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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Dated: June 9, 2016

Commission File No. 001-34104

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION

7 Avenue de Grande Bretagne, Office 11B2
Monte Carlo, MC 98000 Monaco
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form 20-F ☒ Form 40-F ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes ☐ No ☒

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b):

N/A

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NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION

FORM 6-K

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This Report on Form 6-K is hereby incorporated by reference into the Navios Maritime Corporation Registration Statements on Form F-3, File Nos. 333-170896 and 333-191266.

Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following is a discussion of the financial condition and results of operations for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 of Navios Maritime Acquisition Corporation (referred to herein as "we," "us" or "Navios Acquisition"). All of the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). You should read this section together with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included in Navios Acquisition's 2015 Annual Report filed on Form 20-F with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This Report contains forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are based on Navios Acquisition's current expectations and observations. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to changes in the demand for product and chemical tankers; fluctuation of charter rates; competitive factors in the market in which Navios Acquisition operates; risks associated with operations outside the United States; and other factors listed from time to time in Navios Acquisition's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Recent Developments and History

Dividend Policy

On May 11, 2016, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend in respect of the first quarter of 2016 of $0.05 per share of common stock payable on June 22, 2016 to stockholders of record as of June 17, 2016. The declaration and payment of any further dividends remain subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, Navios Acquisition's cash requirements as measured by market opportunities and restrictions under its credit agreements and other debt obligations and such other factors as the Board of Directors may deem advisable.

Management Agreement

Navios Acquisition fixed the fees under its existing management agreement (the "Management Agreement") with Navios Tankers Management Inc. (the "Manager" or "Navios Tankers"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Navios Maritime Holdings Inc. ("Navios Holdings"), for two additional years from May 29, 2016, following the expiration of the previous fixed fee period, through May 2018 at a daily fee of (a) $6,350 per MR2 product tanker and chemical tanker vessel; (b) $7,150 per LR1 product tanker vessel; and (c) the current daily fee of $9,500 per VLCC. Drydocking expenses are reimbursed at cost for all vessels.

Legal Proceedings

On April 1, 2016, Navios Holdings was named as a defendant in a putative shareholder derivative lawsuit brought by two alleged shareholders of Navios Acquisition purportedly on behalf of nominal defendant, Navios Acquisition, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, captioned *Metropolitan Capital Advisors International Ltd., et al. v. Navios Maritime Holdings, Inc. et al.*, No. 1:16-cv-02437. The lawsuit challenged the March 9, 2016 loan agreement between Navios Holdings and Navios Acquisition pursuant to which Navios Acquisition agreed to provide a revolving loan facility of up to $50.0 million to Navios Holdings (the "Revolver"). The lawsuit asserted that Navios Holdings is a controlling stockholder of Navios Acquisition and that Navios Holdings breached its alleged duties to Navios Acquisition in connection with entering into the Revolver. The primary relief sought by the plaintiffs was an order from the court barring Navios Holdings from drawing down upon the Revolver.

On April 14, 2016, Navios Holdings and Navios Acquisition announced that the Revolver had been cancelled, and that no borrowings had been made under the Revolver. With the cancellation of the Revolver, the primary issue remaining in the litigation became the plaintiffs' request that the Court award the plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and expenses. On June 1, 2016, the parties informed the Court that they had reached an agreement resolving the plaintiffs' application for attorneys' fees and expenses. On June 6, 2016, the Court entered an order approving that agreement. Under the terms of that order, the litigation will be dismissed upon notice of the order being provided to Navios Acquisition's shareholders via the inclusion of the order as an attachment to a Navios Acquisition Form 6-K and the payment of $775,000 by Navios Acquisition in satisfaction of the plaintiffs' request for attorneys' fees and expenses.

Vessels Sales

On January 27, 2016, Navios Acquisition sold the Nave Lucida to an unaffiliated third party for a sale price of $18.6 million. Navios Acquisition prepaid $12.1 million, the amount of the respective tranche drawn from the Deutsche Bank AG Filiale Deutschlandgeschäft and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB facility that financed the Nave Lucida.

In April 2016, Navios Acquisition agreed to sell to an unaffiliated third party the Nave Constellation, a 2013-built chemical tanker of 45,281 dwt, and the Nave Universe, a 2013-built chemical tanker of 45,513 dwt, for an aggregate sale price of $74.6 million. The vessels are expected to be sold in the third quarter of 2016, following the completion of their chartering commitments.

Equity Transactions

On April 1, 2016, Navios Acquisition redeemed, through the holder's put option, 100,000 shares of puttable common stock and paid $1.0 million to the holder upon such redemption.

As of March 31, 2016, Navios Acquisition had the following equity outstanding: 150,882,990 shares of common stock and 1,000 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock issued to Navios Holdings.

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Fleet

As of June 8, 2016, our fleet consisted of a total of 38 double-hulled tanker vessels, aggregating approximately 4.0 million deadweight tons, or dwt. The fleet includes eight VLCC tankers (over 200,000 dwt per ship), which transport crude oil, eight Long Range 1 ("LR1") product tankers (60,000-79,999 dwt per ship), 18 Medium Range 2 ("MR2") product tankers (30,000-59,999 dwt per ship) and four chemical tankers (25,000 dwt-45,000 dwt per ship), including the two chemical tankers agreed to be sold, which transport refined petroleum products and bulk liquid chemicals. All our vessels are currently chartered-out to high-quality counterparties, including affiliates of Shell, Navig8 and Mansel with an average remaining charter period of approximately 1.2 years. As of June 8, 2016, we had charters covering 95.2% of available days in 2016 and 53.0% of available days in 2017.

Vessels	Type	Built/ Delivery Date	DWT	Net Charter Rate (1)	Profit Sharing	Expiration Date (2)
Owned Vessels						
Nave Constellation(11)	Chemical Tanker	2013	45,281	$ 16,088	50%/50%	September 2016
Nave Universe(11)	Chemical Tanker	2013	45,513	$ 16,088	50%/50%	July 2016
Nave Polaris	Chemical Tanker	2011	25,145	Floating Rate(8)	None	August 2016
Nave Cosmos	Chemical Tanker	2010	25,130	Floating Rate(8)	None	August 2016
Nave Velocity	MR2 Product Tanker	2015	49,999	$ 14,319(6)	50%/50%	February 2017
Nave Sextans	MR2 Product Tanker	2015	49,999	$ 16,294	None	January 2018
Nave Pyxis	MR2 Product Tanker	2014	49,998	$ 16,294	None	February 2018
Nave Luminosity	MR2 Product Tanker	2014	49,999	$ 14,319(6)	50%/50%	September 2016
Nave Jupiter	MR2 Product Tanker	2014	49,999	$ 15,306	50%/50%	May 2017
Bougainville	MR2 Product Tanker	2013	50,626	$ 15,976(5)	100%	September 2016
				$ 16,296	100%	September 2017
Nave Alderamin	MR2 Product Tanker	2013	49,998	$ 15,600	None	February 2017
Nave Bellatrix	MR2 Product Tanker	2013	49,999	$ 14,813	50%/50%	January 2017
Nave Capella	MR2 Product Tanker	2013	49,995	$ 18,071(12)	None	January 2017
Nave Orion	MR2 Product Tanker	2013	49,999	$ 14,813	50%/50%	March 2017
Nave Titan	MR2 Product Tanker	2013	49,999	$ 15,306	50%/50%	June 2017
Nave Aquila	MR2 Product Tanker	2012	49,991	$ 14,566(3)	50%/50%	November 2016
Nave Atria	MR2 Product Tanker	2012	49,992	$ 14,566	50%/50%	July 2016
				$ 14,813	50%/50%	July 2017
Nave Orbit	MR2 Product Tanker	2009	50,470	$ 17,750(15)	None	November 2017
Nave Equator	MR2 Product Tanker	2009	50,542	$ 17,000	None	October 2017
Nave Equinox	MR2 Product Tanker	2007	50,922	$ 15,950	ice-transit premium(4)	November 2016
Nave Pulsar	MR2 Product Tanker	2007	50,922	$ 15,306	ice-transit premium(4)	May 2017

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Nave Dorado	MR2 Product Tanker	2005	47,999	$ 17,775	None	January 2017
Nave Atropos	LR1 Product Tanker	2013	74,695	$13,825	50%/50%	October 2016
				Floating Rate(14)	None	October 2019
Nave Rigel	LR1 Product Tanker	2013	74,673	$13,825	50%/50%	August 2016
				$18,022	50%/50%	August 2019
Nave Cassiopeia	LR1 Product Tanker	2012	74,711	Floating Rate(14)	None	February 2019
Nave Cetus	LR1 Product Tanker	2012	74,581	$18,022	50%/50%	April 2019
Nave Estella	LR1 Product Tanker	2012	75,000	$11,850	90% up to $17,000	January 2017
					50% above $17,000	
Nave Andromeda	LR1 Product Tanker	2011	75,000	$14,000	100% up to $17,000	November 2016
					50% above $17,000	
Nave Ariadne	LR1 Product Tanker	2007	74,671	$17,775	50%/50%	May 2018
Nave Cielo	LR1 Product Tanker	2007	74,671	$17,775	50%/50%	May 2018
Nave Buena Suerte(10)	VLCC	2011	297,491	Floating Rate(13)	None	August 2016
Nave Quasar(10)	VLCC	2010	297,376	Floating Rate(7)	None	March 2018
Nave Synergy	VLCC	2010	299,973	Floating Rate(7)	None	February 2018
Nave Galactic(10)	VLCC	2009	297,168	Floating Rate(9)	None	September 2017
Nave Spherical	VLCC	2009	297,188	$41,475	None	November 2017
Nave Neutrino(10)	VLCC	2003	298,287	$43,480	None	September 2016
				$37,520	None	September 2017
Nave Electron(10)	VLCC	2002	305,178	Floating Rate(7)	None	December 2017
Nave Photon	VLCC	2008	297,395	$40,488	None	December 2017

(1) Net time charter-out rate per day (net of commissions), presented in USD.
(2) Estimated dates assuming the midpoint of the redelivery period by charterers.
(3) Charterer's option to extend the charter for one year at $15,553 net plus profit sharing. Profit sharing will be calculated monthly and profits will be split equally between each party. The profit sharing formula incorporates a $1,000 premium above the relevant index.
(4) Profit sharing based on a formula which incorporates a premium when vessels are trading in ice. For the Nave Equinox, the premium is $1,900 net per day and for the Nave Pulsar based on pool results.
(5) Rate can reach a maximum of $21,302 net per day calculated based on a formula. Both rate and ceiling increase by 2% annually.
(6) Charterer's option to extend for an additional year at a rate of $15,306 net per day plus 50% profit sharing.
(7) Rate based on VLCC pool earnings.
(8) Rate based on chemical tankers pool earnings.
(9) Rate is based upon daily BITR TD3. Navios Acquisition will receive 100% of the index rate up to $39,500 net per day, 90% of the index rate from $41,969 net per day to $44,438 net per day and 50% of any amount in excess of $44,438 net per day. The contract provides for a minimum rate of $29,625 net per day and $27,156 net per day for the last nine months of the contract.
(10) Navios Acquisition has granted an option to Navios Midstream, exercisable until November 2016, to purchase the vessel from Navios Acquisition at fair market value.

(11) Vessel is expected to be sold in the third quarter of 2016, following the completion of its chartering commitments.
(12) Charterer's option to extend for one year at $20,244 net per day.
(13) Rate is based upon daily BITR TD3. Navios Acquisition will receive 100% of the index rate up to $41,969 net per day, 90% up until $44,438 net per day and 50% of any amount in excess of $44,438 net per day. The contract provides a minimum rate of $29,625 net per day.
(14) Rate based on LR1 pool earnings.
(15) Charterer's option to extend for two years at $20,500 net per day.

Charter Policy and Industry Outlook

Our core fleet currently consists of 38 vessels, of which eight are VLCCs, 26 are product tankers and four are chemical tankers, including the two chemical tankers we have agreed to sell. All of our vessels are chartered-out to high-quality counterparties, including affiliates of Shell, Navig8 and Mansel with an average remaining charter period of approximately one year. Many of our charters have profit sharing arrangements (see fleet table above). While all of our vessels are currently chartered-out, we intend to deploy any vessels that would become open—not chartered-out—to leading charterers in a mix of long, medium and short-term time charters, depending on the vessels' positions, seasonality and market outlook. This chartering strategy is intended to allow us to capture increased profits during strong charter markets, while developing relatively stable cash flows from longer-term time charters. We will also seek profit sharing arrangements in our long-term time charters, to provide us with potential incremental revenue above the contracted minimum charter rates.

We intend to selectively grow our fleet using Navios Holdings' global network of relationships and extensive experience in the marine transportation industry, coupled with our financial resources and financing capability, to acquire young, high-quality, modern, double-hulled vessels in the product, crude oil and chemical tanker sectors. Vessel prices in these sectors have been severely affected by the continuing scarcity of debt financing available to shipping industry participants resulting from the worldwide financial crisis and because of charter rates for crude, product and chemical tankers that have fallen from their highs of 2008.

Factors Affecting Navios Acquisition's Results of Operations

We believe the principal factors that will affect our future results of operations are the general economic, regulatory, political and governmental conditions that affect the shipping industry and those that specifically affect conditions in countries and markets in which our vessels engage in business. Other key factors that will be fundamental to our business, future financial condition and results of operations include:

- the demand for seaborne transportation services;
- the ability of Navios Holdings' commercial and chartering operations to successfully employ our vessels at economically attractive rates, particularly as our fleet expands and our charters expire;
- the effective and cost efficient technical management of our vessels;
- Navios Holdings' ability to satisfy technical, health, safety and compliance standards of oil majors and major commodity traders; and
- the strength of and growth in the number of our customer relationships, especially with oil majors and major commodity traders.

In addition to the factors discussed above, we believe certain specific factors will impact our condensed consolidated results of operations. These factors include:

- the charter hire earned by our vessels under our charters;
- our access to capital required to acquire additional vessels and/or to implement our business strategy;
- our ability to sell vessels at prices we deem satisfactory;
- our level of debt, our ability to repay such debt and to fulfill other financial obligations;
- the level of any dividend to our stockholders.

Voyage and Time Charter

Revenues are driven primarily by the number of vessels in the fleet, the number of days during which such vessels operate and the amount of daily charter hire rates that the vessels earn under charters, which, in turn, are affected by a number of factors, including:

- the duration of the charters;
- the level of spot market rates at the time of charters;
- decisions relating to vessel acquisitions and disposals;
- the amount of time spent positioning vessels;
- the amount of time that vessels spend in drydock undergoing repairs and upgrades;
- the age, condition and specifications of the vessels; and
- the aggregate level of supply and demand in the tanker shipping industry.

Time charters are available for varying periods, ranging from a single trip (spot charter) to long-term which may be many years. In general, a long-term time charter assures the vessel owner of a consistent stream of revenue. Operating the vessel in the spot market affords the owner greater spot market opportunity, which may result in high rates when vessels are in high demand or low rates when vessel availability exceeds demand. Vessel charter rates are affected by world economics, international events, weather conditions, strikes, governmental policies, supply and demand, and many other factors that might be beyond the control of management.

The cost to maintain and operate a vessel increases with the age of the vessel. Older vessels are less fuel efficient, cost more to insure and require upgrades from time to time to comply with new regulations. The average age of Navios Acquisition's owned fleet is 5.2 years. But, as such fleet ages or if Navios Acquisition expands its fleet by acquiring previously owned and older vessels, the cost per vessel would be expected to rise and, assuming all else, including rates, remains constant, vessel profitability would be expected to decrease.

Navios Acquisition reports financial information and evaluates its operations by charter revenues. Navios Acquisition does not use discrete financial information to evaluate operating results for each type of charter. As a result, management reviews operating results solely by revenue per day and operating results of the fleet and thus Navios Acquisition has determined that it operates under one reportable segment.

Set forth below are selected historical and statistical data for Navios Acquisition for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 that the Company believes may be useful in better understanding the Company's financial position and results of operations.

	Three month period ended March 31,	
	2016 (unaudited)	2015 (unaudited)
FLEET DATA		
Available days(1)	3,477	3,438
Operating days(2)	3,470	3,425
Fleet utilization(3)	99.8%	99.6%
Time Charter Equivalent per day(4)	$ 22,722	$ 22,521
Vessels operating at period end	38	39

Navios Acquisition believes that the important measures for analyzing trends in its results of operations consist of the following:

(1) *Available days:* Available days for the fleet represent total calendar days the vessels were in Navios Acquisition's possession for the relevant period after subtracting off-hire days associated with scheduled repairs, drydockings or special surveys. The shipping industry uses available days to measure the number of days in a relevant period during which vessels should be capable of generating revenues.

(2) *Operating days:* Operating days are the number of available days in the relevant period less the aggregate number of days that the vessels are off-hire due to any reason, including unforeseen circumstances. The shipping industry uses operating days to measure the aggregate number of days in a relevant period during which vessels actually generate revenues.

(3) *Fleet utilization:* Fleet utilization is the percentage of time that Navios Acquisition's vessels were available for generating revenue, and is determined by dividing the number of operating days during a relevant period by the number of available days during that period. The shipping industry uses fleet utilization to measure a company's efficiency in finding suitable employment for its vessels and minimizing the amount of days that its vessels are off hire for reasons other than scheduled repairs, drydockings and special surveys.

(4) *Time Charter Equivalent Rate:* Time Charter Equivalent ("TCE") Rate is defined as voyage and time charter revenues less voyage expenses during a period divided by the number of available days during the period. The TCE Rate is a standard shipping industry performance measure used primarily to present the actual daily earnings generated by vessels of various types of charter contracts for the number of available days of the fleet.

Period-over-Period Comparisons

For the Three Month Period ended March 31, 2016 compared to the Three Month Period ended March 31, 2015

The following table presents consolidated revenue and expense information for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. This information was derived from the unaudited consolidated revenue and expense accounts of Navios Acquisition for the respective periods.

Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars	Three Month period Ended March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	Three Month period Ended March 31, 2015 (unaudited)
Revenue	$ 80,419	$ 78,611
Time charter and voyage expenses	(1,421)	(1,190)
Direct vessel expenses	(644)	(349)
Management fees	(24,186)	(24,042)
General and administrative expenses	(3,529)	(3,165)
Depreciation and amortization	(14,883)	(14,891)
Interest income	654	271
Interest expenses and finance cost	(19,125)	(18,205)
Gain on sale of vessel	2,282	—
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies	4,891	3,438
Other expense, net	(688)	(444)
Net income	**$ 23,770**	**$ 20,034**
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	**$ 55,750**	**$ 53,864**

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is non-GAAP financial measures. See "—Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to Net Cash from Operating Activities" for a description of Adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to the most comparable measure under US GAAP.

Revenue: Revenue for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 increased by $1.8 million or 2.3% to $80.4 million, as compared to $78.6 million for the same period in 2015. The increase was mainly attributable to the increase in revenue following deliveries of four vessels from January 2015 until March 31, 2016. The increase was partially mitigated by: (i) $7.6 million due to the sale of two VLCCs in June 2015 and one MR2 tanker vessel in January 2016; and (ii) a decrease in profit sharing by $1.5 million to $6.1 million recognized in the three month period ended March 31, 2016, as compared to $7.6 million for the same period in 2015. Available days of the fleet increased to 3,477 days for the three month period ended March 31, 2016, as compared to 3,438 days for the three month period ended March 31, 2015. The TCE Rate increased slightly to $22,722 for the three month period ended March 31, 2016, from $22,521 for the three month period ended March 31, 2015.

Time charter and voyage expenses: Time charter and voyage expenses for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 increased by $0.2 million to $1.4 million, as compared to $1.2 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2015. The increase was attributable to a $0.3 million increase in voyage expenses, partially mitigated by a $0.1 million decrease in broker commissions.

Direct vessel expenses: Direct vessel expenses, comprised of the amortization of dry dock and special survey costs, of certain vessels of our fleet amounted to $0.6 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2016, as compared to $0.3 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2015.

Management fees: Management fees for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 increased by approximately $0.1 million to $24.2 million, as compared to $24.0 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2015. The increase was attributable to the increase in the number of vessels operating under Navios Acquisition’s fleet and was partially mitigated by $2.1 million due to the sale of two VLCCs in June 2015 and one MR2 in January 2016. Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager provides commercial and technical management services to Navios Acquisition’s vessels for a daily fee of: (a) $6,000 per MR2 product tanker and chemical tanker vessel; (b) $7,000 per LR1 product tanker vessel; and (c) $9,500 per VLCC, through May 2016.

Navios Acquisition fixed the fees for commercial and technical ship management services of the fleet for two additional years from May 29, 2016 following the expiration of the previous fixed fee period, through Many 2018, at a daily fee of: (a) $6,350 per MR2 product tanker and chemical tanker vessel; (b) $7,150 per LR1 product tanker vessel; and (c) the current daily fee of $9,500 per VLCC.

Drydocking expenses are reimbursed at cost by Navios Acquisition.

General and administrative expenses: Total general and administrative expenses for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 increased by approximately $0.4 million to $3.5 million compared to $3.2 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2015.

For the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the expenses charged by Navios Holdings for administrative services were $2.4 million and $1.9 million, respectively. The remaining balance of $1.1 million and $1.2 million of general and administrative expenses for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to stock based compensation and compensation expense, as well as legal, consulting, travel and professional fees including audit fees.

Depreciation and amortization: Depreciation and amortization was $14.9 million for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. Depreciation of a vessel is calculated using an estimated useful life of 25 years from the date the vessel was originally delivered from the shipyard.

Interest income: Interest income for three month period ended March 31, 2016 increased by $0.4 million to $0.7 million compared to $0.3 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2015. The increase is mainly attributable to the increase of the interest income accrued under the revolving loans granted to Navios Europe Inc. (“Navios Europe I”) and Navios Europe (II) Inc. (“Navios Europe II”).

Interest expense and finance cost: Interest expense and finance cost for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 increased by $0.9 million to $19.1 million, as compared to $18.2 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2015. Interest expense increased by $0.6 million due to the increase in the weighted average interest rate for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 of 5.99% from 5.88% during the three month period ended March 31, 2015, mitigated by a decrease in average outstanding loan balance to $531.0 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 from $592.1 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2015. Amortization and write-off of deferred finance fees and bond premium increased by $0.3 million mainly due to a $0.2 million write-off of deferred finance fees, in connection with debt repayment. As of March 31, 2016 and 2015, the outstanding loan balance under Navios Acquisition’s credit facilities was $1,193.1 million and $1,159.2 million, respectively.

Gain on sale of vessel: On January 27, 2016, Navios Acquisition sold the Nave Lucida to an unaffiliated third party purchaser for a sale price of $18.6 million. The gain on sale of $2.3 million was calculated as the sales price less the carrying value of the vessel of $16.2 million and related selling expenses of $0.1 million.

Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies: Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies increased by $1.5 million to $4.9 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2016, as compared to $3.4 million for the same period in 2015. The increase resulted from the equity in earnings of Navios Maritime Midstream L.P. (“Navios Midstream”) which amounted to $1.2 million and from the equity in earnings of Navios Europe I of $0.2 million and Navios Europe II of $0.1 million.

Other expense, net: Other expense, net for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 was $0.7 million. For the comparative period of 2015 other expense, net was $0.4 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary short-term liquidity needs are to fund general working capital requirements, drydocking expenditures, minimum cash balance maintenance as per our credit facility agreements and debt repayment, while our long-term liquidity needs primarily relate to expansion and investment capital expenditures and other maintenance capital expenditures and debt repayment. Expansion capital expenditures are primarily for the purchase or construction of vessels to the extent the expenditures increase the operating capacity of or revenue generated by our fleet, while maintenance capital expenditures primarily consist of drydocking expenditures and expenditures to replace vessels in order to maintain the operating capacity of or revenue generated by our fleet. We anticipate that our primary sources of funds for our short-term liquidity needs will be cash flows from operations, proceeds from asset sales and bank borrowings which we believe will be sufficient to meet our existing short-term liquidity needs for at least the next 12 months. Generally, our long-term sources of funds will be from cash from operations, long-term bank borrowings and other debt or equity financings. We expect that we will rely upon cash from operations and upon external financing sources, including bank borrowings, to fund acquisitions, expansion and investment capital expenditures and other commitments we have entered into. We cannot assure you that we will be able to secure adequate financing or obtain additional funds on favorable terms, to meet our liquidity needs.

Under its share repurchase program, Navios Acquisition is authorized to repurchase up to $50.0 million of its common stock, over a two-year period. The timing and amount of purchases under the program will be determined by management based upon market conditions and other factors, and will be subject to restrictions under Navios Acquisition's credit facilities and indenture.

Navios Acquisition may use funds to repurchase its outstanding capital stock and/or indebtedness from time to time. Repurchases may be made in the open market, or through privately negotiated transactions or otherwise, in compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, at prices and on terms Navios Acquisition deems appropriate and subject to its cash requirements for other purposes, compliance with the covenants under Navios Acquisition's debt agreements, and other factors management deems relevant.

Cash Flow

Cash flows for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2015:

The following table presents cash flow information for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

	Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2015 (unaudited)
Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars		
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 26,061	$ 34,110
Net cash provided by/ (used in) investing activities	15,092	(27,433)
Net cash used in financing activities	(31,317)	(3,567)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**$ 9,836**	**$ 3,110**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	54,805	54,493
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**$ 64,641**	**$ 57,603**

Cash provided by operating activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2015:

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by $8.0 million to $26.1 million for the period ended March 31, 2016 as compared to $34.1 million for the same period in 2015. The decrease is analyzed as follows:

The net income for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 was $23.8 million compared to a $20.0 million net income for the three month period ended March 31, 2015. In determining net cash provided by operating activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2016, the net income was adjusted for the effect of depreciation and amortization of $14.9 million, $1.0 million for amortization deferred finance fees and a bond premium, $0.6 million for the amortization of drydock and special survey costs, $0.3 million stock based compensation, $2.3 million gain on sale of vessel and $0.5 million for equity in net earnings of affiliated companies.

Amounts due from related parties, short-term, increased by $8.4 million in the three month period ended March 31, 2016, which mainly related to payment of management fees for our vessels. Please refer to the relevant discussion below, under "Related Parties Transactions".

Accounts receivable increased by $2.5 million from $14.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, to $16.7 million for the three month period March 31, 2016. The increase was attributed to the increase in receivables due from charterers.

Restricted cash from operating activities increased by $0.1 million due to increase in the cash held in retention accounts for the payment of interest under our credit facilities.

Amounts due from related parties, long-term, increased by $8.7 million in the three month period ended March 31, 2016, which mainly related to payment of special survey and drydocking expenses for certain vessels of our fleet. Please refer to the relevant discussion below, under "Related Parties Transactions".

Accounts payable was $3.7 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 and $2.8 million for the year ended year ended December 31, 2015. The increase of $0.9 million was due to a (a) $1.5 million increase in various payables and payments due to charterers for bunkers and working capital advances under certain charter contracts; and (b) $0.1 million increase in port agents, partially mitigated by a $0.6 million decrease in payables to brokers.

Prepaid expenses and other current assets decreased by $2.3 million to $1.4 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 from $3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The total decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets primarily resulted from a $2.5 million reclassification of working capital advances required under certain charter contracts, under the long-term assets. The decrease of $2.5 million was partially mitigated by a $0.2 million increase in other prepaid expenses.

Other long-term assets increased by approximately $4.6 million to $6.5 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 from $1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, due to $2.0 million mainly representing advances to certain counterparties for working capital purposes and $2.5 million of working capital reclassified from current assets.

Accrued expenses increased by $13.9 million to $23.7 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2016, from $9.8 million on December 31, 2015. The increase was attributable to a $13.6 million increase in accrued interest, $0.2 million increase in accrued other expenses and a $0.1 million increase in accrued voyage expenses.

Deferred voyage revenue primarily relates to cash received from charterers prior to it being earned. These amounts are recognized as revenue over the voyage or charter period. Deferred voyage revenue decreased by $4.7 million to $3.2 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 from $7.6 million on December 31, 2015.

Cash provided by/ (used in) investing activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2015:

Net cash provided by/ (used in) investing activities increased by $42.5 million to $15.1 million inflow as of March 31, 2016 from $27.4 million outflow as of March 31, 2015.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2016, resulted from: (i) $18.4 million net proceeds from the sale of vessels; and (ii) $0.9 million from dividends received from affiliates. The increase was mitigated by a $4.3 million increase in Navios Revolving Loans II.

Net cash used in investing activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2015, resulted from: $29.6 million paid for acquisitions of vessels, partially mitigated by $2.2 million from dividends received from affiliates.

Cash used in financing activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2015:

Net cash used in financing activities increased by $27.8 million to $31.3 million at March 31, 2016 from $3.6 million at March 31, 2015.

The increase in net cash used in financing activities resulted from: (i) $23.5 million of loan repayments; (ii) $7.9 million of dividends paid; (iii) $1.0 million for the redemption of puttable common stock, and was partially offset by a $1.0 million decrease in restricted cash.

Net cash used in financing activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2015 was $3.6 million. Net cash used in financing activities resulted from $9.5 million of loan repayments, $8.1 million of dividends paid, a $2.5 million redemption of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock and $10.4 million of payments to related parties. This was partially offset by: (a) $26.0 million loan proceeds net of deferred finance fees; and (b) a $1.0 million decrease in restricted cash.

Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to Net Cash from Operating Activities

Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars	Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2015 (unaudited)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 26,061	$ 34,110
Net increase in operating assets	21,959	5,132
Net increase in operating liabilities	(10,189)	(6,020)
Net interest cost	18,471	17,934

Amortization of deferred finance costs	(1,042)	(730)
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies, net of dividends received	490	3,438
Adjusted EBITDA	**$55,750**	**$53,864**

	Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2016 (unaudited)		Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2015 (unaudited)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	$	26,061	$	34,110
Net cash provided by/ (used in) investing activities	$	15,092	$	(27,433)
Net cash used in financing activities	$	(31,317)	$	(3,567)

Adjusted EBITDA represents net income before interest and finance costs, before depreciation and amortization, income taxes, gain on sale of vessel and stock-based compensation. We use Adjusted EBITDA as a liquidity measure and reconcile Adjusted EBITDA to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities, the most comparable U.S. GAAP liquidity measure. Adjusted EBITDA in this document is calculated as follows: net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities adding back, when applicable and as the case may be, the effect of (i) net increase/(decrease) in operating assets, (ii) net (increase)/decrease in operating liabilities, (iii) net interest cost, (iv) amortization of deferred finance charges and other related expenses, (v) provision for losses on accounts receivable, (vi) equity in affiliates, net of dividends received, (vii) payments for drydock and special survey costs, (viii) gain/(loss) on sale of assets/subsidiaries, and (ix) impairment charges. Navios Acquisition believes that Adjusted EBITDA is the basis upon which liquidity can be assessed and presents useful information to investors regarding Navios Acquisition’s ability to service and/or incur indebtedness, pay capital expenditures, meet working capital requirements and pay dividends. Navios Acquisition also believes that Adjusted EBITDA is used (i) by potential lenders to evaluate potential transactions; (ii) to evaluate and price potential acquisition candidates; and (iii) by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry.

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the analysis of Navios Acquisition results as reported under U.S. GAAP. Some of these limitations are: (i) Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, working capital needs; and (ii) although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized may have to be replaced in the future. Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such capital expenditures. Because of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as a principal indicator of Navios Acquisition performance. Furthermore, our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to that reported by other companies due to differences in methods of calculation.

Adjusted EBITDA for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 increased by $1.9 million to $55.8 million from $53.9 million in the same period of 2015. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA was mainly due to: (i) a $1.8 million increase in revenue due to the acquisitions of the vessels described above; and (ii) a $1.5 million increase in equity in net earnings of affiliated companies. This increase was partially mitigated by a (a) $0.8 million increase in general and administrative expenses (excluding the decrease by $0.3 million of the share-based compensation expense); (b) $0.2 million increase in time charter expenses; (c) $0.2 million increase in other expense, net; and (d) $0.1 million increase in management fees.

Long-Term Debt Obligations and Credit Arrangements

Ship Mortgage Notes

8 1/8% First Priority Ship Mortgages: On November 13, 2013, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Navios Acquisition Finance (US) Inc. (“Navios Acquisition Finance” and together with the Company, the “2021 Co-Issuers”) issued $610.0 million in first priority ship mortgage notes (the “Existing Notes”) due on November 15, 2021 at a fixed rate of 8.125%.

On March 31, 2014, the Company completed a sale of $60.0 million of its first priority ship mortgage notes due in 2021 (the “Additional Notes,” and together with the Existing Notes, the “2021 Notes”). The terms of the Additional Notes are identical to the Existing Notes and were issued at 103.25% plus accrued interest from November 13, 2013. The net cash received amounted to $59.6 million.

The 2021 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by all of Navios Acquisition’s subsidiaries with the exception of Navios Acquisition Finance (a co-issuer of the 2021 Notes).

The 2021 Co-Issuers have the option to redeem the 2021 Notes in whole or in part, at any time: (i) before November 15, 2016, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus a make-whole premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any; and (ii) on or after November 15, 2016, at a fixed price of 106.094% of the principal amount, which price declines ratably until it reaches par in 2019, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

At any time before November 15, 2016, the 2021 Co-Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2021 Notes with the net proceeds of an equity offering at 108.125% of the principal amount of the 2021 Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, so long as at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the Existing Notes remains outstanding after such redemption.

In addition, upon the occurrence of certain change of control events, the holders of the 2021 Notes will have the right to require the 2021 Co-Issuers to repurchase some or all of the 2021 Notes at 101% of their face amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the repurchase date.

The 2021 Notes contain covenants which, among other things, limit the incurrence of additional indebtedness, issuance of certain preferred stock, the payment of dividends, redemption or repurchase of capital stock or making restricted payments and investments, creation of certain liens, transfer or sale of assets, entering in transactions with affiliates, merging or consolidating or selling all or substantially all of the 2021 Co-Issuers’ properties and assets and creation or designation of restricted subsidiaries. The 2021 Co-Issuers were in compliance with the covenants as of March 31, 2016.

The Existing Notes and the Additional Notes are treated as a single class for all purposes under the indenture including, without limitation, waivers, amendments, redemptions and other offers to purchase and the Additional Notes rank evenly with the Existing Notes. The Additional Notes and the Existing Notes have the same CUSIP number.

Guarantees

The Company’s 2021 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by all of the Company’s subsidiaries with the exception of Navios Acquisition Finance (a co-issuer of the 2021 notes). The Company’s 2021 Notes are unregistered. The guarantees of our subsidiaries that own mortgaged vessels are senior secured guarantees and the guarantees of our subsidiaries that do not own mortgaged vessels are senior unsecured guarantees. All subsidiaries, including Navios Acquisition Finance, are 100% owned. Navios Acquisition does not have any independent assets or operations. Navios Acquisition does not have any subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the 2021 Notes.

Credit Facilities

As of March 31, 2016, the Company had secured credit facilities with various banks with a total outstanding balance of $523.1 million. The purpose of the facilities was to finance the construction or acquisition of vessels or refinance existing indebtedness. All of the facilities are denominated in U.S. Dollars and bear interest based on LIBOR plus spread ranging from 250 bps to 320 bps per annum. The facilities are repayable in either semi-annual or quarterly installments, followed by balloon payments with maturities, ranging from October 2016 to October 2022. See also the maturity table included below.

