

MARINE PRODUCTS CORP
Form 10-K
February 29, 2016

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
Commission File No. 1-16263

MARINE PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Delaware 58-2572419

(State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
2801 BUFORD HIGHWAY NE, SUITE 520
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30329
(404) 321-7910

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class *Name of each exchange on which registered*

COMMON STOCK, \$0.10 PAR VALUE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: NONE

Edgar Filing: MARINE PRODUCTS CORP - Form 10-K

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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 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

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

Yes No

The aggregate market value of Marine Products Corporation common stock held by non-affiliates on June 30, 2015, the last business day of the registrant's most recent second fiscal quarter, was \$65,594,018 based on the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2015 of \$6.24 per share.

Marine Products Corporation had 38,373,970 shares of common stock outstanding as of February 18, 2016.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Marine Products Corporation are incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10 through 14 of this report.

PART I

References in this document to “we,” “our,” “us,” “Marine Products,” or “the Company” mean Marine Products Corporation (“MPC”) and its subsidiaries, Chaparral Boats, Inc. (“Chaparral”) and Robalo Acquisition Company LLC (“Robalo”), collectively or individually, except where the context indicates otherwise.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made in this report that are not historical facts are “forward-looking statements” under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements may include, without limitation, the Company’s plans regarding distribution of its products to a broad range of consumers worldwide; the Company’s belief that there are several alternative suppliers of fiberglass that could provide adequate quality and quantities of this raw material at acceptable prices; the Company’s plans to continue purchasing sterndrive engines through the ABA; the Company’s belief that the level of dealer inventories of its new boat models are appropriate; management’s belief that the Company is well positioned to take advantage of current industry conditions; the Company’s belief that its newer boat models will expand its customer base and leverage its strong dealer network and reputation for quality and styling; the Company’s plan to capture additional market share with respect to entry level models and larger models; the Company’s belief that its corporate infrastructure, marketing and sales capabilities, financial strength and nationwide presence enables it to compete effectively against its competitors; the Company’s belief that it will not incur any material capital expenditures to comply with existing environmental or safety regulations; the Company’s belief that it will incur lower material purchase prices in 2016 which will reduce the costs of the Company’s products, although the Company cannot be certain lower prices will enhance profit margins; the Company’s belief that the ultimate outcome of any litigation will not have a material effect on its results of operations; the Company’s plan to continue to pay cash dividends subject to the earnings and financial condition of the Company and other relevant factors; the Company’s beliefs regarding recreational boating retail demand in many segments of the industry; the Company’s belief that continued improvement in retail boat sales will be modest due to the lack of strong economic improvement; the Company’s belief that the recreational boating industry promotional program has incrementally benefited the industry and Marine Products; the Company’s plans regarding emphasis with respect to value-priced models as well as larger models in the Chaparral line-up; the Company’s belief that certain boats will expand our customer base and leverage our strong dealer network and reputation for quality and styling; the Company’s plans to continue to develop additional new products for subsequent model years; the Company’s belief that its liquidity, capitalization and cash expected to be generated from operations, will provide sufficient capital to meet the Company’s requirements for at least the next twelve months; the Company’s expectations about capital expenditures during 2016; the Company’s expectation about contributions to its pension plan in 2016; the Company’s estimate of the amount and timing of future contractual obligations; the Company’s judgments and estimates with respect to its critical accounting policies; the Company’s expectation about the impact of new accounting pronouncements on the Company’s consolidated financial statements; and the Company’s expectation regarding market risk of its investment portfolio.

The words “may,” “should,” “will,” “expect,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “seek,” “project,” “estimate,” and similar used in this document that do not relate to historical facts are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by our management in light of its experience and its perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors it believes to be appropriate. We caution you that such statements are only predictions and not guarantees of future performance and that actual results, developments and business decisions may differ from those envisioned by the forward-looking statements. Risk factors that could cause such future events not to occur as expected include the following: economic conditions, lack of credit availability and possible decreases in the level of consumer confidence impacting discretionary spending, business interruptions due to adverse weather conditions, increased interest rates, unanticipated changes in consumer demand and preferences, deterioration in the quality of Marine Products’ network of independent boat dealers or availability of financing of their inventory, our ability to insulate financial results against increasing commodity prices, the impact of rising gasoline prices and a weak housing market on consumer demand for our products and competition from other boat manufacturers and dealers. We caution you that such statements are only predictions and not guarantees of future performance and that actual results, developments and business decisions may differ from those envisioned by the forward-looking statements. See “Risk Factors” on page 12 for a discussion of factors that may cause actual results to differ from our projections.

Item 1. Business

Marine Products manufactures fiberglass motorized boats distributed and marketed through its independent dealer network. Marine Products' product offerings include Chaparral sterndrive, outboard and jet pleasure boats and Robalo outboard sport fishing boats.

Organization and Overview

Marine Products is a Delaware corporation incorporated on August 31, 2000, in connection with a spin-off from RPC, Inc. (NYSE: RES) ("RPC"). Effective February 28, 2001, RPC accomplished the spin-off by contributing 100 percent of the issued and outstanding stock of Chaparral to Marine Products, a newly formed wholly owned subsidiary of RPC, and then distributing the common stock of Marine Products to RPC stockholders.

Marine Products designs, manufactures and sells recreational fiberglass powerboats in the sportboat, deckboat, cruiser, sport yacht, jet boat and sport fishing markets. The Company sells its products to a network of 147 domestic and 85 international independent authorized dealers. Marine Products' mission is to enhance its customers' boating experience by providing them with high quality, innovative powerboats. The Company intends to remain a leading manufacturer of recreational powerboats for sale to a broad range of consumers worldwide.

The Company manufactures Chaparral sterndrive pleasure boats including H2O Sport and Fish & Ski boats, SSi and SSX Sportboats, Sunesta Sportdecks, and Signature Cruisers, as well as SunCoast Sportdeck outboards, Vortex Jet Boats and Robalo outboard sport fishing boats. The most recent available industry statistics [source: Statistical Surveys, Inc. report dated September 30, 2015] indicate that Chaparral is the largest manufacturer of sterndrive boats in lengths from 18 to 33 feet in the United States.

Chaparral was founded in 1965 in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. Chaparral's first boat was a 15-foot tri-hull design with a retail price of less than \$1,000. Over time Chaparral grew by offering exceptional quality and consumer value. In 1976, Chaparral moved to Nashville, Georgia, where a manufacturing facility of a former boat manufacturing company was available for purchase. This provided Chaparral an opportunity to obtain additional manufacturing space and access to a trained workforce. With 51 years of boatbuilding experience, Chaparral continues to expand the range of its offerings through insightful product design and quality manufacturing processes in order to reach an increasingly discerning recreational boating market.

Robalo was founded in 1969 and its first boat was a 19-foot center console salt-water fishing boat, among the first of this type of boat to have an “unsinkable” hull. The Company believes that Robalo’s share of the outboard sport fishing boat market is approximately three percent.

Products

Marine Products distinguishes itself by offering a wide range of products to the family recreational and cruiser markets through its Chaparral brand and to the sport fishing market through its Robalo brand.

The following table provides a brief description of our product lines and their particular market focus:

Product Line	Number of Models	Overall Length	Approximate Retail Price Range	Description
Chaparral – Vortex Jet Boat	6	20 -24	\$33,000 - \$78,000	Fiberglass sterndrive pleasure boats marketed as jet-powered boats with traditional bowrider styling. Features include enhanced maneuverability at low speeds and high seating capacity. National fixed retail price including a trailer. Also marketed as a high-performance wakeboard boat with optional surf package. Marketed to younger families and wakeboard enthusiasts.
Chaparral – H2O Sport Series	6	18 -21	\$23,000 - \$50,000	Fiberglass multipurpose sterndrive runabouts. Sport and Ski & Fish series offers an affordable, entry-level product with a national fixed retail price including a standard engine and single axle trailer. Marketed to both experienced and value-conscious buyers.
Chaparral – SunCoast Outboard Deckboat	4	21 -25	\$40,000 - \$93,000	Fiberglass multipurpose bowrider with outboard power and an open bow providing high seating capacity. Large deckboat-style boat, suitable for large inland bodies of water or coastal saltwater operations. Marketed with a national fixed retail price to saltwater boaters carrying large numbers of passengers.
Chaparral - SSi Wide Tech™	4	21 -24	\$55,000 - \$111,000	Fiberglass sterndrive runabouts. Products encompass affordable, entry-level to mid-range and larger sportboats. Marketed as high value runabouts for family groups. Wide Tech™ is marketed as an affordable, entry-level to mid-range pleasure boat with the handling of a runabout and the style of a sportboat.

Edgar Filing: MARINE PRODUCTS CORP - Form 10-K

Chaparral - SSX Sportdeck	7	22 -33	\$61,000 - \$359,000	Fiberglass sterndrive bowrider sportboats that combine features of sportboats and deckboats. Marketed as high value runabouts for family groups.
Chaparral – Sunesta	4	22 -28	\$67,000 - \$174,000	Fiberglass sterndrive multipurpose deckboat-style bowriders with high-performance hull designs and flexible seating configurations. Options include updated graphics, swimming and galley features.
Chaparral - Signature Cruiser	4	27 -33	\$110,000 - \$377,000	Fiberglass, accommodation-focused sterndrive cruisers. Marketed to experienced boat owners through trade magazines and boat show exhibitions.
Robalo – Center Consoles	7	16 -30	\$19,000 - \$253,000	Fiberglass outboard-powered sport fishing boats for large freshwater lakes or saltwater use. Marketed to experienced fishermen. Smaller models marketed with a fixed retail price and trailer.
Robalo – Cayman Bay Boats	3	20 -24	\$30,000 - \$80,000	Fiberglass outboard-powered sport fishing boats for large freshwater lakes or coastal saltwater use. Marketed to experienced fishermen. All models marketed with a fixed retail price and trailer.
Robalo – Dual Consoles	3	20 -24	\$36,000 - \$128,000	Multi-purpose fiberglass outboard-powered sport fishing boats for large freshwater lakes or saltwater use. Marketed to experienced fishermen and families who use boats in salt water.
Robalo – Walkarounds	2	26 -30	\$140,000 - \$302,000	Multi-purpose fiberglass outboard-powered sport fishing boats for large freshwater lakes or saltwater use. Models feature cabins for overnight use. Marketed to experienced fishermen and families who use boats in salt water.

Manufacturing

Marine Products' manufacturing facilities are located in Nashville, Georgia and Valdosta, Georgia. The Company idled its plant located in Valdosta, Georgia in response to declines in production volumes in a prior year. Marine Products utilizes five different plants to, among other things, manufacture interiors, design new models, create fiberglass hulls and decks, and assemble various end products. Quality control is conducted throughout the manufacturing process. The Company's manufacturing operations are ISO 9001: 2008 certified, which is an international designation of design, manufacturing, and customer service processes. ISO 9001: 2008 surpasses previous ISO designations. When fully assembled and inspected, the boats are loaded onto either company-owned trailers or third-party marine transport trailers for delivery to dealers. The manufacturing process begins with the design of a product to meet dealer and customer needs. Plugs are constructed in the research and development phase from designs. Plugs are used to create a mold from which prototype boats can be built. Adjustments are made to the plug design until acceptable parameters are met. The final plug is used to create the necessary number of production molds. Molds are used to produce the fiberglass hulls and decks. Fiberglass components are made by applying the outside finish or gel coat to the mold, then numerous layers of fiberglass and resin are applied during the lamination process over the gel coat. After curing, the hull and deck are removed from the molds and are trimmed and prepared for final assembly, which includes the installation of electrical and plumbing systems, engines, upholstery, accessories and graphics.

Product Warranty

For our Chaparral products, Marine Products provides a lifetime limited structural hull warranty against defects in material and workmanship for the original purchaser, and a five-year limited structural hull warranty for one subsequent owner. Additionally, a non-transferable five-year limited structural deck warranty against defects in materials and workmanship is available to the original owner. Warranties on additional items are provided for periods of one to five years.

For our Robalo products, Marine Products provides a transferable ten-year limited structural hull warranty against defects in material and workmanship to the original owner, and a five-year limited hull warranty to one subsequent owner. Additionally, Marine Products provides a transferable one-year limited warranty on other components.

The manufacturers of the engines included on our boats provide various engine warranties as well.

Suppliers

Marine Products' three most significant components used in manufacturing its boats, based on cost, are engines, resins and fiberglass. For each of these, there is currently an adequate supply available in the market. Marine Products has not experienced any material shortages in any of these products. Temporary shortages, when they do occur, usually involve manufacturers of these products adjusting model mixes, introducing new product lines or limiting production in response to an industry-wide reduction in boat demand. Marine Products obtains most of its fiberglass from a leading supplier. Marine Products believes that there are several alternative suppliers if this supplier fails to provide adequate quality or quantities at acceptable prices.

Marine Products does not manufacture the engines installed in its boats. Engines are generally specified by the dealers at the time of ordering, usually on the basis of anticipated customer preferences or actual customer orders. Sterndrive engines are purchased through the American Boatbuilders Association ("ABA"), which has entered into engine supply arrangements with Mercury Marine and Volvo Penta, the two currently existing suppliers of sterndrive engines. These arrangements contain incentives and discount provisions, which may reduce the cost of the engines purchased, if specified purchase volumes are met during specified periods of time. Although no minimum purchases are required, Marine Products expects to continue purchasing sterndrive engines through the ABA on a voluntary basis in order to receive volume-based purchase discounts. Marine Products does not have a long-term supply contract with the ABA. Marine Products has an outboard engine supply contract with Yamaha and a jet engine supply contract with BRP US Inc. These engine supply arrangements were not negotiated through the ABA. In the event of a sudden and extended interruption in the supply of engines from any of these suppliers, our sales and profitability could be negatively impacted. See "Risk Factors" below.

Marine Products uses other raw materials in its manufacturing processes. Among these are steel, copper and aluminum made from hydrocarbon feedstocks. In response to global economic uncertainties, the prices of these commodities have fluctuated significantly over the past several years. During 2015 and the first quarter of 2016 the prices of several of these materials have fallen to their lowest prices in several years. See “Inflation” below.

Sales and Distribution

Domestic sales are made through approximately 59 Chaparral dealers, 24 Robalo dealers and 64 dealers that sell both brands located in markets throughout the United States. Marine Products also has 85 international dealers. During 2015 the financial strength of our dealer network continued to improve primarily due to improved availability of floorplan financing. Most of our dealers inventory and sell boat brands manufactured by other companies, including some that compete directly with our brands. The territories served by any dealer are not exclusive to the dealer; however, Marine Products uses discretion in establishing relationships with new dealers in an effort to protect the mutual interests of the existing dealers and the Company. Marine Products’ eight independent field sales representatives call upon existing dealers and develop new dealer relationships. The field sales representatives are directed by a National Sales Coordinator, who is responsible for developing a full dealer distribution network for the Company’s products. The marketing of boats to retail customers is primarily the responsibility of the dealer. Marine Products supports dealer marketing efforts by supplementing local advertising, sales and marketing follow up in boating magazines, and participation in selected regional, national, and international boat show exhibitions. No single dealer accounted for more than 10 percent of net sales during 2015, 2014 or 2013.

Marine Products continues to seek new dealers in many areas throughout the U.S., Canada, Europe, South America, Asia, Russia and the Middle East. In general, Marine Products requires full payment prior to shipping a boat overseas. Consequently, there is no credit risk associated with these international sales or risk related to foreign currency fluctuation. The volume of sales to international dealers as a percentage of total net sales declined in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to weaknesses in the Canadian and Russian markets. The Company’s international sales are affected by trends in consumer discretionary spending and the value of the U.S. dollar on global currency markets, among other things. International net sales as a percentage of total net sales were 10.8 percent in 2015, 15.3 percent in 2014, and 17.2 percent in 2013.

Marine Products’ sales orders are indicators of strong interest from its dealers. Historically, dealers have in most cases taken delivery of all their orders. The Company attempts to ensure that its dealers do not accept an excessive amount of inventory by monitoring their inventory levels. Knowledge of inventory levels at the individual dealers facilitates production scheduling with shorter lead times in order to maintain flexibility in the event that adjustments need to be made to dealer shipments. In the past, Marine Products has been able to resell any boat for which an order has been cancelled.

