Total voyage days for vessels <sup>(2)</sup>	3,412	3,555	13,442	13,889
Total calendar days for vessels <sup>(3)</sup>	3,496	3,588	13,560	14,122
Fleet utilization <sup>(4)</sup>	97.6%	99.1%	99.1%	98.4%
Time charter equivalent <sup>(5)</sup>	\$13,303	\$12,974	\$12,062	\$12,354
Vessel operating expenses (daily) <sup>(6)</sup>	\$6,251	\$6,659	\$5,796	\$6,400
<u>Tanker</u>	Three Months End	Three Months Ended December		December 31,
	31,			
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Average number of vessels <sup>(1)</sup>	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0
Total voyage days for vessels <sup>(2)</sup>	920	920	3,598	3,650
Total calendar days for vessels <sup>(3)</sup>	920	920	3,598	3,650
Fleet utilization <sup>(4)</sup>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Time charter equivalent <sup>(5)</sup>	\$12,963	\$26,003	\$12,900	\$21,835
Vessel operating expenses (daily) <sup>(6)</sup>	\$7,148	\$7,222	\$7,286	\$7,138

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except for TCE rate, which is expressed in Dollars, and voyage days)

<u>Drybulk</u>	Thre	e Months End	led December	Year Ended December 31,		
		2013	2014	2013	2014	
Voyage revenues	\$	53,021 \$	54,037 \$	191,024 \$	205,630	
Voyage expenses		(7,630)	(7,913)	(28,886)	(34,044)	
Time charter equivalent revenues	\$	45,391 \$	46,124 \$	162,138 \$	171,586	
Total voyage days for fleet		3,412	3,555	13,442	13,889	
Time charter equivalent TCE	\$	13,303 \$	12,974 \$	12,062 \$	12,354	
<b>Tanker</b>	Thre	Three Months Ended Decem		Year Ended	December 31,	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	
Voyage revenues	\$	32,873 \$	45,008	120,740	\$ 162,817	
Voyage expenses		(20,947)	(21,085)	(74,325)	(83,121)	
Time charter equivalent revenues	\$	11,926 \$	23,923	46,415	\$ 79,696	
Total voyage days for fleet		920	920	3,598	3,650	
Time charter equivalent TCE	\$	12,963 \$	26,003 \$	12,900	\$ 21,835	

- (1) 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 days each vessel was a part of our fleet during the period divided by the number of calendar days in that period.
- (2) Total voyage days for fleet are the total days the vessels were in our possession for the relevant period net of dry-docking days.
- (3) Calendar days are the total number of days the vessels were in our possession for the relevant period including dry-docking days.
- (4) Fleet utilization is the percentage of time that our vessels were available for revenue generating voyage days, and is determined by dividing voyage days by fleet calendar days for the relevant period.
- (5) Time charter equivalent, or TCE, is a measure of the average daily revenue performance of a vessel on a per voyage basis. Our method of calculating TCE is consistent with industry standards and is determined by dividing voyage revenues (net of voyage expenses) by voyage days for the relevant time period. Voyage expenses primarily consist of port, canal and fuel costs that are unique to a particular voyage and are paid by the charterer under a time charter contract, as well as commissions. TCE revenues, a non-U.S. GAAP measure, provides additional meaningful information in conjunction with revenues from our vessels, the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure, because it assists our management in making decisions regarding the deployment and use of its vessels and in evaluating their financial performance. TCE is also a standard shipping industry performance measure used primarily to compare period-to-period changes in a shipping company's performance despite changes in the mix of charter types (i.e., spot charters, time charters and bareboat charters) under which the vessels may be employed between the periods. Please see below for a reconciliation of TCE rates to voyage revenues.
- (6) Daily vessel operating expenses, which includes crew costs, provisions, deck and engine stores, lubricating oil, insurance, maintenance and repairs is calculated by dividing vessel operating expenses by fleet calendar days for the relevant time period.

