

OVERSEAS SHIPHOLDING GROUP INC
Form S-1/A
June 26, 2015

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2015

Registration No. 333-203844

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1
to

**FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

4412
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)
1301 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019
(212) 953-4100

13-2637623
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

James D. Small III, Esq.
Senior Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel
1301 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10019
(212) 953-4100

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

With copies to:

Jeffrey D. Karpf, Esq.
Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP
One Liberty Plaza
New York, New York 10006
(212) 225-2000

Michael J. Zeidel, Esq.
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP
Four Times Square
New York, New York 10036
(212) 735-3259

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public:
As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement is declared effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box:

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
 (Do not check if a
 smaller reporting company)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)(2)	Amount of Registration Fee(3)
Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share	\$100,000,000	\$11,620

(1) Includes shares subject to the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares, if any.

(2)

Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the amount of the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(o) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

(3)

Previously paid.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale thereof is not permitted.

Subject to Completion dated June 26, 2015

Shares

Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc.

Class A Common Stock

This is an initial public offering of the shares of Class A common stock of Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. ("OSG"), for which no public market currently exists. We are offering to sell _____ shares of Class A common stock in the offering. The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus are offering to sell an additional _____ shares of Class A common stock in the offering. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of Class A common stock by the selling stockholders.

We expect the initial public offering price to be between \$ _____ and \$ _____ per share of Class A common stock. We intend to apply to list the shares of our Class A common stock on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the symbol "OSG."

Investing in our Class A common stock involves a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors" on page 20 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Ownership of our Class A common stock by persons that are not U.S. Citizens (as defined herein) may be subject to limitations in certain circumstances. See "Notice to Investors."

	Per Share	Total
Initial public offering price	\$ _____	\$ _____
Underwriting discount	\$ _____	\$ _____
Proceeds to us (before expenses)	\$ _____	\$ _____
Proceeds to the selling stockholders (before expenses)	\$ _____	\$ _____

To the extent that the underwriters sell more than _____ shares of Class A common stock, the underwriters have the option to purchase up to an additional _____ shares of Class A common stock from us at the initial public offering price, less the underwriting discount. The underwriters can exercise this right at any time and from time to time, in whole or in part, within 30 days after the offering.

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares of Class A common stock against payment in New York, New York on _____, 2015.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Jefferies

UBS Investment Bank

Senior Co-Managers

Wells Fargo Securities

DNB Markets

Stifel

Co-Managers

Seaport Global Securities

GMP Securities

Prospectus dated _____, 2015.

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We have not authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectuses we have prepared. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This prospectus is an offer to sell only the shares offered hereby, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of its date.

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NOTICE TO INVESTORS

Restrictions on Foreign Ownership

U.S. laws, including 46 U.S.C. sections 50501 and 55101 (commonly known as the "Jones Act"), and the U.S. vessel documentation laws set forth in 46 U.S.C. section 12101 place a limit of 25% on foreign ownership or control of persons engaged in transporting merchandise by water or by land and water either directly or via a foreign port between points in the United States and certain of its island territories and possessions. For a summary of the definition of "U.S. Citizen" under the Jones Act, see "Underwriting Restrictions on Foreign Ownership."

If we should fail to comply with the above described ownership requirements, our vessels could lose their ability to engage in U.S. coastwise trade. To facilitate our compliance with these requirements, our organizational documents:

limit ownership by non-U.S. Citizens of any class or series of our capital stock (including our Class A common stock) to 23%;

permit us to withhold dividends and suspend voting rights with respect to any shares held by non-U.S. Citizens;

permit us to establish and maintain a dual stock certificate system under which different forms of certificates are used to reflect whether the owner is or is not a U.S. Citizen;

permit us to redeem any shares held by non-U.S. Citizens so that our foreign ownership is less than 23%; and

permit us to take measures to ascertain ownership of our stock.

If a prospective purchaser or a proposed transferee cannot or does not certify that it is a U.S. Citizen before purchasing our Class A common stock, or a sale of stock to a prospective purchaser or a transfer of stock by any holder would result in the ownership by non-U.S. Citizens of 23% or more of our Class A common stock, such person may not be allowed to purchase or transfer our Class A common stock, or such purchase or transfer may be reversed, or the shares so purchased or transferred may be redeemed by us pursuant to our organizational documents. All certificates representing the shares of our Class A common stock will bear legends referring to the foregoing restrictions. For additional information regarding the restrictions on foreign ownership of our capital stock, see "Description of Capital Stock Qualification for Ownership and Transfer of Shares."

MARKET AND INDUSTRY DATA

This prospectus includes industry data and forecasts that we have prepared based, in part, on information obtained from industry publications and surveys and internal company surveys, including Drewry Maritime Advisors ("Drewry") and Navigistics Consulting ("Navigistics") that we commissioned for use in this prospectus. Third-party industry publications, surveys and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. We do not have any knowledge that the information provided by Drewry or Navigistics is inaccurate in any material respect. Drewry has advised us that its methodologies for collecting information and data may differ from those of other sources and does not reflect all or even necessarily a comprehensive set of the actual transactions occurring in the oil tanker industry. Navigistics has advised us that: (1) some information in Navigistics' database is derived from its estimates or subjective judgments, (2) the information in the databases of other maritime data collection agencies may differ from the information in Navigistics' database and (3) while Navigistics has taken reasonable care in the compilation of the statistical and graphical information provided by it and believes it to be accurate and correct, data compilation is subject to limited audit and

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validation procedures. We believe that, notwithstanding any such qualifications by Drewry and Navigistics, the industry data provided by Drewry and Navigistics is accurate in all material respects.

Statements regarding our market position in this prospectus are based on information derived from the market studies and research reports noted above and elsewhere in this prospectus. Although some of the companies that compete in our markets are publicly held as of the date of this prospectus, some are not. Accordingly, only limited public information is available with respect to our relative market strength or competitive position. Unless we state otherwise, our statements about our relative market strength and competitive position in this prospectus are based on our management's beliefs, internal studies and our management's knowledge of industry trends. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding our market, industry or other similar data presented herein, such data involve risk and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed in "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in this prospectus.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

Throughout this prospectus, we provide a number of key operating metrics used by management and that we believe are used by our competitors. We also reference certain non-GAAP financial measures. See "Summary Financial and Other Data," "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for a discussion of these measures, as well as a reconciliation of these measures to the most directly comparable financial measures required by, or presented in accordance with, accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP").

Certain monetary amounts, percentages and other figures included in this prospectus have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be the arithmetic aggregation of the figures that precede them, and figures expressed as percentages in the text may not total 100% or, as applicable, when aggregated may not be equal to the arithmetic aggregation of the percentages that precede them.

IF YOU ARE IN A JURISDICTION WHERE OFFERS TO SELL, OR SOLICITATIONS OF OFFERS TO PURCHASE, THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS ARE UNLAWFUL, OR IF YOU ARE A PERSON TO WHOM IT IS UNLAWFUL TO DIRECT THESE TYPES OF ACTIVITIES, THEN THE OFFER PRESENTED IN THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT EXTEND TO YOU.

In this prospectus, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, we use the terms "Company," "OSG," "we," "our" and "us" to refer to Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries and its interest in certain joint ventures to which its subsidiaries are a party.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. It may not contain all the information that may be important to you, or that you should consider before deciding whether to invest in our securities. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the section entitled "Risk Factors" and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes, before making an investment decision. A glossary of shipping terms that can be used as a reference when reading this prospectus can be found in "Glossary" beginning on page A-1.

Our Company

We are a leading provider of ocean transportation services for crude oil and refined petroleum products, and the only major tanker company operating in both the U.S. Flag and International Flag markets. We own or operate a fleet of 80 double-hulled vessels, including 56 vessels that operate in the International Flag market and 24 vessels that operate in the U.S. Flag market. We serve a diverse group of customers, including major independent and state-owned oil companies, oil traders and refinery operators, and have a reputation in the industry for excellent service. We have a long history of operations in the markets that we serve, initiated in 1948 by our predecessor company, and were first listed on the New York Stock Exchange in 1970.

We operate our vessels in two strategic business units: we serve the U.S. Flag market through our subsidiary OSG Bulk Ships, Inc. ("OBS") and the International Flag market through our subsidiary OSG International, Inc. ("OIN"):

U.S. Flag. Through OBS, we are currently the largest operator of Jones Act vessels in our market by both number of vessels and deadweight tons ("dwt"), have a strong presence in all U.S. coastal regions and are the only operator of Jones Act shuttle tankers. Our 24-vessel U.S. Flag fleet includes tankers and articulated tug barges ("ATBs"), of which 22 operate under the Jones Act and two operate internationally in the U.S. Maritime Security Program (the "MSP"). The Jones Act requires all vessels transporting cargo between U.S. ports to be built in the United States, registered under the U.S. Flag, manned by U.S. crews, and owned and operated by U.S.-organized companies that are controlled, and at least 75% owned, by U.S. Citizens (as defined under the Jones Act), conditions that limit direct foreign competition. Revenues from our U.S. Flag fleet, derived predominantly from medium-term time charters, were \$111 million in the first three months of 2015 and \$414 million in 2014, or 50% and 54%, respectively, of our consolidated time charter equivalent ("TCE") revenues.

International Flag. Our 56-vessel International Flag fleet includes ULCC, VLCC, Aframax and Panamax crude tankers and LR1, LR2 and MR product carriers, as well as the vessels operated by our international joint ventures (the "JVs"). Revenues from our International Flag fleet, derived predominantly through spot market voyage charters, were \$110 million in the first three months of 2015 and \$347 million in 2014, or 50% and 46%, respectively, of our consolidated TCE revenues. Through the JVs, we have ownership interests in two businesses – two floating storage and offloading vessels ("FSOs") and four liquefied natural gas ("LNG") carriers (collectively, our "JV Vessels"). In 2014, we received \$35 million in distributions from our interests in the JVs, who operate our JV Vessels under time charters expiring in 2017 and 2032-2033, respectively.

We believe our unique position in both the U.S. Flag and International Flag markets enables us to pursue an overall chartering strategy that seeks an optimal blend of medium-term time charters and spot rate exposure. In addition, we seek to actively manage the composition of our U.S. Flag and International Flag fleets through acquisitions and dispositions while maintaining an appropriate scale and age profile, with a focus on acquiring high-quality secondhand vessels and

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existing newbuild contracts. We plan to use the proceeds of this offering for general corporate purposes, including the further expansion and renewal of our fleet.

Our Fleet

We employ our fleet through a combination of medium-term time charters, fixed price/fixed volume contracts of affreightment ("COAs"), long-term charters and spot market voyage charters. For the year ending December 31, 2015, we expect our fleet to have approximately 26,100 available days for hire, of which approximately 40% are expected to be employed on fixed time charters (including one vessel on bareboat charter) and approximately 60% to be available for employment in the spot market.

Time Charter Market. Our U.S. Flag vessels, JV Vessels and certain of our International Flag vessels are employed on time charters and fixed price/fixed volume COAs. Within a contract period, time charters provide a more predictable level of revenues. At present, our 24 U.S. Flag vessels are employed on medium-term time charters or fixed price/fixed volume COAs with an average remaining term of 2.5 years as of March 31, 2015, providing 96% coverage over the remaining nine months of 2015 and 68% coverage in 2016, excluding customer extension options. Coverage in each case represents the ratio of contracted days to total available days, after taking into account scheduled drydock periods. Our two FSO JV Vessels have charters that expire in mid-2017 (subject to renewal), and our four LNG JV Vessels are employed under 25-year time charters that expire in 2032-2033. We also recently placed our ULCC tanker on an 11-month time charter for storage, and may selectively seek to place other tonnage on time charters when we can do so at what we consider attractive rates. Time charters (including our bareboat charter), excluding fixed price/fixed volume COAs, constituted approximately 48% of our TCE revenues for the first quarter of 2015 and 51% of our 2014 TCE revenues.

Spot Market. Our International Flag vessels are primarily employed in the spot market via market-leading commercial pools. A spot market voyage charter is a contract to carry a specific cargo from a load port to a discharge port for either an agreed rate per ton of cargo or a specified lump-sum dollar amount. Under spot charters, we pay (or the commercial pool in which our vessel is operating pays) voyage expenses such as port, canal and bunker costs. Spot rates have historically been volatile, and fluctuate due to seasonal changes and general supply and demand dynamics in the crude oil and refined products sectors. Although spot market revenue is less predictable, we believe our exposure to that market gives us the opportunity to capture enhanced cash flow and profit margins during periods when vessel demand exceeds supply, which typically leads to increases in vessel spot voyage charter rates. In addition, commercial pools allow shipowners to collectively achieve scale in a particular vessel class without requiring large capital commitments from any individual owner. We participate in commercial pools because we believe that combining vessels of similar size and capability in an integrated system creates scale and offers our customers greater flexibility and higher service levels. The size and scope of the commercial pools in which we operate enable us to secure greater utilization through more backhaul voyages and COAs, reduced waiting time and shorter ballast voyages, thereby generating higher TCE revenues than otherwise might be obtainable in the spot market. As of March 31, 2015, 41 of our 56 International Flag vessels participated in the spot market, with 34 vessels participating in five commercial pools and seven vessels managed through commercial management agreements ("CMAs"). Spot market voyage charters (including vessels operating in commercial pools), including fixed price/fixed volume COAs, constituted approximately 52% of our TCE revenues for the first quarter of 2015 and 49% of our 2014 TCE revenues.

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Vessel Summary

As of March 31, 2015, our operating fleet included 80 vessels, 57 of which were owned, 17 of which were chartered-in, and six in which we had an ownership interest through the JVs.

Vessel Fleet and Type	Vessels Owned Number	Vessels Chartered-In ⁽¹⁾ Number	Total at March 31, 2015	
			Total Vessels	Total dwt
U.S. Flag Fleet				
MR and Handysize Product Carriers ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	4	10	14	664,490
Non-Lightering ATBs	8		8	226,064
Lightering ATBs	2		2	91,112
<i>Total U.S. Flag Operating Fleet</i>	14	10	24	981,666
International Flag Fleet				
Crude Tankers				
VLCC and ULCC	9		9	2,875,798
Aframax	7		7	787,859
Panamax	8		8	557,187
<i>Total</i>	24		24	4,220,844
Product Carriers				
LR2	1		1	112,792
LR1	4		4	297,705
MR	14	7	21	1,001,978
<i>Total</i>	19	7	26	1,412,475
<i>Total International Flag Operating Fleet</i>	43	7	50	5,633,319
<i>Total Owned and Operated Fleet</i>	57	17	74	6,614,985
JV Vessels				
FSO Vessels ⁽⁴⁾	2		2	873,916
LNG Carriers ⁽⁵⁾	4		4	864,800 ⁽⁶⁾
<i>Total JV Vessels</i>	6		6	
<i>Total Operating Fleet (including JVs)</i>	63	17	80	

(1) Includes both bareboat charters and time charters, but excludes vessels chartered-in where the duration of the charter was one year or less at inception.

(2) Includes two owned shuttle tankers and two owned U.S. Flag product carriers that trade internationally under the MSP.

(3)

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Under the terms of the related agreements, the charters for the 10 vessels that have been chartered-in can be extended at our option throughout the life of the vessels.

- (4) Includes vessels where we hold only partial ownership interests through JVs. See " Fleet List JV Vessels." We hold a 50% ownership interest in two FSO Vessels through a JV.
- (5) Includes vessels where we hold only partial ownership interests through JVs. See " Fleet List JV Vessels." We hold a 49.9% ownership interest in four LNG Carriers through a JV.
- (6) LNG Carrier capacity described in cubic meters ("cbm").

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Positive Industry Fundamentals

Jones Act Market

According to Navigistics, in recent years, the demand for Jones Act vessels has grown due to several factors, including the dramatic increase of U.S. domestic oil production resulting from the significant increase in tight (shale) oil and increases in deepwater Gulf of Mexico production, which have created the need for product tankers to transport crude oil in addition to the continuing need for such vessels to transport refined products. This has resulted in stronger charter rates for vessels operating in the Jones Act market. Navigistics forecasts that demand for Jones Act product tankers and large ATBs will continue to increase. The current Jones Act fleet of product tankers and large ATBs includes 31 tankers (ranging in size from 30,000 dwt to 51,000 dwt) and 42 large ATBs (ranging in size from 19,990 dwt to 45,000 dwt). The Jones Act tanker and large ATB market is, however, somewhat constrained, and driven by key factors, including the size, age and likely retirement age of the existing Jones Act fleet, oil company vetting requirements, U.S. shipyard capacities, and future drydock and repair costs (including the need to address required environmental upgrades). Of the vessels currently on the water, we own or charter-in and operate 14 tankers (44% of all Jones Act tankers by number of vessels) and 10 large ATBs (24% of Jones Act large ATBs by number of vessels). Furthermore, the U.S. coastwise market for oceangoing transportation services for crude and refined products is legislatively protected from direct foreign competition by the Jones Act. See "Industry Overview The Jones Act Product Tanker and Large ATB Industry."

International Market

The international crude oil and product tanker market has in recent years experienced significant demand growth, driven by increases in the quantity of crude oil and refined products moved and increases in the distances these cargos are carried (together "ton-mile demand"). This rising demand, coupled with smaller increases in vessel supply, has led to increased utilization and a tighter balance between supply and demand, resulting in increased rates. Drewry estimates that total ton-mile demand has increased from 10.8 trillion ton-miles in 2009 to 12.2 trillion ton-miles in 2014, reflecting the improved fundamental condition of both the crude oil and refined products markets and resulting in part from increased demand originating with developing market importers such as China and India. The annual growth rate of the world tanker fleet, which has moderated since peaking at 9% in 2009, dropped off significantly to approximately 3% to 4% a year through 2012, and had net increases below 2% in 2013 and below 1% in 2014. Together these factors have led to significantly improved rates in certain sectors as demonstrated by spot VLCC rates of approximately \$50,000 per day achieved in the Tankers International ("TI") pool during the first quarter of 2015. The refined petroleum products market, which represented about 22% of total 2014 worldwide tanker trade measured by ton-mile demand, has posted even higher ton-mile growth rates than crude oil, increasing at a compound annual growth rate of 6% in the period from 2004 to 2014. The United States has become the largest refined product exporter in the world, with most U.S. product exports moving on MR tankers into South America and Europe. Vessel earnings in both the crude and product markets are, however, highly sensitive to changes in the demand for, and supply of, shipping capacity, which has historically caused these market to be cyclical and volatile in nature. See "Industry Overview The International Oil Tanker Shipping Industry."

Competitive Strengths

Our competitive strengths position us as a leader in the U.S. and International Flag tanker markets, provide us with profitable and differentiated chartering and strategic opportunities due to

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our size and global presence, enable us to consistently generate cash flows across market cycles, and drive our primary objective of maximizing shareholder value.

Leading operator of U.S. Flag and International Flag vessels.

We are one of the largest and most experienced owners and operators of modern crude and refined product transport vessels in the world, the only major tanker company operating in both the U.S. Flag and International Flag markets, and the largest in our Jones Act market. Our 80-vessel fleet had an operating carrying capacity of 7.5 million dwt and 864,800 cbm as of March 31, 2015. Our U.S. Flag fleet comprises 14 MR tankers and 10 ATBs, including 22 Jones Act vessels and two tankers that participate in the MSP and trade in the international market. Our International Flag fleet comprises 21 MR tankers, 12 Panamax/LR1s, eight Aframax/LR2s, eight VLCCs and one ULCC. The weighted-average age (by carrying capacity) of our total owned and operated fleet was 9.8 years as of March 31, 2015. Our JV Vessels comprise a 49.9% ownership interest in four LNG Carriers and a 50.0% ownership interest in two FSO vessels, which are integral to their customers' operations and have historically had high levels of performance. Forty of our tankers (26 International Flag and 14 U.S. Flag) can be shifted between the crude oil and refined product trades depending on market conditions. This provides us with flexibility to employ our vessels in the most attractive market segments. We believe the scale, flexibility and diversity of our fleet enable us to capitalize on chartering opportunities that are not available to many vessel owners with smaller or less-diverse fleets.

U.S. Flag fleet holds the leading position in our sector of the Jones Act market.

We are the largest operator of Jones Act crude and refined product transport vessels in the coastwise trades by both number of vessels and dwt, with a strong presence in all U.S. coastal regions and the largest and most modern tanker fleet in the Jones Act market we serve. In addition, we are the only Jones Act operator of shuttle tankers and the sole licensed participant in the strategic Delaware Bay lightering trade. The Jones Act market is legislatively protected from direct foreign competition and has in recent years demonstrated a high level of stable revenue from fixed rate time charters. Our 24 U.S. Flag vessels are employed on such time charters or fixed price/fixed volume COAs with an average remaining term of 2.5 years as of March 31, 2015. We have a long history of providing the commercial and technical management for our U.S. Flag vessels, and our scale in the sector enables us to provide these vessels with high-quality management services on a cost-competitive basis. We believe our long-term commitment to the Jones Act market, large and differentiated fleet and exposure to all major U.S. coastwise trade routes (including the shuttle tanker and Delaware Bay lightering trades) provide significant value to our U.S. Flag customers and are a principal reason they use our services.

Large and diverse International Flag fleet is well-positioned to benefit from improving market fundamentals.

We own and operate one of the largest fleets of international crude and product tankers worldwide. Our International Flag fleet trades predominantly in the spot market, generally through commercial pools, which facilitate deployment of our vessels globally. Commercial pools allow shipowners to collectively achieve scale in a particular vessel class without requiring large capital commitments from any individual owner. We participate in commercial pools because we believe that combining vessels of similar size and capability in an integrated system creates scale and offers our customers greater flexibility and higher service levels, and were a founding member of two of the largest commercial pools in which we participate, TI and Panamax International ("PI"). The size and scope of these commercial pools enable us to secure greater utilization through more backhaul voyages and COAs, reduced waiting time and shorter ballast voyages, thereby generating

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higher TCE revenues than otherwise might be obtainable in the spot market. As of March 31, 2015, 34 out of 56 of our International Fleet vessels participated in five commercial pools. The international spot charter market has recently shown significant improvement, with our International Flag fleet's spot charter rates increasing from an average blended TCE rate of \$15,400/day for the first quarter of 2013 to \$21,800/day for the first quarter of 2014, and \$27,800/day for the first quarter of 2015. We believe that our exposure to the spot market and participation in leading commercial pools position us to take advantage of improving market fundamentals.

Long-standing reputation for service excellence and high-quality customers.

We believe we have a leading reputation in our industry for service excellence, vessel quality and expert technical operations. Our proven track record of safe, reliable and efficient operations and our diverse and versatile fleet enable us to retain and grow our long-term customer relationships and to attract high-quality customers. We maintain extensive long-term relationships with major independent and state-owned oil companies, oil traders and refinery operators, some of whom we have served for more than 20 years, including in some cases through commercial pools. Our blue-chip energy customers include Tesoro Corporation ("Tesoro"), Marathon Oil Corporation ("Marathon"), Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. ("Petrobras"), BP plc ("BP"), Phillips 66 and Royal Dutch Shell plc ("Royal Dutch Shell"). We believe our customers choose us based on our demonstrated capability to meet or exceed their expectations for service, transparency, safety and environmental compliance.

Strong balance sheet, significant liquidity and flexible financial profile.

We generate significant cash flows through our complementary mix of time charters and international spot rate exposure. Our contracted revenues, coupled with the spot rate exposure of our International Flag fleet, provide us with a significant opportunity to further strengthen our balance sheet. As of March 31, 2015, we had total debt outstanding of \$1.67 billion and a total debt to total capitalization of 56%. Our debt profile reflects minimal amortization requirements before 2018. As of March 31, 2015, we had total liquidity on a consolidated basis of \$720 million, comprised of \$595 million of cash (including \$118 million of restricted cash, of which approximately \$78 million is designated for use to renew our fleet or to repay debt) and \$125 million of undrawn revolver capacity. The net proceeds from this offering will further improve our liquidity position, and we expect to have \$ million of total liquidity following this offering (assuming an initial public offering price of \$ per share, the midpoint of the price range on the cover of this prospectus), a portion of which we may use to renew and expand our existing fleet. We generated \$299 million of Adjusted EBITDA during 2014 and \$114 million of Adjusted EBITDA during the first quarter of 2015, reflecting \$761 million and \$222 million of TCE revenues, respectively. See "Summary Financial and Other Data" below. We believe we can maintain our financial strength, flexibility and strong balance sheet, based on our contracted revenue and our conservative capital structure.

Strong corporate governance and an experienced management team.

We are led by long-tenured executives with significant experience. We are incorporated in Delaware, maintain what we consider to be industry-leading U.S. corporate governance practices, have a strong and independent Board of Directors and have been a public company in the United States since 1970. Our President and chief executive officer ("CEO"), Captain Ian T. Blackley, has over 40 years of maritime industry experience and 24 years of experience with us. He previously served as our chief financial officer ("CFO") and Senior Vice President and Head of International Shipping. Our Senior Vice President and CFO, Rick F. Oricchio, worked for 30 years at Deloitte, LLP prior to joining us in 2015, the last 23 years as a partner. During the last two years of his tenure at

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Deloitte, Mr. Oricchio served as our senior tax advisor. Our U.S. Flag and International Flag fleets are headed by a team of seasoned employees with considerable shipping industry experience. Our Co-President and head of OIN, Lois K. Zabrocky, started her career at sea and has 23 years of experience with us, including previously serving as OIN's Chief Commercial Officer. Our Co-President and head of OBS, Henry P. Flinter, has 20 years of maritime experience and 13 years of experience with us, including previously serving as our Vice President of Corporate Finance and Vice President of Accounting. Before joining us in 2015, our Senior Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel, James D. Small III, worked at Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, where he developed significant experience over his 18-year career counseling on transactional and governance matters, including being an instrumental advisor to us during our bankruptcy process. We believe our management team's long and distinguished track record and our commitment to strong corporate governance practices represent a distinct competitive strength in the shipping industry.

Strategy

Our primary objective is to maximize shareholder value by generating strong cash flows through the combination of contracted time charter revenues with the higher returns available from time to time in the spot market and from our participation in commercial pools; actively managing our fleet over the course of market cycles to increase investment returns and available capital; and entering into value-creating strategic transactions. The key elements of our strategy are:

Generate strong cash flows by capitalizing on our leading Jones Act market position, complementary time charter and spot market exposures, and long-standing customer relationships.

We believe we are well-positioned to generate strong cash flows by identifying and taking advantage of attractive chartering opportunities in the U.S. and International Flag markets. We currently operate the largest and most modern tanker fleet in the U.S. Flag market, with a strong presence in all major U.S. coastwise trades, and our International Flag fleet maintains one of the largest global footprints in the tanker market. Our market position allows us to maintain our long-standing relationships with many of the largest multinational energy companies, which in some cases date back for more than 20 years. We will continue to pursue an overall chartering strategy which blends medium-term time charters that provide stable cash flows covering a majority of our fixed costs with spot rate exposure that provides us with higher returns when the more volatile spot market is stronger.

Generate stable cash flows through time charters. We seek to employ our U.S. Flag vessels on medium-term time charters to maintain consistent and stable cash flows. The majority of our U.S. Flag vessels are employed on time charters or fixed price/fixed volume COAs. We also expect to continue to benefit from the strong cash flows provided by our MSP vessels and our JV ownership interests in two FSO vessels and four LNG Carriers. Additionally, the prevailing contango in crude oil pricing (when the future price of oil exceeds the current price of oil, encouraging the temporary storage of crude oil at sea) enabled us to place our ULCC, the Overseas Laura Lynn (the former TI Oceania), on an 11-month storage charter commencing April 2015, and we may seek to place other tonnage on time charters, for storage or transport, when we can do so at attractive rates.

Significantly enhance cash flows through spot market exposure and participation in commercial pools. We expect to continue to deploy our International Flag fleet on a spot rate basis to benefit from market volatility and what we believe are the traditionally higher returns the spot market offers compared with time charters. We believe this strategy

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presently offers significant upside exposure to the strengthening spot market and an opportunity to capture enhanced profit margins at times when vessel demand exceeds supply. We also anticipate continuing to use commercial pools as our principal means of participation in the spot market. We currently participate in five commercial pools – TI, Sigma Tankers ("SIGMA"), Handytankers ("HDT"), PI and Clean Products Tankers Alliance ("CPTA") – each selected for specific expertise in its respective market. Our continued participation in these pools allows us to benefit from economies of scale and higher vessel utilization rates, resulting in TCE revenues that exceed those we believe could be achieved operating those vessels outside of a commercial pool.

Actively manage our fleet to maximize return on capital over market cycles.

We plan to actively manage our fleet through opportunistic acquisitions and dispositions as part of our effort to achieve above-market returns on capital for our vessel assets. Using our commercial, financial and operational expertise, we plan to opportunistically grow our fleet through the timely and selective acquisition of high-quality secondhand vessels or existing newbuild contracts when we believe those acquisitions will result in attractive returns on invested capital and increased cash flow. We also intend to engage in opportunistic dispositions where we can achieve attractive values for our vessels relative to their anticipated future earnings from operations as we assess the market cycle. Taken together, we believe these activities will help us to maintain a diverse, high-quality and modern fleet of U.S. Flag and International Flag crude oil and refined product vessels with an enhanced return on invested capital. We believe our diverse and versatile fleet, our experience and our long-standing relationships with participants in the crude and refined product shipping industry, position us to identify and take advantage of attractive acquisition opportunities in any vessel class and in either the international or Jones Act market.

Maintain a strong and flexible financial profile.

We intend to maximize our financial returns by actively managing the capital devoted to the markets in which we operate and the complementary mix of time charter and spot contracts through which we deploy our vessels. The substantial contracted cash flows from our time charters cover the majority of our fixed costs and provide a hedge against times when spot market rates are weaker. This helps us to maintain significant liquidity throughout the cycle. Conversely, spot market exposure provides a significant opportunity to benefit during periods when spot market rates are stronger, thereby offering the opportunity to generate additional cash flow. We believe this complementary chartering approach will provide us with the flexibility to pursue attractive acquisition or strategic transaction opportunities, particularly at times when the market values of fleet assets may be below long-term averages due to changes in industry fundamentals.

Become a leader in the consolidation of the tanker industry.

We expect the tanker industry to expand over the next several years as ton-mile demand for crude and product tankers grows and as the newbuilding orderbook is relatively low. Given the fragmented nature of the international tanker industry, we believe that we have an opportunity to complement the renewal and expansion of our fleet through selective transactions that will allow us to consolidate smaller owners into a larger and more efficient enterprise.

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The following tables set forth information regarding vessels in our U.S. Flag fleet and our International Flag fleet and for our JV Vessels as of March 31, 2015:

U.S. Flag Fleet

Vessel Name	Type	Dwt	Year Built	Employment	
Owned Vessels					
Overseas Cascade	MR	46,911	2009	Time Charter	
Overseas Chinook	MR	46,287	2010	Time Charter	
Overseas Santorini	MR	51,662	2010	COA-Spot ⁽¹⁾	
Overseas Mykonos	MR	51,711	2010	COA-Spot ⁽¹⁾	
OSG 350 ⁽²⁾	ATB	45,556	2010	COA-Spot	
OSG 351 ⁽²⁾	ATB	45,556	2011	COA-Spot	
OSG 243	ATB	30,448	2008 ⁽³⁾	Time Charter	
OSG 242	ATB	30,391	2007 ⁽³⁾	Time Charter	
OSG 209	ATB	25,321	2005 ⁽³⁾	Time Charter	
OSG 214	ATB	26,410	2004 ⁽³⁾	Time Charter	
OSG 254	ATB	31,605	2002 ⁽³⁾	Time Charter	
OSG 252	ATB	30,933	2002 ⁽³⁾	Time Charter	
OSG 244	ATB	29,042	2001 ⁽³⁾	Time Charter	
OSG 192	ATB	21,914	1998 ⁽³⁾	Time Charter	
					Charter-in Expiry⁽⁴⁾
Chartered-In Vessels					
Overseas Tampa	MR	46,666	2011	Time Charter ⁽⁵⁾	6/30/2025
Overseas Anacortes	MR	46,656	2010	Time Charter ⁽⁵⁾	12/11/2019
Overseas Martinez	MR	46,666	2010	Time Charter ⁽⁵⁾	12/11/2019
Overseas Nikiski	MR	46,666	2009	Time Charter ⁽⁵⁾	12/11/2019
Overseas Boston	MR	46,804	2009	Time Charter ⁽⁵⁾	12/11/2019
Overseas Texas City	MR	46,911	2008	Time Charter ⁽⁵⁾	12/11/2019
Overseas New York	MR	46,911	2008	Time Charter ⁽⁵⁾	12/11/2019
Overseas Los Angeles	MR	46,817	2007	Time Charter ⁽⁵⁾	12/11/2019
Overseas Long Beach	MR	46,911	2007	Time Charter ⁽⁵⁾	12/11/2019
Overseas Houston	MR	46,911	2007	Time Charter ⁽⁵⁾	12/11/2019

(1) Engaged in the MSP trade. See "Business Fleet Fleet Operations U.S Flag Fleet Operations."

(2) Engaged in the Delaware Bay lightering trade. See "Business Fleet Fleet Operations U.S Flag Fleet Operations."

(3) Rebuild date.

(4) Under the terms of the related agreements, each of these charters can be extended at our option throughout the life of the vessels.

(5) Subject to profit-sharing arrangement under charter-in contract.

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Vessel Name	Type	Dwt	Year Built	Employment	Shipyard
Owned Vessels					
Overseas Laura Lynn	ULCC	441,585	2003	Time Charter	Daewoo
Overseas Kilimanjaro	VLCC	297,000	2012	Pool	Dalian
Overseas Mckinley	VLCC	297,000	2011	Pool	Dalian
Overseas Everest	VLCC	296,907	2010	Pool	Shanghai Jiangnan
Overseas Rosalyn	VLCC	317,972	2003	Pool	Hyundai
Overseas Mulan	VLCC	318,518	2002	CMA	Hyundai
Overseas Tanabe	VLCC	298,561	2002	Pool	Hitachi
Overseas Sakura	VLCC	298,641	2001	Pool	Hitachi
Overseas Raphael	VLCC	309,614	2000	CMA	Hyundai
Overseas Redwood	Aframax	112,792	2013	CMA ⁽¹⁾	SPP
Overseas Yellowstone	Aframax	112,989	2009	Pool	New Times
Overseas Yosemite	Aframax	112,905	2009	Pool	New Times
Overseas Portland	Aframax	112,139	2002	CMA ⁽¹⁾	Hyundai
Overseas Josefa Camejo	Aframax	112,860	2001	Pool	Hyundai
Overseas Fran	Aframax	112,118	2001	Pool	Hyundai
Overseas Shirley	Aframax	112,056	2001	CMA ⁽¹⁾	Hyundai
Overseas Shenandoah	LR2	112,792	2014	CMA ⁽¹⁾	SPP
Overseas Reymar	Panamax	69,636	2004	Time Charter ⁽²⁾	Daewoo
Cabo Hellas	Panamax	69,636	2003	Time Charter ⁽²⁾	Daewoo
Overseas Jademar	Panamax	69,697	2002	Pool	Daewoo
Overseas Pearlmar	Panamax	69,697	2002	Pool	Daewoo
Overseas Goldmar	Panamax	69,684	2002	Pool	Daewoo
Overseas Rosemar	Panamax	69,629	2002	Time Charter ⁽²⁾	Daewoo
Overseas Silvermar	Panamax	69,609	2002	Pool	Daewoo
Overseas Rubymar	Panamax	69,599	2002	Time Charter ⁽²⁾	Daewoo
Overseas Leyte	LR1	73,944	2011	Pool	SPP
Overseas Samar	LR1	73,920	2011	Time Charter ⁽²⁾	SPP
Overseas Visayas	LR1	74,933	2006	Time Charter ⁽²⁾	STX
Overseas Luzon	LR1	74,908	2006	Time Charter ⁽²⁾	STX
Overseas Athens	MR	50,342	2012	Pool	SPP
Overseas Milos	MR	50,378	2011	Pool	SPP
Overseas Kythnos	MR	50,284	2010	Pool	SPP
Overseas Skopelos	MR	50,222	2009	Pool	SPP
Overseas Alcmar	MR	46,248	2004	Pool	STX
Overseas Alcesmar	MR	46,214	2004	Pool	STX
Overseas Ariadmar	MR	46,205	2004	Pool	STX
Overseas Andromar	MR	46,195	2004	Pool	STX
Overseas Atalmar	MR	46,177	2004	Pool	STX
Overseas Antigmar	MR	46,168	2004	Pool	STX
Victory	MR	47,236	1998	Bareboat	Onomichi
Overseas Luxmar	MR	45,999	1998	CMA	Halla
Overseas Ambermar	MR	35,970	2002	Pool	Daedong
Overseas Petromar	MR	35,768	2001	Pool	Daedong
Chartered In Vessels					
Alexandros II	MR	51,257	2008	Pool	STX
Overseas Sifnos	MR	51,225	2008	Pool	STX

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Vessel Name	Type	Dwt	Year Built	Employment	Shipyard
Overseas Kimolos	MR	51,218	2008	Pool	STX
Sextans	MR	51,218	2007	Pool	STX
Cygnus	MR	51,218	2007	Pool	STX
Hercules	MR	51,218	2006	Pool	STX
Orion	MR	51,218	2006	Pool	STX

JV Vessels**FSO Vessels**

FSO Africa ⁽³⁾	FSO	432,023	2002	Service Contract	Daewoo
FSO Asia ⁽³⁾	FSO	441,893	2002	Service Contract	Daewoo

LNG Carriers

Al Gattara ⁽⁴⁾	LNG	216,200 ⁽⁵⁾	2007	Time Charter	Hyundai
Tembek ⁽⁴⁾	LNG	216,200 ⁽⁵⁾	2007	Time Charter	Samsung
Al Gharrafa ⁽⁴⁾	LNG	216,200 ⁽⁵⁾	2008	Time Charter	Hyundai
Al Hamla ⁽⁴⁾	LNG	216,200 ⁽⁵⁾	2008	Time Charter	Samsung

(1) These vessels moved into commercial pools during the second quarter of 2015.

(2) These vessels entered into short-term time charters with our PI commercial pool partners.

(3) JV Vessels in which we hold a 50% ownership interest.

(4) JV Vessels in which we hold a 49.9% ownership interest.

(5) LNG Carrier capacity described in cbm.

Emergence from Bankruptcy

We emerged from bankruptcy on August 5, 2014 (the "Effective Date"). On November 14, 2012 (the "Petition Date"), Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. and 180 of its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Debtors") filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of Title II of the U.S. Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Bankruptcy Court") (the "Chapter 11 Cases"). During the period from the Petition Date through August 4, 2014, we conducted our business in the ordinary course as debtors-in-possession under the protection of the Bankruptcy Court. Our plan of reorganization (the "Equity Plan") provided for the satisfaction, settlement and/or discharge of claims and interests by cash payment, reinstatement or issuance of new common stock. On the Effective Date, we cancelled all of our then-outstanding common stock and authorized the issuance of up to 1,067,926,805 shares of stock, comprised of Class A common stock, Class B common stock and preferred stock. On the Effective Date, we issued an aggregate of 528,499,801 shares of post-emergence Class A and Class B common stock and Class A and Class B warrants pursuant to the Equity Plan and received proceeds of \$1.51 billion from the issuance of Class A common stock and warrants. Our Class B common stock is listed on the NYSE MKT LLC ("NYSE MKT") and began "regular way" trading under the symbol "OSGB" on October 9, 2014. Prior to this offering, our Class A common stock has not been listed on any securities exchange. On the Effective Date, we also closed on Exit Financing Facilities (as defined later in this prospectus) with an aggregate borrowing capacity (excluding accordion features) of approximately \$1.36 billion and immediately drew down an aggregate of approximately \$1.23 billion under those facilities.

On the Petition Date, we had \$2.58 billion of debt outstanding (gross of original issue discount). As a result of retiring our non-public debt and 8.75% debentures using the proceeds

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from the issuance of our Class A common stock and warrants, the Exit Financing Facilities, and cash on hand, we reduced our pre-petition debt by \$2.13 billion to \$446 million. As of March 31, 2015, we had approximately \$1.67 billion of debt outstanding (including certain pre-petition debt and the Exit Financing Facilities).

In connection with our emergence from bankruptcy, we recorded certain "plan effect" adjustments as of the Effective Date to our consolidated balance sheet in order to reflect certain provisions of the Equity Plan. These adjustments included the cancellation of all of the pre-reorganized OSG outstanding common stock and the issuance of Class A and Class B common stock and warrants.

Recent Developments

On June 3, 2015, we entered into amendments to the OBS Facilities and the OIN Facilities (as defined later in this prospectus). See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Sources of Capital."

Risk Factors

Our business is subject to numerous risks. See "Risk Factors." In particular, our business may be adversely affected by:

The highly cyclical nature of the industry, which may lead to volatile changes in charter rates and significant fluctuations in the market value of vessels;

Declines in charter rates and other market deterioration;

An increase in the supply of vessels without a commensurate increase in demand for such vessels, which could cause charter rates to remain at depressed levels or to further decline;

Our insurance not being adequate to cover our losses;

Changes in the regulatory environment in which we operate, including in particular in the United States where we operate in a highly-regulated industry;

Compliance with the complex laws and regulations that govern our operations, including environmental laws and regulations;

Constraints on capital availability; and

Our significant indebtedness.