Approximately 53 percent of Marine Products' domestic shipments are made pursuant to "floor plan financing" programs in which Marine Products' subsidiaries participate on behalf of their dealers with major third-party financing institutions. The remaining dealers finance their boat inventory with smaller regional financial institutions in local markets or pay cash. Under these established arrangements with qualified lending institutions, a dealer establishes a line of credit with one or more of these lenders for the purchase of boat inventory for sales to retail customers in their showroom or during boat show exhibitions. In general, when a dealer purchases and takes delivery of a boat pursuant to a floor plan financing arrangement, it draws against its line of credit and the lender pays the invoice cost of the boat directly to Marine Products generally within ten business days. When the dealer in turn sells the boat to a retail customer, the dealer repays the lender, thereby restoring its available credit line. Each dealer's floor plan credit facilities are secured by the dealer's inventory, letters of credit, and perhaps other personal and real property. Until recently, most dealers maintained financing arrangements with more than one lender, although that is less common at the present time, given that there are fewer lenders. In connection with a dealer's floor plan financing arrangements with a qualified lending institution, Marine Products or its subsidiaries have agreed to repurchase inventory which the lender repossesses from a dealer and returns to Marine Products in a "new and unused" condition subject to normal wear and tear, as defined. The contractual agreements that Marine Products or its subsidiaries have with these qualified lenders contain the Company's assumption of specified percentages of the debt obligation on repossessed boats, up to certain contractually determined dollar limits set by the lender.

The Company currently has an agreement with one of the floor plan lenders whereby the contractual repurchase amount is limited to a maximum of 16 percent of the average net receivables financed by the floor plan lender for dealers during the prior 12 month period, which was \$8.5 million as of December 31, 2015. The Company has contractual repurchase agreements with additional lenders with an aggregate maximum repurchase obligation of approximately \$6.7 million, with various expiration and cancellation terms of less than one year. Accordingly, the aggregate repurchase obligation with all financing institutions was approximately \$15.2 million as of December 31, 2015. In the event that a dealer defaults on a credit line, the qualified lender may then invoke the manufacturers' repurchase obligation with respect to that dealer. In that event, all repurchase agreements of all manufacturers supplying a defaulting dealer are generally invoked regardless of the boat or boats with respect to which the dealer has defaulted. Unlike Marine Products' obligation to repurchase boats repossessed by qualified lenders, Marine Products is under no obligation to repurchase boats directly from dealers. Marine Products does not sponsor financing programs to the retail consumer; any consumer financing promotions for a prospective boat purchaser would be the responsibility of the dealer.

Marine Products' dealer sales incentive programs are generally designed to promote early replenishment of the stock in dealer inventories depleted throughout the prime spring and summer selling seasons, and to promote the sales of older models in dealer inventory and particular models during specified periods. These programs help to stabilize Marine Products' manufacturing between the peak and off-peak periods, and promote sales of certain models. For the 2016 model year (which commenced July 1, 2015), Marine Products offered its dealers several sales incentive programs based on dollar volumes and timing of dealer purchases. Program incentives offered include sales discounts, retail sales incentives and payment of floor plan financing interest charged by qualified floor plan lenders to dealers generally through April 30, 2016. After the interest payment programs end, interest costs revert to the dealer at rates set by the lender. A dealer makes periodic curtailment payments (principal payments) on outstanding obligations against its dealer inventory as set forth in the floor plan financing agreements between the dealer and its particular lender.

We believe that dealer inventories of our boat models as of December 31, 2015 are appropriate relative to the current level of retail customer demand; approximately 60 percent of dealer inventories are current model year units, compared to 55 percent of current models this time last year. The sales order backlog as of December 31, 2015 was approximately 1,435 boats with estimated net sales of approximately \$55.6 million. This represents an approximate 13.2 week backlog based on recent production levels. As of December 31, 2014, the sales order backlog was approximately 1,343 boats with estimated net sales of \$52.9 million, representing an approximate 16.8 week backlog. The Company will continue to monitor the number of boats in dealer inventories and is prepared to adjust its production levels as it deems necessary to manage dealer inventory levels. The Company typically does not manufacture a significant number of boats for its own inventory. The Company occasionally manufactures boats for its own inventory because the number of boats required for immediate shipment is not always the most efficient number of boats to produce in a given production schedule.

Research and Development

Essentially the same technologies and processes are used to produce fiberglass boats by all boat manufacturers. The most common method is open-face molding. This is usually a labor-intensive, manual process whereby employees hand spray and apply fiberglass and resin in layers on open molds to create boat hulls, decks and other smaller fiberglass components. This process can result in inconsistencies in the size and weight of parts, which may lead to higher warranty costs. A single open-face mold is typically capable of producing approximately three hulls per week.

Marine Products has been a leading innovator in the recreational boating industry. One of the Company's most innovative designs is the full-length "Extended V-Plane" running surface on its Chaparral boat models. Typically, sterndrive boats have a several foot gap on the bottom rear of the hull where the engine enters the water. With the Extended V-Plane, the running surface extends the full length to the rear of the boat. The benefit of this innovation is more deck space, better planing performance and a more comfortable ride. Although the basic hull designs are similar, the Company has historically introduced a variety of new models each year and periodically replaces, updates or discontinues existing models.

Another hull design is the Hydro Lift™ used on the Robalo boat models. This variable dead rise hull design provides a smooth ride in rough water conditions. It increases the maximum speed obtainable by a given engine horsepower and weight of the boat. Robalo's current models utilize the Hydro Lift™ design and we plan to continue to provide this design on Robalo models.

A bow design known as the Wide Tech™ was first used on the Chaparral Sunesta Wide Tech™ and Xtreme models for the 2008 model year, and is currently being used on Chaparral's SSi Wide Tecff™ Sportboats, Sunesta Sportdeck, and two Signature Cruisers. The Wide Tech™ bow design allows the models to have the Extended V-Plane hull, with the features and benefits that this hull design offers. In addition, the Wide Tech™ bow design provides a larger seating area, as well as additional storage space, in the front of the boat. Furthermore, it allows the models to have a non-skid walkway on the bow, which makes entering and leaving the boat easier than in other boat models. This bow design may be incorporated on other Chaparral boat models in subsequent model years.

In support of its new product development efforts, Marine Products incurred research and development costs of \$663 thousand in 2015, \$743 thousand in 2014, and \$1.1 million in 2013.

Industry Overview

The recreational marine market in the United States is a mature market, with 2014 (latest data available to us) retail expenditures of approximately \$35 billion spent on new and used boats, motors and engines, trailers, accessories and other associated costs as estimated by the National Marine Manufacturers Association ("NMMA"). Pleasure boats compete for consumers' limited free time with all other leisure activities.

The NMMA conducts various surveys of pleasure boat industry trends, and the most recent surveys indicate that 87 million adults in the United States participated in recreational boating in 2014, although non-active boat owners cite lack of leisure time and increased operational costs as the primary reasons for not using their boats. There are currently approximately 16 million boats owned in the United States, including outboard, inboard, sterndrive, sailboats, personal watercraft, and miscellaneous (canoes, kayaks, rowboats, etc.). Marine Products competes in the sterndrive boating category with five lines of Chaparral boats, in the jet drive category with its Chaparral Vortex jet boats and in the outboard boating category with its Robalo sport fishing boats and Chaparral SunCoast deckboats. Approximately 47 percent of the Company's unit sales in 2015 were sterndrive boats compared to 64 percent in 2014.

Industry sales of new sterndrive boats in the United States during 2015 totaling 11,565 (source: Info-Link Technologies, Inc.) accounted for approximately 18 percent of the total new fiberglass powerboats sold between 18 and 33 feet in hull length. Sales of sterndrive boats had an estimated total retail value of \$825 million, or an average retail price per boat of approximately \$71,000. Management believes that the five largest states for boat sales at the present time are Florida, California, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. Marine Products has dealers in each of these states.

The U.S. domestic recreational boating industry includes sales in the segments of new and used boats, motors and engines, trailers, and other boat accessories. The new fiberglass boat market segment with hull lengths of 18 to 33 feet, the primary market segment in which Marine Products competes, represented \$3.4 billion in retail sales during 2015. The table below reflects the estimated sales within this segment by category for 2015 and 2014 (source: Info-Link Technologies, Inc.):

	2015		2014	
	Boats	Sales (\$ B)	Boats	Sales (\$ B)
Sterndrive Boats	11,565	\$ 0.8	12,508	\$ 0.8
Outboard Boats	42,552	1.7	38,232	1.4
Inboard Boats	8,250	0.8	7,472	0.6
Jet Boats	2,410	0.1	1,892	0.1
TOTAL	64,777	\$ 3.4	60,104	\$ 2.9

Chaparral's products are categorized as sterndrive, jet boats and outboard boats and Robalo's products are categorized as outboard boats. Although industry-wide sterndrive boat unit sales have been declining, the rate of decline in recent years has slowed. The Company introduced its first three jet boat models in 2014 and has been pleased with their reception by dealers and customers. Based on available market share data, Chaparral's share of the jet boat market during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was approximately 11.0 percent.

The recreational boat manufacturing market remains highly fragmented with the exception of Brunswick Corporation, which has acquired and currently operates a number of recreational boat brands. We estimate that the boat

manufacturing industry includes fewer than 50 sterndrive manufacturers and fewer than 125 outboard boat manufacturers with significant unit production, with the majority representing small, privately held companies with varying degrees of professional management and manufacturing skill. According to estimates provided by Statistical Surveys, Inc., during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 (latest information available), the top five sterndrive manufacturers, which includes Chaparral, have a combined market share of approximately 54 percent; approximately the same as one year ago. Chaparral's market share in sterndrive units during this nine month period was approximately 13.9 percent, which represents a decrease of approximately 0.4 percentage points compared to 14.3 percent during the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The Company believes that this decrease in market share is due to increased sales of smaller boats produced by several other manufacturers.

Several factors influence sales trends in the recreational boating industry, including general economic growth, consumer confidence, household incomes, the availability and cost of financing for our dealers and customers, weather, fuel prices, tax laws, demographics and consumers' leisure time. Also, the value of residential and vacation real estate in coastal and recreational areas influences recreational boat sales. The most recent NMMA surveys indicate that many past boating participants do not currently participate in boating because of high costs and a lack of leisure time. The increases in the cost of certain components, operating costs, and the impact of environmental regulation have increased the cost of boats and boat ownership in recent years, and these trends may continue. Competition from other leisure and recreational activities for available leisure time can also affect sales of recreational boats.

Management believes Marine Products is well positioned to take advantage of the following conditions, which continue to characterize the industry:

- labor-intensive manufacturing processes that remain largely unautomated;
- increasingly strict environmental standards derived from governmental regulations and customer sensitivities;
- a lack of focus on coordinated customer service and support by dealers and manufacturers;

· a lack of financial strength among retail boat dealers and many manufacturers; and

· a high degree of fragmentation and competition among the large number of sterndrive and outboard recreational boat manufacturers.

Business Strategies

Recreational boating is a mature industry. According to Info-Link Technologies, Inc., sales of new boats of all types increased at a compounded annual rate of approximately 9.3 percent between 2011 and 2015. During this period, Marine Products experienced a compounded annual growth rate of approximately 19.5 percent in the number of boats sold. The Company has historically grown its boat sales and net sales primarily through increasing market share and by expanding its number of models and product lines. During 2015 the Company's strategy has been to support our dealers' need to maintain a higher level of inventories than in previous years, given relatively stable retail demand and an improved dealer financing environment. At the end of 2015, the Company's dealer inventories were approximately 12.9 percent higher than they were at the end of 2014, and our unit order backlog remained strong. We believe that higher inventories and the current unit order backlog are appropriate relative to expected retail demand during the 2016 retail selling season. Chaparral has grown its sterndrive market share in the 18 to 33 feet length category from 5.9 percent in fiscal 1996 to 13.9 percent during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 (the most recent information available to us from Statistical Surveys, Inc.).

During 2015, we introduced three new Chaparral Suncoast outboard models and a new Robalo R160 center console model, the smallest model in our sport fishing line. Marine Products developed these models in order to increase unit sales in segments in which the Company has an opportunity to increase market share and improve profitability. Furthermore, we believe that these boat models will expand our customer base, and leverage our strong dealer network and reputation for quality and styling. These models were partially responsible for increases in our net sales, gross profit, operating profit, and net income. The new Robalo model has contributed to an increase in Robalo's share of the coastal offshore sport fishing boat market during 2015.

These new models align with Marine Products' overall operating strategy, which emphasizes innovative designs and manufacturing processes, and the production of a high quality product, while also seeking to lower manufacturing costs through increased efficiencies in our facilities. In the current environment, this strategy also includes the production of lower-priced, entry level models which appeal to a value-conscious consumer who wants an updated, high quality product. In addition, we seek opportunities to leverage our buying power through economies of scale. Management believes its membership in the ABA positions Marine Products as a significant third-party customer of major suppliers of sterndrive engines. Marine Products' Chaparral subsidiary is a founding member of the ABA, which collectively represents 14 independent boat manufacturers that have formed a buying group to pool their purchasing power in order to achieve improved pricing on engines, fiberglass, resin and many other components. Marine Products intends to continue seeking the most advantageous purchasing arrangements from its suppliers.

Our marketing strategy seeks to increase market share by enabling Marine Products to expand its presence by building dedicated sales, marketing and distribution systems. Marine Products has a distribution network of 232 dealers located throughout the United States and several international markets. Our strategy is to increase selectively the quantity of our dealers, and to improve the quality and effectiveness of our entire dealer network. Marine Products seeks to capitalize on its strong dealer network by educating its dealers on the sales and servicing of our products and helping them provide more comprehensive customer service, with the goal of increasing customer satisfaction, customer retention and future sales. Marine Products provides promotional and incentive programs to help its dealers increase product sales and customer satisfaction.

A component of Marine Products' overall strategy is to consider making strategic acquisitions in order to complement existing product lines, expand its geographic presence in the marketplace and strengthen its capabilities depending upon availability, price and complementary product lines. We constantly review potential acquisition targets and intend to continue doing so in the future.

Competition

The recreational boat industry is highly fragmented, resulting in intense competition for customers, dealers and boat show exhibition space. There is significant competition both within markets we currently serve and in new markets that we may enter. Marine Products' brands compete with several large national or regional manufacturers that have substantial financial, marketing and other resources. However, we believe that our corporate infrastructure and marketing and sales capabilities, in addition to our financial strength, and our nationwide presence, enable us to compete effectively against these companies. In each of our markets, Marine Products competes on the basis of responsiveness to customer needs, the quality and range of models offered, and the competitive pricing of those models. Additionally, Marine Products faces general competition from all other recreational businesses seeking to attract consumers' leisure time and discretionary spending dollars.

According to Statistical Surveys, Inc., the following is a list of the top ten (largest to smallest) sterndrive boat manufacturers in the United States based on unit sales in 2015. According to Statistical Surveys, Inc., the companies set forth below represent approximately 79 percent of all United States retail sterndrive boat registrations with hull lengths of 18 to 33 feet for the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

1. Chaparral
2. Cobalt
3. Sea Ray*
4. Tahoe
5. Regal
6. Four Winns**
7. Monterey
8. Crownline
9. Bayliner*
10. Stingray

The outboard engine powered market encompasses a wide variety of boats, accounting for approximately 65.7 percent of traditional powerboat unit sales during 2015. Robalo's share of the outboard sport fishing boat market in the 16 to 30 foot range during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was approximately 3.9 percent. Primary competitors for Robalo during 2015 included Carolina Skiff, Sea Hunt Boats, Key West, Nautic Star, Mako, Boston Whaler*, Sea Fox, Sportsman, and Ranger.

The jet engine powered market encompasses a narrow range of pleasure boat types, accounting for approximately 3.7 percent of traditional powerboat unit sales during 2015. Chaparral was the second largest jet boat manufacturer in the 20 to 24 foot range during the nine months ended September 30, 2015, and its share of the market during this period was approximately 11.0 percent. The largest manufacturer of jet boats in the 20 to 24 foot range was Yamaha. Other

competitors include Scarab, Glastron and Sea-Doo***.

* Division or subsidiary of Brunswick Corporation.

