

Eagle Bulk Shipping Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 07, 2008

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2008
OR

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

For the transition period from _____ **to** _____

Commission File Number 001 33831

EAGLE BULK SHIPPING INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Republic of the Marshall Islands

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

98 0453513

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

477 Madison Avenue

New York, New York 10022

Address of Principal Executive Offices

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(212) 785 2500**

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES NO

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 46,887,689 shares outstanding as of November 7, 2008.

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Table of Contents**Part 1 : FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1 : Financial Statements****EAGLE BULK SHIPPING INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

| | September 30, 2008 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2007 |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| ASSETS: | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 32,984,370 | \$ 152,903,692 |
| Accounts receivable | 3,881,674 | 3,392,461 |
| Prepaid expenses | 3,567,676 | 1,158,113 |
| Total current assets | 40,433,720 | 157,454,266 |
| Noncurrent assets: | | |
| Vessels and vessel improvements, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$74,550,222 and \$52,733,604, respectively | 785,983,783 | 605,244,861 |
| Advances for vessel construction | 448,939,895 | 344,854,962 |
| Restricted cash | 10,776,056 | 9,124,616 |
| Deferred drydock costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$4,355,533 and \$2,453,253, respectively | 3,716,768 | 3,918,006 |
| Deferred financing costs | 13,811,706 | 14,479,024 |
| Fair value above contract value of time charters acquired | 4,531,115 | |
| Other assets | 5,983,420 | 932,638 |
| Total noncurrent assets | 1,273,742,743 | 978,554,107 |
| Total assets | \$ 1,314,176,463 | \$ 1,136,008,373 |
| LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 332,710 | \$ 3,621,559 |
| Accrued interest | 4,297,289 | 455,750 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 2,919,861 | 1,863,272 |
| Unearned charter hire revenue | 8,293,669 | 4,322,024 |
| Total current liabilities | 15,843,529 | 10,262,605 |
| Noncurrent liabilities: | | |
| Long-term debt | 741,967,857 | 597,242,890 |
| Fair value below contract value of time charters acquired | 32,603,867 | |
| Other liabilities | 15,379,722 | 13,531,883 |
| Total noncurrent liabilities | 789,951,446 | 610,774,773 |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Total liabilities | 805,794,975 | 621,037,378 |
| Commitment and contingencies | | |
| Stockholders equity: | | |
| Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 25,000,000 shares authorized, none issued | | |
| Common shares, \$.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 46,770,486 and 46,727,153 shares issued and outstanding, respectively | 467,704 | 467,271 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 610,932,876 | 602,929,530 |
| Retained earnings (net of dividends declared of \$238,674,545 and \$168,525,482, respectively) | (93,502,067) | (75,826,561) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (9,517,025) | (12,599,245) |
| Total stockholders equity | 508,381,488 | 514,970,995 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders equity | \$ 1,314,176,463 | \$ 1,136,008,373 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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EAGLE BULK SHIPPING INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Revenues, net of commissions | \$ 51,553,232 | \$ 33,955,704 | \$ 125,462,448 | \$ 89,202,283 |
| Vessel expenses | 9,344,348 | 6,647,223 | 24,932,088 | 19,749,702 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 8,991,877 | 7,241,927 | 23,718,898 | 19,079,511 |
| General and administrative expenses | 6,666,748 | 1,691,594 | 16,478,840 | 8,292,167 |
| Gain on sale of vessel | | | | (872,568) |
| Total operating expenses | 25,002,973 | 15,580,744 | 65,129,826 | 46,248,812 |
| Operating income | 26,550,259 | 18,374,960 | 60,332,622 | 42,953,471 |
| Interest expense | 3,714,458 | 3,476,977 | 10,513,928 | 9,789,541 |
| Interest income | (385,816) | (603,912) | (2,654,863) | (2,750,448) |
| Net interest expense | 3,328,642 | 2,873,065 | 7,859,065 | 7,039,093 |
| Net income | \$ 23,221,617 | \$ 15,501,895 | \$ 52,473,557 | \$ 35,914,378 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding : | | | | |
| Basic | 46,770,486 | 42,209,617 | 46,762,092 | 40,493,753 |
| Diluted | 47,066,254 | 42,365,252 | 47,062,811 | 40,590,796 |
| Per share amounts: | | | | |
| Basic net income | \$ 0.50 | \$ 0.37 | \$ 1.12 | \$ 0.89 |
| Diluted net income | \$ 0.49 | \$ 0.37 | \$ 1.11 | \$ 0.88 |
| Cash dividends declared and paid | \$ 0.50 | \$ 0.47 | \$ 1.50 | \$ 1.48 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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EAGLE BULK SHIPPING INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

| | Common Shares | Common Shares Amount | Additional Paid-In Capital | Retained Earnings | | Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Total Stockholders Equity | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Cash Dividends | Accumulated Deficit | | | |
| Balance at December 31, 2007 | 46,727,153 | \$ 467,271 | \$ 602,929,530 | | | \$ (75,826,561) | \$ (12,599,245) | \$ 514,970,995 |
| Comprehensive income : | | | | | | | | |
| Net income | | | | \$ 52,473,557 | | 52,473,557 | | 52,473,557 |
| Net change in unrealized income in derivatives | | | | | | | 3,082,220 | 3,082,220 |
| Comprehensive income | | | | | | | | 55,555,777 |
| Cash dividends | | | | \$ (70,149,063) | | (70,149,063) | | (70,149,063) |
| Exercise of stock options | 13,333 | 133 | 237,194 | | | | | 237,327 |
| Non-cash compensation : | | | | | | | | |
| Issuance of common shares | 30,000 | 300 | 608,100 | | | | | 608,400 |
| Restricted share grants and options | | | 7,158,052 | | | | | 7,158,052 |
| Balance at September 30, 2008 | 46,770,486 | \$ 467,704 | \$ 610,932,876 | | | \$ (93,502,067) | \$ (9,517,025) | \$ 508,381,488 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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EAGLE BULK SHIPPING INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

| | Nine Months Ended | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net income | \$ 52,473,557 | \$ 35,914,378 |
| <i>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:</i> | | |
| <i>Items included in net income not affecting cash flows:</i> | | |
| Depreciation | 21,816,618 | 18,008,485 |
| Amortization of deferred drydocking costs | 1,902,280 | 1,071,026 |
| Amortization of deferred financing costs | 185,508 | 180,070 |
| Amortization of fair value (below) above contract value of time charter acquired | (264,053) | 3,240,000 |
| Non-cash compensation expense | 7,766,452 | 3,504,193 |
| Gain on sale of vessel | | (872,568) |
| <i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</i> | | |
| Accounts receivable | (489,213) | (1,417,655) |
| Prepaid expenses | (2,409,563) | (597,878) |
| Accounts payable | (3,288,849) | 2,300,317 |
| Accrued interest | 573,342 | 2,192,455 |
| Accrued expenses | 1,056,589 | 79,210 |
| Drydocking expenditures | (1,701,042) | (2,972,553) |
| Unearned charter hire revenue | 3,971,645 | 1,958,114 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 81,593,271 | 62,587,594 |
| Cash Flows from investing activities: | | |
| Purchase of vessels and vessel improvements | (146,688,116) | (138,876,098) |
| Advances for vessel construction | (127,078,734) | (265,089,166) |
| Proceeds from sale of vessel | | 12,011,482 |
| Purchase of leasehold improvements | (120,723) | |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (273,887,573) | (391,953,782) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Issuance of common shares | | 239,848,266 |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 237,327 | |
| Equity issuance costs | | (5,701,127) |
| Bank borrowings | 144,724,967 | 300,304,279 |
| Repayment of bank debt | | (12,440,000) |
| Changes in restricted cash | (1,651,440) | (800,000) |
| Deferred financing costs | (786,811) | (402,180) |
| Cash dividends | (70,149,063) | (58,771,405) |

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| | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 72,374,980 | 462,037,833 |
| Net (decrease)/increase in cash | (119,919,322) | 132,671,645 |
| Cash at beginning of period | 152,903,692 | 22,275,491 |
| Cash at end of period | \$ 32,984,370 | \$ 154,947,136 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Eagle Bulk Shipping Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the Company, we or our). The Company is engaged in the ocean transportation of dry bulk cargoes worldwide through the ownership and operation of dry bulk vessels. The Company's fleet is comprised of Supramax and Handymax bulk carriers and the Company operates its business in one business segment.

The Company is a holding company incorporated in 2005, under the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and is the sole owner of all of the outstanding shares of its wholly-owned subsidiaries incorporated in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The primary activity of each of the subsidiaries is the ownership of a vessel. The operations of the vessels are managed by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Eagle Shipping International (USA) LLC, a Republic of the Marshall Islands limited liability company.

As of September 30, 2008, the Company's operating fleet consisted of 21 vessels. The Company also has contracts for the construction of 34 vessels under its newbuilding program. The following table presents certain information concerning the Company's fleet as of September 30, 2008:

| No. of Vessels | Dwt | Vessel Type | Delivery | Employment |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Vessels in Operation | 1,074,433 | 18 | | Time Charter |
| 21 Vessels | | Supramax 3 Handymax | | Time Charter |
| Vessels to be delivered | 212,400 | 53,100 dwt series | 2008-2009 | 3 Vessels on Time Charter and |
| 4 Vessels | | Supramax | | 1 Vessel Charter Free |
| 5 Vessels | 280,000 | 56,000 dwt series Supramax | 2008-2010 | Charter Free |
| 25 Vessels | 1,450,000 | 58,000 dwt series Supramax | 2009-2012 | 17 Vessels on Time Charter and 8 Vessels Charter free |

The following table represents certain information about the Company's charterers which individually accounted for more than 10% of the Company's gross time charter revenue during the periods indicated:

| Charterer | % of Consolidated Time Charter Revenue | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| | | | | |

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| | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Charterer A | | 12% | | 13% |
| Charterer B | 22% | 21% | 25% | 23% |
| Charterer D | | 10% | | 13% |
| Charterer H | 14% | 12% | 16% | 11% |
| Charterer J | | 11% | | |
| Charterer L | 18% | 13% | 19% | |

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| | % of Consolidated Time Charter Revenue | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Charterer M | 12% | | 12% | |
| Charterer P | 10% | | | |

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, and the rules and regulations of the SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) which apply to interim financial statements and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes normally included in consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. They should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company s 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) that management considers necessary for a fair presentation of its consolidated financial position and results of operations for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire year.