Corporate Information

Our executive offices are located at 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019, and our telephone number is (212) 953-4100. Our Internet website address is www.osg.com. Information on, or accessible through, our website is not incorporated into, nor should it be considered part of, this prospectus. We have included our website address only as an inactive textual reference and do not intend it to be an active link to our website.

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THE OFFERING

Class A common stock offered by OSG	shares
Class A common stock offered by the selling stockholders	shares
Option to purchase additional shares of Class A common stock	We have granted the underwriters an option for a period of 30 days from the date of this prospectus to purchase up to additional shares of Class A common stock at the initial public offering price, less the underwriting discount.
Class A common stock to be outstanding after this offering	shares of Class A common stock (or shares of Class A common stock if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares of Class A common stock in full). The number of shares of Class A common stock shown to be outstanding after this offering does not include outstanding Class A warrants to purchase shares of Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share.
Class B common stock to be outstanding after this offering	shares of Class B common stock. The number of shares of Class B common stock does not include Class B warrants to purchase shares of Class B common stock at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share.
Voting and conversion rights	Shares of Class B common stock vote as a single class with the shares of Class A common stock, except as set forth in our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, and are convertible on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class A common stock at any time at the option of the holder, subject to certain conditions. Each share of Class B common stock will automatically convert on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class A common stock in the circumstances described under "Description of Capital Stock." See "Description of Capital Stock."
Lock-up	We and our officers, directors and certain holders of our Class A common stock, including the selling stockholders, have agreed with the underwriters, subject to certain exceptions, not to dispose of or hedge any of our Class A common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of Class A common stock during the period from the date of this prospectus continuing through the date days after the date of this prospectus except with the prior written consent of the representatives. See "Shares Eligible for Future Sale."

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Use of proceeds	We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes, which may include the further expansion and renewal of our existing fleet or the repayment of outstanding debt obligations. See "Use of Proceeds" for additional information. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of Class A common stock by the selling stockholders.
Dividend policy	We do not expect to pay cash dividends or other distributions with respect to our common stock in the foreseeable future. The timing, declaration, amount and payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon many factors, including our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other facts our Board of Directors may deem relevant.
Transfer agent	Computershare Trust Company, N.A.
Proposed stock exchange symbol	We intend to apply to list our shares of Class A common stock on the NYSE under the symbol "OSG."
Risk Factors	Investment in shares of our Class A common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully read and consider all of the information set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" and all other information set forth in this prospectus before investing in shares of our Class A common stock.

The total number of shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock to be outstanding after this offering is based on _____ shares of Class A common stock and _____ shares of Class B common stock outstanding as of _____, 2015, and excludes:

_____ shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share;

_____ shares of Class B common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share;

_____ shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of options granted under our equity incentive plans and compensation plans at a weighted average exercise price of \$ _____ per share; and

_____ shares of Class A common stock reserved for future issuance under our equity incentive plans and compensation plans.

Table of Contents**SUMMARY FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA**

The following tables set forth summary historical consolidated financial and other data and pro forma financial data as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The summary consolidated statement of operations data presented below for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 and the consolidated balance sheet data presented below as of December 31, 2013 and 2014 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary consolidated statement of operations data presented below for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 and the balance sheet data presented below as of March 31, 2015 have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. In the opinion of management, our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations at the dates and for the periods presented. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected in the future.

The summary unaudited pro forma financial data has been developed by application of pro forma adjustments to the historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary unaudited pro forma financial data for the year ended December 31, 2014 gives effect, in the manner described under "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Data" and the notes thereto, to certain transactions related to our emergence from bankruptcy, as if all such events had been completed as of January 1, 2014. The unaudited pro forma adjustments are based upon available information and certain assumptions we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. The summary unaudited pro forma financial data is presented for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of, and does not purport to represent, what our results of operations would actually have been had the transactions been consummated as of January 1, 2014. In addition, the summary unaudited pro forma financial data is not necessarily indicative of our future financial condition or results of operations. We did not pay any cash dividends in the years presented below.

You should read the information contained in this table in conjunction with "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Data," "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data," "Capitalization," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	For the year ended December 31,			Unaudited Pro Forma for the year ended December 31,	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2015	2014
(in thousands, except per share amounts)						
Statement of operations data:						
Shipping revenues	\$ 957,434	\$ 1,015,996	\$ 1,137,134	\$ 956,726	\$ 233,542	\$ 292,446
Income/(loss) from vessel operations	95,102	(367,198)	(379,233)	94,100	65,132	34,630
(Loss)/income before reorganization items and income taxes	(95,608)	(325,805)	(440,482)	20,591	49,048	43,135
Reorganization items, net	(171,473)	(327,170)	(41,113)		(3,487)	(29,256)
(Loss)/income before income taxes	(267,081)	(652,975)	(481,595)	20,591	45,561	13,879
Net (loss)/income	(152,273)	(638,230)	(480,114)	9,306	42,901	12,550
Depreciation and amortization	151,758	176,276	201,284	151,758	37,119	37,945

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	For the year ended December 31,			Unaudited Pro Forma for the year ended December 31,	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2015	2014
(in thousands, except per share amounts)						
Share and per share amounts:						
Basic and Diluted net (loss)/income per share Class A and Class B ¹	\$ (0.65)	\$	\$	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08	\$
Basic and Diluted net (loss)/income per share Common stock ²		(20.94)	(15.82)			0.41
Equity per share	2.43	(1.96)	17.28		2.51	(1.60)
Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands)						
Basic earnings per share:						
Class A ⁽³⁾	212,508			520,573	520,584	
Class B and common stock ⁽⁴⁾	21,372	30,483	30,339	7,926	7,925	30,516
Diluted earnings per share:						
Class A ⁽³⁾	212,508			520,582	520,587	
Class B and common stock ⁽⁴⁾	21,372	30,483	30,339	7,926	7,925	30,516

	For the year ended December 31,			Unaudited Pro Forma for the year ended December 31,	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2015	2014
(in thousands)						
Other data:						
TCE revenues ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 761,359	\$ 763,328	\$ 840,846	\$ 760,018	\$ 221,642	\$ 214,553
EBITDA ⁽⁶⁾	117,168	(476,349)	(186,890)	287,639	111,249	51,947
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁶⁾	298,556	235,389	128,745	297,554	113,708	86,603

	For the year ended December 31, 2014		For the three months ended March 31, 2015	
	U.S. Flag Fleet	International Flag Fleet	U.S. Flag Fleet	International Flag Fleet
(dollars in thousands)				
Fleet data:				
TCE revenues	\$ 414,373	\$ 346,964	\$ 111,212	\$ 110,338
Average daily TCE rates	\$ 49,231	\$ 16,546	\$ 53,659	\$ 25,359
Average number of vessels	24	60	24	51

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	As of December 31,		As of March 31,
	2014	2013	2015
	(in thousands)		
Balance sheet data:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 389,226	\$ 601,927	\$ 477,321
Restricted cash ⁽⁷⁾	123,178		118,010
Current assets less current liabilities ⁽⁸⁾	598,382	439,473	613,149
Total vessels, deferred drydock and other property at net book value	2,275,630	2,416,600	2,243,622
Total assets	3,436,491	3,644,494	3,457,317
Total debt ⁽⁹⁾	1,668,667	2,561,650	1,665,612
Reserve for deferred income taxes and unrecognized tax benefits ⁽¹⁰⁾	317,797	631,162	317,974
Total equity/(deficit)	1,286,087	(60,247)	1,326,265

	For the year ended December 31,			For the three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013	2012	2015	2014
	(in thousands)				
Cash flow data:					
Net cash (used in)/provided by					
Operating activities	\$ (727,149)	\$ 141,896	\$ (32,899)	\$ 66,414	\$ 44,058
Investing activities	(47,338)	(34,538)	(22,409)	24,859	(1,839)
Financing activities	561,786	(12,773)	507,773	(3,178)	(5,469)

(1) Includes outstanding Class A warrants and Class B warrants. See notes 3 and 4 below.

(2) Represents legacy common stock that was cancelled on the Effective Date. See "Prospectus Summary Emergence from Bankruptcy" and "Business Reorganization under Chapter 11."

(3) The weighted average shares outstanding for Class A common stock basic and diluted earnings per share was calculated using no Class A common stock and no Class A warrants outstanding for the period January 1, 2014 through August 4, 2014, including for the three months ended March 31, 2014. For the period from August 5, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and for the three months ended March 31, 2015, proceeds from warrant exercises are ignored, and shares issuable upon Class A warrant exercise are included in the calculation of Class A basic weighted average shares outstanding for the period as management deemed the exercise price for the Class A warrants of \$0.01 per share to be nominal. Approximately 310,420 thousand shares of Class A common stock and 210,153 thousand Class A warrants were used in calculating the weighted average shares outstanding for the period from August 5, 2014 through December 31, 2014. As of March 31, 2015 there were 310,726 thousand shares of Class A common stock outstanding and 210,146 thousand Class A warrants outstanding. The computation of diluted earnings per share assumes the issuance of common stock for all potentially dilutive stock options and restricted stock units not classified as participating securities. As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 there were approximately 196 thousand shares of Class A restricted stock units and 454 thousand Class A stock options outstanding and considered to be potentially dilutive securities.

(4) The weighted average shares outstanding for Class B common stock and common stock basic and diluted earnings per share was calculated using the common stock outstanding for each of the years in the two year period ended December 31, 2013 and for the period January 1, 2014 through August 4, 2014, including for the three months ended March 31, 2014. For the period August 5, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and for the three months ended March 31, 2015, it includes Class B common stock outstanding and Class B warrants outstanding. Proceeds from warrant exercises are ignored, and shares issuable upon Class B warrant exercise are included in the calculation of Class B basic weighted average shares outstanding for the period as management deemed the exercise price for the Class B

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warrants of \$0.01 per share to be nominal. As of December 31, 2014, there were approximately 2,908 thousand Class B warrants outstanding. As of March 31, 2015 there were approximately 2,212 thousand Class B warrants outstanding.

(5) Reconciliations of TCE revenues to shipping revenues as reflected in the consolidated statements of operations are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,			Unaudited Pro Forma for the year ended December 31,	For the three months ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2015	2014	
	(in thousands)						
TCE revenues	\$ 761,359	\$ 763,328	\$ 840,846	\$ 760,018	\$ 221,642	\$ 214,553	
Add: Voyage expenses	196,075	252,668	296,288	196,708	11,900	77,893	
Shipping revenues	\$ 957,434	\$ 1,015,996	\$ 1,137,134	\$ 956,726	\$ 233,542	\$ 292,446	

Consistent with general practice in the shipping industry, we use TCE revenues, which represents shipping revenues less voyage expenses, as a measure to compare revenue generated from a voyage charter to revenue generated from a time charter. TCE revenues, a non-GAAP measure, provides additional meaningful information in conjunction with shipping revenues, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, because it assists management in decisions regarding the deployment and use of our vessels and in evaluating our financial performance.

(6) EBITDA represents net (loss)/income before interest expense, income taxes and depreciation and amortization expense. Adjusted EBITDA consists of EBITDA adjusted for the impact of certain items that we do not consider indicative of our ongoing operating performance. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are presented to provide investors with meaningful additional information that management uses to monitor ongoing operating results and evaluate trends over comparative periods. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not represent, and should not be a substitute for, net (loss)/income or cash flows from operations as determined in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of the limitations are:

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; and

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt.

While EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are frequently used as a measure of operating results and performance, neither of them is necessarily comparable to other similarly titled captions of other companies due to differences in methods of calculation.

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The following table reconciles net (loss)/income attributable to the Company, as reflected in the consolidated statements of operations, to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA:

	For the year ended December 31,			Unaudited Pro Forma for the year ended December 31,	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2015	2014
	(in thousands)					
Net (loss)/income	\$ (152,273)	\$ (638,230)	\$ (480,114)	\$ 9,306	\$ 42,901	\$ 12,550
Income tax (benefit)/provision	(114,808)	(14,745)	(1,481)	11,285	2,660	1,329
Interest expense	232,491	350	93,421	115,290	28,569	123
Depreciation and amortization	151,758	176,276	201,284	151,758	37,119	37,945
EBITDA	117,168	(476,349)	(186,890)	287,639	111,249	51,947
Technical management transition costs	3,427			3,427	40	194
Severance and relocation costs	17,020	3,097	3,163	17,020	5	6,683
Goodwill and other intangibles impairment charge		16,214				
(Gain)/loss on disposal of vessels, including impairments	(10,532)	365,257	271,359	(10,532)	(1,073)	(1,477)
Reorganization items, net	171,473	327,170	41,113		3,487	29,256
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 298,556	\$ 235,389	\$ 128,745⁽¹¹⁾	\$ 297,554	\$ 113,708	\$ 86,603

(7) Includes \$77,999 and \$70,093 of legally restricted cash relating to the OIN Term Loan as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The OIN Facilities were amended on June 3, 2015. Following that amendment, the \$77,999 of cash that was legally restricted as of March 31, 2015 is no longer restricted. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Sources of Capital." The OIN Facilities stipulate that if annual aggregate cash proceeds of OIN asset sales exceed \$5,000, cash proceeds from each such sale are required to be reinvested in vessels within twelve months of such sale or be used to prepay the principal balance outstanding on the OIN Facilities. The balance of restricted cash as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, represents management-designated cash reserves of \$40,011 and \$53,085, respectively, which are to be utilized for the settlement of certain unsecured claims, including disputed unsecured claims, and other costs related to our recent emergence from bankruptcy.

(8) Current liabilities include income taxes payable, including reserve for uncertain tax positions of \$234,623 as of December 31, 2013.

(9) Amounts do not include debt of our JVs. 2013 balances are included in liabilities subject to compromise in the audited consolidated balance sheet for December 31, 2013.

(10) Comprised of deferred income taxes and reserve for uncertain tax positions as follows:

	As of December 31,		As of March 31,
	2014	2013	2015
	(in thousands)		
Deferred income taxes	\$ 283,277	\$ 369,954	\$ 275,339
Reserve for uncertain tax positions (current)		234,623	
Reserve for uncertain tax positions (noncurrent)	34,520	26,585	42,635
	\$ 317,797	\$ 631,162	\$ 317,974

(11)

Includes \$40,400 recognized in shipping revenues during 2012 in relation to the termination, settlement and replacement agreement with Sunoco, which is discussed in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results from Vessel Operations U.S. Flag."

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RISK FACTORS

The following important risk factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements made in this prospectus or presented elsewhere by management from time to time. If any of the circumstances or events described below actually arise or occur, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Industry

The highly cyclical nature of the industry may lead to volatile changes in charter rates and vessel values, which could adversely affect our earnings and available cash.

The tanker industry is both cyclical and volatile in terms of charter rates and profitability. Fluctuations in charter rates and vessel values result from changes in supply and demand both for tanker capacity and for oil and oil products. Factors affecting these changes in supply and demand are generally outside of our control. The nature, timing and degree of changes in industry conditions are unpredictable and could adversely affect the values of our vessels or result in significant fluctuations in the amount of charter revenues we earn, which could result in significant volatility in our quarterly and annual results and cash flows. Factors influencing the demand for tanker capacity include:

supply and demand for, and availability of, energy resources such as oil, oil products and natural gas, which affect customers' need for vessel capacity;

global and regional economic and political conditions, including armed conflicts, terrorist activities and strikes, that among other things could impact the supply of oil, as well as trading patterns and the demand for various vessel types;

regional availability of refining capacity and inventories;

changes in the production levels of crude oil (including in particular production by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"), the United States and other key producers);

developments in international trade generally;

changes in seaborne and other transportation patterns, including changes in the distances that cargoes are transported, changes in the price of crude oil and changes to the West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") and Brent Crude ("Brent") oil pricing benchmarks;

environmental and other legal and regulatory developments and concerns;

construction or expansion of new or existing pipelines or railways;

weather and natural disasters;

competition from alternative sources of energy; and

international sanctions, embargoes, import and export restrictions or nationalizations and wars.

Factors influencing the supply of vessel capacity include:

the number of newbuilding deliveries;

the scrapping rate of older vessels;

the number of vessels being used for storage or as FSOs;

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the conversion of vessels from transporting oil and oil products to carrying dry bulk cargo or vice versa;

the number of vessels removed from service;

availability and pricing of other energy resources such as natural gas for which tankers can be used or to which construction capacity may be dedicated;

port or canal congestion; and

environmental and maritime regulations.

Many of the factors that influence the demand for vessel capacity will also, in the longer term, effectively influence the supply of vessel capacity, since decisions to build new capacity, invest in capital repairs or retain in service older obsolescent capacity are influenced by the general state of the marine transportation industry from time to time.

The market value of vessels fluctuates significantly, which could adversely affect our liquidity or otherwise adversely affect our financial condition.

The market value of vessels has fluctuated over time. The fluctuation in market value of vessels over time is based upon various factors, including:

age of the vessel;

general economic and market conditions affecting the tanker industry, including the availability of vessel financing;

number of vessels in the world fleet (or, in the case of the U.S. domestic market, the Jones Act fleet);

types and sizes of vessels available;

changes in trading patterns affecting demand for particular sizes and types of vessels;

cost of newbuildings;

prevailing level of charter rates;

competition from other shipping companies;

other modes of transportation; and

technological advances in vessel design and propulsion.

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These factors will affect the value of our vessels at the time of any vessel sale. In addition, as vessels grow older, they generally decline in value.

If we sell a vessel at a sale price that is less than the vessel's carrying amount on our financial statements, we will incur a loss on the sale and a reduction in earnings and surplus. In addition, declining values of our vessels could adversely affect our liquidity by limiting our ability to raise cash by refinancing vessels.

Declines in charter rates and other market deterioration could cause us to incur impairment charges.

We evaluate the carrying amounts of our vessels to determine if events have occurred that would require an impairment of those vessels' carrying amounts. The recoverable amount of vessels is reviewed to determine whether there have been any events or changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying amount of the assets might not be recovered. This review for potential

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impairment indicators and projection of future cash flows related to the vessels is complex and requires us to make various estimates, including future freight rates, earnings from the vessels and discount rates. All of these items have historically been volatile. We evaluate the recoverable amount as the higher of either fair value less costs to sell or value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount of the vessel, the vessel is deemed impaired. The carrying values of our vessels may differ significantly from their fair market value.

An increase in the supply of vessels without a commensurate increase in demand for such vessels, which could cause charter rates to remain at depressed levels or to further decline, could adversely affect our revenues, profitability and cash flows, as well as the value of our vessels.

We depend on short-term duration, or "spot," charters, for a significant portion of our revenues, which exposes us to fluctuations in market conditions. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, we derived approximately 52% of our TCE revenues in the spot market. In 2014, 2013 and 2012, we derived approximately 49%, 52% and 64%, respectively, of our TCE revenues in the spot market.

The marine transportation industry has historically been highly cyclical, and the profitability and asset values of companies in the industry have fluctuated based on changes in the supply and demand of vessels. If the number of new ships of a particular class delivered exceeds the number of vessels of that class being scrapped, available capacity in that class will increase. The newbuilding order book (representing vessels in various stages of planning or construction and including chemical and other tankers) equaled 16%, 15%, 12% and 11% of the existing world tanker fleet as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

In the U.S. domestic market, since the first quarter of 2013, firm orders to build 14 tankers and 10 ATBs have been announced, representing approximately 33% of the existing Jones Act fleet of product carriers and large ATBs (defined as vessels having carrying capacities of between 0.14 million barrels and 0.35 million barrels, which excludes numerous tank barges below 0.14 million barrel capacity and 10 much larger tankers dedicated exclusively to the Alaskan crude oil trade), which exceeds the anticipated levels of scrapping. Delivery of those tankers is expected to take place between 2015 and 2017. Given the smaller number of tankers operating in the U.S. domestic market, even a limited increase in capacity supply may negatively impact the market.

Vessel supply is also affected by the number of vessels being used for floating storage, since vessels used for storage are not available to transport crude oil or petroleum products. Utilization of vessels for storage is affected by expectations of changes in the price of oil and petroleum products, with utilization generally increasing if prices are expected to increase more than storage costs and generally decreasing if they are not. A reduction in vessel utilization for storage will generally increase vessel supply. In 2010, for example, 81 vessels were released from storage and reentered the trading fleet. Since the 2010 release until near the end of 2014, storage on vessels at sea has been low, in part because then-current prices of crude oil have generally exceeded the future prices, a condition that allows companies to replace inventories at lower prices, which encourages the drawdown of commercial inventories. Supply has exceeded demand during the past five years, resulting in lower charter rates across the International Flag fleet. Since December 2014, however, current prices of crude oil have generally been below future prices, resulting in an increase in vessels used for storage. The duration of this trend of higher future prices cannot be predicted. If this trend ceases or reverses, the charter rates for our International Flag vessels could decrease to levels experienced during the past five years, which were well below historical averages. Any such development would have a material adverse effect on our revenues, profitability and cash flows if sustained over a long period of time.

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Shipping is a business with inherent risks, and our insurance may not be adequate to cover our losses.

Our vessels and their cargoes are at risk of being damaged or lost because of events including, but not limited to:

marine disasters;

bad weather;

mechanical failures;

human error;

war, terrorism and piracy;

grounding, fire, explosions and collisions; and

other unforeseen circumstances or events.

In addition, transporting crude oil creates a risk of business interruptions due to political circumstances in foreign countries, hostilities, labor strikes, port closings and boycotts. These hazards may result in death or injury to persons; loss of revenues or property; the payment of ransoms; environmental damage; higher insurance rates; damage to our customer relationships; and market disruptions, delay or rerouting, which may also subject us to litigation. In addition, the operation of tankers has unique operational risks associated with the transportation of oil. An oil spill may cause significant environmental damage and the associated costs could exceed the insurance coverage available to us. Compared to other types of vessels, tankers are also exposed to a higher risk of damage and loss by fire, whether ignited by a terrorist attack, collision, or other cause, due to the high flammability and high volume of the oil transported in tankers. Furthermore, any such incident could seriously damage our reputation and cause us either to lose business or to be less likely to enter into new business (either because of customer concerns or changes in customer vetting processes). Any of these events could result in loss of revenues, decreased cash flows and increased costs.

While we carry insurance to protect against certain risks involved in the conduct of our business, risks may arise against which we are not adequately insured. For example, a catastrophic spill could exceed our \$1 billion per vessel insurance coverage and have a material adverse effect on our operations. In addition, we may not be able to procure adequate insurance coverage at commercially reasonable rates in the future, and we cannot guarantee that any particular claim will be paid by our insurers. In the past, new and stricter environmental regulations have led to higher costs for insurance covering environmental damage or pollution, and new regulations could lead to similar increases or even make this type of insurance unavailable. Furthermore, even if insurance coverage is adequate to cover our losses, we may not be able to timely obtain a replacement ship in the event of a loss. We may also be subject to calls, or premiums, in amounts based not only on our own claim records but also the claim records of all other members of the protection and indemnity associations through which we obtain insurance coverage for tort liability. Our payment of these calls could result in significant expenses which would reduce our profits and cash flows or cause losses.

Constraints on capital availability have adversely affected the tanker industry and our business.

Constraints on capital that have occurred during recent years have adversely affected the financial condition of certain of our customers, joint venture partners, financial lenders and suppliers. Entities that suffer a material adverse impact on their financial condition may be unable or unwilling to comply with their contractual commitments to us, including the refusal or inability of

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customers to pay charter hire to us or the inability or unwillingness of joint venture partners or financial lenders to honor their commitments to contribute funds to a joint venture or lend funds. While we seek to monitor the financial condition of our customers, joint venture partners, financial lenders and suppliers, the availability and accuracy of information about the financial condition of such entities and the actions that we may take to reduce possible losses resulting from the failure of such entities to comply with their contractual obligations may be limited. Any such failure could have a material adverse effect on our revenues, profitability and cash flows. In addition, adverse financial conditions may inhibit these entities from entering into new commitments with us, which could also have a material adverse effect on our revenues, profitability and cash flows.

We also face other potential constraints on capital relating to counterparty credit risk and constraints on our ability to borrow funds. See also " Risks Related to Our Company We have incurred significant indebtedness, which could affect our ability to finance our operations, pursue desirable business opportunities and successfully run our business in the future, all of which could affect our ability to fulfill our obligations under that indebtedness" and " Risks Related to Our Company We are subject to credit risks with respect to our counterparties on contracts, and any failure by those counterparties to meet their obligations could cause us to suffer losses on such contracts, decreasing revenues and earnings."

We conduct our operations internationally, which subjects us to changing economic, political and governmental conditions abroad that may adversely affect our business.

We conduct our operations internationally, and our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected by changing economic, political and government conditions in the countries and regions where our vessels are employed, including:

regional or local economic downturns;

labor rules and collective bargaining arrangements in foreign jurisdictions;

changes in governmental policy or regulation;

restrictions on the transfer of funds into or out of countries in which we or our customers operate;

difficulty in staffing and managing (including ensuring compliance with internal policies and controls) geographically widespread operations;

the effect of applicable tax structures, including potential liabilities relating to domestic and foreign withholding taxes and potential negative consequences from changes in tax laws;

trade relations with foreign countries in which our customers and suppliers have operations, including protectionist measures such as tariffs and import or export licensing requirements;

general economic and political conditions, which may interfere with, among other things, our supply chain, our customers and all of our activities in a particular location;

difficulty in the enforcement of contractual obligations in foreign jurisdictions and the collection of accounts receivable from foreign accounts;

different regulatory regimes in the various countries in which we operate;

inadequate intellectual property protection in foreign countries;

the difficulties and increased expenses in complying with multiple and potentially conflicting domestic and foreign laws, regulations, security, product approvals and trade standards, anti-bribery laws, government sanctions and restrictions on doing business with certain nations or specially designated nationals;

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import and export duties and quotas;

demands for improper payments from port officials or other government officials;

domestic and foreign customs, tariffs and taxes;

foreign currency exchange controls, restrictions and fluctuations, which could result in reduced revenue and increased operating expense;

international incidents;

transportation delays or interruptions;

local conflicts, acts of war, terrorist attacks or military conflicts;

changes in oil prices or disruptions in oil supplies that could substantially affect global trade, our customers' operations and our business;

the imposition of taxes by flag states, port states and jurisdictions in which we or our subsidiaries are incorporated or where our vessels operate; and

expropriation of our vessels.

The occurrence of such events could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, our international operations subject us to certain risks regarding taxation of foreign subsidiary income, see " Risks Related to Legal and Regulatory Matters Our financial condition would be materially adversely affected if the shipping income of our foreign subsidiaries becomes subject to current taxation in the United States."

In addition, we must comply with complex foreign and U.S. laws and regulations, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, the U.K. Bribery Act and other local laws prohibiting corrupt payments to government officials, as well as anti-money laundering laws and anti-competition regulations. The shipping industry is generally considered to present elevated risks in these areas. Violations of these laws and regulations could result in fines and penalties, criminal sanctions and restrictions on our business operations and on our ability to transport cargo to one or more countries, and could also materially affect our brand, ability to attract and retain employees, international operations, business and operating results. Although we have policies and procedures designed to achieve compliance with these laws and regulations, we cannot be certain that our employees, contractors, joint venture partners or agents will not violate these policies and procedures. Our operations may also subject our employees or our agents to extortion attempts.

Changes in fuel prices may adversely affect profits.

Fuel is a significant, if not the largest, expense in our shipping operations when vessels are under voyage charter. Accordingly, an increase in the price of fuel may adversely affect our profitability if these increases cannot be passed onto customers. The price and supply of fuel is unpredictable and fluctuates based on events outside our control, including geopolitical developments; supply and demand for oil and gas; actions by OPEC, and other oil and gas producers; war and unrest in oil producing countries and regions; regional production patterns; and environmental concerns. Fuel may become much more expensive in the future, which could reduce the profitability and competitiveness of our business compared to other forms of transportation.

An easing or lifting of the U.S. crude oil export ban could adversely impact our U.S. Flag Fleet.

Over the last four decades, the ability of U.S. producers to export domestic crude oil has been limited by the U.S. government. As crude oil production, especially light sweet crude, has increased in the United States due to hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling, there have been more calls

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by crude oil producers for the U.S. government to change its energy policy to ease or lift the crude oil export ban. Although the impact on our U.S. Flag fleet's operations is not determinable, the easing of the crude oil export ban could result in reduced coastwise transportation of crude oil, which may have an adverse impact on our U.S. Flag segment.

Acts of piracy on ocean-going vessels could adversely affect our business.

The frequency of pirate attacks on seagoing vessels remains high, particularly in the western part of the Indian Ocean, off the west coast of Africa and in the South China Sea. If piracy attacks result in regions in which our vessels are deployed being characterized by insurers as "war risk" zones, as the Gulf of Aden has been, or Joint War Committee "war and strikes" listed areas, premiums payable for insurance coverage could increase significantly, and such insurance coverage may become difficult to obtain. Crew costs could also increase in such circumstances due to risks of piracy attacks.

In addition, while we believe the charterer remains liable for charter payments when a vessel is seized by pirates, the charterer may dispute this and withhold charter hire until the vessel is released. A charterer may also claim that a vessel seized by pirates was not "on-hire" for a certain number of days and it is therefore entitled to cancel the charter party, a claim we would dispute. We may not be adequately insured to cover losses from these incidents, which could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, hijacking as a result of an act of piracy against our vessels, or an increase in the cost (or unavailability) of insurance for those vessels, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Such attacks may also impact our customers, which could impair their ability to make payments to us under our charters.

Terrorist attacks and international hostilities and instability can affect the tanker industry, which could adversely affect our business.

Terrorist attacks, the outbreak of war or the existence of international hostilities could damage the world economy, adversely affect the availability of and demand for crude oil and petroleum products and adversely affect both our ability to charter our vessels and the charter rates payable under any such charters. In addition, we operate in a sector of the economy that is likely to be adversely impacted by the effects of political instability, terrorist or other attacks, war or international hostilities. In the past, political instability has also resulted in attacks on vessels, mining of waterways and other efforts to disrupt international shipping, particularly in the Arabian Gulf region. These factors could also increase the costs to us of conducting our business, particularly crew, insurance and security costs, and prevent or restrict us from obtaining insurance coverage, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Public health threats could have an adverse effect on our operations and our financial results.

Public health threats and other highly communicable diseases, outbreaks of which have already occurred in various parts of the world near where we operate, could adversely impact our operations, the operations of our customers and the global economy, including the worldwide demand for crude oil and the level of demand for our services. Any quarantine of personnel, restrictions on travel to or from countries in which we operate, or inability to access certain areas could adversely affect our operations. Travel restrictions, operational problems or large-scale social unrest in any part of the world in which we operate, or any reduction in the demand for tanker services caused by public health threats in the future, may impact operations and adversely affect our financial results.

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Risks Related to Our Company

We have incurred significant indebtedness, which could affect our ability to finance our operations, pursue desirable business opportunities and successfully run our business in the future, all of which could affect our ability to fulfill our obligations under that indebtedness.

As of March 31, 2015, we had \$1.67 billion of outstanding indebtedness. Our substantial indebtedness and interest expense could have important consequences, including:

limiting our ability to use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations in other areas of our business, including for working capital, capital expenditures and other general business activities, because we must dedicate a substantial portion of these funds to service our debt;

to the extent our future cash flows are insufficient, requiring us to seek to incur additional indebtedness in order to make planned capital expenditures and other expenses or investments;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, acquisitions, and other expenses or investments planned by us;

limiting our flexibility and ability to capitalize on business opportunities and to react to competitive pressures and adverse changes in government regulation, and our business and industry;

limiting our ability to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness;

increasing our vulnerability to a downturn in our business and to adverse economic and industry conditions generally;

placing us at a competitive disadvantage as compared to our less-leveraged competitors;

potentially limiting our ability to enter certain pools;

limiting our ability, or increasing the costs, to refinance indebtedness; and

limiting our ability to enter into hedging transactions by reducing the number of counterparties with whom we can enter into such transactions as well as the volume of those transactions.

Our ability to continue to fund our obligations and to reduce debt may be affected by general economic, financial market, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors, among other things. An inability to fund our debt requirements or reduce debt could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Additionally, the actual or perceived credit quality of our charterers (as well as any defaults by them) could materially affect our ability to obtain the additional capital resources that we will require to purchase additional vessels or significantly increase the costs of obtaining such capital. Our inability to obtain additional financing at a reasonable cost, or at all, could materially affect our results of operation and our ability to implement our business strategy.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, and could in the future breach covenants in our credit facilities and term loans.

Our earnings, cash flow and the market value of our vessels vary significantly over time due to the cyclical nature of the tanker industry, as well as general economic and market conditions affecting the industry. As a result, the amount of debt that we can manage in some periods may not

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be appropriate in other periods and our ability to meet the financial covenants to which we are subject or may be subject in the future may vary. Additionally, future cash flow may be insufficient to meet our debt obligations and commitments. Any insufficiency could negatively impact our business.

Each Exit Financing Facility (as defined herein) contains certain restrictions relating to new borrowings and the movement of funds between the borrowers thereunder and us, as set forth in the respective loan agreements. In addition, the OIN Revolver Facility (as defined herein) has a covenant to maintain the aggregate fair market value of the collateral vessels at greater than or equal to \$500.0 million at the end of the each fiscal quarter. None of the other Exit Financing Facilities have financial covenants. Furthermore, drawdowns under the OBS ABL Facility (as defined herein) are limited based upon the available borrowing base, as defined in that loan agreement and, if availability falls below a certain amount for a specified period of time, the administrative agent could exercise cash dominion rights permitting it to invoke control rights over certain of our accounts. While we were in compliance with these requirements as of March 31, 2015, a decrease in vessel values or a failure to meet this ratio could cause us to breach certain covenants in our existing credit facilities and term loans, or in future financing agreements that we may enter into from time to time. If we breach such covenants and are unable to remedy the relevant breach or obtain a waiver, our lenders could accelerate our debt and foreclose on our owned vessels. For more information on the Exit Financing Facilities, see "Business Reorganization Under Chapter 11 Exit Financing" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Sources of Capital."

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A range of economic, competitive, financial, business, industry and other factors will affect our future financial performance, and, accordingly, our ability to generate cash flow from operations and to pay debt and to meet the financial covenants under the OIN Revolver Facility. Many of these factors, such as charter rates, economic and financial conditions in the tanker industry and the global economy or competitive initiatives of competitors, are beyond our control. If we do not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to satisfy our debt obligations, we may have to undertake alternative financing plans, such as:

refinancing or restructuring our debt;

selling vessels or other assets;

reducing or delaying investments and capital expenditures; or

seeking to raise additional capital.

Undertaking alternative financing plans, if necessary, might not allow us to meet our debt obligations. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets, our access to such markets and our financial condition at that time. Any refinancing of debt could be at higher interest rates and might require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. In addition, the terms of existing or future debt instruments may restrict us from adopting some of these alternatives. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. Our inability to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy our debt obligations, to meet the covenants in our credit agreements and term loans and/or to obtain alternative financing in such circumstances, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We will be required to make additional capital expenditures to expand the number of vessels in our fleet and to maintain all of our vessels, which will depend on additional financing.

Our business strategy is focused in part upon the expansion of our fleet through the timely and selective acquisition of secondhand tanker vessels or existing newbuild contracts to the extent we believe those acquisitions will result in attractive returns on invested capital and create increased cash flow. If we are unable to fulfill our obligations under any memorandum of agreement or newbuilding construction contract for future vessel acquisitions, the sellers of such vessels may be permitted to terminate such contracts and we may be required to forfeit all or a portion of the down payments we made under such contracts and we may also be sued for any outstanding balance. In addition, as a newbuilding vessel must be drydocked within five years of its delivery from a shipyard, with survey cycles of no more than 60 months for the first three surveys, and 30 months thereafter, not including any unexpected repairs, we will incur significant maintenance costs for our existing and any newly acquired vessels. As a result, if we do not utilize our vessels as planned, these maintenance costs could have material adverse effects on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We depend on third-party service providers for technical and commercial management of our International Flag fleet.

We currently outsource to third-party service providers certain management services of our International Flag fleet, including technical management, certain aspects of commercial management and crew management. In particular, we have entered into the Ship Management Agreements with V.Ships, which assign technical management responsibilities to V.Ships for each vessel in our owned or bareboat chartered-in International Flag conventional tanker fleet. We have also transferred commercial management of our International Flag conventional tanker fleet to certain other third-party service providers, principally commercial pools.

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In such outsourcing arrangements, we have transferred direct control over technical and commercial management of the relevant vessels, while maintaining significant oversight and audit rights, and must rely on third-party service providers to, among other things:

comply with contractual commitments to us, including with respect to safety, quality and environmental compliance of the operations of our vessels;

comply with requirements imposed by the U.S. government (i) restricting calls on ports located in countries that are subject to sanctions and embargoes and (ii) prohibiting bribery and other corrupt practices;

respond to changes in customer demands for our vessels;

obtain supplies and materials necessary for the operation and maintenance of our vessels; and

mitigate the impact of labor shortages and/or disruptions relating to crews on our vessels.

The failure of third-party service providers to meet such commitments could lead to legal liability or other damages to us. The third-party service providers we have selected may not provide a standard of service comparable to that which we provided for such vessels prior to any outsourcing. We rely on our third-party service providers to comply with applicable law, and a failure by such providers to comply with such laws may subject us to liability or damage our reputation even if we did not engage in the conduct ourselves. Furthermore, damage to any such third party's reputation, relationships or business may reflect on us directly or indirectly, and could have a material adverse effect on our reputation and business.

V.Ships has the right to terminate the Ship Management Agreements at any time with 90 days' notice. If V.Ships exercises that right, we will be required either to enter into substitute agreements with other third parties or to assume those management duties. We may not succeed in negotiating and entering into such agreements with other third parties and, even if we do so, the terms and conditions of such agreements may be less favorable to us than those under the Ship Management Agreements. Furthermore, if we are required to dedicate internal resources to managing the International Flag conventional tanker fleet (including, but not limited to, hiring additional qualified personnel or diverting existing resources), that could result in increased costs and reduced efficiency and profitability. Any such changes could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The contribution of our joint ventures to our profits and losses may fluctuate, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows.

We currently own an interest in six of our vessels through two joint ventures, one in which we have a 50% ownership interest and the second in which we have a 49.9% ownership interest, together with other third-party vessel owners and operators in our industry. See "Business Fleet Fleet Operations Joint Ventures." Our ownership in the JVs is accounted for using the equity method, which means that our allocation of profits and losses of the applicable JV is included in our consolidated financial statements. The contribution of the JVs to our profits and losses may fluctuate, including the distributions that we may receive from such entities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

A joint venture involves certain risks such as:

we may not have voting control over the joint venture;

we may not be able to maintain good relationships with our joint venture partner;

the joint venture partner at any time may have economic or business interests that are inconsistent with ours;

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the joint venture partner may fail to fund its share of capital for operations or to fulfill its other commitments, including providing accurate and timely accounting and financial information to us;

the joint venture may experience operating difficulties and financial losses, which may lead to asset write-downs or impairment charges that could negatively impact the operating results of the joint venture and us;

the joint venture or venture partner could lose key personnel; and

the joint venture partner could become bankrupt requiring us to assume all risks and capital requirements related to the joint venture project, and the related bankruptcy proceedings could have an adverse impact on the operation of the partnership or joint venture.

In addition, the charters under which our two FSO JV Vessels currently operate expire in 2017 and may not be renewed at comparable rates. If events relating to any of these risks were to come to pass, that could adversely affect our participation in the relevant JV, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business depends on spot charters, and any future decrease in spot charter rates could adversely affect our earnings.

Spot charters, including vessels operating in commercial pools that predominantly operate in the spot market, constituted 52% of our aggregate TCE revenues in the first three months of 2015, and 49% in 2014, 52% in 2013 and 64% in 2012. Accordingly, our shipping revenues are significantly affected by prevailing spot rates for voyage charters in the markets in which our vessels operate. Spot rates have historically been volatile, and fluctuate due to seasonal changes and general supply and demand dynamics in the crude oil and refined products sectors. For example, over the past five years, VLCC spot market rates (expressed as a TCE) have ranged from a high of \$87,500 per day to negative values, and in December 2014 achieved a high of \$87,500 per day on the benchmark route between the Middle East Gulf and Japan. The successful operation of our vessels in the competitive spot charter market depends on, among other things, obtaining profitable spot charters and minimizing, to the extent possible, time spent waiting for charters and time spent traveling unladen to pick up cargo. The spot market continues to be very volatile, and, in the past, there have been periods when spot charter rates have declined below the operating cost of vessels. If spot charter rates decline in the future, then we may be unable to operate our vessels trading in the spot market profitably, or meet our other obligations, including payments on indebtedness. Furthermore, as charter rates for spot charters are fixed for a single voyage, which may last up to several weeks during periods in which spot charter rates are rising or falling, we will generally experience delays in realizing the benefits from, or experiencing the detriments, of those changes. See also "Business Operations Charter Types."