** Division or subsidiary of Beneteau Group

*** Division or subsidiary of BRP.

Environmental and Regulatory Matters

Certain materials used in boat manufacturing, including the resins used to make the decks and hulls, are toxic, flammable, corrosive, or reactive and are classified by the federal and state governments as “hazardous materials.” Control of these substances is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) and state pollution control agencies, which require reports and inspect facilities to monitor compliance with their regulations. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”) standards limit the amount of emissions to which an employee may be exposed without the need for respiratory protection or upgraded plant ventilation. Marine Products’ manufacturing facilities are regularly inspected by OSHA and by state and local inspection agencies and departments. Marine Products believes that its facilities comply in all material aspects with these regulations. Although capital expenditures related to compliance with environmental laws are expected to increase during the coming years, we do not currently anticipate that any material expenditure will be required to continue to comply with existing environmental or safety regulations in connection with our existing manufacturing facilities.

Recreational powerboats sold in the United States must be manufactured to meet the standards of certification required by the United States Coast Guard. In addition, boats manufactured for sale in the European Community must be certified to meet the European Community’s imported manufactured products standards. These certifications specify standards for the design and construction of powerboats. All boats sold by Marine Products meet these standards. In addition, safety of recreational boats is subject to federal regulation under the Boat Safety Act of 1971. The Boat Safety Act requires boat manufacturers to recall products for replacement of parts or components that have demonstrated defects affecting safety. Marine Products has from time to time instituted recalls for defective component parts produced by other manufacturers. None of the recalls has had a material adverse effect on Marine Products.

The EPA has adopted regulations stipulating that many marine propulsion engines meet an air emission standard that requires fitting a catalytic converter to the engine. These regulations also require, among other things, that the engine manufacturer provide a warranty that the engine meets EPA emission standards. The engines used in Marine Products' Chaparral and Robalo product lines are subject to these regulations. These regulations are similar to regulations adopted by the California Air Resources Board in 2007, but apply to all U.S. states and territories. This regulation has increased the cost to manufacture the majority of the Company's boat products. The additional cost of complying with these EPA regulations may reduce Marine Products' profitability, because the Company may have to absorb the increased cost. It may also reduce Marine Products' net sales, because the increased cost of owning a boat may force consumers to buy a smaller or less expensive boat or forego a boat purchase, and because increased product cost will reduce the amount of inventory that Marine Products' dealers can carry, thus reducing retail consumers' choices.

Employees

As of December 31, 2015, Marine Products had approximately 767 employees (an increase from approximately 605 at December 31, 2014), of whom 6 were management, 43 were administrative and 8 were sales. The Company currently maintains a significantly smaller work force compared to years prior to 2008 in an effort to align costs with sales and consumer demand for our products.

None of Marine Products' employees are party to a collective bargaining agreement. Marine Products' entire workforce is currently employed in the United States and Marine Products believes that its relations with its employees are good.

Proprietary Matters

Marine Products owns a number of trademarks, trade names and patents that it believes are important to its business. Except for the Chaparral, Robalo and Wahoo! trademarks, however, Marine Products is not dependent upon any single trademark or trade name or group of trademarks or trade names. The Chaparral, Robalo and Wahoo! trademarks are currently registered in the United States. The current duration for such registration ranges from seven to 15 years but each registration may be renewed an unlimited number of times.

Several of Chaparral's and Robalo's designs are protected under the U.S. Copyright Office's Vessel Hull Design Protection Act. This law grants an owner of an original vessel hull design certain exclusive rights. Protection is offered for hull designs that are made available to the public for purchase provided that the application is made within two years of the hull design being made public. As of December 31, 2015, there were 22 Chaparral hull designs and four Robalo hull designs registered under the Vessel Hull Design Protection Act.

During 2008 Chaparral was granted a design patent on its Wide Tech™ hull design by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The patent has a term of 14 years and protects the Wide Tech™ hull currently used on the Sunesta Wide Tech™ and Xtreme, SSi Wide Tech™ and two of its Signature Cruisers from being used by other pleasure boat manufacturers. Marine Products believes that this patent is important to its business.

Seasonality

Marine Products' quarterly operating results are affected by weather and general economic conditions. Quarterly operating results for the second quarter have historically recorded the highest sales volume for the year because this corresponds with the highest retail sales volume period. The results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in any future period.

Inflation

The market prices of certain material and component costs used in manufacturing the Company's products, especially resins that are made with hydrocarbon feedstocks, copper and steel, have been volatile in the years following the financial crisis of 2008. During 2015 and the first quarter of 2016, the prices of several of these raw materials have fallen to their lowest prices in several years. As a result, we believe that the Company will incur lower materials purchase prices in 2016. These lower prices of materials will reduce the costs of the Company's products, but we do not expect that these lower prices will enhance our profit margins, due to the competitive nature of the selling environment for the Company's products. Furthermore, the prices of these raw materials remain volatile, and may increase in the future.

New boat buyers typically finance their purchases. Higher inflation typically results in higher interest rates that could translate into an increased cost of boat ownership. Should higher inflation and increased interest rates occur, prospective buyers may choose to forego or delay their purchases or buy a less expensive boat in the event that interest rates rise or credit is not available to finance their boat purchases.

Availability of Filings

Marine Products makes available free of charge on its website, www.marineproductscorp.com, the annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports on the same day as they are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Economic Conditions, Availability of Credit and Consumer Confidence Levels Affect Marine Products' Sales Because Marine Products' Products are Purchased with Discretionary Income

During an economic recession or when an economic recession is perceived as a threat, Marine Products will be adversely affected as consumers have less discretionary income or are more apt to save their discretionary income rather than spend it. During times of global political or economic uncertainty, Marine Products will be negatively affected to the extent consumers forego or delay large discretionary purchases pending the resolution of those uncertainties. The 2008 financial crisis and lingering recession may have long-term effects on consumer behavior with regard to pleasure boating as well. Financial market volatility may force consumers to delay retirement, or to choose more modest lifestyles when they do retire. In such a case, consumers may not purchase boats, may purchase boats later in their lives, or may purchase smaller or less expensive boats. Tight lending and credit standards, which until recently have been in use by lenders in the United States, can make loans for boats harder to secure, and such loans may carry unfavorable terms, which may force consumers to forego boat purchases. These factors have also resulted in the past, and may continue to result in the future, in a reduction in the quality and number of dealers upon which Marine Products relies to sell its products.

Marine Products Relies upon Third-Party Dealer Floor Plan Lenders Which Provide Financing to its Network of Independent Dealers

Marine Products sells its products to a network of independent dealers, most of whom rely on one or more third-party dealer floor plan lenders to provide financing for their inventory prior to its sale to retail customers. In general, this source of financing is vital to Marine Products' ability to sell products to its dealer network. While dealer floor plan credit is currently available for many of our dealers during the 2016 model year, the Company's sales and profitability could be adversely affected in the event of a decline in floor plan financing availability, or if financing terms change unfavorably.

Interest Rates and Fuel Prices Affect Marine Products' Sales

The Company's products are often financed by our dealers and the retail boat consumers. Higher interest rates increase the borrowing costs and, accordingly, the cost of doing business for dealers and the cost of boat purchases for consumers. Fuel costs can represent a large portion of the costs to operate our products. Therefore, higher interest rates and fuel costs can adversely affect consumers' decisions relating to recreational boating purchases.

Marine Products' Dependence on its Network of Independent Boat Dealers may Affect its Operating Results and Sales

Virtually all of Marine Products' sales are derived from its network of independent boat dealers. Marine Products has no long-term agreements with these dealers. Competition for dealers among recreational powerboat manufacturers continues to increase based on the quality of available products, the price and value of the products, and attention to customer service. The Company faces intense competition from other recreational powerboat manufacturers in attracting and retaining independent boat dealers. The number of independent boat dealers supporting the Chaparral and Robalo trade names and the quality of their marketing and servicing efforts are essential to Marine Products' ability to generate sales. A deterioration in the number of Marine Products' network of independent boat dealers could have a material adverse effect on its boat sales. Marine Products' inability to attract new dealers and retain those dealers, or its inability to increase sales with existing dealers, could substantially impair its ability to execute its business plans. Although Marine Products' management believes that the quality of its products and services in the recreational boating market should permit it to maintain its relationship with its dealers and its market position, there can be no assurance that Marine Products will be able to sustain its current sales levels.

Marine Products' Financial Condition and Operating Results may be Adversely Affected by Boat Dealer Defaults

The Company's products are sold through dealers and the financial health of these dealers is critical to the Company's continued success. The Company's results can be negatively affected if a dealer defaults because Marine Products or its subsidiaries may be contractually required to repurchase inventory up to certain limits, although for business reasons, the Company may decide to purchase additional boats in excess of this contractual obligation.

Marine Products' Ability to Adjust its Business Operations to Compensate for Reduced Sales of Boats may be Restricted in the Future

In 2008 Marine Products idled certain production facilities and reduced its number of employees to offset the impact that reduced net sales had on the Company's operating results and cash flows. As a result, the Company experienced lower rates of absorption of its fixed costs. The Company's sales improved in 2014 and 2015, thus increasing the rate of absorption of its fixed costs and improving operating and net income. Although the Company's unit sales have improved, Marine Products still operates at levels which are significantly lower than full manufacturing capacity. These lower operating levels may continue to have an adverse affect in 2016 and in future periods beyond 2016. In addition, the Company's ability to reduce its fixed costs to respond to potential future reduced net sales is limited.

Marine Products' Sales are Affected by Weather Conditions

Marine Products' business is subject to weather patterns that may adversely affect its sales. For example, drought conditions, or merely reduced rainfall levels, or excessive rain, may close area boating locations or render boating dangerous or inconvenient, thereby curtailing customer demand for our products. In addition, unseasonably cool weather and prolonged winter conditions may lead to a shorter selling season in some locations. Hurricanes and other storms could cause disruptions of our operations or damage to our boat inventories and manufacturing facilities.

Marine Products Encounters Intense Competition Which Affects our Sales and Profits

The recreational boat industry is highly fragmented, resulting in intense competition for customers, dealers and boat show exhibition space. This competition affects both the markets which we currently serve and new markets that we may enter in the future. We compete with several large national or regional manufacturers that have substantial financial, marketing and other resources.

Marine Products has Potential Liability for Personal Injury and Property Damage Claims

The products we sell or service may expose Marine Products to potential liabilities for personal injury or property damage claims relating to the use of those products. Historically, the resolution of product liability claims has not materially affected Marine Products' business. Marine Products maintains product liability insurance that it believes to be adequate. However, there can be no assurance that Marine Products will not experience legal claims in excess of its insurance coverage or that claims will be covered by insurance. Furthermore, any significant claims against Marine Products could result in negative publicity, which could cause Marine Products' sales to decline.

Because Marine Products Relies on Third-party Suppliers, Marine Products may be Unable to Obtain Adequate Raw Materials, Engines and Components Which Could Adversely Affect Sales and Profit Margins

Marine Products is dependent on third-party suppliers to provide raw materials, engines and components essential to the construction of its various powerboats. Especially critical are the availability and cost of marine engines and commodity raw materials used in the manufacture of Marine Products' boats. While Marine Products' management believes that supplier relationships currently in place are sufficient to provide the engines and materials necessary to meet present production demands, there can be no assurance that these relationships will continue, that these suppliers will remain in operation or that the quantity or quality of materials available from these suppliers will be sufficient to meet Marine Products' future needs. Disruptions in current supplier relationships or the inability of Marine Products to continue to purchase construction materials in sufficient quantities and of sufficient quality at acceptable prices to meet ongoing production schedules could cause a decrease in sales or a sharp increase in the cost of goods sold. Additionally, because of this dependence, the volatility in commodity raw materials or current or future price increases in production materials or the inability of Marine Products' management to purchase engines and materials required to complete its growth and acquisition strategies could reduce the number of boats Marine Products may be able to produce for sale or cause a reduction in Marine Products' profit margins.

Marine Products may be Unable to Identify, Complete or Successfully Integrate Acquisitions

Marine Products intends to pursue acquisitions and form strategic alliances that will enable Marine Products to acquire complementary skills and capabilities, offer new products, expand its customer base, and obtain other competitive advantages. There can be no assurance, however, that Marine Products will be able to successfully identify suitable acquisition candidates or strategic partners, obtain financing on satisfactory terms, complete acquisitions or strategic alliances, integrate acquired operations into its existing operations, or expand into new markets. Once integrated, acquired operations may not achieve anticipated levels of sales or profitability, or otherwise perform as expected. Acquisitions also involve special risks, including risks associated with unanticipated problems, liabilities and contingencies, diversion of management resources, and possible adverse effects on earnings and earnings per share resulting from increased interest costs, the issuance of additional securities, and difficulties related to the integration of the acquired business. The failure to integrate acquisitions successfully may divert management's attention from Marine Products' existing operations and may damage Marine Products' relationships with its key customers and suppliers.

Marine Products' Success will Depend on its key Personnel, and the Loss of any key Personnel may Affect its Powerboat Sales

Marine Products' success will depend to a significant extent on the continued service of key management personnel. The loss or interruption of the services of any senior management personnel or the inability to attract and retain other qualified management, sales, marketing and technical employees could disrupt Marine Products' operations and cause a decrease in its sales and profit margins.

Marine Products' Ability to Attract and Retain Qualified Employees is Crucial to its Results of Operations and Future Growth

Marine Products relies on the existence of an available hourly workforce to manufacture its products. As with many businesses, we are challenged at times to find qualified employees. There are no assurances that Marine Products will be able to attract and retain qualified employees to meet current and/or future growth needs.

If Marine Products is Unable to Comply with Environmental and Other Regulatory Requirements, its Business may be Exposed to Liability and Fines

Marine Products' operations are subject to extensive regulation, supervision and licensing under various federal, state and local statutes, ordinances and regulations. While Marine Products believes that it maintains all requisite licenses and permits and is in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations, there can be no assurance that Marine Products will be able to continue to maintain all requisite licenses and permits and comply with applicable laws and regulations. The failure to satisfy these and other regulatory requirements could cause Marine Products to incur fines or penalties or could increase the cost of operations. The adoption of additional laws, rules and regulations could also increase Marine Products' costs.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has adopted regulations affecting many marine propulsion engines. This regulation has increased the cost of boats subject to the regulation, which may either reduce the Company's profitability or reduce sales.

As with boat construction in general, our manufacturing processes involve the use, handling, storage and contracting for recycling or disposal of hazardous or toxic substances or wastes. Accordingly, we are subject to regulations regarding these substances, and the misuse or mishandling of such substances could expose Marine Products to liability or fines.

Additionally, certain states have required or are considering requiring a license in order to operate a recreational boat. While such licensing requirements are not expected to be unduly restrictive, regulations may discourage potential first-time buyers, thereby reducing future sales.

Marine Products' Stock Price has been Volatile

Historically, the market price of common stock of companies engaged in the discretionary consumer products industry has been highly volatile. Likewise, the market price of our common stock has varied significantly in the past. In addition, the availability of Marine Products common stock to the investing public is limited to the extent that shares are not sold by the executive officers, directors and their affiliates, which could negatively impact the trading price of Marine Products' common stock, increase volatility and affect the ability of minority stockholders to sell their shares. Future sales by executive officers, directors and their affiliates of all or a substantial portion of their shares could also negatively affect the trading price of Marine Products' common stock.

Marine Products' Management has a Substantial Ownership Interest; Public Stockholders may have no Effective Voice in Marine Products' Management

The Company has elected the “Controlled Corporation” exemption under Section 303A of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) Listed Company Manual. The Company is a “Controlled Corporation” because a group that includes the Company’s Chairman of the Board, R. Randall Rollins and his brother, Gary W. Rollins, who is also a director of the Company, and certain companies under their control, controls in excess of fifty percent of the Company’s voting power. As a “Controlled Corporation,” the Company need not comply with certain NYSE rules including those requiring a majority of independent directors.

Marine Products’ executive officers, directors and their affiliates hold directly or through indirect beneficial ownership, in the aggregate, approximately 67 percent of Marine Products’ outstanding shares of common stock. As a result, these stockholders effectively control the operations of Marine Products, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions such as acquisitions. This concentration of ownership could also have the effect of delaying or preventing a third-party from acquiring control of Marine Products at a premium.

Provisions in Marine Products' Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws may Inhibit a Takeover of Marine Products

Marine Products’ certificate of incorporation, bylaws and other documents contain provisions including advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and staggered terms of office for the Board of Directors. These provisions may make a tender offer, change in control or takeover attempt that is opposed by Marine Products’ Board of Directors more difficult or expensive.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Marine Products’ corporate offices are located in Atlanta, Georgia. These offices are currently shared with RPC and are leased. The monthly rent paid is allocated between Marine Products and RPC. Under this arrangement, Marine

Products pays approximately \$2,100 per month in rent. Marine Products may cancel this arrangement at any time after giving a 30 day notice.