Deutsche Bank AG Filiale Deutschlandgeschäft and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB: In November 2015, Navios Acquisition, entered into a term loan facility of up to $125.0 million (divided into five tranches) with Deutsche Bank AG Filiale Deutschlandgeschäft and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB for the: (i) financing of the purchase price of the Nave Spherical; and (ii) the refinancing of the existing facility with Deutsche Bank AG Filiale Deutschlandgescäft and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB. The four of the five tranches of the facility are repayable in 20 quarterly installments of between approximately $0.4 million and $1.9 million, each with a final balloon repayment to be made on the last repayment date. The fifth tranche is repayable in 16 quarterly installments of between approximately $0.7 million and $0.8 million, each. The maturity date of the loan is in the fourth quarter of 2020. The credit facility bears interest at LIBOR plus 295 bps per annum. On January 27, 2016, Navios Acquisition sold the Nave Lucida to an unaffiliated third party for net cash proceeds of $18.4 million. Navios Acquisition prepaid $12.1 million being the respective tranche of the Deutsche Bank AG Filiale Deutschlandgeschäft and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB facility that was drawn to finance the Nave Lucida. As of March 31, 2016, the facility was fully drawn and $109.1 million was outstanding.

As of March 31, 2016, no amount was available to be drawn from our facilities.

The loan facilities include, among other things, compliance with loan to value ratios and certain financial covenants: (i) minimum liquidity higher of $40.0 million or $1.0 million per vessel; (ii) net worth ranging from $50.0 million to $135.0 million; and (iii) total liabilities divided by total assets, adjusted for market values to be lower than 75%. It is an event of default under the credit facilities if such covenants are not complied with, including the loan to value ratios for which the Company may provide sufficient additional security to prevent such an event.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with its covenants.

Amounts drawn under the facilities are secured by first preferred mortgages on Navios Acquisition's vessels and other collateral and are guaranteed by each vessel-owning subsidiary. The credit facilities contain a number of restrictive covenants that prohibit or limit Navios Acquisition from, among other things: incurring or guaranteeing indebtedness; entering into affiliate transactions; changing the flag, class, management or ownership of Navios Acquisition's vessels; changing the commercial and technical management of Navios Acquisition's vessels; selling Navios Acquisition's vessels; and subordinating the obligations under each credit facility to any general and administrative costs relating to the vessels, including the fixed daily fee payable under the management agreement. The credit facilities also require Navios Acquisition to comply with the ISM Code and ISPS Code and to maintain valid safety management certificates and documents of compliance at all times.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Charter hire payments to third parties for chartered-in vessels are treated as operating leases for accounting purposes. As of March 31, 2016, Navios Acquisition was contingently liable to charter-in certain vessels from Navios Midstream. Please see discussion below under "Contractual Obligations".

The Company is involved in various disputes and arbitration proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Provisions have been recognized in the financial statements for all such proceedings where the Company believes that a liability may be probable, and for which the amounts are reasonably estimable, based upon facts known at the date of the financial statements were prepared. In the opinion of the management, the ultimate disposition of these matters individually and in aggregate will not materially affect the Company's financial position, results of operations or liquidity. Please refer to "Legal Proceedings" discussion under the "Recent Developments and History".

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our long-term contractual obligations as of March 31, 2016:

	Payments due by period (Unaudited)				
(In thousands of U.S. dollars)	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Long-term debt obligations(1)	$77,170	$143,269	$224,364	$748,297	$1,193,100
Total contractual obligations	**$77,170**	**$143,269**	**$224,364**	**$748,297**	**$1,193,100**

(1) The amount identified does not include interest costs associated with the outstanding credit facilities, which are based on LIBOR, plus the costs of complying with any applicable regulatory requirements and a margin ranging from 250 bps to 320 bps per annum or the $670.0 million 2021 Notes which have a fixed rate of 8.125%.

Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Maritime Partners L.P. ("Navios Partners") have made available to Navios Europe I (in each case, in proportion to their ownership interests in Navios Europe I) revolving loans up to $24.1 million to fund working capital requirements (collectively, the "Navios Revolving Loans I"). As of March 31, 2016, the amount undrawn from the revolving facility was $9.1 million, of which Navios Acquisition was committed to fund $4.3 million. See Note 6 for the Investment in Navios Europe I and the respective ownership interests.

Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners have made available to Navios Europe II (in each case, in proportion to their ownership interests in Navios Europe II) revolving loans up to $38.5 million to fund working capital requirements (collectively, the "Navios Revolving Loans II"). See Note 6 for the Investment in Navios Europe II and the respective ownership interests. As of March 31, 2016, the amount undrawn under the Navios Revolving Loans II was $14.1 million, of which Navios Acquisition is committed to fund $6.7 million.

On November 18, 2014, Navios Acquisition entered into backstop agreements with Navios Midstream. In accordance with the terms of the backstop agreements, Navios Acquisition has provided a backstop commitment to charter-in the Shinyo Ocean and the Shinyo Kannika for a two-year period as of their scheduled redelivery at the currently contracted rate if the market charter rate is lower than the currently contracted rate. Further, Navios Acquisition has provided a backstop commitment to charter-in the Nave Celeste for a two-year period as of its scheduled redelivery, at the net time charter-out rate per day (net of commissions) of $35,000 if the market charter rate is lower than the charter-out rate of $35,000. Navios Acquisition has also provided a backstop commitment to charter-in the option vessels, the Nave Galactic and the Nave Quasar for a four-year period as of their scheduled redelivery, at the net time charter-out rate per day (net of commissions) of $35,000 if the market charter rate is lower than the charter-out rate of $35,000. Conversely, if market charter rates are higher during the backstop period, such vessels will be chartered-out to third-party charterers at prevailing market rates and Navios Acquisition's backstop commitment will not be triggered. The backstop commitment does not include any profit sharing.

Related Party Transactions

The Navios Holdings Credit Facilities: In March 2016, Navios Acquisition entered into the $50.0 million Revolver with Navios Holdings, which was available for multiple drawings up to a limit of $50.0 million. The Revolver had a margin of LIBOR plus 300bps and a maturity until December 2018. On April 14, 2016, Navios Acquisition and Navios Holdings announced that the Revolver was terminated. No borrowings had been made under the Revolver. Please refer to discussion “Legal Proceedings” under the “Recent Developments and History.”

On November 11, 2014, Navios Acquisition entered into a short-term credit facility with Navios Holdings pursuant to which Navios Acquisition could borrow up to $200.0 million for general corporate purposes. The facility provided for an arrangement fee of $4.0 million and bore fixed interest of 600 bps. All amounts drawn under this facility were fully repaid by the maturity date of December 29, 2014.

In 2010, Navios Acquisition entered into a $40.0 million credit facility with Navios Holdings, which matured in December 2015. The facility was available for multiple drawings up to a limit of $40.0 million and had a margin of LIBOR plus 300 basis points. As of its maturity date, December 31, 2015, all amounts drawn were fully repaid.

Management fees: Pursuant to the Management Agreement dated May 28, 2010 as amended in May 2012 and May 2014, the Manager provided commercial and technical management services to Navios Acquisition’s vessels for a fixed daily fee of: (a) $6,000 per MR2 product tanker and chemical tanker vessel; (b) $7,000 per LR1 product tanker vessel; and (c) $9,500 per VLCC, through May 2016.

Effective March 30, 2012, Navios Acquisition could, upon request to Navios Holdings, partially or fully defer the reimbursement of dry docking and other extraordinary fees and expenses under the Management Agreement to a later date, but not later than January 5, 2016, and if reimbursed on a later date, such amounts would bear interest at a rate of 1% per annum over LIBOR. Commencing as of September 28, 2012, Navios Acquisition could, upon request, reimburse Navios Holdings partially or fully, for any fixed management fees outstanding for a period of not more than nine months under the Management Agreement at a later date, but not later than January 5, 2016, and if reimbursed on a later date, such amounts would bear interest at a rate of 1% per annum over LIBOR.

Navios Acquisition fixed the fees for commercial and technical ship management services of the fleet for two additional years from May 29, 2016, following the expiration of the previous fixed fee period, through May 2018, at a daily fee of (a) $6,350 per MR2 product tanker and chemical tanker vessel; (b) $7,150 per LR1 product tanker vessel; and (c) $9,500 per VLCC.

Drydocking expenses are reimbursed at cost by Navios Acquisition.

Total management fees for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to $24.2 million and $24.0 million, respectively.

General and administrative expenses: On May 28, 2010, Navios Acquisition entered into an Administrative Services Agreement with Navios Holdings, pursuant to which Navios Holdings provides certain administrative management services to Navios Acquisition which include: bookkeeping, audit and accounting services, legal and insurance services, administrative and clerical services, banking and financial services, advisory services, client and investor relations and other services. Navios Holdings is reimbursed for reasonable costs and expenses incurred in connection with the provision of these services. In May 2014, Navios Acquisition extended the duration of its existing Administrative Services Agreement with Navios Holdings, until May 2020 pursuant to its existing terms.

For each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 the expense arising from administrative services rendered by Navios Holdings amounted to $2.4 million and $1.9 million, respectively.

Balance due from related parties (excluding Navios Europe I and Navios Europe II): Balance due from related parties as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was $31.9 million and $15.5 million, respectively, and included the short-term and long-term amounts due from Navios Holdings and Navios Midstream. The balances mainly consisted of special survey and drydocking expenses for certain vessels of our fleet as well as management fees and administrative expenses.

Omnibus Agreements

Acquisition Omnibus Agreement: Navios Acquisition entered into an omnibus agreement (the “Acquisition Omnibus Agreement”) with Navios Holdings and Navios Partners in connection with the closing of Navios Acquisition’s initial vessel acquisition, pursuant to which, among other things, Navios Holdings and Navios Partners agreed not to acquire, charter-in or own liquid shipment vessels, except for container vessels and vessels that are primarily employed in operations in South America without the consent of an independent committee of Navios Acquisition. In addition, Navios Acquisition, under the Acquisition Omnibus Agreement, agreed to cause its subsidiaries not to acquire, own, operate or charter-in drybulk carriers under specific exceptions. Under the Acquisition Omnibus Agreement, Navios Acquisition and its subsidiaries grant to Navios Holdings and Navios Partners a right of first offer on any proposed sale, transfer or other disposition of any of its drybulk carriers and related charters owned or acquired by Navios Acquisition. Likewise, Navios Holdings and Navios Partners agreed to grant a similar right of first offer to Navios Acquisition for any liquid shipment vessels they might own. These rights of first offer will not apply to a: (a) sale, transfer or other disposition of vessels between any affiliated subsidiaries, or pursuant to the existing terms of any charter or other agreement with a counterparty; or (b) merger with or into, or sale of substantially all of the assets to, an unaffiliated third party.

Midstream Omnibus Agreement: Navios Acquisition entered into an omnibus agreement (the "Midstream Omnibus Agreement"), with Navios Midstream, Navios Holdings and Navios Partners in connection with the Navios Midstream IPO, pursuant to which Navios Acquisition, Navios Midstream, Navios Holdings, Navios Partners and their controlled affiliates generally have agreed not to acquire or own any VLCCs, crude oil tankers, refined petroleum product tankers, LPG tankers or chemical tankers under time charters of five or more years without the consent of the Navios Midstream General Partner. The Midstream Omnibus Agreement contains significant exceptions that will allow Navios Acquisition, Navios Holdings, Navios Partners or any of their controlled affiliates to compete with Navios Midstream under specified circumstances.

Under the Midstream Omnibus Agreement, Navios Midstream and its subsidiaries will grant to Navios Acquisition a right of first offer on any proposed sale, transfer or other disposition of any of its VLCCs or any crude oil tankers, refined petroleum product tankers, LPG tankers or chemical tankers and related charters owned or acquired by Navios Midstream. Likewise, Navios Acquisition will agree (and will cause its subsidiaries to agree) to grant a similar right of first offer to Navios Midstream for any of the VLCCs, crude oil tankers, refined petroleum product tankers, LPG tankers or chemical tankers under charter for five or more years it might own. These rights of first offer will not apply to a: (a) sale, transfer or other disposition of vessels between any affiliated subsidiaries, or pursuant to the terms of any charter or other agreement with a charter party or, (b) merger with or into, or sale of substantially all of the assets to, an unaffiliated third-party.

Backstop Agreement: On November 18, 2014, Navios Acquisition entered into backstop agreements with Navios Midstream. In accordance with the terms of the backstop agreements, Navios Acquisition has provided a backstop commitment to charter-in the Shinyo Ocean and the Shinyo Kannika for a two-year period as of their scheduled redelivery at the currently contracted rate if the market charter rate is lower than the currently contracted rate. Further, Navios Acquisition has provided a backstop commitment to charter-in the Nave Celeste for a two-year period as of its scheduled redelivery, at the net time charter-out rate per day (net of commissions) of $35,000 if the market charter rate is lower than the charter-out rate of $35,000. Navios Acquisition has also provided a backstop commitment to charter-in the option vessels, the Nave Galactic and the Nave Quasar for a four-year period as of their scheduled redelivery, at the net time charter-out rate per day (net of commissions) of $35,000 if the market charter rate is lower than the charter-out rate of $35,000. Conversely, if market charter rates are higher during the backstop period, such vessels will be chartered-out to third-party charterers at prevailing market rates and Navios Acquisition's backstop commitment will not be triggered. The backstop commitment does not include any profit sharing.

Navios Midstream General Partner Option Agreement with Navios Holdings: Navios Acquisition entered into an option agreement, dated November 18, 2014, with Navios Holdings under which Navios Acquisition grants Navios Holdings the option to acquire any or all of the outstanding membership interests in Navios Midstream General Partner and all of the incentive distribution rights in Navios Midstream representing the right to receive an increasing percentage of the quarterly distributions when certain conditions are met. The option shall expire on November 18, 2024. Any such exercise shall relate to not less than twenty-five percent of the option interest and the purchase price for the acquisition of all or part of the option interest shall be an amount equal to its fair market value.

Option Vessels: In connection with the IPO of Navios Midstream, Navios Acquisition has granted options to Navios Midstream, exercisable until November 2016, to purchase five more VLCCs (other than the Nave Celeste and the C. Dream) from Navios Acquisition at fair market value.

Balance due from Navios Europe I: Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners have made available to Navios Europe I (in each case, in proportion to their ownership interests in Navios Europe I) revolving loans up to $24.1 million to fund working capital requirements (collectively, the "Navios Revolving Loans I"). See Note 6 for the Investment in Navios Europe I and the respective ownership interests.

Balance due from Navios Europe I as of March 31, 2016 amounted to $10.7 million (December 31, 2015: $10.3 million) which included the Navios Revolving Loans I of $7.1 million (December 31, 2015: $7.1 million), the non-current amount of $1.6 million (December 31, 2015: $1.4 million) related to the accrued interest income earned under the Navios Term Loans I under the caption "Due from related parties, long-term" and the accrued interest income earned under the Navios Revolving Loans I of $2.0 million (December 31, 2015: $1.7 million) under the caption "Due from related parties, short-term."

The Navios Revolving Loans I and the Navios Term Loans I earn interest and an annual preferred return, respectively, at 12.7% per annum, on a quarterly compounding basis and are repaid from free cash flow (as defined in the loan agreement) to the fullest extent possible at the end of each quarter. There are no covenant requirements or stated maturity dates. As of March 31, 2016, the amount undrawn under the Navios Revolving Loans I was $9.1 million, of which Navios Acquisition was committed to fund $4.3 million.

Balance due from Navios Europe II: Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners have made available to Navios Europe II (in each case, in proportion to their ownership interests in Navios Europe II) revolving loans up to $38.5 million to fund working capital requirements (collectively, the "Navios Revolving Loans II"). See Note 6 for the Investment in Navios Europe II and respective ownership interests.

Balance due from Navios Europe II as of March 31, 2016 amounted to $13.5 million (December 31, 2015: $8.5 million) which included the Navios Revolving Loans II of $11.6 million (December 31, 2015: $7.3 million), the non-current amount of $1.0 million (December 31, 2015: $0.6 million), related to the accrued interest income earned under the Navios Term Loans II under the caption "Due from related parties, long-term" and the accrued interest income earned under the Navios Revolving Loans II of $0.9 million (December 31, 2015: $0.6 million), under the caption "Due from related parties, short-term." The Navios Revolving Loans II and the Navios Term Loans II earn interest and an annual preferred return, respectively, at 18% per annum, on a quarterly compounding basis and are repaid from free cash flow (as defined in the loan agreement) to the fullest extent possible at the end of each quarter. There are no covenant requirements or stated maturity dates. As of March 31, 2016, the amount undrawn under the Navios Revolving Loans II was $14.1 million, of which Navios Acquisition was committed to fund $6.7 million.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks

Foreign Exchange Risk

Our functional and reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. We engage in worldwide commerce with a variety of entities. Although our operations may expose us to certain levels of foreign currency risk, our transactions are predominantly U.S. dollar denominated. Transactions in currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date of each transaction. Differences in exchange rates during the period between the date a transaction denominated in a foreign currency is consummated and the date on which it is either settled or translated, are recognized in the statement of operations.

Interest Rate Risk

As of March 31, 2016, Navios Acquisition had a total of $1,193.1 million in long-term and short-term indebtedness. Borrowings under our credit facilities bear interest at rates based on a premium over U.S. $ LIBOR except for the interest rate on the Existing Notes and the Additional Notes which is fixed. Therefore, we are exposed to the risk that our interest expense may increase if interest rates rise. For the three month period ended March 31, 2016, we paid interest on our outstanding debt at a weighted average interest rate of 5.99%. A 1% increase in LIBOR would have increased our interest expense for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 by $1.3 million.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject us to significant concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of trade accounts receivable. We closely monitor our exposure to customers for credit risk. We have policies in place to ensure that we trade with customers with an appropriate credit history. For the three month period ended March 31, 2016, Navig8, Shell and Mansel accounted for 33.7%, 20.3% and 14.3%, respectively, of Navios Acquisition's revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2015, Navios Acquisition's customers representing 10% or more of total revenue were Navig8, Shell and Mansel, which accounted for 35.2%, 13.6% and 10.8%, respectively, of Navios Acquisition's revenue.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash deposits and cash equivalents in excess of amounts covered by government-provided insurance are exposed to loss in the event of non-performance by financial institutions. Navios Acquisition does maintain cash deposits and equivalents in excess of government-provided insurance limits. Navios Acquisition also minimizes exposure to credit risk by dealing with a diversified group of major financial institutions.