We may not be able to renew time charters in our U.S. Flag fleet when they expire or enter into new time charters for newbuilds.

Our ability to renew expiring contracts or obtain new charters will depend on the prevailing market conditions at the time of renewal. As of March 31, 2015, we employed 20 vessels in our U.S. Flag fleet on time charters, with two of those charters expiring in 2015, 10 expiring in 2016, three expiring in 2017, three expiring in 2018 and two expiring in 2020 or thereafter. Our existing time charters may not be renewed, or if renewed, those new contracts may be at less favorable rates. In addition, there may be a gap in employment of vessels between current charters and subsequent charters. If at a time when we are seeking to arrange new charters for our vessels, market participants expect that less capacity will be necessary in the future (for example, if it is expected that oil and natural gas prices will decrease in the future, which could suggest that future oil and gas production levels will decline from then-current levels), we may not be able to obtain charters at attractive rates or at all. If, upon expiration of the existing time charters or delivery of

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newbuilds, we are unable to obtain time charters or voyage charters at desirable rates, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected.

Termination, or a change in the nature, of our relationship with any of the commercial pools in which we participate could adversely affect our business.

As of May 31, 2015, six of our VLCCs participated in the TI pool; seven of our eight Aframax/LR2s participated in the SIGMA pool; four of our eight crude Panamax and one of our four Panamax product carriers participated directly in the PI pool; 14 of our MRs participated in the CPTA pool; and five of our MRs participated in the HDT pool (an aggregate of 19 MRs out of a total of 21 in the International Flag fleet). Our participation in these pools is intended to enhance the financial performance of our vessels through higher vessel utilization. Any participant in any of these pools has the right to withdraw upon notice in accordance with the relevant commercial pool agreement. Changes in the management of, and the terms of, these pools, decreases in the number of vessels participating in these pools, or the termination of these pools, could result in increased costs and reduced efficiency and profitability for us.

In addition, in recent years the European Union (the "E.U.") has published guidelines on the application of the E.U. antitrust rules to traditional agreements for maritime services such as commercial pools. While we believe that all the commercial pools we participate in comply with E.U. rules, there has been limited administrative and judicial interpretation of the rules. Restrictive interpretations of the guidelines could adversely affect the ability to commercially market the respective types of vessels in commercial pools.

In the highly competitive international market, we may not be able to compete effectively for charters.

Our vessels are employed in a highly competitive market. Competition arises from other vessel owners, including major oil companies, which may have substantially greater resources than we do. Competition for the transportation of crude oil and other petroleum products depends on price, location, size, age, condition, and the acceptability of the vessel operator to the charterer. We believe that because ownership of the world tanker fleet is highly fragmented, no single vessel owner is able to influence charter rates. To the extent we enter into new geographic regions or provide new services, we may not be able to compete profitably. New markets may involve competitive factors that differ from those of our current markets, and the competitors in those markets may have greater financial strength and capital resources than we do.

We may not realize the benefits we expect from past acquisitions or acquisitions we may make in the future.

Our business strategy includes acquiring material ownership interests in entities in the tanker industry and opportunistic acquisitions of vessels. The success of our acquisitions will depend upon a number of factors, some of which may not be within our control. These factors include our ability to:

identify suitable vessels and/or shipping companies for acquisitions at attractive prices, which may not be possible if asset prices rise too quickly;

obtain financing;

identify businesses engaged in managing, operating or owning vessels for acquisitions or joint ventures;

integrate any acquired vessels or businesses successfully with our then-existing operations; and

enhance our customer base.

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We intend to finance these acquisitions by using available cash from operations and through incurrence of debt or bridge financing, either of which may increase our leverage ratios, or by issuing equity, which may have a dilutive impact on our existing shareholders. At any given time we may be engaged in a number of discussions that may result in one or more acquisitions, some of which may be material to us as a whole. These opportunities require confidentiality and may involve negotiations that require us to respond quickly. Although there can be no certainty that any of these discussions will result in definitive agreements or the completion of any transactions, the announcement of any such transaction may lead to increased volatility in the trading price of our securities.

Acquisitions can also involve a number of special risks and challenges, including:

diversion of management time and attention from our existing business and other business opportunities;

delays in closing or the inability to close an acquisition for any reason, including third-party consents or approvals;

any unanticipated negative impact on us of disclosed or undisclosed matters relating to any vessels or operations acquired; and

assumption of debt or other liabilities of the acquired business, including litigation related to the acquired business.

The success of acquisitions or strategic investments depends on the effective integration of newly acquired businesses or assets into our current operations. Such integration is subject to risks and uncertainties, including realization of anticipated synergies and cost savings; the ability to retain and attract personnel and clients; the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; and undisclosed or potential legal liabilities of the acquired company or asset. We may not realize the strategic and financial benefits that we expect from any of our past acquisitions, or any future acquisitions. Further, if a portion of the purchase price of a business is attributable to goodwill and if the acquired business does not perform up to expectations at the time of the acquisition some or all of the goodwill may be written off, adversely affecting our earnings. We have recorded material write-offs of goodwill and intangible assets in prior years related to earlier acquisitions consummated by us.

Changes in demand in specialized markets in which we currently trade may lead us to redeploy certain vessels to other markets.

We deploy our vessels in several specialized markets, including, without limitation, lightering in the Delaware Bay. We conduct those lightering operations with two ATBs which were constructed using funds withdrawn from our Capital Construction Fund ("CCF"). See "Business Fleet Fleet Summary U.S. Flag." If lower demand in these markets adversely affects our financial position, we may have to consider redeploying these two ATBs in other markets. If that occurs, we may not be able to compete profitably in the new markets, and the ATBs may not be able to be redeployed to new markets without substantial modification.

Operating costs and capital expenses will increase as our vessels age and may also increase due to unanticipated events relating to secondhand vessels and the consolidation of suppliers.

In general, capital expenditures and other costs necessary for maintaining a vessel in good operating condition increase as the age of the vessel increases. As of March 31, 2015, the weighted average age of our total owned and operated fleet was 9.8 years. In addition, older vessels are typically less fuel-efficient than more recently constructed vessels due to improvements in engine technology. Cargo insurance rates are also expected to increase with the age of a vessel, since older vessels may be less desirable to charterers. Accordingly, it is likely that the operating costs of our currently operated vessels will increase. In addition, changes in governmental regulations and

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compliance with classification society standards may restrict the type of activities in which the vessels may engage and/or may require us to make additional expenditures for new equipment. Every commercial tanker must pass through inspections by a classification society authorized by the vessel's country of registry. The classification society certifies that a tanker is safe and seaworthy in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of the country of registry of the tanker and the international conventions of which that country is a member. If a classification survey requires us to add equipment, we may be required to incur substantial costs or take our vessels out of service. Market conditions may not justify such expenditures or permit us to operate our older vessels profitably even if those vessels remain operational. If a vessel in our fleet does not maintain its class and/or fails any survey, it will be unemployable and unable to trade between ports. This would negatively impact our results of operations.

In addition, our fleet includes a number of secondhand vessels. While we typically inspect secondhand vessels before we purchase them, those inspections do not necessarily provide us with the same level of knowledge about those vessels' condition that we would have had if these vessels had been built for and operated exclusively by us. We may not discover defects or other problems with such vessels before purchase, which may lead to expensive, unanticipated repairs, and could even result in accidents or other incidents for which we could be liable.

Furthermore, recent mergers have reduced the number of available suppliers, resulting in fewer alternatives for sourcing key supplies. With respect to certain items, we are generally dependent upon the original equipment manufacturer for repair and replacement of the item or its spare parts. Supplier consolidation may result in a shortage of supplies and services, thereby increasing the cost of supplies or potentially inhibiting the ability of suppliers to deliver on time. These cost increases or delays could result in downtime and delays in the repair and maintenance of our vessels and FSOs and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We derive a substantial portion of our U.S. Flag segment's revenue from a limited number of customers, and the loss of, or reduction in business by, any of these customers could materially adversely affect the U.S. Flag segment's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The U.S. Flag segment's largest customers account for a significant portion of its revenues. The U.S. Flag segment's top five customers comprised more than 55% of the U.S. Flag segment's revenues during each of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015. The loss of, or reduction in business by, any of these customers could materially adversely affect the U.S. Flag segment's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain potential customers will not use vessels older than a specified age, even if they have been subsequently rebuilt.

All of our existing ATBs with the exception of the OSG Vision/OSG 350 and the OSG Horizon/OSG 351 were originally constructed more than 25 years ago. While all of these tug-barge units were rebuilt and double-hulled since 1998 and are "in-class," meaning the vessel has been certified by a classification society as being built and maintained in accordance with the rules of that classification society and complies with the applicable rules and regulations of the vessel's country of registry and applicable international conventions, some potential customers have stated that they will not charter vessels that are more than 20 years old, even if they have been rebuilt. Other customers may not continue to view rebuilt vessels as suitable. If more customers differentiate rebuilt vessels, time charter rates for our rebuilt ATBs will likely be adversely affected or the vessels may not be employable.

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Our significant operating leases may not be replaced on as favorable terms or at all.

Our operating fleet includes 17 vessels that have been chartered-in under operating leases. Our significant operating leases in our various businesses expire at various points in the future (although some are generally subject to indefinite renewal at our option) and may not be replaced at all or on as favorable terms, which could have a material adverse effect on our future financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We are subject to credit risks with respect to our counterparties on contracts, and any failure by those counterparties to meet their obligations could cause us to suffer losses on such contracts, decreasing revenues and earnings.

We have entered into, and in the future will enter into, various contracts, including charter agreements, joint venture agreements and other agreements associated with the operation of our vessels. We charter our vessels to other parties, who pay us a daily rate of hire. We also enter COAs and voyage charters. Historically, we have not experienced material problems collecting charter hire but the global economic downturn of recent years has affected charterers more severely than the prior recessions that have occurred since our establishment more than 45 years ago. We also time charter or bareboat charter some of our vessels from other parties and our continued use and operation of such vessels depends on the vessel owners' compliance with the terms of the time charter or bareboat charter. Additionally, we enter into derivative contracts (interest rate swaps and caps) from time to time. As a result, we are subject to credit risks. The ability of each of our counterparties to perform its obligations under a contract with us will depend on a number of factors that are beyond our control and may include, among other things, general economic conditions; availability of debt or equity financing; the condition of the maritime and offshore industries; the overall financial condition of the counterparty; charter rates received for specific types of vessels; and various expenses. Charterers are sensitive to the commodity markets and may be impacted by market forces affecting commodities such as oil. In addition, in depressed market conditions, our charterers and customers may no longer need a vessel that is currently under charter or contract or may be able to obtain a comparable vessel at lower rates. As a result, our customers may fail to pay charter hire or attempt to renegotiate charter rates. If the counterparties fail to meet their obligations, we could suffer losses on such contracts which would decrease revenues, cash flows and earnings.

The counterparty to our largest Delaware Bay lightering contract has approached us about restructuring the contract to lower the minimum volumes contained therein and has indicated that the termination or reduction payment that they would be required to make under the terms of the underlying contract would pose an unreasonable economic burden. If the counterparty fails to comply with the terms of the existing long-term contract, including provisions requiring that compensation be paid to us under certain circumstances, and we are unable to obtain replacement time charters at desirable rates, our profitability and cash flows may be adversely affected.

Ongoing bankruptcy proceedings may adversely affect our operations in the future.

We emerged from bankruptcy on August 5, 2014. The full extent to which our bankruptcy will impact our business operations, reputation and relationships with our customers, employees, regulators and agents may not be known for some time, and any adverse consequences could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on our key personnel and may have difficulty attracting and retaining skilled employees.

Our success depends to a significant extent upon the abilities and efforts of our key personnel. The loss of the services of key personnel or our inability to attract, motivate and retain qualified personnel in the future could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. In addition, many of our executive officers, including our CEO and our CFO, have served in their current positions for less than a year, and all the members of the Board of Directors were first elected in August 2014.

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Work stoppages or other labor disruptions by the unionized employees of our company or other companies in related industries may adversely affect our operations.

As of December 31, 2014, we had 890 regular full-time employees, of which 632 employees were covered by collective bargaining agreements with unions. See "Business Employees." In addition, we rely on the services of third parties who employ persons covered by collective bargaining agreements. We could be adversely affected by actions taken by employees of our company or other companies in related industries (including third parties providing services to us) against efforts by management to control labor costs, restrain wage or benefits increases or modify work practices or stemming from our failure or that of other companies in our industry to successfully negotiate collective bargaining agreements.

We may face unexpected drydock costs for our vessels.

Vessels must be drydocked periodically. For example, the U.S. Coast Guard requires our vessels to be drydocked for inspection and maintenance twice every five years. The costs of repairs and renewals required at each drydock are difficult to predict with certainty, can be substantial and our insurance does not cover these costs. In addition, vessels may have to be drydocked in the event of accidents or other unforeseen damage, and our insurance may not cover all of these costs. Vessels in drydock will generally not generate any income. Large drydocking expenses could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows. In addition, the time when a vessel is out of service for maintenance is determined by a number of factors including regulatory deadlines, market conditions, shipyard availability and customer requirements, and accordingly the length of time that a vessel may be off-hire may be longer than anticipated, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Technological innovation could reduce our charter income and the value of our vessels.

The charter rates and the value and operational life of a vessel are determined by a number of factors including the vessel's efficiency, operational flexibility and physical life. Efficiency includes speed, fuel economy and the ability to load and discharge cargo quickly. Flexibility includes the ability to enter harbors, utilize related docking facilities and pass through canals and straits. The length of a vessel's physical life is related to its original design and construction, its maintenance and the impact of the stress of operations. If new vessels are built that are more efficient or more flexible or have longer physical lives than our vessels, competition from these more technologically advanced vessels could adversely affect the amount of charter payments we receive for our vessels once their initial charters expire and the resale value of our vessels could significantly decrease. As a result, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Interruption or failure of our information technology and communications systems could impair our ability to operate and adversely affect our business.

We are highly dependent on information technology systems. These dependencies include accounting, billing, disbursement, cargo booking and tracking, vessel scheduling and stowage, equipment tracking, customer service, banking, payroll and communication systems. Information technology and communication systems are subject to reliability issues, integration and compatibility concerns, and security-threatening intrusions. We may experience failures caused by the occurrence of a natural disaster, computer hacking or viruses or other unanticipated problems at our facilities, aboard our vessels or at third-party locations. Any failure of our or third-party systems could result in interruptions in service, reductions in our revenue and profits, damage to our reputation or liability for the release of confidential information.

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A portion of our revenues are subject to seasonal variations.

We operate our tankers in markets that have historically exhibited seasonal variations in demand for tanker capacity, and therefore, charter rates. Peaks in tanker demand quite often precede seasonal oil consumption peaks, as refiners and suppliers anticipate consumer demand. Charter rates for tankers are typically higher in the fall and winter months as a result of increased oil consumption in the Northern Hemisphere. Unpredictable weather patterns and variations in oil reserves disrupt tanker scheduling. Because a majority of our vessels trade in the spot market, seasonality has affected our operating results on a quarter-to-quarter basis and could continue to do so in the future. Such seasonality may be outweighed in any period by then current economic conditions or tanker industry fundamentals.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud.

We maintain a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. The process of designing and implementing effective internal controls is a continuous effort that requires us to anticipate and react to changes in our business and the economic and regulatory environments and to expend significant resources to maintain a system of internal controls that is adequate to satisfy our reporting obligations as a public company.

Any system of controls, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met. Any failure to maintain that adequacy, or consequent inability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis, could increase our operating costs and harm our business. Furthermore, investors' perceptions that our internal controls are inadequate or that we are unable to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis may harm our stock price.

Risks Related to Legal and Regulatory Matters

Our business would be adversely affected if we failed to comply with the Jones Act's limitations on U.S. coastwise trade, or if these limitations were waived, modified or repealed, or if changes in international trade agreements were to occur.

Certain of our U.S. Flag operations are conducted in the U.S. coastwise trade and are governed by the Jones Act. The Jones Act restricts transportation of merchandise by water or by land and water either directly or via a foreign port between points in the United States and certain of its island territories and possessions to vessels meeting certain requirements, including ownership and control by "U.S. Citizens" (as defined thereunder). We are responsible for monitoring the foreign ownership of our common stock and other interests to ensure compliance with the Jones Act. We could lose the privilege of owning and operating vessels in the Jones Act trade if non-U.S. Citizens were to own or control, in the aggregate, more than 25% of the equity interests in us. Such loss would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. In addition, under certain circumstances failure to comply with the Jones Act may result in us being deemed to have violated other U.S. federal laws that prohibit a foreign transfer of U.S. documented vessels without government approval, resulting in severe penalties, including permanent loss of U.S. coastwise trading privileges or forfeiture of the vessels deemed transferred, and fines.

Additionally, maritime transportation services are currently excluded from the General Agreement on Trade in Services ("GATS") and are the subject of reservations by the United States in the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA") and other international free trade agreements. If maritime transportation services were included in GATS, NAFTA or other international trade agreements, or if the restrictions contained in the Jones Act were otherwise repealed or

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altered, the transportation of maritime cargo between U.S. ports could be opened to International Flag or foreign built vessels. During the past several years, interest groups have lobbied the U.S. Congress, and legislation has been introduced, to repeal certain provisions of the Jones Act to facilitate International Flag competition for trades and cargoes currently reserved for U.S. Flag vessels under the Jones Act. We expect that continued efforts will be made to modify or repeal the Jones Act. Because international vessels may have lower construction costs, wage rates and operating costs, this could significantly increase competition in the coastwise trade, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Governments could requisition our vessels during a period of war or emergency, which may negatively impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and available cash.

A government could requisition one or more of our vessels for title or hire. Requisition for hire occurs when a government takes control of a vessel and effectively becomes the charterer at dictated charter rates. Generally, requisitions occur during a period of war or emergency. In addition, two of our vessels participate in the MSP, which is a program that makes militarily-useful privately-owned U.S. Flag vessels available to the U.S. Department of Defense in the event of war or national emergency. These vessels are required to trade outside the United States but are eligible for government-sponsored business. Under the MSP, we receive an annual fee, subject in each case to annual congressional appropriations, in exchange for a guarantee that the ships will be made available to the U.S. government in the time of war or national emergency. Government requisition of one or more of our vessels may negatively impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and available cash.

Our vessels may be directed to call on ports located in countries that are subject to restrictions imposed by the U.S. government, which could negatively affect the trading price of our common stock.

From time to time, certain of our vessels, on the instructions of the charterers or commercial pool manager responsible for the commercial management of such vessels, have called and may again call on ports located in countries or territories, and/or operated by persons, subject to sanctions and embargoes imposed by the U.S. government, the United Nations ("U.N.") or the E.U. and countries identified by the U.S. government, the U.N. or the E.U. as state sponsors of terrorism. Those U.S., U.N. and E.U. sanctions and embargo laws and regulations vary in their application, as they do not all apply to the same covered persons or proscribe the same activities, and such sanctions and embargo laws and regulations may be amended or expanded over time. Some sanctions may also apply to transportation of goods (including crude oil) originating in sanctioned countries (particularly Iran), even if the vessel does not travel to those countries, or otherwise acting on behalf of sanctioned persons. Sanctions may include the imposition of penalties and fines against companies violating national law or companies acting outside the jurisdiction of the sanctioning power themselves becoming the target of sanctions.

Although we believe that we are in compliance with all applicable sanctions and embargo laws and regulations and intend to maintain such compliance, and we do not, and do not intend to, engage in sanctionable activity, we might fail to comply or may engage in a sanctionable activity in the future, particularly as the scope of certain laws may be unclear and may be subject to changing interpretations. Any such violation or sanctionable activity could result in fines or other penalties, or the imposition of sanctions against us, and could result in some investors deciding, or being required, to divest their interest, or not to invest, in us and negatively affect our reputation and investor perception of the value of our common stock.

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Compliance with complex laws and regulations, including, in particular, environmental laws or regulations, including those relating to the emission of greenhouse gases, may adversely affect our business.

Our operations are affected by extensive and changing international, national and local environmental protection laws, regulations, treaties, conventions and standards in force in international waters, the jurisdictional waters of the countries in which our vessels operate, as well as the countries of our vessels' registration. Many of these requirements are designed to reduce the risk of oil spills. They also regulate other water pollution issues, including discharge of ballast water and effluents and air emissions, including emission of greenhouse gases. These requirements impose significant capital and operating costs on us, including, without limitation, ones related to engine adjustments and ballast water treatment.

Environmental laws and regulations also can affect the resale value or significantly reduce the useful lives of our vessels, require a reduction in carrying capacity, ship modifications or operational changes or restrictions (and related increased operating costs) or retirement of service, lead to decreased availability or higher cost of insurance coverage for environmental matters or result in the denial of access to, or detention in, certain jurisdictional waters or ports. Under local, national and foreign laws, as well as international treaties and conventions, we could incur material liabilities, including cleanup obligations, in the event that there is a release of petroleum or other hazardous substances from our vessels or otherwise in connection with our operations. We could also become subject to personal injury or property damage claims relating to the release of or exposure to hazardous materials associated with our current or historic operations. Violations of or liabilities under environmental requirements also can result in substantial penalties, fines and other sanctions, including in certain instances, seizure or detention of our vessels.

We could incur significant costs, including cleanup costs, fines, penalties, third-party claims and natural resource damages, as the result of an oil spill or liabilities under environmental laws. We are subject to the oversight of several government agencies, including the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") and MarAd. The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990 ("OPA 90") affects all vessel owners shipping oil or hazardous material to, from or within the United States. OPA 90 allows for potentially unlimited liability without regard to fault for owners, operators and bareboat charterers of vessels for oil pollution in U.S. waters. Similarly, the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969, as amended, which has been adopted by most countries outside of the United States, imposes liability for oil pollution in international waters. OPA 90 expressly permits individual states to impose their own liability regimes with regard to hazardous materials and oil pollution incidents occurring within their boundaries. Coastal states in the United States have enacted pollution prevention liability and response laws, many providing for unlimited liability.

In addition, as part of complying with OPA 90, the International Maritime Organization ("IMO") regulations, E.U. directives and other existing laws and regulations and those that may be adopted, shipowners likely will incur substantial additional capital and/or operating expenditures in meeting new regulatory requirements, in developing contingency arrangements for potential spills and in obtaining insurance coverage. Key regulatory initiatives that are anticipated to require substantial additional capital and/or operating expenditures in the next several years include more stringent limits on the sulfur content of fuel oil for vessels operating in certain areas and more stringent requirements for management and treatment of ballast water. See "Business Regulation and Security Matters." Other government regulation of vessels, particularly in the areas of safety and environmental requirements, can be expected to become more strict in the future and require us to incur significant capital expenditures on our vessels to keep them in compliance, or even to scrap or sell certain vessels altogether. Such expenditures could result in financial and operational impacts that may be material to our financial statements. Additionally, the failure of a shipowner or

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bareboat charterer to comply with local, domestic and foreign regulations may subject it to increased liability, may invalidate existing insurance or decrease available insurance coverage for the affected vessels and may result in a denial of access to, or detention in, certain ports. For example, in February 2015, the U.S. Coast Guard personnel detained the tanker Overseas Jademar in Port Angeles, Washington for violation of safety regulations, which included non-functioning distress signaling equipment and fire safety systems. If any of our vessels are denied access to, or are detained in, certain ports, our reputation, business, financial results and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Accidents involving highly publicized oil spills and other mishaps involving vessels can be expected in the tanker industry, and such accidents or other events could be expected to result in the adoption of even stricter laws and regulations, which could limit our operations or our ability to do business and which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial results and cash flows. In addition, we are required by various governmental and quasi-governmental agencies to obtain certain permits, licenses and certificates with respect to our operations. We believe our vessels are maintained in good condition in compliance with present regulatory requirements, are operated in compliance with applicable safety and environmental laws and regulations and are insured against usual risks for such amounts as our management deems appropriate. The vessels' operating certificates and licenses are renewed periodically during each vessel's required annual survey. However, government regulation of tankers, particularly in the areas of safety and environmental impact may change in the future and require us to incur significant capital expenditures with respect to our ships to keep them in compliance.

Due to concern over the risk of climate change, a number of countries, including the United States, and international organizations, including the E.U., the IMO, and the U.N., have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, regulatory frameworks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These regulatory measures include, among others, adoption of cap and trade regimes, carbon taxes, increased efficiency standards, and incentives or mandates for renewable energy. Such actions could result in significant financial and operational impacts on our business, including requiring us to install new emission controls, acquire allowances or pay taxes related to our greenhouse gas emissions, or administer and manage a greenhouse gas emission program. See "Business Regulation and Security Matters International Environmental and Safety Regulations and Standards" and "Business Regulation and Security Matters U.S. Environmental and Safety Regulations and Standards." In addition to the added costs, the concern over climate change and regulatory measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions may reduce global demand for oil and oil products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial results and cash flows.

The employment of our vessels could be adversely affected by an inability to clear the oil majors' risk assessment process.

The shipping industry, and especially vessels that transport crude oil and refined petroleum products, is heavily regulated. In addition, the "oil majors" such as BP, Chevron Corporation, ConocoPhillips Company, Exxon Mobil Corp., Royal Dutch Shell, and Total S.A. have developed a strict due diligence process for selecting their shipping partners out of concerns for the environmental impact of spills. This vetting process has evolved into a sophisticated and comprehensive risk assessment of both the vessel manager and the vessel, including audits of the management office and physical inspections of the ship. Under the terms of our charter agreements, our charterers require that our vessels and the technical managers pass vetting inspections and management audits, respectively. Our failure to maintain any of our vessels to the standards required by the oil majors could put us in breach of the applicable charter agreement and lead to termination of such agreement. Should we not be able to successfully clear the oil

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majors' risk assessment processes on an ongoing basis, the future employment of our vessels could be adversely affected since it might lead to the oil majors' terminating existing charters.

We may be subject to litigation and government inquiries or investigations that, if not resolved in our favor and not sufficiently covered by insurance, could have a material adverse effect on us.

We have been and are, from time to time, involved in various litigation matters and subject to government inquiries and investigations. These matters may include, among other things, regulatory proceedings and litigation arising out of or relating to matters related to the restatement of our financial statements in 2012, contract disputes, personal injury claims, environmental claims or proceedings, asbestos and other toxic tort claims, employment matters, governmental claims for taxes or duties, and other disputes that arise in the ordinary course of our business. In particular, we are subject to an investigation by the Division of Enforcement of the Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC") related to certain tax issues, and the SEC filed a proof of claim against us in the Bankruptcy Court in connection with that investigation. To the extent this claim is allowed by the Bankruptcy Court, the Equity Plan provides a maximum reserve of up to \$5 million as the exclusive source from which to satisfy any liabilities on account of that claim. Additionally, there are a number of pending lawsuits alleging injuries related to purported asbestos exposure in various state and federal courts. We believe we have insurance coverage for the majority, though not all, of these cases.

Although we intend to defend these matters vigorously, we cannot predict with certainty the outcome or effect of any such matter, and the ultimate outcome of these matters or the potential costs to resolve them could involve or result in significant expenditures or losses by us, or result in significant changes to our tariffs, rates, rules and practices in dealing with our customers, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our future operating results, including profitability, cash flows, and financial condition. Insurance may not be applicable or sufficient in all cases and/or insurers may not remain solvent which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. We recorded liabilities and estimates of reasonably possible losses for our contingent liabilities based on our assessment of potential liability using the information available to us at the time and, as applicable, any past experience and trends with respect to similar matters. However, because litigation is inherently uncertain, our estimates for contingent liabilities may be insufficient to cover the actual liabilities from such claims, resulting in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. See "Business Legal Proceedings" and Note 21, "Contingencies," to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

We may be subject to claims that were not discharged in the Chapter 11 Cases, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and profitability.

Substantially all of the claims against us that arose prior to our emergence from bankruptcy were resolved during our Chapter 11 Cases or are in the process of being resolved in the Bankruptcy Court as part of the claims reconciliation process. Although we anticipate that the remaining claims will be handled in due course with no material adverse effect to our business, financial operations or financial conditions, we cannot assure you that this will be the case or that the resolution of such claims will occur in a timely manner or at all. Subject to certain exceptions, and as set forth in the Equity Plan, all claims against and interests in us and our subsidiaries that filed for Chapter 11 and which arose prior to our emergence from bankruptcy are (1) subject to the compromise and/or treatment provided for in the Equity Plan and/or (2) discharged in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code, the terms of the Equity Plan, and the Bankruptcy Court's order confirming the Equity Plan (the "Confirmation Order"). Pursuant to the terms of the Equity Plan, the provisions of the Equity Plan constitute a good faith compromise or settlement, or resolution of, all

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such claims and the Confirmation Order, as well as other orders resolving objections to claims, constitute the Bankruptcy Court's approval of the compromise, settlement, or resolution arrived at with respect to all such claims. Circumstances in which claims and other obligations that arose prior to our emergence from bankruptcy may not have been discharged include instances where the Equity Plan provides for reinstatement of such claims, or where a claimant had inadequate notice of the bankruptcy filing. As such, some parties whose claims were expunged during the bankruptcy or discharged by the Equity Plan and Confirmation Order may seek to re-assert their claims in state or federal court. While the terms of the Equity Plan and the Bankruptcy Court's orders generally foreclose that reassertion, there are limited instances, such as where a court finds an insufficient notice of the bankruptcy, in which a plaintiff may be able to proceed despite an expungement or discharge. In that event, the continuation of such a lawsuit could have a material adverse effect on us.

The smuggling of drugs or other contraband onto our vessels may lead to governmental claims against us.

We expect that our vessels will call in ports where smugglers attempt to hide drugs and other contraband on vessels, with or without the knowledge of crew members. To the extent our vessels are found with contraband, whether inside or attached to the hull of our vessel and whether with or without the knowledge of any of our crew, we may face governmental or other regulatory claims which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Maritime claimants could arrest our vessels, which could interrupt cash flows.

Crew members, suppliers of goods and services to a vessel, shippers of cargo and other parties may be entitled to a maritime lien against that vessel for unsatisfied debts, claims or damages. In many jurisdictions, a maritime lien holder may enforce its lien by arresting a vessel through foreclosure proceedings. The arrest or attachment of one or more of our vessels could interrupt our cash flow and require us to pay a significant amount of money to have the arrest lifted. In addition, in some jurisdictions, such as South Africa, under the "sister ship" theory of liability, a claimant may arrest both the vessel that is subject to the claimant's maritime lien and any "associated" vessel, meaning any vessel owned or controlled by the same owner. Claimants could try to assert "sister ship" liability against one vessel in our fleet for claims relating to another vessel in our fleet which, if successful, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our U.S. federal income tax position in respect of certain credit agreement borrowings used by OIN is not free from doubt.

We have taken the position that certain drawdowns by us under a \$1.8 billion seven-year unsecured revolving credit facility that we entered into in 2006 (the "Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility") used solely by OIN should not be taken into account in determining amounts includible in our income as deemed dividends under Section 951(a)(1)(B) and Section 956 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), for taxable years 2013 and earlier. Although we believe that we have a strong basis for taking this position, there is no authority directly on point and we have established a reserve in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 740. If the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") were to challenge our position, our total cash exposure could exceed the reserve, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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We have recognized tax benefits but certain of these items may be subject to audit and material adjustment by the Internal Revenue Service.

We currently plan to treat certain payments made by Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. in connection with our Emergence as having been made in its capacity as guarantor of the obligations of subsidiaries of OIN arising under certain loan agreements and deductible for U.S. income tax purposes. In connection with these payments, we have recorded a tax benefit; however, due to significant uncertainty as to whether the IRS will agree with our position on the deductibility of those payments, or instead take the position that those payments gave rise to a non-deductible capital contribution, we have established a reserve in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 740 to fully offset the benefit. Certain of these items may be subject to audit and material adjustment by the IRS.

Transfers or issuances of our equity, including the issuance of equity pursuant to this offering, may impair or reduce our ability to utilize our net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards and certain other tax attributes in the future.

Section 382 of the Code contains rules that limit the ability of a company that undergoes an "ownership change" to utilize its net operating loss and tax credit carry forwards and certain built-in losses recognized in years after the ownership change. An "ownership change" is generally defined as any change in ownership of more than 50% of a corporation's stock over a rolling three-year period by stockholders that own (directly or indirectly) 5% or more of the stock of a corporation, or arising from a new issuance of stock by a corporation. If an ownership change occurs, Section 382 imposes an annual limitation on the use of pre-ownership change NOLs, credits and certain other tax attributes to offset taxable income earned after the ownership change. The annual limitation is equal to the product of the applicable long-term tax exempt rate and the value of the company's stock immediately before the ownership change. This annual limitation may be adjusted to reflect any unused annual limitation for prior years and certain recognized built-in gains and losses for the year. In addition, Section 383 generally limits the amount of tax liability in any post-ownership change year that can be reduced by pre-ownership change tax credit carryforwards. In connection with our emergence from bankruptcy, we underwent an ownership change. Additionally, no assurance can be given that this offering (or subsequent transactions) will not result in an ownership change. Even if this offering does not result in an ownership change, it may materially increase the likelihood that we will undergo an ownership change in the future as a result of subsequent transactions, including issuances of our common stock. Also, sales of stock by stockholders, whose interests may differ from our interests, may increase the likelihood that we undergo, or may cause, an ownership change. If we were to undergo an "ownership change," it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our financial condition would be materially adversely affected if the shipping income of our foreign subsidiaries becomes subject to current taxation in the United States.

As a result of changes made by the American Jobs Creations Act of 2004 ("2004 Act"), we do not include in our U.S. tax return on a current basis the unrepatriated shipping income earned by our International Flag vessels, which in recent years represented substantially all of our pre-tax income. These changes in the 2004 Act were made to make U.S.-controlled shipping companies competitive with foreign-controlled shipping companies, which are generally incorporated in jurisdictions in which they either do not pay income taxes or pay minimal income taxes. The taxation of our foreign subsidiaries under U.S. laws is a complex area and is subject to ongoing analysis and recalculation, which can have a material impact on us. See "Business Taxation of the Company" and Note 13, "Taxes," to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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The President of the United States and several congressmen and senators have announced support for repealing certain tax provisions that purportedly incentivize companies to move jobs from the United States to foreign countries. While we believe that the changes made in the 2004 Act with respect to foreign shipping income do not "incentivize moving jobs offshore," and, in fact, have enabled us to expand our U.S. Flag fleet and create jobs in the United States, the U.S. Congress may decide to repeal the changes made in the 2004 Act with respect to taxation of foreign shipping income for the aforementioned reason or as part of initiatives to reduce the U.S. budget deficit or to reform the U.S. corporate tax regime. Such repeal, either directly or indirectly by limiting or reducing benefits received under the 2004 Act, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial results and cash flows.

Risks Related to the Offering

The market price of our Class A common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The market price of our Class A common stock may fluctuate substantially. The initial public offering price for our Class A common stock will be determined through negotiations with the underwriters and such initial public offering price may vary from the market price of our Class A common stock after this offering. You may not be able to resell your Class A common stock at or above the price you paid for such securities due to a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control. These risks include those described or referred to in this "Risk Factors" section and under "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements," as well as, among other things: fluctuations in our operating results; activities of and results of operations of our competitors; changes in our relationships with our customers or our vendors; changes in business or regulatory conditions; changes in our capital structure; any announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic alliances or joint ventures; additions or departures of key personnel; investors' general perception of us; failure to meet market expectations; future sales of our securities by us, directors, executives and significant stockholders; changes in domestic and international economic and political conditions; and other events or factors, including those resulting from natural disasters, war, acts of terrorism or responses to these events. Any of the foregoing factors could also cause the price of our Class A common stock to fall and may expose us to securities class action litigation. Any securities class action litigation could result in substantial costs and the diversion of management's attention and resources.

In addition, the stock market has recently experienced volatility that, in some cases, has been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our Class A common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance.

Our Class A common stock is thinly traded, an active trading market may not develop or be sustained, and your ability to sell such securities may be limited.

Prior to this offering, there has not been an active trading market for our Class A common stock. Our Class A common stock and Class A warrants are currently traded as "restricted securities" in the over-the-counter market and in privately negotiated transactions among individual holders pursuant to exemptions from the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Certain broker-dealers report quotes for the purchase and sale of Class A common stock, but transactions are reported as taking place only sporadically. While we intend to apply for listing of the Class A common stock on the NYSE in connection with this offering, a more liquid market may never develop or be maintained. We cannot assure you as to your ability to sell your Class A common stock or the price at which you would be able to sell such securities.

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Our Class B common stock is listed on the NYSE MKT and began "regular way" trading under the symbol "OSGB" on October 9, 2014. However, trading volume for our Class B common stock has been relatively low.

Our common stock is subject to restrictions on foreign ownership, which could have a negative impact on the transferability of our common stock, its liquidity and market value, and on a change of control of OSG.

Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated By-Laws authorize our Board of Directors to establish with respect to any class or series of our capital stock certain rules, policies and procedures, including procedures with respect to transfer of shares, to assist in monitoring and maintaining compliance with the Jones Act ownership restrictions. In order to provide a reasonable margin for compliance with the Jones Act, our Board of Directors has determined that until further action by it, at least 77% (the "Minimum Percentage") of the outstanding shares of each class of our capital stock must be owned by U.S. Citizens. Moreover, our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated By-Laws provide that any purported transfer of equity interests in us that causes the percentage of outstanding shares of a class of our capital stock to fall below the Minimum Percentage and any such transfer to a non-U.S. Citizen that occurs during a time when the percentage of outstanding shares of a class of our capital stock is below the Minimum Percentage will be ineffective to transfer the equity interests or any voting, dividend or other rights associated with such interests.

The percentage of U.S. Citizen ownership of our outstanding common stock fluctuates based on daily trading, and at times in the past has declined to the Minimum Percentage. At and during such time that the Minimum Percentage is reached with respect to outstanding shares of a class of our stock, we are unable, among other things, to issue any further shares of such class of common stock to non-U.S. Citizens or to approve transfers of such class of common stock to non-U.S. Citizens. The existence and enforcement of these ownership restrictions could have an adverse impact on the liquidity or market value of our equity securities. Under certain circumstances, the ownership restrictions could discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of OSG.

Our outstanding warrants are not subject to the above ownership restrictions, but the warrants include provisions limiting the right of non-U.S. Citizens to exercise warrants if the shares of common stock that would be issued upon exercise would cause the percentage of our outstanding common stock held by U.S. Citizens to decline below the Minimum Percentage.

We do not currently expect to pay cash dividends on our securities for the foreseeable future.

We currently do not expect to pay any cash dividends or other distributions with respect to our common stock in the foreseeable future. The timing, declaration, amount and payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon many factors, including our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other facts our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

We are a holding company and depend on the ability of our subsidiaries to distribute funds to us in order to satisfy our financial obligations or pay dividends.

Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. is a holding company and its subsidiaries conduct all of its operations and own all of its operating assets. It has no significant assets other than the equity interests in its subsidiaries. As a result, its ability to satisfy its financial obligations or pay dividends depends on its subsidiaries and their ability to distribute funds to it. In addition, the terms of the Exit Financing Facilities restrict the ability of OIN, OBS and their respective subsidiaries to distribute funds to Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc.

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Some provisions of Delaware law and our governing documents could influence our ability to effect a change of control.

Certain provisions of Delaware law and our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated By-Laws could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of OSG. In addition, these provisions could make it more difficult to bring about a change in the composition of our Board of Directors. For example, our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated By-Laws:

give the sole ability to then-current members of our Board of Directors to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors;

require the affirmative vote of two-thirds or more of the combined voting power of the outstanding shares of our capital stock in order to amend or repeal certain provisions of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated By-Laws; and

establish advance notice requirements for nomination for elections to our Board of Directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

These and other provisions of our organizational documents and Delaware law may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing changes of control or changes in management, even if such transactions or changes would have significant benefits for our stockholders. As a result, these provisions could limit the price some investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

Separately, we have elected to opt out of Section 203 ("Section 203") of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL"), which restricts certain business combinations between a Delaware corporation and an "interested stockholder." Accordingly, we will be able to enter into such transactions with our principal stockholders without complying with the requirements of Section 203. The election to opt out of Section 203 could deprive certain stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their common stock as part of a sale of OSG, particularly if we enter into a transaction with an "interested stockholder."

Future sales or issuances of our Class A common stock or equity-linked securities, the conversion of existing securities, or the perception in the public markets that these sales, issuances or conversions may occur, may depress our stock price.

Sales and issuances of substantial amounts of our Class A common stock or equity-linked securities, or the perception that these sales or issuances could occur, could adversely affect the price of our Class A common stock. In addition, the conversion of outstanding Class A warrants or Class B warrants into shares of common stock and the conversion of Class B common stock into shares of Class A common stock may affect the price of our Class A common stock. Shares of Class B common stock are convertible on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class A common stock at any time at the option of the holder, subject to certain conditions. Each share of Class B common stock will automatically convert on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class A common stock in certain circumstances. See "Description of Capital Stock."

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The exercise of outstanding warrants may result in substantial dilution to our stockholders.