Chaparral owns and maintains approximately 1,012,000 square feet of space utilized for manufacturing, research and development, warehouse, sales office and operations in Nashville, Georgia. In addition, the Company owns 83,000 square feet of manufacturing space at the Robalo facility in Valdosta, Georgia. During 2008, the Robalo facility was temporarily idled and production of these boats was moved to the Nashville facility. There are no plans or current intentions to dispose of the facilities in Valdosta, Georgia. The Company also leases 111,000 square feet of warehouse space in Nashville, Georgia under a long-term arrangement expiring in 2018. Marine Products' total square footage under roof is allocated as follows: manufacturing — 712,000, research and development — 68,500, warehousing — 294,500, office and other — 131,400.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Marine Products is involved in litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of its business. Marine Products does not believe that the ultimate outcome of such litigation will have a material adverse effect on its liquidity, financial condition or results of operations.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 4A. Executive Officers of the Registrant

Each of the executive officers of Marine Products was elected by the Board of Directors to serve until the Board of Directors' meeting immediately following the next annual meeting of stockholders or until his or her earlier removal by the Board of Directors or his or her resignation. The following table lists the executive officers of Marine Products and their ages, offices, and date first elected to office.

Name and Office with Registrant	Age	Date First Elected to Present Office
R. Randall Rollins (1) Chairman of the Board	84	2/28/01
Richard A. Hubbell (2) President and Chief Executive Officer	71	2/28/01
James A. Lane, Jr. (3) Executive Vice President and President of Chaparral Boats, Inc.	73	2/28/01
Linda H. Graham (4) Vice President and Secretary	79	2/28/01
Ben M. Palmer (5) Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	55	2/28/01

R. Randall Rollins began working for Rollins, Inc. (consumer services) in 1949. At the time of the spin-off of RPC from Rollins, Inc. in 1984, Mr. Rollins was elected Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of RPC. He (1) remains Chairman of RPC and stepped down from the position of Chief Executive Officer effective in 2003. He has served as Chairman of the Board of Marine Products since 2001 and Chairman of the Board of Rollins, Inc. since 1991. He is also a director of Dover Downs Gaming and Entertainment, Inc. and Dover Motorsports, Inc.

(2) Richard A. Hubbell has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Marine Products since it was spun off in 2001. He has also been President of RPC since 1987 and its Chief Executive Officer since 2003. Mr. Hubbell serves on the Board of Directors of both of these companies.

James A. Lane, Jr. has held the position of President of Chaparral Boats (formerly a subsidiary of RPC) since 1976. (3) Mr. Lane has been Executive Vice President and Director of Marine Products since it was spun off in 2001. He is also a director of RPC and has served in that capacity since 1987.

(4)

Linda H. Graham has been Vice President and Secretary of Marine Products since it was spun off in 2001, and Vice President and Secretary of RPC since 1987. Ms. Graham serves on the Board of Directors of both of these companies.

- (5) Ben M. Palmer has been Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Marine Products since it was spun off in 2001 and has served the same roles at RPC since 1996.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Marine Products' common stock is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "MPX." As of February 18, 2016, there were 38,373,970 shares of common stock outstanding.

At the close of business on February 18, 2016, there were approximately 2,990 beneficial holders of record of the Company's common stock. The high and low prices of Marine Products' common stock and dividends paid for each quarter in the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	2015			2014		
Quarter	High	Low	Dividends	High	Low	Dividends
First	\$8.99	\$7.03	\$ 0.04	\$10.29	\$7.17	\$ 0.03
Second	8.90	5.95	0.04	8.30	6.67	0.03
Third	7.55	5.73	0.04	9.12	7.55	0.03
Fourth	\$7.25	\$5.50	\$ 0.08	\$8.50	\$5.87	\$ 0.07

In December 2015, in addition to the quarterly dividend of \$0.04 per share, the board of directors approved a special year-end dividend of \$0.04 per share. The Company expects to continue to pay cash dividends to the common stockholders, subject to the earnings and financial condition of the Company and other relevant factors.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

In accordance with actions by the Company's Board of Directors, an aggregate of 8,250,000 shares have been authorized for repurchase in connection with a stock buyback program initially announced in 2001, and subsequent increases announced in 2005 and 2008. These programs do not have predetermined expiration dates. There were 24,703 shares repurchased as part of this program during the fourth quarter of 2015. As of December 31, 2015, a total of 2,869,757 shares remain available for repurchase under this program.

Edgar Filing: MARINE PRODUCTS CORP - Form 10-K

Period	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share (or Unit)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
October 1, 2015 to October 31, 2015	—	—	—	2,894,460
November 1, 2015 to November 30, 2015	—	—	—	2,894,460
December 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	24,703	(1) 6.12	24,703	2,869,757
Totals	24,703	6.12	24,703	2,869,757

[1] The Company's Board of Directors announced a stock buyback program on April 25, 2001 authorizing the repurchase of 2,250,000 shares in the open market and another on March 14, 2005 authorizing the repurchase of an additional 3,000,000 shares. On January 22, 2008 the Board of Directors authorized an additional 3,000,000 shares that the Company may repurchase. As of December 31, 2015, a total of 5,380,243 shares have been repurchased in the open market under this program and there are 2,869,757 shares that remain available for repurchase. The program does not have a predetermined expiration date.

Performance Graph

The following graph shows a five-year comparison of the cumulative total stockholder return based on the performance of the stock of the Company, assuming dividend reinvestment, as compared with both a broad equity market index and an industry or peer group index. The indices included in the following graph are the Russell 2000 Index (“Russell 2000”) and a peer group which includes companies that are considered peers of the Company (“Peer Group”). The companies included in the Peer Group have been weighted according to each respective issuer’s stock market capitalization at the end of each year. The companies in the Peer Group are Brunswick Corporation, MarineMax, Inc. and Malibu Boats, Inc. Malibu Boats, Inc. is included in the Peer Group because it is a pleasure boat manufacturer with similar products and operations as the Company, as well as a market capitalization that was similar to, though slightly higher than, the market capitalization of the Company at December 31, 2015. Malibu Boats, Inc. was not previously included in the Peer Group because its common stock did not trade on a securities exchange until the first quarter of 2015. For comparison purposes, the following graph includes the performance of the Peer Group as well as the peer group without the inclusion of Malibu Boats, Inc. (the “Former Peer Group”).

The Russell 2000 is used because the Company is a component of the Russell 2000, and because the Russell 2000 is a stock index representing small capitalization U.S. stocks. During 2015 the components of the Russell 2000 had a weighted average market capitalization of \$1.9 billion, and a median market capitalization of \$0.7 billion.

The graph below assumes the value of \$100.00 invested on December 31, 2010.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table summarizes certain selected financial data of Marine Products. The historical information may not be indicative of Marine Products' future results of operations. The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this document.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	(In thousands, except share, per share and employee data)				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$207,061	\$171,050	\$168,293	\$148,950	\$106,437
Cost of goods sold	163,261	138,379	138,480	121,746	86,931
Gross profit	43,800	32,671	29,813	27,204	19,506
Selling, general and administrative expenses	23,249	20,665	20,307	18,443	14,130
Operating income	20,551	12,006	9,506	8,761	5,376
Interest income	420	521	524	960	997
Other income (1)	-	-	-	-	2,025
Income before income taxes	20,971	12,527	10,030	9,721	8,398
Income tax provision	6,665	3,613	2,502	2,742	1,667
Net income	\$14,306	\$8,914	\$7,528	\$6,979	\$6,731
Earnings per share:					
Basic	\$0.39	\$0.24	\$0.20	\$0.19	\$0.19
Diluted	\$0.39	\$0.24	\$0.20	\$0.19	\$0.18
Dividends paid per share	\$0.20	\$0.16	\$0.15	\$0.63	\$0.00
Other Financial and Operating Data:					
Gross profit margin percent	21.2	% 19.1	% 17.7	% 18.3	% 18.3
Operating margin percent	9.9	% 7.0	% 5.6	% 5.9	% 5.1
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$16,044	\$10,656	\$10,937	\$9,664	\$3,296
Net cash (used for) provided by investing activities	(2,489)	(4,157)	(1,326)	15,329	(12,853)
Net cash used for financing activities	(9,641)	(7,541)	(6,145)	(24,301)	(316)
Capital expenditures	\$3,878	\$451	\$521	\$354	\$357
Employees at end of year	767	605	651	587	450
Factory and administrative space at end of year (square ft.)	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205
Balance Sheet Data at end of year:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,986	\$4,072	\$5,114	\$1,648	\$956
Marketable securities — current	7,825	3,653	5,639	1,150	12,402
Marketable securities — non-current	27,129	33,831	30,949	35,773	41,699
Inventories	32,638	28,819	28,859	28,159	24,907
Working capital	38,846	30,014	30,698	22,789	32,301
Property, plant and equipment, net	12,761	9,890	11,265	11,470	11,884
Total assets	110,677	103,823	102,553	97,315	110,837

Total stockholders' equity	\$90,212	\$83,494	\$81,483	\$77,747	\$93,418
----------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

(1) Other income for 2011 is comprised of a tax-free gain from an employee benefit plan financing arrangement.

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion is based upon and should be read in conjunction with “Selected Financial Data” and “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.” See also “Forward-Looking Statements” on page 2.

Overview

Marine Products, through our wholly owned subsidiaries Chaparral and Robalo, is a leading manufacturer of recreational fiberglass powerboats. Our sales and profits are generated by selling the products that we manufacture to a network of independent dealers who in turn sell the products to retail consumers. These dealers are located throughout the continental United States and in several international markets. Dealers either remit payment upon receipt of the product or finance their inventory through third-party floor plan lenders, who pay Marine Products generally within ten days of delivery of the products to the dealers.

We manage our Company by focusing on the execution of the following business and financial strategies:

- Manufacturing high-quality, stylish, and innovative powerboats for our dealers and retail consumers,
- Providing our independent dealer network appropriate incentives, training, and other support to enhance their success and their customers’ satisfaction, thereby facilitating their continued relationship with us,
- Managing our production and dealer order backlog to optimize operating results and reduce risk in the event of a downturn in sales of our products,

- Maintaining a flexible, variable cost structure which can be reduced quickly when deemed appropriate,
- Focusing on the competitive nature of the boating business and designing our products and strategies in order to grow and maintain profitable market share,
- Monitoring the recreational boat market for strong complementary product lines which we may enter through new product development or acquisition,
- Extending our brand name recognition to enhance the success of new boat models that complement our existing offerings,

- Improving our sales and profits by increasing the utilization of our manufacturing capacity,
- Monitoring the activities and financial condition of our dealers and of the third-party floor plan lenders who finance our dealers’ inventories,
- Maximizing stockholder return by optimizing the balance of cash invested in the Company’s productive assets, the payment of dividends to stockholders, and the repurchase of the Company’s common stock on the open market, and
- Aligning the interests of our management and stockholders.

In implementing these strategies and attempting to optimize our financial returns, management closely monitors dealer orders and inventories, the production mix of various models, and indications of near term demand such as consumer confidence, interest rates, dealer orders placed at our annual dealer conferences, and retail attendance and orders at annual winter boat show exhibitions. We also consider trends related to certain key financial and other data, including our historical and forecasted financial results, market share, unit sales of our products, average selling price per boat, and gross profit margins, among others, as indicators of the success of our strategies. Marine Products' financial results are affected by consumer confidence — because pleasure boating is a discretionary expenditure, interest rates — because many retail customers finance the purchase of their boats, and other socioeconomic and environmental factors such as availability of leisure time, consumer preferences, demographics and the weather.

During 2015, several segments of the recreational boating industry improved due to stable consumer confidence and improving residential real estate markets, as well as a strong financing environment for dealers and consumers. Overall retail sales of outboard recreational boats improved during 2015, although sterndrive unit sales declined. Our net sales improved in 2015 compared to 2014 due to higher unit sales of our Robalo sport fishing boats, coupled with higher unit sales of our Vortex jet boats and sales of our new Suncoast outboard models. We achieved higher net sales, as well as increased gross and operating profit in 2015 compared to 2014. During 2015, Chaparral produced and sold three new Suncoast outboard models, and a new, smaller Robalo model. Management will continue to monitor retail demand among the various segments in the recreational boat market, dealer inventory levels and the availability of dealer and consumer financing for the purchase of our products and adjust our production levels as deemed appropriate.

We continuously monitor our market share in the 18 to 33 foot sterndrive category as one indicator of the success of our strategies and the market's acceptance of our products. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 (latest data available to us), Chaparral's market share in the 18 to 33 foot sterndrive category was 13.9 percent compared to 14.3 percent during the same period in 2014. Although Chaparral's market share declined during this period, it remained the highest in its category. Chaparral's market share in the 18 to 20 foot category was 10.4 percent during this period in 2015, and its market share in the 21 to 33 foot category was 17.0 percent. Chaparral's market share concentrations within these size ranges has remained relatively consistent during the past several years. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, Robalo's share of the 16 to 30 foot outboard sport fishing boat market was 3.9 percent. For the same period, Chaparral's share of the 20 to 24 foot jet boat market was approximately 11.0 percent. We will continue to monitor our market share and believe it to be important, but we believe that maximizing profitability takes precedence over growing our market share. Furthermore, as we continue to expand the breadth of our product offerings within our core category and new categories, we consider our overall market share across the various powerboat categories to be of greater importance to the long-term health of our company than our market share within any specific type of recreational boat.

Outlook

We believe that recreational boating retail demand in many segments of the industry is improving. Attendance and sales during the 2016 winter boat shows have been moderately higher than the 2015 winter boat show season, residential real estate markets and consumer confidence have stabilized, and fuel prices have declined significantly. We also believe that there is improved demand from consumers who have delayed purchasing a boat over the past few years due to economic uncertainty.

Although industry wide retail boat sales remain lower than they were prior to the 2008 financial crisis, retail boat sales have increased each year since 2013. We believe that continued improvements in retail boat sales will be modest due to the lack of strong economic improvement, which tends to discourage consumers from purchasing large discretionary goods such as pleasure boats. Fluctuations in fuel prices can impact our sales, and during 2015 fuel prices decreased significantly, and have fallen to some of the lowest inflation-adjusted levels recorded during the past 10 years. In general, however, the overall cost of boat ownership has increased, especially in the sterndrive recreational boat market segment, which comprises almost 50 percent of the Company's sales. The higher cost of boat ownership discourages consumers from purchasing recreational boats. For a number of years, Marine Products as well as other boat manufacturers have been improving their customer service capabilities, marketing strategies and sales promotions in order to attract more consumers to recreational boating as well as improve consumers' boating experiences. The Company provides financial incentives to its dealers for receiving favorable customer satisfaction surveys. In addition, the recreational boating industry conducts a promotional program which involves advertising and consumer targeting efforts, as well as other activities designed to increase the potential consumer market for pleasure boats. Many manufacturers, including Marine Products, participate in this program. Management believes that these efforts have incrementally benefited the industry and Marine Products. As in past years, Marine Products enhanced its selection of models for the 2016 model year which began on July 1, 2015. We are continuing to emphasize the value-priced Chaparral and Robalo models, as well as larger models in the Chaparral line-up including the SSX's and Robalo bay boat models. In addition, we continue to experience a favorable consumer reception of our Chaparral Vortex jet boats and Chaparral SunCoast outboard boats. For the 2016 model year, we have introduced a smaller Robalo model, a new Chaparral sterndrive sportboat, and a smaller SunCoast outboard boat. We believe that these boat models will expand our customer base, and leverage our strong dealer network and reputation for quality and styling. We plan to continue to develop and produce additional new products for subsequent model years.

Our financial results for 2016 will depend on a number of factors, including interest rates, consumer confidence, the availability of credit to our dealers and consumers, fuel costs, the continued acceptance of our new products in the recreational boating market, our ability to compete in the competitive pleasure boating industry, and the costs of labor and certain of our raw materials and key components.