Note 2. New Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157), and in February 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) 157-1 and FSP 157-2. FSP 157-1 removes certain leasing transactions from the scope of SFAS 157. FSP 157-2 partially defers the effective date of SFAS 157 for one year for certain nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are recognized at fair value on a nonrecurring basis (at least annually). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a frame work for measuring fair value and expands disclosure of fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements but provides guidance on how to measure fair value by providing a fair value hierarchy used to classify the source of the information. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial assets and liabilities in fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and for non-financial assets and liabilities in fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. Our adoption of the provisions of SFAS No. 157 on January 1, 2008, with respect to financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, did not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations. We are currently evaluating the effect, if any, of the adoption of SFAS No. 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities on its financial condition and results of operations, including for the purpose of assessing valuation of long-lived asset impairment.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value, and establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between entities that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Upon adoption, we did not elect the fair value option for any items within the scope of SFAS 159, and, therefore, the adoption of SFAS No. 159 did not impact our financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141(R)). SFAS No. 141(R) will significantly change the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS 141(R), an acquiring entity will be required to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS No. 141(R) will change the accounting treatment for certain specific acquisition related items including: (1) expensing acquisition related costs as incurred; (2) valuing noncontrolling interests at fair value at the acquisition date of a controlling interest; and (3) expensing restructuring costs associated with an acquired business. SFAS No. 141(R) also includes a substantial number of new disclosure

requirements. SFAS No. 141(R) is to be applied prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. SFAS No. 141(R) will have an impact on our accounting for any future business combinations once adopted.

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In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 (SFAS No. 161). SFAS No. 161 requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts and gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. SFAS No. 161 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. We are currently assessing the new disclosure requirements required by SFAS No. 161.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (SFAS No. 162). SFAS No. 162 seeks to clarify the hierarchy of accounting principles by raising FASB Statements of Accounting Concepts to the same level as FASB Statements of Accounting Standards and directing the Statement of Auditing Standards No. 69 to entities rather than to auditors. SFAS No. 162 is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's amendment to AU Section 411, The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 162 to have a material impact on our financial statements.

Note 3. Vessels*a. Vessel and Vessel Improvements*

At September 30, 2008, the Company's operating fleet consisted of 21 dry bulk vessels. In June 2008, the Company took delivery of the Wren, the first of its 35 newbuild vessels. The Wren has been recorded at its fair market value in connection with the acquisition of its construction contract from Kyrini Shipping Inc. in 2007. In May 2008, the Company acquired two Supramax vessels, Goldeneye and Redwing, for a total purchase price of \$146,100,000. The Goldeneye and Redwing were delivered in June 2008 and September 2008, respectively.

Vessel and vessel improvements consist of the following:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Vessels and Vessel Improvements, at December 31, 2007 | \$ 605,244,861 |
| Purchase of Vessel and Vessel Improvements | 146,688,116 |
| Delivery of Newbuild Vessel | 55,867,424 |
| Depreciation Expense | (21,816,618) |
| Vessels and Vessel Improvements, at September 30, 2008 | \$ 785,983,783 |

b. Advances for Vessel Construction

The Company had contracted for the construction of 35 Supramax vessels, five in Japan and 30 in China. In June 2008, the first of these vessels, the Wren, was constructed in China and delivered to the Company.

The total cost of the contracts for the five Supramax vessels under construction at a shipyard in Japan is \$167,172,089. These vessels construction contracts are Japanese yen based and as of September 30, 2008, the Company has advanced an equivalent of \$66,300,573 in progress payments towards these contracts. These vessels are expected to be delivered between 2008 and 2010. The Company will incur additional associated costs relating to the construction of these vessels.

Following the delivery of the first Chinese built vessel, the Wren, in June 2008, the Company has 29 Supramax vessels under construction at a shipyard in China. As of September 30, 2008, the total cost of the construction project in China is approximately \$1,220,009,589, of which the Company has advanced \$329,167,089 in progress payments towards the construction of these vessels. These vessels are expected to be delivered between 2008 and 2012. The Company will incur additional costs relating to the construction of these vessels, including capitalized interest, insurance, legal, and technical supervision costs. The Company had acquired the rights to these newbuilding vessels in 2007 from Kyrini Shipping Inc., an unrelated privately held Greek shipping company for consideration of \$150,000,000, and this amount is included in total construction cost. The acquisition comprised purchase contracts for the construction of the 26 Supramax vessels and time charter employment contracts for 21 of the 26 vessels. These

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charter rates were either below or above market rates for equivalent time charters prevailing at the time the foregoing vessels were acquired. The present values of the above and below market charters were estimated by the Company at \$4,531,115 and \$32,867,920, respectively, and were recorded as assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. These amounts will be amortized to revenue over the life of the time charters assumed on these vessels. For the nine and three months ended September 30, 2008, net revenues included \$264,053 as amortization of the below market rate charters. As of September 30, 2008, the unamortized above and below market rate charters was \$4,531,115 and \$32,603,867, respectively.

The Company received an option from the shipyard in China for the construction of 9 additional Supramax vessels. On December 27, 2007, the Company exercised four of these options and the options for the remaining five vessels expired on March 31, 2008.

As of September 30, 2008, the Company has advanced a net of \$448,939,895 in progress payments towards the newbuilding vessels including \$53,472,233 in associated costs relating to the construction of these vessels.

Advances for Vessel Construction consist of the following:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Advances for Vessel Construction, at December 31, 2007 | \$ 344,854,962 |
| Progress Payments | 137,947,463 |
| Capitalized Interest | 19,271,348 |
| Legal and Technical Supervision Costs | 2,733,546 |
| Delivery of Newbuild Vessel | (55,867,424) |
| | |
| Advances for Vessel Construction, at September 30, 2008 | \$ 448,939,895 |

Note 4. Long-Term Debt

At September 30, 2008, the Company's debt consisted of \$741,967,857 in net borrowings under the \$1,600,000,000 amended revolving credit facility. These borrowings consisted of \$314,777,521 for the 21 vessels currently in operation and \$427,190,336 to fund the Company's newbuilding program.

On July 3, 2008, the Company entered into an Amendatory Agreement to its \$1,600,000,000 revolving credit facility. Among other things, the amended facility provides us with an additional incremental commitment of up to \$200,000,000 under the same terms and conditions as the existing facility, subject to satisfaction of certain additional conditions. The Company now also has the ability to purchase additional dry bulk vessels in excess of 85,000dwt and over 10 years of age, but no more than 20 years of age, with certain limitations. The agreement also provides for the purchase or acquisition of more than one additional vessel *en bloc* or the acquisition of beneficial ownership in one or more additional vessel(s). The agreement amends the margin applicable over the Libor interest rate on borrowings to 0.95% for the next two years. Thereafter, if the advance ratio is less than 35%, the margin will be 0.80% per year; if the advance ratio is equal to or greater than 35% but less than 60%, the margin will be 0.95%; if the advance ratio is equal to or greater than 60%, the margin will be 1.05%. The agreement also amends the commitment fee on the undrawn portion of the revolving credit facility to 0.30%. In connection with this latest amendment, applicable arrangement fees will be incurred and these fees will be in proportion to the arrangement fees previously incurred when the revolving facility was increased to \$1,600,000,000 in 2007. All other terms and conditions remain unchanged.

The Company revolving credit facility contains financial covenants requiring us, among other things, to ensure that we maintain with the lender \$500,000 per delivered vessel. As of September 30, 2008 the Company has recorded \$10,500,000 as restricted cash in the accompanying balance sheets.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, interest rates on the outstanding debt ranged from 3.10% to 6.19%, including a margin of 0.80% to 0.95% over LIBOR applicable under the terms of the amended revolving credit facility. The weighted average effective interest rate was 5.32%. The Company incurs a commitment fee of 0.25% on

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the undrawn portion of the revolving credit facility. Interest costs on borrowings used to fund the Company's newbuilding program are capitalized until the vessels are delivered.

Interest Expense, exclusive of capitalized interest, consists of:

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Loan Interest | \$ 3,636,510 | \$ 3,340,888 | \$ 10,287,483 | \$ 9,247,055 |
| Commitment Fees | 15,661 | 73,803 | 40,937 | 362,416 |
| Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs | 62,287 | 62,286 | 185,508 | 180,070 |
| Total Interest Expense | \$ 3,714,458 | \$ 3,476,977 | \$ 10,513,928 | \$ 9,789,541 |

Cash interest paid, exclusive of capitalized interest, in the nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, amounted to \$9,752,610 and \$9,547,291, respectively.

Interest-Rate Swaps

The Company has entered into interest rate swaps to effectively convert a portion of its debt from a floating to a fixed-rate basis. Under these swap contracts, exclusive of applicable margins, the Company will pay fixed rate interest and receive floating-rate interest amounts based on three-month LIBOR settings. The swaps are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges. The following table summarizes the interest rate swaps in place as of September 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007.

| Notional Amount Outstanding- September 30, 2008 | Notional Amount Outstanding- December 31, 2007 | Fixed Rate | Maturity |
|---|--|------------|----------|
| \$ 84,800,000 | \$ 84,800,000 | 5.240% | 09/2009 |
| 25,776,443 | 25,776,443 | 4.900% | 03/2010 |
| 10,995,000 | 10,995,000 | 4.980% | 08/2010 |
| 202,340,000 | 202,340,000 | 5.040% | 08/2010 |
| 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 4.220% | 09/2010 |
| 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 4.5375% | 09/2010 |
| 25,048,118 | 25,048,118 | 4.740% | 12/2011 |
| 36,752,038 | 36,752,038 | 5.225% | 08/2012 |
| 81,500,000 | | 3.895% | 01/2013 |
| 144,700,000 | | 3.580% | 10/2011 |
| \$741,911,599 | \$ 515,711,599 | | |

Upon maturity of the \$84,800,000 swap in September 2009, a swap with the same notional amount will commence with a fixed interest rate of 3.90% that matures in September 2013.