As of March 31, 2015, we had outstanding:

210,145,872 Class A warrants with an exercise price of \$0.01 per share, exercisable on an aggregate net share settled basis into _____ shares of Class A common stock (based on a stock price equal to the midpoint of the range set forth on the cover of this prospectus); and

2,212,204 Class B warrants with an exercise price of \$0.01 per share, exercisable on an aggregate net share settled basis into 2,206,728 shares of Class B common stock (based on the volume weighted average price on March 31, 2015).

Collectively, if exercised, the shares of common stock underlying these warrants would represent approximately 40.3% of our outstanding common stock following such exercise. Accordingly, any such exercise would result in substantial dilution to our stockholders.

A total of _____, or _____%, of our total outstanding shares of Class A common stock after this offering will be restricted from immediate resale, but may be sold on a stock exchange in the near future. The large number of shares eligible for public sale or subject to rights requiring us to register them for public sale could depress the market price of our Class A common stock.

The market price of our Class A common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of our common stock in the market after this offering, and the perception that these sales could occur may also depress the market price of our Class A common stock. We will have an aggregate of _____ shares of Class A and Class B common stock outstanding after this offering (or _____ shares if the underwriters were to exercise their option to purchase additional shares of Class A common stock in full). Of these shares, the common stock sold in this offering will be freely tradable in the United States, except for any shares purchased by our "affiliates" as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. All of the Class B common stock is also currently freely tradable in the United States, except for any shares held by our "affiliates" as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Certain of the holders of shares of our outstanding common stock have agreed with the underwriters, subject to certain exceptions, not to dispose of or hedge any of their common stock during the _____-day period beginning on the date of this prospectus, except with the prior written consent of Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Jefferies LLC. See "Shares Eligible for Future Sale Lock-Up Agreements." After the expiration of such restricted period, these shares may be sold in the public market in the United States, subject to prior registration in the United States, if required, or in reliance upon an exemption from United States registration, including, in the case of shares held by affiliates or control persons, in compliance with the volume restrictions of Rule 144.

Upon completion of this offering, stockholders owning an aggregate of _____ shares will be entitled, under contracts providing for registration rights, to require us to register shares of our Class A common stock and _____ of our Class A warrants owned by them for public sale in the United States. In addition, we intend to file a registration statement to register the approximately 40,000,000 shares of Class A common stock reserved for issuance under the Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. Management Incentive Compensation Plan and the Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. Non-Employee Director Incentive Compensation Plan. Upon effectiveness of that registration statement, subject to the satisfaction of applicable exercise periods and, in certain cases, lock-up agreements with the representatives of the underwriters referred to above, the shares of Class A common stock issued upon exercise of outstanding options will be available for immediate resale in the United States in the open market.

Sales of our common stock and warrants as restrictions end or pursuant to registration rights may make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that

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we deem appropriate. These sales also could cause our stock price to fall and make it more difficult for you to sell shares of our Class A common stock. For more information on the registration rights, see "Shares Eligible for Future Sale."

You may incur immediate and substantial dilution in the consolidated net tangible book value of the shares you purchase in this offering.

The assumed initial public offering price of our Class A common stock of \$ _____ per share, based on the midpoint of the price range on the cover page of this prospectus, is substantially higher than the consolidated net tangible book value per share of Class A common stock outstanding immediately following this offering. If you purchase Class A common stock in this offering, you will experience immediate and substantial dilution of \$ _____ in consolidated net tangible book value per share after completion of this offering. In addition, following this offering, purchasers who bought Class A common stock from us in this offering will have contributed _____ % of the total consideration paid to us, in exchange for acquiring approximately _____ % of our total outstanding shares after giving effect to this offering (based upon the assumptions set forth under "Dilution"). Further, if outstanding options to purchase shares of our common stock are exercised or if we issue additional common stock or other equity securities to raise additional capital in the future, your ownership interest in us may be diluted and the value of your investment may be reduced. See "Dilution."

We may issue preferred shares in the future, which could make it difficult for another company to acquire us or could otherwise adversely affect holders of our common stock, which could depress the price of our Class A common stock.

Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation authorizes us to issue one or more series of preferred shares. Our Board of Directors will have the authority to determine the preferences, limitations and relative rights of such preferred shares and to fix the number of shares, up to the current authorized share capital amount, constituting any series and the designation of such series, without any further vote or action by our shareholders. Our preferred shares could be issued with voting, liquidation, dividend and other rights superior to the rights of shares of our common stock. The potential issuance of preferred shares may delay or prevent a change in control of us, discouraging bids for our common stock at a premium to the market price, and materially and adversely affect the market price and the voting and other rights of the holders of shares of our common stock.

Management will have broad discretion over the use of the proceeds from this offering and may not apply the proceeds of this offering in ways that increase the value of your investment.

Management will have broad discretion to use the net proceeds we receive from this offering and you will be relying on its judgment regarding the application of these proceeds. We expect to use the net proceeds to us from this offering as described under the heading "Use of Proceeds." However, management may not apply the net proceeds to us of this offering in ways that increase the value of your investment.

If securities or industry analysts issue an adverse or misleading opinion regarding us or do not publish or cease publishing research or reports about us, our business, our market or our competitors, or if they change their recommendations regarding our Class A common stock adversely, the price and trading volume of our Class A common stock could decline.

The trading market for our Class A common stock will be influenced, to some extent, by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts may publish about us, our business, our market or our competitors. We do not control these analysts or the content and opinions included in their reports. If any of the analysts who cover us change their recommendation regarding our Class A common stock adversely, or provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors, our stock price would likely decline. If any analyst who covers us were to cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, or if analysts elect not to provide research coverage of our Class A common stock, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause the price and/or trading volume of our Class A common stock to decline.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements contained in this prospectus constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical facts should be considered forward-looking statements. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical facts, and you can often identify these forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking words such as "outlook," "believe," "expect," "potential," "continue," "may," "will," "should," "could," "seek," "predict," "intend," "plan," "estimate," "anticipate," "target," "project," "forecast," "shall," "contemplate" or the negative version of those words or other comparable words. Such forward-looking statements represent our reasonable expectation with respect to future events or circumstances based on various factors and are subject to various risks and uncertainties and assumptions relating to our operations, financial results, financial condition, business, prospects, growth strategy and liquidity. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements and should consider the following factors, as well as the factors discussed elsewhere in this prospectus, including under "Risk Factors," when reviewing such statement. We believe that these factors include, but are not limited to:

the highly cyclical nature of our industry;

fluctuations in the market value of vessels;

declines in charter rates, including spot charter rates or other market deterioration;

an increase in the supply of vessels without a commensurate increase in demand;

the adequacy of our insurance to cover our losses;

constraints on capital availability;

changing economic, political and governmental conditions in the United States and/or abroad and general conditions in the oil and natural gas industry;

changes in fuel prices;

acts of piracy on ocean-going vessels;

terrorist attacks and international hostilities and instability;

the effect of our indebtedness on our ability to finance operations, pursue desirable business operations and successfully run our business in the future;

our ability to generate sufficient cash to service our indebtedness and to comply with our debt covenants;

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our ability to make additional capital expenditures to expand the number of vessels in our fleet and to maintain all our vessels;

the availability and cost of third-party service providers for technical and commercial management of our International Flag fleet;

fluctuations in the contributions of our joint ventures to our profits and losses;

our ability to renew our time charters when they expire or to enter into new time charters;

termination or change in the nature of our relationship with any of the commercial pools in which we participate;

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competition within our industry and our ability to compete effectively for charters with companies with greater resources;

our ability to realize benefits from our past acquisitions or acquisitions we may make in the future;

changes in demand in specialized markets in which we currently trade;

increasing operating costs and capital expenses as our vessels age, including increases due to limited shipbuilder warranties or the consolidation of suppliers;

refusal of certain customers to use vessels of a certain age;

our ability to replace our operating leases on favorable terms, or at all;

changes in credit risk with respect to our counterparties on contracts;

the failure of contract counterparties to meet their obligations;

our ability to attract, retain and motivate key employees;

work stoppages or other labor disruptions by our unionized employees or unionized employees of other companies in related industries;

unexpected drydock costs;

the potential for technological innovation to reduce the value of our vessels and charter income derived therefrom;

the impact of an interruption in, or failure of, our information technology and communication systems upon our ability to operate;

seasonal variations in our revenues;

our compliance with the Jones Act limitations on U.S. coastwise trade, the waiver, modification or repeal of the Jones Act limitations or changes in international trade agreements;

government requisition of our vessels during a period of war or emergency;

our compliance with requirements imposed by the U.S. government restricting calls on ports located in countries subject to sanctions and embargoes;

our compliance with complex laws and regulations and in particular environmental laws and regulations, including those relating to the emission of greenhouse gases;

delays and costs overruns in construction projects;

any non-compliance with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 or other applicable regulations relating to bribery;

the impact of litigation, government inquiries and investigations;

governmental claims against us;

the arrest of our vessels by maritime claimants;

the potential for audit or material adjustment by the IRS of certain tax benefits recognized by us;

our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards;

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the shipping income of our foreign subsidiaries becoming subject to current taxation in the United States; and

changes in laws, treaties or regulations.

The factors identified above should not be construed as exhaustive list of factors that could affect our future results, and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The forward-looking statements made in this prospectus are made only as of the date of this prospectus. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statement except as required by law, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise. If we do update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be made that we will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

If one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or if our underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from what we may have expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. We caution that you should not place undue reliance on any of our forward-looking statements. You should thoroughly read this prospectus with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from and worse than what we expect. You should specifically consider the factors identified in this prospectus that could cause actual results to differ before making an investment decision to purchase our Class A common stock. Furthermore, new risks and uncertainties arise from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict those events or how they may affect us.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that we will receive net proceeds of \$ _____ from our sale of the _____ shares of Class A common stock offered by us in this offering, based upon an assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share (the midpoint of the estimated initial public offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. If the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, we will sell an additional _____ shares of Class A common stock to them, and we estimate that our net proceeds will be approximately \$ _____.

We expect to use the net proceeds received by us from this offering for general corporate purposes, which may include the further expansion and renewal of our existing fleet or the repayment of outstanding debt obligations.

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of Class A common stock by the selling stockholders.

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DILUTION

If you invest in our Class A common stock, your ownership interest will be diluted to the extent of the difference between the initial public offering price per share of our Class A common stock in this offering and the pro forma net tangible book value per share of our Class A common stock after this offering. Dilution results from the fact that the per share offering price of our Class A common stock is in excess of the net tangible book value per share of Class A common stock. Net tangible book value per share represents the amount of temporary equity and stockholders' equity excluding intangible assets, divided by the number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding at that date (assuming full exercise of all Class A and Class B warrants and conversion of all shares of Class B common stock into shares of Class A common stock).

Our historical net tangible book value as of _____, 2015 was \$ _____ million, or approximately \$ _____ per share of Class A common stock (assuming _____ shares of Class A common stock outstanding, which assumes full exercise of all outstanding Class A and Class B warrants and conversion of all shares of Class B common stock into shares of Class A common stock).

Net tangible book value dilution per Class A share to new investors represents the difference between the amount per share paid by purchasers of Class A common stock in this offering and the as adjusted net tangible book value per share of Class A common stock immediately after completion of this offering. Investors participating in this offering will incur immediate and substantial dilution. After giving effect to our sale of _____ shares of Class A common stock in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share (the midpoint of the estimated initial public offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus) and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses, our net tangible book value as of _____, 2015 would have been approximately \$ _____ or approximately \$ _____ per share of Class A common stock (assuming full exercise of all Class A and Class B warrants and conversion of all shares of Class B common stock into shares of Class A common stock). This amount represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value of \$ _____ per share of Class A common stock to existing stockholders and an immediate dilution in net tangible book value of \$ _____ per share of Class A common stock to purchasers of Class A common stock in this offering, as illustrated in the following table. Sales of shares of Class A common stock by the selling shareholders do not affect our net tangible book value.

Assumed initial public offering price per share of Class A common stock	\$
Historical net tangible book value per share of Class A common stock as of _____, 2015	\$
Increase per share attributable to new investors	

Net tangible book value per share after giving effect to this offering

Dilution in pro forma net tangible book value per share to new investors in this offering	\$
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A \$1.00 increase or decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share of Class A common stock would increase or decrease, as applicable, our net tangible book value by approximately \$ _____ or approximately \$ _____ per share of Class A common stock, and the dilution in the net tangible book value per share to investors in this offering by approximately \$ _____ per share of Class A common stock, assuming the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. This information is illustrative only, and following the completion of this offering will be adjusted based on the actual initial public offering price and other terms of this offering determined at pricing.

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The following table summarizes, as of _____, 2015, on the basis described above, the differences between existing stockholders and new investors with respect to the number of shares of Class A common stock purchased from us, the total consideration paid, and the average price per share of our Class A common stock paid by existing stockholders. The calculation with respect to shares purchased by new investors in this offering reflects the issuance of _____ shares of our Class A common stock in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share, the midpoint of the range set forth on the cover of this prospectus, before deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses payable by us.

	Shares Purchased of Class A Common Stock		Total Consideration		Average Price Per Share
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Existing stockholders			% \$		% \$
New investors in this offering			%		%
Total		100%		100%	

If the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares of Class A common stock in full, the number of shares of Class A common stock held by new investors will increase to _____, or _____ percent, of the total number of shares of our Class A common stock outstanding after this offering.

The discussion and table above do not take into account an aggregate of _____ shares of Class A common stock reserved for future issuance under our Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. Management Incentive Compensation Plan and the Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. Non-Employee Director Incentive Compensation Plan, as may be amended from time to time, _____ of which remain available for grant.

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DIVIDEND POLICY

We do not expect to pay cash dividends or other distributions with respect to our common stock in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends on our common stock will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon many factors, including our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors our Board of Directors may deem relevant. The timing, declaration, amount and payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

We have no obligation to, and may not be able to, declare or pay dividends on our Class A common stock. If we do not declare and pay dividends on our Class A common stock, our share price could decline.

Our ability to pay dividends to holders of our Class A common stock is currently limited by agreements governing certain of our indebtedness.

For a discussion of the application of withholding taxes on dividends, see "Material United States Federal Income and Estate Tax Consequences for Non-U.S. Holders."

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The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and our capitalization as of March 31, 2015:

on an actual basis; and

on an as-adjusted basis to reflect (1) the sale of _____ shares of our Class A common stock offered by us in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share (the midpoint of the estimated initial public offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us and (2) \$77,999 of cash that was legally restricted as of March 31, 2015 becoming unrestricted as part of the amendment to the OIN Facilities that we entered into on June 3, 2015. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Sources of Capital."

You should read the following table in conjunction with the sections titled "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(in thousands)	As of March 31, 2015	
	Actual	As Adjusted
Total cash		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 477,321	\$
Restricted cash	118,010	
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 595,331	\$
Total debt⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
OBS Term Loan	\$ 597,070	\$
OIN Term Loan	622,642	
8.125% notes due 2018	300,000	
7.5% notes due 2024	684	
7.5% Election 1 notes due 2021	6,508	
7.5% Election 2 notes due 2021	138,708	
Total debt	1,665,612	
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock ⁽³⁾	3,164	
Paid-in additional capital	1,507,685	
Accumulated deficit	(98,124)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(86,460)	
Total stockholders' equity	1,326,265	
Total capitalization	\$ 2,991,877	\$

(1)

Includes current portion.

(2)

Does not include deferred finance charges. Finance charges incurred in the arrangement of debt are deferred and amortized to interest expense on either an effective interest method or straight-line basis over the life of the related debt. Unamortized deferred finance charges of \$45,809 relating to the Exit Financing Facilities are included in other assets on the unaudited

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condensed consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2015 included elsewhere in this prospectus.

- (3) Includes 310,726,271 shares of Class A common stock (par value \$0.01) and 5,711,847 shares of Class B common stock (par value \$0.01) outstanding as of March 31, 2015. Under our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, a total of 1,000,000,000 shares of Class A common stock and 7,926,805 shares of Class B common stock are authorized. 210,145,872 Class A warrants and 2,212,204 Class B warrants were outstanding as of March 31, 2015.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 gives effect to the reorganization of OSG and its emergence from bankruptcy on August 5, 2014 under the terms described in the Equity Plan filed with and confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, which provided for the payment or reinstatement, as applicable, of allowed claims (as more fully described in the notes below), exit financing of \$1,356,375 with Jefferies Finance LLC ("Jefferies"), Barclays Bank PLC and UBS Securities LLC as joint lead arrangers and joint book running managers for which there was a full draw-down of senior secured term loans aggregating \$1,231,375 and recapitalization of the Company through the issuance of an aggregate 503,333,133 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase shares of common stock for proceeds of \$1,510,000, net of underwriting fees, and other transactions that occurred on or around August 5, 2014 as described below (collectively, the "Transactions").

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 gives effect to the Transactions as if they occurred on January 1, 2014 and is based upon our historical audited consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations should be read in conjunction with our historical financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. Based on Rule 11-02(c)(2) of Regulation S-X, a pro forma balance sheet as of December 31, 2014 does not need to be presented since the historical balance sheet as of such date included elsewhere in this prospectus reflects the Transactions.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations reflects pro forma adjustments based upon terms of the Equity Plan and related documents, available information such as published tax rates and certain assumptions (more fully described in the notes), which management believes are reasonable. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations gives effect to adjustments that are directly attributable to the Transactions and are factually supportable. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations does not give effect to items of expense that management believes, although directly attributable to the Transactions, will not have a continuing impact on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations is presented solely for informational purposes and is not intended to represent or be indicative of our consolidated results of operations had the Transactions actually occurred on the date indicated, nor does it purport to project our results of operations for any future period.

All pro forma adjustments and their underlying assumptions are described more fully in the notes below. Dollars are in thousands except for share and per share amounts.

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**Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
for the Year Ended December 31, 2014
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)**

	Historical for the year ended December 31, 2014	Financing Adjustments	Note	Claims Settlements and Other Adjustments	Note	Pro forma for the year ended December 31, 2014
Shipping revenues						
Pool revenues	\$ 180,813	\$		\$ (427)	2	\$ 180,386
Time and bareboat revenues	392,669					392,669
Voyage charter revenues	383,952			(281)	2	383,671
Total shipping revenues	957,434			(708)		956,726
Operating expenses						
Voyage expenses	196,075			633	2	196,708
Vessel expenses	268,852			(353)	2	268,499
Charter hire expense	152,016			14	2	152,030
Depreciation and amortization	151,758					151,758
General and administrative	83,716					83,716
Technical management transition costs	3,427					3,427
Severance and relocation costs	17,020					17,020
Gain on disposal of vessels	(10,532)					(10,532)
Total operating expenses	862,332			294		862,626
Income from vessel operations	95,102			(1,002)		94,100
Equity in income of affiliated companies	41,355					41,355
Operating income	136,457			(1,002)		135,455
Other income	426					426
Income before interest expense, reorganization items and income taxes	136,883			(1,002)		135,881
Interest expense	(232,491)	(114,421)	1	7,453	2	(115,290)
				32,367	3	
		(275)	1	192,077	3	
(Loss)/income before reorganization items and income taxes	(95,608)	(114,696)		230,895		20,591
Reorganization items, net	(171,473)			7,065	2	
				164,408	3	
(Loss)/income before income taxes	(267,081)	(114,696)		402,368		20,591
Income tax benefit/(provision)	114,808	26,869	4	(239)	4	(11,285)
				(23,889)	4	
				(17,215)	4	
				(64,937)	4	
				9,544	4	
				(55,602)	4	
				(624)	4	
Net (loss)/income	\$ (152,273)	\$ (87,827)		\$ 249,406		\$ 9,306

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Weighted average shares outstanding

Basic	Class A	212,507,963	308,065,234	6	520,573,197
Basic	Class B and common stock	21,372,197	(13,445,754)	6	7,926,443
Diluted	Class A	212,507,963	308,073,701	6	520,581,664
Diluted	Class B and common stock	21,372,197	(13,445,754)	6	7,926,443
Basic and Diluted net (loss)/income per share					
Class A, Class B and common stock		\$	(0.65)	\$	0.67

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**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

Historical Financial Statements

We were required to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 852, *Reorganizations*, effective November 14, 2012, which is applicable to companies under bankruptcy protection, and requires amendments to the presentation of key financial statement line items. ASC 852 requires that the financial statements for periods subsequent to the filing of the Chapter 11 Cases distinguish transactions and events that are directly associated with the reorganization from the ongoing operations of the business. Revenues, expenses, realized gains and losses, and provisions for losses that can be directly associated with the reorganization and restructuring of the business were reported separately as reorganization items in our historical consolidated statements of operations beginning in the year ended December 31, 2012.

Note 1 Adjustments relating to the exit financing

The Equity Plan was supported by exit financing of \$1,356,375. The exit financing consisted of (i) a term loan of \$603,000 secured by a first lien on certain of our U.S. Flag assets and a second lien on substantially all of our other U.S. Flag assets, (ii) a term loan of \$628,375 secured by a first lien on substantially all of our International Flag assets, which lien is *pari passu* to the lien securing the revolving facility described below, (iii) an asset-based revolving loan facility of \$75,000 secured by a first lien on substantially all of our U.S. Flag assets and a second lien on certain of our other U.S. Flag assets and (iv) a revolving loan facility of \$50,000 secured by a *pari passu* first lien on substantially all of our International Flag assets. OSG Bulk Ships, Inc. ("OBS") and OSG International, Inc. ("OIN"), each a direct subsidiary of the Company, are holding companies for the subsidiaries comprising the U.S. Flag and International Flag operations, respectively, and are borrowers under the U.S. Flag and International Flag exit financing facilities, respectively.

At the closing of the exit financing, there was a full draw-down on both the \$603,000 and \$628,375 secured term loans. There was no draw-down on either of the revolving credit facilities at closing or through December 31, 2014, and management has no current plans to draw-down on these facilities.

Additionally, the Equity Plan approved by the Bankruptcy Court included the reinstatement of our 8.125% notes due 2018 (the "8.125% Notes"), the reinstatement of our 7.50% notes due 2024 (the "7.50% Notes") or, to the extent so elected, the exchange of the 7.50% Notes for 7.50% notes due 2021 (the "Election 1 Notes" and the "Election 2 Notes"). All such reinstated notes had an aggregate face value of \$446,000 as of August 5, 2014 and December 31, 2014.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, contractual post-petition interest for pre-emergence debt facilities and certain rejected executory contracts of \$192,077 and \$7,453, respectively, and interest of \$32,367 for exit financing facilities was reported as interest expense in the historical condensed consolidated statement of operations. Pro forma adjustments (Notes 2 and 3 below) have been included in the pro forma statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014, to remove the aggregate interest expense of \$231,897, because (a) post-petition interest will not have a continuing impact on our results of operations post-emergence and (b) the exit financing interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 would be higher if the Transactions had occurred on January 1, 2014 due to additional interest expense for the period January 1, 2014 through August 4, 2014 partially offset by lower interest expense for the period August 5, 2014 to December 31, 2014 due to additional principal repayments that would have been required to have been made during the period from January 1, 2014 to August 5, 2014.

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Pro forma adjustments have been made to reflect interest expense incurred on the new exit financing facilities, the reinstated 8.125% notes due 2018 and 7.50% notes due 2024, and the Election 1 Notes due 2021 and Election 2 Notes due 2021 as if the Transactions occurred on January 1, 2014. Such interest expense has been calculated based upon (i) the contractual interest rates and commitment fees specified in the related debt agreements and (ii) reflects the amortization of capitalized deferred financing costs and amortization of the original issue discount (Creditors' Advisor Fees) incurred in respect of the exit financing facilities.

No pro forma adjustments have been made to reflect capitalized interest on newbuild and conversion construction costs incurred for an International Flag Aframax that was delivered in July 2014 and a U.S. Flag product carrier that was converted into a shuttle tanker in August 2014, respectively, as capitalized interest will not have a continuing impact on our results of operations since the Company does not currently have any long-term newbuild construction commitments.

The adjustment to interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 is comprised of the following:

	For the year ended December 31, 2014
Exit Facilities:	
<i>Interest expense</i>	
Secured term loan International Flag ⁽¹⁾	\$ 36,495
Secured term loan U.S. Flag ⁽²⁾	31,976
<i>Commitment fees</i>	
Secured revolving credit facility International Flag ⁽³⁾	253
Secured asset-based revolving credit facility U.S. Flag ⁽³⁾	380
<i>Interest expense relating to reinstated or exchanged senior notes:</i>	
8.125% unsecured notes due 2018 ⁽⁴⁾	24,375
7.50% senior unsecured Election 1 Notes due 2021 ⁽⁵⁾	488
7.50% senior unsecured Election 2 Notes due 2021 ⁽⁵⁾	10,403
7.50% senior unsecured notes due 2024 ⁽⁶⁾	59
Amortization of deferred financing costs relating to Exit Facilities ⁽⁷⁾	9,498
Amortization of original issue discount ⁽⁷⁾	494
Total interest expense	\$ 114,421

(1) Reflects interest expense on the \$628,375 International Flag secured term loan using an interest rate of 5.75%. Interest on the senior secured term loan is based on an adjusted London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") minimum contractual floor rate plus an applicable margin for the period. The term loan will amortize in equal quarterly installments in aggregate annual amounts equal to 1% of the original principal amount of the facility during each year. Interest expense has been calculated using the quarterly balance outstanding, assuming a quarterly repayment of 0.25% of the principal balance. A 1/8% change in interest rate would result in an increase in interest expense of approximately \$791 on an annual basis.

(2) Reflects interest expense on the \$603,000 U.S. Flag secured term loan using an interest rate of 5.25%. Interest on the senior secured term loan is based on an adjusted LIBOR minimum contractual floor rate plus an applicable margin for the period. The term loan will amortize in equal quarterly installments in aggregate annual amounts equal to 1% of the original principal amount of the facility during each year. Interest expense has been calculated using the quarterly balance outstanding, assuming a repayment of 0.25% of the principal balance. A 1/8%

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change in interest rate would result in an increase in interest expense of approximately \$759 on an annual basis.

- (3) Reflects commitment fees relating to the \$50,000 and \$75,000 revolving credit facilities for International Flag and U.S. Flag, respectively, using a rate of 0.50% which is the contract rate when quarterly average undrawn availability is greater than or equal to half of the total commitments under each of the facilities. A rate of 0.375% applies when the undrawn quarterly average availability is less than half of the total commitments under the facility.
- (4) Reflects interest expense on the \$300,000 8.125% Notes for the year ended December 31, 2014.
- (5) Reflects interest expense on the \$6,508 Election 1 Notes and the \$138,708 Election 2 Notes for the year ended December 31, 2014. A \$65 expense relating to a consent fee cash payment due to the 7.50% Note holders electing to exchange 7.50% Notes for Election 1 Notes, which is calculated as 1% of the aggregate principal amount of the 7.50% Notes exchanged, and a \$4,161 expense relating to a consent fee cash payment due to the 7.50% Note holders electing to exchange for Election 2 Notes, which is calculated as 3% of the aggregate principal amount of the 7.50% Notes exchanged, are not reflected in the table above as such expenses are not deemed to have a continuing impact on the statement of operations.
- (6) Reflects interest expense on the \$784 7.50% Notes for the year ended December 31, 2014.
- (7) Reflects non-cash amortization of capitalized deferred financing costs of \$51,963 and original issue discount of \$2,748, which are amortized either on a straight-line or effective interest method, as appropriate under the circumstances, over the term of the related facility.

In addition to the interest shown in the above table, we will incur administrative agent fees, resulting in additional interest expense, of \$275 on an annual basis. The adjustment reflects such additional interest expense assuming that the exit financing had taken place as of January 1, 2014.

Note 2 Adjustments relating to rejected executory contracts redelivered vessels

Between December 2012 and April 2013, the Bankruptcy Court issued orders approving our rejection of leases on 25 chartered-in International Flag vessels. We entered into new charter agreements with the owners of eight of these vessels, which new charter agreements were assumed as amended pursuant to orders of the Bankruptcy Court. Two vessels were redelivered to their owners in December 2012. An additional fifteen vessels were redelivered to their owners during the four months ended April 30, 2013. In April 2013, the Bankruptcy Court also approved our rejection of the lease agreement for our corporate headquarters office space.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we recorded as reorganization items charges for lease termination costs totaling \$6,419 related to the seventeen rejected charters for vessels that had been redelivered to their owners, and \$646 related to the rejected lease agreement for our corporate headquarters office space, or an aggregate \$7,065.

The bankruptcy process required management to assess and restructure our operations to facilitate our emergence from bankruptcy. Therefore, such charges are not part of our on-going operations. The pro forma adjustment removes the effect of \$7,065 of charges for rejected executory contracts (described above) recognized in the historical statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 as these charges are related to the bankruptcy process and will not have a continuing impact on the statement of operations.

Since the vessels were returned to their owners and are no longer part of the operations of our on-going business and the related claims settled as part of the Transactions, we have also removed the historical results relating to the rejected charters from the unaudited pro forma

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condensed consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014, as if such vessels were redelivered prior to January 1, 2014. The adjustments in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of operations represent the historical results of operations directly attributable to the rejected charters, which amounts have been derived from our accounting records without adjustment. As certain of the rejected charters operated in commercial pools and in accordance with the accounting practices followed by the commercial pools, additional revenues and expenses were recorded during the year ended December 31, 2014 related to changes in estimates and other adjustments to amounts earned or incurred in prior periods.

The following table presents the historical operations of the rejected charters for the year ended December 31, 2014 (which includes reorganization items relating to the vessel and office lease termination costs aggregating \$7,065 as described above):

	For the year ended December 31, 2014
Shipping revenues:	
Pool revenues	\$ 427
Time and bareboat revenues	
Voyage charter revenues	281
Total shipping revenues	708
Operating expenses:	
Voyage expenses	(633)
Vessel expenses	353
Charter hire expense	(14)
Depreciation and amortization	
General and administrative	
Total operating expenses	(294)
Income from vessel operations	1,002
Equity in income of affiliated companies	
Operating income	1,002
Other income	
Income before interest expense, reorganization items and income taxes	1,002
Interest expense	(7,453)
Loss before reorganization items and income taxes	(6,451)
Reorganization items, net	(7,065)
Loss before income taxes	(13,516)
Income tax benefit	239
Net loss	\$ (13,277)

Our foreign subsidiaries that own and operate vessels are primarily domiciled in the Marshall Islands, which does not impose income tax on shipping operations. For years beginning after December 31, 2004, the earnings from shipping operations of our foreign subsidiaries are not subject to U.S. income taxation as long as such earnings are not deemed to be repatriated to the U.S. Therefore, there are no related tax effects from the above adjustments for the foreign subsidiary vessel leases. The income tax benefit in the table above relates to a domestic income tax benefit relating to the charges recorded in the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 of \$646 relating to a change in estimate for the reserve for the rejected corporate lease.

Table of Contents**Note 3 Adjustments relating to reorganization items, net**

As noted in " Historical Financial Statements" above, ASC 852 requires revenues, expenses, realized gains and losses, and provisions for losses that can be directly associated with the reorganization and restructuring of the business to be reported separately as reorganization items in our consolidated statements of operations. Reorganization items, net represent amounts incurred subsequent to the bankruptcy filing as a direct result of the filing of the Chapter 11 Cases and for the year ended December 31, 2014 are comprised of the following:

	For the year ended December 31, 2014
Trustee fees	\$ 2,751
Professional fees	112,678
Provision for rejected executory contracts	6,864
Provision for post-petition interest on debt facilities	15,416
Provision for post-petition interest on other claims	1,073
2004 Stock Incentive Plan	1,796
Provision for class action suit lawsuit and other subordinated claims	17,000
Other claim adjustments	13,895
Total consolidated reorganization items, net	171,473
Less reorganization items related to rejected executory contracts for renegotiated charters and corporate office lease	(7,065)
Additional pro-forma adjustment to reorganization items, net	\$ 164,408

The adjustments of approximately \$164,408 removes the effect of charges for trustee and professional fees and other claim adjustments in the historical statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 as these charges are related to the bankruptcy process and will not have a continuing impact on the statement of operations.

Contractual post-petition interest for pre-emergence debt facilities and certain rejected executory contracts of \$192,077 and \$7,453, respectively, and interest of \$32,367 for exit financing was reported as interest expense in the historical condensed consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014. The adjustments for \$192,077 and \$32,367 in the pro forma statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 removes post-petition interest recorded in interest expense relating to the pre-emergence debt facilities and post emergence interest expense on the exit facilities (and with the \$7,453 recorded in Note 2 above, an aggregate \$231,897).

Note 4 Adjustments related to the tax effect of the pro forma adjustments

We have apportioned the adjustments to the tax jurisdictions in which they would have been recognized and we have tax effected these adjustments based on the effect on taxable income in the relevant jurisdiction using the applicable statutory tax rate. In particular, to the extent pro forma adjustments remove tax amounts reported in our historical condensed consolidated statements of operations, we have used the statutory tax rate, including state and local income taxes, of 37%, adjusted to reflect the tax jurisdictions to which the pro forma entries relate and to remove the impact of discrete items and permanent differences. For the other pro forma adjustments, we have

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tax effected the adjustments that affect taxable income in the United States at 37%. A summary of the tax-related adjustments for the year ended December 31, 2014 are as follows:

- (a) The adjustment of \$26,869 relates to an income tax benefit on the portion of the pro forma interest expense relating to the U.S. debt facilities of approximately \$72,618 and would have resulted in an income tax benefit of \$26,869;
- (b) The adjustment of \$239 removes the tax benefit relating to the charge recorded for the change in estimate relating to the rejected corporate office lease, as such charge, which had been included in reorganization items, net during the period, was reversed through the pro forma entry in Note 2 above;
- (c) The adjustment of \$23,889 removes the tax benefit relating to the estimated tax deductible portion of trustee and professional fees recorded during the period, as such trustee and professional fees recorded during the period were reversed through the pro forma entry in Note 3 above;
- (d) In connection with the adjustment to eliminate the reorganization items recognized during the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 3), we recognized a tax benefit of approximately \$17,215 relating to such reorganization expenses, excluding the trustee and professional fees and the rejected corporate office lease discussed above. The adjustment removes the income tax benefit for the reorganization expenses relating to our U.S. entities;
- (e) The adjustment of \$64,937 removes the tax benefit recognized during the period for the payment of post-petition interest that was eliminated, as a pro forma adjustment, for pre-emergence debt facilities, certain rejected executory contracts and exit facilities (outstanding for the period August 5 through December 31, 2014). Post-petition interest expense relating to the U.S. debt facilities was approximately \$175,506, and provided a tax benefit of approximately \$64,937;
- (f) The adjustment of \$9,544 removes the tax expense recorded during the year ended December 31, 2014 relating to post-petition interest on the IRS claim, net of the related tax benefit recognized for the interest expense deduction;
- (g) The adjustment of \$55,602 removes the tax benefit recognized during the period in connection with the repayment of the Company's U.S. Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility. The Company released its deferred tax liability for undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries attributable to the excess of the \$1,500,000 facility limit over the cumulative potential deemed dividends arising from drawdowns by OSG under such facility and recorded an income tax benefit of \$55,602. This adjustment removes the tax benefit recognized during the period; and
- (h) The adjustment of \$624 removes the net tax benefit recorded during the period resulting from a tax benefit relating to the closing of the 2004 through 2012 tax years upon a payment of \$270,465 to the IRS, partially offset by a provision relating to the write-off of deferred tax assets associated with stock compensation as a result of the cancellation of the common stock of pre-reorganized OSG upon its emergence from bankruptcy.

Note 5 Other material items affecting the historical statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014

On January 13, 2014, we announced that certain of our subsidiaries that own or charter-in 33 vessels (which were subsequently increased to 46 vessels) in OSG's International Flag fleet ("Core International Flag Fleet") intended to outsource certain management services, including, but not

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limited to, the technical management, certain aspects of commercial management and crew management of the Core International Flag Fleet. Charges relating to employee transition and termination benefits and similar transition and termination costs ("Outsourcing RIF") and set-up, wind-down and transitions costs ("Transition Costs") are included separately in the historical consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014. Outsourcing RIF severance costs aggregating \$17,020 were incurred for the year ended December 31, 2014. Management does not expect to incur any significant additional Outsourcing RIF costs in 2015. Transition Costs of \$3,427 were incurred for the year ended December 31, 2014. Management does not expect to incur significant additional costs relating to winding down activities of its foreign office locations in 2015.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 has not been adjusted to remove expenses incurred with respect to this restructuring or the expected reduction in operating expenses resulting from the restructuring since the impact of this outsourcing is not directly attributable to the Transactions. Furthermore, the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 has not been adjusted for the impact of the sale of five International Flag vessels during the year ended December 31, 2014, as these vessel sales are deemed to have occurred in the ordinary course of business.

Note 6 Weighted Average Shares Outstanding

The historical weighted average shares outstanding for Class A common stock basic and diluted earnings per share was calculated using no Class A common stock and no Class A warrants outstanding for the period January 1, 2014 through August 4, 2014. 310,419,766 shares of Class A common stock and 210,153,431 Class A warrants were used in calculating the weighted average shares outstanding for the period August 5, 2014 through December 31, 2014. For purposes of the pro forma weighted average calculation, all Class A common stock and warrants were assumed to be issued and outstanding on January 1, 2014.

The historical weighted average shares outstanding for Class B common stock basic and diluted earnings per share was calculated using the shares outstanding for the period January 1, 2014 through August 4, 2014 and Class B common stock outstanding and Class B warrants outstanding for the period August 5, 2014 through December 31, 2014. For purposes of the pro forma calculation, all Class B common stock and warrants were assumed to be issued and outstanding on January 1, 2014.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following table sets forth selected financial data for the last five years and for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. The unaudited selected consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, and as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm. The unaudited selected consolidated financial data for the year ended December 31, 2011 and as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not appearing in this prospectus, which have also been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. The selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2010 is unaudited. The unaudited selected consolidated financial data for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 and as of March 31, 2015 are derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. In the opinion of management, our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations at the dates and for the periods presented.

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with GAAP. This selected financial data is not necessarily indicative of results of future operations and should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	For the year ended December 31,					For the three months ended	
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	March 31,	2014
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)						
Statement of operations data:							
Shipping revenues	\$ 957,434	\$ 1,015,996	\$ 1,137,134	\$ 1,049,531	\$ 1,045,610	\$ 233,542	\$ 292,446
Income/(loss) from vessel operations	95,102	(367,198)	(379,233)	(142,188)	(79,295)	65,132	34,630
(Loss)/income before reorganization items and income taxes	(95,608)	(325,805)	(440,482)	(199,377)	(141,699)	49,048	43,135
Reorganization items, net	(171,473)	(327,170)	(41,113)			(3,487)	(29,256)
(Loss)/income before income taxes	(267,081)	(652,975)	(481,595)	(199,377)	(141,699)	45,561	13,879
Net (loss)/income	(152,273)	(638,230)	(480,114)	(201,363)	(122,542)	42,901	12,550
Depreciation and amortization	151,758	176,276	201,284	179,721	170,670	37,119	37,945
Share and per share amounts:							
Basic and Diluted net (loss)/income per share Class A and Class B(1)	\$ (0.65)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0.08	\$
Basic and Diluted net (loss)/income per share Common stock(2)		(20.94)	(15.82)	(6.67)	(4.15)		0.41
Equity per share	2.43	(1.96)	17.28	32.90	42.20	2.51	(1.60)
Cash dividends paid				1.53	1.75		
Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands)							

Basic earnings per share:

Class A(3)	212,508					520,584	
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Class B and common stock(4)	21,372	30,483	30,339	30,228	29,498	7,925	30,516
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Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands)							
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Diluted earnings per share:

Class A(3)	212,508					520,587	
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Class B and common stock(4)	21,372	30,483	30,339	30,228	29,498	7,925	30,516
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Other data:

TCE revenues(5)	\$ 761,359	\$ 763,328	\$ 840,846	\$ 790,201	\$ 853,278	\$ 221,642	\$ 214,553
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EBITDA(6)	117,168	(476,349)	(186,890)	60,242	96,015	111,249	51,947
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Adjusted EBITDA(6)	298,556	235,389	128,745	58,182	122,576	113,708	86,603
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	As of December 31,					As of	
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	March 31, 2015	
	(in thousands)						
Balance sheet data:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 389,226	\$ 601,927	\$ 507,342	\$ 54,877	\$ 253,647	\$ 477,321	
Restricted cash(7)	123,178					118,010	
Current assets less current liabilities(8)	598,382	439,473	316,455	180,257	358,027	613,149	
Total vessels, deferred drydock and other property at net book value	2,275,630	2,416,600	2,911,706	3,292,946	3,245,515	2,243,622	
Total assets	3,436,491	3,644,494	4,043,535	3,993,545	4,178,038	3,457,317	
Total debt(9)	1,668,667	2,561,650	2,574,381	2,065,892	1,986,190	1,665,612	
Reserve for deferred income taxes and unrecognized tax benefits(10)	317,797	631,162	712,250	720,082	678,113	317,974	
Total equity/(deficit)	1,286,087	(60,247)	534,246	1,002,292	1,283,154	1,326,265	

	For the year ended December 31,					For the three months ended	
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	March 31, 2015 2014	
	(in thousands)						
Cash flow data:							
Net cash (used in)/provided by							
Operating activities	\$ (727,149)	\$ 141,896	\$ (32,899)	\$ (61,061)	\$ (27,714)	\$ 66,414	\$ 44,058
Investing activities	(47,338)	(34,538)	(22,409)	(154,173)	(439,661)	24,859	(1,839)
Financing activities	561,786	(12,773)	507,773	16,462	246,334	(3,178)	(5,469)

- (1) Includes outstanding Class A warrants and Class B warrants. See notes 3 and 4 below.
- (2) Represents legacy common stock that was cancelled on the Effective Date. See "Prospectus Summary Emergence from Bankruptcy" and "Business Reorganization under Chapter 11."
- (3) The weighted average shares outstanding for Class A common stock basic and diluted earnings per share was calculated using no Class A common stock and no Class A warrants outstanding for the period January 1, 2014 through August 4, 2014, including for the three months ended March 31, 2014. For the period from August 5, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and for the three months ended March 31, 2015, proceeds from warrant exercises are ignored, and shares issuable upon Class A warrant exercise are included in the calculation of Class A basic weighted average shares outstanding for the period as management deemed the

exercise price for the Class A warrants of \$0.01 per share to be nominal. Approximately 310,420 thousand shares of Class A common stock and 210,153 thousand Class A warrants were used in calculating the weighted average shares outstanding for the period from August 5, 2014 through December 31, 2014. As of March 31, 2015 there were 310,726 thousand shares of Class A common stock outstanding and 210,146 thousand Class A warrants outstanding. The computation of diluted earnings per share assumes the issuance of common stock for all potentially dilutive stock options and restricted stock units not classified as participating securities. As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 there were approximately 196 thousand shares of Class A restricted stock units and 454 thousand Class A stock options outstanding and considered to be potentially dilutive securities.