Results of Operations

(\$'s in thousands)	Years ended December 31,					
	2015	2014	2013			
Total number of boats sold to dealers	4,285	3,490	3,569			
Average gross selling price per boat	\$43.5	\$44.9	\$43.7			
Net sales	\$207,061	\$171,050	\$168,293			
Percentage of gross profit to net sales	21.2	%	19.1	%	17.7	%
Percentage of selling, general and administrative expenses to net sales	11.2	%	12.1	%	12.1	%
Operating income	\$20,551	\$12,006	\$9,506			
Warranty expense	\$1,222	\$1,977	\$2,446			

Year Ended December 31, 2015 Compared To Year Ended December 31, 2014

Net Sales. Marine Products' net sales increased by \$36.0 million or 21.1 percent in 2015 compared to 2014. The increase was primarily due to a 22.8 percent increase in the number of boats sold, partially offset by a 3.2 percent decrease in the average gross selling price per boat. Unit sales increased due to higher sales of our Robalo outboard sport fishing boats, as well as increased unit sales of our Chaparral Vortex jet boats and Suncoast outboards, partially offset by a decrease in sales of our Chaparral sterndrive boats. Average selling prices decreased primarily due to higher sales of our smaller Robalo models. Domestic net sales increased 27.6 percent to \$184.8 million compared to the prior year. International sales decreased 14.9 percent during 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to the strength of the U.S. dollar.

Cost of Goods Sold. Cost of goods sold increased 18.0 percent in 2015 compared to 2014. As a percentage of net sales, cost of goods sold decreased to 78.8 percent in 2015, compared to 80.9 percent in 2014, primarily due to improved manufacturing efficiencies due to higher production volumes, coupled with a favorable model mix.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 12.5 percent in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily as a result of costs that vary with sales, such as sales commissions, coupled with an increase in advertising expense. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales decreased from 12.1 percent in 2014 to 11.2 percent in 2015. As a percentage of net sales, warranty expense decreased to 0.6 percent in 2015, compared to 1.2 percent in 2014. This decrease was primarily due to a model mix in recent years which included an increase in smaller boats with fewer accessories resulting in fewer warranty claims, coupled with engineering improvements.

Interest Income. Interest income declined to \$420 thousand in 2015 compared to \$521 thousand in 2014. Marine Products generates interest income primarily from investments in tax-exempt municipal obligations. The decrease was primarily due to a 13.7 percent reduction in the average balance of our marketable securities portfolio.

Income Tax Provision. The income tax provision was \$6.7 million in 2015 compared to \$3.6 million in 2014. The effective tax rate in 2015 was 31.8 percent compared to 28.8 percent in 2014. Our effective rate increased primarily due to higher income which was subject to higher state and federal tax brackets.

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared To Year Ended December 31, 2013

Net Sales. Marine Products' net sales increased by \$2.8 million or 1.6 percent in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase was primarily due to a 2.7 percent increase in the average gross selling price per boat, partially offset by a 2.2 percent decrease in the number of boats sold. Unit sales decreased due to lower sales of our Chaparral sterndrive models, partially offset by increased unit sales of our Robalo outboard sport fishing boats and sales of our Vortex jet boats. Average selling prices increased due to higher sales of our larger models in both the Chaparral and Robalo boat lines. During 2014, sales outside of the United States accounted for 15.3 percent of net sales, a decrease compared to 17.2 percent of net sales in the prior year. Domestic sales increased 4.0 percent and international sales decreased 9.5 percent during the period compared to the prior year.

Cost of Goods Sold. Cost of goods sold decreased 0.1 percent in 2014 compared to 2013. As a percentage of net sales, cost of goods sold decreased to 80.9 percent in 2014, compared to 82.3 percent in 2013, primarily due to a favorable model mix, coupled with improved manufacturing efficiencies.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 1.8 percent in 2014 compared to 2013 primarily as a result of costs that vary with sales, such as sales commissions, coupled with an increase in advertising expense. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales were 12.1 percent in 2014 and 2013. As a percentage of net sales, warranty expense decreased to 1.2 percent in 2014, compared to 1.5 percent in 2013. This decrease was primarily due to a model mix in recent years which included an increase in smaller boats with fewer accessories resulting in fewer warranty claims, coupled with lower consumer boat usage in 2014 primarily due to wide spread adverse weather conditions in many boating markets.

Interest Income. Interest income was \$521 thousand in 2014 compared to \$524 thousand in 2013. Marine Products generates interest income primarily from investments in tax-exempt municipal obligations. The decrease was primarily due to lower yields, partially offset by a 14.8 percent increase in the average balance of our marketable securities portfolio.

Income Tax Provision. The income tax provision was \$3.6 million in 2014 compared to \$2.5 million in 2013. The effective tax rate in 2014 was 28.8 percent compared to 24.9 percent in 2013. The lower 2013 effective tax rate is a result of both a one-time beneficial adjustment of the 2012 R&D credit totaling approximately \$244,000 which was retroactively enacted into law in 2013, coupled with the benefit of the 2013 R&D credit. The 2014 effective rate is higher primarily due to increased income, coupled with a higher federal tax bracket based on estimated taxable income, partially offset by the 2014 R&D credit.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and Cash Flows

The Company's cash and cash equivalents were \$8.0 million at December 31, 2015, \$4.1 million at December 31, 2014 and \$5.1 million at December 31, 2013. In addition, the aggregate of short-term and long-term marketable securities was \$35.0 million at December 31, 2015, \$37.5 million at December 31, 2014 and \$36.6 million at December 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth the historical cash flows for the twelve months ended December 31:

(in thousands)	2015	2014	2013
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$16,044	\$10,656	\$10,937
Net cash used for investing activities	(2,489)	(4,157)	(1,326)
Net cash used for financing activities	(9,641)	(7,541)	(6,145)

2015

Cash provided by operating activities increased by \$5.4 million in 2015 compared to 2014. This increase was primarily due to an increase in net income, partially offset by a net unfavorable change in working capital.

The major components of the net unfavorable change in working capital were as follows: a favorable change in accounts payable of \$2.1 million due to the timing of payments; an unfavorable change of \$3.9 million in inventories to support higher production levels in the current year; and a \$1.5 million favorable change in accounts receivable due to the timing of receipts.

Cash used for investing activities was \$2.5 million in 2015 compared to \$4.2 million used for investing activities in 2014. The decrease in cash used for investing activities is primarily due to a decrease in purchases of marketable securities, coupled with a decrease in proceeds from the sale of assets, partially offset by an increase in capital expenditures.

Cash used for financing activities increased \$2.1 million in 2015 primarily due to an increase in regularly quarterly dividends paid in the current year, coupled with an increase in open market share repurchases in 2015 compared to 2014. The Company paid a \$0.04 per share special dividend in both the fourth quarter of 2015 and the fourth quarter of 2014.

2014

Cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$0.3 million in 2014 compared to 2013. This decrease was primarily due to an unfavorable change in working capital, partially offset by an increase in net income.

The major components of the net unfavorable change in working capital were as follows: an unfavorable change in accounts payable of \$3.3 million due to the timing of payments; and a favorable change of \$0.7 million in inventories due to a decrease in inventory in the current year.

Cash used for investing activities was \$4.2 million in 2014 compared to \$1.3 million used for investing activities in 2013. The increase in cash used for investing activities is primarily due to the investment in a joint venture which was funded with a contribution of approximately \$2.6 million coupled with increased purchases of marketable securities as a result of improved cash flows.

Cash used for financing activities increased \$1.4 million in 2014 primarily due to an increase in open market share repurchases, coupled with an increase in the special dividend paid in the fourth quarter of 2014. The Company paid a \$0.04 per share special dividend in the fourth quarter of 2014 compared to \$0.03 per share paid in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Cash Requirements

Management expects that capital expenditures during 2016 will be approximately \$3.5 million.

The Company participates in a multiple employer Retirement Income Plan, sponsored by RPC, Inc. ("RPC"). During 2015, the Company made cash contributions of \$170 thousand to this plan in order to achieve the Company's funding objective. We expect that additional contributions by the Company to the Retirement Income Plan of approximately \$180 thousand will be made in 2016.

On January 27, 2016, the Board of Directors approved a quarterly dividend of \$0.06 per common share payable March 10, 2016 to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 10, 2016.

The Company has agreements with two employees, which provide for a monthly payment to the employees equal to 10 percent of profits (defined as pretax income before goodwill amortization and certain allocated corporate expenses).

In January 2008, the Board of Directors authorized an additional 3,000,000 shares that the Company may repurchase for a total aggregate authorization of 8,250,000 shares. The Company repurchased 221,794 shares in the open market during 2015. As of December 31, 2015, the Company has repurchased under this program a total of 5,380,243 shares in the open market and there are 2,869,757 shares that remain available for repurchase.

The Company has entered into agreements with third-party floor plan lenders where it has agreed, in the event of default by a dealer, to repurchase MPC boats repossessed from the dealer. These arrangements are subject to maximum repurchase amounts and the associated risk is mitigated by the value of the boats repurchased. There were no material repurchases of dealer inventory during 2015. The Company incurred obligations for inventory repurchases totaling approximately \$1.1 million during 2014 resulting from dealer defaults on floor plan financing. The Company recorded costs in connection with these repurchases of approximately \$75 thousand during 2014 as a reduction of net sales. If dealers experience financial difficulty as a result of the current market conditions, the Company may incur repurchase obligations under current programs or programs initiated in the future. See further information regarding repurchase obligations in "NOTE 9: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES" of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company believes that the liquidity provided by its existing cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, and cash expected to be generated from operations will provide sufficient capital to meet its requirements for at least the next twelve months. The Company's decisions about the amount of cash to be used for investing and financing purposes are influenced by its capital position and the expected amount of cash to be provided by operations.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2015:

Payments due by period

Contractual Obligations (in thousands)	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$ —	\$ —
Capital lease obligation	—	—	—	—	—
Operating leases (1)	1,294	375	918	1	—
Purchase obligations (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Due to floor plan lenders (3)	—	—	—	—	—
Other long-term liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,294	\$ 375	\$918	\$ 1	\$ —

(1) Operating leases represent agreements for warehouse space, various office and operating equipment.

As part of the normal course of business the Company enters into purchase commitments to manage its various (2) operating needs. However, the Company does not have any obligations that are non-cancelable or subject to a penalty if canceled.

The Company has agreements with various third-party lenders where it guarantees varying amounts of debt for (3) qualifying dealers on boats in dealer inventory. As of December 31, 2015, there are no payables outstanding to floor plan lenders.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified in the fair value hierarchy (Level 1, 2 or 3) based on the inputs used for valuation. Assets and liabilities that are traded on an exchange with a quoted price are classified as Level 1. Assets and liabilities that are valued using significant observable inputs in addition to quoted market prices are classified as Level 2. The Company currently has no assets or liabilities measured on a recurring basis that are valued using unobservable inputs and therefore no assets or liabilities measured on a recurring basis are classified as Level 3. For defined benefit plan assets classified as Level 3, the values are computed using inputs such as cost, discounted future cash flows, independent appraisals and market based comparable data or on net asset values calculated by the fund and not publicly available.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

To assist dealers in obtaining financing for the purchase of its boats for inventory, the Company has entered into agreements with various third-party floor plan lenders whereby the Company guarantees varying amounts of debt for qualifying dealers on boats in inventory. The Company's obligation under these guarantees becomes effective in the case of a default under the financing arrangement between the dealer and the third-party lender. The agreements typically provide for the return of all repossessed boats in "new and unused" condition subject to normal wear and tear, as defined, to the Company, in exchange for the Company's assumption of specified percentages of the debt obligation on those boats, up to certain contractually determined dollar limits which vary by lender. There were no material repurchases of dealer inventory during 2015. During 2014, MPC became contractually obligated to repurchase inventory of approximately \$1.1 million as a result of dealer defaults, none of which remained outstanding as of December 31, 2014. The Company recorded costs in connection with these repurchases of approximately \$75 thousand during 2014 as a reduction of net sales.

Management continues to monitor the risk of additional defaults and resulting repurchase obligation based primarily upon information provided by the third-party floor plan lenders and to adjust the guarantee liability at the end of each reporting period based on information reasonably available at that time. As of December 31, 2015, the Company believes the fair value of its remaining guarantee liability is immaterial. See further information regarding repurchase obligations in "NOTE 9: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES" of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company currently has an agreement with one of the floor plan lenders whereby the contractual repurchase obligation is limited to a maximum of 16 percent of the average net receivables financed by the floor plan lender for dealers during the prior 12 month period, which was \$8.5 million as of December 31, 2015. The Company has contractual repurchase agreements with additional lenders with an aggregate maximum repurchase obligation of approximately \$6.7 million, with various expiration and cancellation terms of less than one year. Accordingly, the aggregate repurchase obligation with all financing institutions is approximately \$15.2 million as of December 31, 2015. Although the Company has these agreements with financial institutions, in certain situations, the Company may decide for business reasons to repurchase boats in excess of these contractual amounts.

Related Party Transactions

In conjunction with its spin-off from RPC in 2001, the Company and RPC entered into various agreements that define the companies' relationship after the spin-off.

The Transition Support Services Agreement provides for RPC to provide certain services, including financial reporting and income tax administration, acquisition assistance, etc., to Marine Products until the agreement is terminated by either party. Marine Products reimbursed RPC for its estimated allocable share of administrative costs incurred for services rendered on behalf of Marine Products totaling \$753,000 in 2015, \$663,000 in 2014, and \$670,000 in 2013. The Company's receivable (payable) due from (to) RPC for these services was \$11,000 as of December 31, 2015 and \$(47,000) as of December 31, 2014. The Company's directors are also directors of RPC and all of the Company's executive officers with the exception of one are employees of both the Company and RPC.

RPC and Marine Products own 50 percent each of a limited liability company called 255 RC, LLC that was created for the joint purchase and ownership of a corporate aircraft. The purchase of the aircraft was completed in January 2015, and the purchase was funded primarily by a \$2,554,000 contribution by each company to 255 RC, LLC. Each of RPC and Marine Products is a party to an operating lease agreement with 255 RC, LLC for a period of five years. During 2015, Marine Products recorded certain net operating costs comprised of rent and an allocable share of fixed costs of approximately \$148,000 for the corporate aircraft. The Company accounts for this investment using the equity method and its proportionate share of income or loss is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. As of December 31, 2015, the investment closely approximates the underlying equity in the net assets of 255 RC, LLC.

The Employee Benefits Agreement provides for, among other things, the Company's employees to continue participating subsequent to the spin-off in two RPC sponsored benefit plans, specifically, the defined contribution 401(k) plan and the defined benefit retirement income plan.

A group that includes the Company's Chairman of the Board, R. Randall Rollins and his brother Gary W. Rollins, who is also director of the Company, and certain companies under their control, controls in excess of fifty percent of the Company's voting power.

Critical Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require significant judgment by management in selecting the appropriate assumptions for calculating accounting estimates. These judgments are based on our historical experience, terms of existing contracts, trends in the industry, and information available from other outside sources, as appropriate. Senior management has discussed the development, selection and disclosure of its critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. The Company believes that, of its significant accounting policies, the following may involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity.

Sales recognition - The Company sells its boats through its network of independent dealers. Sales orders used to plan production are firm indications of interest from dealers and are cancelable at any time, although historically very few orders are cancelled after they have been placed. The Company recognizes sales when all the following conditions are met: (1) a fully executed sales agreement exists, (2) the price of the boat is established, (3) the dealer takes delivery of the boat, and (4) collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured.

Sales incentives and discounts – The Company records incentives as a reduction of sales or as a cost of sales as appropriate. Using historical trends and management estimates, adjusted for current changes, the Company estimates the amount of incentives that will be paid in the future on boats sold and accrues an estimated liability. The Company offers various incentives that promote sales to dealers, and to a lesser extent, retail customers. These incentives are designed to encourage timely replenishment of dealer inventories after peak selling seasons, stabilize manufacturing volumes throughout the year, and improve production model mix. The dealer incentive programs are a combination of annual volume commitment discounts, and additional discounts at time of invoice for those dealers who do not finance their inventory through specified floor plan financing agreements. The annual dealer volume discounts are primarily based on July 1 through June 30 model year purchases. In addition, the Company offers at various times other time-specific or model-specific incentives.