The Company records the fair value of the interest rate swaps as an asset or liability on its balance sheet. The effective portion of the swap is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Accordingly, an asset of \$1,522,442 has been recorded in Other Assets in the Company's balance sheet as of September 30, 2008 and liabilities of \$15,379,722 and \$13,531,883 have been recorded in Other Liabilities in the Company's balance sheets as of September 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, respectively.

Foreign Currency swaps

The Company has entered into foreign exchange swap transactions to hedge foreign currency risks on its capital asset transactions (vessel newbuildings). The swaps are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges.

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At December 31, 2007, the Company had outstanding foreign currency swap contracts for notional amounts aggregating 11.28 billion Japanese yen swapped into the equivalent of \$104,259,998. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company made a progress payment in Japanese yen to the shipyard in Japan. At September 30, 2008, the Company had outstanding foreign currency swap contracts for notional amounts aggregating 10.9 billion Japanese yen swapped into the equivalent of \$100,871,516.

The Company records the fair value of the currency swaps as an asset or liability in its financial statements. The effective portion of the currency swap is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Accordingly, an amount of \$4,340,255 and \$932,638 have been recorded in Other Assets in the accompanying balance sheets as of September 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, respectively.

Note 5. Fair Value Measurements

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS 157, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The fair value hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements under SFAS 157 is as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable

Level 3 Inputs that are unobservable (for example cash flow modeling inputs based on assumptions)

The following table summarizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2008, as required by SFAS 157:

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|----------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Assets | | | |
| Interest rate contracts | | \$ 1,522,442 | |
| Foreign currency contracts | | \$ 4,340,255 | |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Interest rate contracts | | \$15,379,722 | |

The fair value of the interest rate and foreign currency swap contracts are based on quoted market prices for a similar contract and can be validated through external sources.

Note 6. Commitments and Contingencies*Vessel Technical Management Contracts*

The Company has technical management agreements for each of its vessels with independent technical managers. The Company paid average monthly technical management fees of \$8,913 and \$8,851 per vessel during the three months ended September 30, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

Operating Lease

In December 2005, the Company entered into a lease for office space. The lease is secured by a Letter of Credit backed by cash collateral of \$124,616 which amount is recorded as restricted cash in the accompanying balance sheets. In March 2008, the Company amended the lease to incorporate additional office space. The amended lease expires in 2018. The cash collateral securing the lease has been increased by \$151,440. The Company has recorded the total Cash collateral of \$276,056 as restricted cash.

The future minimum commitments under the leases for office space as of September 30, 2008 are as follows:

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| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 2008 | \$ 162,138 |
| 2009 | 648,552 |
| 2010 | 648,552 |
| 2011 | 788,519 |
| 2012 | 835,175 |
| Thereafter | 4,523,865 |
| Total | \$ 7,606,801 |

Note 7. Earnings Per Common Share

The computation of basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share gives effect to the assumed exercise of stock options and restricted stock units using the treasury stock method, unless the impact is anti-dilutive. Diluted net income per share as of September 30, 2008, does not include the assumed exercise of 938,333 restricted stock units as its effect was anti-dilutive.

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Net Income | \$23,221,617 | \$15,501,895 | \$52,473,557 | \$35,914,378 |
| Weighted Average Shares Basic | 46,770,486 | 42,209,617 | 46,762,092 | 40,493,753 |
| Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock units | 295,768 | 185,635 | 300,719 | 97,043 |
| Weighted Average Shares Diluted | 47,066,254 | 42,365,252 | 47,062,811 | 40,590,796 |
| Basic Earnings Per Share | \$ 0.50 | \$ 0.37 | \$ 1.12 | \$ 0.89 |
| Diluted Earnings Per Share | \$ 0.49 | \$ 0.37 | \$ 1.11 | \$ 0.88 |

Note 8. Capital Stock*Dividends*

The Company's policy is to declare quarterly dividends to shareholders in March, May, August and November. Payment of dividends is in the discretion of the Board of Directors and is limited by the terms of certain agreements to which the Company and its subsidiaries are parties to and provisions of Marshall Islands law. The Company's revolving credit facility permits it to pay quarterly dividends in amounts up to its cumulative free cash flows, which is our earnings before extraordinary or exceptional items, interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (Credit Agreement EBITDA), less the aggregate amount of interest incurred and net amounts payable under interest rate hedging agreements during the relevant period and an agreed upon reserve for dry-docking for the period, provided that there is not a default or breach of a loan covenant under the credit facility and the payment of the dividends would not result in a default or breach of a loan covenant. In this connection, the drybulk market has recently declined substantially. Depending on market conditions in the dry bulk shipping industry and acquisition opportunities that may arise, the Company may be required to obtain additional debt or equity financing which could affect its dividend policy. In addition, any determination by the Board of Directors to pay dividends in the future will depend upon the Company's results of operations, financial condition, liquidity needs, capital restrictions, loan covenants and other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors in its discretion.

On February 27, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.50 per share for the fourth quarter of 2007. The aggregate amount of this cash dividend was \$23,378,577 and was paid on March 18, 2008, to all shareholders of record as of March 13, 2008.

On May 6, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend for the first quarter of 2008 of \$0.50 per share. The aggregate amount of this cash dividend was \$23,385,243 and was paid on May 23, 2008 to all shareholders of record as of May 20, 2008.

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On August 5, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend for the second quarter of 2008 of \$0.50 per share. The aggregate amount of this cash dividend was \$23,385,243 and was paid on August 26, 2008, to all shareholders of record as of August 20, 2008.

Note 9. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan

The Company adopted the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan for the purpose of affording an incentive to eligible persons. The 2005 Stock Incentive Plan provides for the grant of equity-based awards, including stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock bonuses, dividend equivalents and other awards based on or relating to the Company's common shares to eligible non-employee directors, selected officers and other employees and independent contractors. The plan is administered by a committee of the Company's Board of Directors. An aggregate of 2.6 million shares of the Company's common stock has been authorized for issuance under the plan.

In 2006 and 2007, the Company awarded stock options to members of its management and its independent non-employee directors. As of September 30, 2008, options covering 590,667 of the Company's common shares are outstanding with exercise prices ranging from \$13.23 to \$21.88 per share (the market prices at dates of grant). The options granted to the directors vested and became exercisable on the grant dates. The options granted to members of its management vest and become exercisable over three years. All options expire ten years from the date of grant. For purposes of determining the non-cash compensation cost for the Company's stock option plans using the fair value method of FAS 123(R), the fair value of the options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

In 2007, the Company granted restricted stock units (RSUs) to members of its management which vest ratably over three years. In June 2008, the Company granted 833,333 RSUs, vesting ratably over five years, to its Chief Executive Officer as part of an employment agreement. In August 2008, the Company granted 105,000 RSUs, vesting ratably over three years, to a new member of management. As of September 30, 2008, RSUs covering a total of 1,729,851 of the Company's shares are outstanding. These RSUs also entitle the participant to receive a dividend equivalent payment on the unvested portion of the underlying shares granted under the award, each time the Company pays a dividend to the Company's shareholders. The Company is amortizing to non-cash compensation expense the fair value of the non-vested restricted stock at the grant date. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, the amortization charge was \$3,131,658 and \$6,931,944, respectively. The remaining expense for each of the years ending 2008, 2009, and 2010 will be \$3,270,064, \$13,080,255 and \$12,410,365, respectively, and \$12,577,205 thereafter.

On January 15, 2008, the Company granted 30,000 shares of its common stock, which vested on the grant date, to its independent non-employee directors. The fair value of the stock at the grant date was equal to the closing stock price on that date and a total amount of \$608,400 has been recorded in non-cash compensation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Non-cash compensation expenses include profits interests awarded to members of the Company's management by the Company's former principal shareholder, Eagle Ventures LLC. These profits interests diluted only the interests of owners of Eagle Ventures LLC, and did not dilute direct holders of the Company's common stock. However, the Company's statement of operations reflects non-cash charges for compensation related to the profits interests. The non-cash compensation charges were being recorded as an expense over the estimated service period in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R). As Eagle Ventures has sold substantially all of its holdings in the Company, the non-cash, non-dilutive charges relating to profits interests ended in the first quarter of 2007 and there are no charges in future periods. Accordingly, the expense for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2007, included \$3,137,812 in non-cash, non-dilutive charges relating to the profits interests.

The non-cash compensation expenses recorded by the Company and included in General and Administrative Expenses are as follows:

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| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Stock Option Plans | \$ 62,851 | \$120,614 | \$ 226,108 | \$ 366,381 |
| Restricted Stock Grants | 3,131,658 | | 6,931,944 | |
| Stock Grants | | | 608,400 | |
| Non-dilutive Profits Interests | | | | 3,137,812 |
| Total Non-cash compensation expense | \$3,194,509 | \$120,614 | \$7,766,452 | \$3,504,193 |

In 2006 and 2007, the Company granted Dividend Equivalent Rights Awards (DERs) to its independent non-employee directors and members of its management. These DERs entitle the participant to receive a dividend equivalent payment each time the Company pays a dividend to the Company's shareholders. As of September 30, 2008, DERs equivalent to 574,000 of the Company's common shares are outstanding. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company has also recorded in General and Administrative Expense cash compensation expenses of \$1,182,190 and \$2,608,236.

Note 10. Subsequent Events*Dividend*

On November 5, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend for the third quarter of 2008 of \$0.50 per share, based on 46,887,689 of the Company's common shares outstanding, payable to all shareholders of record as of November 20, 2008. The aggregate amount of this cash dividend payable to the Company's shareholders on November 26, 2008 is \$23,443,845.

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION**

The following is a discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operation for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007. This section should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report and the notes to those financial statements.

This discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and are intended to be covered by the safe harbor provided for under these sections. These statements may include words such as believe, estimate, project, intend, expect, plan, anticipate, and other expressions in connection with any discussion of the timing or nature of future operating or financial performance or other events. Forward looking statements reflect management's current expectations and observations with respect to future events and financial performance. Where we express an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, our forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected, or implied by those forward-looking statements. The principal factors that affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows include, charter market rates, which have recently declined significantly from historic highs, periods of charter hire, vessel operating expenses and voyage costs, which are incurred primarily in U.S. dollars, depreciation expenses, which are a function of the cost of our vessels, significant vessel improvement costs and our vessels' estimated useful lives, and financing costs related to our indebtedness. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward looking statements as a result of certain factors which could include the following: (i) changes in demand in the dry bulk market, including, without limitation, changes in production of, or demand for, commodities and bulk cargoes, generally or in particular regions; (ii) greater than anticipated levels of dry bulk vessel new building orders or lower than anticipated rates of dry bulk vessel scrapping; (iii) changes in rules and regulations applicable to the dry bulk industry, including, without limitation, legislation adopted by international bodies or organizations such as the International Maritime Organization and the European Union or by individual countries; (iv) actions taken by regulatory authorities; (v) changes in trading patterns significantly impacting overall dry bulk tonnage requirements; (vi) changes in the typical seasonal variations in dry bulk charter rates; (vii) changes in the cost of other modes of bulk commodity transportation; (viii) changes in general domestic and international political conditions; (ix) changes in the condition of the Company's vessels or applicable maintenance or regulatory standards (which may affect, among other things, our anticipated drydocking costs); (x) and other factors listed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This discussion also includes statistical data regarding world dry bulk fleet and orderbook and fleet age. We generated some of this data internally, and some were obtained from independent industry publications and reports that we believe to be reliable sources. We have not independently verified this data nor sought the consent of any organizations to refer to their reports in this quarterly report. We disclaim any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Overview

We are Eagle Bulk Shipping Inc., a Republic of Marshall Islands corporation headquartered in New York City. We own one of the largest fleets of Supramax dry bulk vessels in the world. Supramax dry bulk vessels range in size from 50,000 to 60,000 dwt. We transport a broad range of major and minor bulk cargoes, including iron ore, coal, grain, cement and fertilizer, along worldwide shipping routes. As of September 30, 2008, we owned and operated a modern fleet of 21 Handymax dry bulk vessels, 18 of which are of the Supramax class. We also have a Supramax newbuilding program for the construction of 35 newbuilding vessels in Japan and China. The first of these vessels was delivered to us in June 2008. Upon delivery of all newbuilding vessels by early 2012, our total fleet will consist of 55 vessels with a combined carrying capacity of 3 million dwt.

We are focused on maintaining a high quality fleet that is concentrated primarily in one vessel type – Handymax dry bulk carriers and its sub-category of Supramax vessels which are Handymax vessels ranging in size

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from 50,000 to 60,000 dwt. These vessels have the cargo loading and unloading flexibility of on-board cranes while offering cargo carrying capacities approaching that of Panamax dry bulk vessels, which range in size from 60,000 to 100,000 dwt and rely on port facilities to load and offload their cargoes. We believe that the cargo handling flexibility and cargo carrying capacity of the Supramax class vessels make them attractive to cargo interests and vessel charterers. The 21 vessels in our operating fleet, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 1,074,433 deadweight tons, have an average age of only 6 years compared to an average age for the world Handymax dry bulk fleet of over 15 years.

Each of our vessels is owned by us through a separate wholly owned Republic of the Marshall Islands limited liability company.

We maintain our principal executive offices at 477 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022. Our telephone number at that address is (212) 785-2500. Our website address is www.eagleships.com. Information contained on our website does not constitute part of this quarterly report.

Our financial performance since inception is based on the following key elements of our business strategy:

- (1) concentration in one vessel category: Supramax class of Handymax dry bulk vessels, which we believe offer size, operational and geographical advantages (over Panamax and Capesize vessels),
- (2) our strategy is to charter our vessels primarily pursuant to one- to three-year time charters to allow us to take advantage of the stable cash flow and high utilization rates that are associated with medium to long-term time charters. Reliance on the spot market contributes to fluctuations in revenue, cash flow, and net income. On the other hand, time charters provide a shipping company with a predictable level of revenues. We have entered into time charters for all of our vessels which range in length from approximately one to three years, and in the case of many of our newbuilding vessels for periods up to December 2018. Our time charters provide for fixed semi-monthly payments in advance. This strategy is effective in strong and weak dry bulk markets, giving us security and predictability of cashflows when we look at the volatility of the shipping markets,
- (3) maintain high quality vessels and improve standards of operation through improved environmental procedures, crew training and maintenance and repair procedures, and
- (4) maintain a balance between purchasing vessels as market conditions and opportunities arise and maintaining prudent financial ratios (e.g. leverage ratio).

We have employed all of our vessels in our operating fleet on time charters for periods ranging from approximately one to three years. The following table represents certain information about the Company's revenue earning charters on its operating fleet as of September 30, 2008:

| Vessel | Year Built | Dwt | Time Charter Expiration ⁽¹⁾ | Daily Time Charter Hire Rate |
|---------------|-------------------|------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Cardinal | 2004 | 55,408 | May 2008 to August 2008 | \$28,000 |
| | | | August 2008 to Jun/Sep 2009 | \$62,000 |
| Condor (2) | 2001 | 50,296 | May 2009 to August 2009 | \$20,500 |
| Falcon (3) | 2001 | 50,296 | April 2008 to July 2008 | \$20,950 |
| | | | August 2008 to Apr/Jun 2010 | \$39,500 |
| Griffon | 1995 | 46,635 | March 2009 to June 2009 | \$20,075 |
| | 2001 | 50,296 | June 2009 to September 2009 | \$24,000 |

Harrier
(4)

Hawk I 2001 50,296 April 2009 to June 2009 \$22,000

Heron ⁽⁵⁾ 2001 52,827 January 2011 to March 2011 \$26,375

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| Vessel | Year Built | Dwt | Time Charter Expiration ⁽¹⁾ | Daily Time Charter Hire Rate |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Jaeger ⁽⁶⁾ | 2004 | 52,248 | July 2008 to August 2008 | \$27,500 |
| | | | August 2008 to November 2008 | \$50,000 |
| Kestrel I ⁽⁷⁾ | 2004 | 50,326 | April 2008 to June 2008 | \$18,750 |
| | | | June 2008 to April 2009 | \$20,000 |
| Kite | 1997 | 47,195 | September 2009 to January 2010 | \$21,000 |
| Merlin ⁽⁸⁾ | 2001 | 50,296 | December 2010 to March 2011 | \$25,000 |
| Osprey I ⁽⁹⁾ | 2002 | 50,206 | July 2008 to November 2008 | \$21,000 |
| | | | November 2008 to December 2009 | \$25,000 |
| Peregrine | 2001 | 50,913 | December 2008 to February 2009 | \$20,500 |
| Sparrow ⁽¹⁰⁾ | 2000 | 48,225 | February 2010 to April 2010 | \$34,500 |
| | | | | |
| Tern ⁽¹¹⁾ | 2003 | 50,200 | February 2009 to April 2009 | \$20,500 |
| Shrike ⁽¹²⁾ | 2003 | 53,343 | April 2009 to June 2009 | \$24,600 |
| | | | June 2009 to Aug 2010 | \$25,600 |
| Skua ⁽¹³⁾ | 2003 | 53,350 | May 2009 to August 2009 | \$24,200 |
| | | | August 2009 to September 2010 | \$25,200 |
| Kittiwake ⁽¹⁴⁾ | 2002 | 53,146 | May 2008 to August 2008 | \$30,400 |
| | | | August 2008 to July/Sep 2009 | \$56,250 |
| Goldeneye | 2002 | 52,421 | May 2009 to August 2009 | \$61,000 |
| | | | | \$24,750 |
| Wren ⁽¹⁵⁾ | 2008 | 53,100 | Feb 2012 | \$18,000 |
| | | | Feb 2012 to Dec 2018/Apr 2019 | (withprofit share) |
| Redwing | 2007 | 52,421 | September 2008 to August/October 2009 | \$50,000 |

(1) The date range provided represents the earliest and latest date on which the

charterer may redeliver the vessel to the Company upon the termination of the charter. The time charter hire rates presented are gross daily charter rates before brokerage commissions, ranging from 2.25% to 6.25%, to third party ship brokers.

- (2) The charterer of the CONDOR has exercised its option to extend the charter period by 11 to 13 months at a time charter rate of \$22,000 per day.
- (3) Upon the conclusion of the current charter in July 2008, the FALCON commenced a new time charter with a rate of \$39,500 per day for 21 to 23 months. The charterer has an option to extend the charter period by 11 to 13 months at a daily time charter rate of \$41,000.

- (4) The daily rate for the HARRIER is \$27,000 for the first year and \$21,000 for the second year. Revenue recognition is based on an average daily rate of \$24,000.
- (5) The previous time charter on the HERON at a daily rate of \$24,000 ended in January 2008. The vessel commenced a new time charter with a rate of \$26,375 per day for 36 to 39 months. The charterer has an option for a further 11 to 13 months at a time charter rate of \$27,375 per day. The charterer has a second option for a further 11 to 13 months at a time charter rate of \$28,375 per day.
- (6) The JAEGER commenced a new time charter in August 2008 with a daily rate of \$50,000 for a period of 3 to 5 months. The vessel was

previously employed on a one year time charter at a daily rate which was based on the average time charter rate for the Baltic Supramax Index, but in no case be greater than \$27,500 per day or less than \$22,500 per day. The vessel earned the maximum \$27,500 per day during the currency of that charter.

- (7) The charterer of the KESTREL I has exercised its option to extend the charter period by 11 to 13 months at a daily time charter rate of \$20,000 per day.
- (8) The daily rate for the MERLIN is \$27,000 for the first year, \$25,000 for the second year and \$23,000 for the third year. Revenue recognition is based on an average daily rate of \$25,000.