(4)

The weighted average shares outstanding for Class B common stock and common stock basic and diluted earnings per share was calculated using the common stock outstanding for each of the years in the four year period ended December 31, 2013 and for the period January 1, 2014 through August 4, 2014, including for the three months ended March 31, 2014. For the period August 5, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and for the three months ended March 31, 2015, it includes Class B common stock outstanding and Class B warrants outstanding. Proceeds from warrant exercises are ignored, and shares issuable upon Class B warrant exercise are included in the calculation of Class B basic weighted average shares outstanding for the period as management deemed the exercise price for the Class B warrants of \$0.01 per share to be nominal. As of December 31, 2014, there were approximately 2,908 thousand Class B warrants outstanding. As of March 31, 2015 there were approximately 2,212 thousand Class B warrants outstanding.

(5)

Reconciliations of TCE revenues to shipping revenues as reflected in the consolidated statements of operations are as follows:

	2014	For the year ended December 31,			2010	For the three months ended March 31,	
		2013	2012	2011		2015	2014
		(in thousands)					
TCE revenues	\$ 761,359	\$ 763,328	\$ 840,846	\$ 790,201	\$ 853,278	\$ 221,642	\$ 214,553
Add: Voyage expenses	196,075	252,668	296,288	259,330	192,332	11,900	77,893
Shipping revenues	\$ 957,434	\$ 1,015,996	\$ 1,137,134	\$ 1,049,531	\$ 1,045,610	\$ 233,542	\$ 292,446

Consistent with general practice in the shipping industry, we use TCE revenues, which represents shipping revenues less voyage expenses, as a measure to compare revenue generated from a voyage charter to revenue generated from a time charter. TCE revenues, a non-GAAP measure, provides additional meaningful information in conjunction with shipping revenues, the most directly

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comparable GAAP measure, because it assists management in decisions regarding the deployment and use of our vessels and in evaluating our financial performance.

(6)

EBITDA represents net (loss)/income before interest expense, income taxes and depreciation and amortization expense. Adjusted EBITDA consists of EBITDA adjusted for the impact of certain items that we do not consider indicative of our ongoing operating performance. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are presented to provide investors with meaningful additional information that management uses to monitor ongoing operating results and evaluate trends over comparative periods. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not represent, and should not be a substitute for, net (loss)/income or cash flows from operations as determined in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of the limitations are:

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; and

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt.

While EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are frequently used as measures of operating results and performance, neither of them is necessarily comparable to other similarly titled captions of other companies due to differences in methods of calculation.

The following table reconciles net (loss)/income attributable to the Company, as reflected in the consolidated statements of operations, to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA:

	For the year ended December 31,					For the three months ended	
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	March 31,	2014
	(in thousands)						
Net (loss)/income	\$ (152,273)	\$ (638,230)	\$ (480,114)	\$ (201,363)	\$ (122,542)	\$ 42,901	\$ 12,550
Income tax (benefit)/provision	(114,808)	(14,745)	(1,481)	1,986	(19,157)	2,660	1,329
Interest expense	232,491	350	93,421	79,898	67,044	28,569	123
Depreciation and amortization	151,758	176,276	201,284	179,721	170,670	37,119	37,945
EBITDA	117,168	(476,349)	(186,890)	60,242	96,015	111,249	51,947
Technical management transition costs	3,427					40	194
Severance and relocation costs	17,020	3,097	3,163			5	6,683

Goodwill and other intangibles impairment charge		16,214						
Shipyard contract termination recoveries					(2,061)			
(Gain)/loss on disposal of vessels, including impairments	(10,532)	365,257	271,359	(2,060)	28,622	(1,073)	(1,477)	
Reorganization Items, net	171,473	327,170	41,113			3,487	29,256	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 298,556	\$ 235,389	\$ 128,745(11)	\$ 58,182	\$ 122,576	\$ 113,708	\$ 86,603	

(7)

Includes \$77,999 and \$70,093 of legally restricted cash relating to the OIN Term Loan as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The OIN Facilities were amended on June 3, 2015. Following that amendment, the \$77,999 of cash that was legally restricted as of March 31, 2015 is no longer restricted. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Sources of Capital." The OIN Facilities stipulate that if annual aggregate cash proceeds of OIN asset sales exceed \$5,000, cash proceeds from each such sale are required to be reinvested in vessels within twelve months of such sale or be used to prepay the principal balance outstanding on the OIN Facilities. The balance of restricted cash as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, represents management-designated cash reserves of \$40,011 and \$53,085, respectively, which are to be utilized for the settlement of certain unsecured claims, including disputed unsecured claims, and other costs related to our recent emergence from bankruptcy.

(8)

Current liabilities include income taxes payable, including reserve for uncertain tax positions of \$234,623 as of December 31, 2013 and \$326,121 as of December 31, 2012.

(9)

Amounts do not include debt of our JVs. 2013 and 2012 balances are included in liabilities subject to compromise in the audited consolidated balance sheets included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(10)

Comprised of deferred income taxes and reserve for uncertain tax positions as follows:

	As of December 31,					As of
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	March 31, 2015
	(in thousands)					
Deferred income taxes (current)	\$	\$	\$ 25,900	\$	\$	\$
Deferred income taxes (noncurrent)	283,277	369,954	343,162	396,679	427,765	275,339
Reserve for uncertain tax positions (current)		234,623	326,121			
Reserve for uncertain tax positions (noncurrent)	34,520	26,585	17,067	323,403	250,348	42,635

\$ 317,797 \$ 631,162 \$ 712,250 \$ 720,082 \$ 678,113 \$ 317,974

- (11) Includes \$40,400 recognized in shipping revenues during 2012 in relation to the termination, settlement and replacement agreement with Sunoco, which is discussed in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results from Vessel Operations U.S. Flag."

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following is a discussion and analysis of (i) industry developments that have an impact on our financial position and results of operations, (ii) our financial condition at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and our results of operations comparing the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, and (iii) critical accounting policies used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. All dollar amounts in this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" are presented in thousands, except daily dollar amounts and per share amounts.

General

We are a leading provider of ocean transportation services for crude oil and refined petroleum products, and the only major tanker company to operate in both the U.S. Flag and International Flag fleet markets. We operate our vessels in two strategic business units: we serve the U.S. Flag market through our subsidiary OBS and the International Flag market through our subsidiary OIN. Our U.S. Flag business operates as a single reportable segment. Our International Flag business includes two reportable segments: International Crude Tankers and International Product Carriers. Revenues from our U.S. Flag segment constituted 54% of our total TCE revenues in 2014. Revenues from our International Flag fleet constituted 46% of our total TCE revenues in 2014, with 30% of our TCE revenues generated by our International Crude Tankers segment and 16% generated by our International Product Carriers segment.

As of March 31, 2015, we owned or operated a fleet of 80 vessels aggregating 7.5 million dwt and 864,800 cbm, including 17 vessels chartered-in under operating leases. Our 24-vessel U.S. Flag fleet includes tankers and ATBs, of which 22 operate under the Jones Act and two operate internationally in the MSP. Our 56-vessel International Flag fleet includes ULCC, VLCC, Aframax and Panamax crude tankers and LR1, LR2 and MR product carriers, as well as the JV Vessels. Revenues from our U.S. Flag fleet and JV Vessels are derived predominantly from time charter agreements which, within a contract period, provide a more predictable level of revenues. Revenues from our International Flag fleet (other than the JV Vessels) are derived predominantly from spot market voyage charters and those vessels are predominantly employed in the spot market via market-leading commercial pools. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, we derived approximately 52% of our TCE revenues in the spot market. In 2014, 2013 and 2012, we derived approximately 49%, 52% and 64%, respectively, of our TCE revenues in the spot market.

For the year ending December 31, 2015, we expect our fleet to have approximately 26,100 available days for hire, of which approximately 40% are expected to be employed on fixed time charters (including one vessel on bareboat charter) and approximately 60% to be available for employment in the spot market.

Our Emergence from Bankruptcy

We emerged from bankruptcy on August 5, 2014. During the period from November 14, 2012 through August 4, 2014, we conducted our business in the ordinary course as debtors-in-possession under the protection of the Bankruptcy Court. Pursuant to the Equity Plan, all claims allowed by the Bankruptcy Court (other than subordinated claims) are either reinstated or paid in full in cash plus interest for the period from November 14, 2012 through the Effective Date, at either the contractual rate as provided by statute, or at the rate of 2.98%, as set forth in the Equity Plan.

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As part of an overall strategy to position us to successfully emerge from Chapter 11 with a smaller, more-concentrated fleet without the need for costly systems, multiple offices and the associated expenses, we embarked on an organizational restructuring process over the past 24 months that notably involved (i) rejecting 25 executory contracts relating to above-market charter agreements (17 of the vessels were redelivered and 8 were renegotiated), (ii) exiting our full service International Crude Tankers lightering business to focus only on ship-to-ship lightering services, (iii) outsourcing the technical and commercial management of our International Flag conventional tanker fleet to V.Ships and other third parties and (iv) deleveraging our balance sheet by using a combination of cash on hand and proceeds from two Exit Financing Facilities and an equity offering to pay down \$2,131,290 of our pre-petition debt obligations of \$2,577,290 (gross of original issue discount). As of March 31, 2015, our total debt (including the Exit Financing Facilities) was \$1,665,612. We believe these actions have positioned us to compete more effectively in the markets in which we operate.

See "Business Reorganization Under Chapter 11" for a further description of the Chapter 11 Cases, the proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court and our emergence from bankruptcy.

Operations and Oil Tanker Markets

Our revenues are highly sensitive to patterns of supply and demand for vessels of the size and design configurations owned and operated by us and the trades in which those vessels operate. Rates for the transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products from which we earn a substantial majority of our revenues are determined by market forces such as the supply and demand for oil, the distance that cargoes must be transported and the number of vessels expected to be available at the time such cargoes need to be transported. The demand for oil shipments is significantly affected by the state of the global economy and level of OPEC exports. The number of vessels is affected by newbuilding deliveries and by the removal of existing vessels from service, principally because of storage, scrappings or conversions. Our revenues are also affected by the mix of charters between spot (voyage charter) and long-term (time or bareboat charter). Because shipping revenues and voyage expenses are significantly affected by the mix between voyage charters and time charters, we manage our vessels based on TCE revenues. Our management makes economic decisions based on anticipated TCE rates and evaluates financial performance based on TCE rates achieved.

First Quarter of 2015

The International Energy Agency ("IEA") estimates global oil consumption for the first quarter at 92.7 million barrels per day ("b/d"), an increase of 1.0 million b/d, or 1.1%, over the same quarter in 2014. The increase was mainly caused by higher demand outside of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") areas. The estimate for global oil consumption for all of 2015 is 93.5 million b/d, an increase of 1.1% compared with 2014. OECD demand in 2015 is estimated to be flat, remaining at around 45.6 million b/d.

Global oil production in the first quarter of 2015 reached 94.0 million b/d, an increase of 2.1 million b/d over the first quarter of 2014. OPEC crude oil production (excluding natural gas liquids and non-conventional oils) continued their higher production levels, averaging 30.3 million b/d in the first quarter of 2015, an increase from 29.9 million b/d in the first quarter of 2014, although unchanged from the fourth quarter of 2014. Non-OPEC production growth, largely driven by the United States, increased by 1.5 million b/d in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014 to reach 57.2 million b/d. Oil production in the United States in the first quarter of 2015 reached 12.6 million b/d, an increase of 1.5 million b/d over the first quarter of 2014.

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U.S. refinery throughput decreased by about 0.1 million b/d in the first quarter compared with the comparable quarter in 2014. Crude oil imports, however, decreased by about 0.4 million b/d as local production growth more than offset the change in crude runs. Imports from OPEC countries were reduced by 0.9 million b/d, mainly due to reductions of imports from Venezuela, West Africa and Saudi Arabia. Chinese imports of crude oil increased by 7.5% from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015, reaching 6.5 million b/d. This has had a continued positive impact on VLCC rates in 2015.

During the first quarter of 2015, the tanker fleet of vessels over 10,000 dwt increased by 3.4 million dwt primarily comprised of Handysize (1.2 million dwt increase), Aframaxes (1.0 million dwt increase), VLCCs (0.7 million dwt increase) and Suezmaxes (0.6 million dwt increase).

Year over year, the total tanker orderbook at March 31, 2015 gained 5.3 million dwt attributable primarily to increases for Suezmaxes with smaller increases in the VLCC and Panamax orderbooks. The MR orderbook decreased by 3.6 million dwt as ships under construction are being delivered with few new orders.

VLCC freight rates continued their upward trend in the first quarter of 2015, driven by higher Chinese imports, lower bunker prices, as well as a general tightness of tonnage availability. The other crude segments followed the VLCC lead with improved rates throughout the first quarter. MR earnings also continued their upward trend.

TCE rates for prompt Jones Act product carriers and large ATBs averaged \$90,700 and \$61,900 per day, respectively, during the first quarter of 2015, representing a decrease of 4% and an increase of 2%, respectively, for each class of vessel compared with the first quarter of 2014. These are estimated rates as there was little spot-market activity in the first quarter of 2015 because nearly all vessels were committed to time charters in the U.S. Flag coastwise trades. Spot voyages only occurred when time-charter customers relet their vessels for the occasional voyage or Delaware Bay lightering vessels were employed when underutilized in the lightering service. The slight softening in rates in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the same quarter of 2014 for Jones Act product carriers reflects the uncertainty created by the sharp drop in crude oil prices (and what that might mean to domestic crude oil production) in the fourth quarter of 2014. The charter rates for ATBs were also negatively affected by the uncertainty created by falling crude oil prices, but the impact was more than offset by the benefit resulting from the decrease in fuel costs.

The average monthly rate of production from the Eagle Ford formation increased by approximately 419,000 b/d in March 2015 compared with March 2014. Eagle Ford oil is transported through pipeline infrastructure to Corpus Christi where it is loaded on Jones Act vessels for transportation to refineries in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi and the Philadelphia area.

As of March 31, 2015, the industry's entire Jones Act fleet of product carriers and large ATBs (defined as vessels having carrying capacities of between 0.14 million barrels and 0.35 million barrels, which excludes numerous tank barges below 0.14 million barrel capacity and 10 much larger tankers dedicated exclusively to the Alaskan crude oil trade) consisted of 73 vessels. There were no newbuild deliveries or vessels scrapped during the first quarter of 2015. In addition to the 73 vessels mentioned above, there are two late-1970s-built Alaskan crude tankers (Kodiak and Sierra) that were sold by Exxon to competitors who were expected to redeploy them into the lower 48 coastwise trade. The Kodiak, renamed the Eagle Ford, has been redeployed into the Eagle Ford crude trade. Exxon is expected to deliver the Sierra in the second quarter of 2015 at which time it is expected to join the Eagle Ford trade.

The industry's firm Jones Act orderbook as of March 31, 2015, with deliveries scheduled between the second quarter of 2015 and the third quarter of 2017, consisted of 24 vessels

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(14 product carriers and 10 large ATBs). Options for an additional two product carriers and four ATBs remain open.

Delaware Bay lightering volumes averaged 0.07 million b/d in the first quarter of 2015 compared with 0.1 million b/d in the first quarter of 2014. The decrease resulted from Delaware Bay refineries sourcing increased amounts of crude oil from North American sources via rail and U.S. Flag vessels at the expense of crude imports. Our lightering ATBs have offset reduced lightering demand by occasionally carrying crude from the U.S. Gulf Coast to refineries in the Philadelphia area.

Fiscal year 2014

The IEA estimates global oil consumption for the fourth quarter of 2014 at 93.5 million b/d, an increase of 0.7 million b/d, or 0.8%, over the same quarter in 2013. The increase was mainly caused by high demand outside of the OECD areas. The estimate for global oil consumption for all of 2014 is 92.4 million b/d, an increase of 0.7% over 2013. OECD demand in 2014 was lackluster, decreasing by 0.2 million b/d with small declines seen in the Americas, Europe and Asia/Oceania.

Global oil production in the fourth quarter of 2014 reached 93.9 million b/d, an increase of 2.2 million b/d over the fourth quarter of 2013. OPEC crude oil production reversed previous declines and production averaged 30.2 million b/d in the fourth quarter of 2014, up from 29.6 million b/d in the fourth quarter of 2013, although down 0.1 million b/d from the third quarter of 2014. OPEC production for the year declined by 0.2 million b/d to 30.0 million b/d, partially due to continuing production and political issues in Libya. Non-OPEC production growth was largely driven by the United States, which increased production by 1.6 million b/d in the fourth quarter of 2014 compared with the fourth quarter of 2013 to reach 12.4 million b/d. Annual oil production in the United States increased by 1.5 million b/d in 2014 to 11.7 million b/d, making the United States the largest oil producer in the world, ahead of Russia at 10.9 million b/d.

U.S. refinery throughput increased by about 1.7 million b/d in the fourth quarter compared with the comparable quarter in 2013. Crude oil imports, however, decreased by about 0.4 million b/d as local production growth more than offset the change in crude runs. Imports from OPEC countries were reduced by 0.8 million b/d, mainly due to reductions of imports from Venezuela, West Africa and Saudi Arabia. Chinese imports in December 2014 increased to the highest levels on record at 7.2 million b/d, with 2014 averaging 6.2 million b/d. This led to a strong increase in VLCC rates in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015.

During the fourth quarter of 2014, the worldwide tanker fleet of vessels over 10,000 dwt increased by 2.4 million dwt as the crude fleet increased by 1.7 million dwt, while the product carrier fleet expanded by 0.7 million dwt. During 2014, the size of the worldwide tanker fleet increased by 7.0 million dwt with VLCC and MRs increasing by 4.1 million dwt each and other sectors decreasing.

During the fourth quarter of 2014, the worldwide tanker orderbook decreased by 1.4 million dwt, with decreases in the VLCC, Aframax and MR orderbooks, while there were increases in the Suezmax and Panamax orderbooks. During 2014, the total tanker orderbook gained 3.7 million dwt attributable to increases in the VLCC, Suezmax and Panamax orderbooks.

VLCC freight rates improved significantly in the last quarter of 2014 driven by higher Chinese imports, lower bunker prices, as well as a contango in the oil market (where future prices are higher than current prices), luring tonnage away from the spot market into period storage fixtures. The other crude segments followed the VLCC lead with improved rates late in 2014. MR earnings, weak during the first part of the year, showed dramatic improvement in the fourth quarter, due to

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increased demand driven by increased production from refineries capitalizing on low crude prices, but have weakened in early 2015.

Spot TCE rates for prompt Jones Act product carriers and large ATBs averaged \$94,500 and \$60,350 per day, respectively, during 2014, representing increases of 9% and 11%, respectively, for each class of vessel compared with average rates of \$87,000 and \$54,600 per day, respectively, for 2013. These are estimated rates as there was little spot market activity in 2014 because nearly all vessels were committed to time charters in the U.S. Flag coastwise trades. Spot voyages only occurred when time-charter customers relet their vessels for the occasional voyage. The increase in rates in 2014 compared with 2013 can largely be attributed to an increase in the coastwise domestic crude oil trade, primarily Eagle Ford crude. The average monthly rate of production from the Eagle Ford formation increased by approximately 0.45 million b/d in December 2014 compared with December 2013. Eagle Ford oil is transported by pipeline to Corpus Christi, where it is loaded on Jones Act vessels for transportation to refineries in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and the Philadelphia area. Approximately 34% of the Jones Act fleet of product carriers and large ATBs was engaged in transporting domestic crude oil in 2014, compared to 25% in 2013. The steep drop in crude oil prices since mid-November 2014 and the contemporaneous narrowing of the spread in pricing between Brent and WTI created uncertainty in the Jones Act charter market. The estimated spot TCE rates declined slightly in the fourth quarter to average \$93,000 and \$59,100 per day for Jones Act product carriers and large ATBs, respectively.

Delaware Bay lightering volumes averaged 0.10 million b/d in 2014 compared with 0.19 million b/d in 2013. The decrease resulted from Delaware Bay refineries sourcing increased amounts of crude oil from North American sources via rail and U.S. Flag vessels at the expense of crude imports. Our lightering ATBs have offset reduced lightering demand by occasionally carrying crude from the U.S. Gulf Coast to refineries in the Philadelphia area.

Results from Vessel Operations

Three months ended March 31, 2015 compared with the three months ended March 31, 2014

During the first quarter of 2015, results from vessel operations improved by \$30,502 to income of \$65,132 from income of \$34,630 in the first quarter of 2014. This increase reflects the impact of a significant decrease in charter hire expense, a growth in TCE revenues, and lower non-bankruptcy related general and administrative expenses and severance costs. Such impacts were partially offset by a quarter-over-quarter increase in vessel expenses.

The decrease in charter hire expense in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014 was principally the result of the redeliveries of ten vessels (eight Aframax, one Suezmax and one MR) at the expiry of their short-term time charters in 2014.

Also contributing to the improvement in results from vessel operations was an increase in TCE revenues in the current quarter of \$7,089, or 3%, to \$221,642 from \$214,553 in the first quarter of 2014 due to (i) a strengthening of rates in all of the International Flag sectors, most notably in the VLCC and Handysize product carrier fleets and (ii) a continued robust Jones Act market benefitting the U.S. Flag segment. These positive factors were partially offset by a 1,432 day decrease in revenue days, which reflects the vessel redeliveries discussed above, our exit from the full service International Flag lightering business upon the expiry of our lightering contracts in September 2014, and the sale of two VLCCs and one Panamax in December 2014.

The increase in vessel expenses resulted primarily from (i) reactivation costs incurred in conjunction with our ULCC being taken out of lay-up in the current quarter, (ii) incremental costs relating to redelivery of one of our Panamaxes that had previously been bareboat chartered-out, and (iii) technical management fees paid to V.Ships. As discussed in further detail in Note 16,

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"Severance Costs," to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, we began transferring management of 46 of our International Flag conventional tankers to V.Ships in March 2014 and completed the 46 vessel transfers by September 2014. Three of the transferred vessels were subsequently sold during the fourth quarter of 2014. With the reactivation of the ULCC and Panamax bareboat charter out redelivery, there were 45 vessels under V.Ships' technical management as of March 31, 2015. Vessel operating expenses in the first quarter of 2015 included approximately \$1,600 in technical management fees, compared with approximately \$100 in the first quarter for 2014. These increases in vessel expenses were more than offset by a decrease in general and administrative expenses.

See Note 6, "Business and Segment Reporting," to our condensed consolidated financial statements and Note 5, "Business and Segment Reporting," to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information on our segments, including equity in income of affiliated companies and reconciliations of (i) TCE revenues to shipping revenues and (ii) income/(loss) from vessel operations for the segments to income before income taxes and reorganization items, as reported in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Information with respect to our proportionate share of revenue days for vessels operating in companies accounted for using the equity method is shown below in the discussion of "Equity in Income of Affiliated Companies."

International Crude Tankers

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
TCE revenues	\$ 66,821	\$ 82,921
Vessel expenses	(20,836)	(21,414)
Charter hire expenses	(1,549)	(14,176)
Depreciation and amortization	(12,445)	(14,260)
Income from vessel operations^(a)	\$ 31,991	\$ 33,071
Average daily TCE rate	\$ 33,868	\$ 24,228
Average number of owned vessels ^(b)	24.0	28.9
Average number of vessels chartered-in under operating leases		10.7
Number of revenue days ^(c)	1,973	3,421
Number of ship-operating days: ^(d)		
Owned vessels	2,160	2,600
Vessels bareboat chartered-in under operating leases		90
Vessels time chartered-in under operating leases		682
Vessels spot chartered-in under operating leases		191

(a) Income from vessel operations by segment is before general and administrative expenses, technical management transition costs, severance and relocation costs and gain/(loss) on disposal of vessels.

(b) The average is calculated to reflect the addition and disposal of vessels during the period.

(c) Revenue days represent ship-operating days less days that vessels were not available for employment due to repairs, drydock or lay-up. Revenue days are weighted to reflect our interest in chartered-in vessels.

(d) Ship-operating days represent calendar days.

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The following table provides a breakdown of TCE rates achieved for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, between spot and fixed earnings and the related revenue days. The information in these tables is based, in part, on information provided by the pools or commercial joint ventures in which the segment's vessels participate.

	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings
VLCCs:^(a)				
Average rate	\$ 49,280	\$	\$ 32,024	\$ 16,748
Revenue days	648		892	10
Suezmaxes:				
Average rate	\$	\$	\$ 15,603	\$
Revenue days			38	
Aframaxes:^(b)				
Average rate	\$ 30,932	\$	\$ 26,927	\$
Revenue days	620		1,108	
Panamaxes:				
Average rate	\$ 27,695	\$ 14,007	\$ 26,664	\$ 11,870
Revenue days	348	354	359	427

(a) The 2014 average rates reported in the above tables represent VLCCs under 15 years of age. We did not operate any VLCCs aged 15 years and older in the first quarter of 2015. The average spot TCE rates earned by our VLCCs on an overall basis during the three months ended March 31, 2014 was \$30,421.

(b) The 2015 average rates reported for Aframaxes exclude TCE revenues from our International Flag lightering service only business. The average rates and related days previously reported in 2014 have been adjusted to exclude our International Flag lightering business for comparative purposes.

During the first quarter of 2015, TCE revenues for the International Crude Tankers segment decreased by \$16,100, or 19%, to \$66,821 from \$82,921 in the first quarter of 2014. This decrease in TCE revenues resulted from a 1,448 day decrease in revenue days. The decrease in revenue days reflects a reduction in the International Crude Tankers lightering fleet associated with our exit from the full service International Flag lightering business upon the expiry of our lightering contracts in September 2014. Such reduction included the sale of two 1994-built Aframaxes that had been utilized in the International Flag lightering business, one in March 2014, and a second in September 2014. Also contributing to the decrease in revenue days were 538 fewer chartered-in days in the Aframax fleet, as well as our sale of a 1996-built VLCC, a 1997-built VLCC and a 2004-built Panamax in December 2014. Partially offsetting the decline in revenue days was a strengthening in average daily rates across all fleets in the segment, with the increased rates in the VLCC sector being especially significant. Our ULCC commenced an 11-month time charter for storage in April 2015.

Vessel expenses decreased by \$578 to \$20,836 in the first quarter of 2015 from \$21,414 in the first quarter of 2014. The change in vessel expenses is primarily due to a 530 day decrease in owned and bareboat chartered-in vessels resulting from the fleet changes noted above, offset by an increase in average daily vessel expenses of \$1,522. The increased average daily vessel expenses were driven by reactivation costs incurred for the ULCC associated with its removal from lay-up, higher drydock deviation fuel costs and technical management fees paid to V.Ships. Charter hire expenses decreased by \$12,627 to \$1,549 in the first quarter of 2015 from \$14,176 in the first quarter of 2014, resulting from a decrease of 963 chartered-in days in the current period, driven by

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the return of vessels discussed above. The only vessels in the segment chartered-in by us during the first quarter of 2015 were workboats employed by the International Flag lightering business. Depreciation expense decreased by \$1,815 to \$12,445 in the current quarter from \$14,260 in the first quarter of 2014, reflecting the 2014 vessel sales noted above.

International Product Carriers

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
TCE revenues	\$ 43,517	\$ 31,239
Vessel expenses	(14,467)	(12,890)
Charter hire expenses	(7,797)	(8,948)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,977)	(6,411)
Income from vessel operations	\$ 14,276	\$ 2,990

Average daily TCE rate	\$ 18,300	\$ 13,327
Average number of owned vessels	19.0	18.0
Average number of vessels chartered-in under operating leases	7.9	9.0
Number of revenue days	2,378	2,344
Number of ship-operating days:		
Owned vessels	1,710	1,620
Vessels bareboat chartered-in under operating leases	270	270
Vessels time chartered-in under operating leases	437	540

The following table provides a breakdown of TCE rates achieved for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 between spot and fixed earnings and the related revenue days. The information is based, in part, on information provided by the pools or commercial joint ventures in which certain of the segment's vessels participate.

	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings
Aframax product carriers:				
Average rate	\$ 26,755	\$	\$	\$
Revenue days	90			
Panamax product carriers:				
Average rate	\$ 29,741	\$ 15,732	\$ 34,926	\$ 13,346
Revenue days	90	270	105	255
Handysize product carriers:				
Average rate	\$ 18,846	\$ 9,816	\$ 12,646	\$ 10,047
Revenue days	1,761	167	1,766	218

During the first quarter of 2015, TCE revenues for the International Product Carrier segment increased by \$12,278, or 39%, to \$43,517 from \$31,239 in the first quarter of 2014. This increase in TCE revenues resulted primarily from significant period-over-period increases in average daily spot rates earned by the Handysize product carrier fleet. Also contributing to the increased TCE revenues was the delivery of a newbuild LR2 in July 2014.

Vessel expenses for the International Product Carrier segment increased by \$1,577 to \$14,467 in the first quarter of 2015 from \$12,890 in the first quarter of 2014. The increase reflects the LR2

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newbuild delivery noted above along with increased average daily vessel expenses of \$493 per day, which related to higher crew and repair costs and V.Ships technical management fees. Charter hire expenses decreased by \$1,151 to \$7,797 in the first quarter of 2015 from \$8,948 in the first quarter of 2014 reflecting 103 fewer chartered-in days in the Handysize product carrier fleet, as vessels were returned to their owners at the expiry of their charters. Depreciation and amortization increased by \$566 to \$6,977 in the first quarter of 2015 from \$6,411 in the first quarter of 2014, principally due to the LR2 delivery discussed above.

U.S. Flag

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
TCE revenues	\$ 111,212	\$ 100,432
Vessel expenses	(33,907)	(32,388)
Charter hire expenses	(22,552)	(22,358)
Depreciation and amortization	(17,226)	(16,779)
Income from vessel operations	\$ 37,527	\$ 28,907

Average daily TCE rate	\$ 53,659	\$ 48,077
Average number of owned vessels	14.0	14.0
Average number of vessels chartered in under operating leases	10.0	10.0
Number of revenue days	2,073	2,089
Number of ship-operating days:		
Owned vessels	1,260	1,260
Vessels bareboat chartered-in under operating leases	900	900

The following table provides a breakdown of TCE rates achieved for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 between spot and fixed earnings and the related revenue days.

	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings
Jones Act Handysize product carriers:				
Average rate	\$	\$ 64,777	\$	\$ 57,589
Revenue days		1,070		1,018
Non-Jones Act Handysize product carriers:				
Average rate	\$ 28,103	\$	\$ 29,470	\$
Revenue days		164		180
ATBs:				
Average rate	\$	\$ 38,429	\$	\$ 34,540
Revenue days		690		712
Lightering:				
Average rate	\$ 71,390	\$	\$ 65,751	\$
Revenue days		149		179

During the first quarter of 2015, TCE revenues for the U.S. Flag segment increased by \$10,780, or 11%, to \$111,212 from \$100,432 in the first quarter of 2014. This increase reflects the

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continued strength of the Jones Act market, which allowed our Jones Act Handysize product carriers and ATBs to achieve higher rates upon the expiry of their prior time charters.

U.S. Flag vessel expenses increased by \$1,519 to \$33,907 in the first quarter of 2015 from \$32,388 in the first quarter of 2014, due to an increase in average daily vessel expenses of \$703 per day, which resulted primarily from higher crew costs.

Two reflagged U.S. Flag product carriers participate in the MSP, which ensures that militarily useful U.S. Flag vessels are available to the U.S. Department of Defense in the event of war or national emergency. Each of the vessel owning companies receives an annual subsidy, subject in each case to annual congressional appropriations, which is intended to offset the increased cost incurred by such vessels from operating under the U.S. Flag. We are scheduled to receive \$3.1 million per year for each vessel from 2015 through 2018, \$3.5 million from 2019 through 2021, and \$3.7 million from 2022 through 2025.

General and Administrative Expenses

During the first quarter of 2015, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$5,143 to \$19,282 from \$24,425 in the first quarter of 2014 principally due to the following:

a decrease of \$6,483 in employee compensation and benefits relating to (i) the outsourcing of the technical management and certain aspects of commercial management and crew management of the International Flag fleet, and (ii) costs recognized in 2014 related to retention bonus programs put into place as a result of our bankruptcy filing. This net decrease in employee compensation and benefits also reflects current period costs totaling \$640 relating to a new retention bonus plan approved by the Board of Directors in December 2014. Awards under the retention bonus plan will be paid in a lump sum following completion of the retention period in December 2016; and

a decrease in rent and facility related expenses and travel and entertainment totaling \$783.

These decreases were partially offset by higher accounting and audit related fees of \$651 and legal and consulting fees of \$1,733 incurred in the period subsequent to our emergence from bankruptcy.

Beginning in the second quarter of 2015, general and administrative expenses are expected to increase by approximately \$600 per quarter as a result of additional compensation and benefit expenses incurred for new hires. Also as discussed in Note 12, "Capital Stock and Stock Compensation," to our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, during the quarter ended March 31, 2015, we made awards of restricted stock units and stock options under the 2014 Management Plan, which are subject to shareholder approval in June 2015. Accordingly compensation expense will not be recognized until such specified grant condition is satisfied. Compensation expense related to these grants expected to be recognized in 2015 subsequent to the shareholders meeting will be approximately \$1,700.

Equity in Income of Affiliated Companies

During the first quarter of 2015, equity in income of affiliated companies increased by \$3,918 to \$12,412 from \$8,494 in the first quarter of 2014. The quarter-over-quarter increase was principally attributable to a \$3,687 increase in equity in income from the LNG joint venture. The increase of the LNG joint venture results was primarily driven by a 40 day reduction in offhire days during the quarter ended March 31, 2015 compared with 40 offhire days during the quarter ended March 31, 2014 for repairs to one of the LNG joint venture's vessels that was involved in a collision in late December 2013. Also contributing to the improvement in the LNG joint venture results was a \$2,200

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reimbursement received from the joint venture's charterer for increased costs incurred by the joint venture related to maintaining an inventory of ship spare parts.

Additionally, we have a 37.5% interest in ATC, a company that operates U.S. Flag tankers to transport Alaskan crude oil for BP. ATC earns additional income (in the form of incentive hire paid by BP) based on meeting certain predetermined performance standards. Such income is included in the U.S. Flag segment.

The following table summarizes our proportionate share of the revenue days for the respective vessels held in our vessel owning equity method investments, excluding ATC. Revenue days are adjusted for our percentage ownership in order to state the revenue days on a basis comparable to that of a wholly-owned vessel. The ownership percentages reflected below are our actual ownership percentages at March 31, 2015 and 2014.

	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
	Revenue Days	% of Ownership	Revenue Days	% of Ownership
LNG Carriers operating on long-term charters	180	49.9%	160	49.9%
FSOs operating on long-term charter	90	50.0%	90	50.0%
Total	270		250	

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$28,569 in the first quarter of 2015 compared with \$123 in the first quarter of 2014. Interest expense for the first quarter of 2015 reflects interest expense of \$8,830 and \$19,703 associated with our reinstated Unsecured Senior Notes and the Exit Financing Facilities, respectively. Because interest on our secured and unsecured debt subsequent to the Petition Date was not expected to be an allowed claim, we ceased accruing interest on such debt as of the Petition Date. The interest expense for the first quarter of 2014 of \$123 relates to mortgage insurance premiums which are classified as interest expense.

Income Tax Provision

For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, we recorded an income tax provision of \$2,660 and \$1,329, respectively, which represents an effective tax rate of 6% and 10%, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate for the 2015 period was substantially due to a change in the mix of U.S. versus foreign income, offset in part by a decrease in nondeductible reorganization costs. The foreign income is primarily attributable to operations of companies domiciled in the Marshall Islands, which are not subject to income tax.

Our application for a Pre-Filing Agreement with the IRS with respect to OSG's payments as guarantor made during 2014 has been accepted and the examination of our position by the IRS has commenced. We anticipate the resolution of this matter by December 31, 2015 and, as such, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits associated with the position may change significantly. If the IRS accepts our position, we would record deferred tax assets related to the tax effect of an increase in net operating loss carryforwards of up to \$438,363 and a decrease in our tax basis in foreign subsidiaries of up to \$477,835, both depending on the final determination by the IRS of the allowed amount of payments as guarantor. In addition, we anticipate filing a refund claim for the carryback of 2014 net operating losses, which may result in an IRS examination of the 2012 and 2013 tax years.

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Fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 compared with the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, and the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 compared with the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

During 2014, income from vessel operations improved by \$462,300 to \$95,102 from an operating loss of \$367,198 in 2013. This increase resulted from there being no impairment charges recorded in 2014, a significant decrease in charter hire expense and lower non-bankruptcy related general and administrative expenses and depreciation. Increases in severance and technical management transition costs, as well as marginally lower TCE revenues, partially offset these favorable impacts.

The decrease in charter hire expense in 2014 compared with the prior year reflected our rejection of leases and redelivery of 15 time and bareboat chartered-in International Flag vessels between early-January 2013 and mid-April 2013. Such rejections were executed as part of our Chapter 11 restructuring process. In addition to the rejected charters, we redelivered five Suezmaxes to their owners at the expiry of their respective charters after the first quarter of 2013. Also contributing to the decrease were the redeliveries of ten vessels (eight Aframax, one Suezmax and one MR) at the expiry of their short-term time charters-in in 2014.

The lower depreciation expense in 2014 was primarily the result of reductions in vessel bases that resulted from impairment charges aggregating \$365,976 recorded by us on 15 International Flag vessels in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Offsetting these favorable variances was a decrease in TCE revenues of \$1,969, or 0.3%, to \$761,359 in 2014 from \$763,328 in 2013. This decrease was due to (i) a significant decrease in revenue days of 4,158 days reflecting the vessel redeliveries discussed above as well as our exit from the full service International Flag lightering business and (ii) a weakening of rates in the International Flag Handysize product carrier fleet. These negative factors were substantially offset by a strengthening in rates throughout the International Crude Tankers segment, particularly in the Aframax and VLCC fleets, along with the continued strength in the Jones Act market that benefitted the U.S. Flag segment.

Income from vessel operations in 2014 reflects third-party technical management fees. As discussed in greater detail in "Business Fleet Technical Management," we began transferring management of 46 of our International Flag conventional tankers to V.Ships in March 2014 and completed all of the vessel transfers by September of 2014. Vessel operating expenses are expected to increase by approximately \$1,800 per quarter in 2015 as the vessel transfers are completed. In addition, we incurred one-time third-party manager set up costs of approximately \$3,400 during 2014. These increases in vessel expenses will be offset by a decrease in general and administrative expenses, which is expected to exceed the aggregate technical management fees incurred, since the vessel transfers are completed and the employees impacted by the reduction in force announced in January 2014 have left the Company.

During 2013, results from vessel operations improved by \$12,035 to a loss of \$367,198 from a loss of \$379,233 in 2012. This improvement reflects the impact of significant decreases in charter hire and vessel expenses and depreciation, partially offset by period-over-period reductions in TCE and larger impairment charges recorded in 2013.

Decreases in charter hire and vessel expenses in 2013 compared with 2012 were principally the result of our rejection of leases and redelivery of 17 time and bareboat chartered-in International Flag vessels between late-December 2012 and mid-April 2013. In addition, we entered into new lease agreements at lower rates on eight other chartered-in vessels, including one redelivered by us in January 2013 that delivered back to us in May 2013 after completion of its scheduled drydocking, which was for the account of the vessel's owner. The lower depreciation expense in

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2013 was primarily the result of reductions in vessel bases that resulted from impairment charges aggregating \$278,345 recorded by us on 15 International Flag vessels in the fourth quarter of 2012.