Inflation

Inflation has had a minimal impact on vessel operating expenses and general and administrative expenses. Our management does not consider inflation to be a significant risk to direct expenses in the current and foreseeable economic environment.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09, "Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718)" ("ASU 2016-09"). ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of accounting for share-based compensation including the tax consequences, classification of awards as equity or liabilities, forfeitures and classification on the statement of cash flows. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adopting this new accounting guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements and footnotes disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)" ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 will apply to both types of leases — capital (or finance) leases and operating leases. According to the new Accounting Standard, lessees will be required to recognize assets and liabilities on the balance sheet for the rights and obligations created by all leases with terms of more than 12 months. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adopting this new accounting guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements and footnotes disclosures.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, "Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties About an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern". This standard requires management to assess an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and to provide related footnote disclosures in certain circumstances. Before this new standard, no accounting guidance existed for management on when and how to assess or disclose going concern uncertainties. The amendments are effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early application is permitted. The adoption of the new standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" clarifying the method used to determine the timing and requirements for revenue recognition on the statements of operations. Under the new standard, an entity must identify the performance obligations in a contract, the transaction price and allocate the price to specific performance obligations to recognize the revenue when the obligation is completed. The amendments in this update also require disclosure of sufficient information to allow users to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from contracts. The new accounting guidance was originally effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. On July 9, 2015, the FASB finalized a one-year deferral of the effective date for the new revenue standard. The standard will be effective for public entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods therein. The Company is currently reviewing the effect of ASU No. 2014-09 on its revenue recognition.

Critical Accounting Policies

Navios Acquisition's interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires Navios Acquisition to make estimates in the application of our accounting policies based on the best assumptions, judgments and opinions of management. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Critical accounting policies are those that reflect significant judgments or uncertainties, and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. Other than as described below, all significant accounting policies are as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2015 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2016.

Exhibit List

Exhibit Number	
10.1	Amendment to the Management Agreement dated May 19, 2016
99.1	Order, dated June 3, 2016

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION

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NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars except share data)

	Notes	March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015 (unaudited)
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	$ 64,641	$ 54,805
Restricted cash	3	5,786	6,840
Accounts receivable, net		16,680	14,202
Due from related parties, short-term	11	26,238	17,837
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		1,356	3,665
Total current assets		**114,701**	**97,349**
Vessels, net	4	1,411,729	1,441,635
Goodwill	5	1,579	1,579
Other long-term assets		6,528	1,920
Deferred dry dock and special survey costs, net		8,537	10,326
Investment in affiliates	6, 11	203,850	204,808
Due from related parties, long-term	6, 11	29,989	16,474
Total non-current assets		**1,662,212**	**1,676,742**
Total assets		**$1,776,913**	**$1,774,091**
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		$ 3,660	$ 2,753
Accrued expenses	8	23,735	9,802
Deferred revenue		3,220	7,600
Current portion of long-term debt, net of deferred finance costs	9	75,567	62,643
Total current liabilities		**106,182**	**82,798**
Long-term debt, net of current portion, premium and net of deferred finance costs	9	1,099,543	1,134,940
Deferred gain on sale of assets		8,711	8,982
Total non-current liabilities		**1,108,254**	**1,143,922**
Total liabilities		**$1,214,436**	**$1,226,720**
Commitments and contingencies	12		—
Puttable common stock 550,000 and 650,000 shares issued and outstanding with $5,500 and $6,500 redemption amount as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	13	**5,500**	**6,500**
Stockholders' equity			
Preferred stock, $0.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 1,000 series C shares and 4,000 series A and C shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	13	—	—
Common stock, $0.0001 par value; 250,000,000 shares authorized; 150,882,990 and 149,782,990 issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	13	15	15
Additional paid-in capital	13	541,120	540,856
Retained earnings		15,842	—
Total stockholders' equity		**556,977**	**540,871**
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		**$1,776,913**	**$1,774,091**

See unaudited condensed notes to consolidated financial statements.

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars- except share and per share data)

	Notes	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 (unaudited)
Revenue		$ 80,419	$ 78,611
Time charter and voyage expenses		(1,421)	(1,190)
Direct vessel expenses		(644)	(349)
Management fees	11	(24,186)	(24,042)
General and administrative expenses		(3,529)	(3,165)
Depreciation and amortization	4	(14,883)	(14,891)
Interest income		654	271
Interest expenses and finance cost	9	(19,125)	(18,205)
Gain on sale of vessel	4	2,282	—
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies		4,891	3,438
Other expense, net		(688)	(444)
Net income		**$ 23,770**	**$ 20,034**
Dividend declared on preferred shares Series B		—	(27)
Dividend on preferred shares Series D		—	(138)
Dividend declared on restricted shares		(35)	(70)
Undistributed income attributable to Series C participating preferred shares		(1,161)	(962)
Net income attributable to common shareholders, basic	**15**	**$ 22,574**	**$ 18,837**
Dividend declared on preferred shares Series B		—	27
Dividend on preferred shares Series D		—	138
Dividend declared on restricted shares		35	70
Net income attributable to common shareholders, diluted		**$ 22,609**	**$ 19,072**
Net income per share, basic		$ 0.15	$ 0.13
Weighted average number of shares, basic		149,253,315	150,333,825
Net income per share, diluted		$ 0.15	$ 0.12
Weighted average number of shares, diluted		150,889,584	154,490,307

See unaudited condensed notes to consolidated financial statements.

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NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Notes	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 (unaudited)
Operating Activities			
Net income		$ 23,770	$ 20,034
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization		14,883	14,891
Amortization and write-off of deferred finance fees and bond premium		1,042	730
Amortization of dry dock and special survey costs		644	349
Stock-based compensation		264	656
Gain on sale of vessel		(2,282)	—
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies, net of dividends received		(490)	(3,438)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets		2,309	3,274
Increase in accounts receivable		(2,478)	(7,257)
Increase in due from related parties short-term		(8,401)	(418)
(Increase)/ decrease in restricted cash		(70)	19
Increase in other long term assets		(4,608)	(750)
Increase in due from related parties long-term		(8,711)	—
Increase in accounts payable		907	400
Increase in accrued expenses		13,933	14,867
Decrease in due to related parties		—	(13,311)
(Decrease)/ increase in deferred revenue		(4,651)	4,064
Net cash provided by operating activities		**$ 26,061**	**$ 34,110**
Investing Activities			
Acquisition of vessels	4	—	(29,597)
Loans receivable from affiliates		(4,275)	—
Dividends received from affiliates		918	2,164
Net cash proceeds from sale of vessels		18,449	—
Net cash provided by/ (used in) investing activities		**$ 15,092**	**$ (27,433)**
Financing Activities			
Loan proceeds, net of deferred finance costs		—	25,954
Loan repayments	9	(23,514)	(9,483)
Dividend paid	7	(7,928)	(8,132)
Decrease in restricted cash		1,125	995
Redemption of convertible shares and puttable stock		(1,000)	(2,500)
Payment to related party		—	(10,401)
Net cash used in financing activities		**$ (31,317)**	**$ (3,567)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**9,836**	**3,110**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**54,805**	**54,493**
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**$ 64,641**	**$ 57,603**
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information			
Cash interest paid, net of capitalized interest		$ 4,470	$ 4,058
Non-cash investing activities			
Capitalized financing costs		$ —	$ 19
Accrued interest on loan to affiliate		$ 528	$ 420
Non-cash financing activities			
Dividends payable		$ —	$ 7,981
Acquisition of vessels		$ —	$ (914)
Due to related party		$ —	$ 914
Issuance of restricted stock		$ 264	$ 656

See unaudited condensed notes to consolidated financial statements.

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share data)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock				
	Number of Preferred Shares	**Amount**	**Number of Common Shares**	**Amount**	**Additional Paid-in Capital**	**Retained Earnings**	**Total Stockholders' Equity**
Balance, December 31, 2014 (Revised)	**4,540**	**$ —**	**151,664,942**	**$ 15**	**$557,125**	**$(66,347)**	**$ 490,793**
Stock-based compensation (see Note 13)	—	—	—	—	656	—	656
Dividend paid/declared	—	—	—	—	(8,142)	—	(8,142)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	20,034	20,034
Balance, March 31, 2015 (Revised unaudited)	**4,540**	**$ —**	**151,664,942**	**$ 15**	**$549,639**	**$(46,313)**	**$ 503,341**
Balance, December 31, 2015	**4,000**	**$ —**	**149,782,990**	**$ 15**	**$540,856**	**$ —**	**$ 540,871**
Redemption of puttable common stock	—	—	(100,000)	—	—	—	—
Conversion of Series A preferred stock into common stock	(3,000)	—	1,200,000	—	—	—	—
Stock- based compensation (see Note 13)	—	—	—	—	264	—	264
Dividend paid/ declared (see Note 7)	—	—	—	—	—	(7,928)	(7,928)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	23,770	23,770
Balance, March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	**1,000**	**$ —**	**150,882,990**	**$ 15**	**$541,120**	**$ 15,842**	**$ 556,977**

See unaudited condensed notes to consolidated financial statements.

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION
UNAUDITED CONDENSED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars except share and per share data)

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Navios Maritime Acquisition Corporation (“Navios Acquisition” or the “Company”) (NYSE: NNA) owns a large fleet of modern crude oil, refined petroleum product and chemical tankers providing worldwide marine transportation services. The Company’s strategy is to charter its vessels to international oil companies, refiners and large vessel operators under long, medium and short-term charters. The Company is committed to providing quality transportation services and developing and maintaining long-term relationships with its customers. The operations of Navios Acquisition are managed by a subsidiary of Navios Maritime Holdings Inc. (“Navios Holdings”).

Navios Acquisition was incorporated in the Republic of Marshall Islands on March 14, 2008. On July 1, 2008, Navios Acquisition completed its initial public offering, or its “IPO”. On May 28, 2010, Navios Acquisition consummated the vessel acquisitions which constituted its initial business combination. Following such transaction, Navios Acquisition commenced its operations as an operating company.

On January 6, 2016, Navios Acquisition redeemed, through the holder’s put option, 100,000 shares of the puttable common stock and paid cash of $1,000 to the holder upon redemption.

On March 11, 2016, 1,200,000 shares of common stock were issued as a result of the conversion of 3,000 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock.

As of March 31, 2016, Navios Holdings had 43.3% of the voting power and 46.2% of the economic interest in Navios Acquisition.

As of March 31, 2016, Navios Acquisition had outstanding: 150,882,990 shares of common stock and 1,000 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock issued to Navios Holdings.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of presentation: The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited, but, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments for a fair statement of Navios Acquisition’s consolidated balance sheets, statement of changes in equity, statements of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. The footnotes are condensed as permitted by the requirements for interim financial statements and accordingly, do not include information and disclosures required under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) for complete financial statements. All such adjustments are deemed to be of a normal recurring nature. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s consolidated financial statements and notes included in Navios Acquisition’s 2015 Annual Report filed on Form 20-F with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

Revision of prior period financial statements

The Company has historically accounted for its investment in the common units of Navios Maritime Midstream Partners L.P. (“Navios Midstream”) as available for sale securities, with the change in the market value of those securities recorded in other comprehensive income. The Company has reevaluated its accounting for those interests and concluded that they should be accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Management evaluated the materiality of the error, quantitatively and qualitatively, and determined it was not material to any of our previously issued financial statements. Accordingly, the Company has revised its previously reported results and related disclosures as of and for the three month period ended March 31, 2015 to correct its accounting. The schedule below provides a summary of the impact of the adjustment on the Company’s consolidated financial statements as of and for the three month period ended March 31, 2015 (amounts in thousands).

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION
UNAUDITED CONDENSED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars except share and per share data)

March 31, 2015

	As previously reported	Correction Adjustment	As Revised
Balance Sheet			
Investment in affiliates	153,068	18,641	171,709
Investment in available-for-sale securities	17,373	(17,373)	—
Total non-current assets	1,623,360	1,268	1,624,628
Total assets	1,715,802	1,268	1,717,070
Other comprehensive loss	(1,268)	1,268	—
Total stockholders' equity	502,073	1,268	503,341
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	1,719,385	1,268	1,720,653
Statement of Operations/ Statement of Comprehensive Income(1)			
Unrealized holding loss on investments in available-for-sale-securities	2,274	(2,274)	—
Other comprehensive loss	2,274	(2,274)	—
Total comprehensive income(2)	22,308	(2,274)	20,034

(1) The Company no longer presents "Total Comprehensive Income" consistent with ASC 220-10-15-3(a) because following the correction, it has no other comprehensive income to report.

The revision had an immaterial impact on previously reported amounts of operating, investing or financing cash flows, and had no impact on previously reported amounts of basic or diluted earnings per share. No corrections have been made to previously reported net income or net income attributable to common stockholders because the impacts on these line items were determined to be inconsequential.

(b) Principles of consolidation: The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Navios Acquisition, a Marshall Islands corporation, and its majority owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated statements.

The Company also consolidates entities that are determined to be variable interest entities ("VIEs") as defined in the accounting guidance, if it determines that it is the primary beneficiary. A variable interest entity is defined as a legal entity where either (a) equity interest holders as a group lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest, including decision making ability and an interest in the entity's residual risks and rewards, or (b) the equity holders have not provided sufficient equity investment to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or (c) the voting rights of some investors are not proportional to their obligations to absorb the expected losses of the entity, their rights to receive the expected residual returns of the entity, or both and substantially all of the entity's activities either involve or are conducted on behalf of an investor that has disproportionately few voting rights.

(c) Equity method investments: Affiliates are entities over which the Company generally has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, or over which the Company has significant influence, but it does not exercise control. Investments in these entities are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under this method, the Company records an investment in the stock of an affiliate at cost, and adjusts the carrying amount for its share of the earnings or losses of the affiliate subsequent to the date of investment and reports the recognized earnings or losses in income. Dividends received from an affiliate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. The Company recognizes gains and losses in earnings for the issuance of shares by its affiliates, provided that the

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION
UNAUDITED CONDENSED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars except share and per share data)

issuance of such shares qualifies as a sale of such shares. When the Company's share of losses in an affiliate equals or exceeds its interest in the affiliate, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless the Company has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the affiliate.

Navios Acquisition evaluates its equity method investments, for other than temporary impairment, on a quarterly basis. Consideration is given to (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than the carrying value, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects and (3) the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investments for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

(d) Subsidiaries: Subsidiaries are those entities in which the Company has an interest of more than one half of the voting rights and/or otherwise has power to govern the financial and operating policies. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries if deemed to be a business combination. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given up, shares issued or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill.

As of March 31, 2016, and 2015 the entities included in these consolidated financial statements were:

Navios Maritime Acquisition Corporation and Subsidiaries:	Nature	Country of Incorporation	2016	2015
Company Name				
Aegean Sea Maritime Holdings Inc.	Sub-Holding Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Amorgos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Andros Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Antikithira Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Antiparos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Amindra Navigation Co.	Sub-Holding Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Crete Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Folegandros Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Ikaria Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Ios Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Cayman Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Kithira Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Kos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Mytilene Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Navios Maritime Acquisition Corporation	Holding Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Navios Acquisition Finance (U.S.) Inc.	Co-Issuer	Delaware	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Rhodes Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Serifos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Shinyo Dream Limited	Vessel-Owning Company(3)	Hong Kong	—	1/1 - 3/31
Shinyo Loyalty Limited	Vessel-Owning Company(1)	Hong Kong	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Shinyo Navigator Limited	Vessel-Owning Company(2)	Hong Kong	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Sifnos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Skiathos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Skopelos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Cayman Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Syros Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Thera Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Tinos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Oinousses Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Psara Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Antipsara Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Samothrace Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Thasos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Limnos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Skyros Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Alonnisos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company(4)	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Makronisos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company(4)	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Iraklia Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Paxos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company(5)	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION
UNAUDITED CONDENSED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars except share and per share data)

Antipaxos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Donoussa Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Schinousa Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Navios Acquisition Europe Finance Inc	Sub-Holding Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Sikinos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company(3)	Marshall Is.	—	1/1 - 3/31
Kerkyra Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Lefkada Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Zakynthos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Leros Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Kimolos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Samos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31
Tilos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	—
Delos Shipping Corporation	Vessel-Owning Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	—
Navios Maritime Midstream Partners GP LLC	Holding Company	Marshall Is.	1/1 - 3/31	1/1 - 3/31

(1) Former vessel-owner of the Shinyo Splendor which was sold to an unaffiliated third party on May 6, 2014.
(2) Former vessel-owner of the Shinyo Navigator which was sold to an unaffiliated third party on December 6, 2013.
(3) Navios Midstream acquired all of the outstanding shares of capital stock of the vessel-owning subsidiary in June 2015.
(4) Each company had the rights over a shipbuilding contract of an MR2 product tanker vessel. In February 2015, these shipbuilding contracts were terminated, with no exposure to Navios Acquisition, due to the shipyard's inability to issue a refund guarantee.
(5) Former vessel-owner of the Nave Lucida which was sold to an unaffiliated third party on January 27, 2016.

(e) Use of estimates: The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. On an on-going basis, management evaluates the estimates and judgments, including those related to uncompleted voyages, future drydock dates, the selection of useful lives for tangible assets and scrap value, expected future cash flows from long-lived assets to support impairment tests, provisions necessary for accounts receivables, provisions for legal disputes and contingencies. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates under different assumptions and/or conditions.

***(f) Vessels, net*:** Vessels are stated at historical cost, which consists of the contract price, delivery and acquisition expenses and capitalized interest costs while under construction. Vessels acquired in an asset acquisition or in a business combination are recorded at fair value. Subsequent expenditures for major improvements and upgrading are capitalized, provided they appreciably extend the life, increase the earning capacity or improve the efficiency or safety of the vessels. Expenditures for routine maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight line method over the useful life of the vessels, after considering the estimated residual value. Management estimates the residual values of our tanker vessels based on a scrap value of $360 per lightweight ton, as we believe these levels are common in the shipping industry. Residual values are periodically reviewed and revised to recognize changes in conditions, new regulations or other reasons. Revisions of residual values affect the depreciable amount of the vessels and affects depreciation expense in the period of the revision and future periods.