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- (9) The charterer of the OSPREY I has exercised its option to extend the charter period by up to 11 to 13 months at a time charter rate of \$25,000 per day. The charterer has an additional option to extend for a further 11 to 13 months at a time charter rate of \$25,000 per day.
- (10) The SPARROW was previously on a time charter at a base rate of \$24,000 per day for 11 to 13 months with a profit share of 30% of up to the first \$3,000 per day over the base rate. This charter ended in February 2008.
- (11) The TERN previously was on a time charter at a daily rate of \$19,000. This charter ended in March 2008 and the charterer has exercised its option to extend the charter period by 11 to 13 months at a time charter rate

of \$20,500 per day.

- (12) The charterer of the SHRIKE has exercised their option to extend the charter period by 12 to 14 months at a daily time charter rate of \$25,600.
- (13) The charterer of the SKUA has exercised an option to extend the charter period by 11 to 13 months at a daily time charter rate of \$25,200.
- (14) The KITTIWAKE commenced a new time charter in August 2008 with a daily rate of \$56,250 for 11 to 13 months. The KITTIWAKE was previously employed on a time charter for 11 to 13 months at a charter rate which was based on the average time charter rate for the Baltic Supramax Index, but in no case be greater than \$30,400 per day or less

than \$24,400 per day. The vessel earned the maximum \$30,400 per day during the currency of that charter.

- (15) The WREN has entered into a long-term charter. The charter rate until February 2012 is \$24,750 per day. Subsequently, the charter until redelivery in December 2018 to April 2019 will be profit share based. The base charter rate will be \$18,000 with a 50% profit share for earned rates over \$22,000 per day. Revenue recognition for the base rate from commencement of the charter is based on an average daily base rate of \$20,306.

The Company has entered into a 35 vessel construction program. The first of these vessels, the Wren, was constructed in China and delivered to the Company in June 2008. As of September 30, 2008, the Company has contracts for 34 vessels to be constructed in China and Japan. The following table represents certain information about the Company's newbuilding vessels and their employment upon delivery:

| Vessel | Dwt | Year Built - Expected Delivery⁽¹⁾ | Time Charter Expiration⁽²⁾ | Daily Time Charter Hire Rate⁽³⁾ | Profit Share |
|----------------------------|------------|---|--|---|---------------------|
| Woodstar ⁽⁴⁾ | 53,100 | Oct 2008 | Jan 2014 | \$18,300 | |

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| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Jan 2014 to Dec 2018/Apr 2019 | \$18,000 | 50% over \$22,000 |
| Crowned Eagle | 56,000 | Nov 2008 | Nov 2008 to Oct 2009 | \$16,000 | |
| Crested Eagle | 56,000 | Feb 2009 | Charter Free | | |
| Stellar Eagle | 56,000 | Apr 2009 | Charter Free | | |
| Thrush | 53,100 | Sep 2009 | Charter Free | | |
| Bittern | 58,000 | Sep 2009 | Dec 2014 Dec 2014 to Dec 2018/Apr 2019 | \$18,850 \$18,000 | 50% over \$22,000 |
| Canary | 58,000 | Oct 2009 | Jan 2015 Jan 2015 to Dec 2018/Apr 2019 | \$18,850 \$18,000 | 50% over \$22,000 |
| Thrasher | 53,100 | Nov 2009 | Feb 2016 Feb 2016 to Dec 2018/Apr 2019 | \$18,400 \$18,000 | 50% over \$22,000 |
| Crane | 58,000 | Nov 2009 | Feb 2015 Feb 2015 to Dec 2018/Apr 2019 | \$18,850 \$18,000 | 50% over \$22,000 |
| Avocet | 53,100 | Dec 2009 | Mar 2016 Mar 2016 to Dec 2018/Apr 2019 | \$18,400 \$18,000 | 50% over \$22,000 |
| Egret ⁽⁵⁾ | 58,000 | Dec 2009 | Sep 2012 to Jan 2013 | \$17,650 | 50% over \$20,000 |
| Golden Eagle | 56,000 | Jan 2010 | Charter Free | | |
| Gannet ⁽⁵⁾ | 58,000 | Jan 2010 | Oct 2012 to Feb 2013 | \$17,650 | 50% over \$20,000 |
| Imperial Eagle | 56,000 | Feb 2010 | Charter Free | | |
| Grebe ⁽⁵⁾ | 58,000 | Feb 2010 | Nov 2012 to Mar 2013 | \$17,650 | 50% over \$20,000 |

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| Vessel | Dwt | Year Built - Expected Delivery⁽¹⁾ | Time Charter Expiration⁽²⁾ | Daily Time Charter Hire Rate⁽³⁾ | Profit Share |
|---------------------------|------------|---|--|---|----------------------|
| Ibis ⁽⁵⁾ | 58,000 | Mar 2010 | Dec 2012 to Apr 2013 | \$17,650 | 50% over \$20,000 |
| Jay | 58,000 | Apr 2010 | Sep 2015 | \$18,500 | 50% over \$21,500 |
| | | | Sep 2015 to Dec 2018/Apr 2019 | \$18,000 | 50% over \$22,000 |
| Kingfisher | 58,000 | May 2010 | Oct 2015 | \$18,500 | 50% over \$21,500 |
| | | | Oct 2015 to Dec 2018/Apr 2019 | \$18,000 | 50% over \$22,000 |
| Martin | 58,000 | Jun 2010 | Dec 2016 to Dec 2017 | \$18,400 | |
| Besra ⁽⁶⁾ | 58,000 | Oct 2010 | Charter Free | | |
| Cernicalo ⁽⁶⁾ | 58,000 | Jan 2011 | Charter Free | | |
| Nighthawk | 58,000 | Mar 2011 | Sep 2017 to Sep 2018 | \$18,400 | |
| Oriole | 58,000 | Jul 2011 | Jan 2018 to Jan 2019 | \$18,400 | |
| Fulmar ⁽⁶⁾ | 58,000 | Jul 2011 | Charter Free | | |
| Owl | 58,000 | Aug 2011 | Feb 2018 to Feb 2019 | \$18,400 | |
| Petrel ⁽⁵⁾ | 58,000 | Sep 2011 | Jun 2014 to Oct 2014 | \$17,650 | 50% over \$20,000 |
| Goshawk ⁽⁶⁾ | 58,000 | Sep 2011 | Charter Free | | |
| Puffin ⁽⁵⁾ | 58,000 | Oct 2011 | Jul 2014 to Nov 2014 | \$17,650 | 50% over \$20,000 |
| Roadrunner ⁽⁵⁾ | 58,000 | Nov 2011 | Aug 2014 to Dec 2014 | \$17,650 | 50% over \$20,000 |
| Sandpiper ⁽⁵⁾ | 58,000 | Dec 2011 | Sep 2014 to Jan 2015 | \$17,650 | 50% over \$20,000 |
| Snipe ⁽⁶⁾ | 58,000 | Jan 2012 | Charter Free | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|--------------|
| Swift ⁽⁶⁾ | 58,000 | Feb 2012 | Charter Free |
| Raptor ⁽⁶⁾ | 58,000 | Mar 2012 | Charter Free |
| Saker ⁽⁶⁾ | 58,000 | Apr 2012 | Charter Free |

(1) Vessel build and delivery dates are estimates based on guidance received from shipyard.

(2) The date range represents the earliest and latest date on which the charterer may redeliver the vessel to the Company upon the termination of the charter.

(3) The time charter hire rates presented are gross daily charter rates before brokerage commissions, ranging from 2.25% to 6.25%, to third party ship brokers. Revenue recognition for the long term charters with base rates will be based on an average daily base rate over the life of the charter from commencement of the charter.

- (4) The WOODSTAR was constructed and delivered into the Company fleet in October 2008. The vessel immediately commenced its scheduled charter.
- (5) The charterer has an option to extend the charter by two periods of 11 to 13 months each.
- (6) Options for construction exercised on December 27, 2007.

Fleet Management

The management of our fleet includes the following functions:

Strategic management. We locate, obtain financing and insurance for, purchase and sell vessels.

Commercial management. We obtain employment for our vessels and manage our relationships with charterers.

Technical management. The technical manager performs day-to-day operations and maintenance of our vessels.

Commercial and Strategic Management

We carry out the commercial and strategic management of our fleet through our wholly owned subsidiary, Eagle Shipping International (USA) LLC, a Republic of the Marshall Islands limited liability company that maintains its principal executive offices in New York City. We currently have a total of twenty one shore based personnel, including our senior management team and our office staff, who either directly or through this subsidiary, provides the following services:

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commercial operations and technical supervision;

safety monitoring;

vessel acquisition; and

financial, accounting and information technology services.

Technical Management

The technical management of our fleet is provided by unaffiliated third party technical managers V. Ships, whom we believe is the world's largest provider of independent ship management and related services, and Wilhelmsen Ship Management (formerly Barber Ship Management), a leading internationally recognized ship manager. In conjunction with our management, V. Ships and Wilhelmsen, we have established an operating expense budget for each vessel. All deviations from the budgeted amounts are for our account. We review the performance of our ship managers on an ongoing basis and may add or change technical managers.

Our technical managers are paid a fixed management fee for each vessel in our operating fleet for the technical management services provided. For the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, the technical management fee averaged \$8,913 and \$8,851 per vessel per month, respectively. For the nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, the technical management fee averaged \$9,390 and \$8,990 per vessel per month, respectively. Management fees paid to our technical managers are recorded under Vessel Expenses.

Value of Assets and Cash Requirements

The replacement costs of comparable new vessels may be above or below the book value of our fleet. The market value of our fleet may be below book value when market conditions are weak and exceed book value when markets conditions are strong. Customary with industry practice, we may consider asset redeployment which at times may include the sale of vessels at less than their book value.