Partially offsetting these favorable variances were decreases in TCE revenues compared with the 2012 period. These decreases were due to (i) a significant decrease in revenue days reflecting the vessel redeliveries discussed above, (ii) \$40,400 being recognized in shipping revenues during 2012 in relation to the termination, settlement and replacement agreement with Sunoco, which is discussed in the U.S. Flag section below and (iii) lower rates in 2013 in the Suezmax fleet. These negative factors were partially offset by growth in TCE revenues in the U.S. Flag segment as supply-demand fundamentals in the U.S. Flag market continued to strengthen, as well as an increase in average daily blended rates in the International Product Carriers segment.

Impairment charges aggregating \$365,976 on 15 International Flag vessels were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2013, exceeding similar charges recorded on 15 International Flag vessels in 2012. In addition to the vessel impairment charges, impairment charges of \$16,214 were also recorded in the fourth quarter of 2013 in relation to goodwill and intangible assets associated with our International Crude Tankers lightering business. See "Critical Accounting Policies" and Note 3, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," Note 6, "Vessels, Deferred Drydock and Other Property," and Note 9, "Intangible Assets" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information relating to impairments.

International Crude Tankers

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
TCE revenues	\$ 228,295	\$ 209,876	\$ 256,843
Vessel expenses	(79,270)	(88,719)	(99,667)
Charter hire expenses	(27,283)	(62,877)	(144,527)
Depreciation and amortization	(56,210)	(76,086)	(83,558)
Income/(loss) from vessel operations^(a)	\$ 65,532	\$ (17,806)	\$ (70,909)
Average daily TCE rate	\$ 19,836	\$ 14,699	\$ 15,076
Average number of owned vessels ^(b)	27.8	28.5	28.0
Average number of vessels chartered-in under operating leases	5.5	12.1	19.8
Number of revenue days ^(c)	11,509	14,278	17,036
Number of ship-operating days: ^(d)			
Owned vessels	10,134	10,388	10,240
Vessels bareboat chartered-in under operating leases	217	429	1,456
Vessels time chartered-in under operating leases	1,555	3,401	4,798
Vessels spot chartered-in under operating leases	246	604	980

(a) Income/(loss) from vessel operations by segment is before general and administrative expenses, technical management transition costs, severance and relocation costs, gain/(loss) on disposal of vessels and impairment charges.

(b) The average is calculated to reflect the addition and disposal of vessels during the year.

(c) Revenue days represent ship-operating days less days that vessels were not available for employment due to repairs, drydock or lay-up. Revenue days are weighted to reflect our interest in chartered-in vessels.

(d) Ship-operating days represent calendar days.

The following table provides a breakdown of TCE rates achieved for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 between spot and fixed earnings and the related revenue days.

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The information in these tables is based, in part, on information provided by the commercial pools or commercial joint ventures in which the segment's vessels participate.

	2014		2013		2012	
	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings
VLCCs:^(a)						
Average rate	\$ 25,803	\$ 16,748	\$ 18,519	\$ 17,630	\$ 18,880	\$
Revenue days	3,484	10	3,494	146	4,421	
Suezmaxes:						
Average rate	\$ 15,603	\$	\$ 10,852	\$ 18,410	\$ 17,459	\$ 20,107
Revenue days	38		821	14	2,057	216
Aframaxes:						
Average rate	\$ 19,897	\$	\$ 14,413	\$ 15,394	\$ 13,937	\$ 14,928
Revenue days	4,768		6,516	13	6,536	309
Panamaxes:						
Average rate	\$ 22,414	\$ 12,064	\$ 17,638	\$ 11,172	\$ 15,117	\$ 12,585
Revenue days	1,443	1,765	1,787	1,398	1,734	1,397

(a) Effective as of the end of the second quarter of 2012, the TI pool commenced reporting the earnings of its VLCC fleet in two groups: VLCCs under 15 years and VLCCs aged 15 years and older. The average rates reported in the above tables for VLCCs commencing with the second quarter of 2012 represent VLCCs less than 15 years of age. Average rates for periods prior to the second quarter of 2012 have not been adjusted. The average spot TCE rates earned by our VLCCs on an overall basis during 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$24,358, \$17,983 and \$18,344, respectively.

During 2014, TCE revenues for the International Crude Tankers segment increased by \$18,419, or 9%, to \$228,295 from \$209,876 in 2013. This increase in TCE revenues resulted from higher average rates across all fleets in the segment, with the increased rates in the Aframax and VLCC sectors being the primary drivers. Partially offsetting the strengthened rates was a 2,769 day decrease in revenue days. The decrease in revenue days reflects a reduction in the International Crude Tankers lightering fleet associated with our exit from the full service International Flag lightering business upon the expiry of its lightering contracts in September 2014 and included the sale of two 1994-built Aframaxes, one in March 2014 and the second in September 2014. Also contributing to the decrease in revenue days were fewer chartered-in days in the Aframax and Suezmax fleets of 1,121 and 797, respectively, as well as our sale of a 1996-built VLCC, a 1997-built VLCC and a 2004-built Panamax in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Vessel expenses decreased by \$9,449 to \$79,270 from \$88,719 in 2013. The decrease in vessel expense is due to a 466 day decrease in owned and bareboat chartered-in vessels, along with a decrease in average daily vessel expenses of \$550. The reduction in days reflects the vessel sales described above. The decreased average daily vessel expenses were driven by lower crew and insurance costs, and the timing of the delivery of spares, partially offset by the technical management fees paid to V.Ships. Charter hire expenses decreased by \$35,594 to \$27,283 in 2014 from \$62,877 in 2013, primarily resulting from a decrease of 2,416 chartered-in days in the current year. Such decrease was driven by the return of the Suezmaxes and Aframaxes discussed above, along with the reduction in the International Flag lightering chartered-in vessels. Depreciation expense decreased by \$19,876 to \$56,210 from \$76,086 in 2013, reflecting the impact of reductions in vessel bases that resulted from impairment charges on thirteen vessels in the segment recorded in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Excluding depreciation and amortization expenses, operating results for the International Crude Tankers lightering business for 2014 were approximately \$4,121 lower than 2013. Weaker

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results reflect, in part, reductions in the size of the lightering business' owned and chartered-in fleet due to the exit from providing full service lightering in September 2014 and lower numbers of service-only lighterings following the announcement of the intent to exit the full service business. The decreases were partially offset by lower charter hire expenses due to the return of several workboats to their owners after the first quarter of 2013.

During 2013, TCE revenues for the International Crude Tankers segment decreased by \$46,967, or 18%, to \$209,876 from \$256,843. This decrease in TCE revenues reflects a 2,758 decrease in revenue days as well as lower average blended rates in the Suezmax sector. These decreases were partially offset by a strengthening in average blended rates in the Panamax sector. The decrease in revenue days reflects fewer chartered-in days in the VLCC and Suezmax fleets of 829 and 1,448 days, respectively. There were also 183 fewer drydock days in the segment during 2013 as compared with 2012. The reduction in the Suezmax fleet includes two vessels that were returned to their owners prior to the expiration of their respective charters, one in December 2012 and a second in January 2013. The return of all of the chartered-in vessels had a positive impact on results from vessel operations since such charters-in were fixed at levels above those then-currently achievable in the market. Several chartered-in Aframaxes with high charter rates were also replaced at rates that were more in-line with current market conditions. The vessels that were returned to their owners prior to the expiry of their charters were part of our Chapter 11 restructuring process. We also placed our ULCC into lay-up during April 2013.

Vessel expenses decreased by \$10,948 to \$88,719 from \$99,667 in 2012. The decrease in vessel expense was driven by a net 879-day decrease in bareboat chartered-in and owned days in the current year period resulting from the return of Suezmax and Aframax bareboat chartered-in vessels to their owners, partially offset by the delivery of one newbuild Aframax to us during the third quarter of 2013. In addition, one vessel, time chartered-out during a portion of 2012, was bareboat chartered-out during the entire 2013 year. Average daily vessel expenses also decreased by \$207 per day, which related to cost reductions due to the lay-up of our ULCC and lower crew costs as well as the timing of the delivery of lubricating oils and stores. Charter hire expenses decreased by \$81,650 to \$62,877 in 2013 from \$144,527 in 2012, primarily resulting from a decrease of 2,801 chartered-in days in the current period. We also renegotiated the rate on one of our chartered-in Aframaxes during the first quarter of 2013, which further contributed to the decrease in charter hire expense. Depreciation expense decreased by \$7,472 to \$76,086 from \$83,558 in 2012, reflecting the net impact of (1) reductions in vessel bases that resulted from the impairment charges on five vessels in the segment recorded in the fourth quarter of 2012 and (2) an increase in depreciation relating to the delivery of the newbuild Aframax referred to above.

Excluding depreciation and amortization expenses, operating results for the International Crude Tankers lightering business for 2013 were approximately \$7,500 better than the comparable 2012 period. Improved results reflected, in part, the return of several workboats to their owners during 2013, reductions in the size of the core fleet and increases in the higher margin service only business.

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	For the year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
TCE revenues	\$ 118,669	\$ 149,349	\$ 172,356
Vessel expenses	(54,711)	(46,693)	(62,623)
Charter hire expenses	(33,679)	(49,920)	(125,534)
Depreciation and amortization	(26,850)	(30,226)	(43,577)
Income/(loss) from vessel operations	\$ 3,429	\$ 22,510	\$ (59,378)

Average daily TCE rate	\$ 12,544	\$ 14,336	\$ 11,610
Average number of owned vessels	18.4	18.0	18.0
Average number of vessels chartered-in under operating leases	8.3	10.9	22.9
Number of revenue days	9,460	10,418	14,846
Number of ship-operating days:			
Owned vessels	6,730	6,570	6,593
Vessels bareboat chartered-in under operating leases	1,095	1,100	2,926
Vessels time chartered-in under operating leases	1,934	2,868	5,455

The following table provides a breakdown of TCE rates achieved for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 between spot and fixed earnings and the related revenue days. The information is based, in part, on information provided by the commercial joint ventures in which certain of the segment's vessels participate.

	2014		2013		2012	
	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings
Aframax product carriers:						
Average rate	\$ 16,094	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue days	146					
Panamax product carriers:						
Average rate	\$ 27,050	\$ 13,829	\$ 17,089	\$ 12,568	\$ 13,278	\$ 12,772
Revenue days	374	1,063	823	729	1,565	631
Handysize product carriers:						
Average rate	\$ 12,036	\$ 10,630	\$ 14,428	\$ 12,930	\$ 11,104	\$ 14,619
Revenue days	7,101	776	7,927	939	11,568	1,082

During 2014, TCE revenues for the International Product Carriers segment decreased by \$30,680, or 21%, to \$118,669 from \$149,349 in 2013. This decrease resulted from a combination of a decrease in average daily blended rates earned by the Handysize product carriers and a 958-day decrease in revenue days. The reduction in revenue days was primarily driven by our redelivery of 14 vessels (two chartered-in Panamax product carriers and 12 chartered-in Handysize product carriers) during the first four months of 2013 in conjunction with our Chapter 11 restructuring process and a 176-day increase in drydock and repair days in 2014 compared with 2013. The delivery of a newbuild LR2 in July 2014 and increased daily rates in the Panamax product carrier fleet somewhat mitigated the decrease in TCE revenues for the Handysize product carriers.

Vessel expenses increased by \$8,018 to \$54,711 in 2014 from \$46,693 in 2013. This change principally reflects an increase of average daily vessel expenses by \$1,108 per day, primarily as a result of V.Ships technical management fees, higher damage repair costs and the timing of the delivery of lubricating oils. The newbuild LR2 delivery discussed above also contributed to the

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increase. Charter hire expenses decreased by \$16,241 to \$33,679 from \$49,920 in 2013 primarily due to the leases that were rejected and renegotiated during our 2013 restructuring process as referred to above. Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$3,376 to \$26,850 in 2014 from \$30,226 in 2013, as a result of the reductions in vessel bases that resulted from the impairment charges on two vessels recorded in the fourth quarter of 2013, partially offset by the LR2 newbuild delivery.

During 2013, TCE revenues for the International Product Carriers segment decreased by \$23,007, or 13%, to \$149,349 from \$172,356 in 2012. This decrease in TCE revenues resulted primarily from a 4,428-day reduction in revenue days driven by our redelivery of two chartered-in Panamax product carriers and thirteen Handysize product carriers to their owners between late-December 2012 and mid-April 2013. One of these Handysize product carriers was delivered back to us in May 2013 at a reduced rate. These redeliveries followed our rejection of the associated charters during the Chapter 11 restructuring process. Partially offsetting this decrease were period-over-period increases in average daily blended rates earned by both the Handysize and Panamax product carrier fleets.

Vessel expenses decreased by \$15,930 to \$46,693 in 2013 from \$62,623 in 2012. This change principally reflects a decrease of 1,849 bareboat chartered-in and owned days. Average daily vessel expenses also decreased by \$354 per day, primarily due to the timing of delivery of lubricating oils, stores and spares. Charter hire expenses decreased by \$75,614 to \$49,920 in 2013 from \$125,534 in 2012 due to the rejected leases referred to above. Reductions in charter hire expense also resulted from our rejection of leases on six additional Handysize product carriers and entry into new agreements at lower rates commencing in March 2013. Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$13,351 to \$30,226 in 2013 from \$43,577 in 2012, as a result of the reductions in vessel bases that resulted from the impairment charges on ten vessels in the segment recorded in the fourth quarter of 2012.

U.S. Flag

For the year ended December 31,

	2014	2013	2012
TCE revenues	\$ 414,373	\$ 400,878	\$ 401,576
Vessel expenses	(135,079)	(129,704)	(120,922)
Charter hire expenses	(91,061)	(90,595)	(93,233)
Depreciation and amortization	(66,584)	(67,146)	(68,757)
Income from vessel operations	\$ 121,649	\$ 113,433	\$ 118,664
Average daily TCE rate	\$ 49,231	\$ 46,783	\$ 47,150
Average number of owned vessels	14.0	14.0	14.0
Average number of vessels chartered-in under operating leases	10.0	10.0	10.0
Number of revenue days	8,417	8,569	8,517
Number of ship-operating days:			
Owned vessels	5,110	5,110	5,115
Vessels bareboat chartered-in under operating leases	3,650	3,650	3,660
Vessels time chartered-in under operating leases	8		

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The following table provides a breakdown of TCE rates achieved for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 between spot and fixed earnings and the related revenue days.

	2014		2013		2012	
	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings	Spot Earnings	Fixed Earnings
Jones Act Handysize product carriers:						
Average rate	\$	\$ 58,478	\$	\$ 56,098	\$ 45,234	\$ 52,628
Revenue days		4,205		4,311	34	4,264
Non-Jones Act Handysize product carriers:						
Average rate	\$ 27,487	\$ 13,528	\$ 28,815	\$	\$ 27,083	\$
Revenue days	656	73	724		703	
ATBs:						
Average rate	\$	\$ 35,372	\$ 29,380	\$ 33,251	\$ 29,286	\$ 25,778
Revenue days		2,750	311	2,485	1,730	743
Lightering:						
Average rate	\$ 70,316	\$	\$ 63,016	\$	\$ 44,536	\$
Revenue days	733		738		1,043	

During 2014, TCE revenues for the U.S. segment increased by \$13,495, or 3%, to \$414,373 from \$400,878 in 2013. The increase was attributable to the continued strong rate environment in the U.S. Flag market, which allowed our ATBs to operate entirely on time charters at robust rates during 2014. Incremental revenue was also earned in 2014 relating to coastwise voyages performed by the ATBs employed in the Delaware Bay lightering business. Such increases more than offset a 160-day increase in drydock and repair days in the current year. The majority of the increase in drydock and repair days related to the period in which we converted a bareboat chartered-in Jones Act Handysize product carrier to a shuttle tanker.

U.S. Flag vessel expenses increased by \$5,375 to \$135,079 in 2014 from \$129,704 in 2013, primarily due to an increase in average daily vessel expenses of \$614 per day, which resulted principally from higher crew costs.

During 2013, TCE revenues for the U.S. Flag segment decreased by \$698, or 0.2%, to \$400,878 from \$401,576 in 2012. This marginal decrease reflected the continued improvement of the fundamentals in the U.S. Flag market, including the replacement of time charters on the Handysize product carriers that have expired since 2012 with time charters at or above expiring rates. In addition, our ATBs, which operated in the spot market for approximately 70% of their revenue days in 2012 were all fixed on time charters at attractive rates during 2013 with a minimum average remaining term of approximately 1.9 years as of December 31, 2013. Such increases in TCE revenues were offset by the impact of the September 1, 2012 termination, settlement and replacement agreement with Sunoco discussed below. One of the rebuilt ATBs employed in the Delaware Bay lightering business was redeployed in the coastwise petroleum products trade effective February 1, 2013. This ATB commenced a four-year time charter in April 2013. The redeployment of one of the vessels employed in the Delaware Bay lightering business contributed to the increase in that sector's TCE rate in 2013 compared with 2012.

U.S. Flag vessel expenses increased by \$8,782 to \$129,704 in 2013 from \$120,922 in 2012, principally due to an increase in average daily vessel expenses of \$1,027 per day, which resulted from higher crew and repair costs, as well as the timing of the delivery of stores and spares. The decrease in the subsidy received from our vessels in the MSP, as discussed further below, also contributed to this increase in average daily expenses.

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Effective September 1, 2012, we entered into a termination, settlement and replacement agreement with Sunoco, a core customer of our Delaware Bay lightering business. The agreement, among other things, provided for (i) a 50% reduction of the required minimum barrel volumes under the long-term lightering contract, (ii) Sunoco's relinquishment of any right to approximately \$27,100 previously paid to us and accounted for as deferred revenues, which otherwise would have been carried forward and applied toward the cost of lightering barrels for Sunoco in excess of the minimum barrel volumes stated in the original lightering contract and (iii) the payment by Sunoco of \$13,300 as additional compensation for the reduction in the minimum barrels under the replacement agreement. A total of \$40,400 was recognized in shipping revenues during the quarter ended September 30, 2012 related to this termination, settlement and replacement agreement. The new agreement runs through April 2020 and has been assumed by Philadelphia Energy Solution ("PES").

As further described in "Risk Factors - Risks Related to the Company - We are subject to credit risks with respect to our counterparties on contracts, and any failure by those counterparties to meet their obligations could cause us to suffer losses on such contracts, decreasing revenues and earnings," PES has approached us about restructuring the contract to lower the volumes and has indicated it may have liquidity issues related to any termination or reduction payment. We currently believe that under current market conditions, if we were to suffer a reduction in that lightering business, we could replace the potential lost lightering revenues for these vessels with revenues from other time charters.

Two reflagged U.S. Flag product carriers participate in the MSP, which is a program that makes militarily-useful privately-owned U.S. Flag vessels available to the U.S. Department of Defense in the event of war or national emergency. Each of the vessel-owning companies with a ship that participates in the MSP receives an annual subsidy, subject in each case to annual congressional appropriations, which is intended to offset the increased cost incurred by such vessels from operating under the U.S. Flag. We received authorization from the Bankruptcy Court to assume agreements relating to the MSP, which extend our participation in the MSP through 2025, subject to the availability of congressional appropriations. We are scheduled to receive \$3,100 per year for each vessel from 2015 through 2018, \$3,500 from 2019 through 2021, and \$3,700 from 2022 through 2025. Our ships in the MSP received approximately 85% of their normal monthly stipend in August 2013 and none in September 2013, an aggregate reduction of \$595, because of the effect of sequestration on the U.S. federal budget. The receipt of the monthly subsidy resumed as scheduled commencing in October 2013.

General and Administrative Expenses

During 2014, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$13,947 to \$83,716 from \$97,663 in 2013 principally because of the following:

a decrease in compensation and benefits for shore-based staff of approximately \$15,742 principally attributable to (i) a reduction in the number of shore-based staff as a result of the Outsourcing RIF, (ii) the classification in the 2014 period of 2014 incentive bonus related accruals associated with staff included in the restructuring plan announced in January 2014 as part of severance costs in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and (iii) a decrease in retention bonuses under programs approved by the Bankruptcy Court in late-March 2013. These decreases were partially offset by reductions in management fees (expense reimbursements) paid by the commercial pools for which we were the commercial manager and the recognition of a higher level of stock compensation forfeitures in 2013 compared with 2014; and

a decrease in rent and facility related expenses and travel and entertainment totaling \$3,350.

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These decreases were partially offset by the following:

higher audit and legal fees of \$3,403;

higher consulting fees of \$1,949 principally attributed to restructuring advisory costs incurred in the period subsequent to our emergence from bankruptcy, partially offset by lower non-bankruptcy-related tax compliance fees and lower nonrecurring costs incurred during 2014; and

an increase in liability insurance of \$1,457, principally related to the acceleration of Directors' and Officers' liability insurance costs in the third quarter of 2014, since the then-existing coverage ended upon our emergence from bankruptcy, and a one-time premium paid in the third quarter of 2014 for runoff coverage, partially offset by the recognition in the 2013 period of the portion of the premium for increased coverage covering the period from the Petition Date through March 2013 when such increased coverage was approved by the Bankruptcy Court.

During 2013, general and administrative expenses increased by \$8,818 to \$97,663 from \$88,845 in 2012 principally because of the following:

an increase in compensation and benefits for shore-based staff of approximately \$12,198 principally attributable to reductions in management fees (expense reimbursements) paid by the commercial pools for which we were the commercial manager and an increase in incentive compensation and retention bonuses under programs approved by the Bankruptcy Court in late-March 2013;

higher audit related fees of \$1,470; and

higher directors fees, due to the restoration of fees that our directors had voluntarily reduced through December 31, 2012 and the inclusion of a mark-to-market loss resulting in a reduction in deferred director fees (as explained below) in 2012, and directors and officers liability insurance costs, due to increased levels of coverage in 2013, aggregating \$2,926.

These increases were partially offset by lower travel and entertainment costs, rent related expenses and legal and consulting expenses not included in reorganization items in the accompanying financial statements aggregating \$8,469.

Equity in Income of Affiliated Companies

During 2014, equity in income of affiliated companies remained relatively flat, increasing by only \$461 to \$41,355 from \$40,894 in 2013. During 2013, equity in income of affiliated companies increased by \$7,408 to \$40,894 from \$33,486 in 2012. This increase was principally attributable to an increase in charter hire revenue earned on the FSO Africa due to the commencement of a new service contract with Maersk Oil Qatar ("MOQ"). On October 1, 2012, the FSO Africa commenced a new five-year FSO services contract with MOQ replacing the existing service contract that was originally scheduled to expire in August 2013. The new service contract provided for an increase in the daily hire rate to the same daily hire rate schedule as for the existing MOQ service contract for the FSO Asia. Also contributing to the year-over-year increase were changes in the mark-to-market valuation of the interest rate swap covering the FSO Africa's debt. Our share of such mark-to-market gains or losses recognized in equity in income from affiliated companies for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were gains of \$280 and losses of \$2,216, respectively. This increase of \$2,496 was partially offset by the inclusion in 2012 of our share of a retroactive increase in the operating expense component of charter hire rates on the LNG vessels.

The following table summarizes our proportionate share of the revenue days for the respective vessels held in our vessel owning equity method investments, excluding ATC. Revenue days are

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adjusted for our percentage ownership in order to state the revenue days on a basis comparable to that of a wholly-owned vessel. The ownership percentages reflected below are our actual ownership percentages as of December 31 of each year.

	2014		2013		2012	
	Revenue Days	% of Ownership	Revenue Days	% of Ownership	Revenue Days	% of Ownership
LNG Carriers operating on long-term charters	708	49.9%	727	49.9%	715	49.9%
FSOs operating on long-term charter	365	50.0%	365	50.0%	366	50.0%
Total	1,073		1,092		1,081	

Interest Expense

The components of interest expense are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Interest before impact of interest rate swaps, caps and capitalized interest	\$ 232,491	\$ 350	\$ 86,018
Impact of interest rate swaps and caps			8,464
Capitalized interest			(1,061)
Interest expense	\$ 232,491	\$ 350	\$ 93,421

In accordance with applicable accounting guidance for financial reporting in reorganization, upon the commencement of the Chapter 11 Cases, we reclassified the outstanding principal balances, related accrued interest and unamortized debt discount relating to our Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility, Unsecured Senior Notes due in 2013, 2018 and 2024, unsecured forward start revolving credit agreement and Secured Loan Facilities maturing in 2020 and 2023 as "Liabilities Subject to Compromise" in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2013 and ceased accruing interest.

Interest expense was \$232,491 in 2014 compared with \$350 in 2013, primarily as a result of our Equity Plan, which provided for the payment of contractual post-petition interest from the Petition Date through the effective date of the Equity Plan for claims entitled to post-petition interest. Interest expense in 2014 reflects interest expense of \$92,220 and \$32,367 associated with our reinstated Unsecured Senior Notes and the Exit Financing Facilities, respectively. The balance of interest expense recognized during the current year represents contractual post-petition interest on allowed claims associated with our pre-reorganized OSG loan agreements (excluding reinstated Unsecured Senior Notes) and certain rejected executory contracts. Therefore interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 is not indicative of the expense that will be recognized in future years.

Interest expense was \$350 in 2013 compared with \$93,421 in 2012, primarily as a result of the commencement of the Chapter 11 Cases. Interest expense of \$69,281, including \$2,247 relating to the amortization of debt discounts and deferred financing costs, which would have been incurred had our indebtedness not been reclassified to liabilities subject to compromise, was not recorded for the year ended December 31, 2013.

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Income Tax Expense

The effective tax rates for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were 43.0%, 2.3% and 0.3%, respectively. Our effective tax rates are affected by recurring items, such as tax rates in foreign jurisdictions and the relative amounts of income earned in those jurisdictions, permanent differences (and their relative amount versus income) and discrete items that may occur in one year but are not consistent from year to year.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, our effective tax rate increased by approximately 40% compared with the prior year, primarily as a result of the mix of domestic versus foreign income as well as a result of the impact of an increase in nondeductible reorganization costs and payments made by OSG in its capacity as guarantor for which a tax benefit is not being recognized, and an increase in interest expense related to the IRS exam settlement, offset in part by a reversal of the deferred tax liability on the investment in OIN (described in the paragraphs below) and release of uncertain tax positions upon settlement of the IRS examination.

On February 11, 2013, the IRS filed its original claim with the Bankruptcy Court seeking taxes and interest. In 2014, as part of the confirmation of the Equity Plan, the 2004 through 2012 tax years were settled and a payment (including post-petition interest) of \$270,465 was made to the IRS.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we repaid the Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility, for which OIN was liable on a joint and several basis. As a result, because OIN was no longer liable on a joint and several basis for the year ended December 31, 2014, we released its deferred tax liability for undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries attributable to the excess Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility over the cumulative potential deemed dividends arising from the drawdowns by OSG under such facility, and recorded an income tax benefit of \$55,602. As of December 31, 2014, our tax basis in our investment in OIN exceeds the book basis of such investment and we have therefore not recorded any deferred tax asset for the unremitted earnings of our foreign subsidiaries.

We currently plan to treat certain payments made in the amount of \$477,835 by OSG in connection with our emergence from bankruptcy in August 2014 as having been made in its capacity as guarantor of the obligation of subsidiaries of OIN arising under certain loan agreements and deductible for U.S. income tax purposes. In connection with these payments, we have established an unrecognized tax benefit equal to the full amount of the benefits. We have submitted an application with the IRS for a pre-filing agreement regarding the deductibility of the payments. We expect to receive a decision within the next 12 months and, as such, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits associated with the position may change significantly. If the IRS accepts our position, we would record deferred tax assets related to the tax effect of an increase in net operating loss carryforwards of up to \$438,363 and a decrease in our tax basis in foreign subsidiaries of up to \$477,835, both depending on the final determination by the IRS of the allowed amount of payments as guarantor.

During 2014, expenses recognized as (i) payments as guarantor, (ii) interest expense, including post-petition interest covering the period from November 14, 2012 through August 5, 2014 and (iii) other bankruptcy related items contributed significantly to the loss from domestic operations in the amount of \$722,646 reflected in the components of loss table included in Note 13, "Taxes," to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. These expenses offset the positive operating results of the U.S. Flag fleet.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, our effective tax rate increased by approximately 2% compared with 2012 primarily as a result of an increase in nondeductible reorganization costs and

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deemed repatriations by foreign subsidiaries, partially offset by a reduction in interest on uncertain tax positions.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

We use certain non-GAAP financial measures including EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA that differ from financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA represents net (loss)/income before interest expense, income taxes and depreciation and amortization expense. Adjusted EBITDA consists of EBITDA adjusted for the impact of certain items that we do not consider indicative of our ongoing operating performance. We use EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in our internal evaluation of operating effectiveness and decisions regarding the allocation of resources. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are presented to provide investors with meaningful additional information that management uses to monitor ongoing operating results and evaluate trends over comparative periods. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not represent, and should not be a substitute for, net (loss)/income or cash flows from operations as determined in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of the limitations are:

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; and

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt.

While EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are frequently used as measures of operating results and performance, it is not necessarily comparable to other similarly titled captions of other companies due to differences in methods of calculation. The following table reconciles net (loss)/income, as reflected in the consolidated statements of operations set forth in our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, respectively:

	For the year ended December 31,			For the three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013	2012	2015	2014
Net (loss)/income	\$ (152,273)	\$ (638,230)	\$ (480,114)	\$ 42,901	\$ 12,550
Income tax (benefit)/provision	(114,808)	(14,745)	(1,481)	2,660	1,329
Interest expense	232,491	350	93,421	28,569	123
Depreciation and amortization	151,758	176,276	201,284	37,119	37,945
EBITDA	117,168	(476,349)	(186,890)	111,249	51,947
Technical management transition costs	3,427			40	194
Severance and relocation costs	17,020	3,097	3,163	5	6,683
Goodwill and other intangibles impairment charge		16,214			
(Gain)/loss on disposal of vessels, including impairments	(10,532)	365,257	271,359	(1,073)	(1,477)
Reorganization Items, net	171,473	327,170	41,113	3,487	29,256
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 298,556	\$ 235,389	\$ 128,745(a)	\$ 113,708	\$ 86,603

(a)

Includes \$40,400 recognized in shipping revenues during 2012 in relation to the termination, settlement and replacement agreement with Sunoco discussed in " Results from Vessel Operations U.S. Flag."

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Effects of Inflation

We do not believe that inflation has had or is likely, in the foreseeable future, to have a significant impact on vessel operating expenses, drydocking expenses and general and administrative expenses.

Liquidity and Sources of Capital

Working capital at March 31, 2015 was approximately \$613,000 compared with \$598,000 at December 31, 2014. Current assets are highly liquid, consisting principally of cash, interest-bearing deposits and receivables. The positive working capital position at December 31, 2014 reflects our emergence from bankruptcy with sufficient cash to settle allowed claims and fund ongoing working capital cash needs.

As of March 31, 2015, we had \$477,321 of cash and cash equivalents and \$118,010 of restricted cash. Management has designated cash reserves of \$40,011 as of March 31, 2015 to be utilized within the next twelve months for the settlement of certain unsecured claims, including disputed unsecured claims, and other bankruptcy related costs related to our recent emergence from bankruptcy. Such restricted cash reserves will be subject to adjustment based upon the settlement of claims and other bankruptcy related costs and changes in estimates of future funding requirements. Additionally, restricted cash as of March 31, 2015 includes approximately \$77,999 of legally restricted cash relating to the OIN Term Loan. The OIN Facilities were amended on June 3, 2015. Following that amendment, the \$77,999 of cash that was legally restricted as of March 31, 2015 is no longer restricted. Pursuant to the amendment to the OIN Facilities dated as of June 3, 2015 (described further below), the OIN Facilities require net cash proceeds from all asset sales to be reinvested within twelve months of such sale or be used to prepay the principal balance on the outstanding loans under the Exit Financing Facilities, provided that OIN is permitted to retain (i) net cash proceeds up to \$5,000 for each fiscal year and (ii) net cash proceeds up to \$78,000 from sales of certain assets that occurred prior to June 3, 2015.

Approximately 54% of cash on hand, including restricted cash, at March 31, 2015 is held by our foreign subsidiaries.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the three months ended March 31, 2015 was \$66,414, which is not necessarily indicative of the cash to be provided by operating activities for the year ending December 31, 2015.

Our current sources of funds are operating cash flows, proceeds from issuances of equity securities, borrowings under our Exit Financing Facilities, additional borrowings as permitted under the Exit Financing Facilities and the opportunistic sales of our vessels. In the past we have also obtained funds from the issuance of long-term debt securities. We or our subsidiaries may in the future complete similar transactions consistent with achieving the objectives of our business plan. Our current uses of funds are to fund working capital requirements, maintain the quality of our vessels, comply with U.S. and international shipping standards and environmental laws and regulations and repay our outstanding loan facilities.

On the Effective Date, to support the Equity Plan, OSG and certain of its subsidiaries entered into secured debt facilities, which were subsequently amended on June 3, 2015, consisting of: (i) a secured asset-based revolving loan facility of \$75,000, among OSG, OBS, certain OBS subsidiaries, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), as administrative agent, and the other lenders party thereto, (as amended, the "OBS ABL Facility") secured by a first lien on substantially all of the U.S. Flag assets of OBS and its subsidiaries and a second lien on certain other specified U.S. Flag assets; (ii) a secured term loan of \$603,000, among OSG, OBS, certain OBS subsidiaries, Jefferies Finance LLC ("Jefferies"), as administrative agent, and other lenders party thereto (as

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amended, the "OBS Term Loan" and, together with the OBS ABL Facility, the "OBS Facilities"), secured by a first lien on certain specified U.S. Flag assets of OBS and its subsidiaries and a second lien on substantially all of the other U.S. Flag assets of OBS and its subsidiaries; and (iii) a secured term loan facility of \$628,375 (as amended, the "OIN Term Loan") and a revolving loan facility of \$50,000 (as amended, the "OIN Revolver Facility" and, together with the OIN Term Loan, the "OIN Facilities" and, collectively with the OBS Facilities, the "Exit Financing Facilities"), among OSG, OIN, OIN Delaware LLC (the sole member of which is OIN) certain OIN subsidiaries, Jefferies, as administrative agent, and other lenders party thereto, both secured by a first lien on substantially all of the International Flag assets of OIN and its subsidiaries. The OBS Term Loan and OIN Facilities require that excess cash flow (as that term is defined in the respective loan agreements) be used to prepay outstanding principal balance of such loans, commencing, in the case of the OBS Term Loan, with the annual period beginning January 1, 2015 and, in the case of the OIN Facilities, with the six-month period beginning July 1, 2015, and annual periods thereafter. To the extent permitted under the terms of the OBS Term Loan and OIN Term Loan Exit Financing Facilities we may also use cash generated by operations to finance capital expenditures to modernize and grow our fleet. Historically, we had also used funds to pay dividends and to repurchase our common stock from time to time. We have not declared any dividends since the third quarter of 2011. Our ability to pay cash dividends is restricted under both the OBS Term Loan and OIN Term Loan Exit Financing Facilities. We do not currently intend to resume the payment of cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, our ability to pay cash dividends is also restricted by the amount of consolidated retained earnings which represents undistributed earnings of 50% or less owned investments accounted for by the equity method of approximately \$74,100 as of December 31, 2014. Future cash dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon, among other things, our future operations and earnings, capital requirements, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

The amendment to the OIN Facilities, dated as of June 3, 2015 among other things, provides for the following, subject to certain conditions described therein: (i) it permits OIN to pay a cash dividend of up to \$200,000 to OSG no later than June 30, 2015; (ii) as described above, it permits OIN to retain net cash proceeds up to \$78,000 from the sales of certain assets that occurred prior to June 3, 2015; and (iii) it alters the periods during which excess cash flow (as that term is defined in the loan agreement for the OIN Facilities) must be used to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the OIN Facilities, from an annual period beginning January 1, 2015 to a six-month period beginning July 1, 2015 and annual periods thereafter.

Impact of Exit Financing Facilities and Equity Issuance on Liquidity

Upon our emergence from bankruptcy, we closed on the Exit Financing Facilities and drew down the full amount available under the secured term loans of \$1,231,375 and received proceeds net of issuance and deferred financing costs of \$1,176,664. We combined such funds with \$1,510,000 of proceeds of equity issuances under the Rights Offering and Equity Commitment Agreement (net of a 5% underwriting commission paid in shares of Class A common stock and warrants) and cash and cash equivalents on hand to make payments relating to the Chapter 11 Cases.

The OBS Term Loan and the OIN Term Loan amortize in equal quarterly installments in aggregate annual amounts equal to 1% of the original principal amount of the loans, adjusted for mandatory pre-payments. The OBS Term Loan and the OIN Facilities are subject to additional mandatory annual prepayments in an aggregate principal amount of up to 50% of excess cash flow, as discussed above.

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The OBS Term Loan and the OIN Term Loan mature on August 5, 2019 and the OBS ABL Facility and the OIN Revolver Facility mature on February 5, 2019. The maturity dates for the Exit Financing Facilities are subject to acceleration upon the occurrence of certain events, including a change in control event or other events of default as defined in the respective loan agreements.

The OIN Revolver Facility has a covenant to maintain the aggregate fair market value of the collateral vessels at greater than or equal to \$500,000 at the end of the each fiscal quarter; none of the other Exit Financing Facilities have financial covenants. We were in compliance with this covenant at both March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. Each Exit Financing Facility contains certain restrictions relating to new borrowings and, the movement of funds between the borrowers thereunder and OSG, as set forth in the respective loan agreements. Furthermore, drawdowns under the OBS ABL Facility borrowings are limited based upon the available borrowing base, as defined in the loan agreement.

We have remaining unused credit availability under the OBS ABL Facility of \$75,000 and under the OIN Revolver Facility of \$50,000. The OBS Term Loan provides that OBS may request an increase of the term loan commitment by an amount which may not exceed the greater of (i) \$75,000 and (ii) an additional amount, if, after giving effect to the increase of such additional amount on a pro forma basis, OBS is in compliance with a stated ratio for the test period most recently ended for which financial statements have been delivered to the administrative agent under the OBS Term Loan, provided that, among other terms and conditions, (a) no default under the OBS ABL Term Loan shall have occurred and be continuing or would occur after giving effect to such commitment increase and (b) immediately after giving effect to such increase, OBS shall be in compliance with a loan to value requirement. However, no individual lender under the OBS ABL Term Loan is obligated to increase the amount of their loan commitment thereunder.

The OBS ABL Facility provides that OBS may request an increase of the revolving term loan commitments by up to \$25,000, provided that among other terms and conditions, (a) no default under the OBS ABL Facility shall have occurred and be continuing or would occur after giving effect to such commitment increase and (b) immediately before and after giving effect to such increase, suppressed availability may not be less than \$10,000. However, no individual lender under the OBS ABL Facility is obligated to increase the amount of their loan commitment thereunder.

The OIN Facilities provide that the borrowers thereunder may request an increase of the term loan and revolving loan commitments by an amount which may not exceed, collectively, the greater of (i) \$75,000 and (ii) an additional amount, if, after giving effect to the increase of such additional amount, on a pro forma basis, OIN is in compliance with a stated ratio for the test period most recently ended for which financial statements have been delivered to the administrative agent, provided that among other terms and conditions, (a) no default under the OIN Facilities shall have occurred and be continuing or would occur after giving effect to such commitment increase and (b) immediately after giving effect to such increase, OIN shall be in compliance with a loan to value requirement. However, no lender under the OIN Facilities is obligated to increase the amount of their loan commitment thereunder, and the borrowers thereunder may not obtain more than a \$25,000 increase in the revolving loan commitments.

Reinstated Debt

As discussed above, pursuant to the Equity Plan, the allowed claims under our pre-petition debt facilities – the Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility, the Unsecured Senior Notes and Secured Loan Facilities – were paid in full upon our emergence from bankruptcy. We have the following separate series of reinstated unsecured notes outstanding as of December 31, 2014:

8.125% Notes (the "8.125% Notes") These notes were issued on March 29, 2010 and consist of \$300,000 in face value, which are due on March 30, 2018. As of the Effective Date, the

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8.125% Notes were reinstated. The 8.125% Notes (i) are our general, unsecured obligations and rank equally and ratably in right of payment with our existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness; (ii) may not be redeemed prior to their respective maturity dates; (iii) are subject to repurchase upon certain changes of ownership or control (as further described below); (iv) are subject to certain covenants and limitations, including that we may not, directly or indirectly, incur, assume or suffer to exist any mortgage on or with respect to any property or assets, now owned or hereafter acquired, to secure any present or future designated debt without making effective provision for securing the notes in certain circumstances; and (v) restrict our ability to merge or consolidate with another person. Upon a change of control triggering event, which requires both a "change of control" and a rating decline, we would be obligated to make an offer to purchase all outstanding 8.125% Notes at a redemption price of 101% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the date of purchase. Additionally, upon certain events of default, the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 8.125% Notes may declare the entire unpaid principal of and accrued interest on the 8.125% Notes to be due and payable immediately.