Management estimates the useful life of our vessels to be 25 years from the vessel's original construction. However, when regulations place limitations over the ability of a vessel to trade on a worldwide basis, its useful life is re-estimated to end at the date such regulations become effective.

(g) Impairment of long-lived asset group: Vessels, other fixed assets and other long-lived assets held and used by Navios Acquisition are reviewed periodically for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a particular asset may not be fully recoverable. Navios Acquisition's management evaluates the carrying amounts and periods over which long-lived assets are depreciated to determine if events or changes in circumstances have occurred that would require modification to their carrying values or useful lives. In evaluating useful lives and carrying values of long-lived assets, certain indicators of potential impairment are reviewed such as, undiscounted projected operating cash flows, vessel sales and purchases, business plans and overall market conditions.

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Undiscounted projected net operating cash flows are determined for each asset group (consisting of the individual vessel and the intangible with respect to the time charter agreement to that vessel) and compared to the vessel carrying value and related carrying value of the intangible with respect to the time charter agreement attached to that vessel or the carrying value of deposits for new buildings, if any. Within the shipping industry, vessels are often bought and sold with a charter attached. The value of the charter may be favorable or unfavorable when comparing the charter rate to then current market rates. The loss recognized either on impairment (or on disposition) will reflect the excess of carrying value over fair value (selling price) for the vessel individual asset group.

(h) Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recorded when services are rendered, under a signed charter agreement or other evidence of an arrangement, the price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Revenue is generated from the voyage charter and the time charter of vessels.

Voyage revenues for the transportation of cargo are recognized ratably over the estimated relative transit time of each voyage. A voyage is deemed to commence when a vessel is available for loading and is deemed to end upon the completion of the discharge of the current cargo. Estimated losses on voyages are provided for in full at the time such losses on voyages are provided for in full at the time such losses become evident. Under a voyage charter, a vessel is provided for the transportation of specific goods between specific ports in return for payment of an agreed upon freight per ton of cargo.

Revenues from time chartering of vessels are accounted for as operating leases and are thus recognized on a straight-line basis as the average revenue over the rental periods of such charter agreements, as service is performed. A time charter involves placing a vessel at the charterers' disposal for a period of time during which the charterer uses the vessel in return for the payment of a specified daily hire rate. Under time charters, operating costs such as for crews, maintenance and insurance are typically paid by the owner of the vessel.

Profit sharing revenues are calculated at an agreed percentage of the excess of the charterer's average daily income (calculated on a quarterly or half-yearly basis) over an agreed amount and accounted for on an accrual basis based on provisional amounts and for those contracts that provisional accruals cannot be made due to the nature of the profit share elements, these are accounted for on the actual cash settlement.

Revenues are recorded net of address commissions. Address commissions represent a discount provided directly to the charterers based on a fixed percentage of the agreed upon charter or freight rate. Since address commissions represent a discount (sales incentive) on services rendered by the Company and no identifiable benefit is received in exchange for the consideration provided to the charterer, these commissions are presented as a reduction of revenue.

Pooling arrangements: For vessels operating in pooling arrangements, the Company earns a portion of total revenues generated by the pool, net of expenses incurred by the pool. The amount allocated to each pool participant vessel, including the Company's vessels, is determined in accordance with an agreed-upon formula, which is determined by points awarded to each vessel in the pool based on the vessel's age, design and other performance characteristics. Revenue under pooling arrangements is accounted for on the accrual basis and is recognized when an agreement with the pool exists, price is fixed, service is provided and the collectability is reasonably assured.

The allocation of such net revenue may be subject to future adjustments by the pool however, such changes are not expected to be material.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)" ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 will apply to both types of leases — capital (or finance) leases and operating leases. According to the new Accounting Standard, lessees will be required to recognize assets and liabilities on the balance sheet for the rights and obligations created by all leases with terms of more than 12 months. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adopting this new accounting guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements and footnotes disclosures.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, "Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties About an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern". This standard requires management to assess an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and to provide related footnote disclosures in certain circumstances. Before this new standard, no accounting guidance existed for management on when and how to assess or disclose going concern uncertainties. The amendments are effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early application is permitted. The adoption of the new standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

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In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" clarifying the method used to determine the timing and requirements for revenue recognition on the statements of operations. Under the new standard, an entity must identify the performance obligations in a contract, the transaction price and allocate the price to specific performance obligations to recognize the revenue when the obligation is completed. The amendments in this update also require disclosure of sufficient information to allow users to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from contracts. The new accounting guidance was originally effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. On July 9, 2015, the FASB finalized a one-year deferral of the effective date for the new revenue standard. The standard will be effective for public entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods therein. The Company is currently reviewing the effect of ASU No. 2014-09 on its revenue recognition.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09, "Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718)" ("ASU 2016-09"). ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of accounting for share-based compensation including the tax consequences, classification of awards as equity or liabilities, forfeitures and classification on the statement of cash flows. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adopting this new accounting guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements and footnotes disclosures.

NOTE 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash on hand and at banks	$ 46,127	$ 51,831
Short-term deposits	18,514	2,974
Total cash and cash equivalents	**$ 64,641**	**$ 54,805**

Short-term deposits relate to time deposit accounts held in banks for general purposes.

Cash deposits and cash equivalents in excess of amounts covered by government-provided insurance are exposed to loss in the event of non-performance by financial institutions. The Company does maintain cash deposits and equivalents in excess of government-provided insurance limits. The Company also minimizes exposure to credit risk by dealing with a diversified group of major financial institutions.

Restricted cash consists of an amount of $5,786 and $6,840 as of March 31, 2016 and as of December 31, 2015, respectively, which are held in retention accounts in order to service debt and interest payments, as required by certain of Navios Acquisition's credit facilities.

NOTE 4: VESSELS, NET

Vessels	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Balance at January 1, 2015	**$1,487,606**	**$ (111,675)**	**$1,375,931**
Additions	207,000	(57,164)	149,836
Disposals	(104,274)	20,142	(84,132)
Balance at December 31, 2015	**$1,590,332**	**$ (148,697)**	**$1,441,635**
Additions	—	(14,883)	(14,883)
Disposals	(16,817)	1,794	(15,023)
Balance at March 31, 2016	**1,573,515**	**(161,786)**	**1,411,729**

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On January 27, 2016, Navios Acquisition sold the Nave Lucida to an unaffiliated third party for net cash proceeds of $18,449. Navios Acquisition prepaid $12,097 which reflects the respective tranche drawn from the Deutsche Bank AG Filiale Deutschlandgeschäft and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB facility that was established to finance the Nave Lucida.

For the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, capitalized interest amounted to $0 and $104, respectively.

NOTE 5: GOODWILL

Goodwill as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consisted of the following:

Balance January 1, 2015	**$1,579**
Balance December 31, 2015	**1,579**
Balance March 31, 2016	**$1,579**

NOTE 6: INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATES

Navios Europe I

On October 9, 2013, Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Maritime Partners L.P. (“Navios Partners”) established Navios Europe Inc. (“Navios Europe I”) and have ownership interests of 47.5%, 47.5% and 5.0%, respectively. On December 18, 2013, Navios Europe I acquired ten vessels for aggregate consideration consisting of (i) cash which was funded with the proceeds of senior loan facility (the “Senior Loan I”) and loans aggregating $10,000 from Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners (in each case, in proportion to their ownership interests in Navios Europe I) (collectively, the “Navios Term Loans I”) and (ii) the assumption of a junior participating loan facility (the “Junior Loan I”). In addition to the Navios Term Loans I, Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners will also make available to Navios Europe I (in each case, in proportion to their ownership interests in Navios Europe I) revolving loans up to $24,100 to fund working capital requirements (collectively, the “Navios Revolving Loans I”).

On an ongoing basis, Navios Europe I is required to distribute cash flows (after payment of operating expenses, amounts due pursuant to the terms of the Senior Loan I and repayments of the Navios Revolving Loans I) according to a defined waterfall calculation as follows:

- First, Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners will each earn a 12.7% preferred distribution on the Navios Term Loans I and the Navios Revolving Loans I; and
- Second, any remaining cash is then distributed on an 80%/20% basis, respectively, between (i) the Junior Loan I holder and (ii) the holders of the Navios Term Loans I.

The Navios Term Loan I will be repaid from the future sale of vessels owned by Navios Europe I and is deemed to be the initial investment by Navios Acquisition. Navios Acquisition evaluated its investment in Navios Europe I under ASC 810 and concluded that Navios Europe I is a “VIE” and that the Company is not the party most closely associated with Navios Europe I and, accordingly, is not the primary beneficiary of Navios Europe I based on the following:

- the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of Navios Europe I are shared jointly between (i) Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners and (ii) and the Junior Loan I holder; and

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- while Navios Europe I's residual is shared on an 80%/20% basis, respectively, between (i) the Junior Loan I holder and (ii) Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners, the Junior Loan I holder is exposed to a substantial portion of Navios Europe I's risks and rewards.

Navios Acquisition further evaluated its investment in the common stock of Navios Europe I under ASC 323 and concluded that it has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of Navios Europe I and, therefore, its investment in Navios Europe I is accounted for under the equity method.

The fleet of Navios Europe I is managed by subsidiaries of Navios Holdings.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the estimated maximum potential loss by Navios Acquisition in Navios Europe I would have been $16,377 and $15,764, respectively, which represents the Company's carrying value of its investment of $5,629 (December 31, 2015: $5,498) the Company's portion of the carrying balance of the Navios Revolving Loans I including accrued interest on the Navios Term Loans I of $8,720 (December 31, 2015: $8,523), which is included under "Due from related parties, long-term" and the accrued interest income on the Navios Revolving Loans I in the amount of $2,028 (December 31, 2015: $1,743) which is included under "Due from related parties, short-term". Refer to Note 11 for the terms of the Navios Revolving Loans I. Income recognized for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 was $132 (March 31, 2015: $185).

Accounting for basis difference

The initial investment in Navios Europe I recorded under the equity method of $4,750, at the inception included the Company's share of the basis difference between the fair value and the underlying book value of the assets of Navios Europe I, which amounted to $6,763. This difference is amortized through "Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies" over the remaining life of Navios Europe I. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the unamortized difference between the carrying amount of the investment in Navios Europe I and the amount of the Company's underlying equity in net assets of Navios Europe I was $5,217, and $5,386, respectively.

Navios Europe II

On February 18, 2015, Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners established Navios Europe (II) Inc. ("Navios Europe II") and have ownership interests of 47.5%, 47.5% and 5.0%, respectively. From June 8, 2015 through December 31, 2015, Navios Europe II acquired fourteen vessels for: (i) cash consideration of $145,550 (which was funded with the proceeds of $131,550 of senior loan facilities (the "Senior Loans II") and loans aggregating $14,000 from Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners (in each case, in proportion to their ownership interests in Navios Europe II) (collectively, the "Navios Term Loans II") and (ii) the assumption of a junior participating loan facility (the "Junior Loan II") with a face amount of $182,150 and fair value of $99,147. In addition to the Navios Term Loans II, Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners will also make available to Navios Europe II (in each case, in proportion to their ownership interests in Navios Europe II) revolving loans up to $38,500 to fund working capital requirements (collectively, the "Navios Revolving Loans II").

On an ongoing basis, Navios Europe II is required to distribute cash flows (after payment of operating expenses, amounts due pursuant to the terms of the Senior Loans and repayments of the Navios Revolving Loans II) according to a defined waterfall calculation as follows:

- First, Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners will each earn a 18.0% preferred distribution on the Navios Term Loans II and the Navios Revolving Loans II; and
- Second, any remaining cash is then distributed on an 80%/20% basis, respectively, between (i) the Junior Loan II holder and (ii) the holders of the Navios Term Loans II.

The Navios Term Loan II will be repaid from the future sale of vessels owned by Navios Europe II and is deemed to be the initial investment by Navios Acquisition. Navios Acquisition evaluated its investment in Navios Europe II under ASC 810 and concluded that Navios Europe II is a "VIE" and that the Company is not the party most closely associated with Navios Europe II and, accordingly, is not the primary beneficiary of Navios Europe II based on the following:

- the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of Navios Europe II are shared jointly between (i) Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners and (ii) the Junior Loan holder II; and

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- while Navios Europe II's residual is shared on an 80%/20% basis, respectively, between (i) the Junior Loan holder II and (ii) Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners, the Junior Loan II holder is exposed to a substantial portion of Navios Europe II's risks and rewards.

Navios Acquisition further evaluated its investment in the common stock of Navios Europe II under ASC 323 and concluded that it has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of Navios Europe II and, therefore, its investment in Navios Europe II is accounted for under the equity method.

The fleet of Navios Europe II is managed by subsidiaries of Navios Holdings.

As of March 31, 2016, the estimated maximum potential loss by Navios Acquisition in Navios Europe II would have been $20,563 (December 31, 2015: $15,867), which represents the Company's carrying value of the investment of $7,068 (December 31, 2015: $7,342), the Company's balance of the Navios Revolving Loans II including accrued interest on the Navios Term Loans II of $12,558 (December 31, 2015: $7,952), which is included under "Due from related parties, long-term", and the accrued interest income on the Navios Revolving Loans II in the amount of $937 (December 31, 2015: $573), which is included under "Due from related parties, short-term".

As of March 31, 2016, the Navios Acquisition' portion of the Navios Revolving Loan II outstanding was $11,602. Loss recognized for the three month period ended was March 31, 2016 was $273.

Accounting for basis difference

The initial investment in Navios Europe II recorded under the equity method of $6,650, at the inception included the Company's share of the basis difference between the fair value and the underlying book value of the assets of Navios Europe II, which amounted to $9,419. This difference is amortized through "Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies" over the remaining life of Navios Europe II. As of March 31, 2016, the unamortized difference between the carrying amount of the investment in Navios Europe II and the amount of the Company's underlying equity in net assets of Navios Europe II was $8,660. As of December 31, 2015, the unamortized difference between the carrying amount of the investment in Navios Europe II and the amount of the Company's underlying equity in net assets of Navios Europe II was $8,895.

Navios Midstream (Revised)

On October 13, 2014, the Company formed in the Marshall Islands a wholly-owned subsidiary, Navios Midstream. The purpose of Navios Midstream is to own, operate and acquire crude oil tankers, refined petroleum product tankers, chemical tankers and liquefied petroleum gas tankers under long-term employment contracts.

On the same day, the Company formed in the Marshall Islands a limited liability company, Navios Maritime Midstream Partners GP LLC (the "Navios Midstream General Partner") a wholly-owned subsidiary to act as the general partner of Navios Midstream.

Navios Midstream completed an IPO of its units on November 18, 2014 and is listed on the NYSE under the symbol "NAP."

In connection with the IPO of Navios Midstream in November 2014, Navios Acquisition sold all of the outstanding shares of capital stock of four of Navios Acquisition's vessel-owning subsidiaries (Shinyo Ocean Limited, Shinyo Kannika Limited, Shinyo Kieran Limited and Shinyo Saowalak Limited) in exchange for: (i) all of the estimated net cash proceeds from the IPO amounting to $110,403; (ii) $104,451 of the $126,000 borrowings under Navios Midstream's new credit facility; (iii) 9,342,692 subordinated units and 1,242,692 common units; and (iv) 381,334 general partner units, representing a 2.0% general partner interest in Navios Midstream, and all of the incentive distribution rights in Navios Midstream to the Navios Midstream General Partner.

The Company evaluated its investment in Navios Midstream under ASC 810 and concluded that Navios Midstream is not a "VIE". The Company further evaluated the power to control the board of directors of Navios Midstream under the voting interest model. As of the IPO date, Navios Acquisition, as the general partner, delegated all its powers to the board of directors of Navios Midstream and does not have the right to remove or replace the elected directors from the board of directors. Elected directors were appointed by the general partner, but as of the IPO date are deemed to be elected directors. The elected directors represent the majority of the board of directors of Midstream and therefore, the Company concluded that it does not hold a controlling financial interest in Navios Midstream but concluded that it does maintain significant influence and deconsolidated the vessels sold as of the IPO date.

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Following the deconsolidation of Navios Midstream, the Company accounts for all of its interest in the general partner and in each of the common and subordinated units under the equity method of accounting.

In connection with the sale of Nave Celeste and the C. Dream to Navios Midstream in June 2015, Navios Acquisition received 1,592,920 Subordinated Series A Units of Navios Midstream, as part of the sales price. In conjunction with the transaction, Navios Midstream also issued 32,509 general partner units to the General Partner for $551, in order for the General Partner to maintain its 2.0% general partnership interest. The Company analyzed its investment in the subordinated Series A units and concluded that this is to be accounted for under the equity method on the basis that the Company has significant influence over Navios Midstream. The Company's investment in the subordinated Series A units was fair valued at $17.02 per unit, in total $27,111 on the date of the sale of the vessels to Navios Midstream.

Following the above transactions, as of March 31, 2016 the Company owned a 2.0% general partner interest in Navios Midstream through the Navios Midstream General Partner and a 58.85% limited partnership interest through the ownership of subordinated units (45.15%), the subordinated series A units (7.7%) and through common units (6.01%), based on all of the outstanding common, subordinated and general partner units.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the carrying amount of the investment in Navios Midstream was $191,151 and $191,968, respectively.

Accounting for basis difference

The initial investment in Navios Midstream following the completion of the IPO recorded under the equity method of $183,141, as of the deconsolidation date included the Company's share of the basis difference between the fair value and the underlying book value of Navios Midstream's assets, which amounted to $20,169. Of this difference, an amount of $(332) was allocated on the intangibles assets and $20,501 was allocated on the tangible assets. This difference is amortized through "Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies" over the remaining life of Navios Midstream's tangible and intangible assets.

In connection with the sale of the Nave Celeste and the C. Dream, the Company recognized its incremental investment upon the receipt of the Subordinated series A units in Navios Midstream, which amounted to $27,665 under "Investment in affiliates". The investment was recognized at fair value at $17.02 per unit. The incremental investment included the Company's share of the basis difference between the fair value and the underlying book value of Navios Midstream's assets at the transaction date, which amounted to $2,554. Of this difference an amount of $(72) was allocated to the intangible assets and $2,626 was allocated to the tangible assets. This difference is amortized through "Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies" over the remaining life of Navios Midstream's tangible and intangible assets.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the unamortized difference between the carrying amount of the investment in Navios Midstream and the amount of the Company's underlying equity in net assets of Navios Midstream was $21,980 and $22,120, respectively. This difference is amortized through "Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies" over the remaining life of Navios Midstream's tangible and intangible assets.