The factors that complicate the calculation of the cost of these incentives are the ability to forecast sales of the Company and individual dealers, the volume and timing of inventory financed by specific dealers, identification of which boats have been sold subject to an incentive, and the estimated lag time between sales and payment of incentives. Settlement of the incentives generally occurs from three to twelve months after the sale. The Company regularly analyzes the historical incentive trends and makes adjustments to recorded liabilities for changes in trends and terms of incentive programs. Total cost of incentives recorded in net sales as a percentage of gross sales was 6.8 percent in 2015, 8.3 percent in 2014, and 9.5 percent in 2013. A 0.25 percentage point change in cost of incentives as a percentage of gross sales during 2015 would have increased or decreased net sales, gross margin and operating income by approximately \$0.3 million.

Warranty costs -The Company records as part of selling, general and administrative expenses an experience based estimate of the future warranty costs to be incurred when sales are recognized. The Company evaluates its warranty obligation for each product line on a model year basis. The Company provides warranties against manufacturing defects for various components of the boats, primarily the fiberglass deck and hull, with warranty periods extending up to a lifetime. Warranty costs, if any, on other components of the boats are generally absorbed by the original component manufacturer. Warranty costs can vary depending upon the size and number of components in the boats sold, the pre-sale warranty claims, and the desired level of customer service. While we focus on high quality manufacturing programs and processes, including actively monitoring the quality of our component suppliers and managing the dealer and customer service warranty experience and reimbursements, our estimated warranty obligation is based upon the warranty terms and the Company's enforcement of those terms over time, defects, repair costs, and the volume and mix of boat sales. The estimate of warranty costs is regularly analyzed and is adjusted based on several factors including the actual claims that occur. Warranty expense as a percentage of net sales was 0.6 percent in 2015, 1.2 percent in 2014, and 1.5 percent in 2013. A 0.10 percentage point increase in the estimated warranty expense as a percentage of net sales during 2015 would have increased selling, general and administrative expenses

and reduced operating income by approximately \$0.2 million.

Income taxes - The effective income tax rate was 31.8 percent in 2015, 28.8 percent in 2014, and 24.9 percent in 2013. The effective tax rates vary due to changes in estimates of future taxable income, fluctuations in the tax jurisdictions in which the earnings and deductions are realized, variations in the relationship of tax-exempt income or losses to income before taxes and favorable or unfavorable adjustments to estimated tax liabilities related to proposed or probable assessments. As a result, the effective tax rate may fluctuate significantly on a quarterly or annual basis.

The Company establishes a valuation allowance against the carrying value of deferred tax assets when it is determined that it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized through future taxable income. Such amounts are charged to earnings in the period the determination is made. Likewise, if it is later determined that it is more likely than not that the net deferred tax assets would be realized, the applicable portion of the previously provided valuation allowance is reversed. The Company considers future market growth, forecasted earnings, future taxable income, the mix of earnings in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates, and prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in determining the need for a valuation allowance.

The Company calculates the current and deferred tax provision based on estimates and assumptions that could differ from the actual results reflected in income tax returns filed during the subsequent year. Adjustments based on filed tax returns are recorded when identified, which is generally in the third quarter of the subsequent year for U.S. federal and state provisions. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the differences between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the year the differences are expected to reverse.

The amount of income taxes the Company pays is subject to ongoing audits by federal and state tax authorities, which often result in proposed assessments. Our estimate for the potential outcome for any uncertain tax issue is highly judgmental. The Company believes it has adequately provided for any reasonably foreseeable outcome related to these matters. However, future results may include favorable or unfavorable adjustments to estimated tax liabilities in the period the assessments are made or resolved or when statutes of limitation on potential assessments expire. Additionally, the jurisdictions in which earnings or deductions are realized may differ from current estimates.

Impact of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued the following Accounting Standards Updates (ASU):

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements:

Accounting Standards Update 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity. The amendments in the ASU require that only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations should be presented as discontinued operations. Those strategic shifts should have a major effect on the organization's operations and financial results. Examples include a disposal of a major geographic area, a major line of business, or a major equity method investment. In addition, the new guidance requires expanded disclosures about discontinued operations that will provide financial statement users with more information about the assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of discontinued operations. The new guidance also requires disclosure of the pre-tax income attributable to a disposal of a significant part of an organization that does not qualify for discontinued operations reporting. The Company adopted these provisions in the first quarter of 2015 and the adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Updates No. 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes. The amendments in this ASU eliminate the current requirement to present deferred tax liabilities and assets as current and noncurrent in a classified balance sheet and now requires that all deferred tax assets and liabilities be classified as noncurrent. The amendments are effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early application permitted. The Company elected to early adopt the provisions of this ASU and classified its deferred tax balances as a non-current asset as of December 31, 2015. Deferred tax balances for prior periods have not been retrospectively adjusted.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted:

Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-16, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments. To simplify the accounting for adjustments made to provisional amounts recognized in a business combination, the amendments in this ASU eliminate the requirement to retrospectively account for those adjustments. Instead, an acquirer is required to recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. All of the changes are to be recorded in the reporting period and calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date and either disclosed on the face of the income statement or in the notes by each category. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within

those fiscal years. The amendments are to be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date with earlier application permitted for financial statements that have not been issued. The Company plans to adopt the provisions in the first quarter of 2016 for all business combinations completed thereafter and currently does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory.

Current guidance requires an entity to measure inventory at the lower of cost or market. Market could be replacement cost, net realizable value, or net realizable value less an approximately normal profit margin. The amendments in this ASU simplify the measurement process and allows inventory to be measured at lower of cost or net realizable value and eliminates the market requirement. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The amendments do not apply to inventory that is measured using last-in, first-out or the retail inventory method. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments are to be applied prospectively with earlier application permitted. The Company plans to adopt the provisions in the first quarter of 2017 and currently does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-07, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent). The amendments apply to the fair value of an investment that is measured using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient. The amendments remove the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The amendments also remove the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The amendments are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years and are required to be applied retrospectively to all periods presented, with earlier application permitted. The Company plans to adopt the provisions in the first quarter of 2016 and currently does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. The amendments in this ASU require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected by the amendments in this ASU. The amendments should be applied on a retrospective basis, wherein the balance sheet of each individual period presented should be adjusted to reflect the period-specific effects of applying the new guidance. Upon transition, an entity is required to comply with the applicable disclosures for a change in an accounting principle. These disclosures include the nature of and reason for the change in accounting principle, the transition method, a description of the prior-period information that has been retrospectively adjusted, and the effect of the change on the financial statement line items (i.e., debt issuance cost asset and the debt liability). The amendments in this ASU are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the amendments is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued. The Company plans to adopt the provisions in the first quarter of 2016 and currently does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements —Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The provisions in this ASU are intended to define management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. Currently, financial statements are prepared under the presumption that the reporting organization will continue to operate as a going concern, except in limited circumstances. This going concern basis of accounting is critical to financial reporting because it establishes the fundamental basis for measuring and classifying assets and liabilities. This ASU provides guidance regarding management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about the organization’s ability to continue as a going concern and the related footnote disclosures. The amendments are effective for the year ending December 31, 2016, and for interim periods beginning the first quarter of 2017, with early application permitted. The Company plans to adopt these provisions in the first quarter of 2016 and will provide such disclosures as required if there are conditions and events that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company currently does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This ASU affects any entity using U.S. GAAP that either enters into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services or enters into contracts for the transfer of nonfinancial assets unless those contracts are within the scope of other standards (e.g., insurance contracts or lease contracts). The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply a five step process – (i) identifying the contract(s) with a customer, (ii) identifying the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determining the transaction price, (iv) allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and (v) recognizing revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The Company plans to adopt these provisions in the first quarter of 2018 in accordance with ASU 2015-14 that deferred the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for all entities by one year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these provisions on its consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Marine Products holds no derivative financial instruments which could expose the Company to significant market risk. Marine Products maintains an investment portfolio, comprised primarily of municipal debt and corporate debt securities, which are subject to interest rate risk exposure. This risk is managed through conservative policies to invest in high-quality obligations. Marine Products has performed an interest rate sensitivity analysis using a duration model over the near term with a 10 percent change in interest rates. Marine Products' portfolio is not subject to material interest rate risk exposure based on this analysis. Marine Products does not expect any material changes in market risk exposures or how those risks are managed.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Stockholders of Marine Products Corporation:

The management of Marine Products Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Marine Products Corporation maintains a system of internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance, at a reasonable cost, that assets are safeguarded against loss or unauthorized use and that the financial records are adequate and can be relied upon to produce financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The internal control system is augmented by written policies and procedures, an internal audit program and the selection and training of qualified personnel. This system includes policies that require adherence to ethical business standards and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any controls system. A controls system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the controls system are met. Also, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and any instances of fraud, if any, within the Company will be detected. Further, the design of a controls system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. The Company intends to continually improve and refine its internal controls.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operations of our internal control over financial reporting, as of December 31, 2015 based on criteria established in 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management's assessment is that Marine Products Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015.

The independent registered public accounting firm, Grant Thornton LLP, has audited the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and has also issued their report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, included in this report on page 30.

/s/ Richard A. Hubbell
Richard A. Hubbell

/s/ Ben M. Palmer
Ben M. Palmer

President and Chief Executive Officer Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

Atlanta, Georgia

February 29, 2016

29

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Marine Products Corporation

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Marine Products Corporation (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and our report dated February 29, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Atlanta, Georgia

February 29, 2016

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Marine Products Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Marine Products Corporation (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. Our audits of the basic consolidated financial statements included the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(2). These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Marine Products Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 29, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
February 29, 2016

31

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
MARINE PRODUCTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
(in thousands except share information)**

December 31,	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,986	\$4,072
Marketable securities	7,825	3,653
Accounts receivable, net	1,256	2,369
Inventories	32,638	28,819
Income taxes receivable	820	123
Deferred income taxes	—	2,480
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,119	1,706
Current assets	52,644	43,222
Property, plant and equipment, net	12,761	9,890
Goodwill	3,308	3,308
Other intangibles, net	465	465
Marketable securities	27,129	33,831
Deferred income taxes	4,338	3,214
Other assets	10,032	9,893
Total assets	\$110,677	\$103,823
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$3,681	\$3,577
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	10,117	9,631
Current liabilities	13,798	13,208
Pension liabilities	6,590	7,039
Other long-term liabilities	77	82
Total liabilities	20,465	20,329
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.10 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$0.10 par value, 74,000,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding – 38,111,625 shares in 2015, 38,130,862 shares in 2014	3,811	3,813
Capital in excess of par value	3,879	3,895
Retained earnings	84,423	77,755
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,901)	(1,969)
Total stockholders' equity	90,212	83,494
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$110,677	\$103,823

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
MARINE PRODUCTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
(in thousands except per share data)

Years ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Net sales	\$207,061	\$171,050	\$168,293
Cost of goods sold	163,261	138,379	138,480
Gross profit	43,800	32,671	29,813
Selling, general and administrative expenses	23,249	20,665	20,307
Operating income	20,551	12,006	9,506
Interest income	420	521	524
Income before income taxes	20,971	12,527	10,030
Income tax provision	6,665	3,613	2,502
Net income	\$14,306	\$8,914	\$7,528
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic	\$0.39	\$0.24	\$0.20
Diluted	0.39	0.24	0.20
Dividends paid per share	\$0.20	\$0.16	\$0.15

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
MARINE PRODUCTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

(in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Net income	\$14,306	\$8,914	\$7,528
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes:			
Pension adjustment	125	(1,034)	781
Unrealized loss on securities, net of reclassification adjustments	(57)	(82)	(62)
Comprehensive income	\$14,374	\$7,798	\$8,247

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
MARINE PRODUCTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
(in thousands)

Three Years Ended	Common Stock		Capital in	Retained	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Excess of		Earnings	Other
December 31, 2015			Par Value		Income	Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	37,821	\$ 3,782	\$ 2,417	\$ 73,120	\$ (1,572)) \$ 77,747
Stock issued for stock incentive plans, net	364	37	1,597	—	—	1,634
Stock purchased and retired	(90)	(9)	(567)	—	—	(576)
Net income	—	—	—	7,528	—	7,528
Pension adjustment, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	781	781
Unrealized loss on securities, net of taxes and reclassification adjustments	—	—	—	—	(62)) (62)
Excess tax benefits for share-based payments	—	—	136	—	—	136
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(5,705)	—	(5,705)
Balance, December 31, 2013	38,095	\$ 3,810	\$ 3,583	\$ 74,943	\$ (853)) \$ 81,483
Stock issued for stock incentive plans, net	260	25	1,729	—	—	1,754
Stock purchased and retired	(224)	(22)	(1,759)	—	—	(1,781)
Net income	—	—	—	8,914	—	8,914
Pension adjustment, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	(1,034)) (1,034)
Unrealized loss on securities, net of taxes and reclassification adjustments	—	—	—	—	(82)) (82)
Excess tax benefits for share-based payments	—	—	342	—	—	342
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(6,102)	—	(6,102)
Balance, December 31, 2014	38,131	\$ 3,813	\$ 3,895	\$ 77,755	\$ (1,969)) \$ 83,494
Stock issued for stock incentive plans, net	317	32	1,953	—	—	1,985
Stock purchased and retired	(336)	(34)	(2,225)	—	—	(2,259)
Net income	—	—	—	14,306	—	14,306
Pension adjustment, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	125	125
Unrealized loss on securities, net of taxes and reclassification adjustments	—	—	—	—	(57)) (57)
Excess tax benefits for share-based payments	—	—	256	—	—	256
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(7,638)	—	(7,638)
Balance, December 31, 2015	38,112	\$ 3,811	\$ 3,879	\$ 84,423	\$ (1,901)) \$ 90,212

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
MARINE PRODUCTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
(in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 14,306	\$ 8,914	\$ 7,528
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation expense	1,013	712	726
(Gain) loss on sale of equipment and property	(12)	31	(15)
Amortization of premium related to marketable securities	1,059	1,210	1,057
Stock-based compensation expense	1,993	1,754	1,702
Excess tax benefits for share-based payments	(256)	(342)	(136)
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	1,309	(805)	78
(Increase) decrease in assets:			
Accounts receivable	1,113	(348)	(227)
Inventories	(3,819)	40	(700)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(413)	133	(232)
Income taxes receivable	(441)	911	(164)
Other non-current assets	(139)	790	(184)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:			
Accounts payable	104	(1,992)	1,323
Other accrued expenses	486	638	(5)
Other long-term liabilities	(259)	(990)	186
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,044	10,656	10,937
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(3,878)	(451)	(521)
Proceeds from sale of assets	6	1,083	15
Investment in joint venture	—	(2,554)	—
Sales and maturities of marketable securities	17,659	20,085	14,576
Purchases of marketable securities	(16,276)	(22,320)	(15,396)
Net cash used for investing activities	(2,489)	(4,157)	(1,326)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of dividends	(7,638)	(6,102)	(5,705)
Cash paid for common stock purchased and retired	(2,259)	(1,781)	(576)
Excess tax benefits for share-based payments	256	342	136
Net cash used for financing activities	(9,641)	(7,541)	(6,145)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,914	(1,042)	3,466
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,072	5,114	1,648
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 7,986	\$ 4,072	\$ 5,114

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

NOTE 1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Consolidation and Presentation — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Marine Products Corporation (a Delaware corporation) and its wholly owned subsidiaries (“Marine Products” or the “Company”). Marine Products, through Chaparral Boats, Inc. (“Chaparral”) and Robalo Acquisition Company LLC (“Robalo”), operates as a manufacturer of fiberglass powerboats and related products and services to a broad range of consumers worldwide.

The consolidated financial statements included herein may not necessarily be indicative of the future results of operations, financial position and cash flows of Marine Products.

The Company has only one reportable segment — its Powerboat Manufacturing business. The Company’s results of operations and its financial condition are not significantly reliant upon any single customer or product model. No single dealer accounted for more than 10 percent of net sales during 2015, 2014 or 2013. Net sales to the Company’s international dealers were approximately \$22 million in 2015, \$26 million in 2014, and \$29 million in 2013.

Nature of Operations — Marine Products is principally engaged in manufacturing powerboats and providing related products and services. Marine Products distributes fiberglass recreational boats through a network of domestic and international independent dealers.

Common Stock — Marine Products is authorized to issue 74,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.10 par value. Holders of common stock are entitled to receive dividends when, as, and if declared by our Board of Directors out of legally available funds. Each share of common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Holders of common stock do not have cumulative voting rights. In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, holders of common stock are entitled to ratable distribution of the remaining assets available for distribution to stockholders.