7.5% Notes (the "7.5% Notes") These notes were issued on March 7, 2003 and consisted of \$146,000 in face value, which were due on February 15, 2024. The Equity Plan provided for either a reinstatement of the 7.5% Notes and a cash payment equal to unpaid and overdue interest or an alternative distribution of new notes (either the Election 1 Notes or the Election 2 Notes) and cash payments, as discussed in Note 2, "Chapter 11 Filing and Emergence from Bankruptcy," to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The Election 1 Notes have substantially the same terms as the 2024 7.5% Notes, other than the maturity date. The Election 2 Notes have substantially the same terms as the 2024 7.5% Notes, other than the (i) the maturity date and (ii) definitions and provisions related to a holder's right to require us to repurchase such holder's Election 2 Notes upon the occurrence of certain changes in the ownership or control of OSG. Under the Third Supplemental Indenture, such right is triggered only upon the occurrence of both, a change of control and a rating decline. Both the Election 1 Notes and the Election 2 Notes (i) accrue interest at the rate of 7.50% per annum from August 5, 2014, payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning on February 15, 2015, to holders of record on the immediately preceding February 1 and August 1; (ii) mature on February 15, 2021; (iii) are our general, unsecured obligations and rank equally and ratably in right of payment with our existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness; (iv) may not be redeemed prior to their respective maturity dates; (v) are subject to repurchase upon certain changes of ownership or control (the provisions, of which, as noted above, are different between the two series of notes); (vi) are subject to certain covenants and limitations, including that we may not, directly or indirectly, incur, assume or suffer to exist any mortgage on or with respect to any property or assets, now owned or hereafter acquired, to secure any present or future designated debt without making effective provision for securing the notes in certain circumstances; and (vii) restrict our ability to merge or consolidate with another person.

Our credit was not rated by Moody's Investors Service or Standard & Poor's Rating Services during the bankruptcy period. However, ratings were assigned to our post-emergence long-term debt between June 2014 and August 2014 when we emerged from bankruptcy. In August 2014, Moody's Investors Service assigned Caa1 ratings to our reinstated Unsecured Senior Notes and affirmed our long-term corporate credit rating of B2 and a credit rating of B1 on the OBS Term Loan and Ba2 on the OIN Term Loan. Moody's also indicated a ratings outlook of stable. Also, in August 2014, Standard & Poor's assigned a B long-term corporate credit rating with a ratings outlook of stable. With respect to our outstanding debt, Standard & Poor's assigned a B/4 rating to our reinstated Unsecured Senior Notes and a BB-/1 rating to our Exit Financing Facilities. The ratings do not impact any of the existing covenants contained in our debt agreements, which do not

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contain ratings triggers that would increase interest rates, nor do they increase our current cost of funds, but if a downgrade were to occur, it could increase the cost of future borrowings we may seek to negotiate.

For additional information relating to the Rights Offering, the Equity Commitment Agreement, the Exit Financing Facilities and our historical debt facilities discussed above, see Note 2, "Chapter 11 Filing and Emergence from Bankruptcy," Note 10, "Debt," and Note 14, "Capital Stock and Stock Compensation," to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Outlook

We believe the actions we have taken to improve our liquidity position including (i) deleveraging our balance sheet by using cash on hand and proceeds from drawdowns on our Exit Financing Facilities and issuance of equity under the Rights Offering and Equity Commitment Agreement to settle our allowed pre-petition debt and other claim liabilities, (ii) exiting the full service International Crude Tankers lightering business, (iii) selling certain of our older vessels (specifically two International Flag Aframax, which had been employed in lightering operations, two VLCCs and one Panamax, all of which operated in our International Crude Tankers segment), (iv) completing our newbuild program with the delivery of the Overseas Shenandoah in July 2014 and (v) reducing our overhead costs through the outsourcing of the technical and commercial management of our International Flag conventional fleet, have positioned us to generate sufficient cash to support our operations over the next twelve months as well as increasing our flexibility to actively pursue fleet renewal or growth opportunities that may arise within the diverse sectors in which we operate.

Cost Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities

As noted under "Results from Vessel Operations," and discussed in further detail in "Business Fleet Technical Management," on January 13, 2014, we announced the outsourcing of certain management services for vessels in our International Flag conventional fleet to V.Ships. Charges relating to the employee transition and termination benefits and similar transition and termination costs ("Outsourcing RIF") and set-up, wind-down and transitions costs ("Transition Costs") are included separately in the consolidated statement of operations. Outsourcing RIF severance costs of \$17,020 incurred for the year ended December 31, 2014 included \$3,428 and \$7,651 relating to the International Crude Tankers and International Product Carriers business segments, respectively, with the balance relating to corporate offices. Management does not expect to incur any significant Outsourcing RIF costs in 2015. Transition Costs of \$3,427 incurred for the year ended December 31, 2014 included \$1,672 and \$1,260 relating to the International Crude Tankers and International Product Carriers business segments, respectively, with the balance relating to corporate offices. Management does not expect to incur significant additional costs relating to winding down activities of our foreign office locations in 2015.

Carrying Value of Vessels

Fifty-three of our owned vessels are pledged as collateral under the Exit Financing Facilities. The following table presents information with respect to the carrying amount of our vessels by type and indicates whether their estimated market values are below their carrying values as of December 31, 2014. The carrying value of each of our vessels does not necessarily represent its fair market value or the amount that could be obtained if the vessel were sold. Our estimates of market values for our International Flag vessels assume that the vessels are all in good and seaworthy condition without need for repair and, if inspected, would be certified as being in class without notations of any kind. In addition, because vessel values are highly volatile, these estimates

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may not be indicative of either the current or future prices that we could achieve if we were to sell any of the vessels. We would not record a loss for any of the vessels for which the fair market value is below its carrying value unless and until we either determine to sell the vessel for a loss or determine that the vessel is impaired as discussed below in " Critical Accounting Policies Vessel Impairment." We believe that the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be earned over the estimated remaining useful lives for those vessels that have experienced declines in market values below their carrying values would exceed such vessels' carrying values, after taking into consideration the impairment charges of \$365,976 recorded as of December 31, 2013 and \$278,345 recorded as of December 31, 2012.

We believe that the availability, quality and reliability of fair market valuations of U.S. Flag vessels are limited given the fact that the U.S. Flag market is relatively small and illiquid with very limited second hand sales and purchases activity from which to benchmark vessel values. The valuations below were obtained from third-party vessel valuation specialists approved under the Exit Financing Facilities.

Footnotes to the following table exclude those vessels with an estimated market value in excess of their carrying value.

As of December 31, 2014

Vessel Type	Average Vessel Age (weighted by dwt)	Number of Owned Vessels	Carrying Value
<i>International Crude Tankers</i>			
VLCCs (includes ULCC)	10.1	9	\$ 494,604
Aframaxes	9.6	7	202,928
Panamaxes	12.3	8	121,518
<i>Total International Crude Tankers⁽¹⁾</i>	10.3	24	819,050
<i>International Product Carriers</i>			
LR2	0.4	1	72,490
Panamax	6.1	4	156,953
Handysize	9.8	14	258,049
<i>Total International Product Carriers⁽²⁾</i>	7.7	19	487,492
<i>Total U.S. Flag</i>	7.4	14	\$ 894,034

(1) As of December 31, 2014, the International Flag Crude Tankers segment includes vessels with an aggregate carrying value of \$399,529, which we believe exceeds their aggregate market value of approximately \$343,167 by \$56,362.

(2) As of December 31, 2014, the International Flag Products Carriers segment includes vessels with an aggregate carrying value of \$303,182, which we believe exceeds their aggregate market value of approximately \$223,000 by \$80,182. The International Flag product carriers segment includes four Handysize product carriers which were tested for impairment as of December 31, 2014, as further described below in " Critical Accounting Policies Vessel Impairment."

Table of Contents**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

We guarantee debt and other obligations of certain of our equity method investees. The debt and other obligations are primarily due to banks in connection with financing the purchase and conversion of vessels and equipment used in the joint venture operations. As of March 31, 2015, the affiliated companies in which we held an equity interest had total bank debt outstanding of \$831,944, of which \$706,348 was nonrecourse to us.

As of March 31, 2015, the maximum potential amount of future principal payments (undiscounted) that we could be required to make relating to equity method investees secured bank debt and interest rate swap obligations was \$69,125 and the carrying amount of the liability related to this guarantee was \$0. See Note 8, "Equity Method Investments," to our condensed consolidated financial statements and Note 7, "Equity Method Investments," to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information.

Aggregate Contractual Obligations

A summary of our long-term contractual obligations as of December 31, 2014 follows:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Beyond 2019	Total
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾							
Unsecured Senior							
Notes fixed rate	\$ 35,325	\$ 35,325	\$ 35,325	\$ 323,138	\$ 10,950	\$ 162,601	\$ 602,664
OBS Term Loan							
floating rate	37,895	37,660	37,253	36,932	598,756		748,496
OIN Term Loan							
floating rate	42,652	42,384	41,919	41,553	626,224		794,732
Operating lease obligations ⁽²⁾							
Bareboat charter-ins	97,817	99,038	98,219	93,200	111,819	39,278	539,371
Time charter-ins	24,581	1,045					25,626
Office space	1,890	1,059	523	314			3,786
Total	\$ 240,160	\$ 216,511	\$ 213,239	\$ 495,137	\$ 1,347,749	\$ 201,879	\$ 2,714,675

(1) Amounts shown include contractual interest obligations. Interest obligations on fixed rate debt of \$446,000 as of December 31, 2014 range from 7.5% to 8.125%. The interest obligations for floating rate debt have been estimated based on the aggregate LIBOR floor rate of 1% and applicable margins for the OBS Term Loan and the OIN Term Loan of 5.25% and 5.75%, respectively. Amounts shown for the OBS Term Loan and OIN Term Loan exclude any estimated repayments as a result of excess cash flows.

(2) As of December 31, 2014, we had charter-in commitments for 18 vessels on leases that are accounted for as operating leases. Certain of these leases provide us with various renewal and purchase options. The future minimum commitments for time charters-in have been reduced to reflect estimated days that the vessels will not be available for employment due to drydock.

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An update for our long-term contractual obligations, excluding operating lease obligations for office space, as of March 31, 2015 follows:

	Balance of 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Beyond 2019	Total
Long-term debt⁽¹⁾							
Unsecured Senior							
Notes fixed rate	\$ 17,663	\$ 35,325	\$ 35,325	\$ 323,138	\$ 10,950	\$ 162,501	\$ 584,902
OBS Term Loan							
floating rate	28,326	68,727	35,283	34,962	560,283		727,581
OIN Term Loan							
floating rate	31,880	59,157	40,578	40,212	602,221		774,048
Operating lease obligations⁽²⁾							
Bareboat charter-ins	74,145	99,038	98,219	93,200	111,819	50,300	526,721
Time charter-ins	17,584	1,004					18,588
Total	\$ 169,598	\$ 263,251	\$ 209,405	\$ 491,512	\$ 1,285,273	\$ 212,801	\$ 2,631,840

(1) Amounts shown include contractual interest obligations. Interest obligations on fixed rate debt of \$445,900 as of March 31, 2015 range from 7.5% to 8.125%. The interest rate obligations of floating rate debt have been estimated based on the aggregate LIBOR floor rate of 1% and applicable margins for the OBS Term Loan and the OIN Term Loan of 5.25% and 5.75%, respectively. Amounts shown for the OBS Term Loan and OIN Term Loan for 2016 include estimated mandatory prepayments of \$37,000 and \$23,000, respectively, as a result of estimated excess cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2015. Amounts shown for the OBS Term Loan and OIN Term Loan for years subsequent to 2016 exclude any estimated repayment as a result of excess cash flows.

(2) As of March 31, 2015, we had charter-in commitments for 17 vessels on leases that are accounted for as operating leases. Certain of these leases provide us with various renewal and purchase options. The future minimum commitments for time charters-in have been reduced to reflect estimated days that the vessels will not be available for employment due to drydock.

In addition to the above long-term contractual obligations, we have certain obligations for our domestic shore-based employees as of December 31, 2014, related to pension and other post-retirement benefit plans as follows:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Defined benefit pension plan contributions ⁽¹⁾	\$ 312	\$ 491	\$ 940		
Postretirement health care plan obligations ⁽²⁾	189	194	207	214	209

(1) Represents estimated contributions under the Maritrans Inc. defined benefit retirement plan.

(2) Amounts are estimated based on the 2014 post-retirement healthcare costs incurred and taking the assumed health care cost trend rate for 2015 to 2019 into consideration. See Note 17, "Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans," to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Because of the subjective nature of the assumptions made, actual premiums paid in future years may differ significantly from the estimated amounts.

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Risk Management

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates, which could impact our results of operations and financial condition. We manage this exposure to market risk through our regular operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. We manage our ratio of fixed-to-floating rate debt with the objective of achieving a mix that reflects management's interest rate outlook at various times. To manage this mix in a cost-effective manner, we, from time-to-time, enter into interest rate swap or cap agreements, in which we agree to exchange various combinations of fixed and variable interest rates based on agreed upon notional amounts or to receive payments if floating interest rates rise above a specified cap rate. We use such derivative financial instruments as risk management tools and not for speculative or trading purposes. In addition, derivative financial instruments are entered into with a diversified group of major financial institutions in order to manage exposure to nonperformance on such instruments by the counterparties.

At March 31, 2015, OBS and OIN were party to two separate interest rate cap agreements ("Interest Rate Cap") each with a start date of February 15, 2015 with major financial institutions covering notional amounts of \$375,000 and \$400,000, respectively, to limit the floating interest rate exposure associated with their respective term loans. These agreements contain no leverage features. The OBS Interest Rate Cap has a cap rate of 2.5% through February 5, 2017, at which time the cap rate increases to 3.0% through the termination date of February 5, 2018. The OIN Interest Rate Cap has a cap rate of 2.5% through the termination date of February 5, 2017.

The filing of the bankruptcy constituted an event of default under the interest rate swap agreements to which we were a party as of the Petition Date. As such, the outstanding obligations under said agreements were reclassified to "Liabilities Subject to Compromise" on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. Therefore, tabular disclosure with respect to derivative financial instruments and other financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates has been omitted for the 2013 and 2012 periods in "Interest Rate Sensitivity."

Currency and Exchange Rate Risk

The shipping industry's functional currency is the U.S. dollar. All of our revenues and most of our operating costs are in U.S. dollars. We incur certain operating expenses, such as vessel and general and administrative expenses, in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, but the foreign exchange risk associated with these operating expenses is immaterial. If foreign exchange risk becomes material in the future, we may seek to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates through the use of short-term currency forward contracts and through the purchase of bulk quantities of currencies at rates that management considers favorable. For contracts which qualify as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes, hedge effectiveness would be assessed based on changes in foreign exchange spot rates with the change in fair value of the effective portions being recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

Fuel Price Volatility Risk

Prior to the commencement of the Chapter 11 Cases, we managed our exposure to future increases in fuel prices in the normal course of our International Crude Tankers lightering business, which included a number of fixed rate COAs, by entering into standalone bunker swaps. In September 2012, we closed out our positions in the three open swap contracts by entering into swap contracts to sell equal volumes of bunkers to a counterparty. Our exit from our full-service International Crude Tankers lightering business in September 2014 coupled with the outsourcing of our International Flag conventional tanker fleet and the predominant deployment of the U.S. Flag

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fleet on time charter agreements currently limits our direct exposure to fluctuations in fuel prices as a component of voyage expenses.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The following table presents information about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. For debt obligations, the table presents the principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by expected maturity dates of our debt obligations.

Principal (Notional) Amount by Expected Maturity and Average Interest (Swap) Rate

At December 31, 2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Beyond 2019	Total	Fair Value at Dec. 31, 2014
Liabilities								
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾								
Fixed rate	\$	\$	\$	\$ 300.0	\$	\$ 146.0	\$ 446.0	\$ 432.2
Average interest rate				8.125%		7.50%		
Variable rate	\$ 12.3	\$ 12.3	\$ 12.3	\$ 12.3	\$ 1,176.0	\$	\$ 1,225.2	\$ 1,208.8
Average spread over LIBOR	5.58%	5.58%	5.58%	5.58%	5.58%	0.00%		

(1) Includes current portion.

As of March 31, 2015, we had two secured term loans (the OBS Term Loan and the OIN Term Loan) and two revolving credit facilities (the OBS ABL Facility and the OIN Revolver Facility) under which borrowings bear interest at a rate based on LIBOR, plus the applicable margin, as stated in the respective loan agreements. There were no amounts outstanding under either the OBS ABL Facility or the OIN Revolver Facility as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP, which require us to make estimates in the application of our accounting policies based on the best assumptions, judgments, and opinions of management. Following is a discussion of the accounting policies that involve a higher degree of judgment and the methods of their application. For a description of all of our material accounting policies, see Note 3, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Revenue Recognition

We generate a majority of our revenue from voyage charters, including vessels in commercial pools that predominantly perform voyage charters. Within the shipping industry, there are two methods used to account for voyage charter revenue: (1) ratably over the estimated length of each voyage and (2) completed voyage. The recognition of voyage revenues ratably over the estimated length of each voyage is the most prevalent method of accounting for voyage revenues in the shipping industry and the method that we use. Under each method, voyages may be calculated on either a load-to-load or discharge-to-discharge basis. In applying its revenue recognition method, management believes that the discharge-to-discharge basis of calculating voyages more accurately estimates voyage results than the load-to-load basis. Since, at the time of discharge, management generally knows the next load port and expected discharge port, the discharge-to-discharge calculation of voyage revenues can be estimated with a greater degree of accuracy. We do not

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begin recognizing voyage revenue until a charter has been agreed to by both the customer and us, even if the vessel has discharged its cargo and is sailing to the anticipated load port on its next voyage, because it is at this time the charter rate is determinable for the specified load and discharge ports and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenues from time charters and bareboat charters are accounted for as operating leases and are thus recognized ratably over the rental periods of such charters, as service is performed. We do not recognize time charter revenues during periods that vessels are off hire.

For our vessels operating in commercial pools, revenues and voyage expenses are pooled and allocated to each commercial pool's participants on a TCE basis in accordance with an agreed-upon formula. The formulas in the commercial pool agreements for allocating gross shipping revenues net of voyage expenses are based on points allocated to participants' vessels based on cargo carrying capacity and other technical characteristics, such as speed and fuel consumption. The selection of charterers, negotiation of rates and collection of related receivables and the payment of voyage expenses are the responsibility of the commercial pools. The commercial pools may enter into contracts that earn either voyage charter revenue or time charter revenue. Each of the commercial pools follows the same revenue recognition principles, as applied by us, in determining shipping revenues and voyage expenses, including recognizing revenue only after a charter has been agreed to by both the commercial pool and the customer, even if the vessel has discharged its cargo and is sailing to the anticipated load port on its next voyage.

For the commercial pools in which we participate, management monitors, among other things, the relative proportion of our vessels operating in each of the commercial pools to the total number of vessels in each of the respective commercial pools, and assesses whether or not our participation interest in each of the commercial pools is sufficiently significant so as to determine that we have effective control of the commercial pool. Management determined that as of June 30, 2013, we had effective control of one of the commercial pools in which we participated. Such commercial pool was not a legal entity but operated under a contractual agreement. Therefore, effective July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014, when our participation in this commercial pool ended, we allocated TCE revenues for such commercial pool were reported on a gross basis as voyage charter revenues and voyage expenses in the consolidated statement of operations. The impact of this method of presenting earnings for this commercial pool was an increase in both voyage charter revenues and voyage expenses of \$40,454 and \$70,817 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Vessel Lives and Salvage Values

The carrying value of each of our vessels represents our original cost at the time it was delivered or purchased less depreciation calculated using an estimated useful life of 25 years (except for FSO service vessels and new ATBs, for which estimated useful lives of 30 years are used, and LNG Carriers, for which estimated useful lives of 35 years are used) from the date such vessel was originally delivered from the shipyard or 20 years from the date our ATBs were rebuilt. A vessel's carrying value is reduced to its new cost basis (*i.e.* its current fair value), if a vessel impairment charge is recorded.

If the estimated economic lives assigned to our vessels prove to be too long because of new regulations, the continuation of weak markets, the broad imposition of age restrictions by our customers or other future events, it could result in higher depreciation expense and impairment losses in future periods related to a reduction in the useful lives of any affected vessels.

We estimate the scrap value of all of our International Flag vessels to be \$300 per lightweight ton. Our assumptions used in the determination of estimated salvage value take into account current scrap prices, which averaged over \$400 per lightweight ton in the Indian subcontinent

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during 2014, the historic pattern of annual average scrap rates over the five years ended December 31, 2014, which ranged from \$420 to \$490 per lightweight ton, estimated changes in future market demand for scrap steel and estimated future demand for vessels. Scrap prices also fluctuate depending upon type of ship, bunkers on board, spares on board and delivery range. Industry publications indicate a year-over-year decline in scrapping activity in the Asian markets and the likelihood of a further decline in the near term, particularly in the Indian subcontinent where markets are under severe pressure as a result of the excess supply of housing in China, which has resulted in weaker Chinese demand for scrap steel. Other market conditions that could influence the volume and pricing of scrapping activity in 2015 and beyond include the combined impact of scheduled newbuild deliveries and charter rate expectations for vessels potentially facing age restrictions imposed by oil majors. These factors will influence owners' decisions to accelerate the disposal of older vessels, especially those with upcoming special surveys including first generation double hull vessels.

Although management believes that the assumptions used to determine the scrap rate for our International Flag vessels are reasonable and appropriate, such assumptions are highly subjective, in part, because of the cyclical nature of the nature of future demand for scrap steel.

The United States has not adopted the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships (the "Convention"). While the Convention is not in effect in the United States, the EPA and MarAd have, from time to time, required the owners of U.S. Flag vessels to make certifications regarding the presence of certain toxic substances onboard vessels that they are seeking to sell to parties who (i) are not citizens of the United States and (ii) intend to recycle the vessels after they have been purchased (the "Recycling Purchasers"). In the event that more stringent requirements are imposed upon the owners of U.S. Flag vessels seeking to sell their vessels to the Recycling Purchasers, such requirements could (i) negatively impact the sales prices obtainable from the Recycling Purchasers or (ii) require companies, including us, to incur additional costs in order to sell their U.S. Flag vessels to the Recycling Purchasers or to other foreign buyers intending to use such vessels for further trading. Management currently believes that \$300 per lightweight ton is a reasonable estimate of recycling prices for our U.S. Flag vessels.

Vessel Impairment

The carrying values of our vessels may not represent their fair market value or the amount that could be obtained by selling the vessel at any point in time since the market prices of second-hand vessels tend to fluctuate with changes in charter rates and the cost of newbuildings. Historically, both charter rates and vessel values tend to be cyclical. Management evaluates the carrying amounts of vessels held and used by us for impairment only when it determines that it will sell a vessel or when events or changes in circumstances occur that cause management to believe that future cash flows for any individual vessel will be less than its carrying value. In such instances, an impairment charge would be recognized if the estimate of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the vessel and its eventual disposition is less than the vessel's carrying amount. This assessment is made at the individual vessel level as separately identifiable cash flow information for each vessel is available.

In developing estimates of future cash flows, we must make assumptions about future performance, with significant assumptions being related to charter rates, ship operating expenses, utilization, drydocking requirements, residual value and the estimated remaining useful lives of the vessels. These assumptions are based on historical trends as well as future expectations. Specifically, in estimating future charter rates, management takes into consideration rates currently in effect for existing time charters and estimated daily TCE rates for each vessel class for the unfixed days over the estimated remaining lives of each of the vessels. The estimated daily TCE rates used for unfixed days are based on a combination of (i) internally forecasted rates that are

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consistent with forecasts provided to our senior management and Board of Directors and (ii) the trailing 12-year historical average rates, based on quarterly average rates published by a third-party maritime research service. The internally forecasted rates are based on management's evaluation of current economic data and trends in the shipping and oil and gas industries. Management has chosen to use the published 12-year historical average rates in its current year assumptions as opposed to the 10-year historical average rates that had been used in 2013 and 2012 because it is management's belief that the 12-year period captures an even distribution of strong and weak charter rate periods, which results in the use of an average mid-cycle rate that is more in line with management's forecast of a return to stronger charter rate levels in the medium term. Management notes that this change from the use of 10-year historical average rates to 12-year historical average rates did not change the conclusion reached for the 2014 impairment evaluation discussed below. Recognizing that the transportation of crude oil and petroleum products is cyclical and subject to significant volatility based on factors beyond our control, management believes the use of estimates based on the combination of internally forecasted rates and 12-year historical average rates calculated as of the reporting date to be reasonable.

Estimated outflows for operating expenses and drydocking requirements are based on historical and budgeted costs and are adjusted for assumed inflation. Finally, utilization is based on historical levels achieved and estimates of a residual value are consistent with the pattern of scrap rates used in management's evaluation of salvage value.

In estimating the fair value of vessels for the purposes of step 2 of the impairment tests, we utilize a market approach by using third-party appraisals.

The more significant factors that could impact management's assumptions regarding TCE rates include (i) loss or reduction in business from significant customers, (ii) unanticipated changes in demand for transportation of crude oil and petroleum products, (iii) changes in production of or demand for oil and petroleum products, generally or in particular regions, (iv) greater than anticipated levels of tanker newbuilding orders or lower than anticipated levels of tanker scrappings and (v) changes in rules and regulations applicable to the tanker industry, including legislation adopted by international organizations such as IMO and the E.U. or by individual countries. Although management believes that the assumptions used to evaluate potential impairment are reasonable and appropriate at the time they were made, such assumptions are highly subjective and likely to change, possibly materially, in the future. There can be no assurance as to how long charter rates and vessel values of International Flag vessels will remain at their current relatively low levels or whether they will improve by a significant degree. If charter rates were to remain at depressed levels, future assessments of vessel impairment would be adversely affected.

International Flag Fleet

2014 Impairment evaluation Management gave consideration to the following events and changes in circumstances in determining whether there were any indicators that the carrying amounts of the vessels in our International Flag fleet were not recoverable as of December 31, 2014:

- (i) a significant year-over-year decline in third-party valuation appraisals of four MRs securing the OIN Term Loan;
- (ii) the impact, if any, of management's intent to dispose of or continue to trade certain vessels during 2015; and
- (iii) the impact, if any, of outsourcing technical and commercial management of our International Flag conventional tanker fleet.

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Management determined that the latter two factors had no impact on the carrying value of our International Flag fleet as of December 31, 2014. However, the decline in the third-party valuation appraisals on four modern MRs, which were built between 2009 and 2011, was deemed to be an impairment indicator requiring the need to test the recoverability of the carrying value of these vessels. Based on tests performed, it was determined that the vessels will generate undiscounted cash flows in excess of their December 31, 2014 carrying values over the remainder of their useful lives.

2013 Impairment evaluation Management gave consideration to the following events and changes in circumstances in determining whether there were any indicators that the carrying amounts of the vessels in our International Flag fleet were not recoverable as of December 31, 2013:

- (i) our intentions relative to two older, non-core Aframax vessels employed in lightering through 2013, specifically, management's assessment of whether or not we would drydock and continue to trade such vessels, given the then current and expected rate environment;
- (ii) a significant year-over-year decline in third-party valuation appraisals of three Aframax vessels that were not pledged as collateral under certain secured facilities we were party to at the time and all nine older Panamax vessels in our International Flag fleet; and
- (iii) the inability to reach mutually agreeable terms on how we might refinance the term loan facilities we had with certain banks in order to retain the five VLCCs, three Aframax vessels, five MRs and two LR1s securing these loans after emergence from bankruptcy protection.

Management determined that the existence of these factors at December 31, 2013 were strong indicators of the need to test the recoverability of the carrying value of these 29 vessels. Management also considered whether or not there were additional impairment triggers for the remaining vessels in our International Flag fleet and believed there were no impairment indicators for these vessels as of December 31, 2013.

Based on the tests performed, impairment charges totaling \$365,976 were recorded on two VLCCs, two Aframax vessels and two LR1s that were pledged as collateral under secured facilities, and nine Panamax vessels, to write-down their carrying values to their estimated fair values at December 31, 2013. Such impairment charges included \$211,491 applicable to vessels that were pledged as collateral under certain term loans to which we were party at the time.

2012 Impairment evaluation Management gave consideration to the following events and changes in circumstances in determining whether there were any indicators that the carrying amounts of the vessels in our International Flag fleet were not recoverable as of December 31, 2012:

- (i) the impact of our bankruptcy;
- (ii) the fact that average spot rates achieved in our International Flag segments continued to face downward pressure since the industry's cyclical downturn that began in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the likelihood that the markets existing at the time could continue in the near term and put continued pressure on second hand tanker values, which had experienced significant declines in the preceding twenty-four months; and
- (iii) management's then assessment on whether to drydock and continue to trade certain older or non-core vessels, given the then current and expected weak rate environment.

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Management determined that the existence of these factors at December 31, 2012 were strong indicators of the need to test the recoverability of the carrying value of all of our operating and newbuild International Crude Tankers and International Product Carriers fleet.

Based on the tests performed, impairment charges totaling \$278,345, including \$608 recorded as a reduction in deferred drydock costs, were recorded on one ULCC, two VLCCs, two International Flag Aframaxes engaged in lightering in the U.S. Gulf and ten Handysize product carriers (including \$94,288 applicable to five Handysize product carriers that were pledged as collateral under the certain term loans we were party to at the time) to write-down their carrying values to their estimated fair values at December 31, 2012.

U.S. Flag Fleet

We also considered the need to test our U.S. Flag fleet for impairment as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, but did not identify events or changes in circumstances that warranted impairment testing. Factors considered included the resolution during 2012 of uncertainties concerning two recently built ATBs employed in the Delaware Bay lightering business, the overall turnaround in our U.S. Flag fleet business over the past four years and the lack of similar downward rate pressure as that seen in the international markets. Specifically, during the three years ending December 31, 2014, spot and time charter rates increased due to increasing demand for Jones Act tankers and barges resulting from the emerging trade in U.S. shale oil. In addition, since 2013, all of our U.S. Flag ATBs have been on time charter employment and all the U.S. Flag tankers continue to operate under long-term time charters, many of which have been extended at higher than the then existing daily charter rates, further evidencing the strong fundamentals in the market. Management considered the impact of the recent drop in oil prices on potential production developments in the U.S. but concluded that forecasts for increased domestic production during 2015, coupled with the mid- to long-term time charter coverage currently locked in for our U.S. Flag fleet mitigate such risks. Accordingly, management concluded that no negative events or changes in circumstances that warranted impairment testing of the U.S. Flag fleet existed at December 31, 2014 or 2013.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

We allocate the cost of acquired companies to the identifiable tangible and intangible assets and liabilities acquired, with the remaining amount being classified as goodwill. Certain intangible assets, such as customer relationships, are being amortized. The allocation of purchase price to intangible assets and goodwill may significantly affect our future operating results due to the amortization of such intangible assets and potential impairment charges related to goodwill.

Goodwill and indefinite lived assets are not amortized, but reviewed for impairment. The allocation of the purchase price of acquired companies requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions, including estimates of future cash flows expected to be generated by the acquired assets and the appropriate discount rate to value these cash flows.

We test the goodwill in our reporting units for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise, by comparing the estimated fair value of each operating segment with its net book value. We derive the fair value of each of our reporting units primarily based on discounted cash flow models. The process of evaluating the potential impairment of goodwill and intangible assets is highly subjective and requires significant judgment with respect to estimates of future cash flows expected to be generated and the appropriate discount rate to value these cash flows. The discounted cash flow models incorporated revenue assumptions based on actual existing contracts and historical utilization rates for vessels not under contract. The related costs and expenses were consistent with our historical levels to support revenue growth. The weighted

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average cost of capital reflected the risks associated with the underlying cash flows taking into consideration both the industry and general economic conditions at the time of testing.

There is no goodwill asset on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2014. The goodwill remaining on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2013 prior to the interim impairment assessment was related to the lightering business in the International Crude Tankers reportable segment. The interim impairment assessment was triggered by our announcement on January 13, 2014 of our decision to exit our full service International Crude Tankers lightering business. We reduced our estimates of future cash flows from this business to reflect the consideration noted above, as well as a projected decline in the number of ship-to-ship transfers based on an exit from full service lightering. We recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$9,589 in the quarter ended December 31, 2013 to write-down our carrying value to estimated fair value.

Similarly, the January 13, 2014 announcement referenced above also triggered the need for an impairment test of other long lived assets utilized in our full service International Crude Tankers lightering business. The full service International Crude Tankers lightering business assets were tested as a group because the cash flows relating to this business are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets and liabilities. The assets of the full service International Crude Tankers lightering business include the customer relationship intangible assets, an Aframax vessel (the Overseas Eliane) and transportation equipment used to service the customers in the full service lightering business. As such, the carrying values and cash flows that were included in the impairment test are solely the assets and cash flows related to the full service lightering business. Based on the estimated cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset group, we recorded an impairment charge of \$6,625 representing the full value of the customer relationships intangible assets related to the full service International Crude Tankers lightering business in the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2013.

As discussed in Note 3, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, at December 31, 2014, our remaining intangible assets represent long-term customer relationships acquired as part of the 2006 purchase of Maritrans, Inc. (U.S. Flag segment). Management determined there were no impairment indicators relating to the U.S. Flag segment at December 31, 2014, that would warrant the need for an impairment test of such intangible assets.

Drydocking

Within the shipping industry, there are two methods that are used to account for drydockings: (i) capitalize drydocking costs as incurred (deferral method) and amortize such costs over the period to the next scheduled drydocking and (ii) expense drydocking costs as incurred. Since drydocking cycles typically extend over two and a half years or longer, management uses the deferral method because management believes it provides a better matching of revenues and expenses than the expense-as-incurred method.

Income Taxes, Deferred Tax Assets and Valuation Allowance

Our income tax expense, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and reserves for unrecognized tax benefits reflect management's best assessment of estimated future taxes to be paid. We are subject to income taxes primarily in the United States. Significant judgments and estimates are required in determining the consolidated income tax expense.

Deferred income taxes arise from temporary differences between the financial reporting and the tax basis of assets and liabilities and from events that have been recognized in the financial statements and will result in taxable or deductible amounts based on provisions of the tax law in different periods. In evaluating our ability to recover our net deferred tax assets within the

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jurisdiction from which they arise we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial operations. A valuation allowance is established to the extent it is more likely than not that some portion or the entire deferred tax asset will not be realized. Changes in tax laws and rates could also affect recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities in the future.

The calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and regulations across our global operations. ASC 740 provides that a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, on the basis of the technical merits of the position. ASC 740 also provides guidance on measurement, derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. We recognize tax liabilities and reductions in deferred tax assets in accordance with ASC 740 and we adjust these liabilities and deferred tax assets when our judgment changes as a result of the evaluation of new information not previously available. Because of the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from our current estimate of the tax liabilities. These differences will be reflected as increases or decreases to income tax expense in the period in which new information is available.

Pension Benefits

In connection with the acquisition of Maritrans in November 2006, we assumed the obligations under the noncontributory defined benefit pension plan that covered eligible employees of Maritrans (the "Maritrans Plan"). We froze the benefits payable under the Maritrans Plan as of December 31, 2006. We have recorded pension benefit costs based on complex valuations developed by our actuarial consultants. These valuations are based on key estimates and assumptions, including those related to the discount rates, the rates expected to be earned on investments of plan assets and the life expectancy/mortality of plan participants. We are required to consider market conditions in selecting a discount rate that is representative of the rates of return currently available on high-quality fixed income investments. A higher discount rate would result in a lower benefit obligation and a lower rate would result in a higher benefit obligation. The expected rate of return on plan assets is management's best estimate of expected returns on plan assets. A decrease in the expected rate of return will increase net periodic benefit costs and an increase in the expected rate of return will decrease benefit costs. The mortality assumption is management's best estimate of the expected duration of future benefit payments at the measurement date. The estimate is based on the specific demographics and other relevant facts and circumstances of the Maritrans Plan and considers all relevant information available at the measurement date. Longer life expectancies would result in higher benefit obligations and a decrease in life expectancies would result in lower benefit obligations.

In determining the benefit obligations at the end of year measurement date, we used the equivalent single discount rate, rounded to the nearest 25 basis points, that matches the Citigroup Above Median Pension Discount Curve when applied to the future payouts under the Maritrans Plan at December 31, 2014 (3.75%) and 2013 (4.50%), respectively. Management believes these rates to be appropriate for ongoing plans with a long duration such as the Maritrans Plan. We also assumed a long-term rate of return on the Maritrans Plan assets of 7% at December 31, 2014 and 2013, based on the asset mix as of such dates and management's estimate of the long-term rate of return that could be achieved over the remaining duration of the Maritrans Plan. Based on the current asset mix, management believes the probability of achieving a long-term return of 7% over the remaining duration of the Maritrans Plan is more likely than not. Because the benefits under the

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Maritrans Plan were frozen in 2006, changes in discount rate and asset return assumptions do not have a material impact on our operating results.

In late 2014, the Society of Actuaries published a new set of mortality tables (RP-2014) and a related, new, two-dimensional mortality improvement scale (MP-2014). The new tables reflect longer life expectancy than projected by past tables, the impact of which is higher benefit obligations. The mortality table used in determining the 2014 net periodic benefit cost was the RP-2000 Static Table projected to 2019 by Scale AA. Separate male and female tables were used. The set of mortality tables used in determining the benefit obligations at December 31, 2014 is the RP-2014 total dataset tables, with separate rates for male non-annuitants and annuitants and for female non-annuitants and annuitants. Gender-distinct generational mortality improvements under Scale MP-2014 were included. Management believes the use of the total dataset tables is appropriate given the diversity of the participants of the Maritrans Plan, which include inter-waterway tug officers and office employees.

The duration of the benefit obligation at December 31, 2014, under the RP-2014 total dataset mortality table is 12.44 years. The duration of the benefit obligations of the Maritrans Plan at December 31, 2013, under the RP-2000 mortality table projected to 2019 was 11.32 years.

Certain of our foreign subsidiaries have pension plans that, in the aggregate, are not significant to our financial position.

Newly Issued Accounting Standards

See Note 3, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," to our condensed consolidated financial statements and Note 3, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The Jones Act Product Tanker and Large ATB Industry

The information and data in this section relating to the Jones Act product tanker and large ATB industry have been provided by Navigistics, a petroleum shipping, logistics and economics consultancy. Navigistics based its analysis on information drawn from published and private industry sources, including its databases, the U.S. Department of Energy's ("DOE") Energy Information Agency ("EIA"), the International Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") and the U.S. Department of Transportation's ("DOT") Maritime Administration ("MarAd"). Data is taken from the most recently available published sources. In connection therewith, Navigistics has advised that: (a) some information in its databases is derived from estimates or subjective judgments; (b) the information in the databases of other maritime data collection agencies may differ from the information in its databases; and (c) while Navigistics has taken reasonable care in the compilation of the statistical and graphical information it has supplied, and believes such information to be accurate and correct, data compilation is subject to limited audit and validation procedures.

Introduction

The U.S. coastwise market for oceangoing transportation services for crude oil and petroleum products is legislatively protected from direct foreign competition by the Jones Act, which is intended to further the development and maintenance of a U.S. merchant marine sufficient to aid in the national defense. The Jones Act reserves the transportation of all cargo between two ports in the United States to vessels that are:

built in the United States;

owned and operated by U.S.-organized companies that are controlled and at least 75% owned by U.S. Citizens;

manned by crews comprised primarily of U.S. Citizens; and

operating under the U.S. flag.

Jones Act product tankers and barges transport crude oil to refineries, and refined petroleum products (such as gasoline, jet fuel, and diesel) from refineries to distribution terminals. Marine transportation provides a vital link between many major refined petroleum product producing and consuming regions of the United States as described below under " Jones Act Cargo Movements." A number of areas along the U.S. coast have access to refined petroleum products only by marine transportation (for example, there are no refined petroleum product pipelines serving Florida).

The Supply of and Types of Vessels in the Jones Act Product Tanker and Large ATB Industry

As of March 2015, the current Jones Act fleet of product tankers and large ATBs was comprised of 31 product tankers, ranging in size from 30,000 dwt to 51,000 dwt, and 42 Jones Act

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large ATBs, ranging in size from 19,990 dwt to 45,000 dwt. The breakdown of that fleet is shown in the following table.

Jones Act Vessels	Number	Total Capacity (barrels in thousands)	Minimum Capacity (barrels in thousands)	Maximum Capacity (barrels in thousands)	Average Capacity (barrels in thousands)
Product Tankers ⁽¹⁾	31	10,104	240	373	326
Large ATBs	42	8,370	143	335	199
Total	73	18,474			253

Source: Navigistics.

(1)

Excludes the *Eagle Ford*, a 125,000 dwt crude oil tanker built in 1978 that was formerly in the Alaskan tanker trade and recently entered the lower 48 crude oil trade (as described below under " Jones Act Cargo Movements"), where it competes with Jones Act product tankers and large ATBs. A sister ship, the *Sierra*, which is also a crude tanker, is expected to transfer to the lower 48 crude oil trade in the second quarter of 2015. Neither of these ships is a "product tanker", and accordingly they are not included in the data relating to product tankers set forth in the table above.