The Company's results of operations and cash flow may be significantly affected by future charter markets.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our interim, unaudited, consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and the rules and regulations of the SEC which apply to interim financial statements. The preparation of those financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Critical accounting policies are those that reflect significant judgments of uncertainties and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. As the discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our interim, unaudited, consolidated financial statements, they do not include all of the information on critical accounting policies normally included in consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, a detailed description of these critical accounting policies should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Reports on Form 10-K. There have been no material changes from the Critical Accounting Policies previously disclosed in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations for the three month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:****Fleet Data**

We believe that the measures for analyzing future trends in our results of operations consist of the following:

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Ownership Days | 1,866 | 1,656 | 5,160 | 4,510 |
| Available Days | 1,862 | 1,607 | 5,117 | 4,440 |
| Operating Days | 1,845 | 1,595 | 5,094 | 4,417 |
| Fleet Utilization | 99.1% | 99.3% | 99.6% | 99.5% |

Ownership days: We define ownership days as the aggregate number of days in a period during which each vessel in our fleet has been owned by us. Ownership days are an indicator of the size of our fleet over a period and affect both the amount of revenues and the amount of expenses that we record during a period. Ownership days for the three month period ended September 30, 2008, increased 13% from the corresponding period in 2007 as we operated 21 vessels in the third quarter of 2008 compared to 18 vessels in the corresponding period in 2007. Ownership days for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, increased 14% from the corresponding period in 2007 as our fleet increased in size from 18 vessels to 21 vessels.

Available days: We define available days as the number of our ownership days less the aggregate number of days that our vessels are off-hire due to vessel familiarization upon acquisition, scheduled repairs or repairs under guarantee, vessel upgrades or special surveys and the aggregate amount of time that we spend positioning our vessels. The shipping industry uses available days to measure the number of days in a period during which vessels should be capable of generating revenues. During the three-month period ended September 30, 2008, the Company incurred a total of 4 days for completion of a vessel drydock and vessel familiarization upon delivery of the Redwing which joined the fleet in September 2008. The Company incurred a total of 43 days for vessel drydockings and vessel familiarization days in the first nine months of 2008. During the same periods in 2007, the Company incurred a total of 70 days in drydocking and positioning a vessel for sale.

Operating days: We define operating days as the number of our available days in a period less the aggregate number of days that our 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 period during which vessels actually generate revenues.

Fleet utilization: We calculate fleet utilization by dividing the number of our operating days during a period by the number of our available days during the 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 or repairs under guarantee, vessel upgrades, special surveys or vessel positioning. Our fleet continues to perform at high utilization rates.

Revenues

All of our vessels are employed on time charters. Our time charter equivalent (TCE) rate is equal to the time charter rate. As is common in the shipping industry, we pay commissions ranging from 1.25% to 6.25% of the total daily charter hire rate of each charter to unaffiliated ship brokers and in-house brokers associated with the charterers, depending on the number of brokers involved with arranging the charter.

Net revenues of \$51,553,232 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2008, included billed time charter revenues of \$53,905,696, deductions for brokerage commissions of \$2,616,517, and an amortization amount of \$264,053 relating to the fair value below contract value of time charters acquired. These net revenues were 52% greater

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than net revenues for the comparable three-month period ended September 30, 2007, primarily due to a larger fleet size as reflected by increased operating days and an increase in daily time charter rates. Net revenues for the three-month period ended September 30, 2007, of \$33,955,704 included billed time charter revenues of \$36,934,096, deductions for brokerage commissions of \$1,898,392 and an amortization amount of \$1,080,000 relating to the fair value above contract value of time charters acquired.

Net revenues of \$125,462,448 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008, included billed time charter revenues of \$131,687,130, deductions for brokerage commissions of \$6,488,735, and an amortization amount of \$264,053 relating to the fair value below contract value of time charters acquired. Net revenues for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008, were 41% greater than the net revenues in the comparable period in 2007 primarily due to a larger fleet size as reflected by increased operating days, and an increase in daily time charter rates. Net revenues of \$89,202,283 for the comparable nine-month period ended September 30, 2007, included billed time charter revenues of \$97,422,371, deductions for brokerage commissions of \$4,980,088 and an amortization amount of \$3,240,000 relating to the fair value above contract value of time charters acquired.

Vessel Expenses

Vessel operating expenses include crew wages and related costs, the cost of insurance, expenses relating to repairs and maintenance, the cost of spares and consumable stores and related inventory, tonnage taxes, pre-operating costs associated with the delivery of acquired vessels including providing the newly acquired vessels with initial provisions and stores, and other miscellaneous expenses.

Vessel expenses for the three-month period ended September 30, 2008, were \$9,344,348 compared to \$6,647,223 in the comparable three-month period ended September 30, 2007. The increase in vessel expense is attributable to a larger fleet size in operation for the third quarter of 2008 and increases in vessel crew and lubricants costs. Vessel expenses for the three-month period ended September 30, 2008, included \$8,792,573 in vessel operating costs and \$551,775 in technical management fees. Vessel expenses for the comparable period in 2007 included \$6,144,820 in vessel operating costs and \$502,403 in technical management fees.

Vessel expenses for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008, were \$24,932,088 compared to \$19,749,702 in the comparable nine-month period ended September 30, 2007. The increase in vessel expense is attributable to a larger fleet size in operation for the nine-month period of 2008 and increases in vessel crew and lubricants costs. Vessel expenses for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008, included \$23,343,511 in vessel operating costs and \$1,588,577 in technical management fees. Vessel expenses for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2007 included \$18,416,785 in vessel operating costs and \$1,332,917 in technical management fees.

Our vessel expenses will increase with the enlargement of our fleet. Other factors beyond our control, some of which may affect the shipping industry in general, may also cause these expenses to increase, including, for instance, developments relating to market prices for crew, insurance and petroleum-based lubricants and supplies.

Depreciation and Amortization

The cost of our vessels is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of each vessel. Depreciation is based on the cost of the vessel less its estimated residual value. We estimate the useful life of our vessels to be 28 years from the date of initial delivery from the shipyard to the original owner. Furthermore, we estimate the residual values of our vessels to be \$150 per lightweight ton, which we believe is common in the dry bulk shipping industry. Our depreciation charges will increase as our fleet is enlarged.

For the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, total depreciation and amortization expense were \$8,991,877 and \$7,241,927, respectively. Total depreciation and amortization expense for the three-month period ended September 30, 2008 includes \$8,338,839 of vessel depreciation and \$653,038 relating to the amortization of deferred drydocking costs. Comparable amounts for the three-month period ended September 30, 2007 were \$6,773,810 of vessel depreciation and \$468,117 of amortization of deferred drydocking costs.

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For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, total depreciation and amortization expense were \$23,718,898 and \$19,079,511, respectively. Total depreciation and amortization expense for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008, includes \$21,816,618 of vessel depreciation and \$1,902,280 relating to the amortization of deferred drydocking costs. Comparable amounts for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2007 were \$18,008,485 of vessel depreciation and \$1,071,026 of amortization of deferred drydocking costs.

Amortization of deferred financing costs is included in interest expense. These financing costs relate to costs associated with our revolving credit facility and these are amortized over the life of the facility. For the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, the amortization of deferred financing costs was \$62,287 and \$62,286, respectively. For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, the amortization of deferred financing costs was \$185,508 and \$180,070, respectively.

General and Administrative Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses include onshore vessel administration related expenses such as legal and professional expenses and administrative and other expenses including payroll and expenses relating to our executive officers and office staff, office rent and expenses, directors fees, and directors and officers insurance. General and administrative expenses also include non-cash compensation expenses.

General and administrative expenses for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 were \$6,666,748 and \$1,691,594, respectively. These general and administrative expenses include a non-cash compensation component of \$3,194,509 and \$120,614, respectively. The increase in general and administrative expenses for the three-month period ended September 30, 2008, was attributable to expenses, including non-cash compensation expenses, associated with the administration of a larger fleet.

General and administrative expenses for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 were \$16,478,840 and \$8,292,167, respectively. These general and administrative expenses include a non-cash compensation component of \$7,766,452 and \$3,504,193, respectively. The increase in general and administrative expenses for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008 was attributable to expenses associated with the administration of a larger fleet. We expect general and administrative expenses to increase as we expand our fleet.

Capitalized Interest

Interest costs on borrowings used to fund the Company's newbuilding program are capitalized as part of the cost of the newbuilding vessels until the vessels are delivered.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2008, capitalized interest amounted to \$6,933,818 and this amount has been recorded and included in Advances for Vessel Construction in the financial statements. For the corresponding three months period in 2007, capitalized interest amounted to \$3,256,349.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008, capitalized interest amounted to \$19,271,348 and this amount has been recorded and included in Advances for Vessel Construction in the financial statements. For the corresponding nine-month period in 2007, capitalized interest amounted to \$4,613,023.

EBITDA

EBITDA represents operating earnings before extraordinary items, depreciation and amortization, interest expense, and income taxes, if any. EBITDA is included because it is used by certain investors to measure a company's financial performance. EBITDA is not an item recognized by GAAP and should not be considered a substitute for net income, cash flow from operating activities and other operations or cash flow statement data prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States or as a measure of profitability or liquidity. EBITDA is presented to provide additional information with respect to the Company's ability to satisfy its obligations including debt service, capital expenditures, and working capital requirements. While EBITDA is frequently used as a measure of

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operating results and the ability to meet debt service requirements, the definition of EBITDA used here may not be comparable to that used by other companies due to differences in methods of calculation.