Preferred Stock — Marine Products is authorized to issue up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.10 par value. As of December 31, 2015, there were no shares of preferred stock issued. The Board of Directors is authorized, subject to

any limitations prescribed by law, to provide for the issuance of preferred stock as a class without series or, if so determined from time to time, in one or more series, and by filing a certificate pursuant to the applicable laws of the state of Delaware and to fix the designations, powers, preferences and rights, exchangeability for shares of any other class or classes of stock. Any preferred stock to be issued could rank prior to the common stock with respect to dividend rights and rights on liquidation.

Share Repurchases — The Company records the cost of share repurchases in stockholders' equity as a reduction to common stock to the extent of par value of the shares acquired and the remainder is allocated to capital in excess of par value or retained earnings if capital in excess of par value has been depleted.

Dividend — On January 27, 2016, the Board of Directors approved a quarterly dividend of \$0.06 per common share payable March 10, 2016 to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 10, 2016.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of sales and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates are used in the determination of sales incentives and discounts, warranty costs, and income taxes.

Sales Recognition — Marine Products recognizes sales when a fully executed agreement exists, prices are established, products are delivered to the dealer in the case of domestic dealers and collectability is reasonably assured. See "Deferred Revenue" below for recognition of sales to international dealers.

Deferred Revenue — Marine Products requires payment from international dealers, other than Canada, prior to shipment of products to these dealers. Amounts received from international dealers toward the purchase of boats are classified as deferred revenue and recognized as sales when the products are shipped.

Shipping and Handling Charges — The shipping and handling of the Company's products to dealers is handled through a combination of third-party marine transporters and a company owned fleet of delivery trucks. Fees charged to customers for shipping and handling are included in net sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and the related costs incurred by the Company are included in cost of goods sold.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Advertising — Advertising expenses are charged to expense during the period in which they are incurred. Expenses associated with product brochures and other inventoriable marketing materials are deferred and amortized over the related model year which approximates the consumption of these materials. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had approximately \$282,000 and \$303,000 in prepaid expenses related to unamortized product brochure costs. Advertising expenses totaled approximately \$2,480,000 in 2015, \$2,291,000 in 2014 and \$2,113,000 in 2013 and are recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Sales Incentives and Discounts — Sales incentives including dealer discounts and retail sales promotions are provided for and recorded as a reduction of sales or as a cost of sales as appropriate. The Company records the estimated cost of these incentives at the later of the recognition of the related sales or the announcement of a promotional program.

Cash and Cash Equivalents — Highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when acquired are considered to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash in bank accounts, which at times, may exceed federally insured limits.

Marketable Securities — Marine Products maintains investments at a large, well-capitalized financial institution. Marine Products' investment policy does not allow investment in any securities rated less than "investment grade" by national rating services.

Management determines the appropriate classification of debt securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such designations as of each balance sheet date. Debt securities are classified as available-for-sale because the Company does not have the intent to hold the securities to maturity. Available-for-sale securities are stated at their fair values, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Realized gains and losses, declines in value judged to be other than temporary, interest and dividends on available-for-sale securities are included in interest income. Net realized gains on marketable securities totaled \$45,000 in 2015, \$57,000 in 2014, and \$61,000 in 2013. Of the total gains realized, reclassification from other comprehensive income totaled approximately \$45,000 in 2015, \$57,000 in 2014, and \$61,000 in 2013. Gross unrealized gains on marketable securities totaled \$26,000 as of December 31, 2015 and \$122,000 as of December 31, 2014. Gross unrealized losses on marketable securities totaled \$29,000 as of December 31, 2015 and \$37,000 as of December 31, 2014. The amortized cost basis, fair value and net unrealized (loss) gain of the available-for-sale securities are as follows:

Edgar Filing: MARINE PRODUCTS CORP - Form 10-K

December 31, Type of Securities	2015			2014		
	Amortized Cost Basis	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Loss	Amortized Cost Basis	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gain
(in thousands)						
Municipal Obligations	\$30,996	\$30,996	\$ 0	\$31,990	\$32,080	\$ 90
Corporate Obligations	3,961	3,958	(3)	5,409	5,404	(5)
Total	\$34,957	\$34,954	\$ (3)	\$37,399	\$37,484	\$ 85

Municipal debt obligations consist primarily of municipal notes rated AA- or higher ranging in maturity from less than one year to over 10 years. Corporate obligations consist primarily of debentures and notes issued by other companies ranging in maturity from one to five years. These securities are rated A- or higher. Investments with remaining maturities of less than 12 months are considered to be current marketable securities. Investments with remaining maturities greater than 12 months are considered to be non-current marketable securities. The Company's non-current marketable securities as of December 31, 2015 are scheduled to mature between 2017 and 2037.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Accounts Receivable — The majority of the Company’s accounts receivable are due from dealers located in markets throughout the United States. Approximately 53 percent of Marine Products’ domestic shipments are made pursuant to “floor plan financing” programs in which Marine Products’ subsidiaries participate on behalf of their dealers with various major third-party financing institutions. Under these arrangements, a dealer establishes lines of credit with one or more of these third-party lenders for the purchase of boat inventory for sales to retail customers in their show room or during boat show exhibitions. When a dealer purchases and takes delivery of a boat pursuant to a floor plan financing arrangement, it draws against its line of credit and the lender pays the invoice cost of the boat directly to Marine Products within approximately ten business days. The Company determines its allowance for doubtful accounts by considering a number of factors, including the length of time trade accounts receivable are past due, the Company’s previous loss history, the customer’s current ability to pay its obligation to the Company, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. The Company writes-off accounts receivable when they become uncollectible, and payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance.

Inventories — Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (determined on a first-in, first-out basis) or market value. Market value is determined based on replacement cost for raw materials and net realizable value for work in process and finished goods.

Property, Plant and Equipment — Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost. Depreciation is provided principally on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The cost of assets retired or otherwise disposed of and the related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts in the year of disposal with the resulting gain or loss credited or charged to income. Expenditures for additions, major renewals, and betterments are capitalized while expenditures for routine maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation expense on operating equipment used in production is included in cost of goods sold in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. All other depreciation is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when indicators of impairment exist.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles — Intangibles consist primarily of goodwill and trade names related to businesses acquired. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets of businesses acquired. The carrying amount of goodwill was \$3,308,000 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. The Company evaluates whether goodwill is impaired by comparing its market capitalization based on its closing stock price (Level 1 input) to the book value of its equity on the annual evaluation date. The Company also periodically performs a valuation of its trade names and has concluded that the fair value of these assets is not impaired. Based on these evaluations, the Company concluded that no impairment of its goodwill or trade names has occurred for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Investments — The Company maintains certain securities in the non-qualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan that have been classified as trading. See Note 10 for further information regarding these securities.

Warranty Costs — The Company warrants the entire boat, excluding the engine, against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year. The Company also warrants the entire deck and hull, including its bulkhead and supporting stringer system, against defects in materials and workmanship for periods extending up to a lifetime. The Company accrues for estimated future warranty costs at the time of the sale based on its historical claims experience. An analysis of the warranty accruals for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

(in thousands)	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	\$3,836	\$3,410
Less: Payments made during the year	(1,653)	(1,551)
Add: Warranty provision for the current year	2,074	1,863
Changes to warranty provision for prior years	(852)	114
Balance at end of year	\$3,405	\$3,836

Insurance Accruals — The Company fully insures its risks related to general liability, product liability, workers' compensation, and vehicle liability, whereas the health insurance plan is self-funded up to a maximum annual claim amount for each covered employee and related dependents. The estimated cost of claims under the self-insurance program is accrued as the claims are incurred and may subsequently be revised based on developments relating to such claims.

Research and Development Costs — The Company expenses research and development costs for new products and components as incurred. Research and development costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses and totaled \$663,000 in 2015, \$743,000 in 2014, and \$1,069,000 in 2013.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Repurchase Obligations — The Company has entered into agreements with third-party floor plan lenders where it has agreed, in the event of default by the dealer, to repurchase MPC boats repossessed from the dealer. These arrangements are subject to maximum repurchase amounts and the associated risk is mitigated by the value of the boats repurchased. The Company accrues estimated losses when a loss, due primarily to the default of one of our dealers, is determined to be probable and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable.

Income Taxes — Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Company establishes a valuation allowance against the carrying value of deferred tax assets if the Company concludes that it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized through future taxable income.

The Company elected to early adopt the provisions of Accounting Standards Update 2015-17 that requires all deferred tax balances to be classified as non-current. Accordingly, net deferred tax balances have been reflected as a non-current asset in the accompanying balance sheet as of December 31, 2015. Deferred tax balances for prior periods have not been retrospectively adjusted.

Stock-Based Compensation — Stock-based compensation expense is recognized for all share-based payment awards, net of an estimated forfeiture rate. Thus, compensation cost is amortized for those shares expected to vest on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award. See Note 10 for additional information.

Earnings per Share — Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Auditing Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 260-10 “Earnings Per Share-Overall,” requires a basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share presentation. See Note 10 for further information on restricted stock granted to employees.

Basic and diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the respective periods. The basic and diluted calculations differ as a result of the dilutive effect of stock options and time lapse restricted shares included in diluted earnings per share, but excluded from basic earnings per share. In addition, the Company has periodically issued share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends and are therefore considered participating securities.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries**Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013*

A reconciliation of weighted average shares outstanding along with the earnings per share attributable to restricted shares of common stock (participating securities) is as follows:

(In thousands except per share data)	2015	2014	2013
Net income available for stockholders:	\$14,306	\$8,914	\$7,528
Less: Dividends paid			
Common stock	(7,393)	(5,911)	(5,525)
Restricted shares of common stock	(245)	(191)	(180)
Undistributed earnings	\$6,668	\$2,812	\$1,823
Allocation of undistributed earnings:			
Common stock	\$6,449	\$2,720	\$1,762
Restricted shares of common stock	219	92	61
Basic shares outstanding:			
Common stock	35,703	35,691	35,556
Restricted shares of common stock	1,252	1,246	1,264
	36,955	36,937	36,820
Diluted shares outstanding:			
Common stock	35,703	35,691	35,556
Dilutive effect of stock based awards	192	291	324
	35,895	35,982	35,880
Restricted shares of common stock	1,252	1,246	1,264
	37,147	37,228	37,144
Basic earnings per share:			
Common stock:			
Distributed earnings	\$0.21	\$0.16	\$0.15
Undistributed earnings	0.18	0.08	0.05
	\$0.39	\$0.24	\$0.20
Restricted shares of common stock:			
Distributed earnings	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.14
Undistributed earnings	0.17	0.08	0.05
	\$0.37	\$0.23	\$0.19
Diluted earnings per share:			
Common stock:			
Distributed earnings	\$0.21	\$0.16	\$0.15
Undistributed earnings	0.18	0.08	0.05
	\$0.39	\$0.24	\$0.20

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Fair Value of Financial Instruments — The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and marketable securities. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of such instruments. The Company's marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale securities with the exception of investments held in the non-qualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan ("SERP") which are classified as trading securities. All of these securities are carried at fair value in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. See Note 8 for further information regarding the fair value measurement of assets and liabilities.

Concentration of Suppliers — The Company has only four suppliers for the three types of engines it purchases. This concentration of suppliers could impact our sales and profitability in the event of a sudden interruption in the delivery of these engines.

Reclassification — Certain prior year balances have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the FASB issued the following Accounting Standards Updates (ASU):

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements:

Accounting Standards Update 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity. The amendments in the ASU require that only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations should be presented as discontinued operations. Those strategic shifts should have a major effect on the organization's operations and financial results. Examples include a disposal of a major geographic area, a major line of business, or a major equity method investment. In addition, the new guidance requires expanded disclosures about discontinued operations that will provide financial statement users with more information about the assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of discontinued operations. The new guidance also requires disclosure of the pre-tax income attributable to a disposal of a significant part of an organization that does not qualify for discontinued operations reporting. The

Company adopted these provisions in the first quarter of 2015 and the adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Updates No. 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes. The amendments in this ASU eliminate the current requirement to present deferred tax liabilities and assets as current and noncurrent in a classified balance sheet and now requires that all deferred tax assets and liabilities be classified as noncurrent. The amendments are effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early application permitted. The Company elected to early adopt the provisions of this ASU and classified its deferred tax balances as a non-current asset as of December 31, 2015. Deferred tax balances for prior periods have not been retrospectively adjusted.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted:

Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-16, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments. To simplify the accounting for adjustments made to provisional amounts recognized in a business combination, the amendments in this ASU eliminate the requirement to retrospectively account for those adjustments. Instead, an acquirer is required to recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. All of the changes are to be recorded in the reporting period and calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date and either disclosed on the face of the income statement or in the notes by each category. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments are to be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date with earlier application permitted for financial statements that have not been issued. The Company plans to adopt the provisions in the first quarter of 2016 for all business combinations completed thereafter and currently does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory.

Current guidance requires an entity to measure inventory at the lower of cost or market. Market could be replacement cost, net realizable value, or net realizable value less an approximately normal profit margin. The amendments in this ASU simplify the measurement process and allows inventory to be measured at lower of cost or net realizable value and eliminates the market requirement. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The amendments do not apply to inventory that is measured using last-in, first-out or the retail inventory method. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments are to be applied prospectively with earlier application permitted. The Company plans to adopt the provisions in the first quarter of 2017 and currently does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-07, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for

Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent). The amendments apply to the fair value of an investment that is measured using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient. The amendments remove the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The amendments also remove the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The amendments are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years and are required to be applied retrospectively to all periods presented, with earlier application permitted. The Company plans to adopt the provisions in the first quarter of 2016 and currently does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the

Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. The amendments in this ASU require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected by the amendments in this ASU. The amendments should be applied on a retrospective basis, wherein the balance sheet of each individual period presented should be adjusted to reflect the period-specific effects of applying the new guidance. Upon transition, an entity is required to comply with the applicable disclosures for a change in an accounting principle. These disclosures include the nature of and reason for the change in accounting principle, the transition method, a description of the prior-period information that has been retrospectively adjusted, and the effect of the change on the financial statement line items (i.e., debt issuance cost asset and the debt liability). The amendments in this ASU are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the amendments is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued. The Company plans to adopt the provisions in the first quarter of 2016 and currently does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The provisions in this ASU are intended to define management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. Currently, financial statements are prepared under the presumption that the reporting organization will continue to operate as a going concern, except in limited circumstances. This going concern basis of accounting is critical to financial reporting because it establishes the fundamental basis for measuring and classifying assets and liabilities. This ASU provides guidance regarding management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about the organization’s ability to continue as a going concern and the related footnote disclosures. The amendments are effective for the year ending December 31, 2016, and for interim periods beginning the first quarter of 2017, with early application permitted. The Company plans to adopt these provisions in the first quarter of 2016 and will provide such disclosures as required if there are conditions and events that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company currently does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This ASU affects any entity using U.S. GAAP that either enters into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services or enters into contracts for the transfer of nonfinancial assets unless those contracts are within the scope of other standards (e.g., insurance contracts or lease contracts). The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply a five step process – (i) identifying the contract(s) with a customer, (ii) identifying the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determining the transaction price, (iv) allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and (v) recognizing revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The Company plans to adopt these provisions in the first quarter of 2018 in accordance with ASU 2015-14 that deferred the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for all entities by one year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these provisions on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries**Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013***NOTE 2: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

Accounts receivable consist of the following:

December 31, (in thousands)	2015	2014
Trade receivables	\$557	\$1,741
Other	724	653
Total	1,281	2,394
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(25)	(25)
Net accounts receivable	\$1,256	\$2,369

Trade receivables consist primarily of balances related to the sales of boats which are shipped pursuant to “floor-plan financing” programs with qualified lenders. Other receivables consist primarily of rebate receivables from various suppliers. Changes in the Company’s allowance for doubtful accounts are disclosed in Schedule II on page 62 of this report.