There are four main types of vessels involved in the Jones Act waterborne transportation of petroleum in bulk, consisting of:

Product tankers. These are self-propelled vessels that carry oil or other liquid cargo in bulk in integrated tanks. Jones Act product tankers range in size from 30,000 to 51,000 dwt capacity, with cargo-carrying capacity ranging from 240,000 to 373,000 barrels (a barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons).

ATBs. These are tank barges that are mechanically linked to a paired tug. The tug fits into a notch at the stern of the barge with a mechanical connection that locks the two together. The tug can separate from the barge when desired. ATBs are ocean-going vessels. Jones Act ATBs in the coastal product trades range in size from 50,000- to 335,000-barrel capacity. The market analysis below considers only large ATBs, *i.e.* those with a capacity of more than 140,000 barrels.

Jones Act crude oil tankers. These range from 115,000 to 188,000 dwt and were historically used exclusively in the Alaskan North Slope ("ANS") crude oil trade in proprietary service for the three major ANS producers. ANS tankers generally do not compete directly with Jones Act product tankers and large ATBs.

Inland tank barges. These are smaller tank barges that typically range in capacity from 10,000 to 30,000 barrels, which are used exclusively on the inland waterways such as the Mississippi River and the Gulf and Intercoastal Waterway. One tug may operate in a two- or three-barge arrangement (called a "unit tow") or in a line-haul fashion, which involves pushing multiple barges that have been wired together. Inland tank barges cannot travel outside of a protected waterway and, therefore, do not compete directly with Jones Act product tankers and large ATBs in the coastwise trade.

Product tankers and large ATBs compete in similar markets. These two types of vessels can be compared as follows:

Product tankers are generally more expensive to build than ATBs, but have comparable construction costs on a per-barrel of capacity basis. The cost to build a 50,000 dwt Jones Act product tanker (330,000-barrel capacity) is currently approximately \$135 million, while a

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250,000-barrel capacity Jones Act ATB is approximately \$100 million. On that basis, the per-barrel construction cost for the product tanker is \$410 per barrel, while the construction cost for the ATB is \$400 per barrel.

Product tankers are generally larger, faster, and better able to operate at their maximum capabilities in a wider range of adverse weather conditions. In addition, product tankers have significantly better fuel economy due to better hull hydrodynamics and propulsion efficiency than ATBs.

ATBs typically have lower operating costs, which are primarily driven by lower manning requirements, as ATBs can be crewed using a two-watch system (in which crews work six-hour shifts, with six hours off between each shift). The U.S. Coast Guard requires product tankers to operate with a three-watch system (in which crews work four-hour shifts, with eight hours off between each shift). This leads product tankers to have higher operating costs: the typical daily operating costs for a Jones Act product tanker range from approximately \$21,000 to \$23,000 per day. By comparison, the typical daily operating costs for a 250,000-barrel capacity ATB range from approximately \$11,000 to \$13,000 per day. Operating costs include crew, insurance, maintenance and repair expenses, but exclude capital costs and voyage costs, which include fuel costs and port charges.

Overview of U.S. Programs and Legislation Impacting the Jones Act Product Tanker and Large Barge Industry

U.S. programs and legislation impact the Jones Act product tanker and large ATB industry in several ways, including through:

OPA 90. OPA 90 requires all tankers and barges carrying oil in U.S. coastwise trades to be double-hull vessels. OPA 90 also increased liability limits for oil spills and required vessel oil spill response plans, and in certain cases provides for (and permits states to impose) unlimited liability.

Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. The U.S. Title XI Federal Ship Financing Program ("Title XI") provides for a full faith and credit guarantee by the U.S. government of certain qualified debt obligations for U.S.-built vessels or U.S. shipyard modernization. Title XI is subject to annual appropriations funding by the U.S. Congress, and applications are reviewed and processed by MarAd.

Capital Construction Funds. The CCF is another MarAd-administered financing mechanism that enables U.S. shipping companies to deposit pre-tax earnings in an account to be used for constructing ships in U.S. shipyards. CCF cannot be used for the construction of ships operating between ports in the lower 48 states.

In addition, there are numerous U.S. Coast Guard regulations that impact the design, construction, and operation of Jones Act product tankers.

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Supply of Jones Act Vessels

The supply of Jones Act product tankers and large ATBs is driven by several key factors including the following:

The current Jones Act product tanker and large ATB fleet and the age of each tank vessel, combined with an understanding of their likely retirement ages. In creating the "Jones Act Vessel Supply" chart set forth below, Navigistics applied, on a fleet-wide basis, a rule (the "30/40 year rule") that tank vessels would trade to a maximum of 30 years of age. For tankers and large ATBs that were converted from single-hull to double-hull to comply with OPA 90, Navigistics assumed that the maximum age from the time of conversion would also be 30 years, with the additional limitation that the vessel cannot trade beyond 40 years from the date of its original build.

This 30/40-year rule was adjusted based on special survey due dates and charter contract status. The chart also assumes that tank vessels will be scrapped when their scrap value exceeds their expected future revenues, less future operating expenses, including repair, maintenance, drydock, and survey costs. In the current strong charter rate environment, Navigistics believes owners will try to keep vessels in service as long as possible.

Oil company vetting requirements will continue to have a dramatic impact on the Jones Act tank vessel fleet going forward. Some oil companies use a risk-based vetting system in which age is one component of their analysis. Other oil companies have internal policies preferring vessels that are less than 20-25 years old. Navigistics has indicated that anecdotal evidence suggests that oil companies generally evaluate Jones Act tank vessels on a case-by-case basis, given the current tight supply dynamics in the Jones Act market; however, at least one multinational, BP, has published and adheres to a strict 20-year age limit for Jones Act tank vessels.

The future supply of vessels is constrained by U.S. shipyard capacities. Currently only two U.S. shipyards, Aker Philadelphia Shipyard ("Aker") and NASSCO (which is located in San Diego), are actively building product tankers of 45,000 dwt or more (although certain other shipyards, such as VT Halter in Mississippi, do have some ability to build vessels of that size). Aker and NASSCO are booked into 2017, and possibly beyond. The current orderbook for Jones Act product tankers and large ATBs is shown in the following table.

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Shipyard	Owner	Type	Delivery	Options	Capacity (barrels in thousands)
NASSCO	Kinder Morgan (APT)	Tanker	4q2015		330
NASSCO	Kinder Morgan (APT)	Tanker	1q2016		330
NASSCO	Kinder Morgan (APT)	Tanker	2q2016		330
NASSCO	Kinder Morgan (APT)	Tanker	3q2016		330
NASSCO	Kinder Morgan (APT)	Tanker	2q2017		330
Aker	Crowley	Tanker	3q2015		330
Aker	Crowley	Tanker	4q2015		330
Aker	Crowley	Tanker	2q2016		330
Aker	Crowley	Tanker	3q2016		330
NASSCO	Seacor (Seabulk)	Tanker	2q2016		330
NASSCO	Seacor (Seabulk)	Tanker	4q2016		330
NASSCO	Seacor (Seabulk)	Tanker	1q2017		330
Aker	Philly Tanker	Tanker	3q2016		330
Aker	Philly Tanker	Tanker	2q2017		330
Aker	Philly Tanker Option	Tanker	3q2017		330
Aker	Philly Tanker Option	Tanker	4q2017		330
VT Halter	Bouchard	ATB	2q2015		250
VT Halter	Bouchard	ATB	1q2016		250
DonJon	Seacor (Seabulk)	ATB	2q2016	1	185
Gunderson	Kirby	ATB	3q2015		185
Gunderson	Kirby	ATB	2q2016		185
Fincantieri (Bay)	Kirby	ATB	3q2016		155
Fincantieri (Bay)	Kirby	ATB	2q2017	1	155
Fincantieri (Bay)	Moran	ATB	2q2015		150
Fincantieri (Bay)	Moran	ATB	2q2016	1	150
Fincantieri (Bay)	Undisclosed	ATB	3q2017	1	155
Total Orderbook			26 ⁽¹⁾	4	7,100

(1) Includes two option vessels for Philly Tankers.

Source: Navigistics.

Navigistics estimates that NASSCO can build a maximum of four large vessels per year and that Aker can build a maximum of three large vessels per year. NASSCO also builds supply vessels for the U.S. Navy, but Aker is not currently working for the U.S. Navy. For purposes of its analysis, Navigistics has assumed that Aker must build at least two large vessels (tankers or containerships) per year in order to remain viable. In the past, Aker has built vessels without a contracted third-party order to allow the shipyard to maintain operations. Aker has contracted with Matson to build two containerships, which are scheduled for construction after the product tankers being constructed for Philly Tankers have been built, likely precluding delivery of any additional tankers until 2019.

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Navigistics expects that the U.S. Navy's need for replacement tankers will likely take at least one building slot per year from 2017 onwards, and that these replacement vessels will most likely be built by NASSCO. In addition, NASSCO has contracted with a subsidiary of TOTE, Inc., a large privately-owned maritime and logistics company, to build two large containerships for delivery in parallel with the current product tanker series. That contract impacts the potential supply of Jones Act product tankers by absorbing a portion of NASSCO's ship-building capacity.

Navigistics' estimate of the supply of Jones Act product tankers and large ATBs through 2020 is shown in the following graph:

Source: Navigistics.

Key additional assumptions made by Navigistics in developing the supply analysis shown in the graph above include the following:

Analysis of specific vessels led to an assumption regarding a trading life extended beyond that provided by the 30/40 rule for the following vessels:

US Shipping's *Charleston* (single-hull not eligible to carry oil) and *Chemical Pioneer*, as both vessels were put through special surveys in 2013; and

OSG's Converted ATBs OSG-244, OSG-252 and OSG-254. The OSG-244 underwent a special survey in 2013. The OSG-252's special survey is due on May 31, 2016 and the OSG-254's special survey is due on November 29,

2017. Each of these vessels is included until its next special survey due date (2018 for the OSG-244, with the other vessels modeled to remain in use through 2020).

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Navigistics has not included speculative newbuildings (except for the two listed Philly Tanker options) beyond those currently contracted (as identified in the prior table of the current Jones Act product tankers and large ATBs orderbook).

Navigistics assumed that all of the tankers currently operating in the proprietary ANS trade (other than the previously-identified *Sierra*, a 125,000-dwt Jones Act crude oil tanker, which is expected to transfer to the lower 48 crude oil trade in the second quarter of 2015, will not be transferred into other Jones Act trades. The *Eagle Ford* and *Sierra* are not expected to remain in the Jones Act tanker trade after December 31, 2019 due to their age (built 1978 and 1979 respectively) and their poor fuel efficiency. The *Eagle Ford* and *Sierra* have steam power plants. Modern Jones Act tankers are powered by significantly more fuel-efficient diesel engines. The U.S. Coast Guard and EPA exempted steam-powered ships from the low sulfur fuel (0.1 percent maximum sulfur content) requirements of the North American Emission Control Area ("ECA") until January 1, 2020. The U.S. Coast Guard and EPA exemption allows the *Eagle Ford* and *Sierra* to burn lower costing higher sulfur residual based intermediate fuel (e.g., IF-380).

The Jones Act fleet is expected to contract given the age of existing vessels and limited building capacity to replace them. The actual retirement age of the existing vessels will be influenced by oil company chartering and vetting practices and requirements.

Jones Act Cargo Movements

The Jones Act product tanker and large ATB market involves the following cargo movements:

Cross U.S. Gulf to South Atlantic Coast Clean Petroleum Product Trade (Petroleum Administration for Defense District ("PADD") 3 to PADD 1). This trade involves transportation of clean petroleum products (primarily gasoline) to ports in Florida (including Tampa, Port Everglades and Jacksonville), Savannah, Georgia and further north.

Intra West Coast Clean Petroleum Product Trade (PADD 5). This trade involves transportation of primarily clean petroleum products from the San Francisco Bay area and Puget Sound-based refineries to the Southern California and Portland, Oregon markets. Certain "dirty" petroleum products residual fuel oils, heavy refinery feedstocks and blend stocks also move between the three major West Coast refining areas (Los Angeles, San Francisco and Puget Sound).

Chemicals and Specialty Products Trade. This trade involves the transportation of chemicals and specialty products, primarily along the U.S. Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

Alaskan Crude Oil Trade. This trade involves the transportation of ANS crude oil from Valdez, Alaska to Tesoro's refinery at Nikiski, Alaska. While historically the ANS trade has typically been limited to a single 45,000 to 50,000 dwt product tanker, the three major ANS producers also own large 115,000 to 185,000 dwt crude oil tankers that operate in proprietary service in the ANS trade (Valdez to the U.S. West Coast and Hawaii), which are not included in this analysis.

Lower 48 Crude Oil Trade. This trade primarily involves transportation of Light Tight Oil ("LTO," also referred to as "tight" or "shale" oil), including Eagle Ford crude from Corpus Christi, Texas to U.S. Gulf Coast refineries (either directly or via the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port) and Mid-Atlantic area refineries (including Philadelphia and New York). There is also demand for Jones Act shuttle tankers to move crude oil from deepwater offshore U.S. Gulf of Mexico production sites that are not connected to the U.S. Gulf of Mexico pipeline gathering system (using floating production storage and offloading units) to U.S. Gulf Coast refineries or pipelines. Large ATBs are also employed in lightering tankers in the

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Philadelphia area and moving crude oil from rail-barge terminals to refineries on the U.S. Atlantic and West Coasts. Movements of certain "dirty" petroleum products are also included in the Lower 48 crude oil trade for analytical purposes, although these movements are very small and are declining.

U.S. Navy's Military Sealift Command Service ("MSC"). This trade involves charters of Jones Act commercial vessels by the MSC for supplying U.S. military worldwide.

The following map shows the PADD districts:

PADD District Map Energy Information Agency (EIA)

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration Office of Energy Analysis.

The only viable method of transporting the cargoes on the described trade routes is in bulk (*i.e.*, not packaged) using waterborne Jones Act tank vessels.

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The Demand for Jones Act Product Tankers and Current Deployment

The Jones Act Product Tanker and large ATB fleet is employed in the following trades:

Clean U.S. Gulf. Cross U.S. Gulf to South Atlantic Coast Clean Petroleum Product trade.

Dirty U.S. Gulf. Movements of dirty products across the U.S. Gulf.

Chemicals. Chemicals and specialty products trade.

Crude Oil. This category encompasses movement of crude oil and lease condensates between the U.S. Gulf Coast, Atlantic Coast, and deepwater Gulf of Mexico and Jones Act vessels employed in the Philadelphia lightering service.

West Coast. This category encompasses the Intra West Coast Clean Product trade, dirty product moves between West Coast refining areas, Alaskan crude oil moves by tankers under 55,000 dwt and the emerging LTO in the Pacific Northwest. This broadened category recognizes that West Coast Jones Act tank vessels often switch service on a voyage-to-voyage basis.

MSC. MSC charters of Jones Act commercial vessels.

The deployment of the Jones Act tank vessel fleet by trade as of December 2014 is shown in the following chart:

Source: Navigistics.

(1) Includes Dirty U.S. Gulf.

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The deployment of the Jones Act product tanker and large ATB fleet as of December 2014, broken down by trade between product tankers and large ATBs, is set forth in the following table:

	Clean USG	Chemicals	Crude Oil ⁽¹⁾	West Coast	MSC	Total
Capacity (barrels in thousands)						
Product Tankers	2,628	623	4,183	2,008	660	10,102
Large ATBs	3,720	828	2,457	1,365	0	8,370
Total	6,348	1,451	6,640	3,373	660	18,472
% of Capacity	34.4%	7.9%	35.9%	18.3%	3.6%	100.0%
Number						
Product Tankers	8	2	13	6	2	31
Large ATBs	17	5	12	8	0	42
Total	25	7	25	14	2	73
% of Number	34.2%	9.6%	34.2%	19.2%	2.7%	100.0%

Source: Navigistics.

(1) Large ATBs employed in the Philadelphia lightering services are included in the crude oil trade.

Navigistics' analysis of the Jones Act product tanker market through 2020 suggests the following key market characteristics:

All Jones Act product tankers and large ATBs are currently under term contracts (or similar types of contractual arrangements).

The demand for Jones Act product tankers and large ATBs has increased in recent years due to various factors, including the following:

an increase in PADD 3 (U.S. Gulf Coast area) refinery capacity, which is moving additional product volumes to PADD 1 (U.S. Atlantic Coast area);

the reduced oversupply of gasoline in Europe due to the reconfiguration of the European refining industry through rationalization and conversion capacity upgrades (to produce more distillate and less gasoline). This has in turn caused U.S. imports of European gasoline to decline, resulting in increased reliance of PADD 1 (U.S. Atlantic Coast area) on PADD 3 (U.S. Gulf Coast area) gasoline supplies (increasing Jones Act product tank vessel demand);

the Colonial pipeline reached its maximum capacity on its Line 1 (gasoline from Houston to Greensboro, NC) and is pro-rating shipments. The Plantation pipeline is also reported to be operating at capacity; and

the dramatic increase in LTO and increased deepwater Gulf of Mexico oil production in areas not connected to the existing pipeline gathering network, which has resulted in over one-third of the Jones Act product tank vessel fleet being employed in the crude trade.

The increase in LTO production in PADD 2 (for example, in the Bakken) has impacted the PADD 1 / PADD 2 clean petroleum products logistics. Previously, Philadelphia area refineries moved significant volumes of clean petroleum products by pipeline to Pittsburgh and on to Ohio. The availability of lower cost LTO has, however, led to increased refinery runs in PADD 2 refineries. This has increased production of clean petroleum products in PADD 2

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refineries, which has shifted demand for PADD 1 produced clean petroleum products away from PADD 2.

Associated with the increasing self-sufficiency of PADD 2 is the reduction in clean product movements from PADD 3 to PADD 2, which declined from approximately one million barrels per day in 2007 to 627,000 barrels per day in 2014. This has increased the supply of PADD 3 clean products that can be moved to PADD 1 or exported.

Refining area and consumption area imbalances continue on the U.S. West Coast, in which the Los Angeles area is a net importer of petroleum products and San Francisco and Puget Sound areas are net exporters.

Navigistics expects that demand for Jones Act product tank vessels serving the chemical trade will be maintained by the anticipated continuing recovery of the U.S. economy, as trading in petrochemical commodities is heavily driven by the state of the economy.

Employment of Jones Act tankers in lower 48 crude oil service will likely increase through 2020. Navigistics currently anticipates further increases in demand for moving lower 48 crude oil in Jones Act tank vessels. Despite the decrease in crude oil prices, U.S. LTO production is not yet forecast to decline through 2020, although such a decline may occur. However, given current oil prices, the prospects for growth are abating, evidenced by the decline in drilling rig employment and reduced economic returns.

The movement of LTO from the Bakken formation by rail to the Pacific Northwest has already begun, with some direct rail shipments to Tesoro's Anacortes refinery and U.S. Oil and Refining's Tacoma refinery. Other Puget Sound area refineries either do not have direct rail connections or lack the space for "unit" train offloading facilities and are served indirectly by Jones Act tank vessels. Tesoro and Savage Services, a major terminal operator, plan a 120,000 b/d rail to tank vessel facility in Vancouver, Washington (called the "Vancouver Energy Terminal"), which is expected to serve both Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay area refineries. The Vancouver Energy Terminal project is in the permitting phase.

Charterers and Charter Rates in the Jones Act Product Tanker Trade

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rate (in \$ thousands/day)	\$ 52	\$ 53	\$ 53	\$ 46	\$ 42	\$ 46	\$ 58	\$ 70	\$ 75

Source: Navigistics

The charterers of Jones Act product tankers include major oil companies and refiners, such as Exxon Mobil Corporation, Chevron, Shell, BP, Tesoro Corporation, Phillips 66 Company, Valero Energy Corporation, Koch Industries, Inc., Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. and Marathon. Other charterers include MSC and major chemical companies.

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As of March 2015, Navigistics estimates that term charter rates for new charters in the Jones Act product tanker trade remain higher than historical averages, with terms ranging from three to five years. Navigistics calculates that the fully compensatory term charter rate (which reflects the following assumptions: an 8% return; 10-year Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System depreciation; a 35% tax rate; and a 25-year vessel life) for a \$135 million newbuilding ranges from approximately \$59,000 to \$61,000 per day. Based on its market analysis, Navigistics estimates that Jones Act product tankers are earning above fully compensatory rates, largely because of the high level of demand in the market resulting from increased LTO production. Over one-third of the Jones Act fleet is currently employed in moving LTO. The value of the transportation provided by a Jones Act product tanker generally is significantly in excess of the cost of the service. For example, the current cost to deliver a gallon of gasoline from a U.S. Gulf Coast refinery (e.g., Baton Rouge) to Port Everglades would be \$0.06 at a term charter rate of \$90,000 per day.

As of March 2015 all existing Jones Act product tankers were contracted under term charters, and all contracted Jones Act product tankers under construction were under charter as well.

The International Oil Tanker Shipping Industry

All the information and data presented in this section, including the analysis of the international oil tanker shipping industry has been provided by Drewry. Drewry has advised us that the statistical and graphical information contained herein is drawn from its database and other sources. In connection therewith, Drewry has advised that: (a) certain information in Drewry's database is derived from estimates or subjective judgments; (b) the information in the databases of other maritime data collection agencies may differ from the information in Drewry's database; (c) while Drewry has taken reasonable care in the compilation of the statistical and graphical information and believes it to be accurate and correct, data compilation is subject to limited audit and validation procedures.

Summary

In the six years following the global economic crisis, the oil tanker market has undergone significant structural changes. The global economy has emerged from recession and demand for crude oil has rebounded. Chinese oil consumption has grown at an annual rate of 5% in the last decade, and there is also increasing demand for crude oil in South America, India and parts of Asia. In contrast, demand for crude oil in North America and Europe is largely flat.

Many regions of the world with fast growing energy requirements rely on imports of crude oil and refined products to satisfy demand. The traditional exporters of oil in the Middle East and North and West Africa continue to supply global markets, but since 2009 new suppliers have emerged in both the crude and product markets. Fundamental to this new dynamic is the position of the United States, where the development of shale oil and gas deposits has transformed the U.S. domestic energy economy.

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U.S Crude Oil Production and U.S. Refined Petroleum Product Exports

Source: Drewry

In the space of less than six years, U.S. domestic crude oil production increased from 5 to 9 million b/d, which has reduced crude oil imports from its traditional suppliers in West Africa and the Middle East by more than 2.5 million b/d. New markets for West African and Middle Eastern crude oil have, however, emerged, principally in the Far East, and these routes are longer-haul in nature. The demand for crude tankers has been significantly affected by these geographical changes in the pattern of crude trade and, when expressed in terms of ton-miles (*i.e.*, the volume of oil carried on the loaded leg, measured in metric tons, by the distance over which it is carried, measured in miles), grew at a rate five times that of the rate of growth in seaborne crude oil trading volumes during the period from 2009 and 2014.

The impact of rising U.S. domestic oil production has not been confined to the crude sector, and the effect on the global refined products market has been even more significant. Growing domestic oil supplies have provided U.S. refiners with a competitively priced feedstock, which in turn has led to increased refined products output, principally for sale in export markets. In a short period of time, the United States has become the largest exporter of refined products in the world, with supplies from U.S. Gulf Coast terminals heading to most parts of the globe. By way of illustration, in 2004 U.S. refined product exports to South America were just over 3 million tons, but in 2014 they were in excess of 30 million tons, with most of these products being carried in MR product carriers.

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Changing Oil Trades Longer Haul Voyages

Source: Drewry

The United States is not the only country where changes in the industry are affecting the international seaborne refined product trades. Asia (excluding China) and the Middle East added over 0.6 million b/d of export-oriented refinery capacity in 2014, and countries such as India have become major exporters of refined products to countries such as Brazil, as export volumes have risen dramatically due to the start-up of refinery complexes specifically designed to service export markets.

Total seaborne trade volumes in refined products increased by a compound annual growth rate ("CAGR") of 4.3% in the period from 2004 to 2014, but due to the geographical changes in trade patterns, ton-mile demand increased by a CAGR of 6.0% over the same period. For example, in 2004 the average loaded voyage length in the refined product sector was 2,385 miles, while by 2014 the average voyage length had increased to 2,800 miles.

In the last decade, average loaded voyage lengths have increased in both the crude oil and refined product sectors, which has benefited tanker demand. Drewry expects the positive impact of longer loaded voyage lengths to persist, and if oil prices remain low for a prolonged period of time, tanker demand should receive a further boost through increased consumption of oil.

At the end of the last tanker market boom in 2008 rising freight rates had prompted shipowners to place orders for new tonnage that were equivalent to 50% of the existing fleet. As a result, in 2009, net supply in the tanker sector increased by 9% and further net increases of 3-4% per annum took place up to 2012. As these ships were delivered into a weak market, freight rates came under pressure. A positive consequence of weak freight rates has been that shipowners have stopped ordering new ships and the ratio of the orderbook to the existing fleet has declined. In March 2015, it was equivalent to 15% of the existing total fleet.

With delivery of new ships from the orderbook falling and with an increase in vessel scrapping, the global tanker fleet grew by just 0.6% in 2014.

Rising vessel demand, coupled with moderate growth in vessel supply, has led to increased utilization levels in the global tanker fleet. The tighter balance between vessel supply and demand resulting from increases in tanker demand exceeding the increase in tanker supply is the principal reason why freight rates started to rise in 2014, and why these rate increases have been sustained through early 2015.

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Tanker Demand and Supply A More Balanced Position

Source: Drewry

Overview of the Oil Tanker Shipping Industry

The maritime shipping industry is fundamental to international trade as it is the only practicable and cost effective way of transporting large volumes of many essential commodities, semi-finished and finished goods over long distances. In turn, the oil tanker shipping industry is a vital link in the global energy supply chain, given its ability to carry large quantities of crude oil, refined products and bulk liquid chemicals, vegetable oils and fats between points of production and points of consumption.

The tanker market is divided between crude tankers that carry either crude oil or dirty products such as residual fuel oil, and product carriers, most of which can switch between clean and dirty products. The basic structure of the tanker market is shown in the chart below.

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The Tanker Market

Source: Drewry

Demand for tanker shipping is a product of the physical quantity of the cargo (measured in terms of tons) together with the distance the cargo is carried, and is generally described in terms of ton-mile demand. Generally, demand cycles move in line with developments in the global economy, but other factors (such as changes in source of crude oil production and refinery capacity and movements in oil prices) also play a part.

The volume of oil moved by sea was affected by the economic recession in 2008 and 2009, but since then renewed growth in the world economy and in oil demand has had a positive impact on trade. Oil demand has benefitted from strong economic growth in Asia, especially in China, which has seen domestic oil consumption grow by a CAGR of 5.0% from 2004 to 2014. Per capita oil consumption in developing countries such as China is also low in comparison with the developed world, and this should help underpin demand for oil in developing economies going forward. Conversely, oil consumption in developed OECD economies has declined by a small amount over the last decade.

In 2014, a total of 3.29 billion tons of crude oil, refined products and chemicals and vegetable oils were moved by sea. In the period between 2009 and 2014, total seaborne tanker trade volumes increased by a CAGR of 1.6%.

Table of Contents**World Seaborne Tanker Trade Volumes**

Year	Crude Oil		Products		Chemicals/ Veg Oils		Total		Global GDP (IMF)
	Mill T	% Y-o-Y	Mill T	% Y-o-Y	Mill T	% Y-o-Y	Mill T	% Y-o-Y	% Y-o-Y
2004	2,043	5.5%	637	4.3%	139	8.0%	2,819	5.3%	5.0%
2005	2,076	1.6%	696	9.3%	152	9.4%	2,924	3.7%	4.6%
2006	2,086	0.5%	740	6.3%	161	5.4%	2,987	2.1%	5.3%
2007	2,102	0.8%	738	0.3%	175	9.0%	3,015	1.0%	5.4%
2008	2,111	0.4%	793	7.5%	177	1.1%	3,081	2.2%	2.6%
2009	2,025	4.1%	834	5.2%	180	1.7%	3,039	1.4%	0.9%
2010	2,066	2.0%	883	5.9%	190	5.6%	3,139	3.3%	5.2%
2011	2,032	1.6%	912	3.3%	200	5.3%	3,144	0.2%	3.9%
2012	2,075	2.1%	937	2.7%	206	3.0%	3,218	2.4%	3.5%
2013	2,088	0.6%	956	2.0%	213	3.4%	3,257	1.2%	3.1%
2014 ⁽¹⁾	2,105	0.8%	973	1.8%	210	1.4%	3,288	1.0%	3.1%
CAGR									
(2009-2014)	0.8%		3.1%		3.1%		1.6%		
CAGR									
(2004-2014)	0.3%		4.3%		4.2%		1.6%		

(1) Provisional assessment

Source: Drewry

Differences in regional oil consumption and production, as well as shifts in the location of global refinery capacity from the developed to the developing world, are also leading to significant changes in the geographical pattern of oil movements. Long-haul crude-oil trades, such as West Africa to China, have grown at a faster rate than trade as a whole. In the refined product sector, ton-mile demand has also outpaced trade volume growth due to the increase in long-haul trades.

World Oil Demand and Production

Oil accounts for approximately one third of global energy consumption. World oil demand has increased steadily over the past 15 years, with the exception of 2008 and 2009. In 2014, demand increased to 92.5 million b/d, 8.2% higher than the recent low recorded in 2009.

In recent years, growth in oil demand has been largely driven by developing countries in Asia. Conversely, demand for oil in North America and Europe has been in decline (as reflected in the table below). Strong demand for oil in Asia and non-OECD regions is driving both increased volume of seaborne oil trades and increasing voyage distances, as more oil is being transported on longer haul routes.

World Oil Demand 2004-2014

(Million Barrels Per Day)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	CAGR % 2004 - 2014
Total OECD	49.4	49.6	49.4	49.2	47.6	46.4	46.9	46.4	46.0	46.0	45.6	0.8%
Total												
Non-OECD	32.9	33.9	35.2	37.4	38.7	39.1	41.5	42.5	44.1	45.7	46.9	3.6%
World Total	82.3	83.5	84.6	86.6	86.3	85.5	88.4	88.9	90.1	91.7	92.5	1.2%

Source: Drewry

Table of Contents**Changes in Regional Oil Consumption 2004-2014***(CAGR %)*

Source: Drewry

Furthermore, as previously stated, consumption of oil on a per-capita basis remains low in many parts of the developing world, and since many of these regions have insufficient domestic supplies, rising demand for oil will have to be satisfied by increased imports. For example, Chinese per-capita consumption of oil is currently less than one fifth of the U.S. per-capita consumption, and in the case of India it is approximately one-tenth of U.S. consumption.

Global trends in oil production have followed the changes in oil demand, allowing for the fact that changes in the level of oil inventories also play a part in determining demand. Proven global oil reserves in 2014 were approximately 1,650 billion barrels, some 50 times the prevailing annual rates of production. Oil reserves tend to be located in regions far from the major consuming countries and the distance between points of production and points of consumption drives demand for crude tanker shipping. Recent trends in world oil production are shown in the table below.

World Oil Production 2004-2014*(Million Barrels Per Day)*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	CAGR % 2004 - 2014
N. America	14.6	14.1	14.2	14.3	13.9	13.6	14.1	14.6	15.8	17.1	18.7	2.5%
Former Soviet Union	11.2	11.6	12.1	12.8	12.8	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	2.2%
OPEC	33.0	34.2	34.4	35.5	37.0	34.0	34.6	35.6	37.6	36.7	36.7	1.1%
Asia	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	1.9%
Other	18.0	18.3	18.1	16.6	16.4	17.0	17.3	16.8	16.0	16.0	16.4	0.9%
Total	83.1	84.5	85.2	85.6	86.5	85.4	87.3	88.4	90.9	91.4	93.3	1.2%

Source: Drewry

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One important trend in oil production in recent years has been the development of tight or shale oil reserves in the United States, which has had a positive impact on U.S. domestic oil production and has almost doubled since 2009. In 2009 the United States was producing approximately 5.0 million b/d, but by the end of 2014, production had risen to just over 9.0 million b/d as a result of the development of shale oil deposits. The increase in U.S. domestic production has had two important effects on the tanker market. Firstly, it has reduced U.S. crude oil imports from locations such as West Africa and the Arabian Gulf, which in turn have found new and longer-haul export markets in Asian countries such as China. This has benefited tanker demand due to the longer distance the oil travels, and has driven a rise in U.S. product exports.

The shift in the location of global oil production has also been accompanied by a shift in the location of global refinery capacity and throughput. In short, with the exception of the United States, which has added more than 1 million b/d of refining capacity in the last five years, both capacity and throughput are moving from the developed to the developing world.

Chinese and Indian refinery throughput have grown at faster rates than any other global region in the last decade, due to strong domestic oil consumption, and, in the case of the Middle East and India, the construction of export-orientated refineries. Growing domestic oil consumption and the expansion of refinery capacity have also stimulated significant increases in Chinese and Indian seaborne crude oil imports in the last decade. The trend in Chinese, Indian and Japanese crude oil imports in the period from 2004 to 2014 is shown in the chart below.

Asian Countries Crude Oil Imports

(Million Tons)

Source: Drewry

In the refined product market, moderate growth in U.S. domestic oil demand has combined with greater availability of crude feedstock (due to increased U.S. domestic crude oil production) to make larger-scale refined product exports feasible, particularly of middle distillates from the U.S. Gulf. U.S. exports of refined products have grown from just over 500,000 barrels per day in 2004 to over 3.0 million barrels per day in 2014. A large part of this increase has met a growing import requirement in South America, but U.S. refined product exports have also been moving transatlantic into Europe, where local refinery shutdowns have supported import demand. Changes in U.S., Saudi Arabian and Indian refined product exports in the period from 2004 to 2014 are shown in the chart below.

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Refined Product Exports Major Growth Regions
(Million Barrels Per Day)

Source: Drewry

Seaborne Oil Trades

In 2014, a total of 3.1 billion tons of oil was moved by sea, of which crude oil represented 2.1 billion tons and refined products represented 1.0 billion tons. In the period from 2004 to 2014, overall seaborne trade in crude oil grew by a CAGR of 0.3%, while refined products grew by a CAGR of 4.3%, but tanker demand growth rates were higher still. Tanker ton-mile demand in the crude sector increased by a CAGR of 1.3% in the period from 2004 to 2014, while for refined products ton-mile demand increased by a CAGR of 6%. In effect, in both sectors, changes in the geographical pattern of oil movements have led to an increase in average voyage lengths. For example, in 2004 the average loaded voyage length in the refined product sector was 2,385 miles, but by 2014 the average voyage length had increased to 2,800 miles.

Seaborne Oil Trades and Tanker Demand

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	CAGR % 2004 - 2014
Seaborne Trade Million Tons												
Crude Oil	2,043	2,076	2,086	2,102	2,111	2,025	2,066	2,032	2,075	2,088	2,105	0.3%
Refined Products	637	696	740	738	793	834	883	912	937	956	973	4.3%
Total	2,680	2,772	2,826	2,840	2,904	2,859	2,949	2,944	3,012	3,044	3,078	1.4%

Ton Mile Demand Billion Ton Miles												
Crude Oil	8,294	8,447	8,626	8,707	8,853	8,512	8,908	8,803	9,159	9,314	9,473	1.3%
Refined Products	1,519	1,691	1,787	2,014	2,210	2,284	2,448	2,510	2,565	2,650	2,724	6.0%
Total	9,813	10,138	10,413	10,721	11,063	10,796	11,356	11,313	11,724	11,964	12,197	2.2%

Average Voyage Lengths (Miles)												
Crude Oil	4,060	4,069	4,135	4,142	4,194	4,203	4,312	4,332	4,414	4,461	4,500	1.0%
Refined Products	2,385	2,430	2,415	2,729	2,787	2,739	2,772	2,752	2,737	2,772	2,800	1.6%

Source: Drewry

The changes that have taken place in refined product tanker trade and ton-mile demand between 2004 and 2014 are illustrated in the chart below. Drewry estimates that continued growth

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at these historical levels is possible, but will be subject to global economic growth and a continuation of recent trade and refinery trends.

Refined Product Tanker Trade & Demand

Source: Drewry

The Main Tanker Types and Trading Routes

The tanker fleet can be divided into four main vessel types, with sub-types depending on vessel size, tank type and International Maritime Organisation (IMO) status. The principal characteristics of the fleet are summarized in the table below.

Table of Contents**Main Tanker Types and Trading Routes**

Type/Sub-Type	Size (dwt)	Avg Tank Size (cbm)	Tank Type	IMO Certification	Main Cargoes Carried	Typical Use
Crude						
ULCC						Typically 300,000 to 320,000 dwt or approximately two million barrels. VLCCs generally trade on long-haul routes from the Middle East and West Africa to Asia, Europe and the U.S. Gulf or the Caribbean. Tankers in excess of 320,000 dwt are sometimes known as ULCCs, although this report includes them within the VLCC category.
	320,000+	>3,000	Uncoated	Non IMO	Crude Oil	
VLCC	200-319,999	>3,000	Uncoated	Non IMO	Crude Oil	
Suezmax						Typically 150,000 to 160,000 dwt or approximately one million barrels. Suezmax tankers are engaged in a range of crude oil trades across a number of major loading zones. A small proportion of the Suezmax fleet is dedicated to shuttle duties, moving oil from offshore production systems to land based storage and refinery locations.
	120-199,999	>3,000	Uncoated	Non IMO	Crude Oil	
Aframax						Approximately 800,000 barrels. Employed in shorter regional trades, mainly in Northwest Europe, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean and Asia. Aframax tankers can be both coated and uncoated, and it is uncoated ships which are engaged in crude oil trades.
	80-119,999	>3,000	Uncoated	Non IMO	Crude Oil & Dirty Products	

Panamax						Crude Oil & Dirty Products	Approximately, 350,000 to 500,000 barrels. Panamax tankers operate in more specialized trading spheres as they are designed to take advantage of port restrictions affecting larger vessels in North and South America and therefore generally trade in these markets.
	55-79,999	>3,000	Uncoated	Non IMO			
Products							
Long Range 2 (LR2)							Short- to medium-haul crude oil and refined petroleum products transportation from the North Sea or West Africa to Europe or the East Coast of the United States, from the Middle East Gulf to the Pacific Rim and on regional trade routes in the North Sea, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean and the Indo-Pacific Basin.
	80,000+	>3,000	Coated	Non IMO		Clean & Dirty Products	
Long Range 1 (LR1)							Short- to medium-haul crude oil and refined petroleum products transportation worldwide, mostly on regional trade routes.
	55-79,999	>3,000	Coated	Non IMO		Clean & Dirty Products	
Medium Range 2 (MR2)							Flexible vessels involved in medium-haul petroleum products trades in both in the Atlantic Basin and the growing intra-Asian/Middle East/Indian Sub Continent trades.
	40-54,999	>3,000	Coated	Non IMO		Clean & Dirty Products	
Medium Range 1 (MR1)						Clean & Dirty Products	
	25-39,999	>3,000	Coated	Non IMO		Clean & Dirty Products	
Handy							Short-haul refined petroleum products, usually on local or regional trade routes.
	10-24,999	>3,000	Coated	Non IMO		Clean & Dirty Products	
Product/Chemical							
Long Range 1 (LR1)						Clean Products, Chems & Veg Oils	As Products, but with some employment in easy chemicals.
	55-79,999	>3,000	Coated	IMO 2 & 3			

Medium Range 2 (MR2)	40-54,999	>3,000	Coated	IMO 2 & 3	Clean Products, Chems & Veg Oils	As Products, but with some employment in easy chemicals.
Medium Range 1 (MR1)	25-39,999	>3,000	Coated	IMO 2 & 3	Clean Products, Chems & Veg Oils	As Products, but with some employment in easy chemicals.
Handy	10-24,999	>3,000	Coated	IMO 2 & 3	Clean Products, Chems & Veg Oils	As Products, but with some employment in easy chemicals.
Chemical						
Medium Range 2 (MR2)	40-54,999	<3,000	Stainless/Coated	IMO 1, 2 & 3	Chems, Veg Oils, & Clean Products	Worldwide chemical trades.
Medium Range 1 (MR1)	25-39,999	<3,000	Stainless/Coated	IMO 1, 2 & 3	Chems, Veg Oils, & Clean Products	Worldwide chemical trades.
Handy	10-24,999	<3,000	Stainless/Coated	IMO 1, 2 & 3	Chems, Veg Oils, & Clean Products	Short-haul chemical trades, usually on local or regional trades.
Small	1-9,999	<3,000	Stainless/Coated	IMO 1, 2 & 3	Chems, Veg Oils, & Clean Products	Local and regional chemical trades.

Source: Drewry

The main routes where VLCC and Aframax crude oil tankers are deployed are shown in the map below.

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Main Crude Tanker Trading Routes

Source: Drewry

Drewry calculates that imports to China from exporters in South America and West Africa have expanded rapidly during the last decade. Given the long-haul nature of these trades, these changes have more than offset the loss of demand on the more traditional routes from the Middle East to the United States and Europe.

Major Seaborne Refined Products Trades

Source: Drewry

The Tanker Fleet

Ship supply is determined by the size of the existing fleet, measured in terms of dwt in the case of oil tankers. Changes in supply are influenced by a variety of factors, including the size of the existing fleet by number and ship size, the rate of deliveries of newbuildings from the vessel

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