Our revolving credit facility permits us to pay dividends in amounts up to our cumulative free cash flows which is our earnings before extraordinary or exceptional items, interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (Credit Agreement EBITDA), less the aggregate amount of interest incurred and net amounts payable under interest rate hedging agreements during the relevant period and an agreed upon reserve for dry-docking. Therefore, we believe that this non-GAAP measure is important for our investors as it reflects our ability to pay dividends. The following table is a reconciliation of net income, as reflected in the consolidated statements of operations, to the Credit Agreement EBITDA:

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 | September 30, 2008 | September 30, 2007 |
| Net Income | \$ 23,221,617 | \$ 15,501,895 | \$ 52,473,557 | \$ 35,914,378 |
| Interest Expense | 3,714,458 | 3,476,977 | 10,513,928 | 9,789,541 |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 8,991,877 | 7,241,927 | 23,718,898 | 19,079,511 |
| Amortization of fair value (below) above market of time charter acquired | (264,053) | 1,080,000 | (264,053) | 3,240,000 |
| EBITDA | 35,663,899 | 27,300,799 | 86,442,330 | 68,023,430 |
| <i>Adjustments for Exceptional Items:</i> | | | | |
| Non-cash Compensation Expense ⁽¹⁾ | 3,194,509 | 120,614 | 7,766,452 | 3,504,193 |
| Credit Agreement EBITDA | \$ 38,858,408 | \$ 27,421,413 | \$ 94,208,782 | \$ 71,527,623 |

⁽¹⁾ *Stock based compensation related to stock options, restricted stock units, and management's participation in profits interests in Eagle Ventures LLC (see Notes to our financial statements).*

Effects of Inflation

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

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash provided by operating activities during the nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, was \$81,593,271 and \$62,587,594, respectively. The increase was primarily due to cash generated from the operation of the fleet for 5,094 days in the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, compared to 4,417 days during the same period in 2007.

Net cash used in investing activities during the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, was \$273,887,573, compared to \$391,953,782 during the corresponding period in 2007. Investing activities during the current nine month period included an amount of \$146,688,116 spent for the acquisition of GOLDENEYE and REDWING, which were delivered in the second and third quarter of 2008, respectively, and advancing a total of \$127,078,734 for the newbuilding vessel construction program. Investing activities during the comparable nine month period in 2007 primarily related to the expenditure of \$138,876,098 for the acquisition of three Supramax vessels, SHRIKE, SKUA and KITTIWAKE, advances of \$265,089,166 for the newbuilding vessel construction program, and net proceeds of \$12,011,482 from the sale of SHIKRA, a 1984-built Handymax vessel, to an unrelated third party.

Net cash provided by financing activities during the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, was \$72,374,980, compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$462,037,833 during the corresponding nine month period in 2007. Financing activities during the current nine month period primarily relates to borrowings of \$144,724,967 from our revolving credit facility to fund the newbuilding program and the purchase of the Redwing, and paying \$70,149,063 in dividends. Financing activities during the comparable nine month period in 2007 primarily

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relates to gross proceeds of \$239,848,266 from the issuance of common shares of the Company's stock, incurring costs of \$5,701,127 associated with the share sale, borrowings of \$300,304,279 from our revolving credit facility, debt repayments of \$12,440,000 from the gross proceeds of the sale of the SHIKRA, and payment of \$58,771,405 in dividends.

As of September 30, 2008, our cash balance was \$32,984,370 compared to a cash balance of \$152,903,692 at December 31, 2007. In addition, \$10,500,000 in cash deposits are maintained with our lender for loan compliance purposes and this amount is recorded in Restricted cash in our financial statements as of September 30, 2008. Also recorded in Restricted Cash is an amount of \$276,056 which is collateralizing a letter of credit relating to our office leases.

As of September 30, 2008, total availability under our \$1,600,000,000 revolving credit facility is \$858,032,143. The facility also provides us with the ability to borrow up to \$20,000,000 for working capital purposes. We anticipate that our current financial resources, together with cash generated from operations and, if necessary, borrowings under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to fund the operations of our fleet, including our working capital requirements, for the foreseeable future. We will rely on operating cash flows as well as our revolving credit facility and possible additional equity and debt financing alternatives to fund our long term capital requirements for vessel construction and implement future growth plans. We were in compliance with all of the covenants contained in our debt agreements as of September 30, 2008.

Our loan agreements for our borrowings are secured by liens on our vessels and contain various financial covenants. The covenants relate to our financial position, operating performance and liquidity. We are currently in compliance with all such covenants. The market value of drybulk vessels is sensitive, among other things, to changes in the drybulk charter market. The recent general decline in drybulk carrier charter market has resulted in lower charter rates for vessels in the drybulk market. The decline in charter rates in the drybulk market coupled with the prevailing difficulty in obtaining financing for vessel purchases have adversely affected drybulk vessel values. A continuation of these conditions could lead to a significant decline in the fair market values of our vessels, which could impact our compliance with these loan covenants. The recent developments in the credit markets and related impact on the drybulk charter market have also resulted in additional risks. The occurrence of one or more of these risk factors could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition. Please refer to the section entitled Risk Factors in Part II of this document, which should be read in conjunction with the risk factors included in the Company's 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Revolving Credit Facility

On July 3, 2008, the Company entered into an amended agreement to its \$1,600,000,000 revolving credit facility. Among other things, the amended facility provides us with an additional incremental commitment of up to \$200,000,000 under the same terms and conditions as the existing facility, subject to satisfaction of certain additional conditions. The Company now also has the ability to purchase additional dry bulk vessels in excess of 85,000 dwt and over 10 years of age, but no more than 20 years of age, with certain limitations. The Agreement also provides for the purchase or acquisition of more than one additional vessel *en bloc* or the acquisition of beneficial ownership in one or more additional vessel(s). The agreement amends the margin applicable over the Libor interest rate on borrowings to 0.95% for the next two years. Thereafter, if the advance ratio is less than 35%, the margin will be 0.80% per year; if the advance ratio is equal to or greater than 35% but less than 60%, the margin will be 0.95%; if the advance ratio is equal to or greater than 60%, the margin will be 1.05%. The agreement also amends the commitment fee on the undrawn portion of the revolving credit facility to 0.30%. In connection with this latest amendment, applicable arrangement fees will be incurred and these fees will be in proportion to the arrangement fees previously incurred when the revolving facility was increased to \$1,600,000,000 in 2007. All other terms and conditions remain unchanged.

Dividends

The Company's policy is to declare quarterly dividends to shareholders in March, May, August and November. Payment of dividends is in the discretion of the Board of Directors and is limited by the terms of certain agreements to which the Company and its subsidiaries are parties to and provisions of Marshall Islands law. The Company's revolving credit facility permits it to pay quarterly dividends in amounts up to its cumulative free cash flows, which is

our earnings before extraordinary or exceptional items, interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (Credit Agreement EBITDA), less the aggregate amount of interest incurred and net amounts payable under interest rate hedging agreements during the relevant period and an agreed upon reserve for dry-docking for the period, provided that there is not a default or breach of a loan covenant under the credit facility and the payment of the dividends would not result in a default or breach of a loan covenant. In this connection, the drybulk market has recently declined substantially. Depending on market conditions in the dry bulk shipping industry and acquisition opportunities that may arise, the Company may be required to obtain additional debt or equity financing which could affect its dividend policy. In addition, any determination by the Board of Directors to pay dividends in the future will depend upon the Company's results of operations, financial condition, liquidity needs, capital restrictions, loan covenants and other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors in its discretion.

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On February 27, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend for the fourth quarter of 2007 of \$0.50 per share. The aggregate amount of this cash dividend was \$23,378,577 and was paid on March 18, 2008 to all shareholders of record as of March 13, 2008.

On May 6, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend for the first quarter of 2008 of \$0.50 per share. The aggregate amount of this cash dividend was \$23,385,243 and was paid on May 23, 2008 to all shareholders of record as of May 20, 2008.

On August 5, 2008 the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend for the second quarter of 2008 of \$0.50 per share. The aggregate amount of this cash dividend was \$23,385,243 and was paid on August 26, 2008 to all shareholders of record as of August 20, 2008.

Subsequent to the end of the third quarter, on November 5, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend for the third quarter of 2008 of \$0.50 per share, based on 46,887,689 of the Company's common shares outstanding, payable to all shareholders of record as of November 20, 2008. The aggregate amount of this cash dividend payable to the Company's shareholders on November 26, 2008, is \$23,443,845.

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our expected contractual obligations and their maturity dates as of September 30, 2008:

| | Within | One to | Three to | More than | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| <i>(in thousands of U.S. dollars)</i> | One Year | Three | Five Years | Five years | Total |
| Vessels ⁽¹⁾ | \$ 304,096 | \$ 570,338 | \$ 117,280 | | \$ 991,714 |
| Bank Loans | | | | \$ 741,968 | 741,968 |
| Interest and borrowing fees ⁽²⁾ | 43,720 | 87,441 | 87,441 | 164,101 | 382,703 |
| Office lease ⁽³⁾ | 649 | 1,390 | 1,670 | 3,897 | 7,606 |
| Total | \$ 348,465 | \$ 659,169 | \$ 206,391 | \$ 909,966 | \$ 2,123,991 |

⁽¹⁾ *The balance of the contract price in US dollars for the 34 newbuilding vessels which are to be constructed and delivered between October 2008 and April 2012.*

⁽²⁾ *The Company is a party to floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps covering an aggregate notional amount of \$741,911,599*

*as of
September 30,
2008, that
effectively
convert the
Company's
interest rate
exposure from
floating rates
based on LIBOR
to a fixed rates
ranging from
3.58% to 5.24%,
plus applicable
margins. Interest
and borrowing
fees includes
capitalized
interest for the
newbuilding
vessels.*

- (3) *Remainder of
the lease on the
office space
which we
occupy.*

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures relate to the purchase of vessels and capital improvements to our vessels which are expected to enhance the revenue earning capabilities and safety of these vessels.

We make capital expenditures from time to time in connection with our vessel acquisitions. As of September 30, 2008, our fleet consists of 21 vessels which are currently operational. We also have a Supramax newbuilding program for the construction of 34 newbuilding vessels which will be delivered to us between 2008 and 2012.

In addition to acquisitions that we may undertake in future periods, the Company's other major capital expenditures include funding the Company's maintenance program of regularly scheduled drydocking necessary to preserve the quality of our vessels as well as to comply with international shipping standards and environmental laws and regulations. Although the Company has some flexibility regarding the timing of its drydocking, the costs are relatively predictable, even though the trend of these costs have been higher due to higher cost of steel, paints and other input variables. In addition, ship repair capacity constraint at shipyards and adverse weather has an impact on the

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number of days a vessel is in drydock. Management anticipates that vessels are to be drydocked every two and a half years. Funding of these requirements is anticipated to be met with cash from operations. We anticipate that this process of recertification will require us to reposition these vessels from a discharge port to shipyard facilities, which will reduce our available days and operating days during that period.