For the three month period ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, total income from Navios Midstream recognized in "Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies" was $4,504 and $3,266, respectively. Dividends received during the three month period ended March 31, 2016 were $5,320 ($2,164 for the three month period ended March 31, 2015).

Summarized financial information of the affiliated companies is presented below:

	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
Balance Sheet	**Navios Midstream**	**Navios Europe I**	**Navios Europe II**	**Navios Midstream**	**Navios Europe I**	**Navios Europe II**
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash	$ 38,009	$ 10,060	$ 17,480	$ 37,834	$ 11,839	$ 17,366
Current assets	52,936	14,517	23,492	45,860	14,782	22,539
Non-current assets	428,171	176,825	243,581	434,708	179,023	245,154
Current liabilities	6,033	15,431	14,104	4,078	15,377	16,897
Long-term debt including current portion, net of deferred finance costs and discount	197,657	93,955	126,701	197,819	96,580	129,185
Financial liabilities at fair value*	—	69,424	22,446	—	68,535	23,568
Non-current liabilities	197,007	181,199	179,618	197,176	182,537	173,543

(*) representing the fair value of Junior Loan I and Junior Loan II, respectively.

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Income Statement	Three month period ended March 31, 2016 Navios Midstream	Navios Europe I	Navios Europe II	Three month period ended March 31, 2015 Navios Midstream	Navios Europe I	Navios Europe II
Revenue	$ 24,149	$10,112	$ 7,966	$ 16,703	$ 9,095	$ —
Net income/(loss) before non-cash change in fair value of Junior Loan	—	(290)	(5,024)	—	(1,882)	—
Net income/(loss)	7,495	(1,179)	(3,902)	6,312	(3,731)	—

NOTE 7: DIVIDEND PAYABLE

On February 4, 2016, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend in respect of the fourth quarter of 2015 of $0.05 per share of common stock payable on March 23, 2016 to stockholders of record as of March 17, 2016. A dividend in the aggregate amount of $7,928 was paid on March 23, 2016 out of which $7,544 was paid to the stockholders of record as of March 17, 2016 and $384 was paid to Navios Holdings, the holder of the 1,000 shares of Series C Preferred Stock.

The declaration and payment of any further dividends remain subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, Navios Acquisition’s cash requirements as measured by market opportunities and restrictions under its credit agreements and other debt obligations and such other factors as the Board of Directors may deem advisable.

NOTE 8: ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accrued voyage expenses	$ 631	$ 485
Accrued loan interest	22,639	9,026
Accrued legal and professional fees	465	291
Total accrued expenses	**$ 23,735**	**$ 9,802**

NOTE 9: BORROWINGS

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Commerzbank AG, Alpha Bank AE, Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	$ 116,250	$ 119,250
BNP Paribas S.A. and DVB Bank S.E.	63,750	65,250
Eurobank Ergasias S.A. $52,200	40,343	41,025
Eurobank Ergasias S.A. $52,000	37,938	38,550
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	26,563	26,953
DVB Bank S.E. and Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	51,172	51,953
Ship Mortgage Notes $670,000	670,000	670,000
Deutsche Bank AG Filiale Deutschlandgeschäft and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	109,081	125,000
HSH Nordbank AG $40,300	34,003	34,633
BNP Paribas $44,000	44,000	44,000
	1,193,100	**1,216,614**
Less: Deferred finance costs, net	(19,545)	(20,640)
Add: bond premium	1,555	1,609
Total borrowings	**$1,175,110**	**$1,197,583**
Less: current portion, net of deferred finance costs	(75,567)	(62,643)
Total long-term borrowings, net of current portion, bond premium and deferred finance costs	**$1,099,543**	**$1,134,940**

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Long-Term Debt Obligations and Credit Arrangements

Ship Mortgage Notes:

8 1/8% First Priority Ship Mortgages: On November 13, 2013, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Navios Acquisition Finance (US) Inc. ("Navios Acquisition Finance" and together with the Company, the "2021 Co-Issuers") issued $610,000 in first priority ship mortgage notes (the "Existing Notes") due on November 15, 2021 at a fixed rate of 8.125%.

On March 31, 2014, the Company completed a sale of $60,000 of its first priority ship mortgage notes due in 2021 (the "Additional Notes," and together with the Existing Notes, the "2021 Notes"). The terms of the Additional Notes are identical to the Existing Notes and were issued at 103.25% plus accrued interest from November 13, 2013. The net cash received amounted to $59,598.

The 2021 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by all of Navios Acquisition's subsidiaries with the exception of Navios Acquisition Finance (a co-issuer of the 2021 Notes).

The 2021 Co-Issuers have the option to redeem the 2021 Notes in whole or in part, at any time (i) before November 15, 2016, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus a make-whole premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and (ii) on or after November 15, 2016, at a fixed price of 106.094% of the principal amount, which price declines ratably until it reaches par in 2019, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

At any time before November 15, 2016, the 2021 Co-Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2021 Notes with the net proceeds of an equity offering at 108.125% of the principal amount of the 2021 Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, so long as at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the Existing Notes remains outstanding after such redemption.

In addition, upon the occurrence of certain change of control events, the holders of the notes will have the right to require the 2021 Co-Issuers to repurchase some or all of the 2021 Notes at 101% of their face amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the repurchase date.

The 2021 Notes contain covenants which, among other things, limit the incurrence of additional indebtedness, issuance of certain preferred stock, the payment of dividends, redemption or repurchase of capital stock or making restricted payments and investments, creation of certain liens, transfer or sale of assets, entering in transactions with affiliates, merging or consolidating or selling all or substantially all of the 2021 Co-Issuers' properties and assets and creation or designation of restricted subsidiaries. The 2021 Co-Issuers were in compliance with the covenants as of March 31, 2016.

The Existing Notes and the Additional Notes are treated as a single class for all purposes under the indenture including, without limitation, waivers, amendments, redemptions and other offers to purchase and the Additional Notes rank evenly with the Existing Notes. The Additional Notes and the Existing Notes have the same CUSIP number.

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Guarantees

The Company's 2021 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by all of the Company's subsidiaries with the exception of Navios Acquisition Finance (a co-issuer of the 2021 notes). The Company's 2021 Notes are unregistered. The guarantees of our subsidiaries that own mortgaged vessels are senior secured guarantees and the guarantees of our subsidiaries that do not own mortgaged vessels are senior unsecured guarantees. All subsidiaries, including Navios Acquisition Finance are 100% owned. Navios Acquisition does not have any independent assets or operations. Except as provided above, Navios Acquisition does not have any subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the 2021 Notes.

Credit Facilities

As of March 31, 2016, the Company had secured credit facilities with various banks with a total outstanding balance of $523,100. The purpose of the facilities was to finance the construction or acquisition of vessels or refinance existing indebtedness. All of the facilities are denominated in U.S. Dollars and bear interest based on LIBOR plus spread ranging from 250 bps to 320 bps per annum. The facilities are repayable in either semi-annual or quarterly installments, followed by balloon payments with maturities, ranging from October 2016 to October 2022. See also the maturity table included below.

Deutsche Bank AG Filiale Deutschlandgeschäft and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB: In November 2015, Navios Acquisition, entered into a term loan facility of up to $125,000 (divided into five tranches) with Deutsche Bank AG Filiale Deutschlandgeschäft and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB for the: (i) financing of the purchase price of the Nave Spherical; and (ii) the refinancing of the existing facility with Deutsche Bank AG Filiale Deutschlandgescäft and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB. The refinancing was treated as a modification for accounting purposes. The four of the five tranches of the facility are repayable in 20 quarterly installments of between approximately $435 and $1,896, each with a final balloon repayment to be made on the last repayment date. The fifth tranche is repayable in 16 quarterly installments of between approximately $709 and $803, each. The maturity date of the loan is in the fourth quarter of 2020. The credit facility bears interest at LIBOR plus 295 bps per annum.

On January 27, 2016, Navios Acquisition sold the Nave Lucida to an unaffiliated third party for net cash proceeds of $18,449. Navios Acquisition prepaid $12,097 being the respective tranche of the Deutsche Bank AG Filiale Deutschlandgeschäft and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB facility that was drawn to finance the Nave Lucida. As of March 31, 2016, the facility was fully drawn and $109,081 was outstanding.

The Navios Holdings Credit Facility: In March 2016, Navios Acquisition entered into a $50,000 on credit facility with Navios Holdings, which was available for multiple drawings up to a limit of $50,000 (the "Revolver"). The Revolver had a margin of LIBOR plus 300bps and a maturity until December 2018. On April 14, 2016, Navios Acquisition and Navios Holdings announced that the Revolver was terminated. No borrowings had been made under the Revolver. Please refer to "Legal Proceedings" discussion in Note 12.

As of March 31, 2016, no amount was available to be drawn from our facilities.

The loan facilities include, among other things, compliance with loan to value ratios and certain financial covenants: (i) minimum liquidity higher of $40,000 or $1,000 per vessel; (ii) net worth ranging from $50,000 to $135,000; and (iii) total liabilities divided by total assets, adjusted for market values to be lower than 75%. It is an event of default under the credit facilities if such covenants are not complied with, including the loan to value ratios for which the Company may provide sufficient additional security to prevent such an event.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with its covenants.

Amounts drawn under the facilities are secured by first preferred mortgages on Navios Acquisition's vessels and other collateral and are guaranteed by each vessel-owning subsidiary. The credit facilities contain a number of restrictive covenants that prohibit or limit Navios Acquisition from, among other things: incurring or guaranteeing indebtedness; entering into affiliate transactions; changing the flag, class, management or ownership of Navios Acquisition's vessels; changing the commercial and technical management of Navios Acquisition's vessels; selling Navios Acquisition's vessels; and subordinating the obligations under each credit facility to any general and administrative costs relating to the vessels, including the fixed daily fee payable under the management agreement. The credit facilities also require Navios Acquisition to comply with the ISM Code and ISPS Code and to maintain valid safety management certificates and documents of compliance at all times.

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The maturity table below reflects the principal payments of all notes and credit facilities outstanding as of March 31, 2016 for the next five years and thereafter are based on the repayment schedule of the respective loan facilities (as described above) and the outstanding amount due under the 2021 Notes. The maturity table below includes in the amount shown for 2016 and thereafter future principal payments of the drawn portion of credit facilities associated with the financing of vessels delivered.

	Amount
Long-Term Debt Obligations:	
Year	
March 31, 2017	$ 77,170
March 31, 2018	41,306
March 31, 2019	101,963
March 31, 2020	107,894
March 31, 2021	116,470
March 31, 2022 and thereafter	748,297
Total	**$1,193,100**

NOTE 10: FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for interest bearing deposits approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of these investments.

Restricted Cash: The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for interest bearing deposits approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of these investments.

Due from related parties, short-term: The carrying amount of due from related parties, short-term reported in the balance sheet approximates its fair value due to the short-term nature of these receivables.

Due from related parties, long-term: The carrying amount of due from related parties, long-term reported in the balance sheet approximates its fair value.

Other long-term debt, net of deferred finance costs: As a result of the adoption of ASU 2015-03, the book value has been adjusted to reflect the net presentation of deferred financing costs. The outstanding balance of the floating rate loans continues to approximate its fair value, excluding the effect of any deferred finance costs.

Ship Mortgage Notes and premiums: The fair value of the 2021 Notes, which has a fixed rate, was determined based on quoted market prices, as indicated in the table below.

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 64,641	$ 64,641	$ 54,805	$ 54,805
Restricted cash	$ 5,786	$ 5,786	$ 6,840	$ 6,840
Ship mortgage notes and premium	$658,439	$446,388	$658,048	$589,185
Other long-term debt, net of deferred finance costs	$516,671	$523,100	$539,535	$546,614
Due from related parties, long-term	$ 29,989	$ 29,989	$ 16,474	$ 16,474
Due from related parties, short-term	$ 26,238	$ 26,238	$ 17,837	$ 17,837

Fair Value Measurements

The estimated fair value of our financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis, categorized based upon the fair value hierarchy, are as follows:

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Level I: Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that we have the ability to access. Valuation of these items does not entail a significant amount of judgment.

Level II: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level I that are observable for the asset or liability through corroboration with market data at the measurement date.

Level III: Inputs that are unobservable. The Company did not use any Level III inputs as of March 31, 2016.

	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2016 Using			
	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 64,641	$ 64,641	$ —	$ —
Restricted cash	$ 5,786	$ 5,786	$ —	$ —
Ship mortgage notes and premium	$446,388	$446,388	$ —	$ —
Other long-term debt(1)	$523,100	$ —	$523,100(1)	$ —
Due from related parties, long-term	$ 21,278	$ —	$ 21,278	$ —

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2015 Using			
	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 54,805	$ 54,805	$ —	$ —
Restricted cash	$ 6,840	$ 6,840	$ —	$ —
Ship mortgage notes and premium	$589,185	$589,185	$ —	$ —
Other long-term debt(1)	$546,614	$ —	$546,614(1)	$ —
Due from related parties, long-term	$ 16,474	$ —	$ 16,474	$ —

(1) The fair value of the Company’s other long-term debt is estimated based on currently available debt with similar contract terms, interest rate and remaining maturities as well as taking into account the Company’s creditworthiness.

NOTE 11: TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Navios Holdings Credit Facilities: In March 2016, Navios Acquisition entered into the $50,000 Revolver with Navios Holdings, which was available for multiple drawings up to a limit of $50,000. The Revolver had a margin of LIBOR plus 300bps and a maturity until December 2018. On April 14, 2016, Navios Acquisition and Navios Holdings announced that the Revolver was terminated. No borrowings had been made under the Revolver. Please refer to “Legal Proceedings” discussion in Note 12.

On November 11, 2014, Navios Acquisition entered into a short-term credit facility with Navios Holdings pursuant to which Navios Acquisition could borrow up to $200,000 for general corporate purposes. The facility provided for an arrangement fee of $4,000, and bore fixed interest of 600 bps. All amounts drawn under this facility were fully repaid by the maturity date of December 29, 2014.

In 2010, Navios Acquisition entered into a $40,000 credit facility with Navios Holdings, which matured in December 2015. The facility was available for multiple drawings up to a limit of $40,000 and had a margin of LIBOR plus 300 basis points. As of its maturity date, December 31, 2015, all amounts drawn were fully repaid.

Management fees: Pursuant to the Management Agreement dated May 28, 2010 as amended in May 2012 and May 2014, the Manager provided commercial and technical management services to Navios Acquisition’s vessels for a fixed daily fee of: (a) $6.0 per MR2 product tanker and chemical tanker vessel; (b) $7.0 per LR1 product tanker vessel; and (c) $9.5 per VLCC, through May 2016.

Effective March 30, 2012, Navios Acquisition could, upon request to Navios Holdings, partially or fully defer the reimbursement of dry docking and other extraordinary fees and expenses under the Management Agreement to a later date, but not later than January 5, 2016, and if reimbursed on a later date, such amounts would bear interest at a rate of 1% per annum over LIBOR. Commencing as of September 28, 2012, Navios Acquisition could, upon request, reimburse Navios Holdings partially or fully, for any fixed management fees outstanding for a period of not more than nine months under the Management Agreement at a later date, but not later than January 5, 2016, and if reimbursed on a later date, such amounts would bear interest at a rate of 1% per annum over LIBOR.

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Navios Acquisition fixed the fees for commercial and technical ship management services of the fleet for two additional years from May 29, 2016, following the expiration of the previous fixed fee period, through May 2018, at a daily fee of (a) $6.4 per MR2 product tanker and chemical tanker vessel; (b) $7.2 per LR1 product tanker vessel; and (c) $9.5 per VLCC.

Drydocking expenses are reimbursed at cost by Navios Acquisition.

Total management fees for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to $24,186 and $24,042, respectively.

General and administrative expenses: On May 28, 2010, Navios Acquisition entered into an Administrative Services Agreement with Navios Holdings, pursuant to which Navios Holdings provides certain administrative management services to Navios Acquisition which include: bookkeeping, audit and accounting services, legal and insurance services, administrative and clerical services, banking and financial services, advisory services, client and investor relations and other services. Navios Holdings is reimbursed for reasonable costs and expenses incurred in connection with the provision of these services. In May 2014, Navios Acquisition extended the duration of its existing Administrative Services Agreement with Navios Holdings, until May 2020 pursuant to its existing terms.

For each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 the expense arising from administrative services rendered by Navios Holdings amounted to $2,393 and $1,925, respectively.

Balance due from related parties (excluding Navios Europe I and Navios Europe II): Balance due from related parties as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was $31,984 million and $15,520 million, respectively, and included the short-term and long-term amounts due from Navios Holdings and Navios Midstream. The balances mainly consisted of special survey and drydocking expenses for certain vessels of our fleet as well as management fees and administrative expenses.

Omnibus Agreements

Acquisition Omnibus Agreement: Navios Acquisition entered into an omnibus agreement (the "Acquisition Omnibus Agreement") with Navios Holdings and Navios Partners in connection with the closing of Navios Acquisition's initial vessel acquisition, pursuant to which, among other things, Navios Holdings and Navios Partners agreed not to acquire, charter-in or own liquid shipment vessels, except for container vessels and vessels that are primarily employed in operations in South America without the consent of an independent committee of Navios Acquisition. In addition, Navios Acquisition, under the Acquisition Omnibus Agreement, agreed to cause its subsidiaries not to acquire, own, operate or charter-in drybulk carriers under specific exceptions. Under the Acquisition Omnibus Agreement, Navios Acquisition and its subsidiaries grant to Navios Holdings and Navios Partners a right of first offer on any proposed sale, transfer or other disposition of any of its drybulk carriers and related charters owned or acquired by Navios Acquisition. Likewise, Navios Holdings and Navios Partners agreed to grant a similar right of first offer to Navios Acquisition for any liquid shipment vessels they might own. These rights of first offer will not apply to a: (a) sale, transfer or other disposition of vessels between any affiliated subsidiaries, or pursuant to the existing terms of any charter or other agreement with a counterparty; or (b) merger with or into, or sale of substantially all of the assets to, an unaffiliated third party.