NOTE 3: INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

December 31, (in thousands)	2015	2014
Raw materials	\$17,058	\$16,996
Work in process	7,562	6,602
Finished goods	8,018	5,221
Total inventories	\$32,638	\$28,819

NOTE 4: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are presented at cost, net of accumulated depreciation, and consist of the following:

December 31, (in thousands)	Estimated Useful Lives	2015	2014
Land	N/A	\$657	\$657
Buildings	7-40	17,586	17,237
Operating equipment and property	3-15	10,843	9,981
Furniture and fixtures	5-7	2,141	1,978
Vehicles	5-10	6,697	4,217
Gross property, plant and equipment		37,924	34,070
Less: accumulated depreciation		(25,163)	(24,180)
Net property, plant and equipment		\$12,761	\$9,890

Depreciation expense was \$1,013,000 in 2015, \$712,000 in 2014 and \$726,000 in 2013.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries**Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013***NOTE 5: ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES**

Accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of the following:

December 31, (in thousands)	2015	2014
Accrued payroll and related expenses	\$2,060	\$1,935
Accrued sales incentives and discounts	3,309	2,671
Accrued warranty costs	3,405	3,836
Deferred revenue	721	706
Other	622	483
Total accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$10,117	\$9,631

NOTE 6: INCOME TAXES

The following table lists the components of the provision for income taxes:

Years ended December 31, (in thousands)	2015	2014	2013
Current provision:			
Federal	\$5,056	\$4,275	\$2,325
State	300	143	99
Deferred provision (benefit):			
Federal	1,256	(762)	57
State	53	(43)	21
Total income tax provision	\$6,665	\$3,613	\$2,502

A reconciliation between the federal graduated statutory rate and Marine Products' effective tax rate is as follows:

Edgar Filing: MARINE PRODUCTS CORP - Form 10-K

Years ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	34.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	0.8	0.7	0.7
Research and experimentation credit	(1.1)	(2.1)	(4.9)
Tax-exempt interest	(0.4)	(1.1)	(1.4)
Tax-exempt gain on SERP assets	(0.1)	(0.5)	(1.2)
Manufacturing deduction	(2.5)	(3.3)	(2.7)
Change in valuation allowance	—	—	0.2
Other	—	0.1	0.2
Effective tax rate	31.7%	28.8%	24.9%

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

December 31, (in thousands)	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets:		
Warranty costs	\$1,209	\$1,362
Sales incentives and discounts	547	512
Stock-based compensation	1,061	996
Pension	2,300	2,499
All others	514	444
State credits and NOL's	4,967	4,674
Valuation allowance	(4,694)	(4,401)
Total deferred tax assets	5,904	6,086
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	(1,062)	(392)
Basis differences in joint venture	(504)	—
Net deferred tax assets	\$4,338	\$5,694

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Total net income tax payments were \$5,797,000 in 2015, \$3,509,000 in 2014, and \$2,600,000 in 2013. As of December 31, 2015 the Company had net operating loss carry forwards related to state income taxes and credits of approximately \$20.6 million that will expire between 2016 and 2035. As of December 31, 2015 the Company has a valuation allowance of approximately \$4.7 million, representing the tax affected amount of state tax credits and loss carry forwards that the Company does not expect to utilize, against the corresponding deferred tax asset.

The Company's policy is to record interest and penalties related to income tax matters as income tax expense. Accrued interest and penalties were immaterial as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, our liability for unrecognized tax benefits was \$15,000 and \$14,000, respectively, all of which would affect our effective rate if recognized. It is reasonably possible that the amount of the unrecognized benefits with respect to our unrecognized tax positions will increase or decrease in the next 12 months. These changes may be the result of, among other things, state tax settlements under voluntary disclosure agreements. However, quantification of an estimated range cannot be made at this time.

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal and state income tax in multiple jurisdictions. In many cases our uncertain tax positions are related to tax years that remain open and subject to examination by the relevant taxing authorities. The Company's 2012 through 2015 tax years remain open to examination. Additional years may be open to the extent attributes are being carried forward to an open year.

The Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 ("PATH") was signed into law on December 18, 2015 and retroactively reinstated the provisions of the bonus depreciation deduction and the research and experimentation credits ("R&E credits") for 2015 and future years. As a result of the retroactive extension, the Company's effective rate for 2015 included a tax benefit due to the combined effect from the bonus depreciation on the manufacturing deduction and the R&E credits attributable to the year.

In September 2013, the U.S. Department of the Treasury issued final regulations under Internal Revenue Code Sections 162(a), 263(a), and 168 that provide guidance on the deduction and capitalization of expenditures related to tangible property. Adoption of these regulations required certain mandatory and elective accounting methods with respect to property and equipment, inventory and supplies. MPC adopted these regulations as of January 1, 2014 and adoption of these provisions did not have a material impact on the results of operations or financial position during

2014 or 2015.

46

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries**Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013***NOTE 7: ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

Accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of the following:

	Pension Adjustment	Unrealized (Loss) gain on Securities	Total
(in thousands)			
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ (990)	\$ 137	\$(853)
Change during 2014:			
Before-tax amount	(1,639)	(213)	(213)
Tax benefit	582	74	74
Reclassification adjustment, net of taxes			
Amortization of net loss	23	—	(1,034)
Net realized gain	—	57	57
Total activity in 2014	(1,034)	(82)	(1,116)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ (2,024)	\$ 55	\$(1,969)
Change during 2015:			
Before-tax amount	119	(157)	(157)
Tax (expense) benefit	(42)	55	55
Reclassification adjustment, net of taxes			
Amortization of net loss	48	—	125
Net realized gain	—	45	45
Total activity in 2015	125	(57)	68
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ (1,899)	\$ (2)	\$(1,901)

NOTE 8: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The various inputs used to measure assets at fair value establish a hierarchy that distinguishes between assumptions based on market data (observable inputs) and the Company's assumptions (unobservable inputs). The hierarchy consists of three broad levels as follows:

Edgar Filing: MARINE PRODUCTS CORP - Form 10-K

1. Level 1 – Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
2. Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
3. Level 3 – Unobservable inputs developed using the Company’s estimates and assumptions, which reflect those that market participants would use.

The following table summarizes the valuation of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2015 with:		
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets:			
Trading securities	\$ —	\$ 6,491	\$ —
Available-for-sale securities:			
Municipal Obligations	\$ —	\$ 30,996	\$ —
Corporate Obligations	—	3,958	—
Total	\$ —	\$ 34,954	\$ —

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries**Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013*

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014 with:		
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets:			
Trading securities	\$ —	\$ 6,575	\$ —
Available-for-sale securities:			
Municipal Obligations	\$ —	\$ 32,080	\$ —
Corporate Obligations	—	5,404	—
Total	\$ —	\$ 37,484	\$ —

The Company determines the fair value of the marketable securities that are available-for-sale through quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active. The trading securities are comprised of the SERP assets, as described in Note 10, and are recorded primarily at their net cash surrender values, which approximates fair value, as provided by the issuing insurance company. Significant observable inputs, in addition to quoted market prices, were used to value the trading securities. As a result, the Company classified these investments as using level 2 inputs. The Company's policy is to recognize transfers between levels at the beginning of quarterly reporting periods. For the year ended December 31, 2015 there were no significant transfers in or out of levels 1, 2 or 3.

The carrying amount of other financial instruments reported in the balance sheet for current assets and current liabilities approximate their fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. The Company currently does not use the fair value option to measure any of its existing financial instruments and has not determined whether or not it will elect this option for financial instruments it may acquire in the future.

NOTE 9: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lawsuits — The Company is a defendant in certain lawsuits which allege that plaintiffs have been damaged as a result of the use of the Company's products. The Company is vigorously contesting these actions. Management, after consultation with legal counsel, is of the opinion that the outcome of these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations or liquidity of Marine Products.

Dealer Floor Plan Financing — To assist dealers in obtaining financing for the purchase of its boats for inventory, the Company has entered into agreements with various dealers and selected third-party floor plan lenders to guarantee varying amounts of qualifying dealers' debt obligations. The Company's obligation under these guarantees becomes effective in the case of a default under the financing arrangement between the dealer and the third party lender. The agreements provide for the return of repossessed boats to the Company in new and unused condition subject to normal wear and tear as defined, in exchange for the Company's assumption of specified percentages of the debt obligation on those boats, up to certain contractually determined dollar limits by lender.

As a result of dealer defaults, the Company became contractually obligated to repurchase inventory for approximately \$1.1 million during the fourth quarter of 2014, none of which remains outstanding as of December 31, 2014. The Company recorded costs in connection with these repurchases of approximately \$75 thousand during 2014 as a reduction of net sales. As of December 31, 2014, there were no repossessed boats remaining in inventory as the Company redistributed all of these boats among existing and replacement dealers. There were no material repurchases of inventory under contractual agreements during 2015. Management continues to monitor the risk of additional defaults and resulting repurchase obligations based in part on information provided by the third-party floor plan lenders and will adjust the guarantee liability at the end of each reporting period based on information reasonably available at that time.

The Company currently has an agreement with one of the floor plan lenders whereby the contractual repurchase limit is to not exceed 16 percent of the average net receivables financed by the floor plan lender for dealers during the prior 12 month period, which was \$8.5 million as of December 31, 2015. The Company has contractual repurchase agreements with additional lenders with an aggregate maximum repurchase obligation of approximately \$6.7 million, with various expiration and cancellation terms of less than one year, for an aggregate repurchase obligation with all financing institutions of approximately \$15.2 million as of December 31, 2015. This repurchase obligation risk is mitigated by the value of the boat repurchased.

Lease Obligations — In June 2001, the Company entered into a lease transaction for existing boat manufacturing space located in Valdosta, Georgia. This lease was accounted for as a capital lease and was paid in full in 2012.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries**Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013*

Minimum annual operating lease obligations with terms in excess of one year, in effect at December 31, 2015, are summarized in the following table:

(in thousands)

2016	\$375
2017	357
2018	348
2019	213
2020	1
Thereafter	—
Total rental commitments	\$1,294

Total rent expense charged to operations was approximately \$135,000 in 2015, \$118,000 in 2014 and \$140,000 in 2013.

Income Taxes — The amount of income taxes the Company pays is subject to ongoing audits by federal and state tax authorities, which often result in proposed assessments. Other long-term liabilities included the Company's estimated liabilities for these probable assessments and totaled approximately \$43,000 as of December 31, 2015 and \$44,000 as of December 31, 2014.

Employment Agreements — The Company has agreements with two employees, which provide for a monthly payment to each of the employees equal to 10 percent of profits (defined as pretax income before goodwill adjustments and certain allocated corporate expenses) in addition to a base salary. The expense under these agreements totaled approximately \$6,411,000 in 2015, \$4,225,000 in 2014 and \$3,421,000 in 2013 and is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

NOTE 10: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS**Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP)**

The Company permits selected highly compensated employees to defer a portion of their compensation into the SERP. The SERP assets are invested primarily in company-owned life insurance (“COLI”) policies as a funding source to satisfy the obligation of the SERP. The assets are subject to claims by creditors, and the Company can designate them to another purpose at any time. Investments in COLI policies consist of variable life insurance policies of \$7.9 million as of December 31, 2015 and \$8.2 million as of December 31, 2014. In the COLI policies, the Company is able to allocate assets across a set of choices provided by the insurance company, including fixed income securities and equity funds. The COLI policies are recorded at their net cash surrender values, which approximates fair value, as provided by the issuing insurance company, whose Standard & Poor’s credit rating was A+.

The Company classifies the SERP assets as trading securities as described in Note 1. The fair value of these assets totaled \$6,491,000 as of December 31, 2015 and \$6,575,000 as of December 31, 2014. The SERP assets are reported in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets and changes related to the fair value of the assets are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. Trading (losses) gains related to the SERP assets totaled \$(84,000) in 2015, \$187,000 in 2014 and \$361,000 in 2013. The SERP liabilities are recorded on the balance sheet in pension liabilities with any change in the fair value of the SERP liabilities recorded as selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

Retirement Income Plan — Marine Products participates in the tax-qualified, defined benefit, noncontributory, trustee retirement income plan sponsored by RPC, Inc. (“RPC”) that covers substantially all employees with at least one year of service prior to 2002.

The Company’s fair value of the plan assets exceeded the projected benefit obligation for its Retirement Income Plan by \$110,000 and thus the plan was over-funded as of December 31, 2015.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries**Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013*

The following table sets forth the funded status of the Retirement Income Plan and the amounts recognized in Marine Products' consolidated balance sheets:

December 31, (in thousands)	2015	2014
ACCUMULATED BENEFIT OBLIGATION, END OF YEAR	\$5,703	\$6,355
CHANGE IN PROJECTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$6,355	\$4,873
Service cost	—	—
Interest cost	259	261
Actuarial (gain) loss	(671)	1,450
Benefits paid	(240)	(229)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	\$5,703	\$6,355
CHANGE IN PLAN ASSETS:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$6,014	\$5,887
Actual return on plan assets	(131)	221
Employer contributions	170	135
Benefits paid	(240)	(229)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$5,813	\$6,014
Funded status at end of year	\$110	\$(341)

December 31, (in thousands)	2015	2014
AMOUNTS RECOGNIZED IN THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS CONSIST OF:		
Noncurrent assets	\$110	\$—
Current liabilities	—	—
Noncurrent liabilities	—	(341)
	\$110	\$(341)

The funded status of the Retirement Income Plan was recorded in the consolidated balance sheets in other assets as of December 31, 2015 and in pension liabilities as of December 31, 2014.

December 31, (in thousands)	2015	2014
--------------------------------	------	------

AMOUNTS (PRE-TAX) RECOGNIZED IN ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS CONSIST OF:

Net loss	\$2,944	\$3,139
Prior service cost (credit)	—	—
Net transition obligation (asset)	—	—
	\$2,944	\$3,139

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Retirement Income Plan as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 has been disclosed above. The Company uses a December 31 measurement date for this qualified plan.

Amounts recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as pension liabilities consist of:

December 31,	2015	2014
(in thousands)		
SERP liability	\$(6,590)	\$(6,698)
Funded status	—	(341)
Pension liabilities	\$(6,590)	\$(7,039)

Marine Products' funding policy is to contribute to the Retirement Income Plan the amount required, if any, under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Contributions to the plan totaled \$170,000 during 2015 and \$135,000 during 2014.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries**Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013*

The components of net periodic benefit cost are summarized as follows:

Years ended December 31, (in thousands)	2015	2014	2013
Service cost for benefits earned during the period	\$—	\$—	\$—
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	259	261	235
Expected return on plan assets	(421)	(411)	(369)
Amortization of net loss	76	37	68
	\$(86)	\$(113)	\$(66)

The Company recognized a pre-tax increase to the funded status in accumulated other comprehensive income of \$195,000 in 2015 compared to a pre-tax decrease of \$1,602,000 in 2014 and a pre-tax increase of \$1,211,000 in 2013. There were no previously unrecognized prior service costs during 2015, 2014 and 2013. The pre-tax amounts recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	2015	2014	2013
Net (gain) loss	\$(119)	\$1,639	\$(1,143)
Amortization of net loss	(76)	(37)	(68)
Net transition obligation (asset)	—	—	—
Amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	\$(195)	\$1,602	\$(1,211)

The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost in 2016 are as follows:

(in thousands)	2016
Amortization of net loss	\$ 76
Prior service cost (credit)	—
Net transition obligation (asset)	—
Estimated net periodic cost	\$ 76

The weighted average assumptions as of December 31 used to determine the projected benefit obligation and net benefit cost were as follows:

December 31,	2015	2014	2013
PROJECTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION:			
Discount rate	4.75%	4.25%	5.35%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A
NET BENEFIT COST:			
Discount rate	4.25%	5.35%	4.34%
Expected return on plan assets	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Company's expected return on assets assumption is derived from a detailed periodic assessment by its management and investment advisor. It includes a review of anticipated future long-term performance of individual asset classes and consideration of the appropriate asset allocation strategy given the anticipated requirements of the plan to determine the average rate of earnings expected on the funds invested to provide for the pension plan benefits. While the assessment gives appropriate consideration to recent fund performance and historical returns, the rate of return assumption is derived primarily from a long-term, prospective view. Based on its recent assessment, the Company has concluded that its expected long-term return assumption of seven percent is reasonable.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Marine Products Corporation and Subsidiaries**Years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013*

The plan's weighted average asset allocation at December 31, 2015 and 2014 by asset category along with the target allocation for 2016 are as follows:

Asset Category	Target Allocation for 2016	Percentage of Plan Assets as of December 31, 2015	Percentage of Plan Assets as of December 31, 2014
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0% - 5%	0.7	1.0
Debt Securities – Core Fixed Income	15% - 50%	25.8	24.3
Domestic Equity Securities	0% - 40%	38.5	37.0
International Equity Securities	0% - 30%	23.2	22.8
Real Estate	0% - 20%	7.2	10.5