Drydocking costs incurred are amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the period through the date the next drydocking for those vessels are scheduled to occur. We drydocked two vessels in the nine-months ended September 30, 2008. The following table represents certain information about the estimated costs for anticipated vessel drydockings in the next four quarters, along with the anticipated off-hire days:

| Quarter Ending | Off-hire Days⁽¹⁾ | Projected Costs⁽²⁾ |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| December 31, 2008 | 44 | \$1.00 million |
| March 31, 2009 | 88 | \$2.00 million |
| June 30, 2009 | 22 | \$0.50 million |
| September 30, 2009 | 88 | \$2.00 million |

(1) *While we estimate 22 days per vessel, actual duration of drydocking a vessel will vary based on the condition of the vessel, yard schedules and other factors.*

(2) *Actual costs will vary based on various factors, including where the drydockings are actually performed.*

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

There have been no material changes from the Interest Rate Risk previously disclosed in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

In addition to the interest rate swaps outstanding as of December 31, 2007, during the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company entered into the following interest rate swap contracts:

- Notional amount of \$81,500,000 with a fixed interest rate of 3.895% and maturity in January 2013
- A forward interest rate swap contract for a notional amount of \$84,800,000 of its outstanding debt which will commence upon the maturity in September 2009 of the existing swap for the notional amount of \$84,800,000 of its outstanding debt. Under the forward swap, the Company will pay fixed rate interest of 3.90% and receive floating rate interest amounts based on three-month Libor settings, exclusive of applicable margin. The forward swap matures in September 2013.

- Notional amount of \$144,700,000 with a fixed interest rate of 3.58% and maturity in October 2011.

The Company records the fair value of the interest rate swaps as an asset or liability on its balance sheet. The effective portion of the swap is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Accordingly, an asset of \$1,522,442 has been recorded in Other Assets in the Company's balance sheet as of September 30, 2008, and liabilities of \$15,379,722 and \$13,531,883 have been recorded in Other Liabilities in the Company's balance sheets as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

Currency and Exchange Rates

There have been no material changes from the Currency and Exchange Rates risk previously disclosed in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

At December 31, 2007, the Company had outstanding foreign currency swap contracts for notional amounts aggregating 11.28 billion Japanese yen swapped into the equivalent of \$104,259,998. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company made a progress payment in Japanese yen to the shipyard in Japan. At September 30, 2008, the Company had outstanding foreign currency forward contracts for notional amounts aggregating 10.9 billion Japanese yen swapped into the equivalent of \$100,871,516.

The Company records the fair value of the currency forwards as an asset or liability in its financial statements. The effective portion of the forward is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Accordingly, an amount of \$4,340,255 and \$932,638 have been recorded in Other Assets in the accompanying balance sheets as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

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Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Table of Contents**PART II: OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1 Legal Proceedings**

We are not aware of any legal proceedings or claims to which we or our subsidiaries are party or of which our property is subject. From time to time in the future, we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business, principally personal injury and property casualty claims. Those claims, even if lacking merit, could result in the expenditure by us of significant financial and managerial resources.

Item 1A Risk Factors

Since the disclosure of the risk factors in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, we are subject to the following additional material risks:

Disruptions in world financial markets and the resulting governmental action of the United States and other countries could have a material adverse impact on our ability to obtain financing, our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows and could cause the market price of our common shares to decline. The United States and other countries are experiencing deteriorating economic trends and may be entering into a recession. For example, the credit markets worldwide and in the United States have experienced significant contraction, de-leveraging and reduced liquidity, and the United States government and foreign governments have either implemented or are considering a broad variety of governmental action and/or new regulation of the financial markets. Securities and futures markets and the credit markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and other requirements.

Recently, a number of financial institutions have experienced serious financial difficulties and, in some cases, have entered bankruptcy proceedings or are in regulatory enforcement actions. The uncertainty surrounding the future of the global credit markets has resulted in reduced access to credit worldwide and inability of many parties to obtain trade finance, including letters of credit, which, in turn has adversely affected dry bulk charter rates. While we are not aware of any event that would prevent us from drawing the full amounts available to us under our credit facility at this time, we face risks attendant to changes in economic environments, changes in interest rates, and instability in certain securities markets, among other factors. Major market disruptions and the current adverse changes in global market conditions, and the regulatory climate in the United States and worldwide, may adversely affect our business or impair our ability to borrow amounts under our credit facility or any future financial arrangements. The current market conditions may last longer than we anticipate. These recent and developing economic and governmental factors may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows and could cause the price of our common stock to decline significantly.

In addition, since the disclosure of the risk factors in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, there have been material changes to the risk factors set forth under the headings *Charter hire rates for dry bulk vessels may decrease in the future, which may adversely affect our earnings* and *An economic slowdown in the Asia Pacific region could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations*, which are replaced in their entirety with the following:

Charter hire rates for drybulk vessels have decreased significantly and may remain at low rates or further decrease in the future, which may adversely affect our earnings. The dry bulk shipping industry is cyclical with attendant volatility in charter hire rates and profitability. The degree of charter hire rate volatility among different types of dry bulk vessels has varied widely. Since the middle of the third quarter of 2008, charter hire rates for Supramax and Handymax dry bulk vessels have decreased significantly and may remain at such levels for the foreseeable future. Fluctuations in charter rates result from changes in the supply and demand for vessel capacity and changes in the supply and demand for the major commodities carried by water internationally. Because the factors affecting the supply and demand for vessels are outside of our control and

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are unpredictable, the nature, timing, direction and degree of changes in industry conditions are also unpredictable.

Factors that influence demand for vessel capacity include:

supply and demand for energy resources, commodities, semi-finished and finished consumer and industrial products;

changes in the exploration or production of energy resources, commodities, semi-finished and finished consumer and industrial products;

the location of regional and global exploration, production and manufacturing facilities;

the location of consuming regions for energy resources, commodities, semi-finished and finished consumer and industrial products;

the globalization of production and manufacturing;

global and regional economic and political conditions, including armed conflicts and terrorist activities; embargoes and strikes;

developments in international trade;

changes in seaborne and other transportation patterns, including the distance cargo is transported by sea;

environmental and other regulatory developments;

currency exchange rates; and

weather.

Factors that influence the supply of vessel capacity include:

number of newbuilding deliveries;

scrapping of older vessels;

vessel casualties; and

number of vessels that are out of service.

We anticipate that the future demand for our dry bulk vessels will be dependent upon existing conditions in the world's economies, seasonal and regional changes in demand, changes in the capacity of the global dry bulk fleet and the sources and supply of dry bulk cargo to be transported by sea. Adverse economic, political, social or other developments could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

Our ability to re-charter our dry bulk vessels upon the expiration or termination of their current time charter or to charter our newbuildings upon their delivery to us, the charter rates payable under any renewal or replacement charters will depend upon, among other things, the current state of the dry bulk shipping market. If the dry bulk shipping market is in a period of depression when our vessels' charters expire or when we take delivery of newbuildings, we may be forced to re-charter them at reduced rates, including rates whereby we incur a loss, which may reduce our earnings or make our earnings volatile.

In addition, because the market value of our vessels may fluctuate significantly, we may incur losses when we sell vessels, which may adversely affect our earnings. If we sell vessels at a time when vessel prices have fallen and before we have recorded an impairment adjustment to our financial statements, the sale may be at less than the vessel's carrying amount on our financial statements, resulting in a loss and a reduction in earnings.

An economic slowdown in the Asia Pacific region could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations. We anticipate a significant number of the port calls made by our vessels will involve the loading or discharging of dry bulk commodities in ports in the Asia Pacific region. As a result, negative change in economic conditions in any Asia Pacific country, but particularly in China, may have an adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations, as well as our future prospects. In recent years, China has been one of the world's fastest growing economies in terms of gross

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domestic product, which has had a significant impact on shipping demand. Through the end of the third quarter of 2008, China's gross domestic product was approximately 2.3% lower than it was during the same period in 2007, and it is likely that China and other countries in the Asia Pacific region will continue to experience slowed or even negative economic growth in the near future. Moreover, the current economic slowdown in the economies of the United States, the European Union and Asian countries may further adversely affect economic growth in China and elsewhere. Our business, financial position, results of operations, ability to pay dividends as well as our future prospects, would be materially and adversely affected by a longlasting or significant economic downturn in any of these countries.

Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3 Defaults upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Item 5 Other Information

None.

Item 6 Exhibits

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company ¹
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company ¹
- 3.3 Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock ²
- 4.1 Form of Share Certificate of the Company ¹
- 4.2 Form of Senior Indenture ³
- 4.3 Form of Subordinated Indenture ³
- 4.4 Rights Agreement ²
- 10.1 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement of Mr. Sophocles N. Zoullas, dated as of June 19, 2008
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- 10.2 Amendatory Agreement, dated as of July 3, 2008, among the Company and certain of its subsidiaries and the banks and financial institutions party thereto and the Royal Bank of Scotland plc, as mandated lead arranger ⁵
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(d) / 15d-14(a)_Certification of CEO
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(d) / 15d-14(a)_Certification of CFO
- 32.1 Section 1350 Certification of CEO

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32.2 Section 1350 Certification of CFO

- 1 *Incorporated by reference to Amendment No. 4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 333-123817, filed on June 22, 2005.*
- 2 *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on November 13, 2007.*
- 3 *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-3, Registration No. 333-139745, filed on December 29, 2007.*
- 4 *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 20, 2008.*
- 5 *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report*

*on Form 8-K
filed on July 7,
2008.*

- 6 *Management
contract or
compensating
plan.*

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.

EAGLE BULK SHIPPING INC.

By: /s/ Sophocles N. Zoullas

Sophocles N. Zoullas
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 7, 2008

By: /s/ Alan S. Ginsberg

Alan S. Ginsberg
Chief Financial Officer
and Treasurer

Date: November 7, 2008