Midstream Omnibus Agreement: Navios Acquisition entered into an omnibus agreement (the "Midstream Omnibus Agreement"), with Navios Midstream, Navios Holdings and Navios Partners in connection with the Navios Midstream IPO, pursuant to which Navios Acquisition, Navios Midstream, Navios Holdings, Navios Partners and their controlled affiliates generally have agreed not to acquire or own any VLCCs, crude oil tankers, refined petroleum product tankers, LPG tankers or chemical tankers under time charters of five or more years without the consent of the Navios Midstream General Partner. The Midstream Omnibus Agreement contains significant exceptions that will allow Navios Acquisition, Navios Holdings, Navios Partners or any of their controlled affiliates to compete with Navios Midstream under specified circumstances.

Under the Midstream Omnibus Agreement, Navios Midstream and its subsidiaries will grant to Navios Acquisition a right of first offer on any proposed sale, transfer or other disposition of any of its VLCCs or any crude oil tankers, refined petroleum product tankers, LPG tankers or chemical tankers and related charters owned or acquired by Navios Midstream. Likewise, Navios Acquisition will agree (and will cause its subsidiaries to agree) to grant a similar right of first offer to Navios Midstream for any of the VLCCs, crude oil tankers, refined petroleum product tankers, LPG tankers or chemical tankers under charter for five or more years it might own. These rights of first offer will not apply to a: (a) sale, transfer or other disposition of vessels between any affiliated subsidiaries, or pursuant to the terms of any charter or other agreement with a charter party or, (b) merger with or into, or sale of substantially all of the assets to, an unaffiliated third-party.

Backstop Agreement: On November 18, 2014, Navios Acquisition entered into backstop agreements with Navios Midstream. In accordance with the terms of the backstop agreements, Navios Acquisition has provided a backstop commitment to charter-in the Shinyo Ocean and the Shinyo Kannika for a two-year period as of their scheduled redelivery at the currently contracted rate if the market charter rate is lower than the currently contracted rate. Further, Navios Acquisition has provided a backstop commitment to charter-in the Nave Celeste for a two-year period as of its scheduled redelivery, at the net time charter-out rate per day (net of commissions) of $35 if the market charter rate is lower than the charter-out rate of $35. Navios Acquisition has also provided a backstop commitment to charter-in the option vessels, the Nave Galactic and the Nave Quasar for a four-year period as of their scheduled redelivery, at the net time charter-out rate per day (net of commissions) of $35 if the market charter rate is lower than the charter-out rate of $35. Conversely, if market charter rates are higher during the backstop period, such vessels will be chartered-out to third-party charterers at prevailing market rates and Navios Acquisition’s backstop commitment will not be triggered. The backstop commitment does not include any profit sharing.

Navios Midstream General Partner Option Agreement with Navios Holdings: Navios Acquisition entered into an option agreement, dated November 18, 2014, with Navios Holdings under which Navios Acquisition grants Navios Holdings the option to acquire any or all of the outstanding membership interests in Navios Midstream General Partner and all of the incentive distribution rights in Navios Midstream representing the right to receive an increasing percentage of the quarterly distributions when certain conditions are met. The option shall expire on November 18, 2024. Any such exercise shall relate to not less than twenty-five percent of the option interest and the purchase price for the acquisition of all or part of the option interest shall be an amount equal to its fair market value.

Option Vessels: In connection with the IPO of Navios Midstream, Navios Acquisition has granted options to Navios Midstream, exercisable until November 2016, to purchase five more VLCCs (other than the Nave Celeste and the C. Dream) from Navios Acquisition at fair market value.

Balance due from Navios Europe I: Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners have made available to Navios Europe I (in each case, in proportion to their ownership interests in Navios Europe I) revolving loans up to $24,100 to fund working capital requirements (collectively, the “Navios Revolving Loans I”). See Note 6 for the Investment in Navios Europe I and the respective ownership interests.

Balance due from Navios Europe I as of March 31, 2016 amounted to $10,748 (December 31, 2015: $10,266) which included the Navios Revolving Loans I of $7,125 (December 31, 2015: $7,125), the non-current amount of $1,595 (December 31, 2015: $1,398) related to the accrued interest income earned under the Navios Term Loans I under the caption “Due from related parties, long-term” and the accrued interest income earned under the Navios Revolving Loans I of $2,028 (December 31, 2015: $1,743) under the caption “Due from related parties, short-term.”

The Navios Revolving Loans I and the Navios Term Loans I earn interest and an annual preferred return, respectively, at 12.7% per annum, on a quarterly compounding basis and are repaid from free cash flow (as defined in the loan agreement) to the fullest extent possible at the end of each quarter. There are no covenant requirements or stated maturity dates. As of March 31, 2016, the amount undrawn under the Navios Revolving Loans I was $9,100, of which Navios Acquisition was committed to fund $4,323.

Balance due from Navios Europe II: Navios Holdings, Navios Acquisition and Navios Partners have made available to Navios Europe II (in each case, in proportion to their ownership interests in Navios Europe II) revolving loans up to $38,500 to fund working capital requirements (collectively, the “Navios Revolving Loans II”). See Note 6 for the Investment in Navios Europe II and respective ownership interests.

Balance due from Navios Europe II as of March 31, 2016 amounted to $13,495 (December 31, 2015: $8,525) which included the Navios Revolving Loans II of $11,602 (December 31, 2015: $7,327), the non-current amount of $956 (December 31, 2015: $625) related to the accrued interest income earned under the Navios Term Loans II under the caption “Due from related parties, long-term” and the accrued interest income earned under the Navios Revolving Loans II of $937 (December 31, 2015: $573) under the caption “Due from related parties, short-term.” The Navios Revolving Loans II and the Navios Term Loans II earn interest and an annual preferred return, respectively, at 18% per annum, on a quarterly compounding basis and are repaid from free cash flow (as defined in

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the loan agreement) to the fullest extent possible at the end of each quarter. There are no covenant requirements or stated maturity dates. As of March 31, 2016, the amount undrawn under the Navios Revolving Loans II was $14,075, of which Navios Acquisition was committed to fund $6,686.

NOTE 12: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

On November 18, 2014, Navios Acquisition entered into a backstop agreement with Navios Midstream. In accordance with the terms of the backstop agreement, Navios Acquisition has committed to charter–in the Shinyo Ocean and Shinyo Kannika for a two-year period at the time of their redelivery at the currently contracted rate if the market charter rate is lower than the currently contracted rate. Furthermore, Navios Acquisition has committed to charter–in the following option vessels: a) Nave Celeste for a two-year period at the time of her redelivery at the currently contracted rate if the market charter rate is lower than the currently contracted rate and b) Nave Galactic and Nave Quasar for a four-year period at the net time charter-out rate per day (net of commissions) of $35 if the market charter rate is lower than the charter-out rate of $35. Conversely, if market charter rates are higher during the backstop period, such vessels will be chartered out to third-party charterers at prevailing market rates and Navios Acquisition's backstop commitment will not be triggered. The backstop commitment does not include any profit-sharing.

The Company is involved in various disputes and arbitration proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Provisions have been recognized in the financial statements for all such proceedings where the Company believes that a liability may be probable, and for which the amounts are reasonably estimable, based upon facts known at the date of the financial statements were prepared. In the opinion of the management, the ultimate disposition of these matters individually and in aggregate will not materially affect the Company's financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Legal Proceedings

On April 1, 2016, Navios Holdings was named as a defendant in a putative shareholder derivative lawsuit brought by two alleged shareholders of Navios Acquisition purportedly on behalf of nominal defendant, Navios Acquisition, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, captioned *Metropolitan Capital Advisors International Ltd., et al. v. Navios Maritime Holdings, Inc. et al.*, No. 1:16-cv-02437. The lawsuit challenged the March 9, 2016 loan agreement between Navios Holdings and Navios Acquisition pursuant to which Navios Acquisition agreed to provide the $50,000 Revolver to Navios Holdings. The lawsuit asserted that Navios Holdings is a controlling stockholder of Navios Acquisition and that Navios Holdings breached its alleged duties to Navios Acquisition in connection with entering into the Revolver. The primary relief sought by the plaintiffs was an order from the court barring Navios Holdings from drawing down upon the Revolver.

On April 14, 2016, Navios Holdings and Navios Acquisition announced that the Revolver had been cancelled, and that no borrowings had been made under the Revolver. With the cancellation of the Revolver, the primary issue remaining in the litigation became the plaintiffs' request that the Court award the plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and expenses. On June 1, 2016, the parties informed the Court that they had reached an agreement resolving the plaintiffs' application for attorneys' fees and expenses. On June 6, 2016, the Court entered an order approving that agreement. Under the terms of that order, the litigation will be dismissed upon notice of the order being provided to Navios Acquisition's shareholders via the inclusion of the order as an attachment to a Navios Acquisition Form 6-K and the payment of $775 by Navios Acquisition in satisfaction of the plaintiffs' request for attorneys' fees and expenses.

NOTE 13: PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK

Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2015, the Company was authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of $0.0001 par value preferred stock with such designations, voting and other rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors.

On March 30, 2011, pursuant to an Exchange Agreement Navios Holdings exchanged 7,676,000 shares of Navios Acquisition's common stock it held for 1,000 non-voting Series C Convertible Preferred Stock of Navios Acquisition. Each holder of shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock shall be entitled at their option at any time, after March 31, 2013 to convert all or any of the outstanding shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock into a number of fully paid and non-assessable shares of Common Stock determined by multiplying each share of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock to be converted by 7,676, subject to certain limitations. Upon the declaration of a common stock dividend, the holders of the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock are entitled to receive dividends on the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock in an amount equal to the amount that would have been received in the number of shares of Common Stock into which the Shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock held by each holder thereof could be converted. For the purpose of calculating earnings / (loss) per share this preferred stock is treated as in-substance common stock and is allocated income / (losses) and considered in the diluted calculation.

On September 17, 2010, Navios Acquisition issued 3,000 shares of the Company's authorized Series A Convertible Preferred Stock to an independent third party as a consideration for certain consulting and advisory fees related to the VLCC acquisition. The preferred stock has no voting rights, is only convertible into shares of common stock and does not participate in dividends until such time as the shares are converted into common stock. The Series A shares of preferred stock were fully converted to common stock that was issued on March 11, 2016.

On October 29, 2010, Navios Acquisition issued 540 shares of the Company's authorized Series B Convertible Preferred Stock to the seller of the two LR1 product tankers. The preferred stock contains a 2% per annum dividend payable quarterly starting on January 1, 2011 and upon declaration by the Company's Board commences payment on March 31, 2011. The Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, plus any accrued but unpaid dividends, will mandatorily convert into shares of common stock as follows: 30% of the outstanding amount will convert on June 30, 2015 and the remaining outstanding amounts will convert on June 30, 2020 at a price per share of common stock not less than $25.00. The holder of the preferred stock shall have the right to convert the shares of preferred stock into common stock prior to the scheduled maturity dates at a price of $35.00 per share of common stock. The preferred stock does not have any voting rights.

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On June 30, 2015, 162 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (being 30% of the 540 shares originally issued), with nominal value of $10 per share, were mandatorily converted into 64,800 shares of common stock at a conversion ratio of 1:25.

On October 27, 2015, the remaining 378 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (being 70% of the 540 shares originally issued), with nominal value of $10 per share, were converted into 108,000 shares of common stock at a conversion ratio of 1:35.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company was authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of $0.0001 par value preferred stock with such designations, voting and other rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors.

On March 11, 2016, 1,200,000 shares of common stock were issued as a result of the conversion of 3,000 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company's issued and outstanding preferred stock consisted of the 1,000 Series C Convertible Preferred Stock. As of December 31, 2015, the Company's issued and outstanding preferred stock consisted of the 1,000 Series C Convertible Preferred Stock and the 3,000 Series A Convertible Preferred Stock.

Series D Convertible Preferred Stock

On each of August 31, 2012, October 31, 2012, February 13, 2013 and April 24, 2013, Navios Acquisition issued 300 shares of its authorized Series D Convertible Preferred Stock (nominal and fair value $3,000) to a shipyard, in partial settlement of the purchase price of each of the newbuilding LR1 product tankers, Nave Cassiopeia, Nave Cetus, Nave Atropos and Nave Rigel. The preferred stock includes a 6% per annum dividend payable quarterly, starting one year after delivery of each vessel. The Series D Convertible Preferred Stock mandatorily converted into shares of common stock 30 months after issuance at a price per share of common stock equal to $10.00. The holder of the preferred stock shall have the right to convert such shares of preferred stock into common stock prior to the scheduled maturity dates at a price of $7.00 per share of common stock. The Series D Convertible Preferred Stock does not have any voting rights. Navios Acquisition is obligated to redeem the Series D Convertible Preferred Stock (or converted common shares) at their nominal value of $10.00 at the holder's option. Beginning 18 months and no later than 60 months after the issuance of the preferred stock, the holder can exercise the option to request the redemption of up to 250 shares of preferred stock (or such number that has been converted to common shares) on a quarterly basis.

The fair value was determined using a combination of the Black-Scholes model and discounted projected cash flows for the conversion option and put, respectively. The model used takes into account the credit spread of Navios Acquisition, the volatility of its stock, as well as the price of its stock at the issuance date. The convertible preferred stock is classified as temporary equity (i.e., apart from permanent equity) as a result of the redemption feature upon exercise of the put option granted to the holder of the preferred stock.

In January 2015, Navios Acquisition redeemed, through the holder's put option, 250 shares of the Series D Convertible Preferred Stock and paid $2,500 to the holder upon redemption.

In March 2015, 200 shares of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock were mandatorily converted into 200,000 shares of common stock. In conjunction with the conversion, the 200,000 shares of common stock have been reclassified to puttable common stock within temporary equity, as a result of an embedded put option of the holder for up to 30 months after the conversion date.

In April 2015, Navios Acquisition redeemed, through the holder's put option, 75 shares of the Series D Convertible Preferred Stock and paid $750 to the holder upon redemption.

In April 2015, 200 shares of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock were mandatorily converted into 200,000 shares of common stock. In conjunction with the conversion, the 200,000 shares of common stock have been reclassified to puttable common stock within temporary equity, as a result of an embedded put option of the holder for up to 30 months.

In July 2015, Navios Acquisition redeemed, through the holder's put option 50 shares of its Series D Convertible Preferred Stock and paid $500 to the holder upon redemption.

In August 2015, 200 shares of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock were mandatorily converted into 200,000 shares of common stock. In conjunction with the conversion, the 200,000 shares of common stock have been reclassified to puttable common stock within temporary equity, as a result of an embedded put option of the holder for up to 30 months after the conversion date.

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION
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In October 2015, Navios Acquisition redeemed, through the holder's put option 25 shares of its Series D Convertible Preferred Stock and paid $250 to the holder upon redemption.

In October 2015, 200 shares of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock were converted into 200,000 shares of common stock. In conjunction with the conversion, the 200,000 shares of common stock have been reclassified to puttable common stock within temporary equity, as a result of an embedded put option of the holder for up to 30 months after the conversion date.

On January 6, 2016, Navios Acquisition redeemed, through the holder's put option, 100,000 shares of the puttable common stock and paid cash of $1,000 to the holder upon such redemption.

As of each of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 0 shares of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock, were outstanding.

	Series D Preferred Stock	
	Number of preferred shares	Amount
Balance at December 31, 2014	**1,200**	**$12,000**
Conversion of 800 shares of the Series D Preferred Stock into 800,000 shares of puttable common stock	(800)	(8,000)
Redemption of Series D Preferred Stock	(400)	(4,000)
Balance at December 31, 2015	**—**	**$ —**
Balance at March 31, 2016	**—**	**$ —**

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 550,000 and 650,000 shares of puttable common stock, respectively, were outstanding.

	Puttable Common Stock	
	Number of common shares	Amount
Balance at December 31, 2014	**—**	**$ —**
Conversion of 800 shares of the Series D Preferred Stock into 800,000 shares of puttable common stock	800,000	8,000
Redemption of puttable common stock	(150,000)	(1,500)
Balance at December 31, 2015	**650,000**	**$ 6,500**
Redemption of 100,000 shares of the puttable common stock	(100,000)	(1,000)
Balance at March 31, 2016	**550,000**	**$ 5,500**

Common Stock and puttable common stock

Pursuant to an Exchange Agreement entered into on March 30, 2011, Navios Holdings exchanged 7,676,000 shares of Navios Acquisition's common stock it held for 1,000 non-voting shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock of Navios Acquisition.

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On February 20, 2014, Navios Acquisition completed the public offering of 14,950,000 shares of its common stock at $3.85 per share, raising gross proceeds of $57,556. These figures include 1,950,000 shares sold pursuant to the underwriters' option, which was exercised in full. Total net proceeds of the above transactions, net of agents' costs of $3,022 and offering costs of $247, amounted to $54,289.

On March 2, 2015, 200 shares of the Series D Convertible Preferred Stock were mandatorily converted into 200,000 shares of puttable common stock and on April 24, 2015, 25,000 shares of such puttable common stock were redeemed for $250.

On April 30, 2015, 200 shares of the Series D Convertible Preferred Stock were mandatorily converted into 200,000 shares of puttable common stock.

On June 30, 2015, 162 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock were converted into 64,800 shares of common stock.

On July 15, 2015, Navios Acquisition redeemed, through the holder's put option, 50,000 shares of the puttable common stock and paid $500 to the holder upon redemption.

On August 13, 2015, 200 shares of the Series D Convertible Preferred Stock were mandatorily converted into 200,000 shares of puttable common stock.

On October 2, 2015, Navios Acquisition redeemed, through the holder's put option, 75,000 shares of the puttable common stock and paid $750 to the holder upon redemption.

On October 26, 2015, 200 shares of the Series D Convertible Preferred Stock were converted into 200,000 shares of puttable common stock.

On October 27, 2015, 378 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock were mandatorily converted into 108,000 shares of common stock.

Under the share repurchase program, for up to $50,000, approved and authorized by the Board of Directors, Navios Acquisition has repurchased 2,704,752 shares for a total cost of approximately $9,904, as of December 31, 2015.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company was authorized to issue 250,000,000 shares of $0.0001 par value common stock.

On March 11, 2016, 1,200,000 shares of common stock were issued as a result of the conversion of 3,000 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock.

Stock-based compensation

In October 2013, Navios Acquisition authorized and issued to its directors in the aggregate of 2,100,000 restricted shares of common stock and options to purchase 1,500,000 shares of common stock having an exercise price of $3.91 per share and an expiration term of 10 years. These awards of restricted common stock and stock options are based on service conditions only and vest ratably over a period of over three years (33.33% each year). The holders of restricted stock are entitled to dividends paid on the same schedule as paid to the common stockholders of the company. The fair value of restricted stock is determined by reference to the quoted stock price on the date of grant of $3.99 per share (or total fair value of $8,379).

The fair value of stock option grants is determined with reference to option pricing model, and principally adjusted Black-Scholes models, using historical volatility, historical dividend yield, zero forfeiture rate, risk free rate equal to 10-year US treasury bond and the simplified method for determining the expected option term since the Company does not have sufficient historical exercise data upon which to have a reasonable basis to estimate the expected option term. The fair value of stock options was calculated to $0.79 per option (or $1,188). Compensation expense is recognized based on a graded expense model over the vesting period of three years from the date of the grant.

The effect of compensation expense arising from the stock-based arrangements described above amounted to $264 and $656, for the period ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and was reflected in general and administrative expenses on the statements of operations. The recognized compensation expense for the year was presented as adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities on the statements of cash flows.

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There were no restricted stock or stock options exercised, forfeited or expired during the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Restricted shares outstanding and not vested amounted to 700,005 shares as of March 31, 2016 and the number of stock options outstanding as of March 31, 2016 amounted to 1,500,000. There were no stock options exercised as of March 31, 2016.

The estimated compensation cost relating to service conditions of non-vested (a) stock options and (b) restricted stock not yet recognized was $75 and $526, respectively, as of March 31, 2016 and is expected to be recognized over the weighted average period of 0.57 years. The weighted average contractual life of stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2016 was 7.6 years.

NOTE 14: SEGMENT INFORMATION

Navios Acquisition reports financial information and evaluates its operations by charter revenues. Navios Acquisition does not use discrete financial information to evaluate operating results for each type of charter. As a result, management reviews operating results solely by revenue per day and operating results of the fleet and thus Navios Acquisition has determined that it operates under one reportable segment.

The following table sets out operating revenue by geographic region for Navios Acquisition's reportable segment. Revenue is allocated on the basis of the geographic region in which the customer is located. Tanker vessels operate worldwide. Revenues from specific geographic region which contribute over 10% of total revenue are disclosed separately.

Revenue by Geographic Region

Vessels operate on a worldwide basis and are not restricted to specific locations. Accordingly, it is not possible to allocate the assets of these operations to specific countries.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015
Asia	$ 51,990	$ 46,624
United States	19,173	17,825
Europe	9,256	14,162
Total Revenue	**$ 80,419**	**$ 78,611**

NOTE 15: EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

Income per share is calculated by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock of Navios Acquisition outstanding during the period.

Potential common shares of 9,176,000 for each of three months period ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (which include Series C Convertible Preferred Stock and Stock options) have an anti-dilutive effect (i.e. those that increase income per share) and are therefore excluded from the calculation of diluted income per share.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015
Numerator:		
Net income	$ 23,770	$ 20,034
Less:		
Dividend declared on Series B preferred shares	—	(27)
Dividend declared on Series D preferred shares	—	(138)

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Dividend declared on restricted shares	(35)	(70)
Undistributed (income) attributable to Series C participating preferred shares	(1,161)	(962)
Income attributable to common stockholders, basic	$ 22,574	$ 18,837
Plus:		
Dividend declared on Series B preferred shares	—	27
Dividend declared on Series D preferred shares	—	138
Dividend declared on restricted shares	35	70
Net income attributable to common stockholders, diluted	$ 22,609	$ 19,072
Denominator:		
Denominator for basic net income per share — weighted average shares	149,253,315	150,333,825
Series A preferred stock	936,264	1,200,000
Series B preferred stock	—	216,000
Series D preferred stock	—	1,340,476
Restricted shares	700,005	1,400,006
Denominator for diluted net income per share — adjusted weighted average shares	150,889,584	154,490,307
Basic net income per share	$ 0.15	$ 0.13
Diluted net income per share	$ 0.15	$ 0.12

NOTE 16: INCOME TAXES

Marshall Islands, Cayman Islands, British Virgin Islands, and Hong Kong, do not impose a tax on international shipping income. Under the laws of these countries, the countries of incorporation of the Company and its subsidiaries and /or vessels' registration, the companies are subject to registration and tonnage taxes which have been included in the daily management fee.

In accordance with the currently applicable Greek law, foreign flagged vessels that are managed by Greek or foreign ship management companies having established an office in Greece are subject to duties towards the Greek state which are calculated on the basis of the relevant vessels' tonnage. The payment of said duties exhausts the tax liability of the foreign ship owning company and the relevant manager against any tax, duty, charge or contribution payable on income from the exploitation of the foreign flagged vessel. The amount included in Navios Acquisition's statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016, and 2015 related to the Greek Tonnage tax was $612 and $517, respectively.

Pursuant to Section 883 of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States (the "Code"), U.S. source income from the international operation of ships is generally exempt from U.S. income tax if the company operating the ships meets certain incorporation and ownership requirements. Among other things, in order to qualify for this exemption, the company operating the ships must be incorporated in a country, which grants an equivalent exemption from income taxes to U.S. corporations. All the Navios Acquisition's ship-operating subsidiaries satisfy these initial criteria. In addition, these companies must meet an ownership test. Subject to proposed regulations becoming finalized in their current form, the management of Navios Acquisition believes by virtue of a special rule applicable to situations where the ship operating companies are beneficially owned by a publicly traded company like Navios Acquisition, the second criterion can also be satisfied based on the trading volume and ownership of the Company's shares, but no assurance can be given that this will remain so in the future.

NOTE 17: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 1, 2016, Navios Acquisition redeemed, through the holder's put option, 100,000 shares of the puttable common stock and paid cash of $1,000 to the holder upon redemption.

On April 14, 2016, Navios Acquisition and Navios Holdings announced that the loan agreement, dated March 9, 2016, pursuant to which Navios Acquisition provided a Revolver up to $50,000 to Navios Holdings was terminated. No borrowings had been made under the Revolver.

In April 2016, Navios Acquisition agreed to sell to an unaffiliated third party the Nave Constellation, a 2013-built chemical tanker of 45,281 dwt, and the Nave Universe, a 2013-built chemical tanker of 45,513 dwt, for a sale price of $74,600. The Company expects to record a gain on the sale of these vessels.

On May 11, 2016, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend in respect of the first quarter of 2016 of $0.05 per share of common stock payable on June 22, 2016 to stockholders of record as of June 17, 2016. The declaration and payment of any further dividends remain subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, Navios Acquisition's cash requirements as measured by market opportunities and restrictions under its credit agreements and other debt obligations and such other factors as the Board of Directors may deem advisable.

Navios Acquisition fixed the fees for commercial and technical ship management services of the fleet for two additional years from May 29, 2016, following the expiration of the previous fixed fee period, through May 2018, at a daily fee of (a) $6.4 per MR2 product tanker and chemical tanker vessel; (b) $7.2 per LR1 product tanker vessel; and (c) $9.5 per VLCC.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION

By: /s/ Angeliki Frangou
Angeliki Frangou
Chief Executive Officer

Date: June 9, 2016

FOURTH AMENDMENT TO MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

This FOURTH AMENDMENT TO THE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT (this "Amendment"), dated as of May 19, 2016 is made by and between Navios Maritime Acquisition Corporation, a Marshall Islands corporation ("NMAC") and Navios Tankers Management Inc., a Marshall Islands corporation ("Tankers Management", and together with NMAC, the "Parties") and amends the Management Agreement (including all amendments thereto, the "Agreement") entered into between NMAC and Navios Shipmanagement Inc. ("Shipmanagement") on May 28, 2010 as such Agreement was assigned to Tankers Management via an assignment agreement among the Parties and Shipmanagement dated September 10, 2010 and subsequently amended. Capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined in this Amendment shall have the meanings given them in the Agreement.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to amend the Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

1. The fourth paragraph of the first page of the Agreement shall be amended and restated in its entirety as follows:

   "NOW THEREFORE, the parties agree that, in consideration for the Manager providing the commercial and technical management services set forth in Schedule "A" to this Agreement (the "Services"), and subject to the Terms and Conditions set forth in Article I attached hereto, Navios Acquisition shall (i) from May 29, 2016 until May 28, 2018, pay to the Manager the fees set forth in Schedule "B" to this Agreement (the "Fees") and, if applicable, the Extraordinary Fees and Costs and (ii) during the remaining two (2) years (expiring on May 28, 2020), reimburse the Manager for the actual costs and expenses incurred by the Manager in the manner provided for in Schedule "B" to this Agreement (the "Costs and Expenses")."

2. The first paragraph of Section 6 of Article I shall be amended and restated in its entirety as follows:

   "Section 6: Service Fee/Reimbursement of Costs and Expenses. In consideration for the Manager providing the Services, (i) from May 29, 2016 until May 28, 2018, Navios Acquisition shall pay the Manager the Fees as set out in Schedule "B" to this Agreement and the Extraordinary Fees and Costs, if applicable, and (ii) during the remaining (2) years (expiring on May 28, 2020) of this Agreement, Navios Acquisition shall reimburse the Manager for the actual costs and expenses incurred by the Manager in the manner provided for in Schedule "B".

3. The first and second paragraphs of Schedule "B" shall be amended and restated in their entirety as follows:

   "In consideration for the provision of the Services listed in Schedule "A" by the Manager to Navios Acquisition, Navios Acquisition shall, from May 29, 2016 until May 28, 2018, pay the Manager a fixed daily fee of US$7,150 per owned

LR1 product tanker vessel, $6,350 per owned MR2 product tanker vessel and chemical tanker vessel, and $9,500 per VLCC tanker vessel, payable on the last day of each month, as set forth in the table below. Navios Acquisition's payment to the Manager for dry-docking expenses shall be at-cost for all vessels.

Notwithstanding anything that may appear to the contrary in this Agreement, if Navios Acquisition decides to layup any of the Vessels, an appropriate reduction of the Fees for the layup period shall be mutually agreed between the parties hereto. Any consequential costs of activation and/or de-activation of a Vessel from layup shall be for the account of Navios Acquisition. The Manager reserves the right to maintain for the duration of this Agreement an amount of up to forty five (45) days estimated running expenses as a working capital reserve. Upon termination of this Agreement all moneys remaining within the working capital reserve shall be returned to the Navios Acquisition subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

During the remaining two (2) years of the of this Agreement (expiring on May 28, 2020), within forty-five (45 days after the end of each month), the Manager shall submit to Navios Acquisition for payment an invoice for reimbursement of the Costs and Expenses in connection with the provision of the Services listed in <u>Schedule "A"</u> by the Manager to Navios Acquisition for such month. Costs and Expenses shall be determined in a manner consistent with how the fixed daily fee payable from May 29, 2016 until May 28, 2018 was calculated and each statement will contain such supporting detail as may be reasonably required to validate such amounts due. Navios Acquisition shall make payment within fifteen (15) days of the date of each invoice. All invoices for Services are payable in U.S. dollars."

4. <u>Full Force and Effect</u>. Except as modified by this Amendment, all other terms and conditions in the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

5. <u>Effect</u>. Unless the context otherwise requires, the Agreement and this Amendment shall be read together and shall have effect as if the provisions of the Agreement and this Amendment were contained in one agreement. After the effective date of this Amendment, all references in the Agreement to "this Agreement," "hereto," "hereof," "hereunder" or words of like import referring to the Agreement shall mean the Agreement, as amended, as further modified by this Amendment.

6. <u>Counterparts</u>. This Amendment may be executed in separate counterparts, all of which taken together shall constitute a single instrument.

[*Remainder of page intentionally left blank. Signature page to follow*.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Amendment effective as of the day and year first above written.

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION

/s/ Leonidas Korres

By: Leonidas Korres
Title: Chief Financial Officer

NAVIOS TANKERS MANAGEMENT INC.

/s/ Efstratios Desypris

By: Efstratios Desypris
Title: President/Director

[Signature Page - Amendment to Management Agreement]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

METROPOLITAN CAPITAL ADVISORS INTERNATIONAL LTD. and JEFFREY E. SCHWARZ, derivatively on behalf of NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NAVIOS MARITIME HOLDINGS, INC.,

Defendant,

-and-

NAVIOS MARITIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION,

Nominal Defendant.

Case No. l:16-cv-02437 (AJN)

STIPULATION AND [~~PROPOSED~~] ORDER OF DISMISSAL AJN

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2016, Navios Maritime Acquisition Corporation (the “Company” or “Acquisition”) issued a Form 6-K announcing that the Company and Navios Maritime Holdings, Inc. (“Holdings”) had entered into an agreement pursuant to which Acquisition provided a revolving loan facility of up to $50.0 million to Holdings (the “Loan Facility”);

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2016, Plaintiff Jeffrey E. Schwarz (“Schwarz”) and Plaintiff Metropolitan Capital Advisors International Ltd. (“Metropolitan Capital,” collectively with Schwarz, “Plaintiffs”) filed a derivative complaint (the “Complaint”) against Defendant Holdings and Nominal Defendant Acquisition, seeking, among other things, an injunction barring Holdings from drawing down on the Loan Facility and, in the alternative, seeking damages in connection with any funds transferred, at the time or in the future, from the Company to Holdings pursuant to the Loan Facility (the "Action");

WHEREAS, simultaneously with the filing of the Complaint, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Expedited Discovery and an Injunction Schedule seeking (i) expedited discovery, and (ii) an expedited preliminary injunction hearing;

WHEREAS, on April 4, 2016, Plaintiffs served the Summons and Complaint on Holdings;

WHEREAS, on April 11, 2016, Plaintiffs served the Summons and Complaint on Acquisition;

WHEREAS, on April 12, 2016, the parties submitted a stipulated proposed schedule for expedited discovery;

WHEREAS, on April 13, 2016, the Court entered the parties' stipulated schedule and advised the parties that it would hear Plaintiffs' application on May 12, 2016;

WHEREAS, on April 14, 2016, Acquisition and Holdings issued a joint press release announcing that the Loan Facility had been cancelled, and that no borrowings had been made under the Loan Facility;

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2016, Plaintiffs wrote to advise the Court that, as a result of the termination of the Loan Facility, Defendants' independent actions provided complete relief to Plaintiffs in this Action, rendered Plaintiffs' claims moot, and that Plaintiffs therefore wished to dismiss their claims as moot and to submit an application for an award of attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses;

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2016, the Court entered an Order approving Plaintiff Metropolitan Capital's request for voluntary dismissal from the Action solely as to itself, and without prejudice to the rights or claims of Plaintiff Schwarz;

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2016, the Court entered a schedule governing Plaintiff Schwarz's anticipated application for an award of attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses;

WHEREAS, Plaintiff wishes to voluntarily dismiss the Action as moot;

WHEREAS, Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP ("Plaintiff's Counsel") believes that the decision to terminate the Loan Facility was caused by this Action and a substantial benefit was thereby conferred on Acquisition;

WHEREAS, following the mooting of this Action as a result of the cancellation of the Loan Facility, Plaintiff's Counsel and the Company engaged in arm's length negotiations regarding a reasonable fee award for Plaintiff's Counsel, and the Company, in the exercise of its business judgment, agreed to pay Plaintiff's Counsel $775,000 in attorneys' fees and expenses;

WHEREAS, Defendants deny each and every, and any and all, of Plaintiffs' allegations, and deny that Defendants engaged in any wrongdoing of any kind or nature whatsoever, and the Company states that the Company has agreed to settle Plaintiff's application for an award of attorneys' fees and expenses solely due to the costs of defense of that application;

WHEREAS, the Court has not passed on the amount of the fee;

NOW, THEREFORE, upon consent of the parties and subject to the approval of the Court:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED this 3rd day of June, 2016, pursuant to Rules 23(e) and 41(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, that:

1. The Company shall file this Stipulation and Order of Dismissal as an attachment to a Form 6-K to be issued no more than five (5) calendar days following the entry of this Stipulation and Order of Dismissal ("Order"). The filing by the Company of this Order as an attachment to a Form 6-K constitutes adequate notice for purposes of Rule 23(e)(l) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (the "Notice");

2. The Company or its counsel shall file with the Court an affidavit that the Notice has been made (the "Affidavit") in accordance with paragraph 1 above no later than five (5) calendar days after the Notice is publicly-filed;

3. Upon the filing of the Affidavit and Plaintiff's Counsel's filing of a declaration confirming their receipt of the payment of attorney fees and expenses contemplated in paragraph 4 below (which declaration shall be filed by Plaintiff's Counsel within three (3) business days after such payment is received by Plaintiff's Counsel):

a. The Action shall be dismissed with prejudice as to Plaintiffs Schwarz and Metropolitan Capital, and without prejudice as to all other Acquisition stockholders;

b. The Clerk of the Court shall close this case on the docket; and

c. The Court will no longer retain jurisdiction over this Action.

4. The Company shall pay to Plaintiff's Counsel fees and expenses in the amount of $775,000 within five (5) business days of the date of the filing of the Affidavit to an account designated by Plaintiff's Counsel.

DATED: June 1, 2016

BERNSTEIN LITOWITZ BERGER & GROSSMANN LLP

/s/ *Mark Lebovitch*

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Attorneys for Defendant Navios Maritime Holdings, Inc.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 3rd day of June, 2016.

The Honorable District Judge Allison A. Nathan

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